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### THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kausas Farmer Company, Proprietors. Topeka, Kansas.

#### Correspondence.

#### Millet.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: The season for sowing millet will soon be at hand, and as there is some diversity of opinion about the value for hay of the German and small or common millet as we call it here, I thought I might benefit my brother farmers by giving them the experience of some of my neighbors and myself.

Both the German and common varieties of millet have been grown in this vicinity for several years, and with good success. And so far as I can learn of others, and judge by five years' experience, horses and cattle relish one as well as the other, and do as well on one as the other. But we do think the small or common is preferable for the following reasons: 1st. It can be sown from the middle of May to the

middle of June with almost a certainty of making a full crop, as it matures much sooner than the Ger-

2nd. It has smaller stems than the German, which stock mostly devour, while they universally leave the coarse stems of the German uneaten.

3d. We always have rains here in June, which cause the common millet to seed well, but the German being of slower growth does not always seed

If it was not that German millet seed sells much the highest, I don't think any would be sown about here. There is not above two per cent sown any B. P. HANAN,

Arlington, Reno Co.

#### Things in Mitchell.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer; During the month of March we had some very warm weather. On the last day mercury was 90 deg. above zero in the shade, and on April 3d it was 94 deg, and very dry. Our first rain this spring came April 3d, during the next three days we had the most rain that I ever saw fall here so early in the season, rain that I ever saw hall here so early if the association in such a short time. The ground is thoroughly soaked and small grain is doing remarkably well, Some pieces of both rye and wheat, that was hand sown, were nearly dead. Grass has started nicely, but needs the sun now. Has been cloudy and cold for three days. Froze a little yesterday and 1 st night, but did not hurt the peaches. Trees are fairly covered with young fruit. There have been but little wheat or oats sown, but there will be a larger area sown to millet than usual. Much gardening has been done, and most potatoes have been planted and nearly all are mulching their potatoes. Potato bugs have made their appearance already.

Chinch bugs were flying very thick on the 1st of April. A great many farmers have burned off their grass to kill the bugs. Some corn has been planted, and others are nearly ready to plant. A good deal will be put in with listers, and others will clear off the cornstalks and plant without plowing. Teams are many of them in very poor condition to do much plowing. Corn is very high and money scarce, There will be a large amount of idle land this year. Quite a number of families have moved away to other parts earn a living. Those who remain have the best prospect now, for good crop that I have seen in several years.

But few are putting out trees this spring. I have over '600 seedling box elder trees set 4 feet by 8. I raised them myself, last year. They made a good growth for a dry season. Where they were not too thick they averaged two feet. In setting them I plowed a deep furrow where I wanted the row, and then used a hoe to set with. In this way we set 975 in one day, and dug them up with a spade.

The officers made it lively for the whiskyites in this county a short time ago. About 20 arrests were made. Each one paid \$100 and promised to abide by the law in future. The general he lth of people in this community is good at present.

F. W. BAKER. Naemi, April 12.

#### Improving Stock. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I am glad to see that the farmers of Kansas are wakening up to see the necessity of improved blood in all kinds of stock, especially cattle, for it seems to me that cattle are the main dependence of the farmers of Kansas and that there is more money in grad ing them up by using Short-horn bulls in the herd, which will improve our native cattle both in milk and beef, especially the latter. fenced up so rapidly that range for our stock is getting very scarce and the people find out that they have to change to meet the new order of things;

hence they find there is nothing betterthan improved or well bred stock, With all fine stock I want a good pedigree. Not that a piece of paper-or pedigree, as we call it, makes the animal any better; but simply to show how the anima, has been bred, or how many and es have been made. Then a good animal what crosses have been made. Then a good across descended from good animals with judicious cross ing, or a good pedigree, as it is called, is what we all

I cannot urge too strongly for the readers of the FARMER to buy directly from the breeders of the various kinds of live stock, rather than dealers, or more appropriately speculators in live stock. A good the roots would run near the surface and when breeder knows all about his own stock and what is kinds even at an early age; and my advice is to buy as near home as possible, and buy of a reliable and successful breeder. It is not every one that attempts breeding fine stock that makes a success of it; or any for that matter; for some rush headlong into the business, and not finding it to be as they imagined, they give it up and sell off as fast as they can, Others, not having experience and judgment soon run the good qualities of the breed out, and you est and most successful hedge growers in this section on the range. Stock is generally looking well, some which thoroughly soaked the ground. It is barely have frequently seen a man's stock of hogs run out.

So it is with fine stock. You can soon run the good qualities of them out and yet have the pedigree or paper part of them left,

I received a letter from a friend-a prominent Short-horns would soon end, as the lighter colors were his choice; yet we never see this man at the fairs with anything except red colored cattle, because the lighter colors will not attract the attention that the reds do. They are unpopular. Yet in the early history of short-horns we see that there were more of let the breeders produce animals of real merit. want the animal that will produce the most beef and milk for the amount of feed consumed, rather than fancy points or color. I think that Texas cattle-men, as well as we, will

see the folly of buying of these spulators, for all real nice fat young stock do not come up to expectation when matured. It is not safe to expect a calf to make a good ani

mal when matured unless its ancestors are good animals even if they are pedigreed animals.

Carbondale.

M. WALTMIRE.

#### What the Matter 1s.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: I have noticed several articles in your paper on po-litical management, especially in regard to lobbies

and sending farmers to the legislature. I have had at least forty-five years experience in politics in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Kanas, all together, Have attended a goodly number of

conventions and have almost uniformly found the farmers so divided among themselves that it has been impossible for them to accomplish anything satisfac tory as to themselves. And now for the cause of this The farmers have had little or no consultation, and every locality has its own no tion as to what it desires, and determines to yield nothing so far as they have their own notions of what is to be done, and adnere doggedly to the same until they have lost everything they desired to accomplish. In the town where the people have ample time and opportunity for consulta-tion, understand each other

candidates this time; and they will be sure to fetch them. In this way the towns, by uniting with one locality or more defeat the farmers' candidates, one after another, until the towns or cities have obtained all they desired; and the farmers go home cursing the towns or cities. I have seen this done frequently until the cities become alarmed for the success of the ticket and so nominate a man or two in the country. Now it does not follow that the farmers are not smart county or district, and consequently no concert of e concert of action? Until they do that I think they have no cause for complaint, That is really what is the matter with the farmers "you bet Muscotah, April 14. H. S. HEATH.

Hedge Fencing.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: We notice the articles on hedge fencing 'n the last issue of the FARMER, and are pleased to see the attention given to this matter, as we consider there is no question that is of more importance to the land owners in the west. We are satisfied that the more this matter is ventilated the more money will be saved in fencing, the more the farmers will be convinced that in a climate like Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, where the osage orange can be controlled and trained to grow as it is wanted, a country virtually made for such a fence, that is, what they want. Show us a hedge fence in either of these states that is a failure and we guarantee to give good reason for it, and that the fault was in the party who put it out. What we claim is that if it is put in deep enough, layed, dwar ed and trimmed properly that it will not take enough strength from the ground to cause any damage, that it will make an effective fence that will turn all kinds of stock, that it will beautify and enhance the value of the farm more than any other, that the first cost would not be more than one-sixth to one-fourth as much as any othe tence, and even finished at the end of 3 to 4 years a perfect fence and all the work hired done would not st more than balf as much as any other fence. We are talking now about perfect hedge, wire and board fences, not make shift fences such as your correspon dent D. S. A talks about in last week's FARMER. great trouble has been that most of the hedge fences have not been put in properly and no attention paid to them afterwards, at least not the proper attention. Where they have not been planted deep enough and plowed wide and deep after the hedge got st likely to make good animals of their respective tering it; and when allowed to grow at will to small trees they would take strength from the ground.roots would spread around, no plowing or dwarfing had

breeder of short-horns - a few days ago, stating that he wished this foolish mania for the red color in northern states, neither can it be controlled in the southern states. But we say in Missouri, Kansas or Nebraska, or states in the same satisfied it can be trained as wanted with proper treatment. As to fires, we wonder if a prairie fire would not burn down any fence, and they would have to be rebuilt. But we are informed that a hedge fence may be the light colored than the reds. I wish the people burned down and it springs up better than ever. would quit this foolish mania for so much fancy, and felt, as the process of laying and tying by hand has been tedious. One layer can do the work of a whole neighborhood. It cannot injure the hedge when used at the proper season of the year. We have seen nothing as yet that would cause us to change our figures and representations made in your paper four weeks ago. On the other hand we are daily strengthened in our position by the testimony of those who have had the experience and who have looked into the matter. We are aware that all the barb wire dealers will talk it down, but we are satissied that a thorough investigation of this matter will result in the adoption of the Osage hedge, and a saving to Kansas alone of many thousands of dollars.

Many might think we are interesting ourselves in the matter on account of the money in the seed, but

at the present time we are selling good seed at \$500 ure in accepting or rejecting. First I prefer to head my grain, letting it get ripe

COATES' "LOCK LEVER" HAY & GRAIN RAKE, MANUFACTURED BY A. W. COATES & CO.,

well, and consequently their plans are well laid. per bushel, or less than cost, and furnish directions. They encourage the various localities to stick to their for sprouting which is done mostly in the months of April and May. TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN. Kansas City, Mo.

#### Eggs by Express Only.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: I take this method of answe ing a large correspondence in regard to the how to get eggs. There is on-Now it does not follow that the farmers are not smart ly one way that I can send eggs so they will hatch naturally, but as has been said before, they have had and that is by express. I cannot send eggs by teleno consultation with the several localcties of the graph or telephone nor by the United States mail. I have had frequent 1 action. Now, where is the farmer or farmers who are going to visit the various lobalities and organize would not do to send them in that shape for the would not do to send them in that shape for the rough handling they would receive would forever spoil them for hatching. My method of packing and shipping eggs has proved entirely satisfactory to my customers and I have the first one yet to hear from that has had a single broken egg. I use new, light elm splint baskets, and pack the eggs in some light raterial such as corn chaff, cut hay, or straw, with a good strong piece of cotton cloth firmly fastened over the top. This makes a light and neat package and one that the express messenger will handle with de-light. I had a sad experience in the egg line last I ordered a sitting of eggs from a noted breeder, way down east, in Connecticut. Paid a big price and expected great results. But all is vanity and foolishness to send money to a man that does not know any better than to send eggs packed in a box. s this noted breeder did. It makes me laugh to think what fun the many express messengers had through whose hands the box passed, giving it a tos from one to the other, and perhaps at last giving it a final sling to the other end of the car. They do no use a basket in this way. It is just as easy for them to take it by the handle and put it where they want it, "Well, did the eggs you received hatch?" No. Nor did the second lot which I ordered from noted breeder No. 2, and with which I had the same disas

There is no trouble to get eggs from almost any distance that will hatch as well as at home if they are properly packed, and in the style of baskets I have mentioned. The breeders import eggs from England, Scotland, and almost all countrie and they hatch For the last few years the American breeders have sent a great many eggs to Europe and they have hatched with good results That eggs well packed and all in good condition will hatch after a ourney of over two thousand miles has been proved, the great trouble is in the packing and the thing they are packed in.

Manhattan, April, 1882.

## Short Letters.

PRINCETON, April 15. Easter is past and gone, and the storms which generally precede and succeed it, Are having beautiful weather now. Oats sown and beeen done, no attention had been given to re-setting when a plant had missed, the stock could run through here and there, harbored skunks, rats and mice, and the hedge was no account and a nuisance gladly received. Fruit not injured yet, there will be generally. To those planting and caring for a hedge an abundant supply of fruit this season. The prairie is beautifully green, and stock of all kinds are living we will send directions prepared by one of the larg-

SMITHTON, Mar 23. Spring has again opened, which gladdens the hearts of many farmers who are out of feed. Cattle are dying in large numbers. They say at soldier City they get from 18 to 20 hides per week. The last snow storm was hard on stock. Last Monday and Tuesday were terrible days. Such a storm of wind and dust we seldom see and would be glad to see no more such. A great amount of real estate changed hands without the consent of the owners. Wheat looks well, out-sowing in progress; hogs all sold; hay gone and not much grass yet.

R. J. TOLIN.

Mason, Gray Co. April 13. Stock of all kinds do ing finely. All busy plowing and some have plant-ek sorghum. We have had two hard frosts that have killed all the wild fruit, I fear. S. P. Wood.

Sedgwick county, April 11. Harvest will be here before corn planting is done in parts of Ill, Mo, and Iowa, unless sooner done than usual, And we will surely have a good yield and quality of wheat, and I wish to see the most made of it possble. I thought 1 would say a few words and you can use your pleas-

> and cut it very short ex-cept two or three loads for topping off the rick. Make a good bottom of old straw or hav to build on, and be fore you begin get some ducking and make stack or rick covers that will be in two strips of four or six edge or sew on leather loops about thirty inches apart and when you finish a rick put on your cover, bringing the loop edges together lacking a foot or near that The opening at top lets the wind, when it's blowing escape without disturbing the covers, and the space will not let water enough in to do any damage. A covering thirty feet long by eight wide will protect two hundred or more bushels of grain, if headed short, and will bring five cts more on the bushel when you come to sell, to say nothing

about your being able to thresh the grain at any time you may elect, and to be able to go on with the threshing when the good woman has prepared for it is worth the cost of covers a second time; and five cts per bushel on the grain they protect will pay first cost. All this for one crop. Your covers will last Your covers will last many years if taken care of properly. If all grain stacks in Kansas last year had been covered they could have been threshed in one-third or less time. to say notning of the enhanced value to the growers J. C H. SWANN,

GRAINFIELD, April 12. As I have recently emigrated to this state, and feel live joining the fratern'ty of farmers, I naturally incline to such literature as the Kansas Farmer sends out to the world. We, in Western Kansas, have not a very good record as farmers, the past two years the terrible drouth held us spell bound. We are now planning our work differ ently, making agriculture a secondary pursuit-stock the leading, and profitable. Creameries are being started in our county, and butter is commanding a good price. We challenge any state in the union or any country in the world to compete with ou good butter makers of this part of Kansas! This may seem preposterous, but we mean just what we We have lived in Illinois, Wisconsin and New York, have eaten of the best butter of those states and I repeat without fear of successful centradic tion, that the butter produced from the buffalo gras out in this part of Kansas, this great altitude consid ered, out ranks any butter made in Iowa, Illinois Wisconsin or anywhere else! One of our best butter makers realized 46c for his butter in Denver during the past fall and winter. Butter making is fast ap proaching a science. Good butter makers are few Let the distinction be made at once between the good and poor butter maker-patronize only the good Let the poor butter makers come to terms and be taught how to make the acticle, that when we take our butter to the store and demand the price above the poor article, the merchants may not see the differ ence as they now do and say, "I cannot make any lifference or I shall affront my customers!" I stor or I may create a sensation in the rural districts,
GRANGER

Sedgwick Co, April 18. I will drop a line for the benefit of those who may chance to have stock get oose and stray off. To such the first thing to be con sidered is, what direction the wind was coming from at the time of their leaving, unless it was raining Stock always travel against the wind if left to them selves, and will change their course as the wind I have had considerable experience in nev countries in hunting stock, and I have directed par ties since here how to look, and afterwards learned they were successful, if at all, in taking the advice. Shall I tell the host of readers of your good journal that the coming summer will not average in heat the past one by ten to fifteen degrees? I have every rea son to believe that only occasional hot days will come, as did the cold ones of the past winter. Notice and see if I am correct. J. C. H. SWANN.

