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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Correspondence.

Size of Horses.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

It seems to me that the best size of horses has not received proper attention in agricultural journals. The Indian says "Too much of a good thing is worse than too little, but too much run is just enough." And many farmers seem to think "too much size in a horse is just enough." Accordingly the importers of draft horses bring in horses weighing from 1800 to 2,800, and the larger they are the better they sell and the more profitable are they to the keepers. And in many quarters already there is serious complaint against the "rognery" as "unable to stand our climate," "too soft for hot weather," "too slow for our long drafts," "very doubtful in eyes, hoofs and legs," "apt to go blind and lame." Such complaints were strongly made against English horses, and the French were imported. Now they are made against the Percheron, Normans and the Scotch Clydesdales are imported, and similar objections are raised against them. Now I think that all these objections arise solely from the size of the horses imported. The importer selects horses to sell. He soon finds that horses sold according to their size. An imported stock horse that at \$900 lbs would command \$100, at 1200 would bring \$400, and after that two dollars a pound for all increase of size. The weight and the rotundity that fatness gives, and a foreign origin, are all the essentials to a good sale. And so importers are constrained to select the largest and best fattening breeds of draft horses, without reference to prospects of health, endurance or capacity. Paris has the finest draft horses of any city in the world; they are the admiration of travelers from all lands. They are used on the omnibuses, and a single pair will draw a heavy bus with a full load, up and down the hard streets, at six miles an hour, and carry an appearance as if they were only used enough for exercise. One horse will draw a coach with driver, passengers and luggage, forty miles a day, and be ready at night for a sharp race if a rival John offers one. These are entire horses of about 1400 pounds weight, and hard and hardy as a trotter. When used as breeders their colts have size and power with vigor, health and action. A four-minute gait and an all day rapid travel are not unusual in the colts. But importers find these too small to sell. One who last year spent two months in Paris, studying the horses, writes that he could not find any there large enough for America, and so he bought in the provinces.

The finest draft horses in Europe go to Paris, as the finest trotters in America go to New York to be sold to Vanderbilt or Gould for many times the price they would bring in the country. For a foreign buyer of trotters to say that he could not find trotters of the right color in New York city, so went into the country and paid double prices would sound ridiculous. But it is no more ridiculous than the practice of all importers to leave the magnificent work horses of Paris and bring home the soft, flabby, unhealthy, weak and worthless animals that they palm off on an unsophisticated public. A large horse with strength and constitution to correspond, and activity enough for our habits, is a great treasure, but indurated size and fatness are no more desirable in horses than in men. I have never seen a horse much over 1500 as desirable as he would have been if smaller.

Aurora Springs, Mo.

Atchison County.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

Your correspondent made a trip among the farmers around Atchison and was very much gratified to see the results of these experienced and practical farmers. Nicely fenced farms with groves and orchards was seen. The stock were regaling themselves on blue grass or timothy and clover pastures. Nearly every farmer has a nice residence, also large and comfortable barns. Corn seems to be the staple crop, although there is quite a large acreage of oats this season. The acreage of wheat is not large, but it is in fine condition.

I first called on Col. E. R. Brown, who has a farm of 1400 acres, 900 under cultivation, 150 of this in tame grass. Col. Brown is a breeder of Poland China and Berkshire hogs, Durham cattle and South Down sheep. He has 150 head of nice cattle, also a fine Devon bull, and a 7th Duchess Short-horn bull.

A visit was then made to C. M. Streeter, the P. M. of Good Intent. He is one of the successful corn and potato growers of this section. He was running a riding Canton Lister on his fall fallowed land. Last year he raised nearly 1200 bushels of Peach Blow potatoes and a large amount of corn. Mr. Streeter never fails to raise from 40 to 70 bushels to the acre. He is a strong advocate of shallow plowing, and in the future will give the readers of the FARMER the reason for the faith that is within him as well as his successful results.

The next day, my entertaining host, Hon. G. W. Glick, took me out to his place, the Shannon Hill Stock Farm, where I had the pleasure of viewing one of the richest blue grass pastures of Kansas. He has a farm of 600 acres, all richly fenced with Osage hedges. He too had a lister at work. The orchard, garden and groves were very attractive; but most pleasing of all was the carefully bred thoroughbred Short-horn cattle. His herd consists of those reliable and popular, Princess, Gwynnes, Sanspareils, Bellinas, Lady James and Miss Watson families. The Duke of Shannon Hill is at the head of the herd. A finer lot of pure bred young bulls would be hard to find.

I next called on A. Klothline and saw his growing red clover, which cannot be surpassed anywhere. He has an orchard of 15 acres with a prospect of fruit in abundance this fall.

Mr. Suttler next paid his respects by ordering the FARMER sent to him and informed me that all was

well with his growing crops. Two listers were putting in his corn.

Next P. Byron took me up on the housetop where we could see over into seven adjoining counties. He has a farm of 1,000 acres, 400 of it in corn. He has only eight miles of hedge on the place. Such is a sample of a few of the old farms of Atchison county, and such as I expect to see in a few years all over Kansas.

Railroad Passes.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

In your issue of April 19th there are two articles that interest me very much, one on recent judicial decisions, in which railways are declared to be set apart for the public good; the other, your ventilation of the pass question. What a contrast between those judicial decisions and your remarks on free passes. You claim it is right to accept of a pass, that it is a courtesy. I claim it is discrimination between individuals in favor of the elect and against the masses. It is a flagrant violation of the principle that the common carrier shall not discriminate between persons shipping or traveling under like circumstances. If right to grant passes to a favored few is right to grant special rates to favorite shippers so as to enable them to push all their competitors to the wall; and if right to grant a pass or give special rates to individuals it is right to give the citizens of one city or locality transportation favors which are denied to citizens of other localities. In one breath you say "it was held that discriminations in favor of or against individual, or communities is unlawful," in the next you say you "see nothing wrong" in discriminations in favor of representative men and against all others. What do you call a representative man? an editor, doctor, lawyer, wealthy merchant or public officer? All public officers are paid mileage, consequently they don't need a pass. What right has a man in charge of public property to allow me the use and benefit of that property and deny you the same privilege? You know that railroads are operated at great expense and that they are not operated for fun. No one travels on them without it costs something. And the people, who as you say own the roads, pay for the dead head rides. The very persons who have passes are not the ones in reality who are unable to pay for a ride. You advance the idea that those granting passes are more honest than those receiving passes. Do you appreciate all that your remarks imply in that connection? The roads are public property and there is no comparison between them and a farmer and his wagon. In one case the public pays for the ride, in the other there is no cost to the public. No paper in the state ever contained an article more in favor of monopolies than yours on free passes. The KANSAS FARMER stands high as an Agricultural Journal, and when such Journals open up in favor of free passes it opens to all other discriminations; and it is no wonder that Legislatures and Congress do nothing to relieve producers from unjust burdens imposed by railway monopolies. Because they say papers devoted to the interests of agriculture uphold the roads in their discriminations.

W. F. HENDRY.

Nickerson, Reno Co.

Dairy Items.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I suppose almost every one who makes butter thinks that they receive a price far below its real value; while in a few instances they really do, there are a great many who do not make anything like a palatable article. I think that 25 cents is a good price, taken as an average through the year in Kansas in country towns. Merchants make no distinction in price between good and poor butter, often they cast some of it out of the back door, or give it to the soap fat man. They buy it because by so doing they get a large trade from these people. There are many who lack perfect cleanliness about the care of the cows, or do not have a proper place to keep the milk, or think that many items are of little or no importance that a professional dairyman would consider worthy of special attention. As for farmers in general trying to fit up their farms with creamery fixtures, it would cost so much I hardly think many of them could. It does not pay to start a creamery with facilities for caring for the milk of less than 100 cows. The proprietors of creameries often issue circulars to those who intend to bring milk there, telling them what to feed the cows, and what food must be avoided, obtaining as far as possible uniformity in the quality of the milk. Few farmers know how much milk they are taking to make a pound of butter; they seldom weigh or even guess at the quantity they are using—from facts that I can gather—it seems that from 25 to 30 pounds of milk are required. Any farmer who can keep from 12 to 20 cows could afford to have a milk house; it must, however, be proof against cats, rats, mice and vermin, made to keep out the excessive heat of summer, and provided with a stove for winter use; it need not necessarily be a very expensive one. The making of gilt-edged butter need not be confined to any particular locality. It matters not how far inland a person may be if they have the cows and the proper requirements for their keeping, and good pure water, they have within their reach the means of making gilt-edged butter, for all the rest depends upon themselves.

Mrs. E. W. BROWN.

Record the Seasons.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Let me say to friend Moffit that he has failed to learn what I have learned, and that is, that all men do not succeed in their vocation, and because they have failed to be posted. Now I have known whole families, and large ones too, to come into Illinois from Indiana, only sixty miles from place to place, on the turn of the seven years, and they failed to make the connection in crops as friend Moffit did or has. They abuse the country and left; went back and paid more for land by several dollars per acre than they sold for to go to Illinois. Brothers, post up and then you are safe, as you can tell by so doing nearly or quite what the coming year will be. I read if I mistake not that Professor Riley said that there was a decrease of rain fall in some one of the southern states owing to the forests being cleared away. Now who knows what the rain fall was half or one

century ago? Now to be proof clear, the forest would have to be restored and note the result. But to one who has been spared and lived to hear for over a half century, the remarks by others that I never saw it so hot, cold, dry and wet, as it is now. But my mind was set thinking quite young I suppose on the wheat matter first, as the first I sowed in the fall of 1831 was fine, and in 1832 I sowed as fine a kernel as need be, and there came a failure, you might say. But I sowed again and in 1834 from poor seed I had fine wheat; and that year is and was the first drouth I have any recollection of, and since then they have occurred as follows: 1841, 1847, 1854, 1861, 1867, 1874 and 1881. The wet periods to my recollection have been 1844, 1851, 1858; 1865, 1871, and 1873. I have said to my recollection, but I have kept a record each year, many of which are gone, but I looked them over so often that the principal part is fresh in my mind to this day, and I hope others will take the trouble to keep a record as I have for their own satisfaction and good. But I will close lest your host of readers may think I want to be heard for my much speaking, and to have my name appear in public journals.

Sodgwick Co. J. C. H. SWANN.

Short Letters.

BRIDGEMAN, May 8. Farmers are feeling jubilant over the crop prospects this spring. Wheat looks well; corn all planted; stand good. Some farmers are cultivating their corn. This section of the country is settling up very fast by a class of sturdy farmers from different states. There has been plenty of rain here this spring, rather more than usual. Considerable flax has been sown. A large amount of prairie will be broken here this spring.

N. L. HUNT.

NICKERSON, May 8. We are having cool, wet weather. Wheat heading nicely. Corn nearly all planted, and the acreage planted is very large. Kansas beats the world in raising at night and on Sunday; just the thing for a poor man who has a great deal to do. Saturday night and Sunday it rained nearly all the time a regular "dizzle" instead of a "gulch washer." Stock doing well. Fruit will be very scarce. Considerable corn planted with listers which will give farmers a chance to see how they like that plan of planting.

W. H. HENDRY.

OTTAWA, May 7. Being a reader of the FARMER, and taking an interest in the letters from different parts, I felt like saying a word. Corn is mostly planted, though we hear of some having to re-plant. Wheat is looking well what there is as corn, flax, and castor beans are the main crop; some oats sown. We hear some fears entertained as to chinch bugs, but think the cool rain of last night and to day will have a tendency to check them. I heard a large farmer of a good many years' experience say yesterday that chinch bugs did not hurt wheat that was thick on the ground nor worked in cool, cloudy weather. If so, it is a preventative it is worth looking into. He said when the wheat was thick the sun could not get to the ground and they could not work. If there are any who have noticed this let us hear from them. Fruit of all kinds promises well and if nothing injures it from this on, there will be a big crop. I am thinking of going into the sheep business and I hope those in the business will give all the light they can through the FARMER in breeding and caring for sheep, for it is certainly a branch of stock raising that requires a good mind, and one who is willing to be taught. I have known of several instances where men have ruined themselves financially in trying to make a fortune in sheep raising and knew nothing about it. It is like a good many other things, there is a right way.

