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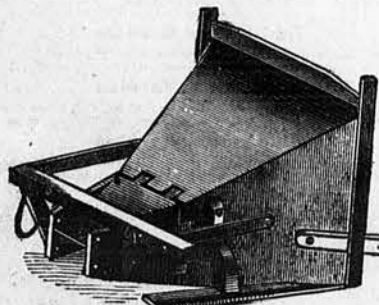
The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

Fencing in Kansas, Nebraska and the New-West.

There is no question of more importance to the land owners of the New-West than that of fencing. In a prairie country where timber is not to be had the matter of fencing assumes a serious aspect. The XXXX assessor's late return of Indiana—a timber state—shows the fencing of that state costs the people \$200,000,000. To fence Kansas as well would cost more than twice as much; to fence half as well would cost as much. Of the various materials introduced in the New-West—(except living fences)—wire has probably proven the cheapest and that is very expensive; to fence with it properly would cost more than the land; the plain wire is being continually broken down, and the barb wire injures the stock and requires more or less care to keep it up.

The object of this article is to bring before the land owners the comparative cost of the various styles of fencing and to call their attention to a fence that is not new to many, and yet we are satisfied has not and is not given a proper consideration. We refer to the Osage Orange hedge fence, a fence that can be had for one tenth the cost of any other, and a fence that if put in and taken care of properly will enhance the value of a farm more than any other. The hedge attracts the birds, protects crops from being blown out by heavy winds, protects stock in cold and hot weather, it is a living fence that lasts for ever. The objection that has been raised to the osage hedge is that it takes too much from the land, which objection can be obviated if put in properly and it is dwarfed as it should be. Upon application, we will furnish directions how to plant, cultivate, and plash or lay the hedge, so as to prevent its spreading and how to meet any objections that can be raised to it. The work of laying and tying the hedge so as to dwarf it and make it thick enough to turn pigs and other small animals, is rather tedious when done by hand. But we have recently engaged in the manufacture of machinery for laying and tying the hedge which will make this part of the work comparatively easy and inexpensive, will reduce the cost of hedge-making very materially, and as by the use of this machine plants can be set 18 inches apart, less strength will be taken from the land and there will be only one third the amount to cultivate as there would by the old way.

We present a cut of the machine which will convey some idea as to the nature of it—(we will later in the season present a cut showing the machine at work.)



HEDGE LAYER.

The machine is made funnel shaped, 4 feet square at the mouth, running down to 18 inches square at the heel, the machine straddles the hedge with a horse pulling from each side of it, it lays it in a nice square compact shape and by the use of a patent tying machine, furnished with the "layer" it can be tied every four feet with wire quickly and effectually, one man and boy can with two horses lay and tie a mile or 320 rods per day and do it better than it can be done by hand. We will sell the right to use this machine by townships or counties. We have engaged in the manufacture of this machine more particularly to help along the making of hedge fences and because we are determined to meet all objections that can be raised to this the greatest of living fences—a fence which is peculiarly adapted to this section of the country, or for that matter to the whole country north of its native state where it can be controlled and shaped as wanted—a fence which will enhance the value and beautify the farm as no other,—which will cost a very small sum per rod, and save the land owners millions of dollars. Look at the comparative figures farmers, and then see where your millions of

dollars are being unnecessarily spent.

COST OF OSAGE HEDGE PER ROD.

3,520 plants to the mile, 18 in. apart, \$1.50 per 1,000..... \$5.25
Labor putting out, 2 men, 2 days, \$1.25 per day..... 5.00
Digging and preparing ground..... 5.00

Total per mile..... \$15.25
320 rods to the mile or less than 5c per rod.
To plant the old way 6 inches apart without the use of the laying machine would cost about 10c per rod. To buy the seed and grow plants would reduce cost one fourth, 75,000 plants are grown to the bushel of seed.

COST OF BARBED WIRE PER ROD.

2 cedar posts, 20c each..... 40c
Digging and setting posts, staples and stretching wire..... 50
5 wires (galvanized) 1 lb. per rod, 10c per lb..... 50

Total per rod..... \$1.40

The above covers the cost of fence to turn small and large stock and be substantial, to even build a three wire fence would cost over 60c per rod but would not turn small stock as a properly made hedge fence would.

COST OF BOARD FENCE PER ROD.

2 common posts, 15c each..... 30
5 6-inch board, \$25.00 per 1,000..... \$1.00
Setting posts, nails and labor building..... 20

Total per rod..... \$1.50

As will be seen there is no comparison in the first cost of the above fence. It may be claimed the first cost of setting out hedge fence is nothing compared with keeping it up, but where a hedge fence is plashed or laid, at the end of two or three years as it should be, the small twigs can be cut off once or twice a year with a common corn knife about as fast as a man can walk, which is not much more attention or work than is necessary to give any fence to keep it up properly. Many want a fence to turn stock at once, you can even erect a two wire fence one post to each rod to protect the hedge while growing and to keep the stock out, and when hedge is made throw the wire away and still cost you about half what a good barb wire fence would, but the wire could be used on other fields so that it need not be wasted. We can furnish the address of reliable parties who will furnish the plants, plow the ground, set the hedge, guarantee a stand and take care of it one year for 20c per rod or will take care of it two or three years and leave it laid and trimmed with a perfect stand at 35c to 40c per rod, but any farmer can do the work for one fourth the amount. Since warm water has been used for soaking and preparing the seed it is generally prepared and sprouted during the month of April and May. Let it be done now as soon as possible. The stock of this seed this year is not large, but good seed can be procured from reliable dealers and at fair prices considering the supply. We will furnish directions for preparing the seed for sprouting to those who are not familiar with the process. Let the facts in regard to hedge fences be known and they will be universally adopted, and the saving to Kansas alone will be millions of dollars. Respectfully,

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN.

Kansas City, Mo.

The steamship, City of Lincoln, arrived at New York March 6, with a choice lot of blooded cattle and sheep. Among them are 60 Hampshire-downs; fifty-seven yearling ewes and three rams. There are also six Jersey cows, one of them worth \$1,000. They have been shipped to Philadelphia, and will be used for breeding purposes.

Correspondence.

Rush County Horticultural Society.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Thinking that it might be of interest to some of the many readers of the KANSAS FARMER, which the members of our Society hope soon to be able to subscribe for, I will send a synopsis of papers read and discussions had at our last meeting.

A very interesting paper on corn raising by Mr. Vickers. The society was of the opinion that thorough cultivation would be rewarded by fair crops of corn.

A paper read by Mr. Ed. Brown on timber culture elicited some discussion. It was the unanimous testimony of all who had tried it, that cottonwood cuttings, when put out early and pushed below the loose soil into the subsoil, would readily grow; but owing to the destruction of cottonwood timber by borer, it is the opinion that some other kinds would be preferable, such as honey locust, ash, and ash-leaved maple, black walnut, hackberry, catalpa, and white mulberry, all of which have succeeded very well here.

Fruit trees, apples, peaches and wild plums are doing well, all fruit trees properly set in ground not too new, are doing very well, and where they have been mulched and properly cared for have made very fine growth.

Sorghum has come in for its share of discussion,

and it has given good satisfaction to all who have raised it for feed. Hogs were fattened last fall on sorghum alone, many have fed hogs nothing else this winter but sorghum hay fodder, and report their hogs in fine condition now.

A good number of fruit trees have been planted this spring and a great many forest trees will be planted, which will no doubt have a powerful influence in the production of rainfall and moisture. The settlers are full of energy, and hope for a full crop of wheat, which looks splendid now; better prospects than ever seen in March in this part of the state.

Wm. Goodwin, M. D.
Corresponding Secretary.

Politics.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

A member to a legislative body is elected by an agricultural constituency and pledged to secure the passage of laws in the interest of agriculture. He takes his seat determined to fulfill his pledge. He is confronted by a lobby working against everything tending to benefit agriculture. Every possible fact and argument presented to show him that they are right and he wrong. He sees none of his constituents. They don't even write to encourage him. He goes at his work knowing he must fight the battle alone. He soon becomes indifferent, because he is not sustained and encouraged. He knows his enemies will take every advantage of him while his friends leave him to take care of himself; consequently he accomplishes nothing. This same man, if sustained by a strong lobby, (who will report any failure of duty) will work like a beaver to do his duty. No legislator is so exalted but what a lobby will reach him. No legislative body is free from them. Every interest is represented by lobbies when important measures are to be acted upon, excepting agriculture. The only difference between lobbying and electioneering is in the name. Every party employs both men and money to electioneer or lobby. No one so independent but if very much interested in the election of a person or the passage of a measure, will work for them. Politics, electioneering, and lobbying go hand in hand. They cannot be separated. We cannot elect angels to legislative bodies, but must use what material we have here below. Ten good lobbyists will exert more influence than a petition signed by ten thousand voters. We must employ practical measures, the same as others do, if we hope to succeed. We must meet the enemy on his own ground and not wait until he invades ours. To Mr. Keys I will say, I am a farmer, and am not a candidate for legislative honors. I am working as earnestly and honestly for the elevation of my class as he. There is no crime in an honest difference of opinion, I appreciate all he implies in his remarks. Show me a better or more practical way to control legislation and I will abandon the lobby plan. When farmers can discuss questions without imputing the motives of those who differ with them they will be very near success.

W. F. HENRY.

Nickerson, Kas.

Smallpox.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

The smallpox scare seems to be prevalent at this time as it has been all winter. The public are always anxious to know a preventive and a remedy for this disease. One of the principal preventives is cleanliness. The black cohosh, is a most efficient preventive of smallpox, and an excellent medicine to administer even after the disease has developed. This useful vegetable medicine has been used in hundreds of cases with entire success. The following I present below I find in my scrap book, clipped from some publication some eight or ten years ago.

"Dr. Norris stated, at a meeting of the Alabama State Medical Association, that in the families using the above named (black cohosh) there occurred no case of smallpox, although some were exposed to the disease. Dr. Norris vaccinated the members, but without effect so long as they continued to use the tea. After ceasing to use the tea he again vaccinated them, when the specific effect of the vaccine virus was produced. The subject is well worthy the attention of the medical profession, as the impression is becoming widely prevalent that vaccination does more harm than good."

The herb is well known by eclectic physicians, who know more about this valuable vegetable agent than the old school physicians. It is an active and useful medicinal remedy. It should be used by all, schools of medicine more than it is.

DR. J. H. OYSTER.

Answers Mr. Mellenbruch.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I have been intending to offer a few lines for the women's page of your paper, and the letter of Mr. Mellenbruch in last week's issue, together with your article on the probable renewal of the liquor fights filled my mind with a subject.

