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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Correspondence.

Missouri Wool Growers.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

The second annual session of the State Wool Growers was held at Sedalia last week. A large attendance was present, as well as a full delegation from Kansas; besides the Sedalia papers, representatives of the KANSAS FARMER, *Price Current*, *Indicator*, *Journal of Agriculture*, and *Colman's Rural World* were present. The membership number 600, the following were elected honorary members from Kansas. H. A. Heath, of the KANSAS FARMER; E. W. Wellington Ellsworth; A. S. Eaton, Russell; E. B. Steers, Wa Keeny; Chas. Smith, Henrietta; D. V, Mars, Russell; E. B. Shores, Hays City; R. N. Curtis, Grainfield; F. A. Mitchell and F. E. Fulghum, Hays City.

The address of welcome was given by Maj. Gentry, and responded to by Mr. Thompson, The secretary in his report reviewed the discouragements and achievements of the association during its history, The great disappointment of the association has been the want of co-operation of the sheep men of Mis souri.

The president, R. W. Gentry, a live and efficient chairman, then made a few remarks on the present situation of the association, showing that they had at least secured the passage of a good dog law, also an equal standing with other associations. He believed it to be an educator and a necessity for wool growers.

The afternoon session was opened with an address by H. L. Brown, Boston, on classifications of wools and the marketable value of the same. In discussing the different grades of wool and the use to which manufacturers put them, he advised the raising of fine wooled sheep because of the demand for such from manufacturers, for as the continued prosperity continues the demand for fine goods increases. He also advised shipping the wool in the unwashed state as it was more profitable to the grower, and a large number are now shipping their wool unwashed.

W. E. Goudy, Detroit, Mich., read a paper on the Defects of Missouri Wool, and how to imprve them, The defects are bad blood, cockle-burs, and brashy ends. These defects could be remedied by carefully breeding pure animals and giving them proper care, then the objections to Missouri wool would be re moved. In the discussion which followed, the mem bers hotly resented the slander on Missouri wool, and advocated the plan of having a general store house at St. Louis for receiving western wool and let buyers secure it upon its merits, instead of shipping to various eastern buyers and letting them classify it to suit their own pleasure.

The evening session was devoted to an address "Best Modes of Feeding to produce Wool" by R. T. McCulley, Lee's Summit, Mo. His address was followed by a paper on "The National Wool Growers' Association, Its History, Purposes. and Needs," after which the secretary read a letter from the secretary of the Illinois Wool Growers Association, denouncing free trade. This was followed by a discussion on the winter treatment of breeding ewes. The addresses and discussions elicited many facts of value to men interested in the sheep business.

The second day was devoted to the shearing and every one took great interest and the merino men of course had a monopoly. About fifty thoroughbred sheep were shorn. The Honorary members offered a prize of $15 each for the best buck and ewe, which premium was awarded to W T McCulley, of Lee's Summit, Mo. N A Wood. of Mich, carried off the first prize of $15 as the best shearer present. The contest was close and interesting and each shearer did credit to the occasion. The heaviest merino fleece was 26½ lbs.

The Missouri wool growers have in G H Gentry, an efficient president, who is doing much for the sheep interests of Missouri, and certainly deserves the co-operation of every man in the state if they wish to obtain the best results and gain all the advantages for this industry because the sheep business will only be a partial success unless they all unite and work together for the mutual benefits.

There were ten entries made for the prize contest in shearing, in all forty-five fleeces. Thirteen shearers made entries for the prize as best shearer, The committee awarded prizes for the best and quickest shearing, as follows: 1st prize, $15, N A Wood, Saline, Mich; 2d prize, J A Levack, Independence, Mo; 3d prize $7 50, Jesse Reed, Sedalia, Mo; 4th prize, $5, B N Paxley, Independence, Mo; 5th prize, $2 50, H J Boardman, Independence, Mo. The committee reported the heaviest fleece to be that of the merino ram, Matchless, property of Sam Jewett; the fleece weighed 35½ lbs. The fleece which was sheared Apr 16, '81 from Matchless weighed 32 lbs.

The association will meet again at Sedalia next year.

A Health-Giving, but Much Neglected Vegetable.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Horse-radish thrives best in a deep, moist loam, in an open situation away from trees. As this plant has a tendency to throw out side roots in search of food, this must be obviated by having a supply of rich rotted manure immediately below the plant so as to direct the whole growth of the root downward. To effect this, a trench of any length (to suit the wants of the grower) must be thrown out, placing the top soil on one side of the trench, and the subsoil on the other. The breadth of the trench must be four feet, and two feet deep. Throw in one foot of rotted manure. Then throw in the good soil, and shovel in the subsoil on top of all. After leveling and smoothing the surface the bed is ready for planting.

In planting make holes fifteen inches apart and eighteen inches deep. Make cuttings of the top part of the root, three inches long, and cut off about a quarter of an inch of the upper part of the cutting; just under the green crown; drop these prepared cuttings into the holes, and be sure they reach the bottom; fill up the holes with coarse sand. The bed can be sown with radishes and the surface raked smooth After the radishes are gathered a slight mulching should be given to keep down the weeds,

The second fall from planting the roots can be dug for use, when they will be found to be one strong, entire root. The root, when scraped or grated is a fine condiment for fish, roast beef, etc. For general use it is better to dig the roots in early spring, these grated, dried, and reduced to powder, can be preserved for a long time in bottles closely stopped, for occasional use, when it should be moistened with cider vinegar; for patients affected with nervous complaints, rheumatism, and scurvey, this is an excellent vegetable. J. W. R.

Farm Letters.

Planting Corn.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

A fine rain fell here last night and this morning, we were beginning to need it very much, especially for wheat. Grass is growing finely and stock of all kinds are improving. Hogs worth $5 per cwt; cattle, $3 to 3 50; butter, 18c per lb. eggs, 8c per doz. Some farmers have planted corn, and the majority will plant this month, believing early planting will be more apt to escape the chinch bugs, some of which have commenced to fly already. W.

Gaylord, April 4.

Wheat Notes.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

The farmers of Osborne county are quite busy plowing and planting corn. Considerable corn has been planted for several weeks, and generally the corn will be planted much earlier than usual. We still have dry weather—no rain having fallen during March and but little either rain or snow during winter. But the late fall rains gave our wheat good winter quarters and until quite recently it promised grandly. It still is in excellent condition, with the exception of some of the early sown wheat. For some cause the early sown—that which had made the largest growth in the fall—appears to be on the decline. It may be that the large growth of wheat has taked from the soil a larger quantity of moisture and has left the soil with an insufficient supply to sustain the vigor of the plant, or it may be that the high winds which have prevailed during March have had a more damaging effect upon the larger than upon the small growth. This we do know, that, in the same field, wheat sown about the 20th of December is in excellent condition, while that sown the first week in September is showing signs of weakness. With this exception, that wheat sown in cornstalks or in stubbles without plowing, is invariably, whether sown early or late, still in splendid condition, proving conclusively that the best possible condition of soil for a wheat crop is that of a corn field which had been thoroughly cultivated, during the summer and kept clean. If a stubble field can be burned off so that a drill will work nicely, covering the grain well this also is a safe place for wheat. But as our stubble fields frequently are quite weedy and cannot be burned off the next best thing to be done is to plow early—the earlier the better—and then use a good heavy roller.

We are still hopeful, and while our wheat crop may be cut short by continued drouth, we are looking for a good season for summer crops.

Osborne, Mar. 31. M. M.

To the Point.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Spring is with us again and opens up with a fine prospect for a good crop of every thing planted. Early sown oats are up and growing. Farmers think of planting corn the coming week.

Feed is becoming scarce and stock is shrinking—some have died in the western part of the county. Healthy stock can now live on the prairie as the grass is coming on nicely.

Wheat, rye, blue grass and timothy all look splendid, never looked better at this time of year.

The festive chinch bug is still in its winter quarters as I tested the matter yesterday. Farmers would do well to burn up all the trash and rubbish soon that is on their place. J. W. WILLIAMS.

Cope, April 1.

A Word on Lobbies.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Our people had the pleasure of hearing Gov. St John deliver an address on the present great issue of the day—temperance—in the city of Wellington. All appeared to be well pleased. The Governor cut close in his remarks and if he did not hit some one I miss my guess.

If your correspondents on lobbying would go to work this fall and elect men to office that would represent the agricultural interest—elect men from among themselves—honest men—they would need no lobbying. The farmers have it in their power to do so if they choose, and if they don't do it they should hold their peace, as they control four-fifths of the votes in the state (old advice). Attend the primories, select your delegates and your candidates' nominate them, then elect them, and nine cases out of ten you will not need any lobbying.

Belle Plaine, Mar. 27. H. C. ST. CLAIR.

In Harvey.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

The spring is fairly with us and the winds are not things of the past but are with us so far. April has been very windy. We had a light shower of rain on the first, but the ground is getting dry and vegetation is coming on very slowly. Wheat is looking well and much of the oats are up and looking quite green. Peach trees will soon be in leaf. Many have been planting corn and nearly all have ground ready to plant, The corn crop will be very large here this year as there was not as much wheat sown last fall as usual. Stock is looking well, some are holding their cattle and sheep on the prairie and feed but little, while others are still depending on dry feed entirely. Although corn is high stock has been well fatted and sold at good prices. Cattle are worth from 4 to 5c per lb gross; hogs from 5 to 5½c per lb; wheat sells at from 75 to 90c per bu; oats and corn from 50 to 60c per bu.

Newton, April 3. JAYHAWKER.

From Wilson

To the Editor of the Kansas Far

Weather dry and warm. Wh[illegible] rye look fine. Oats coming up well. More co[illegible]nted in March this season than ever before. T[illegible] will be a larger acreage of corn planted this spri[illegible] an usual. Sorgo cane will receive considerable attention in the vicinity of the sugar works, also for feed. I experiment some with it last season as a feed crop for cattle. Some I cut and shocked in large shocks; some I mowed in forenoon, raked up and stacked in afternoon, mixing well with fresh wheat straw in stack. It kept perfectly and made the best of feed. Some I left standing to herd on, it was eaten pretty clean, but not as clean as either of the former. I think it will pay well to sow broadcast after harvest for fall pasture. To cut for feed it should be as well matured as for making syrup or sugar. WILSON KEYS.

Sterling, April 3.

Items From Anderson.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

What a delightful season we have had all winter. True, March has given us two dreary storms, but not so terribly severe as might have been, only in comparison with the pleasant weather which preceded and has followed them. To-day peach trees are in full bloom (buds are not injured yet), the grass is looking green and sheep are getting a large part of their living on the range and stock of all kinds will do so in two weeks or sooner. Oats are all sown and some of them up and looking fine, and corn planting has begun. Plowing for corn is nearly all done, and the entire crop will be put in earlier this season than ever before, if the weather continues propitious. Wheat never looked better than now. Cattle are generally thin in flesh but not many will be lost. An occasional herd has been decimated, one man in the county having lost about forty head, but whether from lack of feed or from disease, I am not able to say,

This winter has been one to develope the ingenuity of the farmer in devising ways of wintering stock cheaply, and at the same time well. I have learned that calves can be well wintered at a cost for grain of only one cent each per day. My plan is this: provide a good warm shed by setting posts ten feet apart and five feet above ground; nail poles or rails on three sides, and stack hay all around and over it in such a manner as to shed rain. Leave the east end open. Make the shed long enough to accommodate all the calves without crowding. Ten feet square will hold about five calves. Now for feeding. During the early autumn wheat bran can be bought at about 50 cents per hundred lbs. Buy 200 lbs for each calf to be wintered, and store for winter use. Give the calves all the bright hay they will eat, and if you have oat straw give that every other day. Feed two or three quarts of bran to each calf per day, and my word for it, you will lose none with blackleg, and all will thrive and grow finely all winter.

Mr. Editor, you said some time ago that J. P. Stelle, of Chinese rice notoriety was a fraud. If he is, he is the most honorable fraud I ever heard of, for I sent him a stamp for rice, and he returned the stamp with a note saying his supply of seed was exhausted.

Garnett, Mar. 30. M. A. C.

Weather and Crop Prospects in Brown and Nemaha Counties.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

March with us has been a somewhat tedious month. We had some very beautiful days, and the admirer of birds was cheered with their gladsome notes. I wish that the kind hearted editor of the FARMER, as I truly bdlieve he is, would impress on the minds of his youthful readers, the boys, never to harm or injure any of our charming forest songsters.

This by way of side remark, now to weather and crop prospects. We had some hard freezing; ice forming two inches thick, unfriendly winds blowing from the north and the south, transfering real estate from one neighbor to another, and locating some of it in the plowman's eyes and ears. While all these and other forces were March(ing) upon and through us, our peach buds, swelled to the size of a pea, stood out nobly against it all, and so far the prospect for a heavy peach crop could not be better. Apple trees are also full of swelling buds, and so are cherry and other varieties. Our fall wheat and rye is growing nicely, and some of the spring wheat and oats are up. Some farmers are rolling their wheat fields, also their fields of spring grain. I notice that a writer from Barton county to the *Farming World* recommends harrowing and then rolling. Rolling I know is paying work, especially when the soil is as dry as it is now with us, and it is a pity that there are not more rollers in the country. We have not had any rain or snow for nearly three weeks, only a little sprinkle and some vivid lightning on the night of the 25th. However prospects are very encouraging, and the grateful man feels thankful. Our clover fields and timothy meadows look green, and prairie grass has commenced growing. It is very necessary that the growing season is commencing, feed is getting scarce and cattle are beginning to look lean.

John W. Lawrie of Hiawatha, has my thanks for his valuable hints on the listing mode, and I would like to have his advice about listing for corn on fall plowing.

J. C. H. Swann's statistical letters and observations are to me very instructive and beneficial reading, Our children are interested in the FARMER'S story, "Geraldine." I am too busy to read it now, but will file the paper for future perusal.

The tribute given to Manford J. Ricks; the honored departed one, late of the FARMER, deeply impressed me. Papers conducted by such noble spirited persons will exert a powerful influence for good.

Sabetha, Mar. 31. C. H. ISELY.

Polled Cattle.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Wheat, until recently the crop on which so many people depend for successful farming, never looked so well since I came to Kansas, four years ago, and if we get rain within ten days will, I think, be a splendid crop. We have had high winds for some days, and evidently rain fell north and south of us, but we only got clouds of dust.

We have a splendid stock country here, with ample facilities for securing a good class of cattle, bulls of the Shorthorn class having been in use for years, many of them imported animals; and it is evident from the high price of cattle, that the merits of the buffalo grass is daily being better appreciated, and it seems to me a pity that so much grazing land has already been broken up by the plow and is now lying comparatively useless.

Polled bulls are at present having a run of popularity, and time will show which breed is most profitable. It may be that the real question is, whether it will pay farmers to raise food to suit the Shorthorns or to raise a hardy breed of cattle to suit the natural food of the plains. Certainly for shipping hornless cattle would be preferred.

Corn, the principle crop next to wheat, will again be extensively planted for feeding; it sells now at 80c per bushel. Oats have never done very well here, and won't be much sown. Some people would put in barley if they could buy the seed, but there is none in the market. JOHN MACK.

Victoria, Ellis Co, April 3.

Tame Grasses.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

James Logan, of Myer Valley writes me about tame grass. Please allow me to answer him through the columns of the FARMER, as his experience is that of many others, who I hope may be profited by my suggestions,

Mr. Logan sowed sixty-five acres of timothy and clover last spring, got a good catch and good growth, but when he cut his oats off it seemed to dry up root and branch. The mistake lay in seeding with another crop. I have learned to always sow grass seed alone and to put at least a peck of mixed seed to the acre, and cover by light harrowing and rolling. If sown with wheat chinch bugs are almost sure to take timothy. Of course they will not touch clover.

One of my neighbors told me last spring that he intended to seed his wheat field with timothy I advised him not to and offered to wager him that he would not be able to find a spear of timothy on the field in the fall, "Well," he said. "I believe the hard winter has killed all the chinch bugs. I've got the seed, and I'll sow it" In the fall I asked him the result of the experiment. He replied, "It turned out just as you predicted. I can't find a spear of timothy in the whole field." The trouble with seeding with small grain, oats in particular, is, that its rank, overshadowing growth admits of only a feeble growth of the tender young grass or clover, then in the hottest and often dryest of the season, the grain is harvested and the feeble plants exposed to the fierce rays of the sun and to the parching winds. Is it to wondered at that the young growth perishes and is seen no more? In very favorable seasons a thin stand of grass may be obtained by seeding with grain; five times out of six total failure will result, If weedy land is seeded sometime about the 1st of June a mowing machine should be run over the ground; allowing the weeds to remain on the ground where they fall. This forms a light mulch, through which the young grass will soon make its appearance, hearty and strong.

Seeding will take best on new ground. Thin, old land should receive a coat of manure before seeding When the farmers of Kansas learn to farm by raising more tame grass and plowing less ground year after year, they will have less hard work and more prosperity. EDWIN SNYDER.

Oskaloosa, April 3.

In Lyon County.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Spring time is here again, not much earlier than usual for Kansas. Peach and plum trees in full bloom; apple and cherries just coming into bloom. Some of the peaches are killed, but enough are all right yet to make a crop, other fruits are all promising up to date. Weather has been a little on the dry order with high winds for the past two weeks, looks much like rain tonight. Stock in favorable locations can nearly get their living off the prairies. Most of the cattle are coming through in good condition; no disease that I can hear of. More oats have been sown this spring than for many years. Wheat is looking very well. Farmers are busy and more corn will be planted in Lyon county this year than ever before. Some are busy planting now, which will be right providing we have favorable weather, but I have known some failures by planting too early, when cold rains followed.

We have a man living in our town who bought a flock of sheep last summer. Soon after he found his sheep had the scab. In order to save the wool and cure the scab, he kept shearing his sheep in moderate spells of weather during the winter. Result—it cured the scab, but only a small proportion of the flock remains alive. J. W. L.