FENWICK, Republic Co. April 11. Farmers are busy plowing and planting. I think they are at least 40 days in advance of last year with their work. From to seventh we had a total of 5 inches of rain

with the objections raised by some of your correspondents, and in fact any objection that can be raised to lit. One of your correspondents says "cold in the northern states and fire everywhere are serious drawbacks." The Osage will not flourish in the extreme northern states neither can it be controlled in the southern states. But we say in Alissouri, Kansas or Description of the southern states. But we say in Alissouri, Kansas or Description of the southern states. But we say in Alissouri, Kansas or Description of the southern states.

CARMI, Pratt Co., April 17. Since I wrote you last we have had all kinds of weather. Beautiful spring, pleasant summer and, well, pretty snug winter. Ice formed nearly 14 inch thick April 11, and on the 12th at noon the ice had not disappeared, although the day was clear. I was going to have some early potatoes, they were up nicely, but now they are as black as you please; some of the chicken hearted say the wheat is ruined also, but your humble servant can-not see it that way. To be cold enough to kill wheat I should think it would need to be sold enough to kill peaches, which it has not done, for I have some growing nicely, notwithstanding the freeze. Far-mers are generally in good spirits. Everything they have to sell brings good prices. Corn is worth 70c in Iuka; cattle are way up in price, and as a general thing doing well. As to horses, I hear no complaint since pinkeye left. Sheep and hogs are also good property in this part of Kansas. If everything turns out as well as it now promises to 40, Pratt county will come to the front next fall. D. G. BENTON.

#### Miscellancous.

#### Sales of Short-Horns, Herefords and Polled Cattle.

[From our Special Correspondent,] M. R. Platt made the following sales at Kansas City, Mo., April 18 and 19. A large number were present and Kansas got a good proportion. The class of short-horns was good and sold at fair prices. The feet wide if you wish it; and make good eyelets in each attention. A few grades were also sold considerable attention. A few grades were also sold. The following is the result of the sale:

SHORT HORN Dyke Creek Beauty, EC Simmons, Salina, Neb, \$180 Brunnette 10, L B Hargrove, Monrovia Kas, 125 Susan Prince, do 110

Red Rose of Morsesly, W H Jones, Agency Mo, 150 Mary Blye, A Love, Hector, Kas, 145 Sir Charles, J B James, Hector Kas, 160 May Lass, J C Clark, Lathrop, Mo, 105 May Lass, J C Clark, Lathrop, Mo, 105
Mary Jane, Cooper & Slough, Abilene, Kas, 85
Francisco, Wm Carter, Belle Plaine, Kas, 190
Red Rose, H C Childs, Mayview, Mo, 155
Abraham, A Love, Hector, Kas, 145 Rose 5th, J J Davis, Everett, Kas, 215 Rose Powell, Mr Cartwright, Columbia, Mo. 120 Belle of Kaw 2d, Wm Carter, Belle Plaine, 100 Lady Goodness 6th, J J Davis, Everett, Kas. 205 Waterloo Goodness, W H Jones, Agency, Mo, 150 Belina 4th, L B Hargrove, Monrovia, Kas, 110 Kate Dunn, E C Simmonds, Salina. Neb, 105 Belle Howard. W H Jones, Agency, Mo, 115 Belle Howard, W H Jones, Agency, ato, 100 Col Howard, F H Strickler, Solomon, Kas Red Eye 3d, Cooper & Slough, Abilene, Kas, 80 Lady Oneida, Col H Childs, Mayview. Mo, 170 Col Ward, Wm Carter, Belle Plaine, Kas, 90 Fair Rachel, J B Stanley, Neodesha, Kas, 80 Flora Temple, L B Hargrove, Monrovia, Kas, 115 Jessamine of Gonard, A Love, Hector, Kas, 85 Sam, F T Allen, Neodesha, Kas, 75 Rosette, W Carter, Belle Plaine, Kas, 135 Rosette 2d, W H Jones, Agency, Mo, 160 Kate, A Love, Hector, Kas, 90 Mary Powell, do 90 150 Ettie Cass, Ninita, W Carter, Belle Plaine, Kas, 110 Loilette 2d, C B Stanley, Neodesha, Kas, 85 Loto 6th, L B Hargrove, Monrovia, Kas, 95 Louan Blye 2d, W H Jones, Agency, Mo, 120 Allie Adair, W Carter, Belle Plaine, Kas, 105 Lillie 2d, W H Hurd, Sedgwick, Kas, 150 Willis, J B Stanley, Neodesha, Kas, 95

Lucy 2d, L B Hargrove, Monrovia, Kas, 135 Kathrina, W Carter, Belle Plaine, Kas, 100 Rosy Buckner, F McHardy, Emporia, Kas, 110 Nina 5th, W H Hurd, Sedgwick, Kas, 130 Famosa 6th, M James, Kansas City, 95 Gracie 3d, S F Jones, Strodg City, Kas, 140 Col White, B F Morgan, Salem, Neb, 125 Sharon Belle's Oxford, W Carter, Belle Flaine, 210 Duke of Dyke Creek, C M Dickinson, Edgerton, Col Bass, Col Childs, Fairview, Mo, 120 Honest George, Cooper & Slough, Abilene, Kas 85 William. Joe Sheldon, M D Stockton, New Mexico, 95

Jim Blye, W H Russell, — Kas, 85
Moses, Capt Tayne, Kansas City, 45
John, Cooper & Slough, Abilene, Kas, 65
Andy, M D Stockton, New Mexico, 90 Limber Jim, Cooper & Slough, Abilene Kas 75 Alexander, T C Marshall, Gardner, Kas, 100 Airdrie, Barrington, F McHardy, Emporia, 90 Master John, W H Jones, Fairview, Mo, 135 Mary Buckner, T F Dickinson, Merrick, Kas, 125 Hopeful, W H Hurd, Sedgwick, Kas, 50 HEBEFORDS.

Duke of Connaught, J G Stone, Strong, Kas, 355 Echo, Abe Johnson, Kansas City, 260 Wistful, T F Dickinson, Merrick, Kas, 245 Necklace, W Libbey, Ottawa, Ill, 355 Lottie, H Coppock, Westport, Mo, 380 Fred, W Libbey, Ottas, Pearl Necklace, do 3 do 145 Fred, W Libbey, Ottawa, Ill, 360 Randolph, J C Clark, Lathrop, Mo, 260 Rose A, H Coppock, Westport. Mo, 250 Daisy, do 290
Jupiter, W H Jones, Agency. Mo, 215
3/4 bred yearling buil, F McHardy, Emporia, 75
POLLED CATTLE.
King Jacob, G M Kellam, Topeka, 8680

Galloway Boy, Abe Johnson, Kansas City, 385 Aberdeen, do 560 Uncle Joe, JA Funk, Paris, Mo, 450 Uncle Sam, J C B Hargis, Belton. Mo, 450 Silver King, G W Peters, Wellington, Kas, 300 John Brown, W H Jones, Agency, Mo, 355 Gov St John, H H Davidson, Weilington, Kas, 345 Jim Crow, B Bigtiff, Butler, Mo, 315 Half bred bull, W H Henry, Sedgwick, Kas, 150

#### The Stock Interest.

Creameries-Their Origin and History. There are three general classes of creamer-

a.—The two-product creamery, in which both this kind. butter and cheese are made from the same milk. This is the style of creamery more generally in use east of central Northern Illinois.

b.-The whole-cream-creamery, answering to the old style butter factory, in which only butter is made, and the skimmed milk is returned to the dairyman for feeding purposes. Alnorthern New York, it is in more general use in the west, and is sometimes called the Iowa creamery system.

-The cream-gathering-creamery, to which only cream is brought to be made up into butter. This system is more especially adapted than the others to sparsely settled sections of country and small and remote dairies. The cream is collected by the creamery instead of being delivered by the dairymen as in the other routes from house to house measuring the cream and skimming it themselves.

The development of the creamery system was at first very slow but it has of late been very rapid. THE FIRST CREAMERIES were the depots of the market milkmen in the neighborhood of the larger cities where the surplus milk was set in deep narrow vessels to raise cream for market, the skimmed milk being either sold on the market or worked up into skim cheese according to circumstances. Whenever cream accumulated it was made into but ter as in the creameries of to-day. These were appropriately named creameries, and this was the origin of the name.

Many of the best practices of the most modern creameries, and much of the most valuable apparatus of the present day were known to those pioneer creamery men.

The cheese factory system was inaugurated at a later day, but had a much more rapid growth. It was soon discovered, at least it was so claimed, that it was impossible under the new practice in cheese making to work all the fat of the milk into cheese, and, as skimcheese had been a common dairy product from the earliest settlement of the country the part skimming of the milk in cheese factories became a very common occurrence, a good deal more common than was generally admitted. Taking a little cream led to taking more till the butter became an important part of the product, and so, step by step, the TWO-PRODUCT CREAMERY practice was developed from the old cheese factory system, with an innocent attachment for making butter from just so much of the cream as could not be worked into the cheese.

When butter became the leading product the name creamery was appropriated and the new banner thrown to the breeze. Under this system the dairyman delivers his milk to the creamery and takes away his proportion of the whey. Of course these customs are in some cases modified, but such is the general rule. Many of these creameries are still operated upon the co-operative plan, so general with all the earlier cheese and butter factories, while some are run upon the more modern plan of buying the milk by the hundred pounds. A very great variety of "improved" apparatus has been introduced into the newer of these establishments, but a majority of them still use the old "Orange county creamery pails" for setting the milk and much of the old time cheese factory apparatus in that department Only in the churns and butter workers has there been a very radical improvement in apparatus. They who have carefully investigated the matter believe there is quite as much profit in the use of the older and less expensive apparatus as in any of the newer.

THE WHOLE-CREAM SYSTEM differs from the tormer chiefly in the disposition made of the skimmed milk, which is returned to the dairyman to be fed to calves and swine, though in a few cases it is fed profitably to cows and horses. Near large cities and manufacturing centers considerable quantities of it are used for other purposes, but there is not enough of the demand for those outside purposes at present to be of any special account to the dairy interest at large. More pains to get all the cream from the milk is supposed to be taken in this system than in the other. The value attached to a little cream to enrich a good deal of skim cheese and the necessity for working the milk before it acquires too much age prevent so close skimming in the former case. But few of the creameries of this class are co-operative. Most of them are in the hands of men who buy the milk outright, many of whom are merchants in the dairy produce trade.

In the CREAM-GATHERING SYSTEM the milk is set by the dairyman at home in cans or pails -a style common to all the patrons of the same ceremony. In the side of the can is a pane of glass with a graduated scale, upon or beside it, for measuring the amount of cream by inspection alone. Some of the cans are a foot across at the top, in which case an inch in depth of cream is treated as the equivalent of a pound of butter; others are of the Orange county pattern and eight and a half inches in diameter when two inches in depth are taken for pound of butter; if only eight inch cans are used, two and a quarter inches in depth are taken. The milk has hitherto been set at varito be cooled; but most of the creameries have adopted the rule lately that it must be cooled below 60° and not below 50°. This system of messurement is found in practice to vary somewhat, but as the average results vary but very

more than compensates for any little discrepancies; and for those sections where other and better facilities for manufacturing and marketing the butter are wanting it is highly appreciated. By far the greater number of the new creameries in the West and Northwest are of

In regard to THE RELATIVE MERITS of the three systems there is much difference of opinion, and the subject has been discussed at the various dairy conventions with much spirit. But the various circumstances which affect men's judgments and the difficulties to be overcome, and ends to be reached in the establishthough this system was first popularized in ing of a creamery, all have such an important bearing upon each individual case that it is difficult reaching any general conclusion upon so broad a question. The data upon which to found an unbiased opinion are altogether too meagre. The man who would decide that question for himself must study the position in the light of all the information he can obtain and then decide for himself. He ought to be expert in the business of taking testimony or he will be very liable to be led astray despite systems, and the collectors travel over long his best efforts. If men would acquire the habit of taking exact statements of what has been accomplished under this or that system with them to the conventions, or send them to the press, it would save a good deal of wrangling over mere opinions. That either of the systems is best under all circumstances is very doubtful. That each is better under some circumstances than either of the others is undoubt ed by most intelligent men who have given the matter careful attention .- Breeder's Live Stock Journal,

#### Points in the Art of Breeding.

Mr. Howard, an English authority, whilst recognizing the uncertainties attending the breeding of animals," is nevertheless "convinced that there are certain laws pertaining to the process, which, like all of nature's operations, are fixed and unalterable, and which cannot be disregarded with impunity. From my own observation, from conversations with the late Mr. McCombie, and comparing notes with other breeders, I have come to the conclusion that the following cardinal points in the art of breeding have been fairly established: 1. That from the male parent are mainly derived the external structure, configuration, and outward characteristics—the locomotive peculiarities, inclusive. 2. From the female parent are de rived the internal structure, the vital organs, and in a much greater proportion than from the male, the constitution, temper and habits. 3. That the purer the race of the parent, the more certainty there is of transmitting its qualities to the offspring. Say two animals are mated, if one is of purer descent than the other, he or she will exercise the most influence in stamping the character of the progeny, particularly if the greater purity is on the side of the male—he apart from disturbing influences and causes, if of pure race, and descended from a stock of uniform color, stamps the color of the offspring. 4. That the influence of the male is not unfrequently protracted beyond the birth of the offspring of which he is the parent, and his mark is left upon subsequent progeny. 5. That the transmission of diseases of the vital organs is more certain if on the side of the female, and diseases of the joints if on the side of the male parent."

#### Parasites in Sheep.

The parasite found in the lungs of sheep is known to zoologists as Strongylus bronchailis, Strongylus filaria, Filaria bronchailis, etc. It elongs to the class of nematoid, or threadlike worms. When full grown the males are about two inches in length, and the females three or four inches. In the spring the females are found full of ova, and the young worms within the egg appear sufficiently developed to mainthe complete natural history of the parasite is not understood. That in another stage of its life it infests some other animal or insect, or is to be tound in the earth, or in water, or upon herbage, is considered probable, though in none of these situations has it yet been recognized. Strongyli are found in most of our domestic animals. Calves suffer as much, or even more, from their attacks, than sheep. Colts, pigs, goats, deer, dogs and rabbits have all been found infested by them. Since the latter part of the last century it has been known that the disease in poultry, called gapes, depended on thread-worms in the windpipe. Quails, meadow larks and many other birds are similarly affected, and even fish have been found infested with strongyli. Insects, such as crickets, grasshoppers and caterpillars, are preyed upon by parasite nematoid worms. The Gordius aquaticus, or hair-snake is supposed to pass one stage of its existence as a parasite within the bodies of the insects just named; another portion of its life it lives in mud or in water. Whether the changes of strongyli are similar to those of gordii, remains to be proved. If farmers were more frequently good naturalists, their peculiar opportunities for observation would enable them to solve many of these mysteries. In Great Britain and on the continent of Europe the idea prevails that the ova, or strongyli, are taken with food or drink in summer or autumn, and that sheep feeding on wet, springy or overflowed lands, are more liable to be affected with these parasites. Until the changes of the worm are better understood it will be impossible for ous temperatures, although it was understood farmers to devise effective measures for the protection of their flocks from its ravages.