The state of things he represents as existing in Bangor is terrible (if true) but it is not an argument against the prohibitory law. It only shows a laxity in enforcing it. As the evil has grown so rapidly in the last two years, may it not be that some have worked their way into office who are themselves opposed to abstinence?

He says "All this after 29 years of prohibition." Does he mean to assert that if the law were repealed such a state of things would cease? Would parents be less likely to tremble when their boys go down town, if the traffic was unrestricted?

Then he seems to think each family will make its own whisky. Now, I think there are very few who will do that, but say there are just a few in each township who like liquor well enough to take that trouble, the evil would be confined to their own households in a measure; and bad as it would be, it would be a much less grievance than having whisky-shops in almost every block of a town, thrusting temptation under the eyes of our boys, baiting the traps with every allurement of the senses that saloon-keepers can devise.

If there are errors in our prohibitory law, let them be amended, but never let it be repealed. Let it not be said that Kansas, having taken such a grand step forward in the interest of humanity, turned craven and went back.

There is much more I would like to say to Mr. M.

As I had not time to write before the other discussion was closed, but I do not know whether you will print any more on the subject; also I am afraid I am afraid I am taking too much space. I need not say that I liked the brave, bold words you uttered in the article spoken of.

L. M. W.

Concordia, Kas.

Letter From Ohio—Poultry.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

February meeting of the North American Poultry Association. After regular business the subject of "Incubation" was thoroughly discussed, and the following facts substantially established; that the only way to raise chickens with certainty for early market is by the use of incubators; that any good incubator will hatch from 70 to 80 per cent of the eggs put into it; that people living in cities who have no room to keep hens, can use incubators successfully, getting eggs from grocers or farmers near by; that with special care 200 chickens may be raised to market size in a room 15 feet square; that the business of raising poultry is particularly adapted to ladies and infirm people, both in city and country; that live chickens from eight to twelve weeks old, will sell in the east in April, May and June and July at from 40 to 75c a pound, or from \$1 to \$1.50 each, according to variety and condition. As the mass of people are ignorant of the profits of poultry raising and cannot afford to buy expensive incubators and do not know that they can make a good, cheap incubator themselves, in which to hatch both early and late chickens, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that the secretary of the North American Poultry Association be authorized to inform the people, through a leading newspaper in each state, that plain directions and diagrams for making a good incubator, that they can make at home, at a cost of less than five dollars, and that will hold 250 eggs, can be obtained by addressing our secretary, enclosing two three cent stamps for return postage."

At the next meeting the subjects, how, when and where to market poultry to obtain the highest prices will be discussed, and the results made known to the public.

J. M. BAIN, Sec'y N. A. P. A.

New Concord, Ohio.

Letter from Johnson.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Not seeing anything from Johnson in the last number of your valuable paper I concluded to again ask the indulgence of you and your many readers in a few lines.

A large per cent of the land for spring crops is broken, having been done during the mild weather during the winter. Recently the snows and rains have given the farmers a "backset" in this department of farm work. The last two days those who have clay land have again resumed. The cold and wet weather has not been lost time to those who desire to improve their fencing and surroundings. We have many hedge fences that have grown and been neglected so long that they have become almost a public nuisance. We are glad to note that many have improved the time by giving these attention. We have been somewhat prejudiced against hedge fences but are growing in the opinion that they are the best fence for sections where timber is scarce, if properly handled.

The snows and cold rains during this month have made a material change in the appearance of stock not sheltered. The inferior quality of feed; and the careless manner in which stock are fed will not maintain them in the condition that they were in during the mild, dry weather.

Wheat is in splendid condition. Fruit prospects are yet good. The capabilities of our country as an agricultural country are great. But farmers do not generally comprehend this fact. But our lands are becoming so valuable that the day is not distant when we will have better farming and a consequent development of our resources.

N. ZIMMERMANN,

Olathe, Johnson Co. Mar. 18.

Farm Letters.

The Hedge Question.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

We are all interested in the fence question, and what has been said in the FARMER about preparing the ground and setting Osage hedge plants has been well said. There is no doubt hedge makes the best and cheapest fence. The way to make a good hedge that will stand neglect in after years is still a question with farmers. The plashing and bending plants, followed by cutting back yearly have been followed in this state chiefly. The plashed material dies out and leaves the hedge open below. The plan I have practiced is to secure as many divisions of each plant as near the ground as possible. This is done by pinching the young shoots as soon as they get three or four inches high. Let them grow in every direction except upwards.

Make a hedge six inches high the first year; the second, third and fourth years cut back every month during the growing season, adding one foot in height each year. All the time spent during the four years will not be more than it takes to plash a tall hedge. Hedges built on this plan will remain thick below and will bear neglect longer than any plan I have seen practiced.

J. W. MULVEY.

Kidder, Mo.

How to Harvest Sorghum.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

As A. J. wishes some one to tell him how to harvest sorghum for feed, please allow me to give my method not only of harvesting but of raising as well, for I have found by a good many years experience that it was good. Sow as early in spring as ground will work well, on ground well plowed and harrowed, one to one and a half bushel of seed per acre, broadcast and harrow in well; when as high as the machine will handle well, cut with a side/delivery reaper. Let the gavel lie one day as thrown off, then turn to cure on the other side, after which bind and shock, and when thoroughly cured stack for winter use (but be sure to let it cure thoroughly before stacking.) Your stable will throw up a crop of

shoots that make excellent pasture through August & September when everything else is dry, or if not needed for that another crop as heavy as the first may be cut off and saved for winter, by which means you have got from 8 to 10 tons of prime feed per acre off your land. For mules, which, however, are not much used in this country, I would plant in hills three feet apart each way, with 12 to 15 seeds per hill. Cultivate well until about three feet high, when it will take care of itself, and when the seed is in the dough cut and shock in large shocks to stand until wanted. This will keep mules in prime condition without any other feed, and they may be worked hard all the time.

E. M. RUGGS.

Marion, Kas.

Soaking Co. n.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I agree with Mr. Mellenbruch that we should adopt methods of feeding this year that will enable us to make the most possible out of the little feed we have; but I think cooking feed is not advisable for a majority of farmers. Very few have time to keep it up regularly. After stock becomes used to cooked feed, they do not do well to change back to uncooked feed. I much prefer soaking the grain I feed, as it is easier done; it saves fuel, and does stock as much good as if cooked. I always shell and soak corn for my horses in the spring through plowing and cultivating time, and they do more work and keep in better order than on dry corn, and never get lamppas nor sore teeth. I am fattening a few shoats this spring on soaked corn. They weighed about 90 lbs each when put in the fattening pen, I have weighed them regularly once a week, and measured the corn before soaking, and find that each bushel of corn makes 13 lbs of hog. The same corn fed dry only makes 8 lbs to the bushel. For soaking vessels I get an oil barrel with both ends in, and cut it in two making equal sized tubs of it, and feed out one tubful while the other is soaking. In cold weather soak three days; in warm weather 36 hours. In freezing weather bank around the tubs with fresh stable manure and have a good board cover on top.

For weighing my hogs I have large steelyards drawing 400 lbs. Made a little frame just large enough to put one hog in. Set two posts six or seven feet high a few feet apart in hog pen, place a pole on top of posts. With a long lever working across this pole, one man can raise the frame with a large hog in it, while a woman or 12-year-old child can do the weighing.

D. R. SEYMOUR.

Mankato, Kas.

Prairie Dogs.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I noticed in your paper of Feb. 8th, that a subscriber wished to know how to get rid of prairie dogs. When I came here there was a large dog town on part of the section I settled on; it was about half a mile square. I did not pay much attention to them for the first two or three years, but I found they were increasing so fast I resolved to try if I could not get rid of them. In the spring of 1875 or '76 we had a very heavy rainfall which filled all the hollows of the prairie, and I took my sulky plow and run furrows from all the hollows that were above the openings of the dog holes and run the water into them; and the result of less than two days work was something over 300 dogs captured. The dogs come to the surface in a short time after the holes are full of water and can be taken very easily by catching them behind the head. We cleaned them out all over where it was possible to get water to fill the holes. If water cannot be obtained near enough to be run in, then I would advise getting barrels enough to fill a wagon bed, and fill them at the well, carry them to the holes and fill them. In this way I think it will not take long to get them all.

We have about a foot of snow on the ground here at this time. Have hopes of a good wheat crop, as it was looking better before the snow than for two or three seasons back.

I have only been taking the FARMER this year and am much pleased with it, and wish it continued prosperity.

H. WAYNE.

Newton, Harvey Co.

Railroads—Butter—A Question for Women.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Our farmers are jubilant over the fine prospect of a good wheat crop, and the fine condition of their stock. Never has the outlook been better. Wheat and rye look very promising and cattle, sheep and hogs are in good condition. Horses a little thin in flesh, but proper care will bring them through all right.

The people of Lincoln county have been greatly wrought up lately on the railroad question. The Kansas Central had made a proposition, was to have been voted on March 14, but that has been withdrawn and yesterday the county commissioners issued the stock (\$75,000), which was voted a year ago to the T. S. and W.

And now we have information that another road will submit a proposition within the next sixty days. The road to be built within four months. That makes us sure (?) of a railroad. An elderly man of fifty years told me the other day, that he would stay in Lincoln county thirty-five years more and if no railroad was built here in that time he would leave, (no remarks, but some moral!)

Why do not some of your lady correspondents tell us more about butter dairying? I do not mean scolding the milk nor the cream, (excuse me, Mrs. Brown, I was just reading your letter on butter making) but tell us something about the way 50c butter is made, when "store butter" brings 20 to 25c per pound. Why do not the butter makers of Kansas wake up and try to compete with the creamery butter of Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois?

A lady told me recently that she made last year 800 pounds of butter, and did not get an average of 15c per pound. She lost enough by that transaction to have bought the creamery fixtures to make better, and a higher priced butter. I hope I may draw out some one to tell us all about the creamery process—the packages used in marketing, and where to market to the best advantage.

J. P. HANMAN.

Vesper, Kas. Mar. 13.

Stock Interests.

The Hereford Cattle.

The American Encyclopedia of Agriculture, just issued by Rand, McNally & Co, Chicago, contains a concise history and description of these massive bovines, of which the following is an extract:

"The Herefords are named from the county they came from in England, where they have long been the favorite cattle, and within the last twenty years have gained immense popularity in the United States, and most successfully contest the palm of victory with the best Short Horns, at the leading fairs of the north. Massive, docile, fattening easily and at an early age, with plenty of meat on the prime parts, possessed of hardy constitutions, they are, as with the Short Horns, possessed of all the good qualities that constitute a first-class beef animal.

"They are especially regarded with favor in the great grazing grounds of the far west, for crossing upon the native stock, and large numbers of young bulls are yearly sent west from Illinois, Ohio and Canada for breeding purposes.