W. T. J.

OLATHE, Johnson Co., May 6. The farmers of this county are well through with their spring work of sowing and planting, the season having been favorable for this kind of work. Flax has not been so extensively sown as usual, many having concluded that it is hard on their lands, and from the fact that it does not successfully follow itself. The prospect is flattering for a bountiful crop, though great anxiety prevails among farmers on account of the immense numbers of chinch bugs that have been flying for weeks every warm day. I am more convinced of the practicability of the burning process recommended for the destruction of this pest. The wheat is much injured in places adjoining grass land, and other places where they wintered. An confident that burning and better cultivation, thereby leaving them less protection, will do much to reduce their number. The fruit prospect of this country good, though the peach and apple crop will not be so heavy as indicated in early spring, the late frost having destroyed a large per cent. Some of our citizens are again taking steps toward contesting \$167,000 of county bonds, issued in lieu of railroad bonds, without the consent of the people. The county commissioners have called an election for the purpose of voting on a proposition to levy a tax of three mills for a period of three years to build a court house. The proposition seems to meet with general disfavor in the country, but more favorably about the county seat. Am glad to see the Ladies' Department improving as they bear a great part in the economy and management of the farmer, and to note the fact that the girls are coming to the front. My better half is as fond of reading the FARMER as myself, and especially the correspondence of her sex. Yours Respectfully.

N. ZIMMERMAN.

AMERICUS, Lyon Co., May 8. Farmers are in the midst of a very busy season. Corn is mostly planted and much of it is large enough to cultivate; the stand is generally good. More corn has been planted in Lyon county this spring than at any previous time. More oats were sown than usual, and it looks well at this time. Farmers find millet to be an excellent feed for cattle, and are sowing large quantities this spring. Ground is in good condition for planting any kind of seed now, though the spring has been unusual in sudden changes, from cold to warm. A week ago we had a heavy frost, and it was feared the fruit would be injured, but we find no injury to the fruit or anything else. Some of our apple orchards are well loaded with fruit, while others had scarcely any blossoms; in my own orchard I find

winesaps very full, while most varieties are only moderate. Peaches will be plenty, but not a half crop; cherries and grapes half a crop. Business in and about Americus has been good this spring, plenty of employment for everybody. Another good dry goods store would do well here. Our cheese factory started up this spring with bright prospects; J. W. Leah, the proprietor, is one of the best cheese-makers in the state; this branch of industry is very remunerative to both proprietor and patrons; the monthly payments in cash to the patrons makes money plenty in the town. Prices for horses, cattle, hogs, and corn continue to be good. Merchants are shipping farmers produce, such as butter and eggs to Colorado, and are receiving satisfactory returns.

J. W. L.

RICHMOND, Franklin Co., May 5. As the country becomes older, and farmers get in better circumstances the improvement of the various departments of live stock increases. For some time the improvement of swine and cattle has had some attention in this county, and for the last two or three years a good deal of interest has been shown in this direction; but this spring the improvement mania has taken a wider range, and several fine draft stallions have been imported; the most of these are Normans, they are undoubtedly the best draft horses. A company of which the writer is a member, appointed two men to go to Illinois to select a stallion; they visited all the noted breeders and importers and could not find a matured horse in the whole lot that suited them and was for sale; the demand for these horses is so great, so they bought of Dillon & Co., of Bloomington, Ill., a couple of very fine colts. There are several roadster stallions in the county. Corn all planted; weather dry; chinch bugs taking the wheat; fruit all right.

G. C. AIKEN.

SABETHA, Nemaha Co., May 5. The weather has been very cool and the corn is very slow coming up. Wheat looks very nice, except some pieces which look yellow and bad; spring wheat and oats are looking very nice, and standing well. The fruit prospect is all that could be desired. Stock of all kinds doing well, though many cattle came through the winter thin. Hogs are pretty nearly all sold off that are fit for market; they are worth from 6 to 6 50; corn 70 cents to 80 cents. We had a fine rain yesterday which will give things a good start if it will turn warm. I have heard of no complaint as yet of bad seed corn; I sowed twelve acres of clover and orchard grass mixed which is doing nicely; I am afraid the chinch bugs will damage it as they are flying very thick some days. As it is the first grass I have sowed in Kansas I am anxiously awaiting the result. I have some yearling steers which I think of stall feeding next winter if we raise a corn crop. Would it not be profitable to feed all and sell them. My first of June and buy more that was not stall fed? Will some one give his experience? as I am a new hand at this business. I will close by sending you a postal order for three subscribers, and will send more as I get them.

WM. C. DEVER.

WASHINGTON, May 5. It being my misfortune to lose a valuable Jersey cow by disease which no one here is able to name or give the cause, I would like to ask through your columns for information regarding the same. My cow dropped her last calf in April 1881, and was due to calve again in July next; was giving, when taken ill, about three quarts of milk at each milking. I noticed her last Sunday morning licking the back part of her udder as if it were poisoned; she kept this up until she had licked the skin off, and on Monday morning she took to licking her entire hind extremities, from the hoof up, and seemed in great distress—kicking, rubbing and scratching until she had worn almost the entire skin off her hind legs; she continued to do so until she died Monday evening. We tried to relieve her in all ways, but to no effect. I am interested to know the cause, as she was as good a cow as I had in my entire herd of Jerseys, and one that I valued at \$400. Can any of the readers of the FARMER say what caused her death, and whether the complaint is contagious, and if so what will stop its spreading among others of the herd?

J. O. YOUNG.

CELERY.

DAVID CTRY, Butler Co., Neb. Seeing J. N. Parker's article on celery, I send you my method of raising it. His method of germinating the seeds is very good; I prefer to transplant twice before setting into the ground. He says "don't trench; it is worse than useless." I do not agree with him there; I have tried both plans and the trenching is the better by far. I dig my trench 2 1/2 feet deep and wide enough to dig conveniently, then put in 18 inches of well rotted manure, placing on top of this six inches of good, black soil. Setting my plants in this leaves them six inches below the level of the ground. After setting out my plants I place boards over my trench during the heat of the day to keep the sun from scalding the plants and killing them to the ground which retards the growth. After they commence to grow it is not necessary to cover them. It requires little care after planting until blanching time. Mr. Parker's method is the same for blanching as my own, but I put my celery in the cellar packed in dry sand after digging as it is more convenient to get at than in a trench.

F. J. AYRES.

Miscellaneous.

Hamilton's 10th Short-Horn Sale.

As is usual, when fine stock is to be sold, Kansas is represented with a large delegation. The cattle were not in the best condition, but many well bred individuals were offered. The best and highest priced animals went to Kansas. On account of inactive bidding about 75 had to be sold at private sale, bringing good prices. The following is the result of their public sale at Kansas City, May 9, 10, and 11:

Illustrious Duke, Z. T. Postlewaite, Channte, Kas., \$120.

Gen. Phillip, A. W. Wicks, Hunnewell, Kas., \$100.

\$130. Gen. Phillip 2d, G. Arnold, Pleasant Hill, Mo., \$100.

Gen. Phillip 3d, G. Arnold, Pleasant Hill, Mo., \$100.

14th Duke of Sycamore, G. M. Dyche, Ogden, Kas., \$375.

15th Duke of Sycamore, T. C. Bragg, New-point, Mo., \$430.

Comet, J. N. Shannon, Neosho Falls, Kas., \$50.

Taylor Boy, A. W. Wicks, Hunnewell, Kas., \$60.

Joe, C. Hedding, Perryville, Kas., \$45.

Young Mary Duke 27th, I. V. Inskip, Manhattan, Kas., \$155.

Mary Geneva Duke, A. Webber, Alma, Kas., \$150.

B. Mary Duke, A. Webber, Alma, Kas., \$110.

Princess Geneva 1st, A. C. Bryan, Belton, Mo., \$200.

Princess Geneva 2d, A. C. Bryan, Belton, Mo., \$185.

Princess Morely, A. C. Bryan, Belton, Mo., \$285.

Princess Duke, W. C. Cook, Cameron, Mo., \$150.

20th Renick Geneva, W. N. Irwin, Neosho Falls, Kas., \$100.

M. Barrington Duke, Geo. Sinclair, Garnett, Kas., \$140.

Grand Mary Duke, C. W. Stalls, Junction City, Kas., \$135.

Geneva Belle Duke, A. Hall, Monard Valley, Kas., \$125.

2d Young Mary Duke of Bath, G. Arnold, Pleasant Hill, Mo., \$105.

Young Mary Duke of Bath, G. M. Dyche, Ogden, Kas., \$175.

Lady Renick Duke, Jas. Scarley, Irish Grove, Mo., \$95.

Jesse, W. W. Carney, Leavenworth, Kas., \$105.

Phyllis Duke of Lakeview, W. W. Carney, Leavenworth, Kas., \$155.

Phil Rice, J. Spilman, Walker, Mo., \$120.

De Santa Anna, J. Spilman, Walker, Mo., \$70.

Don Pedro 2d, T. C. Hugley, Kansas City, Mo., \$100.

Tim Pendleton, G. D. Alexander, LaCygne, Kas., \$105.

3d Duke of Fairview, J. Clasley, Independence, Mo., \$105.

5th Duke of Rosewood, H. Wood, Raton, N. M., \$80.

Oliver, T. C. Hugley, Kansas City, Mo., \$105.

Skip, K. Burgess, Richmond, Kas., \$115.

Burroughs No. 2, I. V. Inskip, Manhattan, Kas., \$170.

Bettie's Duke, I. V. Inskip, Manhattan, Kas., \$120.

Dodge, J. Spilman, Walker, Mo., \$80.

Brook, J. L. Driskill & Son, Austin, Texas, \$150.

Lella Beauty's Duke, same, \$145.

Mazurka Boy, same, \$140.

Little Duke, same, \$140.

Joe Challenger, same, \$115.

Solon Palmer, same, \$100.

Honest Joe, same, \$130.

Sue Allen's Duke, same, \$165.

Dock, same, \$150.

Duke R of Appleton, same, \$305.

Macaulay 2d, same, \$180.

Douglass, same, \$110.

Joe Wallace, same, \$200.

2d Duke of Xalapa, same, \$150.

Josephine Duke, same, \$255.

Forest Duke, same, \$130.

Geneva Sharon 2d, same, \$135.

Red and White Bull, same, \$500.

Royal Welcome, H. Wood, \$70.

Independence 3d, same, \$70.

Welcome Baron, same, \$70.

Athlone's Duke, same, \$70.

Red Bud, H. Allen, Williamsburg, Kas., \$30.

Mary Lad, M. Young, Hickman's Mill, Mo., \$85.

Mill Duke 3d, H. Wood, \$85.

Queen's Duke of Lakeview, Dunbar, Neb., \$110.

Wiley Countess, R. C. Mackswell, Independence, Mo., \$105.

Colonel Day, A. Garrow, Dunbar, Neb., \$105.

Duke of Appleton, H. Wood, \$95.

Faith's Duke, same, \$80.

John W, same, \$95.

Claggett, same, \$90.

Dooley, same, \$75.

Felix, same, \$115.

Rockbridge Duke, same, \$75.

Nicholas, same, \$85.

Young Fortune, same, \$75.

Col. Butterfly, same, \$70.

Young Hector, same, \$70.

Young Kaifer, same, \$85.

June Rose, E. A. Osborne, Coffeyville, Kas., \$100.

Juniper Water Rose, same, \$100.

Juniper Airdrie, R. E. Richards, \$225.

Paterick, W. Askew, Kansas City, Mo., \$125.

Juniper 2d, H. C. Garner, Richmond, Mo., \$145.

Juniper, same, \$125.

Juniper Airdrie Rose, same, \$120.

Juniper May, R. E. Richards, \$130.

2d Josephine N, L. W. Level, Kearney, Mo., \$100.

Spencer, J. Spilman, Walker, Mo., \$95.

A Hereford Bull, same, \$295.

A Hereford Bull, G. D. Alexander, \$270.

HEATH.

The Stock Interest.

The Breeds of Swine.

JERSEY REDS, DUROCS, ETC.

There are in the United States at the present time considerable numbers of swine of a reddish or sandy color, of widely varying characteristics, known by the various names of Jersey Reds, Red Berkshires, Durocs and Saratoga Reds. They are in the hands of a few breeders scattered here and there, some of whom claim that there is no essential difference in the swine of that color, and that the name by which their own are designated is the proper one for all; while other breeders are positive that the reds they have are properly named, are of a distinct variety and vastly superior to any other, of whatever name, breed or color.