The proper treatment for sheep suffering from this affection should have regard to two points: First, to support the strength of the sheep; and second, to expel the parasites. To slightly, the great convenience of the system sustain the strength and vitality of the affected

sheep is very important, and for this purpose the most generous feed is better than medicine To expel the worms, fumigation in a close room has been employed; the sheep is compelled for several minutes, to inhale the fumes of tar, burning sulphur, tobacco, or chlorine gas. This method is said to secure the expulsion of the worms in large quantities. A more convenient and equally effective treatment consists in the 216 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas frequent administration of small doses of oil of turpentine. This article, given in large doses passes off by the bowels or the kidneys, and is not as effectual to remove lung worms as when administered in small and repeated doses, that will be eliminated by the respiratory apparatus, and so come directly in contact with the worms. Oil, or spirits of turpentine, as the article is usually called, is probably the best anthelmintic known, but it should be used with circumspection. If administered by force, and in the pure state, a few drops passing into the windpipe may occasion serious trouble; it is therefore better that it should be diluted with whisky, which converts it into an essence, or with linseed oil, which partly conceals its extreme pungency, and renders it less irritating to the throat. To remove lung worms from sheep, the dose of turpentine should never exceed teaspoonful, and less will answer equally well if given daily for a week or more. A convenient form for the administration of turpentine to lambs, is to mix an ounce of the oil with half a pint of whisky, shake them together thoroughly, and give a tablespoonful once a day so long as necessary.—Dr. N. S. Townshend, in Ohio EAST AND NORTH. Agricultural Report.

## The Apiary.

#### Artificial Swarming.

The season is rapidly approaching when the bee-keeper will wish to take every advantage to secure the early flow of honey. Many may have bees in box hives which they do not wish to transfer, either from want of time or timidity, or, perhaps, they may prefer to keep them in the boxes, and to run the swarms into frame hives. For this purpose we suggest the following methods of artificial swarming, which will be found preferable, we think, to natural swarming; as they are attended to with no risk, but little loss of time to the bee-keeper, and scarcely no interruption of work with the bees, as is always the case with natural swarming, occurring as it does, just at the time when time is most valuable with them: Select some bright, clear day, when the workers are busily engaged in the fields, remove the hive ten to twenty feet from the stand, and put in its stead a frame hive, with half or two-thirds its complement of frames filled with bright, clean combs or good foundation and division boards at the sides; turn the old hive bottom up, and invert an emp ty box over the open end; now blow in a little smoke from the lower end of the hive, and commence a series of sharp drumming or rapping on the sides of the hive with a small hammer or stick; do not drum hard enough to loos en the combs or start them to dripping; after rapping four or five minutes, cease for a minute, then resume again, and keep it up for five minutes longer, or until the bees have deserted the hive and clustered in the box, which is a pretty sure indication that the queen is with them. Now cover a sheet over the old hive, and empty the bees from the box on a sheet in front of the new hive on the old stand; watch them as they crawl up, to discover the queen; if she goes in, place the old box on a new stand

and your work is accomplished. If the bees to be operated with are in frame hives, remove the old hive to a distance, and place a new or empty one on the old stand, when the bees are working busiest; lift the comb on which you find the queen from the old hive. destroy queen cells on it if any, and place in the centre of the new one, with the queen: fil in frames each side filled with clean combs or foundation, proportionate to the strength of the colony, and confine to the center of the hive with division boards; put on the blanket and hive cover; now take the frames one at a time from the old hive, and shake most of the bees off in front of the new hive, destroy all the queen cells in the old hive but the two best, or give them a laying queen after destroying or removing all the cells; put in an empty comb or frame of foundation in place of the one removed to the new hive, spread the blanket over or put on second story with sections or extracting combs, and place the hive on a new stand well removed from the old one. The above methods are usually an effectual cure for 'swarming fever," and interferes but a few hours with work.

Another method which can be practiced with good results, is to examine the colony threaten ing to swarm, remove all queen cells started then remove the hive to the stand occupied by a very weak colony, and remove the weak colony to the stand formerly occupied by the strong colony. In strengthening and depleting in this manner, however, it is much safer to confine each queen on the surface of a comb in her respective hive for twenty-four hours, to protect her from the returning bees, which sometimes regard her as an intruder. For this purpose a cap from a Harris introducing cage will be found best,

In all cases where foundation or empty combi and division boards are used in dividing or artificial swarming, care must be used to spread the brood chamber and give additional combs or foundation as fast as the bees are ready for Use good foundation in preference to ombs.—Am. Bee Journal.

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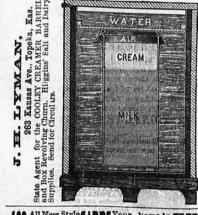
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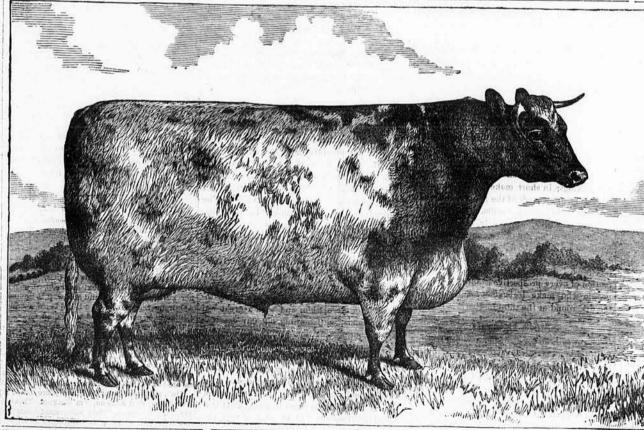
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H. A. Heath is a duly authorized traveling agent and correspondent of the Kansas FARMER

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We are in receipt of an invitation to visit Bismarck during the great fairthere next September. We expect to be present; and we warn the management in advance, that if they permit the grounds to be turned into an enormous beer garden and drinking area, they will hear thunder from this office.

White clover honey, when produced in good marketable shape, always demands a good price. If the bee-keeper has managed his apiary intelligently, he knows what he has to sell and what it is worth, and will not dispose of it until he can realize its full value. There is a time to "sell" as well as to produce.

Walter Brown '& Co's wool circular of the 22d says that there has been but little change in the tone of the market during the past week, prices are not any higher than those quoted in their last report, but the previous decline had been sufficient to induce consumers of the washed fleeces, to enter the market for more liberal purchases than they have made for some

The correspondents of the Kansas Farmer have no reason to be ashamed of themselves. Every week we see their letters to the FARMER copied in papers in other parts of the country, and sometimes we receive letters inquiring for further light on subjects treated by our correspondents. Only last week we received a letter from Florida inclosing another letter sealed, with a request that it be forwarded, properly directed, to one of the FARMER writers.

The case of Mr. Knight's sheep mentioned in last week's FARMER, was presented to Dr. Borrow, veterinary surgeon, of Topeka, and he is of opinion that the disease is Liver Rot. caused by incidents of the drive from New Mexico, and he recommends just what the editor did to Mr. Knight privately: high and dry pasture; plenty of nutritious food, and the following prescription, in three doses given one every second day: Sulpherate of magnesia 8 oz, oil of erebinth 3 drops.

Maggie, of the Ladies' Department, wonders if the editor is not sorry he opened that department. No. He is not sorry. It is so seldom that women abuse a privilege that it may be said, in general terms, they never do. Already the department has done good; and as it becomes a fixed feature of the paper, and especially when we get a new dress and improve our appearance generally, that will be the most interesting part to many readers. We do not expect anything improper to be presented from any woman; and should anything irrelevant, or without interest to some one besides the writer, come in, why, the editor would have no hesitancy about consigning it to that dreaded appendage of every well regulated printing office-the waste basket. The only thing he has feared is, diffidence on the part of writers.

know that they, as well as the male readers they may always have a hearing.

#### Experiment Stations.

Several of the eastern states have established what are denominated Experiment Stations in the interest of agriculture. These same states, like Kansas, have agricultural colleges; but the experience of our eastern neighbors has been just what that of Kansas will be, namely: That while the colleges are doing all, and possibly more and better than was expected of them, they cannot do all that the people need to have done in the direction of practical agriculture, without extending their duties beyond the legitimate sphere of college work. The tilling of the soil is the chief occupation of men; and every year, with its multiplying millions of new workers to live on the same number of old acres, forces upon our attention the necessity of continued and varied experimenting with soils and plants and animals on scales large enough to be of practical benefit to husbandmen.

There is not a better conducted institution of the kind in the country than the Kansas State Agricultural college, and none are doing more good. Its work is showing better every year. Its usefulness must increase as the years pass. But our college cannot, as the eastern colleges cannot, extend its duties out into elaborate fields of experiment, unless its endowment and working forces are largely augmented. There is such a thing as weighting down even so good an institution as an agricultural college. In order to equip it with all that is needed for work outside its regular duties in manner to effect all that is needed, it would become too cumbrous for efficient work; and it is because of this fact in general that experiment stations are being established elsewhere.

With such institutions, endowed liberally with land and machinery, the colleges can work in harmony. They would then be left to their own legitimate field of labor, and could work out the best results. The planting of forests, and subsoiling of fields, and underdraining of farms is hardly proper work for a college professor; and with our present limited facilities in these respects, too much, often, is expected of these men who are already overworked with efforts in their proper and narrower line. The people want experiments in their interest, and the college is bound to do all it can, and is doing all it can in that way; but it cannot do much, and ought not to be expected to do much outside of what properly belongs to the work of the college.

We called attention to this subject in outline some time ago, and now present it again with the encouragement given by the success of experiment stations in other places. There is not a state in the Union more in need of an experiment station than is Kansas. No state would be more benefitted. Our location with respect to surrounding climatic influences is exceptional and peculiar. The eastern and western, southern and northern portions of the state are all unlike one another. Crops and trees which thrive in one part are not successfully grown in other parts. In the east we have native timber; in the west no trees appear unless men plant them; spring wheat does well in the north, but is unknown in the south. Rain clouds are carried, often, across one-half or two-thirds of the state before reaching the earth. Our surface and sub soils also, are varied and exceptional. There are many reasons why extended experimenting in the interest of agriculture in Kansas would be of very great benefit to this state.

Our state is large enough for two of these stations; one west, one east on a central line. Let large tracts of lands be purchased with reference to their usefulness for the purpose intended. Let them be put in charge of competent commissioners selected because of their special fitness for the work to be done. Give hem ample means and facilities for successful experimenting on a scale large enough to be effective; let them test soils and methods, crops and machinery; stock and meat and butter and egg makings; in short make a great state farm worked for the benefit of the people, and then, at stated periods report results.

These thoughts, necessarily crude, because our space is small, are thrown out to the people for them to think about. It will not be long until our next House of Representatives wil be elected. This subject is well worthy the attention of every prospective candidate; and the people who make legislators ought to have the first round at the thinking part.

#### Stock Interests.

The growth and expansion of stock raising in the western states of this country is suprising. A comprehensive history of stock interests in the United States during the last twenty-five years would astonish even the stock men. The writer of this well remembers when the first China hogs and Durham cattle were introduced into south-central Pennsylvania; and at that time a thoroughbred horse there was a whole show himself.

In those days every farmer had his pigs, sheep, cattle and horses, and fed them well. A good, a real good hog, at the age of two-and-ahalf years, with his head off, weighed from 175 to 200 pounds. It had eaten as much corn as five of our modern 300-pounders at 15 months

Improvement in horses, cattle and sheep has been equally marked. People are learning not only that it is less expensive to raise good stock, but they are learning better methods of care and feeding. They find it cheaper in the end to pay large prices for good breeding animals We believe in equal rights for men and than to pay small prices for scrubs. In the women, and we want our female readers to production of meat, milk, butter, cheese and

eggs, the best article is always the cheapest in have a friend in the Kansas Farmer, where the end to the producer. The average prices

he Country Gentleman were:		10
Kentucky	\$191	98
llinois	137	00
Missouri	101	17
owa	106	62
Michigan	599	83
ndiana		65
Canses	112	82
Ohio	112	60
Massachusetts	98	87
Virginia		50
Pennsylvania		55
Minnesota		13
Canada		71

Since, and including 1870, the recorded sales of short horns, up to 1881, was 29,859, which realized \$8,268,576, being an average per head,

for the entire twelve years, of \$277, nearly. Within a few years past other breeds have come into prominence and they are selling at high figures. Herefords, Holsteins and others are spreading on their merits as fast as did the shorthorns. All this shows that our farmers and stockmen are improving their cattle. And the same enterprising spirit is seen all through the line of productive domestic animals. Horses, hogs, sheep, poultry and even dogs.

Besides the general interest in improving breeds, the dealers are continually increasing their herds and flocks until the meat-producing industry and its auxiliaries are becoming of vast proportions. The KANSAS FARMER is increasing its facilities for gathering information relating to these vast interests, and will make them a special feature of the paper in the

#### The National Bank Charters.

Under the National banking act a charter lives only twenty years. That was the life of teen hands high. She is simply a magnificent the old United States bank law. Our first national banks were chartered in 1863, and is four years old. When lying down the tips right along every year since, until now there of her horns are as high as a man's head. She are about two thousand of them. Those char- will be taken to Chicago and other eastern cittered in 1863 will be compelled to wind up their business next year unless congress passes a new act or amends the old one so as to extend the time of expiration.

The subject is now before congress, and it is vident that the banks have not as many friends as they had nineteen years ago. A motion was made the other day in the House, to suspend the rules and take up the national bank bill out of its regular order. It required a twothirds vote, and failing to receive that, the motion was lost. This shows at least two things: First, that a large number of congressmen don't regard the consideration of the banking bill of more importance than some other matters that are now before the national legislature; and second, that it is intended to discuss this measure thoroughly before it is acted upon finally.

We look upon both these phases as very fa-

vorable and healthy symptoms. It will give time to congress and also to the people to review the whole subject and consider it in all its bearings.

Banking in itself, is a proper, legitimate and seful branch of business. It grew out of the necessities of commerce, and its beginning dates far back in the past. The Athenian banker was an important personage. Money changers were before the Christian era. They were the original bankers. They supplied traders and travelers with coin for convenience in dealing with different tribes and nations. They gradually became useful agencies in affairs of state; and two centuries before Christ state banks were known. The lending of money for usury is of very ancient origin. Banks of issue and circulation were established later. Of this latter class the Bank of Venice, founded in 1171, was the first in Europe. It continued in existence about six hundred years. Its circulation was based on deposits of funds which could not to 1, dinner; 1 to 2, speaking and music be withdrawn, which fact gave its currency a value steady and permanent. The Bank of Venice was destroyed when the Venetian gov ernment was overthrown by the French army in 1797. The Bank of Geneva followed in 1345; then came the Bank of Barcelona in 1401; the Bank of Amsterdam in 1609, and other nations followed from time to time. The Bank of England was founded in 1694; the Bank of France in 1716, and within the last one hundred years banks have become common

among all nations. It was their value as fiscal agencies of gov ernment that operated most powerfully in establishing our national banks. What gold and silver coin there was in the country was withdrawn from circulation; and with a great war on our hands, with nothing but our credit to use for purchasing and paying material, it was believed that a system of national banking which should aid in giving the people a currency that would always be of value equal to our government notes, would be a useful and economical establishment. These banks were creatures of the troublous times of war. That they served the purposes of their creation well, perhaps not many persons doubt. But war measures are not always equally good in peace. Now, that we are nearly twenty years away from the war, with our overflowing treasury, and a good prospect for unbroken peace, it is well worthy consideration whether we cannot get along without the aid of these banks. Especially is this true when we reflect that the banks are becoming a source of danger as well as of support. Only two years ago some of them threatened conduct which would have given the people a great deal of trouble, had it been generally adopted. We don't need any of these destructive agencies now. The people need and demand a safe, uniform, and convenient currency, and the time is at hand when

we may wisely and safely determine whether

the government cannot establish a currency based on the gold and silver of the people's paid for short horn cattle in 1881, according to pockets, and their mountains, without assistance from any power which may at any time swell into dangerous proportions.