"One hundred years ago the Hereford, although an admirable animal for that day, were not bred to white faces, they were brownish or yellowish red, some being brindled. Gradually the white was made to extend along the top of the neck, also on the throat, dewlap, brisket and forelegs, belly and flanks. Then the feet were included, until we see the finished animal of to-day.

"The Herefords are undoubtedly allied to the Devons and are among the most ancient of distinct breeds of cattle. The cows are not deep milkers, in fact they give but little milk, and are very much smaller than the bulls or oxen. * * * The oxen are large, strong, honest, sagacious and long-lived."

The Herefords are now attracting attention throughout the beef world. There are several large cattle men from this country now in England, buying Herefords to increase their herds as well as for the purpose of establishing new ones.

The T. L. Miller Company, Beecher, Ill., are the largest importers and dealers of the Herefords in this country, although there are perhaps fifty other large and small dealers scattered over the northwest.—Ez.

Preparing Wool for Market.

The annual inquiry as to the best manner of preparing the wool clip for market is not confined to the "raw recruits" of the army of wool-growers—men who have been long in the business often seem undecided as to the best policy to pursue, and in the hope that they may profit by the experience of others, often appeal for advice. A majority of such appeals come from those who overlook the fact that this question, like several others attaching to profitable sheep husbandry, cannot be satisfactorily answered for all sections by the laying down of inflexible rules as to all the details of manipulation. True, there should be certain rules for preparing the clip for market that should be deemed unalterable. Men should be honest here as in all other business transactions, and there is no room for doubting that wool-growers recognize this fact as fully, and act upon it as generally as do their compatriots in other branches of business. Knavery may sometimes characterize their transactions; but no more than is properly chargeable to human nature generally; and the derelictions of the dishonest few are deplored and denounced by the honest many as sincerely as by any other class of business men. The differences to be discussed are those of details inside the pale of honest transaction and management.

With each spring season comes the consideration of the advisability of putting wool upon the market "in the grease" or in fleece-washed condition. This question is not always to be answered separately from that other one, the best time for shearing—for, if the wool is to be washed, or the sheep, the washing must necessarily be done a week or more in advance of the shearing. For such washing there must be found not only suitable water, but favorable weather for drying the wool, and for insuring the workmen and stock from the damage resulting from exposure, as "sheep washing" in a cold stream in the early spring season cannot be deemed conducive to the health and comfort of laborers or animals.

The question is, then, can enough be realized for the fleece-washed wool, over and above what it would sell for in an unwashed condition, to repay the expense of washing, the damage to the animals, and the risk of health involved in the exposure of the laborers? It is difficult to determine how this can be done without presupposing that one party to the transaction is getting the better of the bargain. An intelligent buyer bases his estimate of value of the fleece upon the percentage of wool such fleece will yield when cleansed in readiness for manufacture. If he knows his business and is as honest as he insists that the wool-growers should be, he will pay as much for the cleaned percentage before the fleece is washed as he will afterward. In either case the process of scouring by the manufacturer is the same. The policy of washing before shearing is thus left to be determined largely by the convenience to the point of manufacture, as the expense of transporting the dirt and grease is properly chargeable to the wool, whether sold at home or in a distant market, and cannot be accurately determined, except as each locality is considered separately. In such estimate, then, is to be taken into account the expense above enumerated, while a price is set

set the cost of transporting to market, the difference in weight between the washed and unwashed wool. Under this rule most of the wool would be sold without washing. But the fact is that quite a percentage is still washed before shearing—a fact for the solution of which the inquirer must look to the ignorance of buyers who pay arbitrary prices, trusting that the average will save them from loss. Hence it is that the grower is left as his own judge of the profitability of washing. If he has a rule, let it be not to wash his sheep—varying from this rule only when he has good prospect of getting well paid for it.

The grower is justified in making his wool clip as presentable as possible without deceiving the intelligent buyer. That is, he may roll it in the most presentable manner, and otherwise display it to the best advantage, so long as he avoids deceiving the examiner, who is presumed to know what is the general rule for preparing wool for market. Where the clip is to be retained for sale at home, it should be nicely piled, so as to retain, as far as possible, the most presentable form of the fleece, and be kept covered from the action of the wind and dust, with a fair average of the whole within ready access of those who may wish to inspect it. When it is to be sent to market for sale, so far as possible the packing should be done so as to admit of the best possible presentation of fleeces when the sale lot is reached—fleeces of different grades and conditions being kept together so far as can be.

For his own satisfaction, and as a check upon his broker, the grower should carefully weigh each bale of wool before it is shipped, and mark the weight upon each bale, keeping a memorandum of both weights and numbers. A comparison of these with the returns of the broker often afford material for profitable study and calculations in the future.

The pressure from commission houses, backed by those who purchase for manufacturing purposes, has forced a large proportion of the wool produced in the United States, through the hands of middle men. It may be that this condition is the best one for the average wool-grower, though the majority of growers think differently. Whether considered as an advantage to the wool-grower or the reverse, the commission house has become an important factor in marketing the clip, and henceforth criticism should be turned in the direction of the proper management of these houses, rather than toward denouncing their presence. If the cost of selling wool through these houses is too high, a concentration of business into a few number with which special arrangements can be made may remedy the difficulty. Or, as has been successfully tried in more than one instance, neighborhoods or districts can bunch their clips and send the whole to market under the charge of some responsible man of their own choosing, who will not have long to wait for a buyer, provided he offers good, honestly prepared wool at ruling prices.—Breeder's Gazette.

Fancy Points in Live Stock.

What are known as "fancy points" are often far too highly valued in improved breeds of domestic animals. But things which in themselves have little value, or those which it would be a mistake to insist upon in new breeds some times come to have considerable importance.

It is a well understood principle of breeding that it is much easier to develop and maintain a single point than two or three. Thus, it is much easier to secure uniformity of either color or size than it is to secure uniformity in both of these particulars. The larger the number of points desired, the greater is the difficulty in securing a high standard in each of them. If some outward point be insisted on for the fashionable type—such as the color of the nose, the shape of the horns, or any peculiar marking—breeders will be under strong temptation to reject animals without this "fancy point," however excellent they may be in other and more important respects. This being true, we count it unfortunate when a new point is made prominent. We have no doubt the fashion for red color in Short horns; for solid colors and black points in Jerseys; for heavy "feathering" on the legs of Clydesdales; for very short-dishing faces in each of several breeds of swine, has done more harm than good.

On the other hand, when a point, however unimportant in itself, has become well established in an improved breed, it comes to have a real value as one of the tests of purity of blood, and of the possession of the intrinsically valuable qualities for which the breed is prized. In such cases it cannot safely be ignored. The color of the nozzle of a bull is unimportant in itself, but one would run a risk were he to buy as a Hereford or a Short horn a bull with the tawny ring characteristic of the Jersey. This would be strong presumptive evidence of impurity of blood; and, although the form might be good, it would be quite possible that the prized quality of readiness to lay on flesh might not be transmitted.

As teachers and breeders, the friends of any breed should avoid multiplication of points required in either a show or breeding animal; rather aiming to reach a higher state of development of the distinctive qualities of each breed on which their claim to reputation is based. But it is not safe to look on any point as unimportant if it has come to be a fixed characteristic of the breed.—Breeder's Gazette.

El-skins make the best possible strings for lacing belts. One lace will outlast any belt, and will stand wear and hard usage where hooks or any other fastenings fail. Our mill being on the bank of the river we keep a net set for eels, which, when wanted, are taken out in the morning and skinned, and the skins are stuck on a smooth board. When dry, we cut them in two strings, making the eel skin, in three hours from the time the fish is taken from the water, travel in belt.

Interesting Scraps.

—Earth worms have no eyes, but are quickly affected by a strong light.

—The luminosity of the sun is 800,000 times that of the brightest light of a full moon.

—In ordinary rainfalls the rain comes down at the rate of from two to four inches a day.

—Soaking timber in lime water is recommended for preserving it from dry rot and the effects of the weather.

—A Philadelphia engineer claims to have invented a machine by which the power of the tides can be utilized.

—Ivory may be rendered soft by soaking for several days in a mixture of three ounces of nitric acid with fifteen ozs. of water.

—Common hydraulic cement mixed with oil forms a good paint for roofs and out-buildings. It is waterproof and incombustible.

—The traveler who would make the circuit of the world in eighty days would require nearly twenty-four years to circumnavigate the sun.

—Rapid drying of paint is insured by the addition of a small proportion of litharge, sugar of lead or Japan varnish, according to material or color.

—In one of our large state insane hospitals the chief physical cause of insanity among the males is reported as intemperance, and the chief moral domestic trouble.

—Jamaica rum—of a much better quality than that composed of essences, burnt sugar and spirits—is made, it is said, in large quantities out of the cast-off shoes of New York city.

—Lead-pencil marks cannot be rendered indelible, but if the lines are washed over with a clear solution of one-quarter of an ounce of gum arabic in six ounces of water they will not rub out easily.

—A correspondent says: "To keep a gun from rusting, clean the barrel occasionally and cover the exposed portion of the metal with a film of linseed oil. For lubricating the lock purified olive or sperm oil is the best."

—Leather belts used with the grain side to the pulley will never crack, as the strain in passing it is thrown on the flesh side, which is not liable to crack or break, the grain not being strained any more than other portions of the belt.

—Violent atmospheric disturbances are always attended with electric manifestations; and, in a recent paper, Dr. Rogers is disposed to consider the prevalent theory of wind as erroneous, and believes the real cause of air currents to be electricity.

—To clear cistern water add two ounces powdered alum and two ounces borax to a twenty barrel cistern of rain water that is blackened or oily, and in a few hours the sediment will settle and the water be clarified and fit for washing, and even for cooking purposes.

—Mr. Haedicke has been making experiments on the spontaneous combustion of coal. His observations tend to prove that this spontaneous combustion is caused by the presence of iron pyrites. The pyrites are oxidized in presence of humidity, and change to ferrous sulphate. Whilst this decomposition takes place the coal splits; the surface exposed to air becoming greater, the ferrous salt changes into a ferric salt, which gives its oxygen to the coal. In order to prevent spontaneous ignition it is necessary to exclude air currents, unless a strong air current is caused to pass from the first, when it will act as a cooling agent. Humidity preventing ignition, and the accumulation of oxygen, it may also be advisable to introduce a steam jet when a rise takes place in the temperature of the coal.

Advertisements.

TRUTH ATTESTED.

Some Important Statements of Well Known People Wholly Verified.

In order that the public may fully realize the genuineness of the statements, as well as the power and value of the article of which they speak, we publish herewith the *fac simile* signatures of parties whose sincerity is beyond question. The truth of these testimonials is absolute, nor can the facts they announce be ignored.