Americus, April 3.

Miscellaneous.

Tame Grasses.

The following excellent article is from the pen of Prof. Shelton, of the State Agricultural College:

We are just now receiving, by almost every mail, letters of inquiry from Western farmers upon the subject named at the head of this article, Some wish to know about clover in Kansas; others about timothy or blue grass; and still others make inquiry about the cultivation of alfalfa and orchard grass. To these inquiring friends all we propose to dedicate a short article, promising this, however, with the statement that we shall in this article only refer to the limited number of species which our experience has shown to be useful to the State.

In the first place, all of the tame grasses, so far as we have had experience, will give best results where the seeding is done in the spring season. Some, like orchard grass and alfalfa, will almost assuredly fail if sown in the fall season; and others, like blue grass and timothy, will with a favorable season give good results from fall seeding; but even then the "stand" rarely equals that obtained from a spring seeding.

But even in the spring season do not be in a hurry with grass seeding. We have obtained a capital stand of orchard grass from seed sown but a few days before the middle of May. The best general rule that we can give is this: Sow grass seeds after the spring rains have fully set in, and the ground is thoroughly moistened by them; and do not sow until then, if you have to wait until the next year.

In regard to the soil and its preparation for grass, it is perhaps sufficient to say that only old, well-prepared ground should be used; and this can hardly be too rich naturally or artificially. Grass seed sown upon prairie sod, in the hope of sometime obtaining a growth of grass that will crowd out the wild grass, is almost certain to come to nothing. Scarcely better results will be had when the seeding is attempted upon newly broken sod ground. A good quality of old land, well preserved by plowing and harrowing, furnishes the only really satisfactory seed bed for grass. After the seeding, harrow lightly; and if then the ground can be thoroughly rolled so much the better.

The question of sowing grass seeds upon ground already occupied by some growing crop like wheat., oats or barley always presents itself to Kansas farmers fresh from Eastern practice. To these we say: Do not sow grass seed with any other crop soever. We have had some experience in the matter and feel very confident of the grounds that we take.

Among all the large number of tame grasses that we have had experience with, none promised so well or have proved anything like as satisfactory as orchard grass. Its advantages may be easily enumerated: it resists the effects of drouth as no other tame grass can; it is one of the very earliest grasses to appear in the spring, and the last to suffer by the frosts of fall; and again it furnishes a very nutritious pasturage. Not less than one and one-half bushels of orchard grass seed should be sown per acre, and taking seed as we generally get it two bushels would be even better, We have obtained excellent results by using one and one-half bushels of orchard grass seed with two quarts of clover seed per acre. It is worth while to remember of this grass, however, that it is valuable for pasturing purposes only. It yields small crops of hay; but the quality has always appeared to us quite inferior.

Alfalfa is a forage plant that well deserves the attention of Kansas farmers. In the western and particularly the southwestern part of the State, in the valley of the Arkansas and its tributaries, and wherever in the State a good soil of a sandy texture is found, alfalfa will prove of incalculable benefit. Nearly all that we have claimed for orchard grass may be said of alfalfa, and something more. It resists the drouth as no other cultivated plant that we know of can; and it yields immensely of hay; at the same time it is one of the earliest plants to start in the spring, and one of the latest to put forth green shoots in the fall. Sow not less than twenty pounds per acre; and look to it that this seed is of western and not of eastern origin.

The common red clover will in a large majority of Kansas seasons prove a profitable crop although its ability to resist drouth is much less than orchard grass or alfalfa. The usual amount—eight quarts of seed per acre—should be sown.

English blue grass (Festuca elatior) is another grass that is likely to prove very useful to Kansas, and especially to the eastern portion of the State. In its ability to resist the effect of drouth, however, and in the amount and quality of the pasturage which it furnishes, it is greatly inferior to orchard grass. However, it will on favorable seasons give a large yield of good hay, and its large seeds germinate and take root very readily. Two bushels of seed per acre is the proper amount.

Kentucky blue grass and timothy have both proved a failure, and quite uniformly with us. Both will grow in this section of the State, and on favorable seasons will give good returns, but it should be remembered that here we need grasses that will withstand the effects of unfavorable seasons, and practically all others must be accounted worthless.

The Stock Interest.

Dairy Breeds.

[Concluded from last week.]

Leaving the Jerseys with this brief description, we will now discuss matters pretaining to the popular Dutch dairy breed, viz:

THE HOLSTEINS.

Many have claimed, and justly, that this name is hardly an appropriate one for this breed of cattle. But I have not patience to recall the long and fruitless controversey, between the partisans of Dutch Friesan and Holstein. "What's in a name?" What matters it whether they be called Holsteins or Dutch-Friesans, so long at the cattle of both denominations are equal in merit? I shall, with the majority, call them Holsteins, not because it is more proper than Dutch-Friesan, but because Holstein is most popular and is somewhat appropriate. Both herd books assume to describe the black and white cattle of North Holland (the lowlands), which have been known to be improved longer than any other breed of cattle. From Holland came the first improvement in the Short horns of England. As a combined milk and beef producer, they have great excellencies. And the males possessing strong constitutions, will make great improvement on the common cattle of America. So powerful are these bulls, that the third, or at the outside the fourth cross will defy destruction from pure breds. We have seen numerous half Holsteins that were most perfectly stamped.

Dairy farming in Holland, as I have said, became at an early period a highly prominent and profitable business. The attention of farmers in that country at the present time is especially directed to the manufacture of cheese and butter. One of their chief supports is obtained from this highly remunerative branch of farm business. They are especially careful with regard to the breeding and management of milch cows, and in no part of the world is the management of the dairy so efficiently carried on. Exactness and perfection is the rule. The following is a description of the Holstein or Dutch Friesan cow: She is of larger stature than either the Ayrshire or Jersey, and is broad and long in proportion. A finely formed head, with a somewhat dished face. Large, sparkling eyes, that reflect a mild, docile nature. Large, prominent ears. A neck of medium length, rather thick and broad. The top line, straight from horns, which are fine and nicely curved, to the hips, with the exception of a slight lowering from the withers back, From hips to tail full, and more or less slanting. The loins and hips quite wide. The breast broad and fleshy. Shoulders rather light. Ribs, round, and of good length. Paunch very capacious. General underline, uneven. Thighs, light. Hind legs, straight below hock. Fore legs, straight. Tail long, slender, well bushed at end. Milk veins, unusually prominent. Udder, well forward, and when looked at from the side of the cow, protrudes far enough to show at least an inch beyond the hind legs, broad, deep, and capacious to that extent that the Holstein gives a much larger quantity of milk than any other cow. The Holsteins are invariably of a kind and loving nature. I have yet to hear that there ever lived a cross animal of this breed. Generally speaking, they are coarse, but rather low on their legs. The cows, owing to the fact that their food consumed is used in the production of milk, are much homelier than the bulls or young stock. The latter are usually symmetrical and even, presenting no sharp, projecting bones.

"In presenting our seventh annual catalogue" (says a prominent firm) "we will set forth only a few merits of the Holsteins, as they are becoming widely known and wherever used highly prized. In 1872 there were only 61 males and 67 females to be recorded. In 1879 the whole number recorded was: males, 574; females, 1,059, showing a gain of 1,500 thoroughbreds in seven years. A gain never equalled in this country by any breed. Beside these there must be several thousand grades, all of which help to spread the well earned fame of the Holsteins. The first question that suggests itself is this: Why is this immense increase? 1st, They are extremely well adapted to America, where feed is abundant, also giving large returns for feed 2d. They are very hardy and stand the hard winters of some parts of the west fully equal to the native cattle. 3d. They are, by far, the largest milkers of any known race of cattle. * * * As butter producers, they will compare with any breed. While they may not produce as much to a given quantity of milk as the Jersey; their larger yields more than counterbalance the difference in quality. From 500 lbs of milk I made 22 lbs of butter; without any of the improved processes, setting only in common tin pans, without any cooling, an average of 22 lbs 11 ounces of milk to one pound of butter. The milk was produced from cows that were fed no grain. * * * * *" Another writer says " * * * It is a good cow that will give 6,000 lbs of milk or over in a year. Farmers generally would do well to weigh their milk the year round. A cow may give a large yield for a short time, but when she is again in calf, or for other reasons, fail. It is the scales, and the scales only that tells the value of a cow as a milker; that is, as to quantity, quality must be decided otherwise On this point I would say that the milk of the Dutch cows is as rich, both for butter and cheese, as the Ayrshires. Pound for pound it is not as rich in butter as Jersey milk, but is much richer in caseine or cheese producing quality. * * * As concerns their beef qualities, the cows when dry and the steers will fatten reasonably fast to nice plump cattle though their beef is like the Ayrshire and Jersey, of poor quality, and will never be sold for export to English markets. I have now given the leading characteristics of the three leading dairy herds. All of these herds are great consumers. I would class them thus: For greatest quantity, the Holsteins; for quality, the Jersey; for combination of both quantity and quality, the Ayrshire. All as beef animals, rank the same. If there be any preference, it belongs to the Ayrshire.

Thorough Knowledge Necessary in Keeping Sheep.

There is money in sheep, but it is not every man who can get at it. He who embarks in the business must take with him those practical rules and administer them with the same discretion that is found in every successful enterprise. In flock management success will come only to him who brings to the business a practical knowledge of the sheep, its peculiarities, its necessities, its possibilites, and who supplements this knowledge with labor and discretion—as necessary here as in other vocations. The ability to detect evidences of unthrift and to counteract unfavorable tendencies, is worth much to the shepherd; but of far greater value to him will be found that experience and knowledge by which he will be enabled to escape the necessity for eliminating them. As a majority of the unfortunate ventures in sheep husbandry are the result of ignorance or neglect, the experienced flock manager is enabled to escape them, leaving the "bad luck" to fall to the lot of those who have acted without discretion. Men do not undertake merchandising or banking, or manufacturing, in its various branches until they have acquainted themselves with such of the details of the proposed enterprise as will enable them to properly perform the necessary duties, or at least to be able to judge when their employes do so perform them No more should a man who essays to become a flock manager expect to fine a short cut to the front rank. He may have money to buy as good animals as the country affords, and may surround them with all the auxiliaries that his imagination can devise, but without skill as a breeder, and knowledge of what to do, and the time and manner in which they should be done he will soon find himself distanced by some less assuming competitor, who has plodded over the paths which he has sought to avoid. Hard work and close attention are essentials to success in sheep husbandry; but these are so sure of reward that none need hesitate to assume them. Sheep will pay well for intelligent care, but this they must have if disappointment is to be avoided.—*Live Stock Journal.*

How to Handle Bees.

One great drawback in regard to bee-keeping, if not the greatest of all, is the fear of stings, and perhaps it will be a good idea for me to present some hints how I handle my bees and very seldom get stung. I say very seldom, for we do now and then receive a sting. The most essential thing for a person to have in handling bees is a good bee-smoker, and no green hand should ever attempt to open a hive without having the implement handy and all ready for business. Bees can be handled much easier during the forepart of the season, than they can in August and September, and during a bountiful yield of honey they will scarcely notice what is going on. I believe it is a pretty well established fact that all creatures are much better natured and less irritable just after they have been well fed. This is certainly true in regard to bees, for any means by which we can cause them to fill themselves with honey seems to blunt the edges of their temper wonderfully. Blowing a little smoke in at the entrance among the bees will cause them to dive for the honey. Let them have a minute or two to fill themselves then take off the cap or cover of the hive very gently, without any sudden jar or snap and raise the edge of the quilt (which will be stuck to the frames) and smoke the bees as you take it off, to drive them down. If they show fight smoke them pretty thoroughly, but if they are pretty quiet use but little smoke. A little experience at this point will soon show anyone how much it is necessary to smoke the bees. I use as little as possible. Next loosen the frames if they are glued, and move two or three together a little, and remove a frame as gently as possible. After you get one frame out others can be taken out very easily, and the operation of dividing the colony, looking for the queen, picking out worms, or any other work which is necessary can be performed with ease.

A person in handling bees should keep perfectly cool. Don't get excited and dodge about and strike at every bee you see flying about in the air. If new beginners, when handling bees, are apt to get nervous, I should advise them to put on a bee-veil until they get used to the work. When a person is protected with a veil and a pair of rubber gloves he can work fearlessly as far as stings are concerned, but you should be just as careful in handling bees as you would in case your face and hands were not protected. When bees are roughly handled they seem to remember it a long time and will resent it at every opportunity.

Another very important thing is to look out for robbers. When there is a good yield of honey in the flowers there is no danger, but where it is scarce robbers will be on hand every time if you have any stock. At such times the hives should be opened early in the morning, and towards night when the bees are done flying, or take the hive into a closed building. There is nothing that will irritate bees so much as when other bees attempt to rob them. Then they will sting everything they can get at, if they are good for anything. A stock of bees that won't defend themselves from robbers, I wouldn't give a snap of my finger for. I think there are very few persons who cannot learn to handle bees after a little practice. In my next I intend to say something about building up stock in the spring. R. D.

Oxford, Conn. March 15.

Breaking Colts.

As this is the time of year colts are taken up and handled, a few words on breaking colts may not be amiss. A great many breeders prefer to leave the animal until it is three or four years old, and then commence with everything to learn. It is better to begin early, as he is more easily managed, less able to offer resistance, and will acquire more permanent habits. The first thing is to accustom him to the presence of man, and then to be freely handled. This may commence when he is but a few months old. It should be done gently and repeated so often and continually that he will become perfectly familiar with his keeper. Take care never to frighten him or awaken a feeling of resistance. Avoid touching the ears or other parts that would startle or annoy him; these parts may be gradually approached after he is perfectly familiar with other handling. It may be well to observe at the outset that no person should ever be allowed to have the care of a colt, or attempt breaking him, who has not perfect control of himself at all times, and whoever allows his temper to become excited in the least degree is entirely unfit for the work: The whole course of breaking should be attended with uniformity and gentleness. No man can be uniform who allows himself to get into a passion with a dumb animal, or to exercise any brutality towards him: and if the owner or his hired man has not perfect self-control, the former should at once sell his animal or put it into better hands, and his man be discharged.

The second lesson is to accustom the colt to the halter. This should be leather and not rope, which is harsher, and would be more likely to chafe him. Use it often, but not long at a time, until he is accustomed to being led about. There should be no impatient jerking, but never give up to him—everything will yield to constant pressure.

First, try the bridle and bit, a few minutes at a time, or not over half an dour, but frequently. Annoy him with the bit as little as practicable. Do not strain his head up to an unnatural position. Portions of the harness may be next applied successfully, putting them on slowly and carefully. Then light drawing may be gradually practiced. He may next be put in a carriage with another horse, and, after becoming well accustomed to standing, driven gently. The saddle may be used in the same careful way. In driving or riding on the road, if he sees any object which causes him to shy, take but little notice of it; do not beat him, but approach it at a greater distance, and successfully nearer, till he becomes familiar. In this way, one thing after another may be taught, and when he has once learned anything, keep repeating it till practice renders it familar and easy.

Nearly all the bad habits which horses have come from improper management, and especially from harsh and brutal treatment. Any-one familiar with cause and effect will know that an animal may be taught a bad habit as well as a good one if the keeper gives way to his temper.

Never require anything of an animal which he cannot be made to understand; and after he understands you, a gentle, uniform and patient and persistent course will overcome nearly everything—but never allowing him to get the upper hand.—*Ex.*

Buff Cochins.

The Buff Cochins are the real Shanghais. They were unknown to the Southern Chinese, who never claimed them as their native fowl, and who were as much attonished at their size as our American poultry breeders when these fowls were first imported into this country. The characteristics of the Buff Cochin are as follows: Beak, rich yellow; comb, face, ears and wattles brilliant red; legs, bright yellow; cock's breast and under parts, any shade of lemon buff, light buff or cinnamon; no mottled appearance; the head, hackle, back, shoulders, wings and saddle a deeper shade of lemon color, or gold, orange or cinnamon; tail still darker, but free from black; white or mealy color would disqualify. Hen must match the cock in shade of color and in size.

In size and weight the larger the better, if without coarseness. Sometimes the cocks attain the weight of thirteen pounds and a half; but from eleven to twelve pounds are good average birds. The hens weigh from eight to ten pounds. If they continue healthy and are well fed, they generally increase in weight until their third year. In the illustration given herewith the cock is over two feet in height, and can readily eat off an ordinary dining table. He has weighed fifteen pounds, and the hens weigh ten pounds each. These fowls are still very popular in England and the white fowls are also gaining in favor there; but our own farming classes will hardly be induced to maintain such a breed. Only in the hands of poultry fanciers can they be made profitable; though their influence in crossing upon our common varieties may be towards increase of size and the development of early maturity.

Dunton's Trotting Horse Breeder and Turf Manual,

published by Frank H. Dunton, editor of *Dunton's Spirit of the Turf*, 164 & 166 Washington street, Chicago, is now ready for distribution. It is the most complete work of the kind extant, giving the names, size, and full description of all trotting and pacing horses with standard records, their breeding, their present owners, and the names of the drivers who gave them their best records. It contains much other information not found in books of this class. The manual will be found on all news stands as well as at the office of the publisher, is neatly bound and retails for *twenty-five cents*. Parties wanting copies by the thousand to sell in cities, at trotting meetings, and fairs, can make special arrangements with the publisher.

A HUMAN BAROMETER.

The Real Relation Between the Human Body and the Weather Scientifically Explained.

Scientific American.