It is known that for about sixty years sandy-colored hogs have been common, in fact quite numerous, in Southern New Jersey, especially in Salem and Burlington counties, where they are esteemed highly; but where they originally came from or how they found their way to this country no one seems to have any positive knowledge, though there is a tradition that they are descendants from early importations from England of the old-time unimproved Berkshires. In some neighborhoods they are (or, at least, were a few years since) bred of a uniformly dark-red color, and in others of a much lighter shade and frequently spotted with white. Parties who are raising hogs known to be descended direct from the New Jersey stock, call them Jersey Reds, and generally insist that any other alleged red hogs are not worthy of consideration. They resemble, in many respects, swine described by writers sixty or seventy years ago as being common in Russia and Poland. Statements have been made in the public prints that a portion of the red swine in this country were from some Russian importations made by Hon. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, when United States Minister to St. Petersburg (about 1862). I wrote him to ascertain their truth. He writes: "When in Mexico I saw the 'Spanish' red hogs everywhere, and was much pleased with them: James B. Clay, Esq., son of Henry Clay, when Minister Resident in Portugal (about 1848) imported some, calling them Spanish hogs, and gave me a pair. I distributed the progeny far and wide. The Spanish hogs had no doubt spread into the neighboring kingdom of Portugal and were carried into Mexico by the conquerors. The Berkshire reds and Jersey Reds are no doubt the same, and the name ought to be 'Spanish,' if they are so, but there may be other reds." Gen. Clay also says: "There was, a long time ago, a scrub or common hog here, sandy and red-spotted, but it is hardly possible for such land shanks to have improved to this extent, though the Spanish hog has greatly increased in size in the last twenty years." He mentions one breeder, at least, who still has them in their purity, in Madison county.

Mr. H. A. Moran, of that county, says the red hogs, extensively bred in Madison and Garrard counties for several years, are small-boned, compact and thrifty, closely resembling the Berkshires in form and habit, and that some of the Jersey Reds have been crossed with them, which many farmers think an improvement, the Jersey Reds giving more length and size; also, that many of the produce of the old red hogs of Kentucky, crossed with the smaller Spanish hog, have been sent to Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Texas and other Western and Southern States.

In the opinion of some the red hogs in America are mostly from a stock known in England years ago as Tamworths, described as hardy and prolific, but slow in maturing. One recent writer in the west says, "It is admitted by those best informed that Jersey Red, Duroc, Saratoga Red, etc., are but local names for the ancient Berkshires of England, where they were called Tamworths." The National Swine Breeders' Convention, in 1872, reported that their positive origin was unknown, but agreed upon the following as the characteristics of good Jersey Reds. They should be red in color, with a snout of moderate length, large lop ears, and small head in proportion to size and length of body; they should be long in the body, standing high and rangy on thin legs; bone coarse; heavy tail and brush; hair coarse, including the bristles on the back.

So near as I have been able to ascertain, the Durocs and Saratoga Reds are a branch from the red hogs so common in New Jersey, that have been bred in and about Saratoga and Montgomery counties, N. Y., for thirty years or more, and perhaps given a somewhat improved form and quality.

It is probably beyond a doubt that the best of the red hogs are possessed of some excellent qualities that may be found to combine well with other breeds, and they are in one way and another being brought into considerable public notice; but their reputation seems certain to suffer much from extravagant and absurd statements and claims made for and about them by speculators and breeders.

A leading breeder of the "Jersey Reds" says: "We have recently introduced a magnificent imported animal, the only importation of this kind of stock made for many years; but does not intimate where from; and so far as I can learn none of his would-be customers can get from him any response as to where this magnificent importation is from. The same party says: 'One of the best evidences of their popularity is the frequent attempt of various parties all over the country to confound the Jersey Reds with the Durocs, Red Berkshires, Saratoga Reds and various other breeds.' One breeder of them, who calls his Jersey Reds or Durocs, claims they can be nearly wintered on

prairie hay, "which they will eat like so many sheep." They are also advertised as "mange proof" and "cholera proof;" and, in fact, as possessing all the good qualities lacked or existing in any other breeds, be they black or white.

Such statements may be the means of selling a limited number of pigs to the novices in swine raising, but will only tend to disgust men who have practical knowledge of what constitutes genuine merit, and the reaction that is sure in time to follow will be difficult to overcome. There is abundant room for them if they are essentially superior to the better known breeds.

While some of those I have seen possess merit, many do not, and they are at present as widely dissimilar in character as are the stories told of what they are and where they came from. Only years of careful, judicious breeding can give them the excellence of form and finish, with the smallness of offal, common to some other breeds.—F. D. Coburn, in *Breeder's Gazette*.

No Fear of Getting Overstocked.—Improved Meat Product.

The fear of getting overstocked, and glutting the market, has loomed up before many men like an apparition, keeping them back. We have failed from year to year to realize how insatiable and pressing the demands of an increasing population are. Many intelligent Englishmen feared their country would become overstocked with cattle, swine, and horses, but that have they seen instead? a population increasing with a rapidity that may be compared to the increase of a bee-hive. Hungry mouths multiply in the face of the fact, that hundreds leave the country upon every outward-bound vessel. Yet, notwithstanding this constant and enormous exodus from her population, with the further fact that her acres are largely devoted to growing meats, we have been witnessing the unlooked-for spectacle of ships steaming toward the British Isles loaded down with cattle, sheep, and swine, on the hoof, and in the quarter. And still the cry is for more. It shows very clearly that their farms, though taxed to their utmost, are totally inadequate for keeping up a supply for their own population. This has but very little of the appearance of our acres getting overstocked.

It is with meat supply as with railroads. The belief, a few years ago, was, that railroad building in this country was being overdone, and that there would be neither passenger nor freight traffic for half the roads completed and under process of building. Results have shown these fears to have been groundless, as increasing population and increasing farm products have fully kept up with the iron rails, and it is no unusual sight to see roads that, a few years ago, were in a condition of total inefficiency, and in bankruptcy, or verging upon it, now entirely unable, especially at certain seasons of the year, to do the business which comes to them. Take either of the western states as an example, and it is not difficult to see what extended surface a growing population requires. There are whole states, and portions of states, which were, a few years ago, in a wild, untilled condition, not even used for grazing purposes, that are now marked by lines of railroad, and dotted with elevators and shipping pens.

In place of there being a surplus, though wheat and corn and cattle seem to spring up as though spontaneous, there are buyers for all, and money held for investment in these commodities is idle. There are not enough fatted cattle and pigs at any season of the year to absorb the money held for investment in these. Profit is the word. Wherever a profit or commission can be made in the handling of stock or grain, there is sure to be a man and a set of clerks for every opening of the kind, and the acres in our new states and territories are not being opened fast enough to make the increase of live stock sufficiently rapid to meet the demand of investors and consumers, taking into account the steady and healthy demands, under the present ratio of increase.

Take the city of Chicago alone as an example, where the consumption of meat goes on hourly, and is rapid. So far as the main use of meat is concerned it is made up from cattle that are fed from one and a half to five years. It will be seen that the period occupied in the production, as compared to the rapidity of consumption, is so greatly disproportionate, that to keep pace with the demands of the inhabitants of such portions of the globe as look to our own western states and territories for their supply of meat, our stocks of feeding and breeding animals must be increased. The very large and constant evaporation from the surface of the ocean is only adequately supplied by the thousands of streams which flow to it. In this case, the amount given off remains the same, because the surface does not increase; but the surface covered by human population is all the time extending, and at the same time becoming more densely occupied. Add to this fact, the significant one, that we are renewing our exertions to improve the quality of our meats, and, in proportion as we do this, observation shows that meat consumption increases.

There is one peculiarity about flesh production. With all the avarice and ingenuity of man brought to bear upon the flesh of the ox, there is no mode of breeding or feeding by which he can make a shoddy product of this. The more we breed and feed with the single purpose of making profit through converting his carcass into flesh, the better his flesh becomes as an article of food. Improvement through breeding and feeding increases the flavor and nutritive properties of meat at the same time. Let us take courage from this fact, and bow to the ox, not as the Egyptians, who worshipped him, but to the flesh-making ox of our

day, whose meat no avaricious speculator can lower the standard of. Rich and poor shall alike be fed from the unadulterated flesh; and while the poor man eats the meat of the beast that has been sold to the butcher at three cents a pound on the hoof—he having previously eaten his own head off while yet in the hands of the man who raised him—the more fastidious buy the flesh of the beast that sold to the butcher at six cents, having previously made a profit to his breeder and feeder. It is easy to conceive how a man may be overstocked with the kind first named, but no man within our knowledge has ever been overstocked with the last-mentioned sort.—*National Live Stock Journal*.

Classification of Hides.

As many of our farmers are interested in the sale of the hides of animals which are slaughtered or have died, the following classification, established at a recent meeting of the Boston and Chicago hide-dealers, will be found of interest:

A deduction of fifteen per cent. is made on all branded native hides; also, a deduction of fifteen per cent. on all native hides having two or more horn scratches, each four inches long, or one scratch twelve inches long.

The following is the regular classification adopted by the hide-dealers:

Green Hides.—Hides just as they come from the animals, never having been salted.

Part Cured Hides.—Hides that have been salted, but not long enough in water to be thoroughly cured.

Green Salted Hides.—Hides that have been salted long enough to be thoroughly cured.

Green Kip.—All veal skins running from fifteen pounds to twenty-five pounds shall be classed as veal kip. All long hair and thin skins running from eight pounds to twenty-five pounds shall be classed as runners.

Green Calf.—All veal skins running eight pounds to fifteen pounds.

Deacon Skins.—All calf skins under eight pounds shall be classed as deacons.

Dry Flint Hides.—Are thoroughly dry hides that have not been salted.

Dry Salted Hides.—Are thoroughly dry hides, having been salted while green.

Grubby Hides.—Having one or more grubs.

All dry kip and calf shall be classed the same as hides. All hides shall be free from salt, dirt, meat, dung, horns, tail-bones and sinews, and before being weighed all such substances shall be removed, or a proper deduction made from the weight; and when the head hangs to the hide by a narrow strip it shall be cut off; also when the head is not split in the center it shall be made straight before being weighed.

All bull, stag, tainted, grubby, badly scarred, cut, scored and murrain hides, both green and dry, shall be classed as glue stock. In dry hides, moth-eaten, sea-burnt or weather-beaten, shall also be classed as damaged. All kip and calf, both green and dry, shall be trimmed the same as hides, with the exception that the tail-bone may be left in calf skins.

All green-cured hides of sixty pounds and over shall be called heavy; and all green cured hides under sixty pounds shall be called light hides. All dry hides twenty-five pounds and over shall be called heavy, and all dry hides under twenty-five pounds shall be called light hides.—*Review*.

The Colorado Potato Beetle.

This potato pest was troublesome last year; the excessive heat of the fall months being favorable to their rapid increase. Hence a larger number than usual hibernated during the winter. These are now appearing in large numbers, and can be found around the hills waiting patiently for the advent of the developed stem and leaves.

While the larva of this insect is sluggish and never leaves the plant on which it is hatched, except in quest of more food, the perfect insect can make considerable journeys by means of its ample wings; choosing calm warm days for its flight from farm to farm. Such being its habits, if one farmer is active and watchful, and destroys every bug that visits his potato patch, if his neighbor is careless and indifferent, he will have frequent immigrations from thence.

Every beetle that is destroyed this month and the next will prevent its increase, as the fecundity of the female insect is wonderful. Hence the necessity of collecting the insect now. This can easily be done by dropping the beetles into a vessel containing water and a little kerosene oil. As the perfect insect does eat the foliage, they can also be poisoned by sprinkling the leaves with water in which London Purple has been mixed.—This mixture is as "dead a shot" as Paris Green, without being dangerous to animal life.

This insect's devastations in past years has seriously shortened the crop and materially affected the price of potatoes. It becomes us farmers therefore to be vigilant now so that we may be blessed with an abundant crop of this excellent tuber, which during the past winter has been esteemed a luxury in nearly every home.—J. W. R.

Watering Horses.

One thing in the treatment of work horses in hot weather we are disposed to deprecate, viz.: the custom of watering them three times a day and no more. It is simply cruelty on the part of man toward his beast, to compel the team to plow or mow from early morning until noon, or from noon until night without allowing it the privilege of a refreshing draught. It is inconvenient, many times, to water the team during the forenoon or afternoon, and we are apt to think the time thus taken lost, but

when the farmers' millennium comes, there will probably be drinking in every field, supplied from some elevated spring, or from a running stream. In the meantime "lost" in doing good, even though it may be in behalf of the dumb animals, is well "lost"—it may be regained. Could they speak it might be to say that they would like to be treated, in the matters of times for food and drink, somewhat as we—their wise masters—are accustomed to treat ourselves.

Bees as Fertilizers of Flowers.

It is a well-known fact that bees fertilize fruit blossoms by mixing the pollen, thereby making the fruit trees and shrubs produce more and much better fruit than they would without the visits of the bees.