TOPEKA, KAN., May 12, 1880.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.: Gentlemen—About nineteen years ago, when in the army, I contracted a kidney disease which has ever since been the source of much pain, and the only relief obtained seemed in the use of morphine. In this city the same experience was repeated, until by chance I bought a bottle of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Then for the first time, I began to experience a real benefit, and as I felt that the medicine was slowly building up and strengthening my worn kidneys, I continued to use it until I was cured. I am now a healthy man, and I have known in years, and better than I had ever expected to know again. What I believe I shall continue the use of this medicine, believing it will affect a complete cure. D. B. OWENS, Santa Fe R. R. Shops.

TOPEKA, KAN., May 12, '81.

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

Geo. P. Whitehead

300 Kansas Ave.

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 13, '81.

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

C. J. Seymour

(Mrs. P. O.)

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 13, '81.

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

St. P. P. P.

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 12, 1881.

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

Henry Sandles

Thousands of equally strong endorsements, many of them in cases where hope was abandoned, have been voluntarily given, showing the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in all diseases of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs. If any one who reads this has any physical trouble, remember the great danger of delay.

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The Direct Route

For all points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, California, and Texas.

2 Trains Daily.

The direct route for all points in the

EAST AND NORTH,

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2 TRAINS DAILY.

Pullman Palace Hotel Cars are run between St. Louis and San Antonio, via Sedalia, daily. All trains arrive and depart from the Grand Union Depot at St. Louis, thereby assuring passengers direct connections.

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JOHN S. CARTER, Syracuse, N. Y.

Mention this paper.

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Of every kind, to fill Spring, Summer and Fall engagements now coming to hand.

Graduates and undergraduates of any School, Seminary, or College, of little or no experience, or other persons desiring to teach, should not fail to address at once, with stamp, for application form.

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OUR LATEST

INVENTION.

The most rapid grinder ever

We make the only Corn and

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If we fail to furnish proof we will give you a mill. 10 different styles and sizes. The only mill that fits the meal. We also make the

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J. A. FIELD & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

I CURE FITS!

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

Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness

a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a free bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 185 Pearl St., New York.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Powder sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose: one teaspoonful to one pint of food. Sold everywhere, or send by mail for eight letter stamps. S. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Hancock St.

Threshers

The Best in the World. For sale by J. H. BARTON & CO., Springfield, Ohio.

Gold Medal Awarded

The Author. A new and great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest. Dependable to every man entitled "The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation," bound in finest French morocco, embossed, full gilt, 800 pp. contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only \$1.50 sent by mail; illustrated sample, 4 cents send now. Address Peabody Medical Institute or Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 101 North St., Boston.

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BEST AND CHEAPEST! No inside fixtures, always right side up. Patent to use. Non-squeezing. Three times as fast as Butter Printer. Every Churn and Printer warranted. One Churn at wholesale where we have no agents. Send Postal for circulars. Agents wanted. VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

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Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in

on the parallel, the favored latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil in

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS A. S. JOHNSON, Land Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co., Topeka, Kansas.

LANDS

Dr. S. A. Richmond & Co's

SAMARITAN

CURES FITS.



NEVER FAILS.

NERVINE

The only known Specific Remedy for Epileptic Fits.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

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

SAMARITAN NERVINE

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

SAMARITAN NERVINE

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

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Asthma, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Syphilis, diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. Nervous Debility, caused by the indiscretions of youth, permanently cured by the use of this invaluable remedy. To you, young, middle-aged, and old men, who are covering your sufferings as by a mantle with silence, look up, you can be saved by timely efforts, and make ornaments to a family, and jewels in the crown of your Maker. If you will. Do not keep this a secret longer, until it saps your vitality, and destroys both body and soul. If you are thus afflicted, take Dr. Richmond's SAMARITAN NERVINE. It will restore your shattered nerves, arrest premature decay, and impart tone and energy to the whole system.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

Cured my little girl of fits. She was also deaf and dumb, but I cured her. She can now talk and hear as well as any body. PETER ROSE, Springfield, Wis.

Samaritan Nervine

Has been the means of curing my wife of rheumatism. J. B. FLETCHER, Fort Collins, Col.

Samaritan Nervine

Made a sure cure of a case of fits for my son. E. DALLAS, Hillsdale, Kas.

Samaritan Nervine

Cured me of vertigo, neuralgia and sick headache. MISS WM. LEON, Aurora, Ill.

Samaritan Nervine

Was the means of curing my wife of spasms. REV. J. A. EDIS, Beaver, Pa.

Samaritan Nervine

Cured me of asthma, after spending over \$5,000 with other doctors. S. R. HOBSON, New Albany, Ind.

Samaritan Nervine

Effectually cured me of spasms. MISS JENNIE WARREN, 740 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

Samaritan Nervine

Cured our child of fits after given up to die by our family physician, it having over 100 in 34 hours. HENRY KREK, Verrill, Warren Co, Tenn.

Samaritan Nervine

Cured me of Scrofula after suffering for eight years. J. W. THORNTON, Peoria, Ill.

Samaritan Nervine

Cured my son of fits, after spending \$2,400 with other doctors. J. W. THORNTON, Peoria, Ill.

Samaritan Nervine

Cured me permanently of epileptic fits of a stubborn character. DAVID TREMBLY, Des Moines, Iowa.

Samaritan Nervine

Cured my son of fits, after having had 2,500 in eighteen months. MR. E. FOSB, West Potsdam, N. Y.

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The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors,
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 14 expire with the next issue. The paper is not discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

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

Post Office Addresses.

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

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

Wheat, all over the state, is reported to be in excellent condition.

By the time this reaches our readers most of the oat fields of Kansas will have been sown.

The *Breeder's Gazette* is enlarging its space as well as its influence. It is a number one paper for breeders.

From our latest reports we are justified in stating that the fruit buds throughout the country generally are in good condition.

We have two good communications from our lady correspondents, which, being longer than ordinary letters, are laid over for next week.

The farmers of Kansas never had a more hopeful spirit than at this time. All our correspondents write in cheerful words of the general outlook.

Alfalfa ought not to be pastured the first year after sowing. Prepare the ground deep and well. Sow about twenty pounds to the acre broadcast, and harrow in.

Howard Huston asks whether "Norway Spruce and other hardy evergreens can be successfully grown from seed." Yes. We published an excellent article on that subject some weeks ago.

The Farmers' Institutes inaugurated by the State Agricultural College are doing good work. The first series has been held. The college faculty are now organizing for another series to be made up from the first applications from places within easy reach of the college.

Messrs. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, of Kansas City, Mo., have a long article in this issue on hedge fences. These gentlemen deal largely in facts demonstrated, and they reason from what is known to be true. We ask for their communication a careful reading. They are business men, and this is an advertisement of their business. We regard them as perfectly reliable.

A young husband who helps his wife writes a very nice letter to the FARMER and wants to train with the women in their page. Now, we like this young husband because he wants to be in such good society, but we can't let him in there. It might spoil him. If he will just let his wife write the letter and tell us how good a man he is, we will let her in. He has no business to be a man.

The Neosho county Wool Growers' Association, at a recent meeting, called attention to a very important matter, viz: The importance of having wool buyers visit localities where wool is to be sold. It was shown at the meeting that local dealers know nothing about handling wool, and that much money and reputation are lost by reason of their carelessness. It is a matter well worthy of consideration by wool growers generally.

There are particular points where cotton and tobacco are presented and sold to buyers from a distance. Why not do the same with wool? Let warehouses be established and let buyers come and select from first hands.

Your Names, Please.

There has not been kept in this office any satisfactory record of our male correspondents. We don't know the postoffice address of half of them. We are getting our business all in business shape as fast as possible; and for the purpose of putting this department in like condition, we would esteem it a favor if every one of our men correspondents, within the state, would send us a card with his name, postoffice and county on it, all plainly written. It will aid us very much, and often be of great service to inquirers. Please respond soon.

Cotton Seed and Its Uses.

We have received from PROF. J. P. STELLE, Mobile, Ala., a copy of his pamphlet entitled, "Cotton Seed: the Greatest Wonder of the Present Day." It tells all about the cotton

seed industry, and is, therefore, of direct interest to persons concerned in cotton. Such of our readers as would like to have a copy can get it free by ordering of the Professor at Mobile, Ala., inclosing a stamp to pay return postage.

Ensilage.

Some weeks ago we called attention to this subject, and it is now presented again to our readers for the purpose of urging the propriety of some experiments on the subject among the farmers of Kansas. If green crops, which all know to be the best for beef, pork, mutton, butter and cheese, can be preserved by any reasonable outlay of time and labor, it must be of great advantage. It not only would produce more meat and butter, but the feed itself is so much more abundant than when it has parted with 50 per cent of its nutriment in drying.

What we want, specially, is, to bring about some experiments among our own people; and in order to do this, we suggest that where there is an Alliance or Grange, that body undertake the building of a silo, and preparation of ensilage for the first year. That method will divide the expense, and also more widely diffuse information of results. Where there are no such organizations, then let two, three, or half a dozen farmers join in the matter, and thus divide labor and profits.

The expensive silos at first made are found to be unnecessary. If it is intended to make one in the earth, it may be done as some persons make cisterns, simply cut a hole in the ground and cement it. One may be made of timber. It must be strong, so as to resist lateral pressure. The great thing is to exclude the air; and this is done by packing and pressing. Let the first experiment be on a small scale—say 10x10x10 feet. When the ensilage is put in it must be tramped down evenly and solidly, filled up as fast as possible and then weighted heavily. Two inch plank, fitted to the size of the silo, are good for placing weights on.

One writer says: "Two hundred weight of stone per square foot is thought sufficient to secure perfect exclusion of the air. The ensilage will vary in weight as the amount of treading or stone weight varies. Messrs. Whitman and Burrill allow forty-six or forty-seven pounds per cubic foot; and 1½ cubic feet capacity of silo as enough for a day's ration for each animal."