One of the most valuable developments of modern science along the line of human necessity is the National Weather Bureau at Washington. Experience has shown that eighty-six per cent. of the predictions of the signal service are accurate; and these predictions are unquestionably of the greatest advantage to the seaman, the agriculturist, and the entire commercial world. The service has proven its necessity by its usefulness, for in past times the facilities for foretelling atmospheric changes were meagre indeed. The only indications our fathers had of coming changes in the weather were aching limbs, twinging joints, or painful corns. These "indications" though crude, were generally correct, and hence naturally suggest the enquiry as to the relation between the human system and the weather. The body is unquestionably an excellent barometer It foretells changes in the weather long before they occur, and this fact has been taken advantage of by physicians who, when all other agencies fail, prescribe a change of air, thus hoping the body may find an atmospheric condition better suited to its needs. And yet the real relation between the human body and the weather has never been fully understood, nor has there ever been, until now, a correct explanation of what rheumatism (which seems in league with the atmosphere) really is. It was originally thought by many to be a trouble in the joints, and as such was treated in the most strange, not to say ridiculous manner. This theory became dispelled when the same trouble attacked the muscles, and the feeling then prevailed that it was purely a muscular disorder. But this idea was found to be too narrow, and now it is universally conceded that rheumatism is a blood disease And what a terrible disease it is. It often comes without warning and prostrates the system with agony. Again, its beginning is gradual, and its growth slow. In its acute form it manifests itself in every conceivable shape, and always accompanied by intense pain. At one time it is inflammatory, at another neuralgic. Sometimes it assumes the form of gout, and again that of pleurisy or lumbago; but in whatever manner it appears, it is terribly painful and always to be dreaded. The pain and annoyance of rhumatism are increased by its great danger, for it is liable to attack the brain or the heart at any moment, thereby causing instant death, Indeed, nearly every case of heart disease, with all its dreadful suddenness, which has ever occurred, can be traced more or less directly to rheumatic causes. In its chronic form it stiffens the joints, contracts the muscles, undermines the health and ruins the life. It frequently attacks men who are apparently in perfect health. Indeed, it is as greatly to be dreaded as any possible form of physical woe.

But, however severe its effects may be, the exact cause of this blood trouble has been an undecided question, and it is only within the past year that any decision upon the subject has been reached In order to fully determine what the cause of rheumatic disorders really was, certain authorities sent letters of inquiry from Washington to the leading practicing physicians of the land, and these inquiries were responded to quite generally, thus furnishing data of great value to science and mankind. The views held by the doctors are of a varied nature, but so overwhelming a proportion held to one belief, as to leave but little doubt that it is the correct one. This belief, briefly stated, is that uric acid in the blood causes rheumatism, and that it is only by removing this poisonous acid from the blood that rheumatic or neuralgic troubles in all their terrible forms can be cured. This being true, the important question arises. "How does this poisonous uric acid get into the blood, and how can it best be removed?" Uric acid is a waste material of the body which the kidneys should carry out, but because they are weakened they cannot throw it from the system. Restore the kidneys and you restore the power that will force the uric acid from the system and thus banish the rheumatic agonies which it causes This is reason; it is science. No one whose kidneys are in a perfect condition was ever troubled with rheumatism, and no rheumatic sufferer, however slight the pain may be, has perfect kidneys. The conclusion of this truth is inevitable: perfect kidneys mean freedom from rheumatism.

When rheumatism has manifested itself in any special part of the body, attempts have usually been made to treat that part of the body. As a result, the pain has departed but the disease has remained lying subtly concealed ready to break out at some unexpected moment Checking the pain in any single locality, only scatters the disease through the system, when if the seat of the disorder, which is the kidneys, were reached, a complete cure would be the result The way, therefore, to expel this rank and poisonous acid before it assumes an inflammatory or chronic form, is by keeping the kidneys in absolute health. This is no easy thing to do, and no means has until the past few years, been known which would successfully reach and affect these great organs At last, however, scientists have discovered that the leaves of a tropical plant, previously but little known to science, and unknown to medicine, possessed marvelous qualities adapted for the kidneys. These leaves have been skillfully combined in the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. It is, up to the present time, the only known preparation that acts so directly upon the kidneys as to effectually cure the various dangerous forms of kidney disease, and hence remove all uric acid from the blood. As a result, the cures it has been the means of performing are really very remarkable. Indeed, there are thousands of people in America today who owe their restoration to health and entire freedom from rheumatism to this simple yet powerful remedy, which is known universally, manufactured in Rochester, N. Y., and sold in every drug store in the land.

From the doctors in the various cities of the United States, who have certified over their own signatures to the scientific statement that uric acid in the blood is the cause of rheumatism, are a large number of Chicago and St. Louis physicians among them being Dr. Adolph Uhlemeyer, Dr Wm. Webb, Dr John M. Frank, Dr Edwin T Webster, Dr Benjamin F Whitmore, Dr William T Richardson, Dr Robert T Atkinson, Dr T Humbold, Dr William M McPheeters, Dr William Johnson, Dr Isaac N Love, Dr Clark Whittier, Dr J T Hodgen, Dr Thomas F Dunigan, Dr Nicholas Guhman, Dr Antonio Prietts, Dr Charles H Goodman, Dr Daniel Kuhn, Dr Henry Newland, Dr William S Wortman, Dr George T Pitzer, Dr Henry F Ahlbrandt, Dr Elijah T Frazier, Dr Carl Spinzig, Dr David B Martin, Dr Benjamin R Taylor Dr James L Logan, Dr A Heacock, Dr Henry Kirchner, Dr John J Kane, Dr Henry F W Kruse, Dr William C Glasgow, Dr Jeremiah S B Alleyne Dr Thomas S Comstock Dr Charles H Hughes, Dr Frederick Kolbenheyer Dr Joseph Heitzig, Dr Edward A DeCalhol, Dr Bernard Roemer, Dr James M Clopton, Dr Charles V Ware, Dr Alphonso Jaminet, Dr James L Kent, Dr William S Barker, Dr Solomon C Martin, Dr Rudolph Studhatter Dr Louis P Ehrmann, Dr John A King, Dr Simon E Garlock, Dr Theodore Foy, Dr John E Faber, Dr Ernest F Hoffman, Dr Herman Nagle, Dr Adolph Wislizenus, Dr James L Pirtle, Dr Edward Rose, Dr William H Gravson, Dr Hugo M Starkloff, Dr Robert M Swander, Dr William N Brennan, Dr Temple S Hoyne, Dr Lyman Ware, Dr Charles W Hemstead, Dr William J Hawkes, Dr T C Duncan, Dr William R Griswold, Lyman Bedford Dr A B Westcott, Dr J B Bell, Dr Charles M Clark, Dr W H Woodbury, Dr Alfred H Hiatt, Dr Herman Hahn, Dr Calvin M Fitch and Dr John D M Carr.

The theory of the doctors as above explained finds its confirmation in the fact that when the kidneys have been cured, rheumatism is completely removed. This is not, of course, always accomplished instantly, for in a disease so subtle the cure is often very slow, but under no other plan can any hope of permanent relief ever be found. There are hundreds of cases on record during the present winter of persons afflicted with rheumatic troubles of the worst order who have been entirely cured by following the theory above stated and using the remedy mentioned. Many of these persons had the very worst possible symptoms. Vague aches in different portions of the body were followed by agonies the most intense in some particular spot. Acute and throbbing pains succeeded each other and the coursing poisonous acid inflamed all the veins. Troubles which began with slight disorders increased to derangements the most serious. It is sad to think that all this suffering was endured when it could have been so easily relieved Acting upon the theory and using the remedy above mentioned the kidneys could have been restored to their usual vigor, the uric poison expelled from the system, the inflammation removed and the pain entirely banished.

These are some of the real and scientific facts regarding rheumatism attested by the highest authority and they are, beyond question, the only correct one ever brought forth We are aware they are advanced ideas, but ten years hence they will be the accepted belief and practice of the world. If people suffer from rheumatic troubles in the future and with these plain truths before them, they certainly can blame no one but themselves.

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TOPEKA, KAN. May 12, 1880.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.:

Gentlemen—About nineteen years ago, when in the army, I contracted a kidney disease which has ever since been the source of much pain, and the only relief obtained seemed in the use of morphine. 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.

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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.

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Henry Sendlas

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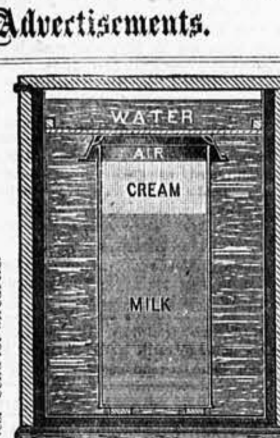

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The only known Specific Remedy for Epileptic Fits.

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Cures Epileptic Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Vertigo, Hysterics, Insanity, Apoplexy, Paralysis Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all Nervous Diseases. This infallible remedy will positively eradicate every species of Nervous Derangement, and drive them away from whence they came, never to return again. It utterly destroys the germs of disease by neutralizing the hereditary taint or poison in the system, and thoroughly eradicates the disease, and utterly destroys the cause.

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Cures Female Weakness General Debility, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration of the Uterus, Internal Heat, Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder, Irritability of the Bladder. For Wakefulness at night there is no better remedy. During the change of life no Female should be without it. It quiets the Nervous System, and gives rest, comfort, and nature's sweet sleep.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Alcoholism, Drunkenness and the habit of Opium Eating. These degrading habits are by far the worst evils that have ever befallen suffering humanity. Thousands die annually from these noxious drugs. The drunkard drinks liquor not because he likes it, but for the pleasure of drinking and treating his friends, little thinking that he is on his road to ruin. Like the Opium Eater, he first uses the drug in small quantities as a harmless antidote. The soothing influence of the drug takes strong hold upon its victim, leading him on to his own destruction. The habits of Opium Eating and Liquor Drinking are precisely what eating is to alimentiveness, as over eating first inflames the stomach, which redoubles its cravings until it paralyzes both the stomach and appetite. So every drink of liquor or dose of opium, instead of satisfying, only adds to its fierce fires, until it consumes the vital force and then itself. Like the gluttonous tape-worm, it cries "Give, give, give!" but never enough until its own rapacity devours itself. Samaritan Nervine gives instant relief in all such cases. It produces the sleep, quiets the nerves, builds up the nervous system and restores body and mind to a healthy condition.

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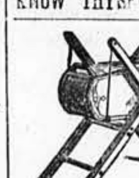

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Will furnish material; or take contract, for constructing a CHEAP, SUBSTANTIAL, and PERMANENT FARM FENCE -or- Wrought Iron Fence Posts and any Standard Barb or Plain Wire.
Material for 45c per rod and upward.
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Now Ready for Agents, The American Farmers' Pictorial Cyclopedia of Live-Stock AND COMPLETE STOCK DOCTOR Including Horses, Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Poultry, Dogs and Bees. With all the facts concerning Breeds, Breeding, Breaking, Training, Sheltering, Buying, Selling, Profitable Use and General Care. The Diseases to which they are Subject—The Causes of Each—How to Know it and what to Do given in simple language, free from technicalities, and with directions that are easily understood, easily applied, and remedies that are within the reach of the people. By HON. JONATHAN PERIAM and A. H. BAKER, V.S. A grand chance to Agents to make money. 650 Illustrations. LIBERAL TERMS. 6 Chromo Lithographs—8 Valuable Charts. Low Price. N. D. THOMPSON & Co., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo. AGENTS WANTED.

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The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked '16 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.

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

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

The average of corn in this State will be larger this year than ever before.

There are not as many hogs in the state now as there was a year ago. High prices and short feed have operated to reduce the number.

Just as we go to press we learn that J. S. Codding will start to Boston with Kansas wool as soon as a car load is received. Particulars next week.

The first quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture will soon be out, and such of our readers as want copies, should address the secretary, Mr. Sims, early.

Rye is used in Kansas chiefly for pasture. Most farmers in the Western States do not know that rye chopped and mixed with cut straw and water is as good horse feed as was ever used.

We are in receipt of a copy of the Supplement to the January number of the *American Agricultural Journal and Review*. The papers on ensilage are very valuable and the suggestions about holding a national agricultural fair in 1883 are good.

Our traveling correspondent must have been well treated in Kansas City during his visit there last week. He sends us a flattering notice of the Delmonico Hotel, where he declares he dined like a lord, and he advises all his friends to stop there.

Stock of all kinds has come through the winter in good condition. Shortness of feed is evident in leanness of flesh, but animal health in general over the state was never better in the spring. It was fortunate that the winter was so mild. Stock is now living on the open prairies.

Since our last issue Kansas has been blessed with copious rains. From every part of the State we have information of rejoicings because of the timely showers. The earth was getting dry and March winds had removed a good deal of earth from the grain roots. These abundant rains have revived vegetation and cheered the hearts of farmers.

Unless the cold of Monday and Tuesday injured fruit buds, the prospect for an abundant crop of fruit in Kansas is very encouraging. Trees were full of healthy bloom, and the feeling was general that much the largest portion would mature unless caught by late frosts. There was no frost Tuesday morning in this region, but the atmosphere was cold.

It is said that in rare cases farmers in Norfolk, England, feed fattening steers fourteen pounds of linseed cake per day. A correspondent of the *Agricultural Gazette* says, "generally Norfolk farmers do not give more than from six to eight pounds." He thinks a steer cannot assimilate more than eight pounds a day.

Large quantities of decorticated cotton seed cake are fed in England. Five or more pounds per day are frequently reported as fed to milch cows in addition to other grain food, or grass in summer. The much higher valuation placed on manure in England than in this country must be kept in mind. Were it not for the manure so large quantities of oil meal could not be afforded.

Price, Marmaduke & Co., of St. Louis, in their wool circular, say; The cold and wet spring following the severe winter of 1880 and '81 retarded shearing, and receipts were light up to the latter part of May. Manufacturers and dealers were well stocked, and more than the usual quantity of old Wool being held by commission merchants and country shippers. The market opened weak, with only a fair demand for choice medium wool at 23@ 24 cents. With increased receipts and competition prices became firmer, and during June our market was quite active with an advance of about two cents; but in July, August and the first part of September, we experienced a more quiet market with lower prices. The latter part of September and during October the market was again active, and regained what had been lost during the summer months. The general feeling that we would have a continued strong market was not realized, and prices toward the close of the year were again weaker—holders of wool were, however, firm in believing in improved prices in the near future. With the financial troubles in Europe at the outset of the new year, and the consequent uneasy feeling at home, the faith in any material advance was abandoned, and holders were willing to close out stock at less prices than could have been realized a few months before. Taking the past year all together it has been an unsatisfactory one to dealers and country shippers, the growers having reaped the benefits.

"The Complete Home."

Such is the title of a very handsomely printed and bound book of 572 pages, kindly sent for our inspection by the publishers, Wm. Garretson & Co., St. Louis, Mo. It is an encyclopedia of domestic life and affairs. It is arranged in readable style under chapters: Order, Economy, Children, Sickness, Home Adornment, Industry, Literature, Religion, Hospitality, Friendship, Good Manners, Method, Unity, Money, Dress, Servants, Matrimony, Culinary and household suggestions.

The book is written in the most attractive style—that of description and dialogue, and is really very entertaining and instructive. The tone is elevated and the language chaste. It is a desirable book in any family. Its influence will be all good. We are informed by a postal from the publishers that the price is $2.75. We cheerfully recommend it as a good, pure, useful book.

The Secrets of Success.

Unquestionably one of the most remarkable successes of any modern enterprise is that of Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., proprietors of the celebrated Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and other remedies. Their business is enormous, and is due wholly to two causes: First, the unique and powerful newspaper advertising they are doing; and secondly, to the real value of their medicines. The former fact proves the importance of the newspaper columns in the success of any business, and the latter shows the eagerness of the public to secure those articles, be they medicines or otherwise, that possess real merit.

The Most Complete Agricultural House in the West.

(From our traveling correspondent.)

One has no idea of the magnitude of the implement trade of Kansas City until he visits the scene of action.

There are sixteen agricultural implement houses doing an immense business most of them making a specialty for a certain manufacturer; but the most complete implement house, is that of Trumbull Reynolds & Allen of Kansas City for in passing through their mammoth building I found every thing in the way of implements from a garden drill to the largest steam thresher, every thing in the way of vehicles from a common farm wagon to the finest carriage, every thing in the way of seeds from the finest flower seeds to the largest agriculural seed.

In many things they do the largest business in the country. They make a speciality of Hay Harvesting machinery and carry the largest stock of Dederick Hay Presses. Baling wire, Automatic Hay stockers and gatherers, Hay Rakers, and Mowers in this country. They are also Head Quarters in this part of the country for Sorghum machinery and sorghum seed, also carrying a large stock of the celebrated Victor Cane Mills and Cook evaporators.

Their trade in the Aultman & Taylor Threshing machinery is immense. They are receiving car load after car load of this celebrated machinery including Separators, Powers, Traction and plain engines of all kinds.

Their trade in corn listing machinery has been very large for they carry the largest stock in the market. They handle the Canton Combined Lister and drill, said to be the most perfect in the market and the demand for it has been beyond their supply.

Trumbull, Reynold & Allen were the first implement house in Kansas City to carry buggies and carriages and notwithstanding the desperate efforts of other houses to follow suit, they still keep and carry the largest and best stock.

Their reputation as reliable seed men, has built up a large trade not only west of the Mississippi river but in the Southern and Central States. Their immense business has been built up under the closest competition and their success is due to their fair dealing and aggressive enterprise.

Gossip About Stock.

John Myers, of Barton county, kept his sheep on millet the past winter.

Sumner county wool growers' association met March 25. A committee on sales was appointed, and the association agreed to sell their wool together. The first Thursday in May was appointed for a public shearing at the Fair grounds, and a prize of three dollars to be given to the best shearer.

A number of prominent short-horn breeders met at Sedalia, Mo., last Thursday and called a meeting of the breeders of the State at Sedalia, the first Wednesday in June, to consider matters of interest, one of which is the herd book business.

J. J. Emerson, Wabaumsee county, lost a two-year-old colt by its getting fastened in its mother's halter strap and choked to death.