## Gossip About Stock.

L. Chamberlain, Johnson county, sold fifteen teers at an average of \$101.60 apiece.

Messrs. Stafford and Weaver began the shearing of 6,500 head of sheep last week in Harper county.

Mr. Hartford, of Lyon county, who recently sold a lot of cattle for \$1170, says he realizes 40 per cent per annum on his investment in cattle.

Says the Pan Handle: J. A. Hullum sold recently to Alfred Rowe his outfit, consisting of 1,500 cattle, 230 head of stock horses and 58 saddle horses for the neat little sum of \$40,000. Mr. Rowe also purchased within the past few days, the cattle, horses and ranch outfit of Charlie Wills, of the Wills and Dorrance range on Salt Fork, paying therefor \$56,000.

A herd of four hundred broke horses arrived at Dodge City last week.

Fred Taintor bought stock of Farris and Mc-Ginnis-some 600 head of heifers, at \$20 per head.

The Messrs. O'Connor, of St. Mary's, have branded their cattle and put them on the range The Wichita Eagle says: W. L. Mullen has had on exhibition a heifer in this city, which for size eclipses all that we have ever read or heard of. She is a creamy white, of perfect form and weighs three thousand pounds, and no one will ever regret going to see her. She measures seventeen feet from nose to tip of tailten feet in the girth and stands sevenbeauty. She was raised in Cowley county and ies, and will be a good advertisement for Kan-

Coffeyville expects a largely increased cattle rade this year.

Wm. Crotly, of Coffey county, took his stock ast fall, over into Butler county where he fed them during the winter, and lately sold them, the hogs at Kansas City for \$7.15 per cwt, the cattle at Chicago for \$7.65. The hogs averaged 304 pounds, the cattle 1500 pounds.

Andrew Storer, Osborne county, Kansas, says ne sold \$1,000 worth of sheep, \$800 of wool last year, and his flock is worth more now than it was a year ago; besides that, he did as much farming as any of his neighbors.

Mr. A. Scott, near Wamego, has purchased 200 sheep at Rochester, N. Y., for his Kansas

farm. The Edwards County Wool Grower's Association meets the 29th inst. at Kinsley.

The Hamiltons hold their Tenth Annual sale of Shorthorn cattle at Kansas City May 10 and 11. They say they will have the best lot of cattle they have ever offered for sale, and as they propose to keep supplying this breed of cattle in the future to Kansas stockmen, they propose to offer such bargains as will build up heir trade hereafter.

Mambrino King, said to be the finest horse in the world, was sold a few days ago at Lexngton, Ky, to C. J. Hamlin, of Buffalo.

At Captain Kidd's horse sale, at Lexington Ky, the average for 131 head was \$276.

The Solomon Valley Wool Grower's Association will hold their annual shearing festival at J. M. Venon's grove two and one-fourth miles east of Asherville, Mitchell county Kansas, and two miles north of Brittsville station May 11th, 1881. The following program will be observed: 9 to 10, entering and weighing show sheep; 10 to 12 shearing show sheep; 12 3, shearing race; 3 to 4, judges' report.

We are compelled to omit two editorial articles this week: Books for Farmers; Quarterly Report of State Board of Agriculture; and a good letter from Reno county; but they will appear next week.

#### Arkansas Valley Sheep Shearing.

[From our special correspondent.] ek this association held their annual shear ng at Wichita. The Arkansas Valley Wool Growers Association has a membership of fifty, representing 30,000 sheep. David Fox. President, and Julius Jink erman, Secretary. There are 3000 Gotswolds, 10,000 thoroughbred and high grade merinos, the balance Mirsouri, Colorado and Mexican sheep. The largest nerds are owned by Fox and Askew, B H Hammond. A J Granger, A Alexander, S L Riddle, W A Ransom, J Jiukerman, and Kirkwood and Rutan.

The sheep entered were young thoroughbred merino or cotswold. Fourteen merinos were entered by Fox & Askew, W C Woodman, W C Little, J Zody Kirkwood & Rutan, Nearly all of these were year lings, Kansas raised. The best ram weighed 114 lbs, and sheared 21½ lbs. Best ewe weighed 81 lbs and sheared 18 ths. They were owned by Fox & Askew. Nine entries of cotswold sheep were made by Jinkerman, W H Ransom, Wm Watkins. These were very superior sheep. They were mostly lambs and two year olds. They made an average of about 185 bs each, with an average fleece of 15 lbs.

Geo. Wilson was awarded the prize for best shear

This makes a good showing for Sedgwick county showing that the sheep industry is booming in the Arkansas Valley. Quite a number of men from other states are here looking up a location to go into the sheep business.

HEATH.

#### A Visit to the State Farm.

[From our Special Correspondent.] Through the courtesy of Prof. Shelton, your corres spondent was enabled to visit the farm, see the stock and learn other facts regarding the State Farm,

I found everything going on in an industrious and systematic manner. The boys were busy in the shops and on the farm; and everything was being utilized for the best interests of the farm. The stock are looking well and have been on pasture for some

The college herd of cattle numbers twenty short

horns, five Jerseys, two Polled Angus and two Gallo-Bell Bates family of Fidgets and Young Marys of the Grace Young branch. The Angus pair are very attractive; the bull is one of the finest that I have seen in the west. He was bred by the noted Scotch breeder, Thos. Ferguson, of Kinnochtry.

The swine are of the Berkshire and Essex breed.

The college farm consists of 271 acres of upland prairie and is to be occupied this season with the following crops: experimental forestry, containing thirty varieties of trees, 7 acres; orchard and small fruits, 25 acres: lawns and ornamental grounds, 15; tame grass meadows, orchard grass, clover and alfalfa, 15 acres; corn, 25 acres; winter wheat, 10 acres; oats, 18 acres; millet, 20 acres; and experimental wheat, corn and other grains, 5 acres. Of experimental wheat they have 86 varieties in cultivation. The remaining 116 acres of the farm is broken bluffland and only fit for pasture purposes. The crops are looking well. The tame grasses are half-knee high and have furnished the best of pasture since the first of April.

With tame grasses they have verified their statements in regard to the successful culture of certain varieties. The experimental operations are to be greatly enlarged this year, especially with tame grasses and clovers.

This term they have 309 students, 221 males and 88 females. 52 counties of this state are represented, besides students from twelve other states.

In a future article we shall give a description of the farm, buildings results obtained, objects of the institution, and other items of general interest.

The college is doing good, efficient work, and is one of the most necessary institutions in the state. No state in the union has need of such an institution more than Kansas and it is a fact that our State Agricaltural College at Manhattan stands second to one as a benefit to the state.

#### This, That and the Other.

#### Brain and Nerve.

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

The hell-bender of our western rivers-the largest Amerian salamander—breathes entirely by means of its skin, thich to expose more surface, is greatly expanded; lying in

#### Leis' Dandelion Tonic

Lawrence, Kas., June 6th, 1581. Leis Chemical Manufacturing Co., Gentlemen: In reply o yours of even date, I can say-having tried almost all known remedies for malaria and deranged liver, I have ound nothing equal to Leis' Dandelion Tonic.

Yours truly, T. J. SWEENEY.

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The milky sap of many plants contains caoutchouc, suspended in the form of minute, transparent globules, these being frequently as small as 1-20,000 to 1-50,000 of an inch an diameter.

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#### Then and Now.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 17, 1881. H. H. Warner & Co., Sirs—For a great many years I suffered from kidney disease. Nothing gave me relief. I finally tried your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and now am

When the stomach of the sea cucumber becomes trouble-some, from indigestion or other causes, it ejects it through its mouth along with its other internal organs, and quietly awalts the growth of a new set.

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

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The waste liquor of gas works, combined with the slaty hales found among coal, yield alum, used in the manufac-ure of paper and preparation of leather; coperas, or green itiriol, used in dyeing, tanning and the manufacture of ink and Prussian blue, and sulphuric acid.

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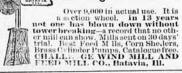
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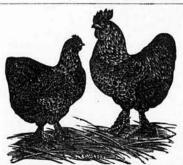
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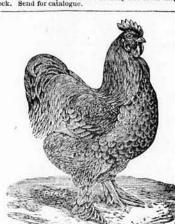
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# Hereford Cattle

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#### Osage Orange Seed. Best in the market for \$6 per bushel. W. H. MANN & CO, Gilman, Ills.

#### LITTLE BY LITTLE.

Little by little the time goes by, Short if you sing it, long if you sigh, Little by little—an hour, a day; Gone with the years that have vanished away. Little by little the race is run, Trouble and waiting and toil are done.

Little by little the skies grow clear, Little by little the sun comes near, Little by little the days smile out, Gladder and lighter on pain and doubt. Little by little the seed we sow Into a bountiful yield will grow

Little by little the world grows strong, Fighting the battles of right or wrong; Little by little the wrong gives way, Little by little the right has sway; Little by little all longing souls Struggle up near the shining goals,

Little by little the good in men Blossoms to beauty for human ken; Little by little the angels see Phrophecies better of good to be; Little by little the God of all Lifts the world nearer the pleading call.

#### GERALDINE:

#### WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

A Story.

BY UNCLE JOE.

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#### CHAPTER IX.

Bob was a civil, sensible man. In the language of the day with reference to people of his color, he knew his place. day with reference to people of his color, he knew his place. Among strangers, and among acquaintances, unless he was very intimately known, he never spoke first, except to ask a question about his work. He was free born, and knew nothing about slavery only what he had learned in his father's cabin in the mountains, from an occasional runnaway, and from his wife. But Nancy was posted. She was a rather pretty mulatto. Her father, she said, was also her masters. She ran away to avoid the embraces of her master's sons—her half brothers. She knew the horrors of a slave's sife, and she dreaded the proposed trip because we were to go to Missouri. But she knew how to play slave, and she was to teach Bob, and they were to appear as my slaves so was to teach Bob, and they were to appear as my slaves so long as might be necessary to plead slavery as a guaranty o

At Louisville, Kentucky, a squad of fifteen or twenty young southern men, and two or three families with their slaves came aboard, all bound for Kansas. The young gentlemen were happy in present enjoyment of future glory. They proposed to rid the virgin territory of Kansas of the curse of abolitionism. They were going out specially to set off the votes of the "free nigger hordes of the north." They didn't "care a d—n about Kansas" unless it should be made a place "where gentlemen can live in peac." which made a place "where gentlemen can live in peace," which meant a place where one man could claim another as his

slave, and be protected in it by the law.

Bob behaved admirably, as I thought; but, somehow those fellows watched him; and one of them, seeing me talk with Bob familiarly, asked me if that was not a "free nigger." He was a maily looking young man, about my age, with long black hair, dark eyes and smoothly shaven face. He was faultlessly dressed, and spoke English well. Not caring to gratify his curiosity just then, for the others were wait-ing the result of the interview, I gave the conversation an-

"He believe I have not the honor of knowing who you are."
"Beg pardon, sir; I am Major Brown, of Hampshir,
Kentucky: and your name, sir?"
"Is Joe Westman, of Missouri. You and companions are

pleasuring I suppose,'

We are bound for Kansas, sir. We want to help you Missourians outvote the Yankees in the new Territory and save it to the cause of constitutional liberty. If we don't save Kansas our liberties will be endangered and this glorious Union must be dissolved. What do you think of the

"Kansas will be free,"

"It matters not, at this time, what I am. I have an interest in some forty slaves in Missouri, besides Bob and Nancy on the boat here, and whether or not I am an abolitionist, I give you answer that Kansas will be free."

"Then, I understand you to be against us?"
"Youre understanding may not be correct."
"You can easily set me right, if you so desire."
"But I don't desire."

'By Jove! I believe you're a Yankee," and he turned

away going to his companions, and I sat down to read Chan

Bob was down below. In a short time Brown and one of his companions went down, and I quietly followed them. Experience had taught me that the slavery question was a very inflammable subject, and that devotees of the destroy ing institution were often very impertinent. Hence I was never without means of defence when on or near slave soil. They walked leisurely up to Bob, and the Major addressed

"Well, boy, where do you live?"

"I have no particular place to call home now." "Where are you going?"

"To Missouri."

Where did you live before you started to Missourt 7" "In Pennsylvania,"

"Then you're a free nigger, are you?"

"It's none of your business whether I am a free nigger,

'Oh, it isn't, eh? I'll teach you a thing worth knowing.' and he made a stroke with his cane at Bob's head; but Bob' blood was up, and he promptly knocked the Major down The other gentleman made an effort to second the Major's movement, but I caught his upraised arm and advised him to let that darkey alone, for he might get hurt, and I stepped between him and t'e object of his wrath. He swore -d pigger should strike a friend of his and live.

He was politely informed that his friend has "asked this man a very impertinent question and received a proper answer, and the stroke was made in self defence."
"Then you assume the responsibility, do you?"
"Certainly, sir, if any responsibility attaches."
"Then we'll have the satisfaction of gentlemen;" and he

quickly faced about. The Major rolled over once or twice and was on his fee

when the last remark of his friend was made. They passed

up on deck.

The next morning the Major's companion handed me a note, signed by Major Wm. Brown, setting forth the unfor-tunate occurrence of the previous evening, demanding an apology or satisfaction on the field of honor, naming Cap-tain James Harbison, the bearer, as his friend, and request-ing a speedy reply suggesting the name of some responsible person through whom communications arigin party with whom Capt, Harbison could arrange the details of the

meeting if I accepted the challenge.

Inviting the Captain into my state room, I wrote a reply, naming Robert Samson, Esq., of Pennsylvania, as my friend; folded it up and handed it to the Captain, who bowed himself out. In due time he returned to ask an introduction to Mr. Samson. I went for Bob, and introduced by the the Captain, who him to the Captain as my friend, Mr. Samson, of Pennsylvania, who would represent me in the pending affair o

honor,
"Do you mean to insult me, sir;"
"Not at all, I assure you. You desired an introduction to
Mr, Samson, and I wished to gratify you. Captain Harbison, this is Mr, Samson, my friend, with whom you can arrange the details of the proposed meeting between Major
Brown and myself. I will be responsible for what Mr.
Samson agrees to, and if you are not willing to act on the
advice of your principal, I shall be compelled to publish
you as a coward."

"Do you suppose I will have anything to do with a nig-

"I don't suppose you want anything to do with that nig-ger, but he is my friend; and unless you consult him, the Major and I will be obliged to settle the matter ourselves." He rushed out of our presence in a rage, muttering some-thing about a d—d abolitionist who imagined that a Ken-

tuckian would make an equal of a nigger."
Captain Harbison was a small man—small in stature, with reddish hair and a small pate of sandy colored beard growing on his lower lip. His eyes were blue, his ears very large, standing out from the head as if they had been hung out there to dry. His nose was hollowed like the uppe front of a water pitcher, and pointed, ready for Losing into anybody's business. I saw no more of him that day, and the duel was not again named. Bob's situation gave me some trouble, and I consulted the

Captain of the boat about it, He was a Pittsburg man, bor captain of the coat accents, He was a Fittsburg man, born in the same county where my own birth occurred. He had been boating for some years on the Ohio and Mississippi, and kindly informed me that he would "see Bob safely through to St. Louis, or my name's not Joe Thompson."

And he further informed me that if "Bob"l throw that redeaded cuss overboard. I'll be the last man to complain."