Another writer, an Illinois farmer, says: "In feeding expose as little of the remaining portion in the silo as possible. The food will suffer no harm from opening; before feeding it should be exposed to the air a few hours. A section of a bay in a barn dropping below the floor is a good place for a wooden silo. Any wooden structure with thoroughly strengthened walls will answer. The walls must be strong to withstand lateral pressure. A place 15x15x20 feet will accommodate about ninety tons. Twenty tons of corn fodder to the acre is a small yield; from thirty to forty tons ought always to be realized; if not, fertilize for better results. A ton of good ensilage will keep a cow thirty days, and you can do your own estimating as to what ten acres of fodder will do in the matter of keeping stock. Cattle eat it greedily and with the best effects. It can be put away for summer use, to help our short pastures or to supplement good feed. It is good for the dairy, the team and all the common stock. It need not cost to exceed one dollar and fifty cents per ton; and two tons are equal to a ton of the best hay. In filling a silo a horse and steam power cutter are necessary unless you pack the stalks whole. Without entering upon a lengthy discussion, with or without reason, to convince of its merits, I desire, simply to assert that it is a good thing and can be had by any farmer who desires it. I speak from experience. I have tried a wooden silo and it was in all respects a success. I have nothing in the silo or ensilage line to sell, and volunteer these random suggestions for what they are worth. Any one concerned in the matter can know by reading what I have learned by trial."

It will afford the editor of this paper much pleasure to assist in this work all he can by way of giving such information as he may possess; and he would be very glad to receive suggestions from any of his readers. We want to see some ensilage experiments in Kansas this year.

Matter for Next Week.

The following, among other original matter, will appear next week:

How to keep boys on the farm, by Farmer Boy; Rice corn, by E. F. Knight; Thoughts on political matters, by E. W. Smith; Lobbies and other political subjects, by John W. Sampson; Raising chickens, by S. S. S.

Topeka Seed House.

The plan pursued by this house in giving anything in their line, fresh, pure, reliable and cheap, as well as in having everything adapted to the climate of Kansas, deserves the highest commendation as well as the patronage of all who desire seeds of any kind.

It is well known that all seed growers make a specialty of certain seeds, bringing them up to their highest standard. Downs & Allen make it a point to get these either from Landreth or Ferry or direct from the growers.

In garden seeds they keep a large stock grown for them and suitable to this climate. Lettuce, beet, carrot and onions they have grown in California, in fact, any garden seed they have, the customer may depend on being just what they need.

All the varieties of potatoes can be secured here, and especially the new early kinds, and at low prices compared with eastern prices. Hedge seed in abundance, as well as a full line of field seeds, such as King Phillip, St. Charles

White, Early White, and 76 day corn. They are selling large quantities of alfalfa, orchard grass and millet seed, in short they are doing a big business in the seed trade and deserve the success they meet with. We can heartily recommend this house to our readers. Send for their catalogue.

The second annual public shearing of the Central Kansas Wool Growers' Association will be held in Opera Hall, Russell, Kansas, on Wednesday, April 12th. The shearing will commence at 9 o'clock, a. m., and will be open to all grades and classes of sheep.

No premiums will be offered on sheep, but an inducement to shearers premiums will be given to the best operators. 1st premium, \$5; 2nd, \$4; 3d, \$3; and 4th, \$2.

The committee appointed for the purpose of weighing sheep, measuring staple of fleece, etc., consists of Messrs. D. R. Worley, Chas. Smith, and E. W. Wellington. The judges of shearing are Messrs. F. Holmes, H. B. Clark and A. S. Sutton.

Feed and suitable quarters will be provided for all sheep from abroad. In addition to the premiums, 50c per head will be paid for shearing rams and 25c per head for all others.

W. B. PAGE, Sec'y.

Gossip About Stock.

Messrs. Sloan and McCall have a herd of four hundred cattle near Anthony.

Mr. Treadwell, Harper county, has upwards of three hundred grade and thoroughbred Short-horn and Hereford cattle. His ranch is known as Prospect Park.

The Hutchinson Interior says Mr. Southland, near that place, has a fine flock of Cots-wold sheep.

Mr. Allen, of Wichita, has a herd of two thousand Mexican sheep in Reno county.

The Wellington Press says that A. C. Lamb, of Avon township, sold 17 hogs to Myers Bros. that weighed 4,318 pounds. The average age of the hogs was 254 days, their average weight, 254 pounds. At the same time, W. P. Lenker of the same neighborhood, sold ten hogs to the same parties. Their average age was 236 days, their average weight, 244 pounds. The progenitors of those hogs are the M. B. Keagy stock of thoroughbred Berkshire.

The Soderstrom Brothers, of Montgomery county, have received a car load of young thoroughbred Short horns for their herd in the Nation.

Coffeyville, Kansas has organized a state association, to promote the interests of stock dealers and raisers in that section of the state.

The Osage Indian agent advertises for 2,000 heifers, 2 years old, and 70 pairs of mules.

A great many cattle died during the winter in the vicinity of Hartford, Lyon county.

The Topeka stock yards company has bought 100 acres of land at the Junction of Soldier creek and Kaw river, provided a good title is made to the land.

A committee of Texas cattle men report that the Durham Brohmen and Devon are excellent crosses from which to breed our long horn cattle.

The *Practical Farmer* says there is no such disease as the hollow horn.

A sale of Percheron horses occurred near Baltimore on the 22d inst. The sale included eight imported stallions and thirteen mares. The highest price was \$1,475 for "Monarch."

J. D. Patterson, of California has purchased 20,000 acres of land in Texas, where he proposes to put his 9,000-herd of sheep.

Dodge City people have organized a cattle company for the purpose of purchasing and rearing cattle.

The 2d Annual Public Shearing of the Central Kansas Wool Growers Ass'n will be held in Opera Hall, Russell, Kansas, on Wednesday, April 12th. The shearing will commence at 9 o'clock a. m. and will be open to all grades and classes of sheep. Feed will be furnished to all sheep from abroad.

Condensed Correspondence.

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

A. A. Winters from Graham county, gives good reports of things generally, and says they have fruit buds on seedling peach trees—and planted in 1878.

Joshua Wheeler writes a cheerful letter from Jefferson. He says crops are looking well, fruit buds in good condition, and every body hopeful.

D. G. Benton says Pratt county is all right, wheat growing well and waving in the breeze; orchards in bloom; and he invites the editor to go out in autumn and "we'll have peaches and cream."

T. S. Waller, of Wakefield, Clay county, Kansas, wants correspondence on the subject of a good stock range. He is a stock man, and wants to purchase a body of land somewhere in Kansas that is well adapted to stock-raising.

B. T. Frost Iowa, is informed that winter rye does well in Kansas.

N. O. McMakin wants more light on raising corn for feed.

G. M. C. K. had better not sow oats and millet together.

W. M. C. King, Parsons, Kansas, wants form or copy for by-laws to govern a Dairyman's Association or Board of Trade, and he says, sifted ashes sprinkled on cattle when dry will remove vermin.

Stories first heard at a mother's knee are never forgotten. It is the same with some other things received at a mother's knee, which will readily occur to our readers.

Wa-Keeney Notes.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

It is a matter of pleasure to note the fine condition of wheat all along the line from Topeka to this place. Here as elsewhere I find the FARMER largely taken although this is way out west.

The limestone here makes the finest buildings that we have yet seen, making smooth white buildings.

The wheat mania is fast being supplanted by the live stock interests and there is now some 30,000 sheep in Trego county.

The Kansas Whiting Manufactory owned by Geo. Pinkham is one of the interesting industries of Wa-Keeney. The banks of the drains contain an inexhaustible supply of chalk which he converts into the most superior article of whitening and he is unable to supply the demand as the present capacity of his works is only about two car loads per month.

The process of manufacturing is very simple. The chalk is taken out and allowed to dry, it is then placed in a large circular vat which is supplied with water from a spring in the bank, here the mineral is crushed by two heavy rollers this semi-fluid mass is then transferred to other yats where the crushed chalk is allowed to settle when the water is pumped off and the remaining matter is placed on tables to dry after it is again crushed and sacked ready for shipping. This industry is a valuable thing for Wa-Keeney as well as matter of interest to the state and credit is due the County Clerk, Mr. Geo. Pinkham for first developing the manufacture of whitening.

Ellsworth County Ranchmen.

[From our special correspondent.]

Ranchmen are prospering well in this county and constitute the principal wealth of the county. E. W. Wellington, H. B. Clark, Capt. Millet, H. C. Adams, Richardson and Bates, B. C. Sprigg and Hardesty & Co, are the leading ranchmen; others contemplate opening ranches soon.

Your correspondent visited the sheep ranch of E. W. Wellington, one of the largest and best equipped ranches in the west. He has six thousand acres of land and expects soon to have ten thousand sheep on his range, including quite a number of thoroughbred merinos. The ranch is amply supplied with water, also with buildings, sheds, and every convenience that is necessary. He has about forty men in his employ at present, perfecting the accommodations for the successful prosecution of his business.

This, That and the Other.

The Chinese language is so peculiar that there is great difficulty in devising any practicable system for conveying telegraphic messages. The telephone, therefore, is heartily welcomed by the government.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

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

Statistics show that women commit suicide most frequently on Sunday. It is on that day that the humiliation of having to wear last season's bonnet is most keenly felt.

It is said that a pile was drawn up in a sound state, which had been a part of a bridge on the Danube, and had remained under water 1500 years.

A Voice from Omaha.

1421 BROADWAY, OMAHA, NEB., May 14, 1881.
H. H. WARRNER & Co. Sir:—I had suffered 15 years from a combination of liver and kidney trouble until cured by your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. O. B. ROGERS.

A child one month and six days old died, in New York, from having her ears pierced. The nurse probably incautiously allowed it to listen to a New York brass band.

Landis & Hollinger

at Sterling, Kansas, have Orange, Amber, and Honduras Java Seed at 3½c per lb.

In 1819, during an earthquake in India, an immense tract of land near the river Indus sank from view, and a lake now occupies its place.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic.

LEIS' CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., Lawrence, Kas.: I take pleasure in saying to you that I and very many of my friends have used Leis' Dandelion Tonic, and always with good effect. The idea that its sale or use is a violation of the prohibition law of Kansas is exceedingly foolish, as it is in no sense intoxicating, but entirely medicinal.

D. SHELTON, Supt. Bismarck Grove.

Kansas City, June 4th, 1881.

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

Hans was telling about a fight he had with a bear. "You see, it was a pig pack bear. I was working in der field out der pear he come for me ven I didn't look poaty quick out. I had no veppen to defend mein self, so I run like der life, und der pear took me after. He make my neck for a grab, und den I push pig knife from mine bocket, unt—" "Hold on, Hans," said a listener, "I've got you now. You say you hadn't any weapon." Hans scratched his head a minute with a puzzled air, and then said, "Vell, it makes noddin' difference; its all a lie any how!"

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

Sugar cane produced in Louisiana and Mississippi, occupies 150,000 acres, and yields annually 228,750 hogheads of sugar.

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.

To make a good harness polish, take of mutton suet two ounces; beeswax, six ounces; powdered sugar, six ounces; lampblack, one ounce; green or yellow soap, two ounces; water, one-half pint. Dissolve the soap in the water, add the other solid ingredients, mix well and add turpentine. Lay on with a sponge and polish off with a brush.