A correspondent of the Sheridan County Tribune gives the following remedy for sheep affected with worms in the windpipe and throat: Saltpeter, 1½ oz.; powdered ginger, 1½ oz.; carbonate of iron, ½ oz.; salt, 1 pound; boiling water, 3 quarts; when cold add 9 oz. turpentine.

E. P. Frowe; Pavillion, Wabaunsee, Co., Ks. purchased from W. C. Vandercook of Cherry Valley, Ill. seventy-two rams and three ewe lambs.

At a public sale, the other day at Fredonia, Kansas, horses sold at $76 to $86. Cow and calf at $32, a yearling mule $53,50 and a dry cow at $26.

The herd of Devon cattle belonging to Mr. Wallace Farthing is to be sold the 20 inst.

S. M. Shoemaker, Baltimore, has purchashed some cows at prices ranging from $2,000 down to $800.

At Marion, Ohio, Mr. Kister sold common sheep at $7.25 per head.

E. W. Wellington, Ellsworth, Kans. has just purchased 50 Registered Merino Bucks and 109 graded ewes from Mich., for his ranch.

J. C. Stine of Leavenworth has one of the finest Kirk-Livingston short horn bulls in America, so says our travelling correspondent.

R. T. Mc.Culley & Bro.; Lee's Summitt Mo. breeders of Merino sheep has sold one third interest in Stock Ram Denmark for $200. Mr. McCulley carried off the $30. premium offered by Honorary members of the Mo., Wool growers Association held at Sedalia, for the best ewe and best buck at the shearing, two fleece sheared from his sheep weighed 20½ lbs and 26½ lbs respectively the latter fleece was sheared from a 3 year old ewe.

Holstein bulls are said to be gentle and good to work in the yoke.

At the Kellogg combiation sale in New York, one hundred and sixty-seven head of stock were sold for $53,009.

The chestnut mare Sadie Bell has been purchased by Col. H. S. Russell who expects a Smuggler colt from his purchase.

It is reported that $12,000 have been offered for Lord Russell, a one-year-old brother of Maude S.

Interesting Scraps.

—The juice of one lemon in a goblet of water, without sugar, drunk before every meal, is a good anti-bilious medicine.

—Salt mixed with the earth about the roots of pear trees is good to prevent blight.

—The upper jaws of frogs are supplied with teeth.

—Eighty thousand eggs are said to be a fair day's laying for a white ant.

—The cocoanut palm is planted on the Pacific Islands by ocean currents.

—An eminent phyiscian says that iodide of potassium, in small doses, is good in cases of frontal headache.

—A whale seventy feet long was recently caught off Montauk Point, and taken to New York. It was estimated to yield one hundred barrels of oil and one thousand pounds of whale bone.

—Sumac is cullivated largely in Italy for tanning purposes.

—At Mercantile Library Hall, San Francisco, are the remains of a mammoth which is sixteen feet high, and, with the tusks, is twenty-six feet long.

—Australasia has birds which build mounds. These mounds are often ten feet high and twenty to thirty feet in diameter. Their eggs are laid in the mound and hatched by the internal heat of the structure.

—Our annual cheese product is 400,000,000 pounds, one-third of which is exported. The butter product is about 1,200 millions, and the best sells at 40 to 45 cents in the large cities.

—It has been discovered that common pine posts, if saturated with coal oil and then boiled in coal tar, will remain in the ground ten years perfectly sound.

—The following language is credited to Dr. Hammond, formerly Surgeon General of the United States Army: I know of no possible condition which renders the use of whisky, gin, rum or brandy necessary or proper.

—The supreme court of Indiana is credited with making a decision that dogs are not property.

—One hundred and fifty or four hundred bushels of strawberries may be raised from one acre of land.

—In the State Agricultural College of Iowa, girls are as proficient as boys in learning. The former are also taught to do house work.

—Alaska has a glacier not far from Fort Wrangle. and the Indians regard it as personification of the ice god. It is between two mountains about three thousand feet high. Its length is about forty miles; it is four miles wide, and from five hundred to one thousand feet high.

—Annual consumption of eggs in the United States, 10,600,000 barrels. Poultry consumed, about 680,000,000 pounds, worth $68,000,000.

—More than one half of the hog product of the United States is taken by Great Britain and Ireland.

—Small trees with plenty of roots are the best for transplanting.

—Texas has about four millions of sheep.

—A petrified forest is found by railroad men in Colorado at a depth of ten to twenty feet.

—The eleven Roman aqueducts conveyed water equal to a stream six feet deep and twenty feet wide.

—French peach trees grafted on plum stock ripen their fruit at least ten days earlier than the same varieties on peach stock.

—There are neither cattle, sheep or hogs in Japan.

Condensed News of the Week.

Four business failures on the 5th inst.

The steamer Belle was blown up near St. Paul.

Judge Lowe, of Fort Scott died of paralyses the 10th inst.

Two schooners *Vicar* and *Northener*, with their crews, lost.

A sixteen year old villain in Denver arrested on a charge of rape.

A contract has been let to build the Knoxville and Cincinnati railway.

Buffalo gnats are causing troubleto to persons and animals in Arkansas.

An ex city treasurer of Newark, N. Y. arrested on a charge of forgerry.

Five men robbed the passengers on a railway train near Cleburne, Texas.

The decline in the price of silk has caused heavy losses to many dealers.

Strawberry farmers of North Carolina are alarmed at potato bugs attacking their plants.

A committee of New York men is investigating the cornering business and dealings in futures.

Ten thousand dollars have been offered for the body of Jesse James to preserve and exhibit it.

Paul Miner, aged 97 years, who was a soldier in the army of Napoleon, died in Auburn, N. Y. April 7th.

A Japanese lawyer at Washington is arrested on charges of forgery involving large sums of money.

Some Italian laborers on a New York railroad threaten to destroy a town if they do not get pay due them.

Lawrence and Fall River weavers refuse to return to work on the terms proposed by the manufacturers.

Mrs Scovill has petitioned the Chicago court to appoint a Guardian for her brother Guiteau. This may raise the question again of his insanity.

Competing steamship lines are carrying wheat from New York to Great Britian for one cent a bushel. One line offers to pay that sum for wheat to be carried as ballast.

At Wamego Kansas a young man named McGuarie, shot and killed a young lady named Stephens, and then shot himself and died soon afterwards, cause not known, but believed to be rejection of his suit.

In rhe anthractie regions 319 collieries have been in operation, employing 75,169 hands and turning out 27,929,128 tons, at a cost of $28,454,821 in wages, or $1,05,55 per ton. There were 882 bituminous collieries in operation during the year, which produced 14,692,923 tons of bituminous ceal, at a cost of wages of $14,540,057, an average of half a mill over 92 cents per ton. In the anthracite collieries the employes work on the average a trifle over 275 days during the year, and produce 373,14 tons each earning on the average $397,59 in wages, or a fraction more than $1,44 for each working day. In the bituminous mines the workmen had an average of 217 days work during the year, and produced 442,37 tons each, earning an average total of $407,20, or a little over $1,87 for each working day. As a large proportion of the employes are "helpers" or boys under age, who are paid small wages, the actual earnings of adult miners are of course, considerably in excess of the averages shown by the statistical returns.

Political Notes.

Virginia legislature will soon adjourn.

Kansas City republicans carried the city election by 409 majority.

A bill introduced in the Texas legislature to appoint railroad commissioners.

Senator] Teller of Colorado appointed and confirmed Secretary of the Interior.

A bill on the election of a President is nearly perfected and will soon be introduced.

The secretary of the treasury will not call any five per cent bonds until all the six per cents are called.

Mr. Haskell of Kansas made a speech the 7th inst on the tariff question, arguing in favor of protection.

Bill introduced by Mr. Updegraff to appoint nine railroad commissioners to regulate inter-state commerce.

At the close of business last Friday about $59,000,000 of bonds on the last three calls had been redeemed.

An effort will soon be made to suspend the rules of the House so as to consider the bill to extend the national bank charters.

The new army bill provides that officers may retire after 35 years service, and must retire after 40 years, or at the age of 62 years.

The senate, after an exciting debate, refused to pass the Chinese bill over the President's veto. Another bill on the same subject is pending.

Gen. Sherman is in favor of the bill which requires officers of the army to retire at the age of sixty-two years, and wants no exception in his case.

The governor of Texas recommends that the price of public lands in that state be raised one dollar an acre, and that no more lands be granted to railroads.

The publicaton by the Treasury Department of exports and imports shows the exports for seven months ending January 31st, to be $463,399,955 against $541,466,678 for the corresponding term of last year. while the imports were $399,762 032 against $860,891,816 for the corresponding term of last year The largest item of importation is brown sugar, which for seven months is put at $30,527,866 while coffee comes next at $26,943,324.

This, That and the Other.

"When Everything Else Failed"

1416 Grand Ave.,
Kansas City. Mo, May 5, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co.: Sirs—For ten years I endured the tortures of Bright's Disease, Physicians and their prescriptions were of no avail. When everything else failed I resorted to your Safe Kidney and liver Cure and was restored to perfect heath:

JUSTIN ROBINSON.

History of the English People.

Green's justly celebrated "Larger History of the English People," ought certainly now to find a place in every home. The Elzevir edition, is five b[illegible] and tasteful volumes, cloth binding, all fo[illegible] (by mail 1,85) is certainly a specimen of [illegible] $1,50, king that will delight the eye of those [illegible] book-making in beautiful books. and is hardly less [illegible] to rejoice in economy of cost. But the Model [illegible] a marvel in one volume, utility binding, ce[illegible] Octovo edition; cheapness—only 50 cents, or by m[illegible] the climax for editions are being published [illegible] 65 cents! These [illegible] edge Publishing Co., 162 Wi[illegible] The Useful Knowl[illegible] Street New York, and are examples of the quality and prices of numerous standard works which they are publishing. At these prices they sell only to buyers direct, discounts to dealers and agents being impossible, and the editions published are limited to the orders which reach them promptly. Catalogues and specimen pages are sent free on request. Specimens of several of their publications can be seen at the office of this paper and to accommodate our subscribers we will forward their orders for any they may wish to purchase.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15cboxes.

Prostration From Heat

Can be prevented by taking Leis' Dandelion Tonic regularly in small doses.

Lawrence, Kan., June 1st, 1881.

Leis Chemical Manufacturing Co., Gents: I have used Leis' Dandelion Tonic whenever I have had occasion to take medicine of any kind during the past year, and I consider it an article that every one should keep in his house. If taken promptly it will save doctors fees,

GEO. FRICLER.
S. W. Stage Co.

$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.

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.*

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.

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

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 farther comment The "Mound City" is exactly the same in crushing parts, while the grinders are enlarged and improved, so as to greatly increase the capacity of the mills, as well as to adapt it to the reception of steel grinders and greatly lessen the cost of the grinding parts, so that when mill is worn out, grinders can be replaced at half the price of other mills The grinding capacity in fine grinding as well as grinding oats and small grain has been nearly doubled, without diminishing crushing abilities

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

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

The Iowa Butter and Cheese Association

held their sixth annual convention in this city recently, and the attendance was very large indeed, and great interest manifested. We have attended the last two National and State Conventions and have noticed this fact, that the dairymen of Iowa are very rapidly adopting the Fairlamb system of gathering cream. Mr. Fairlamb, of Davis & Fairlamb, manufacturers of dairy supplies at 170 Lake street, Chicago, is the original inventor of this system. This is absolutely true that the great dairy interest is solely indebted to Mr. Fairlamb for the system which has already been worth millions of dollars to Iowa farmers, and which is now revolutionizing the business in the entire north west, and greatly to the furtherance of the best interests of the agricultural and dairy people. There has been a determined effort to have the cream gathering system called by some other name than the Fairlamb system, but without avail, for it is too great an invention and of too much value to the people to merit anything but the loudest praise. The Fairlamb system will be about the only system in use within two years if not sooner, [illegible] only at the rate the dairymen are now adopting [illegible] ging

We would suggest that all who are in[illegible] the business write Messrs Davis & Fairlamb, [illegible] rested in street Chicago, for circulars giving full [illegible] ab, 170 Lake We visited them while in Chicago [illegible] information, surprised at the magnitude and [illegible] ately and were ness. They have a very extensive [illegible] tent of their business are hard pushed to meet the [illegible] ve manufactory and mand for goods throughout [illegible] reat and increasing desolid, prompt, reliable [illegible] the country. They are a *the Cedar Rapids Jour[illegible] nal.* [illegible] uare dealing firm.—*From*

"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.

Special Notice.

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

KANSAS FARMER Co.

1000 SALESMEN.

can do well to engage in selling a good late improvement in harrows for corn. States and counties for sale, also the harrow. Full particulars by Addressing

T. C. DODSWORTH,
Ottawa, Kas.

Trees Free by Mail, Postage Paid.

Package No 1, 25 Red Cedar, 6 to 9 in,
" " 2, 50 " " small size
" " 3, 10 " " 10 to 15 in
" " 4, 5 " " 12 to 18 in
" " 5, 100 either of box elder, white [illegible] ash, sugar maple, soft maple, sycamore, cottonwood, [illegible] d, degwood or dewberry vines. Address,

BAILEY & HANFORD, [illegible] Makanda, Ill.

Twelve Rare and Beautiful Plants,

Suitable for Hanging Baskets and Vases, free by Mail to any post-office for One Dollar. We have a remarkably fine collection of other Plants at corresponding rates. Our little Treaties on the Care and Management of Hanging Baskets, with description of leading varieties of such plants mailed to all who apply.

T. S. & M. B. TEAS, Florists,
CARTHAGE, MO.

SCOTCH SHEEP DIP.

Mr. J. E. White, Hutchinson, Kas.; Dear Sir: I have been greatly encouraged from the reports received all over the state, but I am confident the your customers this year than last, as I have spared no pains to produce an extra quality. Yours truly,

THOMAS SEMPLE.

Send for new circulars and price list to

J. E. WHITE, Hutchinson, Kas.

Osage Orange Seed.

Best in the market for $6 per bushel.

W. H. MANN & CO,
Gilman, Ills.

High Bred Short Horn Bulls.

I will sell, privately, 34 Short-horn bulls—from 6 months to three years old—the equals of which for breeding and INDIVIDUAL MERIT, have never before been offered in the West 1 Kirklevington, 2 Crags, 4 Princesses (by 4th Duke of Hillhurst 21509), 1 Peri (also by 4th Duke of Hillhurst 21509), 1 Orange Blossom, 3 Rose of Sharons, 4 Young Marys and 1 Yarico, and other good families. Catalogues sent on application.

J. C. STONE, Jr.,
Leavenworth, Kas.

A Run Over the State.

State politics warming up all over the state.

Topeka *Capital* is now the official state paper.

The *Daily Democrat*, of Topeka, is started aga'n.

Corn planters are talking faster than politicians.

Olatha went anti-temperance at the late election.

Saline county, has a Gypsum Valley Farmers' Club.

All the papers speak of good rains and growing crops.

Sheep shearers are in demand in the southwestern counties.

Marion county had a cyclone which tore away a few houses.

A farmer near Girard is going to sink a coal shaft on his farm.

The Seneca election was carried by the law and order party.

The *Liberator* at McPherson is partly printed in the Swede language.

Three men plead guilty to selling liquir unlawfully in Humboldt.

Several houses destroyed by a storm in the north part of Saline county.

Charles Pryon, Kingman county, was bitten by a rattlesnake the 4th inst.

Chase county farmers are sowing more oats this spring than ever before.

Kansas Central Horticultural Society had a meeting at Lyons the 1st inst.

An emigrant train of ten wagons left Osberne City the other day for Colorado,

Cowley county. farmers are discussing the herd law in the Winfield papers.

The Neosho Valley Editorial Association will meet at Fort Scott, the 28th of May.

A school boy at Pleasenton fractured a leg bone by running against a wire fence.

Pottawatomie county, is gobbling up the saloon Keepers, says the Holton *Signal*.

John Carpenter left some 1882 potatoes at the Wichita *Eagle* office the other day.

A woman was arrested and imprisoned in Oswego, charged with setting fire to a barn.

The editor of the Independence *Kansan* wants somebody to discuss tariff with him.

Some of the farmers in Mitchell county, have organized a Broom Corn Growers' Association.

Three thousand dollars fines and costs collected from whisky sellers in Beloit and Cawker City,

The Council Grove *Cosmos* has changed hands. E. J. Dill and Edward White are now the owners.

Hon. A. L. Redden and Col. D. C. McKay are reappointed regents of the state agricultural college.

A Morris county man, in pulling a loaded gun out of his wagon toward him, received the load in his wrist.

The Neodesha *Gazette* sent out one edition of ten thousand copies last week, telling about Wilson county.

Upwards of seventeen hundred dollars worth of trees and vines delivered in Marion this spring for planting.

M. P. Simpson, of McPherson county, is announced as a candidate for congress by the McPherson *Republican*.

More than half a million acres of railroad lands in western Kansas have been put on the market by the A. T. & S. F.

A new town, with a postoffice—Piqua—is started at the junction of the M. K. & T, and F. S, & W, in Allen county.

At Valley Falls the temperance people organized and notified the liquor sellers that their business must be stopped.

Two drunken rowdies placed obstructions on the railroad track near Augusta, and one of them is in jail, the other isn't.

It cost an Independence man five hundred and thirty four dollars, to get out of a whisky suit, even on a plea of guilty.

The Wellington *Press* suggests that if the wheat continues to grow as it is now doing, harvest will be here before the corn is laid by.

At Lindsborg, McPherson county, nearly four hundred dollars net were raised by a series of entertainments for the Lutheran Academy.

The city marshal of Scandia is directed by ordinance to arrest every boy over eight years old found loitering on the streets after seven o'clock p. m,

Pleasant Valley Faymers' Alliance, Dickinson county resolves that an in-eligent farmer is the man they want for representative in the state legislature.