Honey is the purest and most healthful sweet known to man, and should be used in every family in place of the great abundance of adulterated sugars and syrups. The management of bees improves the mind and enlarges the power of observation, and when properly cared for liberal returns are realized for the outlay. There has been great progress in apiculture in the past few years, so much so that an apiarist of 10 years ago would be decidedly behind the times if he has not kept pace with the progress that has been made.

Advertisements.

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

FOR RENT, one good store room, good location. Inquire of J. W. Mohler, 111 Fifth street, Topeka.

CHEAPEST BIBLES. Every Family Agent. For Sale, Both Terms New Testament. AGENTS WANTED. FORSHUE & MCMACKIN, Cincinnati, O.

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Largest receivers of WOOL in St. Louis. Sacks furnished free to those who ship to us. Write to us before disposing of your wool. Liberal advances made on consignments.

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Fine Photograph Albums

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Illustrations offered to energetic agents. Illustrated Catalogue sent on application. 122 Arch St., Philadelphia.

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13 of Highest Quality are consigned by

MR. THEODORE A. HAYMEYER,

Mountain Side Farm, Mahwah, N. J., to the forthcoming

sale of Jersey Bulls,

At the American Institute Building, New York,

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1882;

Five are by Imp. Carlo, 5559 (whose three-year-old son Nero won First Prize over all Jersey at the recent Spring Show of the Royal Jersey Agricultural Society). They are from the following dams, viz: Imp. Northern Queen 11962 (daughter of Amy La Grise); Cocotte 11958 (First Prize over all Jersey in 1880); Imp. Mignonette 11959 (dam of Farmer's Pride); Imp. Coomassie 2d, 11969 (daughter of Coomassie, the most famous of island cows); and Imp. Sultane 4th 11960 (by a son of Coomassie); out of the dam Imp. Sultane 2d, that made for Mr. Messersch at the rate of 23 lbs 8 oz of butter per week). One is by Duke of Carlington 2460 (son of the famous butter cow Eurotas); out of Imp. Belle Dame 11951 (two of whose imported daughters sold at auction last December for \$500 and \$750). Seven others are by choice sires, out of such cows as Imp. Brunette Hammond 734. Paraphrase 10254, Lady Signy 6988, etc. All persons familiar with Mr. Haymeyer's herd will at once recognize the fact that many of these bulls are from cows of superb and almost unrivaled quality, selected at any necessary prices as the very cream of the island of Jersey and this country. Having always declined to name prices for private sale, the maximum quality of the herd is represented in this consignment, which will be sold without limit or reserve. For Catalogues, ready about May 18, address

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A flock of about one thousand Sheep and Lambs, mostly of a high grade and are perfectly healthy. I will sell for the want of stock privileges. For particulars address

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The Best in the World.

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20 DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen during the month of July, 1881, one light bay three year old MARE, white star in face, one on nose, white feet, some light colored hair near root of tail, and on white feet. Branded figure on left shoulder. When last seen was near the farm of John Hornback 8 miles north of Silver Lake. The above reward will be paid for her delivery.

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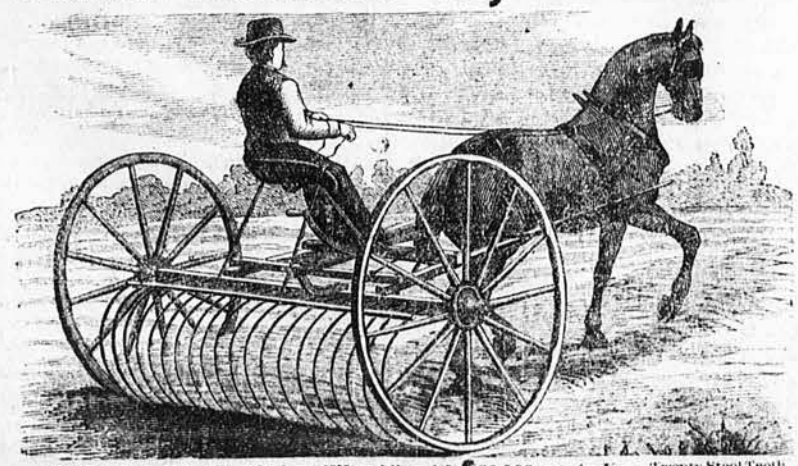
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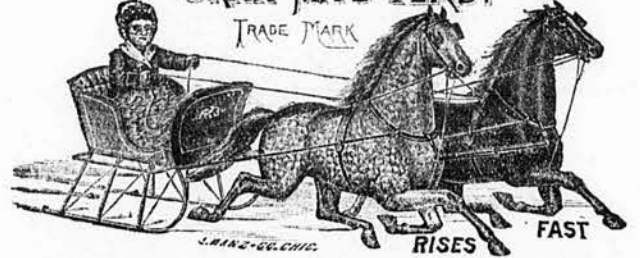
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Gran' Ma's Yeast Cakes are the Best Yeast Cakes in the world, because they Make the Best Bread. They are the Cheapest, because One Cake will go further than any two of any other. They are Purely Vegetable, and warranted to give satisfaction.

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Now Ready The American Farmers' Pictorial Cyclopaedia of Live-Stock for Agents, COMPLETE STOCK DOCTOR

concerning Breeds, Breeding, Training, Sheltering, Baiting, Spleen, Potable Food 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 PERHAM and A. H. BAKBURY, Jr. A Grand Cyclopaedia of Live-Stock. 650 Illustrations. LIBERAL TERMS. Price: \$1.00. The American Farmers' Pictorial Cyclopaedia of Live-Stock, published by S. D. Thompson & Co., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo.



ESPOSIZIONE MUSICALE IN MILANO

Sotto il Patronato di S. M. la Regina.

Palazzo Del R. Conservatorio.

AT THE GREAT ITALIAN MUSICAL EXPOSITION

Recently closed at Milan, was probably the MOST EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, old and new, ever brought together: fully illustrating the great progress which has been made and present high excellence in this department of manufactures. After exhaustive examinations, test and comparisons, extending through a period of several months, more than 250 Awards were made of medals and diplomas, in recognition of degrees of super excellence attained in the various departments of musical art and manufacture. For REED INSTRUMENTS, including Organs and Harmoniums of all descriptions, European and American.

THE GRAND SILVER MEDAL, being the highest award in this department, was conferred upon the

Mason and Hamlin Organs.

Their manufacturers value this extraordinary distinction the more highly because of the importance of the occasion, especially as an INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION in a country so PRE-EMINENTLY MUSICAL. The Mason & Hamlin Organs were honored by special exhibition before the Royal Court by CARLO DUCHI of Rome, and warm commendations from their Majesties the King and Queen.

At all the WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITIONS for fourteen years these Organs have received the HIGHEST HONORS, being the only American Organs which have received such of any.

Improvements. During the year just closed this Company have introduced improvements of greater value than in any similar period since the introduction of the American Organ by them, twenty years since.

Elegant Styles. are now received from their factories daily, surpassing in capacity and excellence anything which has before been produced, and certainly worthy to be ranked with the VERY FINEST MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS in the world. They are in cases of solid black WALNUT, MAHOGANY, ASH, FRONTOIDS, etc., at net cash prices, \$240, \$280, \$320, \$360, \$400, \$450, \$500, \$550, \$600, and \$650.

Popular Prices. including, also, the most valuable of the recent improvements, and adapted to all uses, public and private, in plain and elegant cases, are at \$22, \$30, \$37, \$46, \$52, \$61, \$70, \$80, \$90, \$100, \$110, \$120, \$130, \$140, \$150, and up.

Easy Payments. The Harmoniums are sold for cash or easy payments, or will be rented until rent pays for an organ.

A New Illustrated Catalogue. Just issued, fully describing and illustrating MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED STYLES OF ORGANS, with net price lists and circulars, will be sent free to any one desiring them. Certainly no one should buy or rent any organ without having seen these circulars, which contain much useful information about organs.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO CO., 136 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 46 East 14th Street (Union Sq.), NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors,
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .50

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

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky, bitterns, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE KANSAS FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS,

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked "21" expire with the next issue. The paper is at once discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

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

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

Post Office Addresses.

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

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

New Advertisements.

The following advertisements appear in the FARMER this week for the first time:

Frank and Jesse James; Son of Man; Minnesota Chief; \$30 a Week; Stock Farm for Sale; Breeders' Cards of Z. D. Smith, C. M. Gifford & Son, and B. F. Doran; Well Augers; Engines and Separators; Barnes, Florist; Coal Tar for Chinch Bugs; Money at 7 per cent; Strayed; Sheep Wanted; Wool Notice; Strayed; Sheep for Sale.

Ex-Gov. Washburn, of Wisconsin, died at Eureka Springs, Sunday last.

Cherries will soon be ripe in this region, and peaches are as large as hulled walnuts.

Rains and floods and cold weather have destroyed crops in some parts of the country. Kansas is blessed.

Chinch bugs are reported in every section of the state, but they have done no injury to crops up to this writing.

Walter Brown & Co report Kansas wool—good fine, selling in Boston at 27 and 30c, and ordinary fine at 24 and 26c.

The past week has been continuously cool, somewhat retarding the growth of corn, but it has saved much in chilling the insect plague.

A friend sends the FARMER a sample head of wheat from Harper county, and he says they will hardly have room enough out there for all the wheat.

The Supreme court of the District of Columbia has decided that there was no error in Guiteau's trial, and that he must be hanged June 30. Amen.

The late Brewster Congress at Washington, appropriated various sums of money to defeat anti-liquor legislation in Michigan, Indiana, Iowa and Kansas.

Don't forget the salt remedy for chinch bugs. Scatter it wherever they are in growing crops. It will not cost much, and it is said to be very good as a preventive.

When tree peddlers tell you that their trees are borer-proof because they are grafted on any particular kind of stock, ask them what they take you for; and if you buy from them, blame yourself when you learn your little lesson of deception.

We have reports from every portion of the state. Stock of all kinds is in excellent condition. Wheat never looked better. Much corn has been worked twice. Fruit is abundant. Were it not for the anxiety about chinch bugs, the farmers would be supremely happy.

The 10th volume of the Short Horn Record is now ready for delivery. It contains 700 pages of pedigrees of the most approved Short Horns in the United States. Price \$5 by express, or \$5.25 postage prepaid. Address, L. P. Muir, Paris, Ky.

From a circular received from the State Agricultural Department of Illinois, we learn that the condition of the wheat crop in that state is good generally. On drained lands it is in excellent condition, though on others, it is more or less injured by wet weather. Chinch bugs are numerous, but have done no serious damage yet.

Reports from all parts of the state are of the most encouraging character. Fruit is abundant; wheat in head, and never was in better condition; corn is being worked and is growing luxuriantly. Chinch bugs are reported present in force in many localities; but Kansas never yields to chinch bugs, nor to principalities nor powers until the last corn stalk is gone.

To those of our readers who desire to borrow money, and who know enough not to mortgage their homes for anything, we recommend Mr. F. Crandall, of Topeka, whose card headed—"Money at 7 per cent," appears in another place. We have known Mr. Crandall for nearly a dozen years, and know him to be thorough

ly honest and reliable. He is a safe man to deal with. He will neither lie nor deceive.

The attention of our readers is respectfully directed to the letter of J. O. Young. Upon receiving his letter, the editor asked him about the posture and appearance of his cow; the condition and appearance of her eyes and horns; whether she swelled, or strained, or exhibited symptoms of stupor or pain. Mr. Young replies that her horns and eyes were natural, and she assumed no unusual position; she did not strain, nor swell, and showed no symptoms except her incessant licking and biting her hind-quarters. We incline to believe it was a case of vegetable poisoning, or erysipelas, as she had been on grass only two days.

More About Railroad Passes.

If, when we wrote our short article, April 19, on Free Passes, we had used two inches of space in denouncing the free pass business as robbery, bribery, and general corruption, it may be that our dogmatism would not have called out a single response from any of our readers. As it is, however, we have two good letters in as many weeks and we hope more will follow. The prospect is fair for a general discussion of the subject. The letter of Mr. Henry, on our first page, is well worth reading and studying. Its earnestness and sincerity are apparent in every line.

It is discussion that brings information, and we are never prepared to act on any important matter without information. If our article will stimulate the people to a thorough discussion of the general subject of railroad passes, it will have done much good, notwithstanding the fact that it merely touched the subject, and was not satisfactory to such of our readers as suppose that we approve of the custom of issuing free passes to some persons. [There are two typographical errors in our first article; but that does not affect the sense if the reader takes the whole article, and construes it according to the general tenor and spirit.—EDITOR.]