At St. Louis we took aboard some more persons who were on the way to Kansas, and most of them were of a very rough class. Among them I noticed some of the crowd I had seen at the Bahama House in that city on my first visit, but they did not recognize me. My dress was not the sam one tind at the recognize me. Any dress was not the same nor similar, and my beard had grown much longer. There were some northern and anti-slavery people with us, but they were quiet, and unobtrusive. The noise and tunuit of the trip was made wholly by these fellows benton driving free soil people from Kansas. They drank whisky, chewed nespun tobacco, talked loud and offensively and swag gered about making themselves as disagreable as possible Part of their business appeared to be to make the Yankees aboard uncomfortable, and to inspire every one with a knowledge of their importance—especially of their prow-

ess.

Bob had learned enough to profit by his experience and observation. Nancy kept very close to the "nigger quar-ters" below, and was rarely seen by any one except persons of her own color. Charley Whitney and Sarah enjoyed the journey very much except the slang and superciliousness of the gentlemen who were going to conquer Kansas; but their opinion of Missouri was in no wise improved by the ap

pearance of our recent recruits. Signs of the times were evident on every hand. Excite-nent was intense. We stopped at several points on the dissouri, and everywhere we heard the same kind of talk on the same subject. A few more stragglers got aboard at these landings, and when we pulled up at Westport Landing, or Kansas City, our boat was crowded with passengers of an unsavory character. On the bank were many others of similar appearance, watching our approach and discuss ing the politics of those aboard. It was apparent that "free state men' were at a discount in that crowd. Having cau-tioned Bob to "keep dark" until I called for him, and re-questing Charley to remain near the free nigger until our programme could be made out, I hastened ashore to look up the situation. So many persons to witness the arrival of the boat, and the political commotion, together with the fact that we were at the river end or our journey, was cause enough to bring every unemployed person on the boat to look on. Bob and Nancy, of course, occupied two places in the staring company.

The boat was not yet made fast when I ran ashore. By

the time she had swung round, and walks were pro pared, and everything ready for getting passengers and cargo on land, I had completed my observations and was returning, when I heard a great rushing about on the boat and heard oaths and threats—"Kill the d—d nigger!" "Throw him overboaad!" "Chop him to pieces!" "Run him through!" "Death to free niggers and Yankees!" and many other similar expressions. In an instant I sus-pected Bob was in trouble, and I rushed aboard at the top of my speed. In less time than is required to write it, Iwas standing between Bob and his crouching wife, and the maddened crowd. Already Bob had knocked two of my Baha ma House friends flat on deck, and had thrown a third on

"What does this mean?" I asked, at the same time preenting two cocked revolvers.
"It means," said Capt. Harbison, "that that d—d nigger

struck three gentlemen and he must be killed."

"Not while I live," said I. "Stand back! The first one to lay hands on him is a dead man. I don't know what he did, but I know he was right. Clear out, every devil of you, and let this man alone. I am responsible for him and his conduct. Here, Charley; you go in front; Bob, you and Narry follow, and I let he was the same free the same state. Nancy follow; and I'll see who interferes with you. Clear

Nancy follow; and I'll see who interferes with you. Clear away the walk there, quick!"

A way was made in a hurry, and our little procession was not in need of more guards than we had, for at least a dozen stalwart men from Ohio, New York and Massachusetts, and all armed, besides the Captain of the boat, walked ashore with us. We marched to an open place a little apart from the crowd, where all of us remained except Charley, and his little wife, who insisted on coing wherey. Charley, and his little wife, who insisted on going where er he went-true, womanly courage, and they attended to getting their team and Billy off the boat. The Captain re-mained with us long enough to tell us how the row was started and to satisfy himself that we would not be molest-ed fur her before dark. He said he saw the beginning of the trouble and knew all about it. The man and woman-(Bob and Nancy—) he said were standing close together with the crowd ooking at what was going on ashore, when one of the St. Louis men, in passing them, laid his hand indecently on the person of the woman and addressed to her some obscene language when the man threw him into the water, and the other two men rushed on him when he knocked both of them down with his fists. "That," said the Captain, "is the truth of it, and it's a great pity he didn't kill the whole batch."

As soon as the team and Billy came up the bank, I heard

somebody say, but don't know who, "There's the horse that Yankee bought last "ear in St. Louis." We had all our household goods in the wagon, so that when it was moved all was moved, and we were not long in getting out of that place. We left, and continued our leaving until

That was a hard lot of human specimens. Sallow-colored, long haired, round-shouldered, dirty, drunken, pro-ane, filthy ruffiens, more than half of them, armed with oistols, knives and obscenity. They were the men who proposed to wrest a state from freedom. Westport was the neadquarters of this precious herd. The postmaster of the town was also sheriff of a county in Kansas. Here their deviltry was hatched, and the brood then dispersed in di-rections of mischief. One election had just been held in Cansas, and another was soon to occur. This riff-raff and their co-patriots were running the elections over there Some of these same strutting barbarians who so much in-terested themselves in the landing of our boat had just been on an election raid in the new territory voting at the rife; end all their men and as many absent friends as they desired, driving free state men and women about the countr as is they were dogs affected with hydrophobia. And the were arranging for another incursion to thwart the election of delegates to the Topeka constitutional convention. Their manners and methods were barbarous, disgusting, cowardly and treacherous. They were indeed, "border-rufflams"

Time was important to us and we made good use of it in leaving camp as soon as possible the next morning, for there was no telling how soon we might be disturbed by the

drunken swarms in Westport.

We had not gone more than a dozen miles when we came apon a camp of men who appeared to be debating somnatter of interest? All of our party except myself were in the wagon, Bob and Nancy covered from sight. Charley was driving the team, and he was going on past, but I halt-ed to learn what was going on. The situation was plainly apparent. Some half a dozen lovers of the "great and glorious American eagle," had one man—a prisoner, in charge and they were discussing the question—what shall we do with him? Their captive was sitting on the ground when I rode up, but, recognizing me, though without any sign to betray his discovery, he slowly rose to his feet. My presnce attracted no attention other than that of the prisone Various methods of disposing of him were proposed. One would hang him; another would shoot him; another would drown him in the Missouri; another would the him to a plank and let him do a plank and let him drift down the river; another would drag him through the streets of Westport at the end of a rop and then hang him to a limb. There was no dearth of re sources, and it was evident some disposition would soon b made of him. I spoke to the crowd in a tone of wounder

dignity:
"Gentlemen, I've seen that man before to-day, I happe to know that he is now preparing to take some forty niggers out of Missouri. I know all about his plans. I own the farm where the proposes to start with his colony, and noth-ing will please me better than to take charge of him; and I will warrant that he will never give you any more trouble If you will just tie his hands behind him with that rop

there, and start him on the road before me, I will mark him to the tune of this—" and I drew a revolver. "Good! good!" and they jerked the poor fellow about like they would a chicken in the process of picking. They tied his hands, led him out into the road, gave him a few kicks and cautioned me to "give him hell."

"Hurry up, there!"—I ordered in a commanding volce. "Faster, I tell you!" and the apparently frightened man set out on a slow trot. "Faster!" I called out again, flourishing mp justol, and he increased his pace to a run. The boys in camp yelled with delight. We were out of sight in five minutes, and then we stopped. I removed the cord and shock hands with James Hungerson.

The villains had captured him on his way home from the election and were gaing to murder, they become he were

election and were going to murder him because he was a receited man. They had also taken his fine horse from him and compelled him to walk. We had a good laugh over his escape, and he mounted Billy behind me, until we overtook the wagon, when he crawled in behind Charley and Sarah.

It was getting near camping time. We passed a squad of three men turned out for the night. They were heavily armed, as all of their class were at that time, but paid no attention to our passing except to look at Billy. One of them remarked—"That's a damnine horse." They were on he bank of a little creek which the road followed son distance, and about one mile beyond there we camped in a distance, and about one mile beyond there we camped in a hollow a short distance from the road and stream. James said those fellows had his horse, and he would have him again if it cost his life. After supper he and I walked over to their camp, and smoked and spun yarns with them for a time, when Jimmy wished we had a deck a cards to pass the time. Our companions had the necessary papers, and a game of euchre was under way in a short time, one of the other party taking no part. Two of them and we played several games. Perhains an hour passed. The night was several games. Perhaps an hour passed. The night was dark. Jimmy complained of not feeling well, and asked the unemployed man if he would not take his place in the game that he might take a little exercise, "Certainly, sir," that gentleman replied, and we played right along.

In fifteen or twenty minutes Jimmy returned. But he

id not again engage in the game, not being well. I suggested that perhaps it would be better that we return to camp and ile down; he would probably feel better in the morning. The game ended and we returned, fortunately finding Jimmv's horse in a convenient place on our way, ready saddled and bridled—where he had put him while e rest of us were at cards,

When the sun rose next morning Jimmy and I were a least ten miles from camp neatly covered by a thick grove of small trees, where we awaited the arrival of the wagon, which came lumbering along towards noon. Charley re-ported that two men were in his camp that morning inquirng for a bay horse which had strayed away from their camp the night before. They also inquired if there was not a gentleman with a fine bay horse belonging to Charley's company. But, like a sensible man, he informed them that he had nobody with him except his wife and "these two

niggers."

Then we rode ahead to select a camping ground. Roads
were in good condition, the air was cool and bracing; our
animals were in first-rate spirits, and we were enjoying the urroundings thoroughly when we met a little party of four men who separated in two as they approached for us to pass between. We were about past when one of them quickly called "Halt: Here's the man we captured at Rocky Spring, We'll take you along with us."
"Hardly," said Jimmy, and in a flash our horses were

leaving that place at a rate which was progressive, to say the least. By the time their horses were turned we were fif-ty or a hundred yards ahead. They followed at the top of their speed, calling halt and firing at us rapidly as they could handle their pistols; but we beat both them and thei whizzing bullets; and at the end of a mile we were far en-ough in advance to rest up a little. When they neared us we let out again, and thus played with them until their ani-mals were exhausted and they gave up the chase. The las emark we heard any of them make was "damanablishun

From Jimmy it was learned that his father, in his anxiet o be early on the ground, had removed the family to his Kansas home in April, leaving most of the negroes on the Missouri place to take care of it and attend the crops. The Hungersons were, at the time of which I am writing, citizens of the Territory in good faith, and had taken an activ part in political affairs, identifying themselves with the free state party, necessarily became obnoxious to the pro-slavery side. The Colonel had received several notices to "leave the country or take the consequences," and he had concluded to take the consequences. He was not of the submissive kind in such a conflict. His home was a rally ing point for his political friends, and was accordingly dul

registered in the pro-slavery book of fate,

A neat little frame house had been built on the spot set
apart for it; and aside from the political commotion the new home was proving a very pleasant one. A good crop of corn and a profusion of garden vegetables had been raised, and forty acres of wheat was growing at the time this informa-was imparted. The Colonel was a candidate for election as delegate to the Topeka constitutional convention, and the ime for selecting the delegates was approaching. Charley and his wife were charmed with the new Misson

ri home, but the political and social atmosphere smelt un-savory. Bob and Nancy were put in possession of one of the cabins, and in a few days things assumed a home-like air. James had concluded to locate his colony in Iowa, and or the first of December we started over to spy out the land and select a proper place, We rode our horses, stopping at the farm houses for shelter on the way. It so happened that on the evening of our first day in Iowa, we called at a house by the roadside where everything looked neat, suggesting that a well-to-do farmer lived there. Our call was answere by a young woman of tidy appearance and lady-like man ner, She replied to James' question relating to the pros pect of our resting at that place over night, by requesting us to remain a moment and she would "ask father to come to the door." While thus speaking she looked at me stead ily a moment, then dropping her eyes slowly as if in study she returned into the house. Her father took her pla soon, and after hearing our request and looking us all over, invited us in. On suggestion that we would like to take care of our horses before entering the house, we were per-inited to do so. He showed us where the water and feed were and where to put the animals. In the meadow beyon the barn we observed a white stone erected, as we supposed in the family burying ground, and it was neatly inclosed. As we led the horses to the barn, Jimmy remarked—"

ike the appearance of that girl; don't you? The day was cold, and the comfortable family room t which we were taken was a change to our liking. It was a tidy, clean room; that is to say it was not carelessly farnished nor slovenly. There were no cobwebs in the corners, the carpet was not unreasonably old or worn, the chairs had been made certainly within the memory of the youngest person present, there were no unwashed, un combed, staring children backed up against the door look-ing at us, and there were not two or three dogs lying be-tween us and the stove. The lady of the house neither smoked nor chewed tobacco, the gentleman did not spit or the stove, and the young lady before mentioned was in n espect uncomely. To be less negative, the atmosphere in his room was very agreeable—noticeable more perhaps, be-ause we had not seen any such place on our journey. What a good supper we did have, and how much we rel-

ished it. After a long horseback ride through a cold atm phere, if one's appetite is not in good working order, i never is; and at such a time, there is no place in all the world more perfectly comfortable than at a farmer's suppe table. It is so unlike the same kind of thing in a town o city, where everything in that line is meagre except only the table, which is always of reasonable dimensions. But the dainty little side dishes of the city, capable of holding a teaspoonful of radishes, never to be refilled except at the risk of a boorish breach of etiquette, and then, the scant fare whose scantiness becomes all the more apparent by pressing invitations to "have something more," these delightful evidences of the comforts of life are conspicuously absent at the farmer's table. There the dishes are large and full; the coffee cups are filled according to the scriptum. ral method; everything comes on the table smoking and i ample quantities; and when one is helped, or is permitte to help himself, it means something. If you don't ear neartily, and be in a good humor about it, too, you are fur-nishing evidence against yourself on a trial of the propo sition that you don't know what is good,

The younge lady who had opened the door for us, and a younger sister had prepared the repast; and after the thing had been cleared away and the evening work was done up, they entertained us with some excellent songs, in part of which the father and mother, and a brother, a good stout how, participated. tout boy, participated. James was in an appreciativ nood. He paid several handsome and genui aents to the young ladies, and after the singing he engaged he elder of them in conversation which appeared to be mu-ually entertaining, while the father and mother were gathering from the writer of this a few scraps of information re grading Kansas. Upon learning that we were in search of land in Iowa, and on being informed concerning the quantity, quality, etc., the gentleman suggested that two young men of his acquaintance who desired to move to Kansas owned, and wished to sell a section of land that he hought would suit us. He kindly proposed to ride out with

us the next day and show the place to us.

Upon retiring, James suggested that we were fortunate in inding so comfortable a home for the night. He was specially friendly in his remarks concerning the lady who

had favored him with so much attention, and ventured the further reflection that she impressed him very favora-bly. "And, by the way," be added, as he tucked in the cover, "she takes some interest in you, for she several times looked at you, and said she thought she had seen you be

The next day we went to see the land referred to by our host of the previous night, and were introduced as land buyers from Missouri and Kansas, to Messrs. Peter Donohue and Jerome Sanders. Their lands lay in adjoining tracts each owning a half section, or three hundred and twenty acres, and together forming a tract half a mile wide and acres, and together forming a tract half a mile wide and two miles long, through which from one end to the other, rau a small stream of never failing water, on the banks whereof grew a body of good timber. The land was favor-ably situated with reference to market towns, the soil was represented as good, and the price was named at twenty ollars per acre, or twelve thousand, eight hundred dollar for the whole. There were buildings enough on the land to make six good ploneer cabins. The place could be divided into eight eighty acre tracts half a mile long and one-fourth of a mile wide with timber and running water on every

We were invited by our friend to return with him and spend another night. We thus had an opportunity of learn-ing something of the community, its social status and its politics. It was thoroughly anti-slavery, in sympathy with the free state men in Kansas, and radically in with the new republican party just forming. James then laid his plans before his listener, and soon learned that he ap-proved them. He was of opinion that the enter; rise would prove successful beyond the circle of those immedia; ely interested, and would be a means of improving the politica norality of the state.