Green's Larger History of the English

people.

One of the most brilliant and thoroughly valuable historical works which have appeared in many years is Green's "Larger History of the English People." Fairly ranking with Macaulay's great work in the absorbing interest of its narrative, it exceeds that in its adaptation to popular needs, in that it covers the entire portion of English history, from the earliest to modern times, instead of a brief portion as does Macaulay's. It richly deserves a place in the homes of the masses, and we are glad to note that it is now placed within their reach, being reduced in price from the \$10.00 for the four volume edition of the Harpers to as low as 50c for one edition just being issued by the Useful Knowledge

Publishing Co., 162 William Street, New York. They are publishing it in several styles, as follows: In five volumes Elzevir edition, Utility binding, 15 cents, cloth 30 cents, half Russia, 40 cents per volume, (postage five to seven cents per volume extra), and a Model Octavo edition in one volume, Utility binding 50 cents, cloth, 65 cents; half Russia, 80 cents (by mail, 10 cents extra). Numerous other standard works will rapidly follow the publication of this, of which a catalogue will be sent free on request. This house sells only to buyers direct; no discounts from their wonderfully low prices being possible to Bookellers and Agents. The reading public wish God-speed to the enterprise, which is under the energetic and skillful guidance of Mr. Alden, late head of the American Book Exchange. The new company sails under the good motto of "Owe no man anything—buy and sell for cash—good dollars ask no favors"—and Mr. Alden thinks it is therefore free from the danger of wrecking by competing millionaire publishers and the lawyers.

A figure of speech: "It's a very pretty figure to speak about going from pole to pole, but nothing except the atmosphere has ever succeeded in doing that—unless also we except repeaters at an election."

Consumption Cured.

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

DR. M. E. BELL,

161 N. Calvert St. Baltimore, Md.

In some places rats have become a great pest in farm houses and barns. Coppers is the dread of rats. In every crevice or every hole where rat tracks scatter the grains of coppers, and the result is a stampede of rats and mice. Every spring a coat of yellow wash to the cellars is a purifier as well as a rat exterminator.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous debility, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

Irving's "Rip Van Winkle."

Delightful old Rip Van Winkle, whom Washington Irving and Joseph Jefferson have made one of the most famous of American characters, is just published, with others of Irving's choicest "Sketches," in a charming little red-line, gilt-edge, richly ornamented volume, for the marvelous low price of 35 cents, or by mail 40 cents, by The Useful Knowledge Publishing Company, of New York City. They issue an edition of the same bound in plain cloth for 25 cents, postpaid, and another, new in style of binding, appropriately named "Utility," for only 15 cents, postpaid. These volumes are issued especially to show to the book-buying millions the character of the literature and quality of workmanship, with the wonderful economy in cost, which the "Literary Revolution" proposes to produce, a large number of standard and exceeding desirable works being announced to follow rapidly, equal in quality and economy of cost. The red line edition is certainly one of the most exquisite little volumes which has ever found its way into the homes of ordinary mortals, and the "Utility" edition places the famed low prices of even the "Literary Revolution" far into the background. The books will certainly sell by the hundred thousand, and ought to sell by the million. A postal card will secure specimen pages and catalogues from the publishers, The Useful Knowledge Publishing Company, 162 William Street, New York City.

If you gain an advantage over your fellow-man call it shrewd diplomacy. If your fellow-man gains an advantage over you, call it casualty. The terms are synonymous.

Mound City Feed Mills.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column of Mound City and Big Giant feed mills manufactured by J. A. Field & Co., St. Louis, Mo. The "Big Giant" has become so well known throughout the United States, territories and Canada, as well as in many foreign countries, that it is unnecessary to add further comment. The "Mound City" is exactly the same in crushing parts, while the grinders are enlarged and improved, so as to greatly increase the capacity of the mills, as well as to adapt it to the reception of steel grinders and greatly lessen the cost of the grinding parts, so that when mill is worn out, grinders can be replaced at half the price of other mills. The grinding capacity in fine grinding as well as grinding oats and small grain has been nearly doubled, without diminishing crushing abilities.

Manufacturers claim to make the only mill crushing and grinding corn and cob with sweep power, with cast steel grinders, and propose, if they have opportunity, and fail to prove this by actual test, to give a mill at ¼ price to purchaser furnishing the opportunity to make the test. These manufacturers claim to make the only mill with swing attachment, as well as the only practical corn and cob mill made for belt power. The principal features that go to make their mills superior to all others, are the device for taking up the wear, and their crushing blades, which make the mill wear much longer, and do equal amount of work, with one half the power.

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

There was a desire on the part of the teacher to make a scholar understand what conscience is. She said: "What makes you feel bad when you've done wrong? 'My pap,' answered the youth feelingly.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It gets out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c per box.

"I wonder what makes papa tell such nice stories to visitors about his hiding hiding his master's rattle when he went to school, and about his running away from his school mistress when she was going to whip him, and then shut me up all day in a dark room, because I tried just once to be as smart as he has been? Wonder what made papa say that wicked word when Betsey upset the ink all over his paper, and then slapped my ears when I said the same name thing because 'my kite string broke?' Oh, dear, there are lots of things I want to know. How I wish I was a man."

"Have you dined?" said a lounger to a friend: "I have upon my honor," replied he. "My dear fellow," rejoined the first, "what a very scanty meal you must have made."

Special Notice.

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

PENNOCK'S PATENT ROAD MACHINE.

KEEPS THE HIGHWAYS FIVE TIMES BETTER FOR HALF THE PRICE. MACHINES SENT ON TRIAL.



Manufacturers of "Hatchless" Dump-Scraper. S. PENNOCK & SONS' CO., Kennett Square, Pa., and Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE OFFER TO SEND FOR 25 CTS

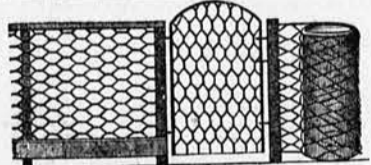
In money or stamps, a Box of vegetable seeds, containing one packet each of Sure-head Cabbage, Egyptian Turnip, Early, Trophy Tomato, Butter Lettuce, French Breakfast Radish, Excelsior Watermelon, Model Watermelon, White Egg Turnip, for trial, should be taken advantage of by every person who has a garden. The eight varieties are put up in a neat box, and each packet is full size. This offer is made to introduce our seeds to new customers. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money returned. Illustrated catalogue sent free.

41 North Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.



Thirty-six varieties of Cabbage; 26 of Corn; 23 of Cucumbers; 41 of Melons; 23 of Peas; 23 of Beans; 17 of Squashes; 23 of Beets and 40 of Tomatoes, with other varieties in proportion, a large proportion of which are grown on our five seed farms, will be found in our **VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEED CATALOGUE** for 1888. Sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. All Seed sold from our establishment warranted fresh and true to name, quality. The original introducer of Early Ohio and Hubbard Cabbages, Early Corn, the Hubbard Squash, Marbled Cabbage, Phoenix's Melon, and a score of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. New Vegetables a specialty.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.



STEEL WIRE FENCE

Is the only general purpose wire fence in use. Being a strong net work without rails, it will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most vicious 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 iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, lightness, strength and durability. We also make the best and cheapest all iron automatic or self opening gate. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or

SEDGWICK BROS.
Richmond, Ind.



\$1000 REWARD
For any machine hulling as much clover in 1 day as the **VICTOR** Double Hauler Clover Machine can.

150 Bushels in ONE DAY.

Sold in 1881 and the demand could not be supplied. Circulars confirming this mailed free. Send for it.

NEWARK MACHINE COMPANY, Newark, Ohio
Owners of Patents and the only Manufacturers in the world.



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

An Ideal Picture of an Ideal Man.
RICE'S SUPERB PORTRAIT OF
GARFIELD
Newly Engraved, Accurate, Elegant, Artistic. Highly commended by members of his Cabinet and household, and his most intimate political friends. Each picture is a masterpiece of engraving, and people are now ready to buy this magnificent engraving. Send for full description and endorsements before buying any other. Liberal terms to good customers.
J. C. McURDY & CO., St. Louis, Mo.



THE ONLY PERFECT SEWING MACHINE.
SIMPLEST, LATEST IMPROVED, MOST DURABLE & BEST.

BUY IT AND MAKE HOME IF THERE IS NO AGENT NEAR YOU. WRITE DIRECT TO US.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
30 UNION SQUARE, N.Y., CHICAGO, ILL., ORANGE MASS., OR ATLANTA GA.

F. M. WEAVER & BKO, General Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

CARD COLLECTORS.

1st. Buy seven bars Dobbins' Electric Soap of your Grocer.

2d. Ask him to give you a bill of it.

3d. Mail us his bill and your full address.

4th. We will mail you **FREE** seven beautiful cards, in six colors and gold, representing Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man."

I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
116 South 4th St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.
FRESH SEEDS FROM THE GROWERS EVERY YEAR.

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

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

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

Send for Catalogue to **DOWNS & ALLEN,** 173 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Topeka Business Directory.

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

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

W. B. PALMER, Undertaker, 228 Kansas Ave. Topeka, Kas. Dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metallic Cases and Caskets. Office open and telegrams received at all hours of the night.

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

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

WINDSOR DRUG STORE. NONABAKER & MARKLOVE, Prescription Druggists, 215 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas. Night calls promptly attended to.

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

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

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

YOUNG NIGER.

DESCRIPTION. YOUNG NIGER is a yearling, black in color, and in good condition; weighs over 2,000 lbs., and is nearly 18 hands high.

PEDIGREE: YOUNG NIGER was bred by Oliver Lincoln of Darby Plains, Ohio; was got by imported Niger, a full-blooded Clydesdale horse imported by Alex. Thompson of Milford Center, Ohio. Young Niger was got by Valley Hill, a Norman stallion imported by Tim. Riglow of Plains City, Ohio, and his grand dam by old Louis Napoleon, a Norman stallion imported by Charles Fullerton of Darby Plains, O. This horse is for sale and is beyond a doubt the finest horse ever shipped west. Has wintered in fine shape and is in the best of condition for breeding. Will sell to good party or company on long time and easy payments. He is a native horse, and consequently much harder than an imported horse. He is our own kind, and is beyond a doubt one of the finest horses ever raised in this country. For full particulars address

W. W. RALPH, Jr.,
Manager of the Cash Store Co.,
Office, Room 12 Humboldt bld., 8 & Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that Infest Sheep. Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

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

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

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

Hedge Plants, 75 cents per thousand, at BUTTS' 114 1/2 Avenue, East.



"Great Rock Island Route!"