Now, we desire a full, frank and fearless discussion of this whole subject; and while we prefer, always, in an argument, to make our position appear as conclusions from what has gone before, and would rather do so in this, it appears that our readers would be better satisfied to have the last first; hence we will give them our opinion on the subject in hand now, and then we can go on with the discussion afterwards, remembering that it is not freight transportation, nor discriminations, nor, indeed, the transportation question at all, that is now before us; but it is the giving of free rides on railroads to certain persons and withholding them from others—free passes. That is what we are writing about, and only that.

First, then: The KANSAS FARMER believes that every public roadway, whether it be a common highway for general travel and convenience, or a canal or navigable river or lake, or a railway, belongs to the people. The people require the opening of the way for public convenience; they pay damages to persons sustaining injury, and compel submission when there is opposition. The people have a right to open; and they have a right to close any or all of these roadways, except, only, that no person shall be deprived of all outlets.

Second. The only difference between a common road and a railroad, in reference to the subject in debate, is, that the railroad is given in charge of particular persons to keep in repair and to use for the public benefit; to receive their compensation from tolls, tariffs or fees for carrying the people and their property over the road; that a railroad company has no more right to decide who may, or who may not, travel over its road than any private individual has to decide who may travel on a common highway; that a railroad company has no right, in any sense, or from any cause, to charge any person more than it charges any other person for the same or equivalent service; that, unless it carries all passengers free, it has no right to carry any passenger free.

Third. That the custom of issuing passes for free rides is wrong in any and every possible view of the case, except, possibly, on public occasions where all the people who come, might be carried free; that this custom has grown into a dangerous evil; that it develops dishonesty in many cases, and crime in some; that there is, and can be no good argument in its favor, and that it ought to be abolished utterly.

That, surely, is plain enough for all to understand without danger of misconception. It will doubtless be asked why then, do we not denounce the receiving of free passes. This is our answer: The custom is in vogue; free passes are issued to some persons; those persons are not a whit better than other persons; and we have no quarrel with any of those other persons because he gets a pass when passes are going.

It is a scramble for free rides, and it is growing to be a disreputable scramble; but it is opening the people's eyes to the enormity of the whole nauseating business. We do not approve of free lunches at saloons; but while free lunches are going, Tom has as good right to a free lunch as Jim or Bob. If a poor fellow is hungry and fills his stomach from a table that cost him nothing, we don't see why we should make mouths at him. Better abolish the free lunch business, and then these hungry watchers will not be waiting for them. As long as some are fed, all are entitled to similar privileges. We may be wrong in this, and we do not say we are right; but we have never felt like scolding any one for accepting a free ride when other people were getting them; and we freely confess that we would not write a line in favor of the principle of receiving passes. We don't say it is right, or that we favor it. We only say that, while the whole thing in itself is wrong, still, when it is operating, one man is just as much

entitled as another to a free ride.

The effect of this pernicious system on public and private morality, we will consider in future articles, and, also, the best means of getting rid of it. We add now, only, that we hope our readers will better understand our railroad philosophy as we get better acquainted.

Cattle Raising, a National Industry.

The history of our stock interests in general, just as one remembers it without consulting books or special authorities, is an interesting one. Only half a century ago, when railroad building was done almost wholly in the brains of engineers and mechanics, the staid old farmers had their little flocks of sheep, cattle, horses, and hogs, and kept them on farms ranging from fifty to two hundred acres each divided into eight to twelve acre fields. They killed for home use one beef and a dozen two year old hogs in the fall, and a mutton occasionally during the summer. Ten to forty head of cattle, those days was a large herd for any farmer. They fattened a couple of steers every year and sold them to the butchers. Out in the "Back Woods," which meant Ohio, traders gathered up the fat cattle into droves, and took them on foot to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Soon Indians and Illinois began to send off their droves of one, two or three hundred cattle to the eastern markets, occupying a month or two on the way, and pasturing and feeding them on the road in the fields of the farmers. The last of those droves we now remember seeing was in 1844, though they continued to go some years after that.

But railroads soon destroyed the drove business and took markets near to the cattle producing regions. About the same time, importations of foreign cattle by a few enterprising men, stimulated others to efforts in the line of improvement. Then a few persons, especially in the grass regions, began to make the raising of cattle a special vocation. This, naturally encouraged others; and when competing lines of railroad were built, western stock was taken to the eastern markets for less money than from many points along the line. This tended to stimulate the raising of cattle. Settlements extended westward and the railroads came with them. St. Louis, the great mart of all the trans-Mississippi region, soon became only a way station on the route to New York, and this gave new life and value to the plains of Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas.

As late as 1850, stock dealers in western and central Texas, raised cattle merely as pastime and as an easy means of obtaining a livelihood. The writer of this article spent a lazy hour with a cattle man in southwestern Texas in July, 1850. On inquiry as to the number of his cattle, he replied that he could not tell within five hundred or a thousand; that he only sold what was needed to supply his family, and that was very little, and he let the rest grow. He was asked how he enjoyed that kind of life, to which he responded—"Oh, I get so d—d lazy."

It is not that way now. If our old friend is there to-day, he knows within ten head how large his herd is. He and others, in the same business, are sending out of that country more than a quarter million cattle every year. More than that. They are inclosing vast areas of land with substantial fences, and infusing fresh and better blood into their stock. In the Territory between them and us men are leasing large tracts of land, and putting fences around them for cattle raising as a continuing business, and they are taking in bulls of the best blood.

Here in Kansas, we have stock farms of acres by the thousand, with barns and machinery for feeding. Our small farmers are turning their attention largely to cattle as means of permanent profit on their fertile lands. In this young commonwealth we have many herds of as fine stock as can be found where the first importation landed. In Nebraska it is the same, and indeed all over the country.

With this wonderful development comes, as is always the case, improved methods of transportation and preserving. We put up beef in cans; we have refrigerator cars and ships; we have a recent improvement in cattle shipping cars, we are getting legislatures to act in behalf of humanity to stock in transit; and we are shipping beef to Europe.

The stimulus of this half century has raised the cattle raising business from a mere dependency to a national industry, one which the general government as well as the state government, is trying to protect.

The People and Congress.

We called attention last week to the fact that none of the numerous candidates for Congress at that time, except one, is a farmer. Since our last issue we notice the name of S. S. Benedict, of Wilson county, in addition to that of Mr. Funston. He also, is a practical farmer, living on his farm, in Guilford township, Wilson county, and does a large part of the work himself. We know both Funston and Benedict well. They are now members of the Kansas State Senate. Benedict is serving his second term of eight years, and is chairman of the Senate committee on Ways and Means. He served two or three terms in the House. Both these gentlemen are universally regarded as honest, intelligent farmers, and we have no hesitancy in giving it as our candid judgment that either of them would make as good a working member of Congress as the best man in the state.

But it is a fact, nevertheless, that these men are not brought out by the farmers, of whom they are good representatives, and that reminds us to again warn the agriculturists that in these important public matters, they are invariably behind. One letter only has come to this paper, on the subject, and that from a neighbor o

Mr. Funston. But his name was in the papers before this letter was written. This, of course, detracts nothing from the merits of the candidates; but it shows the carelessness and apathy of the people who are most interested in this vital matter. Now, when agriculture is rising into prominence as a political power at Washington, and when the great subject of inter-state commerce is getting fairly before the Congress, it is very important that we have men there who know what the agricultural interests need, and men who will work faithfully and intelligently in that direction.

Meetings ought to be held by the rural people all over the state, and committees appointed to examine and report on the positions of the candidates on all questions of interest to the farmers, and especially on the overshadowing subject of transportation, so that the people may be informed before it is too late.

A man who is not openly and fearlessly in favor of fair legislation to regulate rates of transportation of freight and passengers, has no business in Congress and ought not to be sent there. And the KANSAS FARMER now invites every candidate for Congress to give our readers a brief statement of his opinions on this grave subject. We care nothing about your politics, but we want the people to know whether you are in favor of corporations running this country.

Fine Stock Sales.

Nothing could better show the activity of the cattle industry in this country than the sales of high grade and thoroughbred cattle. Many of our readers can well remember, as Uncle Joe puts it in his story of GERALDINE, when a thoroughbred horse was a "big thing;" and it was the same with cattle. We remember when a Durham bull or cow was a sight worth seeing.

Since that time good cattle have been increasing with wonderful rapidity; and a co-incident wonder is, that the desire of the people to own and raise good stock has kept pace with the multiplication of the animals. The demand has never been supplied, and it is impossible to forecast the time when it will be. Men, even now, will travel a thousand miles to attend a cattle sale. Cattle breeding is fast growing into a national industry; and hence, it is, that when sales of good stock are to take place the whole country is notified through the press. The FARMER has been advertising these sales for some time. This week we advertise a series of sales in Indiana and Illinois and Missouri, and call the attention of our readers to them specially, because we believe there will be an exhibition and sale of some very fine cattle.

All this shows the drift of the stock industry. Our Kansas farmers are fast improving their stock, and these sales are great helpers. At Plattsburg, Mo., June 1; at Lexington, Ills., June 7; at New Windsor, Ills., June 8; at Cambridge City, Indiana, June 9. Look up the advertisements of these sales, and you will agree with us that good stock is advertised.

In Memory of Jas. A. Garfield.

The Society of the Army of the Cumberland desire to erect a suitable monument to the memory of Comrade Jas. Abram Garfield, and ask donations from the whole people in sums not exceeding one dollar from any one person. This donation is to be made on Memorial day, May 30, through the newspaper press of the country. The editor of the KANSAS FARMER will receive and receipt for every donation sent to him for the purpose above named. Any number of persons may unite and send their money in one package, being certain to give all the names of the donors and their postoffice address, plainly written, so that there will be no mistakes in directing the receipts. Every donor's name is to be printed and placed in the corner stone of the monument. Anything from one cent to one dollar. Direct to W. A. Pfeffer, Editor KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kas. Let Kansas remember the murdered chieftain.

The New Power.

Speaking of the Sellen and Volkmar battery the Scientific American says:

If all that is said of the new invention be true, the storage by electrical means is now reduced to commercial practice, and, as results, we may soon expect to observe some curious changes in the arts, habits, and wants of the people.

For example, anybody who chooses to put a windmill upon his house or barn will be able, by means of the secondary battery, to light his dwelling at night, supply it with heat and hot water for washing and cooking, drive sewing machines, churns, washers, pumps, keep electrical carriages that will run anywhere about town without horses, do his plowing, draw mowers, reapers, seeders, propel boats, and perform almost any sort of work that may be required. The rotation of the windmill, running day or night steadily or intermittently, costing nothing except repairs, will have its power stored up and held in the secondary battery, and by the touch of a button to be instantly delivered and put to use when wanted in the form of light, heat, or power. The battery forms in effect a reservoir of force, which, when connected with an electrical lamp yields light, or with an electric machine yields heat or motive power. Furthermore, the battery is quite portable, and may be placed in an ordinary carriage, giving motion thereto, like a locomotive. But there is no boiler to explode, and no fuel or water to be supplied. Women and children may safely use it. Every class of society, from highest to lowest, every art and industry in the civilized world, will benefit by its adoption. These, we say, are only some of the indicated uses and advantages of the new invention, if all that is claimed for it, be true.

"Smith," said Brown, "there's a fortune in that mine." "I know," returned Smith, "I've put my fortune in it!"

This, That and the Other.

Money to Loan at 7 and 8 per cent Interest.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, Wis., is prepared to loan money upon strictly first-class business property in the larger cities, and upon well improved farms within this state, to desirable borrowers, at above rate of interest.

No commission for negotiating a loan is charged, and no life insurance is required to secure a loan. The borrower, will, however, be required to furnish at his own expense, complete and acceptable abstract of title to the property proposed to be mortgaged, with the opinion of a local attorney, satisfactory to the Company, upon the same.

The abstract will be examined and the bond and mortgage prepared by the Company's Counsel at the Home Office, and the mortgage recorded without expense to the borrower.

All applications for loans are examined and passed upon by the Executive Committee of the Company at Milwaukee, after the property offered as security has been examined and its condition reported by the undersigned or some authorized representative of the Company.

Any desired information and necessary blanks upon which to make application for loans will be furnished upon request made to the undersigned.

F. CRANDALL,
Special Loan Agent, Topeka, Kas.

Three Exquisite Books.