A boy, returning from school in Seneca, while crossing a stream that had suddenly risen fell in and was drowned. His body was not found for several days

A detachment of United States troop's arrived at Coffeyville with two citizens whom they had ejected from Indian Territory because they had no permits to live there.

A thirteen year old boy in Wabaunsee county, was killed by a horse which he unkertook to ride—a horse that had never been ridden. He threw the boy, and then dragged him half a mile.

At Chase, a little town not far from Sterling, Rice county, of the 26 buildings in the village, twenty were blown away by a cyclone last week. A car loaded with coal was cnded up and some cars were blown away. Several lives were lost.

An Overworked School-Girl.

From one of this large class of sufferers we have the following testimonial:

"Cinnamison, N. J. August, 1880,

"From a feeling of gratitude and a desire to benefit others in the like situation, I voluntarilly give my experience with the Compound Oxygen Treatment. When I began it I had for more than a year been suffering from nervous prostration; for I belonged to a class which increases yearly, viz., overworked school-girls. My general improvement for nearly two months after I began the Home Treatment was scarcely perceptible, but at the end of that time I began to improve, and now, after eleven months have passed, I can safely say that I have been cured. I sleep and rest well, and am generally in possesion of a good apetite, while headaches and backaches are quite unheard of. My throat is cured, and my voice is stronger than ever before. I surprise my friends by my greatly increased physical strength. The fact that I have induced several friends to try this Treatment is an evidence of my faith in its curative powers." Our Treatise on Compond Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full information, sent free. Drs. Starkey & Palen 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philidelphia Pa.

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

FRESH SEEDS FROM THE GROWERS EVERY YEAR.

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

Osage Orange, Cane Seed, Rice Corn,

KING PHILLIP CORN, EARLY WHITE CORN, St. CHARLES WHITE CORN,

and other selected varieties. Special prices for large lots.

HEDGE PLANTS. Sweet Potato and Cabbage Plants in their season.

Send for Catalogue to

DOWNS & ALLEN,
173 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Topeka Business Directory.

FERNALD BROS., (successors to J. W. Stout & Co.) Marble and Granite Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, etc., 157 and 159 Quincy street, Topeka. All work executed in the highest style of the art. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SNYDER'S ART GALLERY, Photographs in the latest and best styles. Pictures copied and enlarged. Bargains in photographs. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 174. Kansas avenue. between Fifth and sixth sts.

TOPEKA STEAM COFFEE and Spice Mills and China Tea Store, 200 Kansas Ave. Coffees fresh roasted and ground daily. Spices guaranteed strictly pure Best bargains in the city. W. R. FISH, Prop

GEO. B. PALMER, Undertaker, 228 Kans s Avenue. Topeka, Kansas, dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metalic Cases and Caskets Office open and telegrams received at all hours of the night.

PHYSICIAN.
E. LEWIS, M. D. Office and residence, west side Quincy Street, second door south of Sixth.

OFFICE DAVIS FIRE ESCAPE, and many other useful inventions. 152 Kansas Avenue. Write or call if you want a paying business.

WINDSOR DRUG STORE,
NONAMAKER & MARKLOVE,
Prescription Druggists, 213 Ka sas Ave., Topeka, Kas. Night calls promptly attended to.

THE NATIONAL MARRIAGE AID ASSOCIATION of Topeka, Kansas. Home office 187 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas. Address R. G Steele, Secretary.

CRANSTON & BAIN. Attorneys at Law and Real Estate and Loan Brokers.
Money on Farms at 7 per cent.
180 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

KANSAS PUBLISHING HOUSE. TOPEKA.
Fine Printing and Binding a specialty.
Orders by mail solicited and estimates furn shed.

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.

CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

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

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

G. MALLINCKRODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

Blooded Stock

FOR SALE,

To reduce stock. about 200 Short Horn cows, full blood and high grade, none less than ⅞ full blood. They are from one to three years old. Most of them in calf by full blood bulls. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers at reasonable prices.

Also a few good full blood Bulls.

As good a herd as can be found anywhere.

Inquire at the farm 2 miles north of Chelsea, Butler Co., Kas., or

Dr. M. L. FULLENWIDER & CO.,
Eldorado, Kas.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

Improved Champion Hedge Trimmer.

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

Short Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

COTTONWOOD FARM,

Four miles east of Manhattan, Kas.

J. J. MAILS, Proprietor.

Breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine Young stock always for sale. My short horns number 32 head of well bred animals, including 10 head of young Bulls,

My Berkshires are all recorded or can be in the American Berkshire Record, and are bred from noted prize winners, as British Sovereign II 533; Hopewell 3337, and Imp. Mahomet 1979; and from such sows as Queen of Manhattan 836; Sally Humphrey 4282; Keilo's Sweetmeat 7422 and Queen Victoria 7356. Correspondence solicited.

Consumption Cured.

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

To any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. "His remedies are the outgrowth of his own experience; they are the only known means of permanent cure."—*Baptist.* Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, O.

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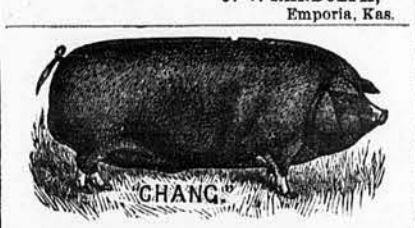

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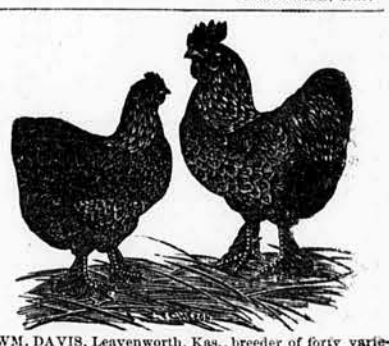

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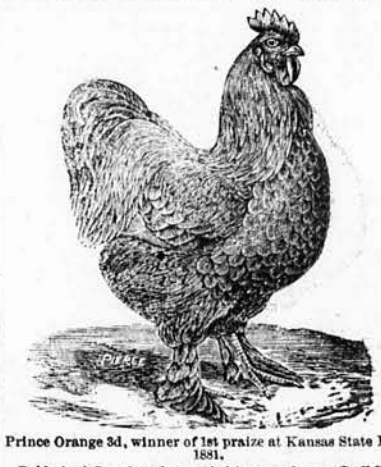

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My birds are of the Keefer, Essex & Pitkin strains. Eggs, 13 for $2 00. Chickens for sale after Sept. 1st.
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Eggs of pure bred Light Bramahs and Black Cochins 13 for $3 00 or 26 for $5 00, 13 White Leghorn eggs for $2 00. Also fancy pigeons of all breeds for sale, and satisfaction guaranteed by
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I have a good ranch of 240 acres for sale. Will sell it with or without the stock. For terms and information, address GEO. H. EBERLE,
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Importer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle. I have one of the oldest and largest herds of these famous cattle, and will sell, cheaper than any man in the United States. 50 head for sale, bulls, cows, heifers and calves.

The Old Farm-House.

Out in the meadow the farm-house lies,
Old and gray, and fronting the west;
Many a swallow thither flies
Twittering under the evening skies,
In the old chimney builds her nest.

Ah! how the sounds make our old hearts swell!
Send them again on an eager quest;
Bid the sweet winds of heaven tell
Those we have loved so long and well,
To come again to the dear old nest.

When the gray evening, cool and still,
Hushes the brain and heart to rest,
Memory comes with a joyous thrill,
Brings the young children back at will.
Calls them all home to the gray old nest.

Patient we wait till the golden morn
Rise on our weariness half confessed;
Till, with the chill and darkness gone,
Hope shall arise with another dawn
And a new day to the sad old nest,

Soon shall we see all the eager east
Bright with the Day Star at heaven's behest;
Soon from the bondage of clay released
Rise to the Palace, the King's own feast,
Birds of flight from the last year's nest,

—*Philadelphia Times.*

GERALDINE:

—OR—

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

A Story.

BY UNCLE JOB.

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CHAPTER VII.

Sadly and lonely, having been bereft of a companion of years, and now of one who was so earnestly filling her place, Col Hungerson was wholly unmanned. With bowed head he moved aimlessly about the place often stopping by a tree or fence to cover his face and weep. Life had never been so barren to him before. The first great wound had nearly healed when it was torn apart and set to bleeding again by another stroke; and with this painful opening came fresh agony doubly intense. He rode behind the homely lumber wagon which carried the remains of his dear girl to her grave, and as the sand and rocks gritted under the moving wheels, every creak and jar tore new sores in his lacerated heart. The sound of falling earth rumbling on the coffin box rushed like poisoned arrows through his trembling nerves, and when he turned to leave that sacred spot, dark indeed was the world to the desolate father. James, and Frank, and Lizzie were kind and considerate in studied efforts to smother their own grief that they might help their father bear his. But the broken heart is not healed by sympathy or politeness. Words and acts of condolence are welcome, but they neither console or heal. They are as winds in winter; they merely move a cold atmosphere. Proper, well-meant, kindly intended, they make warmer and better the hearts that give them forth; but the truth is felt by the suffering one, that these generous offerings of friends do not comfort or heal the bleeding soul. This is no fault of the giver; it is good and tender in him; but the fact remains that time and time alone can heal these breaks. The sufferer alone must endure all the pain himself. None can relieve him. The fact that aid would gladly come from willing hands is an accepted fact, but the world does not stop to weep at the graves of our departed. It moves right along neither knowing or caring what any particular individual suffers. The hope of an immortal life and of a happy re-union in a better world is entertained as matter of faith; and even that, with all its hallowing influences and inspiring energies does not compensate for the tearing away of one-half of a life. There is nothing, absolutely nothing, which can relieve the pain of such a parting. It must be borne, and all borne, alone by him or her who most feels the pang, just as the body's pains are borne

Time has healing in his wings. As the days, and weeks, and months, and years come and go, snapped heartstrings grow together again. They grow and heal as physical wounds do—in time. The birds sing for us; the seasons come and go; new men and women come to share the world with us; the jolts and jars of a busy life jostle us about, and —*we grow strong enough to bear the burden.* There is the relief—in *strength to endure.*

"When my wife died," said the Colonel, "I moved away from Kentucky. We laid her in the family burying ground there, and I did not want to see the place any more. Now, we have laid Fanny away here, and I don't want to stay in this place."

So, he determined to go away. But he was incumbered with land and slaves and other property. What to do with these gave him trouble. Slave property in Missouri, he said, was not as ready sale as it was a year or four or ten years before; there was little immigration to the state, and hence little demand for stock and lands. Increase in possessions added to one's wealth relatively, but whether absolutely was questionable. With plenty around him, yet he was poor. So he reasoned to his family gathered about him the evening after the funeral. James told him he would find a purchaser for everything he had, and looked to me for a second. I remarked that I would be glad to render any possible assistance in the matter, and added that I thought James and I could, with a little effort, relieve the situation of all serious surroundings. To this James added—

"Father, give yourself no further trouble on that subject. Mr. Westman and I will undertake to see you safely thro'h this trouble. When you feel like it make out an inventory of your property, with its value and let me take a copy. I know we can make it easy for you."

Then, for the first time James made known his plans to his father. He wanted to purchase slaves, he said, and stock and lands, but the lands must not be in Missouri. However, he would take care of the home and see that nothing was lost on that account.

"What is the value of the farm?" I inquired.

"About five thousand dollars," replied the Colonel.

"Then," said I, "you may consider it sold. I will purchase it at that price, and pay for it in St. Louis at any time you name after thirty days."

"This is a great relief," the troubled man said, and he rose and paced the floor a time in a deep revery, when he knelt at Lizzie's knee, and kissed her tenderly, saying—

"My dear, dear girl, you must be mother now." Then throwing his arms about her he wept bitterly, when the rest of us retired, leaving the father and daughter to weep and talk alone.

Nothing on earth could be more tenderly submissive than the conduct of those girls to their father, and I have often thought in later years that girls do not realize their own value.

The saddenness and importance of these changes, of course, made others necessary. We never know what may happen. Often when we seem to be in an open sea with the smoothest sailing, a sudden storm comes across our course, dismasts our ship, and we are sent adrift rudderless. Our plans at best are mere cobwebs which a passing breeze may sweep away any day. So, our thoughts took new directions, and other avenues to the future were opened. As time passed, and we were busy with fall work on the farm, the Colonel grew stronger, and was better able to bear his sorrow. He talked to us occasionally about the future, but did not wholly relieve his mind until one evening after James had become the owner of all the slaves and movable property on the farm and I had paid for the land. Then in one of those lovely October nights of that section, with a sky as clear as colorless space can be, with the moon shining down among the trees, and stars glittering everywhere, he called us all to him on the porch, and he talked to us His words gave us those of one who, having risen to the summit of life, was descending on the other side and looking into the future of this and another time. He said he wanted to rest; not to cease exertion, but to rest in the sense of living among new scenes and to spend the remainder of his days in a land where the stagnation of slavery would not chill society, but where the spirit of freedom and a better life make men equals and stimulate to general activity. He wanted to live where all men are free. He did not care to go where the grooves of society are all laid, for there he would be lost; but he would like to go where life is new, where habits and customs are forming,—In some land of fair climate where the pulses of men would be hurried on by the impulses of nature around, and where he could be one among the workers in the new field. This would be rest for him, he said. It would give him renewed vigor, and rest would come from the more congenial labor. But he hesitated at the threshold. He did not desire to undergo the physical labor of making a new home in a new country, and he did not see how that was to be avoided if he would have the other things he sought. Kansas, he said, was in his mind. He believed that to be a beautiful land, and he felt certain that within a quarter of a century it would be peopled with an active population of freemen. It will be the theatre of a great struggle soon, he said, and the contest which is to end in the extinction of slavery will be begun there. It is even now begun. It will not last long. A few years at most must settle it, and the memories of the contest will make Kansas historic ground. I would love to be where I could see the smoke of that great battle and then live among the fertile ruins and witness the after growth. But I have lost courage, boys, and—

I ventured to interrupt him by suggesting that with the infusion of a little young blood, I thought the enterprise could be made successful.

"How?" he asked.

"If you will spare Jimmy and the black mule team a month, I think he and I can discover something that will aid you and materially forward your plans."

"Why, what can *you* do?" he said, in a tone of surprised satisfaction.

"We can see enough of Kansas to furnish you a basis for further action," I answered, and then added, "I propose that we start to-morrow, and make our report at the end of thirty days."

"Is it safe?" he cautiously inquired.

"We'll make it safe," said Jimmy.

It was so agreed; and we at once instructed the boy—that is, the negro man, to have the team and spring wagon or barouche ready by early breakfast.

When morning came the team was made ready and bro't up to the gate. We threw in a couple of hams, a little sack each of corn meal and flour, tin cups, a frying pan, an ax, a pair of blankets and our guns, Then, armed with our pistols—(I had Fanny's again—) and a good knife in the scabbard each, we were ready to start.

The Col., Lizzie and Frank, and old Sandy and aunt Dinah walked down the way to see us off. As we neared the gate, we noticed a great commotion near the barn in the vicinity of the hog shed, and were startled by an outlandish squealing among the hogs, and a running and grunting that made such a hubbub as to frighten even the stolid mules. We noticed also, that all the little niggers about the place were heeling it away from the hogs in their fastest and most delighted style. But the din and squealing grew louder and more confusing, and then there was a general centering of open-mouthed porkers moving excitedly about the road, raising a great dust but keeping their heads pointed to one common object, of course we hurried out to discover the cause of all this tumult, and were in danger of being eaten up by the infuriated beasts. It was soon learned, however, that two of the stoutest of them (while they were yet asleep in the shed, as we supposed,) had been tied together by the tails with an eel skin strap—the work of the little darkies who were scampering off in every direction; and the unfortunate victims were tugging, and pulling each other back and forth about in the dusty road in a vain effort to dissolve their personal relations, squealing horribly all the time. It was evident that amputation was the only remedy in such a case, for it was not safe to spend time in an effort to untie the knots in that crowd; and so with my knife drawn, rushing in among them, a dozen upturned snouts and open mouths after me, I rushed in and performed a short operation in surgery; one hog felt relieved at once and the other ran away jerking and switching his shortened tail in some wonderment, and the riot was quelled.

The scenes and surroundings were so ludicrous that the sad face of Col. Hungerson changed into a broad smile, and then he doubled himself down and gave way to an uncontrollable fit of laughter, in which good natured condition we left him and started towards Kansas.

The second night we camped on the Marais des Cygnes in as pretty a country as ever the sun shone upon, a few miles beyond the Kansas line. Thence southwestwardly across the Neosho into the lands of the Osages where the country rose and fell in wave-like undulations, stretching away in the distance like a sea. The topography was fascinating in its picturesque variety. Above the general level, often a hundred feet and more, quaint mounds appeared, and sinuous streams, with beautiful timber fringes, wound through the valleys A light, shimmering atmosphere covered the whole land, and at night the heavens seemed especially bright. The stars were brilliant, the air fresh and invigorating. Nature was lavish in the profusion of her charms. It seemed a waste that such a magnificent country should be wholly in the possession of barbarous Indians.

Through valleys, over ridges, across streams, the grass in many places higher than the mules, with abundance of game—deer, rabbits, chickens and quail, without guide or road except our pocket compass and an occasional buffalo or Indian trail, we continued to the banks of the Arkansas, and spent a day in one of the loveliest valleys on earth. The upper portion of it began at the mouth of a cave running back under the ridge, and out of it issued a stream of clear, cold water which meandered down through the valley to the river. At the cave perpendicular ledges of rock rose fifty feet above, and ran off in diverging lines, forming a natural stone fence overlooking the low ground. These bluffs stretched away down, widening as they extended, and, when within a quarter of a mile of the river swept off in curves up and down the stream.