That night it was determined to purchase the land we had seen, and remove all the blacks, except Uncle Sandy and Aunt Dinah, as early as April first, put one family on every eighty-acre lot except one which should be reserved for the old people. The others should cast lots for the tracts before seeing them. A school house would be built as near the seeing them. A school house would be built as near the center as practicable, a house crected on Sandy's lot to be used by Bob and Nancy, and to be owned by them when Sandy and his wife should die. It was intended that the old couple should remain with Col. Hungerson's family as long as they desired, and it was believed they would prefer to remain there during all their lives.

Accordingly, the purchase was effected; contracts were en-tered into with mechanics and laborers to arrange the buildings then on the land, and to erect others needed, and a school house.

These business operations required several days, during which we were not only permitted, but invited to make our home with our farmer friend. This, of course, made the visit to Iowa more pleasant than it otherwise would have been; and it was specially agreeable to James, who becam so much interested in his new lady acquaintance that he fraukly told her, in response to an invitation to call when he returned, that he was very grateful for the privilege of returning to a home where he had received so many kindnesses. That lady, at our preparing to leave, said to me that if I would not consider it rude, she would be pleased to have me state whether I had ever before seen her or any other member of their family. In reply I admitted that I had, but under circumstances which I did not care to recall in their presence, and therefore had preferred to remain, as I supposed, unrecognized.

"I knew I could not be mistaken," she said, and tears gathered in her eyes. "Poor Edith, that you tried so hard to save, lies under that monument in the meadow. May God reward you."

The speaker was Miss Isabella Ensmore. With good will and kindest words from all the gathered family, we started on the way back beyond the Missouri. (To be continued.)

#### Advertisements.

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



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## Badies' Department.

#### Go Feel What I Have Felt.

Five different persons sent in copies of this poem in re copied it over forty years ago,"—ED.]

Go feel what I have felt, Go bear what I have borne Sink 'neath the blow a father dealt And the cold world's proud scorn: Then suffer on from year to year— Thy sole relief, the scorching tear.

Go kneel there as I knelt, Implore, beseech, and pray-Strive the besotted heart to melt, The downward course to stay-Be dashed with bitter curse aside, Your prayers burlesqued, your tears defied.

Go weep as I have wept, O'er a loved father's fall; See every promised blessing swept; Youth's sweetness turned to gall: Life's fading flowers strewn all the way That brought me up to woman's day.

Go see what I have seen; Behold the strong man bow With gnashing teeth, lie bathed in blood, And cold and livid brow. Go catch his withered glance, and see, There mirror'd his soul's deep misery.

Go to the mother's side, And her crushed spirit cheer Thine own deep anguish hide, Wipe from her cheek the tear Mark the worn frame and withered brow. The gray that streaks her dark hair now With fading form and trembling limb, And trace the ruin back to him, Whose plighted faith in early youth Promised eternal love and truth; But who, foresworn, had yielded up That promise, to the cursed cup, And led her down through love and light, And all that made the future bright. And chained her there, 'mid want and strife, That lowly thing, ''a drunkard's wife,'' And stamped on childhood's brow so mild, That withering blight, ''a drunkard's child.''

Go hear, and see, and feel, and know, All that MY SOUL hath felt and known, Then look upon the wine-cup's glow, See if its beauty will atone; Think if its flavors, you will try, When all proclaim, "'Tis drink and die!"

"Tell me, "I hate the bowl?" Hate is a feeble word; With deep disgust is stirred,
When'er I see, or hear, or tell,
Of this dark beverage of HELL!

#### Poultry Talk.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I trust it will not be deemed intrusive or disorderly to talk about chickens in our Ladies' Department Aside from pecuniary profit, there is a quiet satisfaction resulting from well directed labor that wealth nor luxuries can never bring. With the customary duties devolving upon every mother I found the mo notonous tread mill life was sapping my energies, if not my health, and not being of a nature to succumb to the order of things without a struggle, I found I needed recreation, something too, that for a time would absorb my thoughts, and at the same time re numerate me for my time, else it would fall into neglect by other duties being more pressing. My flower garden would not 'fill the bill," it is pleasure it is true, requiring but little mental exertion, much care and labor, so I turned the labor of that principally over to the boys, and concluded to raise chichens, deciding on the P. R.'s, as a hardy and profitable class. I bought all I could get for one dollar each, and eight in all, representing almost as many strains as they were chickens, (for any yard of chickens when bred for several years will develop peculiar features, and might be called a strain, though there are three or four strains of P. R.'s admitted as such, to which the poultry breeders pin this pedigree with an unanswerable flourish.) Well, the fact was, my chickens had no pedigree, and as you might expect in such a case, they did such scattering as would drive a modern fancler wild. They must have rep-resented every phase of intermediates, from the Adam of the race to the present. I was decidedly amused with them, they gave me almost unlimited scope for study on the problem of "cause and effect," as it relates to the biped races; among them all I selected some very fine specimens. The cholera, too, got among them in the late fall, and selected some of my choicest, those I reared from eggs of thoroughbred stock were the first to fall; here was sorrow even in raising chickens. I saved about ninety, selected the best for stock, sold about twenty dollars worth, and ate those not saleable. Have sent an order to Mr. Corbin for a pair of his improved P. R.'s, and will try them another season. In setting hone I put wood ashes in the bottom of the nests; it prevents vermin, and retains heat and moisture. I yould not advise setting eggs over three weeks old, the vitality of the germ decreases with the age, and the sooner eggs are set the more vigorous the chicks will be; by setting the largest and freshest eggs you can improve your stock in this respect. You would be surprised at the results in a few years, and when we get to selling eggs by the pound in Kansas, this will be an advantage. But this is too long. I don't wish to be regirded as a monopoly, so more anon. Concordia. Mrs. M. J. HUNTER.

#### Care of Winter Clothes, etc.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer I will tell Maggie my way of putting away winter clothing. I have done so for a number of years and have never been troubled with moth. I use a dry goods box, place papers on the bottom and at the sides, (the clothing will hold them in place) and sprinkle smoking tobacco between the folds of each garment and also between the layers of clothing as I put them in. I also put a few pieces of camphor gum among the clothing; lay a paper on top and sprinkle with tobacco and nail the lid on the box. It is not necessary to air the clothing during the

I was troubled very much with ants last summer.
I put a small package of camphor gum on the lower shelf of my safe and did not see an ant in the safe again during the season. I had tried several remedies before, but without success

I think the ladies will find strong alum water as good as anything they can use to destroy bed-bugs It is not as dangerous or as expensive as the other remedies, and I find it more successful than any thing I have ever tried.

Will some one who knows please tell me how to make pieplant jelly? I have tried several times, but failed to produce a satisfactory article.

#### Help one Another.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer, I am a stranger, but nevertheless I'll yenture in, Am a constant reader of the FARMER, think it grows better every week. I think the best thing we Kansas farmer wives can do is to help each other along by giving our experience in butter making, poultry the cultivation of flowers, etc. cheer a home wonderfully. I make considerable butter every year. From my exp ence, to make good, sweet butter, we must keep our milk vessels thoroughly clean; wash the cream jar every time it

0316

is emptied. I am a new beginner in poultry raising, would like to have all the advice I can get; would like to have some one's experience in turkey raising I will give you my way of making fritters, I think they are nice for breakfast; Take 5 eggs, 3 teacups of sweet milk; half teaspoon full of salt; put the yolks, milk and salt together: thicken with flour to a stiff batter; whip the whites to a feam, stir into the batter slowly. Have ready a spider of hot greese drop in spoonfalls till you have your spider full; brown, turn over and brown again. If you have any stale bread scraps roll them in the dough and fry same as fritters; serve with unclasses. If this don't find the waste basket I may write again. Prairie Center.

#### Introduces Julia. To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer.

With our kind Editors' permission, I will write s few lines to your valuable paper. We are perfectly satisfied with the Kansas Farmer and think that it should be the favorite paper in every Kansas far-

Yes, Mr. Editor, we are more than grateful to you for allowing the ladies to express some of their views; we hope they will come often, with their worthy articles and let me assure them much of the instruction and advice contained in these letters we younger, and also older housekeepers will profit by Is "young wife" relieved yet of her trouble? if not I would suggest for her to look into the merits of the Cooley system of gathering the cream. I think that demands the very least possible amount of labor, in the manufacture of good butter and no ex-

tra fuel required. If Maggie has not received information enough to last a lifetime on the chicken question, I will pro-ceed to offer her my experience for the last year. I don't think as much depends on the breed as upon the management of them, I am going to rise in de-fence of the common chickens, crossed with a good laying breed. We made a cross last year with the sants, and the result was they laid just when eggs commanded the highest price. I will tell how I feed them, I give them all the sour milk and wheat screanings they can consume, feeding corn only as a luxury. They furnish more eggs when little corn is used. I commence on the first of March to keep my account. On March first one year ago, I had 150 fowls on hand; as soon as I had my setters firmly established, I reduced the number nearly half, in order to give the young chicks better accom-modation. I find the principal point is to get early chickens, as that enables us to sell the males for early fries. There is not enough profit on late fowls to satisfy me; when I cannot have them reasonably early I suspend the business. At the present time I have 250 little ones, and 45 hens setting, all due this But to return to last year's account, I received \$2.50 per dozen for nearly all the males, while the pullets I reserved for winter use, making 250 to keep through the winter or until the last of February, when I reduced them to the original number, 150. receiving at that time \$3.33½ per dezen.

My years sales are for poultry \$91, for eggs \$230. We have patronized our home market exclusively in disposing of our poultry, and always receive the cash, and eggs we ship when we think it to our ad-

I would also like to ask if any of our lady poulterers have had any practical experience with Incubators, if there is any improvement upon the old method we would like to be enlightened. JULIA.

#### Can't be Still.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: Jerusha Clem, in sending the poem at the head of this department, accompanies it with the following: I don't dare say much for when I get to talking I guess I don't know when to stop. But I do wish 4 or five weeks came every week. There isn't a day passes but I think of something I want to tell the ladies I am alone, from about 8:30 a, m. until about 5 p. m. and so don't get a chance to wag my tongue very much. But oh what a thinking I do. I don't owe but four letters, and if that good kind editor ever had to keep his mouth shut for even one day, he'll know how to pity me "when I can only spake wid de pen." I've got some verses for you all stowed away on temperance, that I shall be very glad to hand around to the different brothers and sisters, who patronize the Kansas Farmer. I would like to ask those poultry people if they don't think eggs rather dear at 25 cents a piece. Its an old saving and true, "don't count your chickens before they are hatched." I don't think I care for eggs-will wait

#### Recipes.

JERUSHA CLEM.

and buy them after they are hatched, much cheaper.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: I send some recipes for cooking which I know to be good. I depend on them very much for common Any one living on a farm and keeping cows will find these quite useful:

CREAM CAKE. spoon soda, salt; flavor with lemon

CREAM BISCUIT. 1 cup sour cream . 2 cups butter-milk . 21/2 teaspoon oda; salt. Bake in quick oven-top shelf first.

JOHNNY CAKE. 1 egg; 3 cups buttermilk, 2 table-spoons molasses, able spoons shortening, 21/2 teaspoons soda, salt; stir in flour and corn meal until moderately stiff:

(using about one-third flour.) A hot oven, at the time of placing in the oven, is half the secret of suc-

#### Bread Making.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer

I am tempted to add my mite to the ladies' column and as this week seems to be devoted to bread making, I think I will tell my way, (although I don't go very much on recipes of any kind in such a place.) I think we have good recipe books now that are practical, that tell us all about how to cook, color etc; but I am like "Practical," I think I am more than an average bread maker, and this is the very way I make it. After dinner I take about two tea way i make it. After dinner I take about two tea-spoons full of nice corn meal, with soda about the size of a small pea, and pour boiling water over it till it is a paste, then set it where it will be warm. The next morning it is very light. Then I take my pitcher, put in a pint of warm water, add my raised meal, then stir in flour till I have a stiff batter. As soon as breakfast is over it is up. Then make my sponge with new milk; when light make it into loaves, and the bread is all baked and putaway before dinner. That is about as well as you bread makers can do; and my husband would not exchange with you.

Our Editor is so kind to us; wonder if he will not let us use this as an exchange column, too; I would like to know if some of the ladies have geolog ical specimens, fossils or Indian relics they would like to exchange. If so, please state through the FAR MER. If I should come to see you again perhaps I will tell you something about my flowers.

#### Alma. AUNT DINAH. Churning-Keeping Cream.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

It seems odd to hear Jerusha ask how to make butter hard without ice at this time of the year. Of course in the hot summer time one must have so way to keep not only the butter, but the milk and cream cool to have good butter. My mother taught me how to make butter, and I generally have good hard butter. If my butter gets soft in the summer I

just hang it in the well where it keeps nice and hard. I have always found that one must wash the milk vessels clean and scald in hot water every time they are used so that they will not get too sour; and the cream must be churned beforegetting too old or too sour. I have lived in Kansas about eight years; have raised a few tame flowers; they are pretty hard to raise here, but I think they will do better when the land gets older. I like to read the FARMER and wish it success. Now let us try and see how interesting we can make our department. Mrs. L. A. B. W.

#### Butter Making-Johnny Cake.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: Much has been said through the columns of your paper in regard to butter making. After all that has been said upon the subject, I think none have reached the point. I think the caring for butter at ter it is churned is very important. If it is not rins-ed well, salted and worked thoroughly, I do not think your butter will be very good. Do not work it too much or you will have nothing but salve; neither must you work it if it is too soft after being churned. I will give you my plan of caring for cream and butter, and when the ladies of this department have our reunion, if not too warm weather, I will bring you a piece. I keep my milk down cellar, and as soon as I skim, I sink my pail in the well and keep there until night and sink again, so the cream keeps about the same temperature. If it gets too warm while churning I rinse and salt and send it to the well again, let stand until next day, then work. find so many who work their butter immediately after churning since I came to Kansas. I have tried it, but prefer to let it stand over night; then I wish it to be worked under a lever, though I do not do mine so since I have none nor any conveniences. I seldom fail on having good butter except one or two churnings, when the cows get to eating weeds that makes the butter and milk taste very bad. If any of the ladies know a remedy for taking this bad taste out I would like to hear from them through the FARMER.

Now I dislike very much to hear anybody but I do on one thing; that is making Johnny cake I am going to send you the recipe and want all to try it and report. I know if you are tond of the dish at all you will say you have one nice enough to set before the Queen. ½ cup shortening, 2 tablespoons sugar, 1 egg. 1 cup sweet milk, 1 cup corn meal, 1 cup flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 teaspoon sa or 1 teaspoon soda and 2 of cream tartar. Try it.