Both in their contents and mechanical execution, are the "Longfellow Birthday Book," the "Emerson Birthday Book," and the "Whittier Birthday Book," just published. The most striking and beautiful passages in the poems and prose works of the three eminent authors referred to are arranged with great care on the left hand pages of these books. Two days are assigned to each page, and on the right hand page, under each of the same two pages are given, in many instances, the names of distinguished persons born and the record of memorable events occurring on that day, especially persons and events celebrated or characterized in the paragraph on the opposite page. This gives a peculiar value to the books. On the right hand pages a blank space is left under each date for the autograph of friends born on that day, and for such memoranda as one wishes to make. Each of the books has a fine portrait of the author and twelve choice illustrations. The volumes are bound in cloth, beautifully stamped, and are sold at one dollar each, and they may also be had in flexible calf or seal binding—elegant enough to satisfy the most exacting taste—for three dollars and a half apiece. They are published by, and can be obtained of, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, Mass.

A proper remedy for a young lady who is short of stature is to get spliced as soon as possible.

Ladies.

Afflicted with weaknesses peculiar to their sex should bear in mind that Let's Dandelion Tonic, which pervasively will effect a permanent cure. It contains the phosphates, iron and other tonic and food principles, the lack of which causes female troubles. A bottle will cost but \$1.00, and it is composed of the identical remedies a competent physician would prescribe in such cases.

Animals like sport as well as other folks. In the South it is quite a common thing to see a cat fish.

Brain and Nerve.

Wells' Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, neuritis, neural debility, etc. \$1. at drugstores. Kansas Depot, McPHEE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

A reason given why a piano was not saved as a fire was because none of the firemen could play on it.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous debility, early decay, loss of manhood, etc. 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.

\$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.

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

According to Spanish historians eight centuries of warfare elapsed, and 3,700 battles were fought before the Moors' kingdoms in Spain submitted to Christian arms.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask Druggist for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bed bugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 50c per box.

"Does poultry pay?" asked a stranger of a city dealer. "Of course," was the reply, "even the little chickens sell out."

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 fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

The original name of the city of Albany, when founded by the Dutch, was Beverwick.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

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

The ancient Peruvians were the only aboriginal people within the limits of the United States who possessed the art of glazing their pottery.

Home Questions.

TO THE SICK AND DEBILITATED.
Is it worth while to endure painful tortures every night from wakefulness, inability to sleep, nervous prostration, etc., when you can be immediately relieved and permanently cured by so agreeable a remedy as SAMARITAN NERVEINE?

Does it pay to be compelled, by debility and lassitude, to abandon active business when brain, nerve and muscle can be braced up and the whole system can be restored to a healthy condition by a course of SAMARITAN NERVEINE?

Do you nervous dyspepsia, why approach the dinner table daily with a positive disgust for all that is savory and delicious, when a vigorous appetite for even the plainest food is created by the use of SAMARITAN NERVEINE?

Is it wise to live in this bright world as though it were a dungeon, constantly miserable and discontented, when the worst case of epilepsy, nervousness and hypochondria is cured in ninety days by such a pleasant and wholesome an exhilarant as SAMARITAN NERVEINE?

Can it be possible that any person of a nervous temperament will run the risk of apoplexy or paralysis when he can tone and regulate the nervous centres with SAMARITAN NERVEINE? Is it not a species of moral insanity for any merchant, mechanic, farmer or traveler to be without the best known antidote against disease, SAMARITAN NERVEINE?

Considering the harassing and depressing nature of the functional derangements to which the woman is subject, is it not astonishing that any invalid of the feeble sex should hesitate to seek the certain relief afforded in such cases by the general operation of SAMARITAN NERVEINE?

These are questions of deeper interest than any of the political dogmas of the day, and those whom they concern are invited to give them something more than a passing thought.

Gossip About Stock.

A herd of Texas horses was in Independence last week for sale.

A. L. Houghton, Manhattan, sold a colt the other day for \$250.

The Wellington Press says: Within a week the following herds were shipped from Texas to Caldwell: Four hundred and fifty stock horses, principally mares, shipped by Mr. Bennett, Bastrop county, Texas; four hundred stock horses, shipped by Messrs. Stafford and Murphy, of Victoria county, Texas; one hundred and ninety stock horses, principally mares, shipped by Joe Peck, Gonzales county, Texas. The stock came through in good shape, and is for sale at reasonable prices.

Sumner county wool growers' association held a meeting the 13th inst.

A state convention of the Short Horn breeders of Missouri, met at Sedalia, Mo., June 7th, to consider the question of the National Herd Book. A large amount of stock has already been subscribed.

The Hamiltons are happy. Their \$7,500 Airdrie Duchess cow dropped a roan heifer calf last week, by their imported bull, Grand Duke of Geneva.

W. H. Embury, Harper county, recently sold fourteen fine bulls to Pryor Bros.

Samuel Dickerson, near Peabody, sheared his sheep—about 450, and the wool will net upwards of 4,200 pounds.

S. B. Cheenev, Ford county, recently sold his sheep, numbering 3,500 head at \$2 a head, and \$1.75 for the lambs.

The Panhandle says that several tests have been made and they prove that sheep do not flourish in the Panhandle country.

Ripple Brothers brought a drove of 200 Texas horses to Dodge City last week.

A herd of 1,800 heaves were driven through Ford county a few days ago bound for the Platte country.

D. M. Berry, Chase county, has added 1,280 acres to his farm where he has some 500 head of high grade cattle, also some Herefords.

W. A. Harris, of Lawrence, a leading Short-Horn breeder, recently purchased three more Short-Horns for \$1,730. He paid \$1,100 for Imp. Baron Victor.

A Farmer in the Cabinet.

The bill, introduced by Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, to make an executive department of agriculture, and give its head a position in the cabinet, recently passed the House by a vote of 172 to 7. The bill divides the department into four bureaus: Products, including botany, chemistry, and entomology; Animals; Lands; Statistics. The first is to be in charge of a practical agriculturist, and the second in charge of a veterinarian. Whether the bill will pass the Senate, of course no one knows; but we can see no reason why there should be any opposition to it in that body. Surely, in this country, where more than half of the people are engaged in agriculture, their interests are entitled to the highest consideration. We shall watch the vote closely when it is to be taken, and will try to remember all the negative voices.

No More Anodynes.

Agencies who procure Compound Oxygen for his daughter, writes thus of the effect: "Improvement was steady and rapid, though cholera was still used to procure sleep, but in smaller and smaller doses. The continued use of Compound Oxygen soon gave her health and refreshing sleep, and all anodynes are abandoned." Treatise on "Compound Oxygen" sent free.

DR. STARKER & PALEN,

1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SHORT HORN SALES

A series of sales of highly bred Short-Horns will take place at DEXTER PARK, as follows:

June 7—
SMITH & JONES,
LEXINGTON, ILLINOIS.

June 8—
A. J. STREETER & SON,
NEW WINDSOR, ILLINOIS.

June 9—
HENRY MEREDITH,
CAMBRIDGE CITY, INDIANA.

We sell ten straight bred, Renick Rose of Sharrons, several Roman Duchesses, Waterloo J's, Harriets, Fanny Vismeter, Young Mary's, Miss Washington, Young Mary's and other families.

This sale of ours will comprise the top of our herd. The animals are remarkable for individual excellence. Send for Catalogues, to New Windsor, Illinois.

A. J. STREETER & SON.

Blooded Stock FOR SALE.

To reduce stock, about 200 Short Horn cows, full blood and high grade, none less than 3/4 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 3 miles north of Chelsea, Butler Co., Kas., or

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

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

FRESH SEEDS FROM THE GROWERS EVERY YEAR.

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

Topeka Business Directory.

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BAIN & COLDRUP, Real Estate and Loan Brokers.
Money on Farms at 7 per cent.
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W. MOHLER, artist, 111 Fifth st., Topeka, Kansas.
J. Photographs \$2.00 per dozen. Enlarging in crayon, India ink or water colors. No work done on Sunday.

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CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Wholesale and retail dealers.
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.

E. B. PALMER, Undertaker, 228 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas. Dealer in all kinds of Wood, and Metallic 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, 182 Kansas Avenue. Write or call if you want a paying business.

WINDSOR DRUG STORE.
NONAMAKER & MARKLOVE,
Prescription Druggists, 213 E. 8th 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.

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Fine Printing and Binding specialties.
Orders by mail solicited and estimates furnished.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. The advantage of this compound over the pure oil is, that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil is entirely removed. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence of this compound. But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

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 Craggs, 4 Princesses (by Duke of Edinburgh), 1 Perle (born 4th Duke of Edinburgh), 1 Orange Blossom, 3 Rose of Sharrons, 4 Young Marys and 1 Yarrow, and other good families. Catalogues sent on application.

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

Short Horn Cattle and

Berkshire Swine.

COTTONWOOD FARM,

Four miles east of Manhattan, Kas.

J. J. MAILE, Proprietor.

Breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young stock always for sale. My short horns number 182 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 H 338; Hopewell 3337 and Imp. Mahomet 1979; and from such sows as Queen of Manhattan 836; Sally Humphrey 4382; Kelly's Sweetheart 7422 and Queen Victoria 7356. Correspondence solicited.

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.

Best and Best in the Market.

CARBOLIC SHEEP DIP.

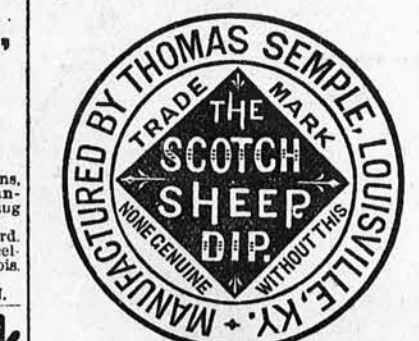
CURES SCAB.

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 the sheep will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health of their fleeces.

Directions for its use are 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.

Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

The Sure Specific for Scab, Parasite and Tick Destroyer is



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.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

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

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

Cattle.

30 THOROUGH BRED SHORT-HORN Bulls for sale, two years old. Information promptly given by applying to H. Ashbrook, Mound City, Mo.

C. M. GIFFORD & SON, Milford, Kas., breeders of Short-Horn cattle: Rose of Sharon, Flat Creek Marys and Josephines, with 6th Duke of Ashlam and Young Mary Duke 17th at head of herd. Stock for sale.

OKAWOOD HERD, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas. LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, and Breeder of PURE BRED SHORT HORN CATTLE.

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

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

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SMALL BROTHERS, How, Jackson Co., Kansas. Breeders of thoroughbred short horn cattle and JERSEY RED SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

DURHAM CATTLE, Merino Sheep, Poland China Hogs, and the entire stock on C. Pugsley's farm for sale. Address H. W. PUGLEY, Independence, Mo.

50 PURE BRED SHORT-HORNS, popular families and deep milkers, for sale. Bulls ready for service. Also 40 head improved Poland Chinas, from best breeds in Ill. and Ohio. H. B. Scott, Joplin, Mo.

J. E. GUILD, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, Kas., breeder of THOROUGH BRED SHORT HORN CATTLE, JERSEY RED, Poland China and Berkshire Swine. Spring Pigs for sale in season. Jersey Red Swine a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

RIVER HOME STOCK FARM, two miles east of Reading, Kas. Short horned cattle, Jersey R. d. and Poland China hogs, and thoroughbred horses a specialty. DR. A. M. EIDSON, Proprietor.

ALBERT CRANE, DURHAM PARK, MARION COUNTY, KANSAS. Breeder of Short-horn cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Always low. Send for Catalogue.

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F. DORAN, Bunston, Cooper Co., Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, COTSWOLD, SHROPSHIRE and SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP.

Swine.

Z. D. SMITH, "Elm Grove Farm," Koloko, Washington Co., Kas., breeder of recorded Poland China swine of the choice strains. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Special rates by express. Correspondence solicited.

H. V. PUGLEY, Independence, Mo., breeder of REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP, and Poland China hogs.

C. W. JONES, Richland, Kansas, Kas., breeder of pure bred Poland China swine of the choice strains. My breeding stock are all recorded in the American Berkshire Record.

SAM JOHNS, Elmore, Ia., breeder of Jersey Red, Poland China and Yorkshire swine, and Brown Leghorn Chickens. Eggs \$1.00 per setting of thirteen. Pigs in pairs, not skin, or single, ready for shipment any month in the year. Special rates by express. For the success of my stock in the show rings see reports of 1880 and 1881. Write for prices on the pure bloods.

Sheep.

GEO. BROWN, "Shepherd's Home," Buffalo, Wilson county, Kansas. Breeder of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. Sheep for sale. Correspondence solicited.