Stands pre-eminent among the great Trunk Lines of the West for being the most direct, quickest, and safest line connecting the great Metropolis, CHICAGO, and the EASTERN, NORTH-EASTERN, SOUTHERN and SOUTH-EASTERN LINES, which terminate there, with MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, COVINGTON, BLUFFS and OMAHA, the commercial centres from which radiate

EVERY LINE OF ROAD that penetrates Northern Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba and the Continent from the Missouri River to the Pacific Slope. The

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway is the only line from Chicago owning track into Kansas, or which, by its own road, reaches the points above named. No transfers by CARRIAGE! No misadventures! No huddling in ill-ventilated or unclean cars, as every passenger is carried in roomy, clean and ventilated coaches, upon Fast Express Trains.

DAY CARS of unrivaled magnificence, PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS, and our own world-famous DINING CARS, upon which meals are served of unsurpassed excellence, at the low rate of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH, with ample time for beautiful enjoyment. Through Cars between Chicago, Peoria, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Missouri River points; and close connections at all points of intersection with other lines.

We ticket (do not forget this) directly to every place of importance in Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, Kansas, Nebraska, Black Hills, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

As liberal arrangements regarding baggage as any other line, and rates of fare always as low as competitors who furnish but inferior service.

Dogs and tackle of sportsmen free. Tickets, maps and folders at all principal ticket offices in the United States and Canada.

R. R. CABLE, Vice-President and Gen. Manager, Chicago.

E. ST. JOHN, Gen. Trk. and Pass. Agt., Chicago.

OSCAR BISCHOFF, (Late of Bischoff & Kraus), Dealer in

Hides & Tallow, Furs and Wool. Pays the highest market price. Wool sacks and Twine for sale. 64 Kansas Avenue, opposite Shawnee Mills, TOPEKA, KAS.

For Sale Cheap. 3 Registered short Horn Bulls. 4 16 and 26 months old.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

Cattle.

THOROUGH BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE. THE LINCOLN HERD
W. A. Harris, Proprietor, Lawrence, Kas.
W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill., breeders of Dutch Friesian (Holstein) Cattle. 1st prize herd at Central Illinois fairs, and 1st and 2d prize young herd at St. Louis. Two imported Norman stallions for sale.

Cattle and Swine.

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

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

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

ROBT. C. THOMAS, Effingham, Kas., breeder of R. Short Horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale at low rates; correspondence solicited.

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

Swine.

C. W. JONES, Richland, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., breeder of pure bred Poland China swine of the choicest strains. My breeding stock are all rec. red in the Ohio and American P. C. Records.

SAM JOHNS, Eldora, Ia., breeder of Jersey Red, Poland China and Yorkshire Swine, and Brown Leghorn Chickens. Eggs \$1.00 per setting of thirteen. Pairs in pairs, not taking, ready for shipment June and July. Special rates by express. For the success of my stock in the show rings see reports of 1880 and 1881. Write for prices on the pure breeds.

Sheep.

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

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

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

Poultry.

MARK S. SALISBURY, Kansas City, Mo., offers eggs of pure bred Plymouth Rock chickens and Fekin Ducks for \$1.00 per dozen; of Bronze Turkeys and Hong Kong Geese for \$2.50 per dozen.

PEABODY POULTRY YARDS, J. WEIDLEIN, PEABODY, KAS. Breeder and shipper of pure bred poultry. Twelve kinds. Eggs in season. Send for price list.

CAPITAL VIEW POULTRY YARDS, J. K. GUILD, Silver Lake, Kas., breeder of Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rocks, and Brown Leghorn Fowls. Eggs \$2 setting; \$3 for 26. Turkey Eggs, \$3 doz, or \$5 for 2 doz. Stock guaranteed pure-bred and of best strains.

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

MARSHALL POULTRY YARDS—Marshall, Missouri. Buff Cochins, Langhans and Plymouth Rocks. Terms in season. Eggs and stock always on hand in season. Write for circulars. Stock guaranteed pure and best strains. Marshall Poultry Yards.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

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

WATSON & THRAPP,
110 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

THOROUGH BRED SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE

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

G. W. GLICK,
Atchison, Kas.

Hereford Cattle

J. S. HAWES, Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm Colony, Anderson county, Kas. Importer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle. I have one of the oldest and largest herds of these famous cattle, and will sell, cheaper than any man in the United States. 50 head for sale, bulls, cows, heifers and calves.

LANDS AND HOMES 720,000 Acres of timber and prairie land along the line of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway for sale on seven years' time, at from \$2.00 to \$3.00 an acre. Free transportation from St. Louis to purchasers as per Circular sent on application to

W. H. YEATON, Temple Building, S. W. H. OFFICE, per Circular sent on application to

SOUTHWEST IN MISSOURI

SHEEP FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. THE NEW

SHEEP DIP

No fire needed; handy and safe at all seasons of the year.

PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN, which makes it the cheapest and best Sheep Dip in the world. Send for circulars, price list and testimonials.

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H. C. RICE, Easthampton, Mass.

LIFE.

Life has its sunshine; but the ray
Which dashes on its stormy wave
Is but the beacon of decay—
A meteor glimmering o'er the grave;
And though its dawn of light is bright
Yet o'er this cloud-encumbered night
Dark rain dews her raven wing.

Life has its flowers, and what are they?
The buds of early love and truth,
Which spring and wither in a day—
The gems of warm, condensing truth;
Alas! those buds decay and die
Ere ripened and matured in bloom;
Even in an hour behold them lie
Upon the still and lonely tomb.

Life hath its pang of deepest thrill
Thy sting, relentless memory!
Which wakes not, pierces not, until
The hour of joy has ceased to be.
Then when the heart is in its pall,
And cold affections gather o'er,
Thy mournful anthem doth recall
Bills which hath died to bloom no more.

Life hath its blessing; but the storm
Sweeps like the desert wind in wrath,
To sear and blight the loveliest form
Which sports on earth's deceitful path.
Oh! soon the spirit-broken wail,
So changed from yon 's delightful tone,
Flows mournfully upon the gale
Where all is desolate and lone.

Life hath its hope—a matin dream,
A canted flower, a setting sun,
Which casts a transitory gleam
Upon the evening's gloom of dun.
Pass up an hour—that dream hath fled,
The flowers on earth forsaken lie;
The sun hath set—whose lustre shed
A light upon the shaded sky!

GERALDINE:

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

A Story.

BY UNCLE JOE.

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CHAPTER V.

The experience of the past few years had taught me the use of a pistol and the value of a home. It had served, also, to develop a self reliance and a kind of reckless courage which had often been serviceable. A disposition to roam had early been manifested, but it was thoroughly satisfied. The romance of travel was much marred by the hardships and roughness of my wanderings. I wanted a home—a home of my own. Before I began to wander, where mother was home; but upon returning, I had passed the pivotal point in life; and though I loved my mother no less, nor any of the surroundings of the old hearth-stones, sister was gone, my brothers had gone, and I was lonely. The affection one bears his mother is reverence rather than love; it holds one to the parent heart by a tie that never breaks; it is not periodical nor fluctuating; does not ebb and flow like the tides, but is steady and uniform. No matter where the boy may be, nor how far he has wandered, it draws him towards his mother. Like the force which, though undiminished, while permitting the comet to fly away into space yet, without change or increase, draws the headlong body in, so mother's love, rooted in the heart of her boy, holds him in its orbit however irregular it may be. It is a cord from heart to heart over which pass, it may be, the only unselfish pulsations among mortals.

But this, the first and strongest tie, though it never falls or fades, does not reach to all of a man's nature. He needs, and hence he wants companionship. That means not mother, nor sister, nor friends. He is only half a man, his life only half lived, when he stumbles about through the world without some one to help who is interested only in him. That means a wife. Every good man needs and ought to have a good wife. I had been giving some attention to these things. Though young in years, I had seen and learned much of the world. Without scholastic aid, I had read and studied every leisure hour. Hence I was wiser than many who were older. I wanted a home with a wife in it, and that wife mine. Running back along the avenues of memory, I did not remember that any one of woman kind had ever impressed me in that direction except only Geraldine. I need not attempt to tell the reader what place she occupied in my affections, for that, doubtless, is already correctly guessed. With hope of her companionship, her sympathy, her love, my plans for the future were fixed; but with no such hope, life ahead was a great indefinite blank. One thing I knew: My fortune was largely in my own hands. One thing I resolved: That I would never despair. One thing I determined: That I would make the most of life. One thing I promised—promised the Eternal Father: That if I could not wed Geraldine, I would never marry another.

All these things had been fixed in my mind before making the second visit mentioned in the last chapter. Thus armed, I was prepared for the result which happened. Otherwise it might have been more disastrous. As it was, my next conclusion was reached with little trouble.

Up to this time, no one except George Roswell, the miner, knew anything of my property in gold. Many guesses had been made, and many questions asked, but among the good lessons of the mines was that which taught me that my business was mine. I had an even twenty-five thousand dollars in bank at Philadelphia deposited in my own separate packages not to be used by the bank, and a few hundred dollars of spending money left for current uses. Having determined to leave home again, I wrote out the name of the bank, and the sum deposited, in plain hand, and gave them, together with a hundred dollars in money, to mother; and also gave her a written statement that in case of my death before her, she should draw and use all I had, requesting her to keep the matter a profound secret from all the world except my father.

We had an old fashioned Christmas dinner at our house and all the family gathered to eat it. We had turkey roast, mince pies, doughnuts, hot slaw, mashed potatoes, honey, currant jelly, sugar cakes and coffee, and a profusion of unnecessary things.

The next day I started for Philadelphia, and the very first mail after my arrival brought me an invitation signed by Henry and Geraldine inviting me to attend their wedding.

I spent the next five months studying law, attending medical and scientific lectures, and reviewing modern history.

The political discussions in congress that session, and especially on the Kansas-Nebraska bill, attracted my attention. I was fond of politics in its true sense—the science of government, and it did not require

much sagacity to foresee the permanent dissolution of the whig party and the organization of another party composed of the free soil people and based upon the ideas of free labor and American nationality. It was easy to see that the solution of the slavery question was approaching rapidly. It was also evident that the opening struggle would be on Kansas soil.

As the summer opened, political excitement increased, and the eyes of all the people seemed directed toward the first Territory to be settled north of the Missouri compromise line. The field looked inviting to a young man without any special object in life, and I made up my mind to go to Kansas.