Going northward, we found the face of the country similar to that we had traveled over except that it seemed more uneven. This was partly because of the direction of the streams. In time we reached the Kaw, or Kansas river, and before many days we came upon a small party of white men engaged in the worthy work of laying out a townsite. Still further down the valley were other little squads of Yankees whose zeal and faith appeared to be such as pioneers ought to have. We did not know then, of course, that we were so near the Boston and Washington of the west. We found a few white settlements scattered all along the eastern border, and saw a considerable number of men traveling just as we were looking at the country. We also saw a good many Missourians. They had come to elect a delegate to congress for the new territory and were only waiting to know that their votes were counted before returning.

On the twenty-fifth day out we came upon a section which rivalled the most attractive we had seen, and in some respects surpassed all. We were descending a beautiful valley toward timber. The most comfortable route for us was on the line of an old trail where buffalo had gone to water. It led in curving lines corresponding with projections and indentations of the table land above. As we neared the timber rocks appeared upon the ridge and grew into an artistic ledge gracefully curving round by the creek, some two hundred yards distant, forming a regular wall back of the water. From the bluffs a gentle slope, covered with magnificent elm, walnut and cottonwood trees, extended down to the bank. Here we found a basin in rock fully seventy-five feet across, lined on both sides with strata of lime rock, laid as regularly as if done by man. Branches of willow, elm, cottonwood and sycamore extended out from both banks over the basin, forming an arch of boughs, and it was partially filled with clear, moving water.

There we encamped and established headquarters for two days to reconnoiter and take observations. We found the basin to be about half a mile in length and no less than three strong springs, all from one side—the south, emptied their clear waters into it. On the other side was a heavy body of timber, hickory, oak, walnut, cottonwood, etc. The rocky point, curved gracefully round, then receded and returned again, making a second curve and running back, losing itself in a gradual rise of another ridge, thus forming a tree-covered plat resting on the creek basin and partially enclosed by a semi-circle of natural masonry. What more could be desired for a home than this? What spot on earth more artistic in native adornments? A home in this grove, sheltered by rock and tree, watered by springs, protected from storms, and yet in the valley's current, could be made a paradise, We spent the last night there partially in maturing plans for making that Col. Hungerson's future home.

We cast lots to decide which one of us should remain on the spot while the other returned to report and bring reinforcements; for it might not be safe to leave so desirable a claim subject to some other man's cupidity. It fell to James' lot to make the journey. He left the blankets, ax and pan, together with all the commissary supplies with me, trusting to luck in finding cabins to stop at on the way home which he thought he could reach in three or four days.

I can't say that my situation was a very pleasant one, for it wasn't. There was little to make it pleasant, The more I thought about the object of my presence in such a lonely, though beautiful place, the more I wondered why I was there and indeed it occurred to me sometimes during those long nights that my existence anywhere was of doubtful utility, for my life seemed to be utterly aimless. The great future, surely, was before me, but I had been moving about on its threshhold for several years, and yet I could see ahead no more distinctly than when I wallowed Harry Blucher in the snow at the school house; indeed, it was debatable whether I had not, at that time, more definite plans for the future than at the present. I had an indefinable ambition then, for there was a girl in the case; but now, upon the most carefully prepared estimate I found it impossible to see any economic features in the situation. But then, we never know what may happen; and after all, I didn't see that I was doing any body any harm; and besides that, there was no telling what a day might bring forth. It would be a good thing if we could fix the old Colonel up in good shape so that his ambition would be gratified. We might make him governor of Kansas some day, or send him to congress, and that would be worth working for. So I spent my time as best I could, in walking about through the long grass, examining the lay of the land, hunting wild turkey and deer in the timber, and in studying plans for laying out the new home, the garden, the vineyard, the orchard, and stepped off the walks, and staked out the approaches, selected the trees to be removed and those which were to remain. I made one of the most delightful theoretical homes ever projected.

One night, while listening to the monotonous chorus of two or three wolves whose special business seemed to be to make the time pleasant for me, I noticed a reddish coloring in the sky to the southward. The sky soon became brighter, and I heard a noise as of wind in the distance. Then came the smell of smoke and of burning. The roaring grew more distinct, the atmosphere reddened, and soon a crackling and sputtering spoke to me as the wind brought news of a prairie fire. Passing up the bluff and round the point of rocks, a line of leaping flame was visible for miles, and the roaring of the rushing fire was frightful. The flames in a thousand places darted upward and outward, whipping from side to side, like serpents at bay; sparks blown ahead by the wind starting new fires in advance of the line, and these spreading, and spurting, and sweeping about as if hurrying to destroy. The rapidly approaching column roared, and hissed, and crackled as it came, the leaping flames bounding higher and higher, kissing the sky in their horrible freaks, and great clouds of smoke rolled away above the burning tide. Nearer and nearer came the fiery flood until in a few minutes the heat became so intense that I was in danger of furnishing a carcass for a barbecue. Sparks fell in showers all about me; and on turning to retreat, I saw fresh flames beyond. The smoke and heat were suffocating. While I looked for a place to escape the fire was surrounding me. Knowing nothing better to do I ran toward the fresh fires north, and followed in their wake. They soon swept along the bluff, leaped across the basin and over the ledges, and I was safe. The grass on the other side of the creek was too green too burn, but long lines of fire deployed out over the hills like moving breastworks of flame in zigzag and curve, presenting a scenic display of shifting and dissolving views, beautiful if weird in their changing forms. In a little time the hills were passed and all I could see was the track of the spreading fire reflected on the heavens.

Then I was in darkness again and alone with only the twinkling of a few friendly stars peering through the smoky air, The wolves renewed their howling and I "turned in."

When morning came the atmosphere was heavy and gray, and the air indicated rain. By noon a mist was falling, and when darkness came it was raining. The temperature fell rapidly and the north wind began to move the trees. I had prepared abundance of wood, and kept up a roaring fire, but it wasn't big enough to set-off the chilling wind and rain. It grew colder and wetter, and I discovered, in the gleam of my fire, that ice was forming on the trees reflecting the flickering of the camp fire. The rain continued to fall and freeze, and branches of treas bent under the accumulating ice until some of them, unable to bear the increasing weight snapped and fel with a crash. In the contest between cold and rain, the former succeeded toward morning. The clouds cleared away, and when the sun rose its rays sparkled among the icy trees and produced innumerable rainbows. Soon the forest, bound as it was, in ice, every trunk, branch, and twig, showing its shape and color through its transparent covering, the willows bent and frozen to the earth, and pendant icicles on every limb and leaf, presenting a scene of bewildering beauty. It was a mass of sparkling colors, as if it were a grove of diamonds. The bright yellow of the willow, the gray of the white oak, the white and brown of the sycamore, the dark, almost black, of the walnut, the variegated hues of the hickory, the yellow, red, brown and green of the remaining leaves, and the reddish brown and drab of the fallen leaves and branches—all mingled their colors made radiant thro'h the icy covering when the bright sunlight pierced it. Even the old gray rocks glistened and sparkled as if to smile when other things about them were so dazzling.

By ten o'clock the ice was melting and falling in pieces to the ground, and the trees began to straighten up again, with a snapping and cracking noise like the breaking of pike stems. The next day was warm and all the ice disappeared.

When Brother Jimmy returned, his train was almost a menagerie. With him came the Colonel himself, two of the negro men with their wives and two of the larger boys, two milch cows, two wagons and the Colonel's spring wagon; two plows, with axes, hoes, carpenter tools, cooking utensils, bed clothing and a variety of provisions. The wagons were covered and they were used for sleeping apartments until something better was prepared. The men were set to work at once making a "dug-out," which is a house backed under a hill. A hole, the size of the house, is dug out of the hill-side, then covered over with sticks and earth. We needed and made two of these, and while they were in process of building, the Colonel, by and with the advice and consent of his younger counselors, was critically surveying the premises. The atmosphere was delightfully clear the air cool and invigorating, the red and brown leaves glistening in the bright sunshine. He was delighted with everything. The air, he said, had a tinge of freedom and relief about it. He was made aware of the plans proposed before his arrival and he approved them all. The change, the wildness of the place, its picturesque beauty, the fascinations of an uncertain future, all these tended to bewilder, rather than concentrate his mental powers, and hence he was disposed to favor suggestions. Twenty years before he would have formed his own plans and led the way in their execution; but twenty years cover great changes in men's lives and habits. Disappointments, failures and misfortunes gradually loosen the hold men have upon the future; and like a blind horse that meets obstructions on every hand, they at last hesitate and move cautiously. In modern parlance, they lose their grip. So it was with Col. Hungerson. Not for a moment believing that he was not himself as he was at thirty five, yet his vigor and originality were most forcibly exhibited on this occasion by adopting as his own every suggestion we made.

He remained with us a week. We had venison, turkey and duck to feast him with, and our liquors were pure, distilled water from the springs. When he and the boys started back in the spring wagon he said the world looked brighter to him. And yet he was in a country almost as wild as Sahara.

We set about building, plowing, draining, grading, grubbing and planting. We built a double log house and burned a kiln of lime for use in plastering the spaces between the logs. We made a barn of light logs and covered it with thatch made of the long grass in the creek bottom. The same material was used for covering the houses. Split logs and dressed were used for flooring, and the windows were left for filling in the spring. Cedar trees, miles away, were raised with three feet of earth about the roots and replanted in the ground set apart for the future mansion. Trees were removed, others were pruned, walks and drives were laid out with the plow and graded with the hoe. When March came a large garden ground was fenced and ready for planting a twenty acre field, deeply plowed, was ready for the harrow, a number one pioneer cabin was ready for doors, windows and occupants, and a four-rod fence guard plowed about the house grounds.

Then it came Jimmy's turn to "bach it," while the rest of us returned to Missouri. Having a farm on my hands and several other unexplainable matters, it was proper that some arrangements be made for my future. It was understood that one of the men, with his wife and a couple of the boys, a harrow and provisions, with seed corn, oats and grass, should return and remain with James until fall, when the family would move over, and I would take possession of the Missouri farm.

This farm contained a little upwards of five hundred acres, though not more than one hundred were in cultivation, but there was too much for one man to take care of, and as I had no intention of doing all the work myself somebody else must do it or the place would grow up to weeds. I had no confidence in Missouri farmers, and a hired slave was no better than a wooden man. I determined to bring out a Pennsylvanian with good horses and implements and put him on the place. So, early in April, I saddled Billy, and we, Billy I, started towards St. Louis. There we took boat for Pittsburg, where we started out on the turnpike road which led to Philadelphia, over the mountains and through the valleys; and on the first day of May we saw boys dropping corn on my father's old farm, with men after them covering the seed with hoes just as I had help to do many, many days before.

(To be continued.)

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Clamp and lever, and cog and wheel,
Clink and clatter, and rattle and din,
The long night out, and the long night in—
Woe and weal to-morrow!
Feathers to fall with the weight of the dew,
Pangs to sadden the long life through,
Roses and thorns to fly on their way,
And thoughts of the years and the waifs of a day
Hope and love and sorrow!
Fiends, that grin with a demon joy,
Delight with humans to caper and toy,
Every clamp on the molten bed
Is a dream, a hope or a promise dead—
A chill to pulse forever!
The days and months and years go by,
Till the prophet angel leaves the sky
For the murky room with the rattling wheel,
Its click and clog and touch of steel,
Its band and steam and lever!
And side by side in the rolling press,
To curse, to cheer, to crush, to bless,
The angel and demon ever wait,
Shaking the very doors of state,
And thrilling through the nation!
Hark, how the monster throbs and groans,
Creaking his iron nerves and bones;
What to him is the pain or please.
Joy from the land or death from the seas,
High or lowly station?
Out of the misty hall's below
Hither and thither the white wings go—
Tears that pressed shall tickle for aye,
Pains that never and never can die,
In all Time's rolling surges!
Pressman! See that thy reins are well—
Every turn of that press shall tell—
It may be woe and it may be weal,
Who can say how far the wheel
Into the future urges?

ANON.

Young Ladies and Matrimony.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Young ladies are not to rely upon common reports, nor the opinions of friends, nor fashionable acquaintances, but upon personal knowledge of the individual's life and character. How can another know what you want in a companion? You alone know your own heart; if you do not know it you are not fit to be married. No one else can tell what fills you with pleasing and greatful emotions. You only know when the spring of true affection is touched by the hand of a congenial spirit. It is for you to know who asks your hand, who has your heart, who links his life with yours. If you know the man who can make true answer to your soul's true love; whose soul is all kindred with yours, whose life answers to your ideal of manly demeanor, you know who would make you a good husband; but if you only fancy that he is right, or guess, or believe, or hope, from a little social interchange of words and looks, you have but a poor foundation on which to build hopes of future happiness. Do not, as you value life and its comforts, marry a man who is naturally cruel If he will wantonly torture a poor dumb dog, cat, or even a snake, fly from him as you would from the cholera. If his nature delights in torture, he will not spare his wife, or his helpless children.

Do not marry a fop. There is in such a character nothing of true dignity; nothing that commands respect, or ensures even a decent standing in community. There is a mark upon him, an affected, allegiance of manner, a studied particularity of dress, and usually a singular inanity of mind, by which he is known in every circle in which he moves. His very attitude and gait tells the stranger who he is, though he only passes him silently on the street. To unite your destiny with such a man, I hardly need say, would be to impress the seal of disgrace upon your character, and the seal of wretchedness upon your doom.

Look with disdain on what are called, significantly, our "fast young men;" those who frequent the saloon and bar-room, to drench themselves in fire-water," who, filled with conceit, talk large, and use big sounding oaths: whose highest ambition is to drive a fast horse, to swear roundly and wear dashy garments: who affect to look with contempt on their elders and equals, as they toil in some honest occupation, and regard labor as a badge of disgrace.

A habit of industry once formed is not likely to be ever lost. Place the individual in whatever circumstancies you will, and he will not be satisfied unless he can be active. Moreover it will impart to his character and energy and efficiency, and I may add, dignity, which can hardly fail to render him an object of respect. I should regard your prospect for life as far better if you should marry a man of very limited property, or even no property at all, with an honest vocation and a habit of industry, than if you were united to one of extensive wealth, who had never been taught to exercise his own powers, and had sunk into the sensual gratification of himself.

Perhaps no folly holds so strong a place in a woman's mind that she can reclaim the one she loves if he is a just and sensible husband. History, too, often repeats the failure of such beliefs; it is a delusion and snare, and the young woman, after the marriage vows have been recorded, awakes to find the will of her husband stronger than her own, too selfish for any control, and her life begins its long agony of misery. I say to young maidens, be warned in time; can you reclaim those who have not the power to reclaim themselves; can you throw away your pure life and womanly sympathies upon wretches, whose moral principles cannot stand the slightest examination, and whose proffered love is but a temporary symptom of their changing heartlessness? Beware, beware! the deepest rascal often has the finest clothes and the smoothest tongue.

Yet in spite of all the wretchedness of drunkards wives, young women are continually willing to marry men who are in the habit of indulging in the social glass! Ladies often refuse the marriage offer of young men because they are too poor, or of too humble a family, or too plain in person or manners. But only now and then one has good sense enough to refuse to unite herself with a man who will not pledge himself to total abstinence. A rich and fashionable young man has commonly no trouble to get a wife, even though he is hardly sober long enough to pronounce the marriage vow. But a teetotaler in coarse raiment might be snubbed as a vulgar fellow who has never seen society.

A young woman that marries a man who is addicted to drinking liquors is attaching to herself a dead weight thet will drag her down with himself.

Rather than marry a man whom you know to drink, only now and then, for his friends sake, wait a while longer: there are many young men of noble character who are on the lookout for a good young woman, and your chances are not to be despaired of.

During the period that intervenes between forming an engagement and consummating the connection, let your deportment toward the individual to whom you have given your affections be marked by modesty and dignity, respect and kindness. Never, on the one hand, give him the least reason to question the sincerity of your regard, nor on the other, suffer your intercourse with him to be marked by an undignified familiarity. Do all that you can to render him happy, and while you will naturally grow in each other's confidence and affection, you may reasonably hope that you will be helpers of each other's joy, in the most endearing of all human relations. Yours truly, H. L.

Haddam, Washington, Co.

Chat With the Friends.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I have just been looking over the ladies' letters that have been published this month and now I should like to say a few words in answer to several of them. To H. H. I. would say your suggestions were very good, recipes should be given as near correct as possible, but it is impossible to give one exact, some soda is always stronger than other and when sour milk is used the acidity of the milk must be taken into consideraton, and if too much is used then take less next time. It requires practice to become a good cook, and one must not expect to succeed as well when just commencing as one that has had years of expersence. You say "a young housekeeper is not supposed to think," but she *must* think; if she don't the recipes will be of very little value.

To Bramblebush: I think as a general thing that men who help their wives are pretty nice sort of men, I know mine is at any rate. But a man that won't help ought to be henpecked if he isn't.

As a general thing I can do my work and help some out of doors besides, but occasionally I awake in the morning with so severe a headache that it would be almost impossible to get breakfast. At such times "the good man" can get the meal for the family and bring it to the table in much better style than the majority of hired girls; and when he sits down to a nice warm breakfast, do you think he feels henpecked. And on the other hand I think we as farmers wives, should know how to do all kinds of farm work that our strength will admit of. I remember once my husband was taken sick very suddenly and our hired hand (just from England) knew nothing about harnessing a horse, and I felt very thankful that that part of my education had not been omitted.

Well, Delia I have cooked many a pumpkin, but I never thought of cooking one without peeling. I know pieplant is just as good without peeling as with, and I shall try pumpkins the next time I have any.

Yes, Mystic: I love to hear "the whispering tell-tale winds" but they whispered a little too loud last Saturday.

Sister Jerusha, I guess we ought to have been sisters; so now we will have to "make believe" as the little girls say. I am very much obliged for the parody you sent. I have wanted it agreat many times.