T. WILLIAMS, Pleasant View Sheep Ranch, breeder of Thoroughbred American Merino Sheep, Emporia, Kas. Rams for sale.

PAVILION SHEEP RANCH, Pavilion, Wabasha Co., Kas. E. T. Frowe, proprietor, breeder and dealer in Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep.

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C. E. BANKER, Salina, Kansas. Will sell White Leghorn eggs for 50 cents for one setting or 100 cents for two settings.

MAIR & SALLISBURY, Kansas City, Mo., offers eggs of pure bred Plymouth Rock chickens and Pekin Ducks for \$1.10 per dozen; of Bronze Turkeys and Hong Kong Geese for \$2.50 per dozen.

CAPITAL VIEW POULTRY YARDS, J. E. GUILD, Silver Lake, Kas., breeder of Bantam Turkeys, Plymouth Rocks, and Brown Leghorn Fowls. Plymouth Rock Eggs, yard No. 1, \$2.00; yard No. 2, \$1.50. Brown Leghorns, \$2.00 per setting. Turkey Eggs, \$3.00, or \$5 for 2 doz. Stock guaranteed pure-bred and from best strains.

V. B. MARTIN, Salina, Kansas, breeder of Pure bred Poultry: Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, American Sables, and other popular varieties of the best and purest strains. Send for price list.

MARSHALL POULTRY YARDS—Marshall, Missouri. Breeds all kinds of Poultry, and Plymouth Rock fowls. Terms in reason. Eggs and stock always on hand in season. Write for circulars. Stock guaranteed pure and best strains. Marshall Poultry Yards.

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

H. W. PEARSON, Emporia, Kansas, and breeder of POLLED ANGUS CATTLE.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. Satisfaction guaranteed. Can give good references. Junction City, Kas. J. G. D. CAMPBELL.

Wanted - Ewes.

I want 1,000 healthy young Ewe Sheep to keep on shares for a term of three years. Best of reference given. Finest range in the state. Address, W. C. BLACKSTON, Kenneth, Sheridan Co., Kas.

SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP. For sale by D. HOLMES, Druggist, Topeka, Kas. Send for price list.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the undersigned on Sunday April 16, one sorrel horse, about 15 hands high, star on forehead, white coat, m. r. s. left hook enlarged, dingy white feet, peacer. Had on leather headstall, to their hobble and rope halter. Also one small sorrel horse, star in forehead, white collar marks, nut size lump on left side near shoulder, high back. Had on leather hobble and rope halter. Reward will be given for the return of the animals or any information leading to their recovery by F. H. McKINLEY, West End Grocery, Topeka, Kas.

STRAYED.

A light brown Mare about 10 years old, dark mane and tail, both hind feet white, has one shoe before, a star and light blaze in forehead, is light. 3 1/2 miles east of Topeka. A suitable reward will be given. A. EVANS.

SCAB! WOOL-CROWERS

Whose Flocks Show SCAB or VERMIN are reminded that

Ladd's Tobacco Sheep Dip

Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as mid-summer. Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in increased growth of BETTER WOOL. A sound flock will thrive on feed requisite to keep a diseased one alive. Our new pamphlet, 56 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

LADD TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Kansas City Stock Yards,

Covers 150 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Supt. E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y. C. F. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent.

Buyers for the extensive local packing houses and for the eastern markets are here at all times, making this the best market in the country for Beef Cattle, Feeding Cattle, and Hogs.

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards:

Kansas Pacific Railway. Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R. Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs R. R. Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway. (Formerly St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad.) Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern R. R. Missouri Pacific Railway. Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. W. Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the

7th Annual Sale

Of the Jackson Co. Mo., Short-Horn Breeders, at the Kansas City Stock Yards, May 24 & 25, '82.

125 THOROUGH BRED SHORT-HORNS.

75 bulls, 50 females, from the herds of S. E. Ward, C. C. Chiles, J. T. Smith, Powell & Son, Chrisman & Lee, N. W. Anderson, C. G. Smart, Bennett & Son.

Catalogues ready after May 1. Apply to S. E. Ward, Westport, Mo., or J. G. Smith, Independence, Mo.

Col. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

WILLOW SPRING HERD

of pure bred Berkshire Swine. My herd comprises some of the most noted and prize winning families of the world. A choice lot of pigs now ready to ship, fatness not skin. J. J. ATTERTON, Emporia, Kas.

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE, BERKSHIRE AND POLAND CHINA PIGS, AND BETTER DOGS.

Bred and for sale by ALEX. PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

River Side Farm Herd.

(Established in 1868.)

THOROUGH BRED POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale, unsurpassed for quality, size and breeding. Captain Jack No. 837, A. P. C. R., and Perfection band of herd. My Berkshires are all recorded stock. Parties wishing sows to farrow will give notice in time. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send orders

J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.

Riverside Stock Farm.

Breeders of Poland China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our Spring pigs are by our boys' long 179; Spadbur 1661; Reddy 1611 and 1621, and the young lot selected by Aaron 1241; Dan 1211, 1201 and 1211 are coming of fine quality. Send for circular and price list. We have reduced rates by express. P. O. Address, Junction City, Kas.

MILLER BROS., Proprietors.

Breeders of Poland China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our Spring pigs are by our boys' long 179; Spadbur 1661; Reddy 1611 and 1621, and the young lot selected by Aaron 1241; Dan 1211, 1201 and 1211 are coming of fine quality. Send for circular and price list. We have reduced rates by express. P. O. Address, Junction City, Kas.

J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.

Poland China & Berkshire Hogs.

We have a larger number of pure bred hogs than any breeder in the state, and have the very best of each breed that money could procure from the leading breeders throughout the United States. We have bred with great care for years, constantly introducing new blood. We keep two males of each breed not related, that we can furnish pairs. Our Poland China hogs run dark like Chang, 263 American Poland China Record (a true likeness of him appears above). He is the sire and grand sire of many of our hogs. We have a number of nice pigs on hand ready for shipment and some excellent young sows in pig.

No man can afford to have an inferior stock of hogs. We have a large amount of money invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, have procured, will retain and increase our patronage by fair dealing. Our prices are reasonable. Write us, describing what you want in the Poland China or Berkshire line of hogs.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

CHANG.

Poland China & Berkshire Hogs.

CHANG.

Poland China & Berkshire Hogs.

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Poland China & Berkshire Hogs.

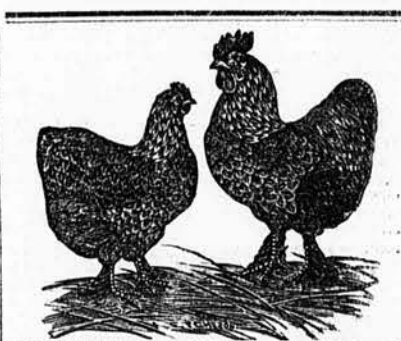
CHANG.

Poland China & Berkshire Hogs.

CHANG.

Poland China & Berkshire Hogs.

CHANG.



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

Choice Plymouth Rock Eggs. My birds are of the Keeler, Essex & Pitkin strains. Eggs, 13 for \$2.00. Chickens for

Ladies' Department.

The Love of an Honest Man.

There's many a thing that the maidens wish
As they journey along in life,
And share in its cares and strife;
Perhaps they wish for a costly house,
With furniture spack and span—
But to crown the whole, they care the most
For the love of an honest man.

Yes, pretty maiden, where'er you are,
In palace or humble cot,
Whether your life is fair and bright,
Or trial and care your lot,
Whether you are a flower May,
Or homely Mary Ann,
You will be in luck if you wish that love—
The love of an honest man.

Or, a maiden may prize her diamond set,
Or dress of latest style;
Or, inhabit a house of costly build,
With carpets of velvet pile;
But the greatest blessing to woman's life—
Let her gain it while she can—
From her golden locks, to her silvery hair,
Is the love of an honest man.

BEATRICE COMES.

MR. EDITOR.—I am much interested in the Ladies' Department, and as "American Girl" welcomes all, I beg leave to join it. Corn is mostly planted, but farmers complain of a poor stand of early corn. Gardens are looking nice. We are having very windy weather now. I would like to say to "Wild Rose" that I live in southern Kansas, and like it very much; I think any one can do a great deal better with small capital in Kansas than farther east, and I suppose with large capital also. I would advise you to come in the fall if you intend to live on a farm, as it is necessary to commence spring work quite early here.

I heartily agree with "American Girl" as to that temperance camp meeting; select a good place, and let's have a temperance boom. Some one please tell me how to make a pretty tidy. I will send a receipt for cooking out meal: Two cups full of oat meal, one table spoonful of salt, put in a quart tin pail and fill three-fourths full of water, cover close and set it in a kettle; stir two or three times when it first commences to boil.

If this does not reach the waste basket I may write again.

BEATRICE.

MULBERRY.

MR. EDITOR.—"Aunt Maria" called me but I failed to hear her gentle voice yesterday. Now, Aunt, you and I do not wish to pay money and put labor on anything that is of no value to us if we know it, and when we have tried anything, we are able to decide for ourselves at least. My objection to the Russian mulberry is, they are homely dwarf trees, poor fruit and no timber tree, as compared in every respect to the native ones. I have both growing in the same row.

J. C. H. SWANN.

CHICKENS.

MR. EDITOR.—After reading our last KANSAS FARMER I concluded it was my time to tell my lady friends how I am getting along in the poultry business, as this is my second year in Kansas. I never before took much interest in chickens till I came west. I often wish I had nothing to do but to raise all kinds of poultry. I have kept five dozen all winter and spring and think they have well paid me for my trouble. My hens are part light B's and Buff Cochins. Have gathered an average of twenty-five to thirty eggs a day all the winter time up to this writing. I have also sold \$18 worth besides setting 180 eggs and using a great many for the table. I have at the present time about ninety young chickens; expect to have some guineas and also some young turkeys soon. I will tell our farmer sisters how I will try to raise them: If I can get the corn meal I will bake corn bread mixed with sour milk, and soda to raise it; think it much better than raw meal with water. As corn is very scarce in this part of the country I use wheat and rye mixed and soaked well before feeding; besides I give all refuse from table. In winter I make corn meal mush for them, with plenty of sour milk to drink. I don't think I will have the cholera among them, unless it is going to be a very wet summer.

Everything in the garden here is looking well just now. Our farmers say all kinds of grain is looking well so far; can't tell how long it will last. We are expecting good crops generally in this part of Kansas. I will close for this time as it is my first writing for the K. F.

Mrs. J. A. Elliott.

WANTS INFORMATION.

MR. EDITOR.—Can any one give practical directions for home cheese making? I would also venture to ask if any lady correspondent would undertake to instruct the ignorant Jones week by week, or month by month, upon the necessary preparations for winter, preserving meat, fruit, pickling, etc. It would so help those who are strangers to Kansas. If my thoughts on "Rights of Women" are too prosy please say so and no more shall come.

ENGLISH WOMAN.

SOUTH KENSINGTON STITCH.

MR. EDITOR.—At South Kensington, England, some ladies of the nobility have established an art school in which all styles of needle work, antique and modern, are taught. One or two of these stitches have taken quite a hold upon the affections of the embroidery loving women, and for the want of a better name each is called "South Kensington stitch." It will thus be seen that the article "S" is the appropriate one to use and not, "the," since there is more than one stitch belonging to the South Kensington school. The stitch, however, which has gone abroad in printers' ink as the South K. is nothing more than a back stitch, the stitches being made to fit in between each other with no special regularity, except to produce perfect shading. The outline of the design is stamped and must be perfectly even when worked, but the interior of the petal or leaf is to be filled in according to the shape, and shaded to the taste, or the pattern if there be one to copy. English cretonne is the proper working word for this stitch. This is taken from Butterick's Delineator and is in answer to an inquiry for the stitch a short time ago.

Mrs. E. W. Brown.

KANSAS GRIT.