I often wonder if the Editor is not sorry he gave ne page of his paper to us women. Maybe hethinks like some other men that a woman's tongue hangs in the middle and flops at both ends. My husband is eager to get the FARMER every week as well as my self. And he always hunts up the reading on our page first. Well, now, I will close my talk fearing my letter will be so long that others will have to be left out or else mine driven to the waste basket. Manhattan. MAGGIE

#### Dulcie.

To the Efitor of the Kansas Farmer:

I have not been a correspondent of the Ladies Department, but am very much interested in reading our excellent paper, and was pleased with the idea of having a "Ladies' Department." I see by to day's ρaper that "Rebecca" asks for a temperance poem that had been written by a lady called a fanatic. As I happen to have the poem I will send it

# Interesting Scraps.

-A rabbit, recently sold in England, brought two

---Chopped onions are good for young chicken -Sixty tons of human hair were exported from China in 1875.

hundred dollars. -It is better to raise walnut trees from the seed.

than to transplant. -The average weight of a human skeletor

is about fourteen pounds. ---It takes almost twenty-four common hen's eggs

to equal one of an ostrich. -Buffalo are rapialy passing into history. Herds

are rarely seen nowadays. -The first railway trip in Newfoundland occurred

on the 12th day of March last.

-All animals, more or less, are infected with parasites, and so are humans,

—The largest average yield of rice per acre in 1879 was in Georgia—125 pounds.

-- Prunes are dried plums. They are made from the St. Catherine variety chiefly. -Carrier pigeons are used by Boston physicians

to carry prescriptions and reports.

——The United States import large quantities of

beans from Germany, Italy and Erance -Real estate in Salt Lake City has advanced since the passage of the anti-polygamy bill.

-A man in Texas has a buiscuit twenty-one ears old-made in 1861-an army hard-tack

The English sweet brier and a species of cactus are causing trouble among Australian farmers.

-Surgeons state that a hogshead of blood passes

through the human heart in twenty-four hours,

-Whales have been seen recently on the Geor gia coast, even venturing into the mouths of river

-Chinese ladies, in cool weather, carry little brass stoves about with them, heated with live coals -A philosophical doctor alleges that moving ocomotives help to prevent evil effects from malaria.

#### The Lunny Bart.

—"If I drink porter it makes me fat," said a man to his neighbor. "I think it sometimes make you ean-against the wall, as it did last night," was the reply.

—You may have seen a young man on one side of a gate and a maiden on the other side. Why they talk so long is because a great deal can be said on both sides.

---An orator, who was much in demand in poli tical campaigns, being asked by an admirer the se-cret of his success, replied, "When I have facts, I give 'em facts; but when I haven't. I yell and saw --- "Well, uncle," said a young man to a very aged

"'gemmen" of color, "I suppose you must have seen a great many Christmasses?" "Yes, massa, tousands and tousands ob 'em, Seems to me I neber see many mo'.

-- There is more ways than one to keep a hus band home evenings. The wife might put a cask of beer in one corner of the dining-room, cover the with sand and hire two or three dirty 'fellows to fill the place full of smoke from vile cigars. woman with any sort of tact can make home as happy and cheerful as a beer saloon.

—A tenant has been dancing all night over the head of his landlord. At six in the morning the latter comes up stairs and complains bitterly of the annoyance. "What annoyance?" asks the tenant. "Why, I haven't slept a wink all night," is] the an-"Neither have I," says the tenant, "and yet I

ALEWER'S HYBHID PEARS, MIEWER'S HYBHID PEARS, Miewbester, Marchester, Cultiber, Sonne-leas Strawbertee, Marches, Cultiber, Sonne-leas Strawbertee, Marches, Cultiber, Sonne-leaster, Strawbertee, Marches, Carapes and Couron's, Prouls and Fowers, Trees & Plants, Carabeyse and Fowers, Carabe

#### Advertisements.



Disease is an effect, not a cause. Its origin is within; its manifestations without. Hence to cure the disease the cause must be removed, and in no other way can a cure be eff-cted. WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE is established on just this principle. It realizes that

#### 95 Per Cent.

of all diseases arise from deranged kidneys and liver, and it strikes at once at the root of the difficulty. The elements of which it is composed act directly upon these great organs, both as a food and restorer, and, by placing them in a healthy condition, drive disease and pain from the system.

For the innumerable troubles caused by unhealthy Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs; for the distressing Disorders of Women; for Malaria; and for physical derangements generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concections said to be just as good.

For Diabetes, ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. For sale by all dealers.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

THE



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

Territory for lease,

For prices and particulars address

S. B. GILLILAND,

Proprietor and Manufacturer,

Monroe City, Mo.

# FAY S BUILDING MATERIAL DISTANCE AND ASSESSED OF THE STATE OF THE STAT

#### GREAT GERM DESTROYER! DARBY'S

## Prophylactic Fluid! SCARLET

Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

FEVER GURED.

ULCERS purified and healed, Dysenvery CURED.
WOUNDS healed rapidly.
Removes all unpleasant odors.
TETTER dried up.
It is PERFECTLY HARMLESS.
FOR SOME THROAT it is a sure cure.

p 'easant,
FEVERED AND SICK PERSONS
relieved and refreshed by
bathing with Prophylactic
Fluid added to the water.
CATARRH relieved and cured.
ERYSIFELS cured.
BURNS relieved instantly,
Scans propented.

DIPTHERIA PREVENTED.

In fact it is the great Disinfectant and Purifier

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Save Money! Buy at dealers' prices. We will sell you ANY artizle for family and personal use, in any quantity at Wholesale Prices . No matter what you want, send for our Catalogue. We carry in stock the largest variety of goods in the U.S.

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# **CURE FITS!**

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

Dn. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

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

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

TARMERS anxious to make money, and men chance by applying at once for control of territory of Manning."

LIVE ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

This pre-eminently useful and practical work contains chromo portraits of Maud S. and Iroquols, and treats fully of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Bees, and Dogs. Nearly 1108 pages over 400 their stations. Write for opinions of eminent veterinary surgeons and particulars of the money others are making. Terms liberal. Address.

Address HUBBARD BROS, 163 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

## THE STRAY LIST.

#### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice." And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5 00 to \$50 00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

#### How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penaltie

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the ist day of November and the ist day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

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

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

the the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such a franch stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

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

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

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

twelve months after the time of taking, a complete titleshall vest in the taker up.

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

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

benefis the taker up may have naq, and report the same of their appraisement.

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

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

#### Strays for the week ending April 19.

Strays for the week ending April 19.

Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk

STEER—Taken up by M Morton, Mar 3i, in Bazsar tp,
one red steer, 2 yrs old, smooth crop o. both ears, underbit
out of both ears, branded E on left hip, valued at \$13

STEER—By the same at the same time and place, one
black steer, 2 yrs old, crop off left ear, notch out of point of
right ear, left horn turned down, branded E on left hip and
valued at \$2

STEER—By the same at same time and place, one pale red
steer, 2 yrs old, branded E on left hip, volued at \$1?

HEIFER—By the same at same time and place one white
marks visible, valued at \$14

HEIFER—By the same at same time and place, one white
heifer 2 yrs old, mostly white with yellow spots, indeserbable brand on right hip, valued at \$14

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

COW—Taken up on the \$20 day of Mar by Frank VanTries

COW-Taken up on the 23 day of Mar by Frank VanTries in Palmyra tp, one 3 yr old white cow with short horns, valued at \$20

#### nal strays on eighth page.

Strays for the week ending April 12. Harvey county-J. C. Johnston, clerk. PONY—Taken up on the 13th of Mar 1882 by Martin Joort in Macon tp., one jony mare, medium size, color brown, white star in forehead, valued at \$25

Sedgwick county—E. A. Dorsey, clerk. PONY—Taken up by J.R. Graham in Viola tr. 1 red roan mare pony, 7 yrs old, branded G.P. on left shoulder, un-known brand on left bip, valued at \$20

The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R.R. CO.

#### have now for sale 4 TWO MILLION ACRES

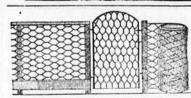
Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising,

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favored the world, free from extremes short winters, pure of heat and cold: water, rich soil: in

SOUTHWEST KANSAS FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS A. S. JOHNSON.

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#### STEEL WIRE FENCE

Is the only general purpose wire fence in use: Being a strong net work wirthout Bars, it will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most victous stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens stock ranges, and railroads; and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. As it is covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life time. It is superior to boards or barbed wire in every respect. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The SEDGWICK GATES, made of wrought from pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, lightness, strength and durability. We also make the Best and Cheapest till ibox automatic or self opening gate. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or

\*\*Richmond. Ind.\*\*

\*\*Agents wanted. \*\*So a thy made\*\*



#### Condensed News of the Week.

Wheat is in full head in Texas Forest fires have begun in New Jersey.

A reward of \$6,000 offered for Powgate

A three-legged colt was foaled near Vicksburg re

The town of Evergreen, Alabama, destroyed by a cyclone.

Four thousand coal miners on a strike in Clay Cen

At Fargo, Dakota, the Red river overflow has done

great damage.

The business portion of Lake City, Minnesota, de-

stroyed by fine. At McKeesport, Pa., a young woman died from

drinking tansy tea. A new railroad is to be built from Jacksonville to

Tallahassa, Florida. Eighty five business failures in the United States

during the past year.

One hundred and twelve journeymen tailors on a

strike in Minneapolis, Minn. The steamboat Little River was wrecked at Hanni-

bal by running against a bridge pier. Railway travel is complete now between Portland, Oregon, and Cabinet Landing, Idaho.

Red river at Grand Fork, Dakota, forty one feet above low water mark on the 20th inst.

A petition of sixty thousand names presented to

the President asking the pardon of Mason.

Miss Emily Whiton, of Topson, Massachusetts.

wears hair eight feet, two inches in length.

A massacre of eleven persons by Indians on the
Gila river is confirmed by a dispatch from Tucson. The third annual fair of the Western National Fair

Association will be held at Bismarck September 18 A company is organized for the purpose of obtain-

ing the A. T. Stewart building in New York for a A farmer, named West, seventy yearsold, near Wellington, Ohio, fell from a load of straw and was in-

stantly killed. John Russel Young, our new minister to China was married yesterday to a niece of ex-Gov. Jewell,

of Connecticut. The second annual re union of the ex-soldiers and

sailors of Kansas will be held at Topeka, September 11th to 18th inclusive. It is estimated that the loss to the sugar trade of

Louisiana by reason of the late floods will amount to eighty thousand hogsheads.

New logs cut in the northwest lumber region for the season of 1882 is 315,000,000 feet. Left over from preceding year 45,000,000 feet. The attorney general of Iowa decides that children may not be excluded from public schools simply be

cause they are not vaccinated.

The saloon men in Dayton, Ohio, held a meeting and resolved to see that the Sunday labor law is en-

forced as well as the liquor law.

Mrs. Scoville, Guiteau's sister, says she will lecture

and circulate petitions to have her brother's sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. A crazy tramp, imagining himself one of the James

boys, is causing some trouble in Missouri. He killed an officer that attempted to arrest him. Gross earnings of the A., T. & S. F. railroad com pany the past year was \$12,584,508,59; expenses and taxes, \$8,037,826,36. Net earnings \$4,546,682.23.

Vennor predicts that the coming summer will be wet and cold. He would not be surprised if frosts occur every month in the year in the south and

Two boys, brothers, at Pittsburg, Pa., quarrelled about a ball, and the younger one, 15 years; cut the elder with a pocket knife several times inflicting fatal wounds.

A correspondent of the North American Review writes that he has succeeded in discovering the Phantom city in Guatemala, never before seen by enlightened travelers.

An express railway train near Ranger, Texas, at-tacked by eight men disguised as Indians. They seized the conductor, robbed the express messenger, when some militia men aboard opened fire on them and they left for the timber.

Brownsville, Mo., struck by a cyclone the 19th

Seven persons killed and the business portion of the town destroyed. The track was about 150 yards in width, came from the northwest and lasted about a minute. A good many persons wounded, and more than fifty buildings torn to pieces.

An insane man at West Somerville, Mass., killed his mother-in-law with bricks. He failed in business several years ago, and knowing that his mind was failing he asked to be confined. Proceedings in compliance with this request were in progress, and his wife was absent assisting in the matter when the deed was committed.

#### A Run Over the State.

Great Bend has a haunted house.

A mad dog killed near Burlington. Abilene is going to build a new court house.

Fruit is severely injured in Ford county, says the

Harper county is receiving a good many new residents,
A U. P. church was dedicated at Garnett on the

14th inst. The Topeka distillers is being moved to St. Jo

Missouri. Mr. McCosky, in Butler, has wheat over thirty in-

ches high. Judge Peters, of the 9th district, is suffering with diphtheria,

The Russell mills shipped three car loads of flour

to Atlanta, Georgia.

The Ottawa postoffice is enlarged to accommodate

the increasing business. Pawnee county has only two flouring mills, and

the Chronoscope wants more Five horses were burned in the stable of a farmer

named Drake in Jewell county.

John T. Voss, of Girard, is announced as a candidate for Judge of the 11th district.

Concordia has a dog town within five miles. The inhabitants are prairie dogs and owls.

The mayor and council of Coffeyville have a deadlock on the appointment of city marshall.

A brilliant display of northern lights was witnessed

in every part of the state Sunday night—the 16th.

The depot building at Marion was entered by a

burglar a few nights since, but he got only seventy Two lawyers were fined each ten dollars by a jus-

tice of the peace in Council Grove, for arguing a case with too much warmth. A Smith county boy was fatally shot by the dis-

charge of a pistol in the hands of another boy who had found it and was playing with it at school. Some villain placed a three inch plank on the

track of the Kansas City and Olathe railroad, throwing an engine off the track and injuring the fire

At Waterville a whisky case was called for trial The state's witnesses were absent, attachments were issued for them and the case continued. Then the case was compromised by the justice entering a judg ment that the place was a nuisance, ordering it to be shut up, and the contents shipped out of the state, and a payment of \$124 costs.

#### Political Notes.

Senate is discussing the Mississippi river improve

ment bill. The minority of the Garfield funeral committee re

The House warms up in discussing the tariff com mission bill. Col. Hepburn, of Iowa, will be nominated for re-

election to Congress without opposition.

Secretary Teller had five hundred applications for

office during his first week in the cabinet.

The President, by special message, urges action on the Mississippi river improvement business.

There is no opposition to the nomination of any of

he present Kansas Congressmen for re-election. The strength of Senator Mahone in Virginia is said be wavering. Two or three of his bills have lately failed of passage.

The Ohio Legislature passed a bill closing all the saloons in the state on Sunday. The new law took

effect last Monday.

A bill is before the House railroad committee to charter a fast line railroad that proposes to make the trip between New York and Washington in six hours and carry passengers for five dollars. In the House on the 19th inst, the question being on the Utah contested election case, Mr. Cannon, the

Mormon delegate, spoke in defence of polygamy

The election was declared void and the seat vacant, all the Republicans but one voting aye; all the

#### Democrats but eleven voting no. Foreign News Digested.

Famishing Jews are reported at Balta in Russia. Several earthquake shocks felt in various parts o

Telegraphic communications interrupted in France

y the Aurora. A number of cardinals have recommended that the Pope publicly approve the land policy of Great Britian with reference to Ireland.

Insomnia. One of the almost invariable results which follow the use of "Compound Oxygen" is to give the patient sound and refreshing sleep. A lady writes of her daughter: "The continued use of Compound Oxygen soon gave her healthy and refreshing sleep, and all anodynes are abandoned." Says a patient: "Since using your remedy my sleep is natural and good. My spirits are in a much more healthy condition. I have no need of anodynes." Another writes: "Bef re I commenced taking it (the Compound Oxygen), I did not sleep any at night, had no appetite, and my cough was so troublesome that I had no rest. Since I commenced taking it I have slept well at night; my appetite has very much improved; I scarcely cough at all: and, in fact, I feel better in every way." Another says. "I was perfectly sleepless, often three nights in succession, followed alternately by one night of horrible slumber, known as nightmare, Now sleep is restored, mind clearer, step firmer, all healthy action greatly increased." Another lady, referring to her daughter, says: "My daughter has improved in flesh, and looks well. She sleeps well at night—sleeps all night, a thing she was unaccustomed to do. Before taking the Oxygen, wakefulness wasone other troubles. I can see that she is much less nervous, and in better spitits." A gentleman, writing of his wife, says: "I have followed your directions as nearly as possible. Have left off all the medicines and stimulants my wife was taking, and the result of our treatment so far has been more satisfactory than anything preceding it. She has been able to sleep good at night without the use of chloral, a thing she could never do before." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full infor mation, sent free. Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 11(9 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

### THEMARKETS

By Telegraph, April 24.