Let us hear from American Girl about meeting together this summer, and I would like to ask if Sister Jerusha and I can be admited into your circle. I would think the temperance campmeeting would be just the place for such a meeting. And now dear Sisters, one and all, let me beg of you to do all you can this summer for prohibition and Gov. St. John. for they are so closely connected that it is hard to seperate the one from the other. We should take an active part in the temperance struggle for who have suffered more from the curse of drunkeness than the women of our land.

I succeeded so well the last time in getting what I wanted that I will try again There is a temperance poem writen by a lady that had been called a fanatic; it contains these words,

Go stand where I have stood;
Go see what I have seen;
Go hear what I have heard;
Go feel what I have felt.

If any one has the poem, please send it to the FARMER and I guess our good Editor will publish it for us. REBECCA.

Thoughts About Home.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Having seated myself in the "old arm chair" for an afternoon rest, my mind instinctively is drawn to you as a natural consequence, after reading the various articles contributed by the "sisterhood," and I wonder how you all look, and how you are severally employed, this lovely spring day. Of course your vocations are varied in proportion to your members. While some are perhaps deep in the mysteries of house cleaning, others may be making garden, while the more fortunate ones, are enjoying life in a literary way. The greater part of our house cleaning and papering is done, garden making as far advanced as possible at this early date, only waiting now for a visit from the rain king. And our spring sewing all done, we find ample leisure for a chat nearly every day (unless interruptid by a casual visitor) with farmers wives and daughters of "our" beloved paper. This has been an unusual day at our house from the fact that the children all but the five year old "baby" have gone to spend the day with a poor sick neighbor, taking with them some dainties, and their singing book, to sing for the sick lady. In consequence of their absence we that remain at home can the more fully appreciate the restful influence of such a quiet. Still this has not been an idle day, as the forenoon was fully occupied in the every day duties, consequent to house-keeping in general.

Since we have commenced this (after-dinner past time) the "lord of the manor barn" needing my assistance in transplanting trees from the garden to the front yard, where he had previously with line and square, staked out the grove in perspective. I gladly rendered the needed assistance, while he planted maple, poplar, black-walnut, and so forth. But he still has ash, cottonwood, box-alder and other varieties, to set before the park is completed. The weeping willows and other willows are already in line, in the garden hedge row. I find we can adorn our home on the frontier with so little expense, and "that husband of mine" is a capital hand, with a goodly degree of taste too, in keeping the out-of-door appointments tidy and thrifty. So after our part, if the rain-king should give us passing notices, why may we not have a little paradise on earth? But lest I weary you, will leave tree-culture for the present.

There is so much of interest expressed by each contributor in "our corner" of the FARMER, that I have a kind word to all, but space forbids a personal interview, so now to the more essential points of interest. First, so much has been said on the subject of homes and house keepers, and the more said upon such an important subject, the wider the range for our thoughts and talents to enlarge upon. 'Tis a subject we never weary of, 'tis the sweatest chord in our very being hushed by a magic spell. To beautify our hearthstones should be our first and greatest care. And the ways in which to adorn our homes, within and without, are so nnmerous, we have only to put forth an effort, and ere we are aware, many rare things are accomplished.

The wife who sits "queen" of the realm, plays a prominent part in life's great drama, and she who has the training of children, for usefulness here, and Heaven hereafter, has no time to lose in idle repining, but should first and above every other object in life, strive to make home, the most sacred place on earth, to the dear ones who gather daily around the family circle, that in after, years, when her sons and daughters shall have gone out from the old home roof, to meet the battle of life, they will look back longingly to "Home, Sweet Home."

A word to butter makers. Now while I think Mrs. E. W. Brown's a good way of raising cream in winter, by scalding the milk. I have a method, which I have tried for years, and "know whereof I affirm, and testify that I do know." The process is so simple that even the young housekeeper need not misunderstand, simply this. When the new milk comes in, at morning, and at night the same, strain them into your pans, and have ready some sour or "thick" milk, putting two tablespoonsful of the sour, into the new milk, and stir thoroughly, through the whole. In twenty four hours, the cream will have raised, and when taken from the milk, will be as thick, (both cream and milk too) as in June. Now I have tried both ways the scalding and the souring process and the latter is far preferable and more convenient. Ladies try it and report. Have sent butter to New York, and Rochester markets, and received compliments from each, with demand for more of the article. Which I took as a pretty good reccommend.

Will give you an other call again if this is not consigned to the dreadful waste basket. Have failed to see in print my other article, but my motto is. try try again. MYSTIC.

Willow Dell.

Butter Making.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

As, what is termed the *grain of butter* seems to be but imperfectly understood. I think I cannot do better than to give an extract from Prof. L. B. Arnold's work on American Dairying,

"Butter is made up of the fat globules in milk which adhere after having been divested of their delicate membraneous envelopes by churning, and that these little atoms of fat are themselves made up of several varieties of fatty elements, such as stearine, falmatine and oleine. These fatty elements have in each globule not only a definite composition, but also a definite organization, as much so as that assumed by the several parts composing an egg. When butter can be churned and worked so as to leave disrobed granules of fat whole or nearly so, if a piece of it at 60° or below be broken in two, it will show a clear and distinct fracture like broken cast-iron, and when the fracture is viewed with a magnifier, it will show a granular structure. This unbroken and undisturbed condition of the granules of fat, is what constitutes the *grain of butter*," We find that if the grain is not injured butter will keep under many disadvantag s, while, if it is injured it will not keep any length of time with the best of management.

The scalding process has already been given without knowing how much milk a person has to handle. It is a difficult matter to give an answer adapted to any particular individual, as to economize fuel and time, pan may be put to scald over a kettle of potatoes or other non odorous vegetable, a little time must be taken in caring for milk properly. The item of fuel is but small. Set the milk in a cool room, as soon as it has been raised to 160 degrees, and the cream is ready to be taken off in twelve hours. This is an answer to "Young Wife."

ROLL JELLY CAKE.

Beat five eggs thoroughly, and two cups of white sugar, a pinch of salt, stir till dissolved, with this put two teacups of sifted flour in which one tablespoon of baking powder has been mixed, spread thin and evenly on long narrow tins which have been buttered. As soon as done spread on jelly, roll immediately. Care should be taken that the cake is not overdone in baking. If soda is to be used instead of baking powder, use only a lump the size of a bean, and put water enough to dissolve it.

If any lady has a pattern of knit lace edging containing 30 or 40 stitches wish they would send it to this paper. MRS. E. W. BROWN.

Ironing—Ginger Snaps.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Many thanks to our kind Editor for making an additional charm for our paper, in the ladies department. It now belongs to the farmer's wife as well as to farmer. But we cannot expect to have the department continued and keep it interesting, without contributions from the ladies.

The idea of writing for a newspaper implies much to the mind of a farmer's wife, they think that must be left to professional writers and feel like they could not say anything that would interest anyone else. We want them to set aside that feeling and just tell us their experience.

Never too old to learn is an old saying, and especially we young housekeepers need advice on almost everything. We want something practical. One does not have to be housekeeping very long to find out that theoretical housekeeping will not answer on the farm. There certainly is quite a difference in the amount of work that must be done every day on the farm and in town. By the time a farmer's wife gets three warm meals six days in the week and does the washing, ironing cooking and sewing for a family of even three or four she is ready to enjoy a rest on the seventh. But by giving suggestions to each other, we may be able to do our work with neatness and dispatch and not worry our lives out.

I have just been ironing and if anyone has trouble ironing starch shirts will they try my way. I have two pint bowls and into one I put one tablespoonful of starch and fill both with warm water, and dissolve just a little soap, and add a drop of blueing to the starch water. Then turn the shirt wrong side out and dip first in starch and then in water and wring as dry as possible then roll tight and let lay for an hour or two, and iron with a moderate iron. This applies only to the bosom and cuffs. I take for granted you all know how to iron the body of a shirt.

I have tried plaster of Paris eggs, and find they work admirably.

Will some one give a good recipe for ginger snaps Have tried a good many recipes but found none that had snap enough to them. RUTH.

Plymoth Rocks.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Now that we are to have a chance to try our hands at conducting this page of our paper I desire to give my experience and ideas on the subject of stocking up our homes with the very best and most profitable kinds of poultry. True we each and all have our favorites, still I think it good to exchange our views on different subjects, as by so doing we shall become better acquainted with which are the best kinds of fowls, and best manner of doing things. I seldom read any thing that I do not get some idea that sets me thinking, I have had a number of years experience with fowls of different kinds and been very successful in every respect, I have at last concluded there was a marked difference in favor of the Plymouth Rocks above most other varieties.

First, they are unquestionably the best winter layers, they begin laying early in the fall and continue to lay all winter, this is a great desideratum when eggs sell from 25 to 30 cents per doz., as they did last winter.

Second, they will mature early, fatten easily and will weigh from 6 to 7 pounds at 6 months old.

Third, they are a fine market farm and table chicken. I think I never dressed nicer looking fowls in my life than they are Being very sprightly they are not so apt to meet with accidents as the more clumsy breeds.

Fourth, and for roasters and frying they are better, I think, sweet juicy and tender.

They make excellent mothers, and as to form color and carriage they are very beautiful, and in all respects think them *rara avis*. My chickens are doing fine, eggs hatch well, and I now have quite a number of little P. Rocks, 90 chickens in all and 12 hens setting. As I said in my annual report I intend to make this breed a specialty. I now refer you to my advertisement in the FARMER.

Emporia. MRS. J. P. WATERS.

Agents wanted. $5 a Day made selling our NEW HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES and FAMILY SCALE. Weighs up to 25 lbs. Sells at $1.50. DOMESTIC SCALE CO., Cincinnati, O.

Advertisements.

For Sale Cheap.

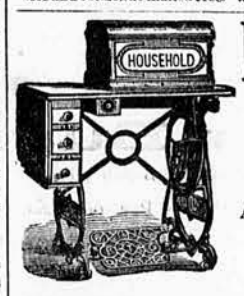
3 Registered Short Horn Bulls.
4 16 and 26 months old.

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

THE
Champion Hay Rake.

This rake gathers the hay perfectly clean from the swath; will gather from 500 to 700 pounds at one load and carry it to the stack. The Rake is guided by the feet of the driver by turning the wheels to the right or left. When the Rake is loaded it is then pushed to the stack and backed from under the hay, which is left in nice shape to be pitched With the Rake one man and team can rake and haul to the stack from 10 to 12 acres per day, thus saving winrowing, shocking, etc Parties wishing to purchase Rakes will please order early. Inducements offered to *Dealers and Agents*,
Territory for lease.
For prices and particulars address
S. B. GILLILAND,
Proprietor and Manufacturer.
Monroe City, Mo.

(Established 1866.)
FAY'S BUILDING MATERIAL
For Roofs, Walls and Ceilings in place of plaster. Samples and catalogue mailed free. W. H. FAY, Camden, N. J



Household,
CROWN,
AND
Royal St. John.
AND
OTHER
SEWING
MACHINES.

DUTTON & JOHNSON, Agts.,
Topeka, Kas.

Russian Mulberry.

Baled and delivered to express office,
Choice trees, 3 to 5 feet high, 15c each.
" " 6 to 7 " 20c "
Not excelled for shade, timber and fruit. Address
R. W. CRANDALL, Nurseryman,
Newton, Kas.
References, Harvey Co. Savings Bank Newton.

Stallions.

LOUIS NAPOLEON and IRONSIDE will stand Monday and Tuesday at Lucas' barn, North Topeka, the remaining time at Thomson's and Levi's stable on Sixth St., Topeka. Be sure to see these fine young stallions.

Hedge Plants, 75 cents per thousand,
at BUTTS' 114 6th Avenue, East.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice." And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the 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 00 to $50 00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, 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 nor cause it 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 such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

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

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

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

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

They shall also determine the cost of keepin benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

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

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

Strays for the week ending April 5.

Cherokee county--J. T. Veatch, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Russell in Pleasant View tp Mar 4, one bay mare ten or twelve yrs old, star in forehead, valued at $40

Elk county.—Geo. Thompson, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Magnus Wedelin in Painterhood tp December 28, 1881, one yearling steer, color white, and valued at $15

Johnson county—Frank Huntoon, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Christian Snyder in Olathe tp Mar 15, one cow five yrs old this spring, mostly red with some white on belly, white spot in forehead, no other marks or brands, valued at $25

HEIFER—By the same, at same time and place, one red heifer 3 yrs old this spring, three-cornered notch out of upper side of left ear, valued at $25

Leavenworth county.—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wendeln Hund in Kickapoo tp, Feb 20 1882 one roan cow with a white head and a black spot on the nose, supposed to be three years old, and valued at $15

Nemaha County---Joshua Mitchell, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W M Lichty in Rock Creek tp Mar 15 one red steer, 2 yrs old, both ears cropped, slit under left ear, valued at $15

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J G McMahon in Dover tp one bay mare 3 yrs old, white on right hind foot, 14 hands high, no marks or brands, valued at $35

Additional strays on eighth page.

Strays for the week ending March 29.

Linn county---J. H. Madden, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by B F Kempton in Scott tp Nov 18, 1881, one red steer, two yrs old, white spots on sides and in forehead, no marks or brands

COW & CALF—Taken up by R F Davis in Scott tp Nov 25 1881, one cow, pale red, no marks or brands, calf about 3 months old valued at $20

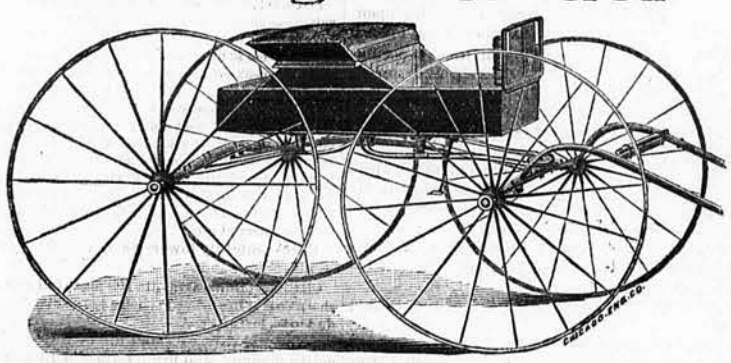
Sedgwick county.—E. A. Dorsey, clerk.

COLT—Taken up Jan 10 1882 by J Corwin in Wichita one bay mare colt about 2 yrs old branded D on left h white spot on left eye and white spot on forehead and no both hind feet white, valued at $10

State Stray Record.

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

1862 J. A. POLLEY, 1882
Wholesale and Retail
Carriage Builder.



Keeps a Full Line of Light Harness, Whips, Dusters, State Agent for Kingman's Top Dressing.
SEND FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.
200. 202, and 204 Quincy Street, Topeka, Kansas.

IT TAKES the LEAD
BARNES
WIRE CHECK ROWER.

First and Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower ever invented.

Farmers and dealers are unanimous in its praise, and give it the preference over any other Check Rower for its complete accuracy in dropping corn, as well as for its durability. The unprecedented sales of the Barnes Check Rower is the best and most substantial evidence of its merit, as well as of its value and importance to the farmer as a *LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.*

The following are the advantages over any other Check Rower: The *wire* is as easy to handle as a rope. Use of *wire* in place of a rope, and that one *wire* will outlast two ropes. The *wire* will not stretch and shrink like a rope. The *wire does does not cross the machine, thus avoiding a GREAT WEAR AND STRAIN ON THE WIRE* and friction on the pulleys, and making a wire that *does not* cross the machine outwear several wires that do cross.

CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN,
Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ill.

CLOSES ON OUTSIDE OF NOSE
Only Double Ring Invented,
Champion Hog Ringer
RINGS AND HOLDER,
The only Ring that will effectually keep hogs from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.

Only Single Ring Ever invented that closes on the Outside of the Nose.
Brown's Elliptical Ring
and Tripple Groove Hog and Pig Ringer
Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore,

CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

Our New Catalogue of the **Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Implements** is **Free to all,** and we **guarantee** it to **interest** every one who **plants seeds** or **cultivates** the **soil.** It is a **beautiful** descriptive work of 16 pages, full of illustrations. We want **Market Gardeners** and **Root Growers** to examine closely our fine Garden Tools; Farmers who value Labor-Saving Tools to study out our Combined Horse Hoe, Cultivator and Coverer; and every one who has even a small vegetable garden to learn what the Firefly Garden Plow will save them. S. L. ALLEN & CO. 127 and 129 Catharine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,
General Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

ALL HAIL TO THE GLAD HARVEST APPROACHING,

Which bids fair to yield the largest crop of Wheat ever in this section of the country. After Harvesting the Crop—**Be Sure to Save It**—**ECONOMY IS THE ROAD TO WEALTH.** Thousands of bushels are wasted by ENDLESS APRON MACHINES. Five per cent. is said to be a low estimate of the amount carried over in the straw by the endless apron. Over ten per cent. or more will be carried over when the straw is wet. Estimate the Wheat Crop of Kansas for coming harvest at thirty million bushels, a wastage of 5 per cent. would amount to one and a half million bushels. Farmers do you realize the loss? Do you realize the endless apron principle is all wrong? A majority of the farmers of course understand this, and will use notning but a THRESHER of the VIBRATOR principle, and it is acknowledged by all who have compared the various machines that

THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR THRESHER

IS THE BEST OF THAT PRINCIPLE, IS

The Standard of the Vibrator Class,

And if all farmers used it there would be a saving to Kansas alone of **1,500,000** bushels per year, the crop averaging as above stated. See to it farmers that NO OTHER MACHINE comes on your place, and if none in your neighborhood, club together and get one, or have some good thresherman secure one at once. Time is near at hand for needing them. The manufacturers of this celebrated machine, The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, O., are among the oldest, most substantial, and reliable manufacturers of Threshers in this country, and have established the fact of producing the best made threshers in this country. We have handled it now at Kansa s City for ten years, with a great increase of trade every year, and we come before the people this season with

A LINE OF THRESHING MACHINERY TAHT CANNOT BE EQUALED.