MR. EDITOR.—I guess my six weeks have come to say a few words for the eagerly looked for Farmer. I would like to say to "Wild Rose," of Pa, that we think southern Kansas is the place yet. We came here four years last October, and would not leave Kansas, for where would we go to? I will try and tell you what we have done. We came through in wagons. We had two wagons, six horses, and eleven head of cattle; and when we stopped Pa had \$20 in money, seven persons in the family, no corn, hay or provisions; but he had two hands and two boys, and they went to work. We women have made on our butter and eggs: 1880, butter, \$45.40; eggs, \$31.36; total, \$77.76. 1881: butter, \$43.70; eggs, \$31.08; total, \$74.78. We had five cows to milk, had seven dozen hens, mixed with the common and the Brahmas. We are milking five cows this spring; expect to milk seven. We have sold, so far this spring, of butter since January first, \$23.16; eggs, \$9.85. Our chickens have had the cholera, and we have lost several dozen. The average price of butter this winter and spring has been 25 cents per pound, 18 cents to-day. This is the greatest place for produce yet. There was not a great deal of shipping done until the past year, it was all home consumption. Now sister W. P., this

is only part of what I want to say about Kansas. I think if go-ahead people would come (they are coming) in here it would be the state of the Union for all her drawbacks. My Pa was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; he says Kansas stands ahead so far. We came here from northeast Missouri; we lived in Illinois quite a length of time, but we like Kansas the best. Our health has been splendid except the chills and fever, but that is always expected in a new country. We are renting now, but would like to buy a farm; we are working for it. Well I'm afraid of the "waste basket," so I think I will close; but before I do I want to say I am satisfied and like Kansas well. In behalf of the FARMER we look anxiously for the time for it to come. "Geraldine" is good.

INDEPENDENCE.

MR. EDITOR.—I am much interested in the Ladies' Department. I like "Cousin Han," (I don't like to call her that, but I don't know any other name) find it a difficult task to get some of the children interested in useful reading. Some of our great writers say there is no better safeguard to a good character than the love of good books, and we as parents should constantly endeavor to impress their minds with the importance of useful reading. We mothers have no more important duty than to teach our children to be good, useful, truthful, and self-controlling. Good books and papers will add greatly in this work. We should place them in their hands for their own; ask them to read to us, and we should read to them; talk about what we read. If our task is hard we must be the more diligent. I would like to hear from others on this subject.

We are having plenty of rain the last two weeks. Crop prospects flattering. Some are done planting corn. Cultivating commenced. We raise our own sweet potato plants; on the second of May we set out 800 plants, and have that many more ready to set. Some of the farmers here are going into stock raising and in consequence several wind mills are put up. I must say a word about ironing. If sheets, coarse hand towels, and even under clothing for every day use be hung up stairs on the line and then folded as soon as taken down, no ironing is required. The tired housewife can spend her time more profitably reading or talking to the children.

Nickerson.

Mrs. J. M. Shaver.

MUSIC.

"He that hath no music in his soul,
Is fit for treason, stratagem and spoils."
When the proposition was made to start a Ladies' Department in the KANSAS FARMER to be furnished with literary matter by the women of Kansas, I feared it might end in a partial failure; not that I doubted their ability, but knowing the lives that pioneer farmers wives have to live, I supposed that other cares and labors would necessarily crowd literary duties into the back ground. But I am agreeably disappointed. The response I consider grand for a beginning of two months. And while everything pertaining to the home life, religious, moral, social, literary, domestic or pecuniary, should have its full share, the subject at the head of this sketch has not been mentioned—music. What charms are contained in the word. Music hath power to soothe, and calm the weary soul, and draw it into nearer communion with its Maker. Music hath power to appease the ferocious nature of the wild beasts of the forest, and enchant the heart of the lover. Music has been used to express great joy since the days of the Prophets. Miriam who used both song and instrument to express rejoicing and to return thanks for the safety of the Israelites and the destruction of the Egyptians. The power of music was also invoked by the Prophet to drive the evil spirit from the King of Israel. David's hours of rejoicing and praise were accompanied with songs and music. But we must leave the poetical mystery of the past, and pass over time, space, and circumstances, incomprehensible to the common mind, to the prosaic present, which means in this case, the farmer's families of Kansas. The church has long since felt the power of divine music. How many careless, indifferent and perhaps doubting souls have received the power of divine love by the eloquence and reasoning powers of the minister of God, who had been drawn there by the hope of the enjoyment he would receive from the music. But it is in the retirement of home that I wish my subject to receive the most attention. When music occupies the mind, evil thoughts disappear. The child that is singing or humming a tune at its work or play is seldom angry or indulging in malicious thoughts, or plotting revenge against another. If parents could only look into the future and see the advantage of interesting their families in something in which there is or can be nothing of a debasing nature, they surely would try harder to furnish them with a musical education, and instruments (graded in cost and quality according to pecuniary circumstances). Once get your children interested in home amusements, and they will soon draw around them a circle of congenial spirits, small though it may be. The hours of absence in doubtful company or amusements will be lessened; the happiness you had expected to enjoy in the company of your children will be enhanced, and their minds will gradually become elevated, and expand into a nobler and purer morality, and soon an air of general improvement will be seen to pervade the entire surroundings.

Mrs. A. A.

PIE PLANT.

MR. EDITOR.—Pie plant is very nice cut in inch lengths and dried. I string it and hang it on the south side of the house. To cook it, wash and put in a tin basin, that will go in the steamer easily; it will cook in a few minutes. It is much richer if steamed in a green state; can be cooked over potatoes if they are cooked without any pan to hold it. Equal parts of pie plant juice, elderberry, and best brown sugar make a nice jelly. Heat the sugar, put the juice in the kettle, (porcelain is best) boil it 15 or 20 minutes; have the sugar heating in the stove; it is best to heat the sugar for all jelly.

If those that are troubled with milk that tastes of onions and weeds will let the calves have the night's milk, and make the butter from the morning's milk, the butter will not taste of the weeds. As every one that makes weedy butter can have two cream jars, and sell the butter from the night's milk. Why do so many complain about the morning's glories? I do not have a bit of trouble with them spreading, nor Bouncing Bet, either. If Jerusha Clem will send me her name, postoffice address and a stamp, I will send her some tame flower seeds, as I have not planted quite all I have.

Hartford, Lyon Co. Mrs. DELIA B. CRIPPER.

MIGNONETTE IS HERE.

MR. EDITOR.—May I join the circle of workers for the Ladies' Department? We have taken the FARMER for some time, but I think it better now than ever before. Some of you ladies claim to be good bread makers; but I notice that you all specify in your directions to have good flour; so I suppose you buy your flour, and always have the best. I would like to have some one tell what we are to do to make white flake bread out of flour made from wheat grown last year, that was prematurely ripened by the bugs and drought, for this is the kind of flour hundreds of farmers' wives have to cook with. The directions generally given do not work well with this flour. My experience is to mix the bread very stiff and work a great deal at first mixing. Can any one tell me what will kill the small green insects or lice that get on house plants? We tried sprinkling with sulphur with only partial success. As there is call for plain recipes, I will send one for cream pie and one for ham pie which are both good. Cream pie: Fill a piepan with crust, and then

sprinkle in 2 tablespoons (heaping) of sugar and one of flour; fill up with rich cream; grate in nutmeg or flavor with lemon if you choose, put on an upper crust and bake quickly. It is best to bake in forenoon and have for supper as it is not good after it has been baked long.

Ham pie: Take a deep pan and cover the bottom with thin slices of ham; sprinkle with flour quite thickly; then a layer of thin sliced potatoes; sprinkle with flour, salt and pepper; add a part of a cup of sweet milk and one of water, or enough to come to the top of the potatoes; set on the stove and let it cook a few minutes while you make a crust just like biscuit dough to cover the dish; bake about half an hour. It will do to bake it entirely, but it takes longer and the crust is apt to get too hard before the potatoes are done, although it is good to omit the potatoes entirely.

Well, for fear of that waste basket and every one's impatience, I will stop. But ladies, keep up the good work and don't let this part of the paper get neglected even if it is getting the time of year farmer's wives are overcome with work. We can help one another wonderfully in more ways than one.

Americus.

MIGNONETTE.

Interesting Scraps.

—Cocoanut fibre makes good paper.
—The electric light companies are consolidating.
—Monkeys have fears of snakes just as men have.

—In many original languages the name for five means a hand.

—In Europe fifteen hundred thousand tons of sugar are produced annually from beets.

—The number of milk cows in the United States in 1880 was 12,442,137, and the number of sheep was 51,183,900.

—The new cable connecting Germany and the United States was completed, April 12, and messages were sent.

—The average annual consumption of cheese in the United States is four pounds to the person. In England it is six.

—Dr. Robert T. Cooper, an Irish physician, is of opinion that there is an intimate relation between the ears and teeth of humans.

—The association of American Railway Superintendents is considering a common system of signals to operate on all roads in the country.

—The Welland canal, which carries boats past Niagara Falls, has been deepened, so that now vessels with 24,000 bushels of grain may pass.

—A viaduct is building across a canyon of the Rio Grande 525 feet long and 254 feet high over which the New Mexico and Arizona railroad is to run.

—There is a place in Colorado where the earth crust is only two feet thick, and under it is clear water where eightless fish abound. Corn is cultivated on the surface.

—The average January temperature of the coldest two places on earth—northeast Siberia, and the archipelago north of the American coast line—is 65 degrees below zero.

—The new secondary electrical battery of Sellen and Volkmar points to a wonderful revolution in lighting, heating and motion. The inventors propose to light and heat buildings and move all kinds of machinery, from a family carriage to a ship engine.

—In former times, a rich Chinaman, when he arrived at the age of forty years, purchased his coffin; and every year that he lived afterwards he added three times a heavy coat of paint to the coffin, so that, if he lived many more years, his coffin was thoroughly enamelled.

The Funny Part.

—Circumstances do most assuredly alter cases. A man who had a horse to sell was asked by a gentleman who invaded his stable what he asked for him.

"That horse," was the reply, "is a very remarkable animal. A child can drive him; he's as tame as a kitten, and was never known to shy. I will sell him for one hundred and fifty dollars."

The stranger took out from his side pocket a mysterious looking book and put down the sum the man had mentioned.

"Do you want to buy that horse, my friend?" the stable-keeper asked.

"Oh, no," was the reply, "I don't want to buy any horse; I am simply the tax collector, and I am round appraising property."

"Oh, ah, yes, I see. Well, in that case, I may as well confess that I have exaggerated matters. That horse, if I were going to sell him, is all I have described him to be and well worth the price I ask. But as a horse to be taxed he is old, spavined, a bad kicker, vicious and not worth a penny more than twenty-five dollars."

"Pray, said Mr. — to a gentleman he overtook on the road, "will you have the complaisance to take my great-coat in your carriage to town?"

"With pleasure, my dear sir; but how will you get it again?" "Oh, very easily," replied the modest applicant, "I shall remain in it."

The following good advice was given by the president of an agricultural society on presenting a silver cup to a young man who had won the first prize at a ploughing-match. "Take this cup, my young friend," he said, "and remember always to plough deep and drink shallow."

A maiden lady said to her little nephew, "Now, Johnny, you go to bed early, and always do so, and you'll be rosy-cheeked and handsome when you grow up." Johnny thought over this a few minutes and then observed, "Well, aunt, you must have sat up a good deal when you were young."

Advertisements.

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200 bushels Flax Seed, free from Rape.

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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 winnowing, shingling, etc. Parties wishing to purchase Rakes will please order early. Inducements offered to Dealers and Agents.

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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1865, 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 appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the 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 inflicted on 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 after the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

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

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

Any person taking up an stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he was not notified 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 and place, 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 householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping the stray, and report the same on their appraisal.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of the 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 May 10.
Butler county—C. F. Strong, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by W. H. Avery of Clifford tp. on the 15th of April, one bay horse supposed to be 20 years old, shod in front, no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

Chautauque County—C. M. Knapp, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by John S. Baker, April 10, 1881, on the 10th of April, one pony horse dark bay or brown, about 1 year old, smooth built, right fore foot white and hind feet black, has white spot in forehead and small white spot on nose, his dim brand on left shoulder, mane has been reached; right eye is what is called a glass eye; valued at \$20.

Davis county—P. V. Trivinger, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by John S. Baker, April 10, 1881, on the 10th of April, one black horse about 5 years old and 14 hand high no marks or brands visible, valued at \$20.

Kingman county—Charles Rickman, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up the 24th of April, by Samuel Yeager, Eagle tp, 1 heifer, light brown, hind lip branded but not visible, valued at \$17.

Marion county—W. H. Hamilton, clerk.
CATTLE—Taken up by J. M. Holcomb, Tuesday night, on the 10th day of April, 82 one year calf, 10 or 12 months old, colored white with red spots on leg, head and neck. No brands or marks visible. Valued at \$15.

Additional strays on eighth page.

Strays for the week ending May 3.
Harper county—E. A. Rice, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up the 22d of March, by T. T. Small, Stokerville tp, 1 horse, 15 hands high, dark bay, harness marks on shoulders and sides; valued at \$40.

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.
PONY—Taken up the 6th of April, by Mary McGinnis, Osawatomie tp, 1 three year old mare pony, iron grey or roan, about 14 hands high, dark mane and tail, legs dark to knees, no brands, valued at \$20.