#### New York.

MONEY-Closed easy. EXCHANGE-Closed firm at 48734a4 0.

GOVERNMENTS-Closed firm. FLOUR-Dull; No. 2 \$3 10a4 25; superfine \$4a5; Southern quiet; common to choice extra \$5 70a8 50. WHEAT-Feverish and unsettled, closing dull and droop

ing; No. 3 red winter \$1 40a1 41; No. 2 red \$1 47a1 47\color 17\color 10, 2 red \$1 47a1 47\color 17\color 10, 2 red \$1 47\color 17\color 10, 2 red May \$1 47\color 10, 2 red \$1 48\color 10, 2 red \$1 48\color 10, 2 red \$1 47\color CORN-Unsettled; 1a2c lower, closing with more strength

ungraded mixed 84a58c; No. 2 87½c; No. 2 white 80c; No. 2 mixed May 89½a82½c do June 89½a81½c. OATS—½a1c higher for cash lots and near by delivery No. 1 white 61c; No. 2 do 59½a60c; No. 1 mixed, 60c; No. 2 do

59%c; mixed western 59a60c; No. 2 mixed 60%a: 9%c. RYE-Dull: Canada 9414c

#### St. Louis.

FLOUR—Quiet and weak.

WHEAT—Lower and unsettled until near close when it advanced. No. 2 red \$1 33/41 1 34/2 cash; \$1 3541 35/4 May; \$1 2241 24/4 June; \$1 11a1 1 13 July; \$1 07/41 08/2 August; \$1 06% at 07% for year, No. 3 do \$1 24a1 24%: No. 4 do \$1 14. CORN-Lower at 76% a77c cash; closing at inside prices 73½c May; 71½a71½c June; 72½a72½c July; 72a72½c Aug

st; 52½s52½c for year. OATS—Firmer at 52c cash; 53½c July, RYE-Dull; 83c bid,

BARLEY-Dull at 80ca\$1 10.

#### Kansas City.

WHEAT—Quiet and weak; No. 2 cash \$1 20; No. 3 cash \$5<sub>0</sub> May 94½c; June 88c; No. 4 cash 80c; April 81c; May 82c; June

CORN-Wesker and lower; No. 2 mixed, cash, 77c; April 72c; May 70c; June 69c; year 37c, No. 2 white mixed, cash 78c OATS-Firm; No. 2, cash, 55c; April 53c. RYE-No. 2 cash 78c.

CATTLE—Receipts 350; shipments 481; market strong and ctive; 10a15c higher than Sajurday; native shippers \$5 75a 7 25; native stockers \$3 75a4 25; native cows \$2 50a5 50. HOGS-Receipts 1,927; shipmeuts 371;market about steady ales ranging from \$4 75a7 25; bulk at \$6 70a6 95.

#### Chicago.

HOGS—Strong and uneven; heavy packing and shipping §7 20a7 55; light hogs §6 60a7 20; skips and culls §5a6 65, Re-

elpts 20,000, CATTLE—Shipping cattle steady and 10a20c higher a \$5 90a7 60; butchers' stock \$2 35a5 80; stockers and feeder \$3 90a5 65. Receipts 1.700.

SHEEP—Fairly active and prices about same as last wee at \$4 35a6 30. Receipt 4.000.

#### By Mail, April 22.

#### Kansas City,

The Price Current reports:
BUTTER—Supply slowly increasing and market weak
Best grades in fair demand, but medium and poor draggy
and buyers want concessions on such lots and elearance
harder to make. Kansas dairy 32a34c, choice Iowa factory 32a34c, Fair to good Iowa factory 30a31c, good to choice wes ern store packed 30a31c, medium to fair 25a27c, packers stock 14a20c, cooking 14a18c. EGGS—Not so many on sale and market a little firmer many on sale and market a little firmer.

Local dealers taking about all the receipts. Quoted at 12 FLAX EEED-Quoted at \$1 18a1 20.

GRASS SEEDS-Prices paid by dealers. Timothy per bu \$2 00a2 10; red clover \$4 25a4 55; German millet \$1 75; com-

WOOL-Market sleady; Missouri unwashed-medium 15s 20c; fine 16a20; coarse 12a18c; Colorado and Mexican 13a20c. Kansas unwashed—fine 12a14; medium 17a22.

HOGS—The extreme range yesterday was \$6 00a7 00, bulk of sales \$6 80a6 90. The same date last year was \$5 50a5 30, bulk of sale \$5 56a5 65.

CATTLE-The market yesterday was a little slow but firm, Buyers'as usual'on Thursday picking around as it were. But while salesmen had to work a little harder to ef-fect sales, prices of fleshy and fat cattle favored sellers. Closing quotations were: extra fine steers av 1500 and over

port in fayor of proper proof of services in case of all \$7 00a7 25; good av 1300a1450 \$6 60a6 75; fair to good av 1150a TOPEKA 300 \$5 75a6 50; native feeders av 1000a1300 \$4 50a5 75; native tockers av 800a1000 \$3 75a4 50.

#### Chicago.

The Prairie Furner reports: BUTTER—Quotations: Choice to fancy creamery 32a36c B B; fair to good do 30a32c; choice to fancy datry 30a32c; fair to good sweet do 22a26c; fair to choice roll 20a23c; old and mer-made goods, 10a13c.

HONEY AND BEESWAX-Quotations. Good to choice white comb honey; in small boxes, 18a20c 3 b; common and dark colored, or when in large packages, 14a17c; strained 10a11c. Beeswax ranged at 25a25c 3 b, according to quality, and outside for prime yellow.

to quantity, and outside for prime yellow.

SEEDS—There was little doing and no special change
from last week. Timothy, prime, \$2 25a2 28; common to
good \$2 00a2 25. Clover, prime medium \$4 50a4 60; mammuth \$4 76a 406. Flax \$1 30a1 38 according to quality. Hungarian, prime 90c; Millet 90a95c, and German millet \$1 75a

WOOL-Quotations fom store range as follows for bright WOOL—Quotations form store range as follows for bright wools from Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, and eastern Iowa— dark western lots generally ranging at 1a3c \$ 1b less: Coarse or dingy tub 27a35c; good medium tub 35a46c; fine unwashed buck's fleec 4 ta15c; fine unwashed heavy fleece 20 a22c; fine light fleeces 25a27c; coarse unwashed fleeces 17a20c; low medium 22a26c; fine medium 27a30c; fine washed fleece 36a40c; conrse washed fleeces 28a32c; low medium fleeces 33a 37c; fine medium fleeces 40a42c. Colorado and Territory wools range as follows:

Lowest grades 16a18c; best grades 20a25c; New Mexican un mproved grades 15a18c; New Mexican best grades 20a24c burry from 2a10c 7 h off; black 2a5c off.

#### TOPEKA MARKETS.

	TOTERA MARKETTO.	ı
	Produce.	ı
	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by A. A. Ripley & Son.	١
	BUTTER-Per lb-Choice	۱
	CH   ESE-Per lb	۱
	EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	١
	BEANS-Per bu-White Navy 4 50	ı
	" Medium 4.50	ł
	" Common 4.00	1
	E. R. POTATOES—Per bu 1.75	ł
	P. B. POTATOES—Per bu 1.75	۱
	S. POTATOES	۱
	SCOTCH POTATOES 1.55	1
	TURNIPS	1
	APPLES2.00@3.00	1
	SUGAR-A 9 fbs. for 1.00	1
í	Granulated, 8½ tbs 1.00	1
	XC, 9½ lbs 1.00	1
	C, 10 fbs	1
	Brown, 101/2 lbs 1.00	1
į	COFFEE-Good, @ fb	1
	Best Rio, P lb	1
	O. G. Java, b b	1
•	Roa ted Rio, good, & lb	A
	" Java, % lb	1
	" Mocha, best, & b	3
	Hide and Tallow.	
١	Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave.	
•	HIDES—Green	

No. 2.
Call's to 15 lbs.
Kip 16 to 25 lbs.
Bull and stag
Dry fiint prime
"No. 2.
Dry Salted, prime
"No. 2. TALLOW SHEEP SKINS—per lb, green dry.....

CORN CHOP.

CORN & OATS.

RRAN BRAN.
SHORTS.
GRASS SEEDS—Hungarian, per bushel....
Millet.
Timothy.
Clover

4.50 3.75 3.50 3.75 2.25 1.75 2.00 1.75 1.10 1.25 1.25

# THE STRAY LIST.

(Continued from page seven.) Strays for the week ending April 26, Coffey county—R. H. Adair, clerk. Coffey county—R. H. Adair, clerk.

STERR—Taken up by George Hammon in Pleasant ip
one red and white spotted 1 yr old steer, swallow fork in
right car, valued at \$16.

FONY—Taken up by John Kawfman in Liberty tp one
light grey horse pony supposed to be 10 or 12 yrs old, little
stiff in front legs, no mark or brands visible, valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by A Knapp, of Rock Creek tp, Mar
14, one white helfer calf, one yr old, red legs from knees
down, head and neck varnish color, no marks nor brands,
valued at \$12.

Cherokee county -- J. T. Veatch, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Michael McMahan Apr 6, in Mineral to one bay pony horse 10 or 12 yrs old about 14 hands high, black main and tail, branded J J on right shoulder, valued at \$16.

HORSE—Taken up by E L Morgan Apr 6, in Garden tp.
one sorrell horse 6 yrs old, star in forehead, branded M on
left shoulder, valued at \$50.

Douglas county-N. O. Stevens, clerk. MARE—Taken up the 23 day of March, by Wm Beine Marion tp, 1 mare, 16 hands high, light gray, flax mane and tail, 9 years old, valued at \$75.

Osage county-C. A. Cottreil, clerk. -Taken up on the 11th of April, by David B Em-clay tp. 1 mare pony, brown, no marks or brand 330. Wyandotte county-D. R. Emmons, clerk

COW-Taken up by Wm Ritchy of Armstrong, 7th of March, 1 white cow 13 or 14 years old, 1 ight horn drooped and right eye out, no marks or brands, valued at \$16. STEER—Taken up by Nathan Campbell, Armstrong, March 8, one red steer 3 years old, spotted with white kace, no marks or brands, valued at \$17.50. Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk.

Hof8—Taken up by Mary Purcell, Everettp, Apr 21, 5
Harge black hogs valued at §14.

STEER—Taken up by R. L. Ohler, Center tp, Mar 25, one
red and white spotted steer 2 year old, valued at \$25.

WALTER BROWN & CO.,

# WOOL COMMISSION

#### MERCHANTS,

BOSTON. MASS.

BUSINESS STRICTLY COMMISSION.

REFERENCES.

J. S. Codding, Prest., Pottawatomie Co. A. S. Eaton, V. Prest., Russell Co. A. H. Thompson, Sec'y, Greenwood Co. E. W. Wellington Elisworth Co. First Nat Bank, Emporia Lyon Co. wood Co.

Strayed or Stolen From the residence of George Loomis, living one mile west of town, one bay pony, two years old, white stripe on fore-head, and brauded Y on left hip. Am one giving informa-tion will be ilberaily rewarder. O ECORGE LOOMIS. E urrion, Harvey Co., Kan., April 12th, 1881,

ST. MARYS

WAMEGO

"A PENNY SAVED IS WORTH TWO EARNED."

LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES,

CAPITAL ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

A GOLDSTANDT & BRO.,

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

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

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

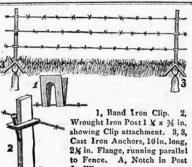
GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

#### Hats, Trunks, and everything else kept in a first-class clothing house. They keep the best goods, the newest goods, and the latest styles in the market. Don't fail to see their stock before purchasing elsewhere. 7th Annual Sale

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

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

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



#### SOUTHWESTERN FENCE COMP'Y

Will furnish material; or take contract, for constructing a CHEAP SUBSTANTIAL, and PERMANENT

FARM FENCE Wrought IronFence Posts

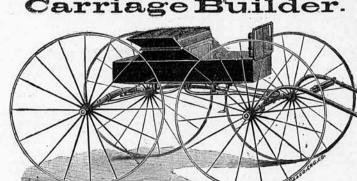
Topeka, Kas,

Material for 45c per rod and upward.

Contracts taken at 60c per rod and upward. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS

SOUTHWESTERN FENCE CO.,

1882 1862 J. A. POLLEY,



Keeps a Full Line of Light Harness, Whips, Dusters, State Agent for Kingman's

Top Dressing. SEND FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

200, 202, and 204 Quincy Street, Toneka, Kansas. THE KEYSTONE

OVER 300,000 IN ACTUAL USE. AGENTS WANTED.

Will wash Cleaner, Easier, and with Less injury to Clothes than any other in the World. We challenge any manufacturer to produce a better Washer. Every Machine Warranted FIVE Years and Satisfaction Guaranteed. The only Washer that can be clamped to any sized the like a Wringer. It is made of maileable iron, galvanized, and will outlast any two wooden machines. GaAgents wanted. Exclusive Territory. Our agents all over the country are making from \$75 to \$200 per month. Retail price, \$7. Sample to agents, \$3. Also our celebrated Andreaded and a Di KEYSTONE WRINCERS AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.

CATALPA SEEDS, Trees, Teas' Japan Hybrid J. C. TEAS, Carthage, Mo.

## WANTED A good experienced Shepherd. Apply to J. J. DAVIS, Pickwa, Woodson Co.,

STRAYED. A stray was found in my stable on the morning of March 4. 1882, sorrell mare, past 10 years, blind in one eye, abor 5 bands high, one while hind foot and white spot between yes, valued about \$33. For further particulars apply to Moran, Allen Co., Kas,

PAGENTS WANTED for the LIVES and TENK and JESSE JAMES of Jesse. The most interesting and exceed written, Fully Illsufrated. Complete by mai Forty Cents. TERMS VERY LIBERAL.
FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O.

# Sheep for Sale.

1 have about 1200 high grade Merino Sheep for The handling of growers clips a specialty sale. About 400 extra wethers, balance Ewes and Lambs, including 16 thoroughbred Merino Rams. Will sell Wethers and others in separate lots. Flock averaged about nine pounds of Medium Delaine Wool. Sheep on ranch 2 miles south of Middleburgh, Neb.

> Address, H. V. PUGSLEY, Independence, Mo.

#### 20 DOLLARS REWARD.

Straved or stolen during the month of July, 1881, one light bay three year old MARE, white strip in face, one on nose, white feet, some light colored hair near root of tail, and on withers. Branded figure son 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. R. B. STEELE, Topeka.



Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Breeders and Importers of THOROUGHBRED American

R. T. MCCULLEY & BRO.,

Merino

Choice young stock for sale.

Sheep.



Household, CROWN, Royal St. John. New Remington,

OTHER

SEWING

AND

MACHINES. **DUTTON & JOHNSON, Agts.,** 

Topeka, Kas.