We will receive the coming 60 days from 50 to 100 cars of the Celebrated Aultman & Taylor Horse Power Establishments, Steam Establishments, Traction Engines with self guides and reverse levers, Plai n Engines, Single Horse Powers, &c. We keep a large stock of extras; every part of Separator, Power and Engine, which we furnish at factory list price here, so there may be no delay in case of breakage. Have none but **"the Starved Rooster Thresher,"** and if no Agent in your section, wrtie us direct.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen,

General Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

The Best Buggy in the Market for the Money.

Top and Open Buggies, End Spring Buggies, Side Bar Buggies, Timkin Spring Buggies, Side Spring Buggies.

Three Spring Phaetons, Two Spring Phaetons, Canopy Top Phaetons, Two Seated Carriages; Surreys, Herrigan Wagons, Sun Shades,

Extra Tops, Harness; &c. Send for Catalogue and Prices.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen,

GENERAL AGENTS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Celebrated Watertown Platform Spring Wagon.

THE STANDARD PLATFORM SPRING WACON OF THIS COUNTRY.

We keep 8 different styles in stock. Outlasts any other. Outsells any other. Gives the best satisfaction. Write for prices.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, April 10.

New York.

MONEY—Money closed at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Closed firm at $4 87½a4 90¾.

Chicago.

MONEY—In good demand but rates were unchanged at 5a7 per cent. per annum.

CURRENCY—Orders for currency were fair.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—Continues firm.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—On New York rules at 75c per 1,000 premium.

CLEARINGS—Of associated banks 7 300,000.

FLOUR—Quiet; common to choice western spring. 4 50a6 75; Mit nesota, 5 00a7 00; patent 6 75a8 25; winter wheat brands, 4 50a7 00.

WHEAT—In No. 2 spring an unsettled feeling was developed and prices rule irregular. At the opening the market was stong and prices la1½c higher, an additional ½c, influenced by an urgent speculative demand, due probably to the cold and stormy weather; 1 34¾ cash and April; 1 26⅜ May; 1 25⅜ June; 1 21⅞ July; 1 08¾ August; 1 05½ September; 1 02½ year. No, 3 quiet at 1 08a1 10½, according to location.

CORN—On call board No. 2 closed at 69⅞c April; 71¼c May; 71⅞c June; 72c July; 71⅞c August; 71c September; high, mixed gilt edge receipts, 73¼c; winter, 71c; rejected steady at 71c.

OATS—Quiet and inclined to be dull; No. 2 closed at 46½c cash and April; 48½c May; 47¾c June; 47⅛c July; 36½c August; 33⅜c year.

RYE—Dull; no demand; No. 2, 81c cash; 85c May; 75c July.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,500. Under the active demand on packing and shipping account prices ruled firm and 5a10c higher for light and mixed packing grades; extra qualities were steady; sales ranged from 6 50a 7 10 for light packing and shipping; 6 50a 7 10 for heavy packing, and from 6 55a7 40 for good to extra smooth heavy shipping lots;

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000, The unfavorable advices from New York, owing to the full supply there, caused a dull market for shipping grades here; and buyers were not operating except on a limited scale. City operators were the principal buyers. Sales ranged at 4 00a4 60 for cows; 5 35a5 80 fair to good butchers steers, and from 6 00a6 75 for good shipping steers.

SHEEP—Quiet and steady at 5 35a7 35.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts, 343; shipments, 594; market steady; native shipp rs, 5 50a7 00; native stockers and feeders, 3 50a4 75; native cows, 2 50a5 00.

HOGS—Receipt, 2,506; market stronger and active, and 10c higher, good to choice heavy, 5 65a6 35; mixed packing 6 25a6 60; light shipping, 5 95a6 85.

By Mail, April 8.

Chicago.

The *Prairie Farmer* reports:

WOOL—Market steady at the following quotations.

Coarse or dingy tub 33 to 36c; good medium tub 37 to 40c; fine unwashed buck's fleece 14 to 18c; fine unwashed heavy fleece 22 to 24c; fine light fleeces 25 to 27c; coarse unwashed fleeces 18 to 22c; low medium 25 to 27c; fine medium 28 to 30c fine washed fleeces 37 to 40c; coarsed washed fleeces 34 to 37c; low medium fleeces 37 to 40c; fine medium fleeces 40 to 42c

Colorado and Territory wools range as follows:

Lowest grades 16 to 22c; best grades 22 to 28c; New Mexican unimproved grades 16 to 18c; New Mexican best grades 20 to 22c; burry from 2 to 10c ℔ lb off; black 2 to 5c off

BROOM CORN—Good to choice hurl and carpet brush, 9 to 10c; self working green 8¼ to 9c; do red tipped 7¾ to 8¼c; red brush 7¼ to 8c; inferior, damaged and stained 6¾ to 7c Crooked 5 to 6¼.

BUTTER—Choice to fancy creamery 36 to 40c ℔ lb; fair to good do 32 to 35c; choice to fancy dairy 32 to 36c; fair to good sweet do 25 to 28c; medium do 15 to 18c; choice to fancy roll 26 to 30c; fair do 20 to 25c; old, or summer-made goods, dull at 12 to 16c

BEANS—Prime to choice mediums or navy $3 40 to 3 50 ℔ bu; inferior lots dull at $2 50 to 3 00

CHEESE—Prime full cream cheddars, October make, 13 to 13½c ℔ lb; good do earlier, 9 to 12c; common to fair old cheddars 6 to 8c; prime new flats 7½ to 8½c; low grades 2 to 4c

EGGS—Good to choice fresh stock 14 to 14½c ℔ doz; ice-house stock dull

HAY—$14 50 to 15 50 ℔ ton; No. 2 do $13 to 14; mixed do, $11 to 12; upland prairie, $10 00 to 11 00; No. 1 prairie $8 to 9; No. 2 do. $6 00 to 7 00 Small bales sell for 25 to 50c ℔ ton more than the large bales

POULTRY AND GAME—Dressed—Fair to choice turkeys 14 to 15c ℔ lb; chickens 9 to 10c; ducks 10 to 13c; geese 6 to 9c. Live—Ducks quotable at $3 00 to 4 00 ℔ doz and geese $5 00 to 6 00 ℔ do for full feathered. Game $1 25 to 1 50 ℔ doz for mallard ducks; at $1 00 to 1 25 for small and teal do

St. Louis.

The *Journal of Agriculture* report:

POULTRY—Live—Chickens: hens at $3 25 for fresh arrivals, $3 25 for held over; mixed at $3 00, cocks at $2 75; Turkeys at $12 00 to 16 00—top rate forlarge gobblers; Ducks $2 75 to 3 25. Geese $3 to 4. Dressed—dull and nominal; none offering to speak of; we quote; turkeys at 12 to 13c ℔ lb; chickens $2 50 to 3 00; ducks $3 00 to 3 50; geese $3 00 to 6 00.

BUTTER—Creamery at 40 to 42c, with bulk of sales at inside figure; Dairy sold fairly but at shaded prices 36 for choice to 37 to 38c for selections, good to prime packed for 30 to 35c; stock was scarcest and called for most. Little or no movement to the poorer grades—nominal at 12½ to 15c for low to 20 to 25c for fair. Roll in very scant supply,—what little was offered went at 30 to 32c for choice. Sale 12 tubs creamery at 40c

EGGS—Slightly lower: we quote 13½c per doz and weak

CHEESE—Dull; easy; mild late make full cream 11 to 13c, sharp do 8 to 10c; prime to choice part skim 6½, to 7½ hard do 4 to 6c, low 2 to 3c.

GRASS SEEDS—German millet and Hungarian in active demand and firm; former selling at 1 75a2 35 and latter quotable at 85a87½; clover lower at 4 25a 4 30; white millet brought 99c early, but worth only 90c later; rough yellow millet went at 80c, and red top 80a85c; timothy 2 00 for fair, prime nominal at 2 10a 2 15, mixed, inferior, etc, at 40a 50c per bu less

BROOM CORN—Selling in a jobbing way only at 5c for common to 9c for choice green hurl.

WOOL—Selling lightly at unchanged prices. We quo.e: Tub-washed—choice at 37 to 38c; fair 35 to 36c; dingy and low 31 to 34c; Unwashed—choice medium and combing 25 to 26c. fair 23 to 25c; low and coarse 17 to 21c; light fine 23 to 24c; heavy do 16 to 19c.

Kansas City.

The *Indicator* reports:

SEEDS—Purchasing prices are as follows: Millet, common 80c; German $1 75; Hungarian 95c; timothy $2 75; clover $4 75; castor beans, per bu $1 50. In filling orders higher prices are charged.

WOOL—Fine heavy, unwashed, 14 to 18c; fine light 18 to 22c; medium fine 18 to 23c; tub washed 38 to 40c; Colorado and New Mexican 14 to 20c black, burry or spotted 3 to 10c less. Missouri 17 to 23c. Kansas, medium 18 to 22c.

HIDES AND PELTS—Hides: dry flint, No. 1 per ℔ 13c; No. 2 10c; dry salted per ℔ 10c; green salted No. 1 per ℔ 7½c; green salted No. 2 per ℔ 6c; green No. 1 per ℔ 5½c; green No 2 per ℔ 5c; calf per ℔ 10c; deer per ℔ 25 to 40c; antelope per ℔ 18 to 22c; sheep pelts, dry, 10 to 11c per ℔.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce.

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

BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	.35@.40
CHEESE—Per lb	.20
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	.15
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	4.50
" Medium	4.50
" Common	4.00
E. R. POTATOES—Per bu	1.75
P. B. POTATOES—Per bu	1.75
S. POTATOES	2.25
SCOTCH POTATOES	1.55
TURNIPS	.85
APPLES	2.00@3.00
SUGAR—A 9¼ lbs. for	1.00
Granulated, 9 lbs	1.00
XC, 10 lbs	1.00
C, 10½ lbs	1.00
Brown, 11 lbs	1.00
COFFEE—Good, ℔ lb	.15
Best Rio, ℔ lb	.20
O. G. Java, lb lb	.25@.35
Roasted Rio, good, ℔ lb	.18
" Java, ℔ lb	.30@.40
" Mocha, best, ℔ lb	.40

Hide and Tallow.

Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave.

HIDES—Green	.06
No. 2	.05
Calf 8 to 15 lbs	.08
Kip 16 to 25 lbs	.07
Bull and stag	.04
Dry flint prime	.12
" No. 2	.09
Dry Salted, prime	.10
" No. 2	.08
TALLOW	.05
SHEEP SKINS	.25@1.00

Grain.

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

WHOLESALE.

WAEAT—Per bu. No. 2	1.15
" Fall No 3	1 00
" Fall No 4	1.00
CORN—White	.72
" Yellow	.70
OATS—Per bu, new	.50
RYE—Per bu	.75
BARLEY—Per bu	.50

RETAIL.

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	4.50
" No 2	3.75
" No 3	3.50
" Rye	3.75
CORN MEAL	2.00
CORN CHOP	1.60
RYE CHOP	2.00
CORN & OATS	1.75
BRAN	1.10
SHORTS	1.20
GRASS SEEDS—Hungarian, per bushel	1.25
Millet	1.20
Timothy	3.00
Clover	6.00
Flax	1.50
English Blue Grass	2.00
Kentucky Blue Grass	1.25
Orchard	2.25
Red Top	1.25

Poultry.

Corrected by McKay Bros

CHICKENS—hens. per dozen	2 50@3 00
TURKEYS, Geese and Ducks not in season	
SPRING CHICKENS	3 to 3 25

THE STRAY LIST.

(Continued from page seven.)

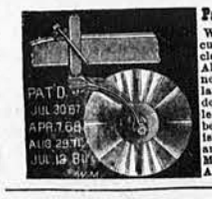
Strays for the week ending April 12.

Harvey county—J. C. Johnston, clerk.

PONY—Taken up on the 13th of Mar 1882 by Martin Cooert in Macon tp, one pony mare, medium size, color brown, white star in forehead, valued at $25

Sedgwick county—E. A. Dorsey, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J R Graham in Viola tp 1 red roan mare pony, 7 yrs old, branded G P on left shoulder, unknown brand on left hip, valued at $20



Patent Caster Rolling Colter.

With it, the plow is easier held, cuts smoother land side, leaves cleaner furrow; easier on team. Always follows in line of draft, never guiding plow to or from land; can be set wide or narrow, deep or shallow, fits any right or left hand, wood, iron or steel beam plow. Complete, with polished blade, boxed by express, to any address, on receipt of $3.50. MANNY MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo. Agents Wanted. Circulars free.

Hotel Delmonico,

DEHONEY & WEST, - - - PROPRIETORS.

Corner Fifth and Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Located near the business center, only two squares west of Board of Trade building, Armour Bros, bank, Bank of Kansas City and Bank of Missouri, House newly furnished. Union Depot street cars pass the door every five minutes. Terms $2 00 and $2 50 per day.

TOPEKA. ST. MARYS. WAMEGO

"A PENNY SAVED IS WORTH TWO EARNED."

LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES,

AT THE

CAPITAL ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

OF

A GOLDSTANDT & BRO.,

Southwest corner of Seventh street and Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kansas, where goods are marked in plain figures. No misrepresentations to make sales.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

By purchasing at this house. Go and examine their goods by the golden sunlight of day or by the clear electric light at night. Their stock is large, new, stylish, good and cheap. They buy in large quantities, hence can sell at the lowest possible prices.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats, Trunks, and everything else kept in a first-class clothing house. They keep the best goods, the newest goods, and the latest styles in the market. Don't fail to see their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Attention, Farmers! Fruit-Growers! Everybody!

LEWIS' COMBINATION FORCE PUMP MAKES THREE MACHINES, SEE CUT. Made of brass throughout. This is the best and cheapest first-class hand made pump *in the world*. To introduce it, I will send a sample pump to any express station in the United States or Canada, *express paid*, for $5.50; regular retail price, $6. Will throw a good stream of water fifty to sixty feet. I have the finest *spray attachment* ever put on a pump—can change from solid stream to spray instantly *while pumping*. I also manufacture the Potato Bug Exterminator separate—price, zinc tube, postpaid, $1.25; polished brass, postpaid, $1.75; can do four to six acres per day. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Price-list and terms to Agents, etc. I give a long list of customers, each of whom has bought from $50 to $2000 worth of these goods in from one to three week's time and have made from $10 to $30 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. LEWIS' MANUFACTURING WORKS, Catskill, N. Y.

55 BEAUTIFUL SONGS OR 55 INSTRUMENTAL PIECES, 21c.

WITH COMPLETE WORDS AND MUSIC.

Our latest **MUSIC BOOKS** contains 55 complete pieces each, Vocal or Instrumental, they are **FULL MUSIC SIZE** with accompaniment for Piano or Organ. Are composed by **Strauss, Coote, Lange, Strugman, Lichner, Molley, Marzials, Sullivan, Adams, Abt,** and about 25 other well-known Composers. The selection embraces Songs with Chorus, Ballads, Comic, Sacred and Opera Songs, Waltzes, Gallops, Polkas, Transcriptions, etc., all of which will give satisfaction. Both these Books are beautifully printed and bound in handsome covers, they will ornament any piano, and afford happy hours to persons fond of good music. We send either book, post-paid, for only seven 3ct, stamps or both twelve 2 ct. stamps. Address, **RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.**

WARRANTED NON-POISONOUS.

Palmer's Plant and Vine Protector Will

Protect Plants and Vines from all Insects. One pound of this powder is enough for an ordinary garden, 4 pounds for an acre of cabbage. Sold by dealers generally at 25 cents for 1 pound, 50 cents for 2¼ pounds, or sent to any address pre-paid on receipt of 45 cents for 1 pound, 90 cents for 2¼ pounds.

PALMER PLANT & VINE PROTECTOR CO.

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, Rockford, Ills.

JOINT PUBLIC SALE OF

Short-horn Cattle

At West Liberty, Iowa,

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

April 26, 27 and 28, 1882.

The subscribers will sell at West Liberty, on the above dates over 200 *head of Short-horns*, of the finest breeding and quality, including *eighty young bulls* of rare excellence. Sale will open on Wednesday, by Barclay & Traer and Pliny Nichols, at the farm of Mr. Barclay. On Thursday, Smith & Judd, Robert Miller, and J. G. Brown, of Solon, will sell on the Fair Ground to be followed on Friday by James Morgan, Geo. Chase and others.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.—A short credit will be given to parties desiring it at 8 per cent. per annum, upon presenting satisfactory references before sale.

BARCLAY & TRAER, PLINY NICHOLS,
ROBERT MILLER, SMITH & JUDD,
J. G. BROWN, JAMES MORGAN,
GEO. CHASE.

The imported Cleveland Bay Stallion, Favorite, will be sold at the sale on Friday, by his owners, Messrs. Nichols, Evans and others.

25 STEEL PLATE & PEARL CHROMO CARDS (half each) name on, 10c. 14 packs $1 00. $50 given to best Agent. Full particulars with first order. NATIONAL CARD WORKS, New Haven, Conn.

The Sure Specific for Scab, Parasite and Tick Destroyer is

MANUFACTURED BY THOMAS SEMPLE, LOUISVILLE, KY.
TRADE MARK
THE SCOTCH SHEEP DIP.
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS

Prepared from leaf tobacco and other vegetable extracts, eradicates scab, destroys ticks and all parasites infesting sheep. Increases the growth of wool and is simple in its application—cold water only required to make up the bath, For circulars and list of Agents, address T. SEMPLE, Louisville, Ky.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—No need of leaving home. Male or female. Farmers especially. All seasons of the year. Address, with stamp, EATON & CO., Lock Box 395, Washington, D. C.

SHEEP SHEARERS

Wanting employment for two months, address E. W. WELLINTON, Ellsworth, Kas.