I drew one thousand dollars from bank, left mother's name and a copy of my statement for information in case of my death, and started west in June. At Pittsburgh I took a steamboat for St. Louis. There were some emigrants aboard for the same destination. I soon learned their plans but they knew nothing of mine. Among the passengers was a family named Ensmore, consisting of father and mother, a grown son, two grown daughters, Edith and Isabella, boy aged thirteen and a daughter nine years. They were going to southern Iowa, and were very happy. Intelligent, well bred family, and they were all good singers. They made excellent music for us on the way, and made many an hour pleasant. The young ladies were modest, retired, yet companionable. Their presence aided much to relieve the monotony of steamboat riding. This was more apparent going up the Mississippi, because we went so much slower than when descending the Ohio. One of their favorite employments, besides singing and promenading, was to dip water with a sailor's bucket when the boat was in motion—a dangerous exercise, but exciting. It required both nerve and muscle, Miss Edith, the elder sister, was specially fond of thus demonstrating her skill.

The evening before we reached St. Louis, a number of the passengers were on the after deck enjoying the scene of a river sunset, when Edith ran for a bucket, and wrapping the rope round her frail hand, threw it away into the rushing river. We all looked to see it drop and catch the water, and stood ready to laugh at her tugging it in; but we had no time to watch it longer, for it had barely filled when the fair girl, leaning a little too far out, went overboard as if she had been thrown from a mortar. A scream rang out across the moving waters; the other girls fell fainting; the mother rushed frantically in an opposite direction; the father cried—"Stop the boat!" Everybody present said or did something before the flying girl reached the water.

In an instant, and without saying or thinking anything, I threw my coat and hat, on deck and sprang after her, I sank, but she did not. Her clothing served to keep her afloat.

A good swimmer I was soon on the surface again, but the worst place in the world to swim is at the stern of a running steamboat. The water bubbles up from under the boat and comes rushing round from the sides in billows, producing, where the two motions meet, a surging, rocking surface nearly as rough as that produced by an undershot water wheel. When I rose, I was lifted, and dropped, and pushed about like a toy duck in a tub when the children make waves with their straw. I struggled to make headway down stream, for the poor girl's floating form was ahead of me some forty or fifty feet and going rapidly away. As the boat got farther off the waves were not so short; but as she slackened up and moved her great wheels to turn about, then long waves came in from the side, and I was raised and lowered by huge swells so that sometimes I could see the drifting drift, and again I could not. But I labored steadily, gaining slowly, stroke after stroke. I heard voices from the boat, but paid no attention to them. Some of them were kindly directing me what to do, and were urging me to greater effort. I noticed the form ahead of me was sinking—the long folds of the gray woolen frock barely visible above the water. But I was nearer every stroke; the waves were getting more regular; I could follow the dress easily: There!—I reached out the left hand to grasp it, but was not quite near enough; it was getting more and more under water; another effort to clutch the sinking garment, but I failed again, and—It slowly sank away. Thank God, the water did not seem to be very muddy at the surface for a foot or two, and I followed with open eyes the sinking woman. Ah! I have it.

Rising from the surface, I shook the water from my face and worked the form around and around till I had her body under my left arm with her head above water. Then I heard a cheer going up from the boat, a quarter of a mile away, that drifted across the great river and echoed along a rocky shore. I maintained as nearly an upright position as possible, simply resting and floating with the current, for I knew a boat would be sent to my relief as fast as possible. In a short time it was at my side, and we were taken aboard.

Edith, dear girl, never revived. She was buried the next day at St. Louis, and the family, with sad, aching hearts, resumed their journey up the river.

I stopped at the Bahama House. It was a common hotel—very common, indeed. But there was plenty of whiskey at the bar, and that went a long way with a Missourian. The Bahama House had one attraction for me at least. It was head quarters for the Kansas colonization tobacco, and whiskey, and niggers, and abolitionists, were discussed without cessation. The great thing was to get niggers into Kansas and to keep abolitionists out. The latter class, according to the logic of the learned debaters, were public enemies, recognized outlaws, whom anybody was authorized by the common law of nations to kill. A man had as good right to his nigger as to his wife or his horse anywhere that the flag of our country floats; and the villain who disputed that doctrine wasn't fit to live under this free government.

Among the many curious topics discussed was the question how to know an abolitionist—a Yankee subject. If some safe and certain formula on that subject could be prepared, a great deal of trouble might be avoided. One suggested that every Yankee called a cow-keeper; but it wasn't safe to act on that, because there were some constitutional democrats living down there, and they said *cow-keepers*, too. Another suggestion that every man that was in favor of niggers marrying white folks, had a sharp nose and was narrow between the eyes, was a Yankee, and an abolitionist. On inspection, however, it was found that several members of the company present wore that kind of a face. Still another proposed to watch every short haired man who walked fast, and often carried his head with a downward bend. But that would not work, because right there in St. Louis, a great many men, and especially business men, and some of them owned niggers, too, "toted their heads just that way."

It was evident that no plan based on any such philosophy could be made to stand the test. One fellow, a great burly, round shouldered, long haired, knock knock specimen, who could spit clear across the room and drown a fly on the opposite wall every time, said he could "a-mot always tell a constitutional democrat on sight," but he "jibe be dogoned if he could hit a malcontent every time."

As the time passed, the numbers and interest increasing every day as the papers were read containing notices of anti-slavery emigrants organizing for Kansas.

Being a good listener, and having nothing to say, I listened well and did not talk. I moved about the city, visiting places of interest and learning all I could. It soon became evident to my mind that Missouri was not a healthy place for abolitionists, and I fixed a day for leaving.

The evening before the time set I settled my b

and took a seat on the long porch to enjoy a smoke. The man who had taken the *cow-keeper* side of the physiological argument, took a seat beside and facing me. After filling up a black clay pipe from a roll of home twist tobacco, he took a few whiffs, and then, splitting so close to my well blacked boots that I quietly moved them a little farther away, he said:

"Stranger, may I be so bold as to ask what your're from?"

"You may," I replied coolly.

He put his pipe in his mouth again and smoked hard. The effort to re-light the green tobacco, as he smoked and grunted, moved his cheeks in and out like the flopping of a ship's sail when there is no wind and the vessel rocks with the natural motion of the sea. Then he looked at me, evidently waiting for a further reply.

"Did you say what your're from?"

"I did not."

"Well, ain't you going to?"

"Certainly not before anybody asks me."

"Didn't I ask you?"

"I didn't so understand you."

"We're not so dogoned hair splitting here, stranger. What the h—ll did I ask, then?"

"You ought to know, you were sitting there at the time, and must have heard it as well as I."

"Look-ee here, stranger, when I ask a fellow a civil question, I expect a civil answer."

To this plain proposition I made no reply. He lit up his pipe again and started afresh.

"I say, stranger, I want to know, and that's a heap more wants to know what your're from, and we're a going to find out, too. I seed you payin' your bill a bit ago, an' we've been a watchin' of you mighty close. What have you to say now?"

"Nothing," and I knocked the ashes from the end of my cigar.

By this time, for his voice was growing loud and attracting attention, some half a dozen persons were standing near us listening.

"Bob," said my interlocutor, addressing the long haired man, "I say, Bob, I've asked this darn fool a civil question and he's insulted me by refusin' to answer. Now I'll leave it to this crowd what ought to be done in such a case."

"He's a darned yankee," said Bob.

"I knowed it all the time," said another.

"Let's ship him," exclaimed a young man of a practical turn of mind.

A crowd was gathering, and remarks not altogether complimentary to me were multiplying uncomfortably fast. The landlord, a sedate looking man, who seemed to have all the facial exponents of one who is master of his own house, having heard all of the conversation, came to my side and suggested that perhaps it would be better for me to retire to my room or leave the premises, as my presence was creating some excitement.

"I have said nothing, nor have I done anything to offend any one, and I have had no disposition to do so," I said, addressing the landlord.

"I know," said he: "but you see how excited the crowd is getting."

"Then send the crowd away," I replied.

"That would be offensive to them," he said; "they are all my friends and customers."

"Sir," said I, having thrown away my cigar, and standing with my back towards the wall of the house, and one hand in each coat pocket, I have paid you for the accommodations, and protection of your house up to-morrow morning, and I expect civil treatment."

"I knowed he was a abolitionist," cried a new voice.

"Let's ship him!" again came from the practical man.

"Damn a yankee, anyway," chimed in the long-haired man, as he spit on one of my boots, and then, after looking all around to be certain that everybody present saw it, he approached me with an affection of contempt, and reaching out his left hand, said:

"Give us your banknote, stranger, and I'll wipe it off."

"Keep your hands off me, please," said I looking into his eyes.

"He's got fight in him, has he?" resumed the first man. "We'll damn soon take that out of him," and he raised up in front of me and spit on my shirt bosom.

"That, take that, will yer?"

Speaking to the landlord again, I added—

"Mr. Landlord, I again demand your protection, and if you will not give it, I will protect myself."

At that the long-haired villain began to feel for his pistol, but it was a little too late. I drew from each of my coat pockets a revolver cocked, one in each hand raised, and stepping back close to the wall, gave notice to the crowd—

"The first man that insults me again, or attempts to lay hands on me is a dead man."

Those on the outside of the crowd began to dodge around the corner. The big fellow who was preparing to shoot, and the man that began the row, with two or three others stood still. After a few seconds of suspense I spoke—

"Now, I want every one of you to leave this porch. You're a set of men, cowardly ruffians, and I have a mind to shoot every one of you. I give you just one minute to leave, so that I may retire alone," and they went.

Going into the house I removed my soiled dicker, (the shirt bosom—we wore them separately, then, and called them dickers) and handed it to the landlord, stating that I expected him to have that washed and ironed ready for me by morning, and without expense to me. He said it should be done as I desired. Then I lit another cigar and resumed my seat on the porch in pursuance of a unanimous resolution to enjoy all I desired of that smoke.

I had intended to pass through Missouri on foot, but my experience and observation in St. Louis moved me to consider the propriety of purchasing a good horse. I was thinking of that, and smoking, when a very incompetent horseman came riding a beautiful bay horse down the street. He was a noble looking fellow, full seven feet high, head up and looking from side to side as he pranced along the street struggling to get rid of the bridle bit. I admired the animal. His color was bright and glistened in the evening sun; the lower legs were black, small, neat, and he had as handsome a foot as any horse wore. He stopped at a livery stable in the next block. I walked leisurely down, and when I reached the stable he rid. I was just dismounting and scolding about the horse not having been properly represented to him. He said he was "wild as a deer," and he would "france about the street like a wild cat," and he "sees everything." He would "put him off the first chance."

"What is such a horse as that worth?" St. Louis, I inquired, entering the barn.

"Do you want to buy him?" was the answer.

"I don't know, sir, whether I do or not. I may want a horse soon, and I rather like the appearance of this one, but you don't give him a very good recommendation."

"He's a powerful fine horse sir. He's as clean blood, as they make 'em. I bought him from an old Kentucky planter on his way to western Missouri with a lot of niggers, and he had more horses than he wanted. He's full blood, sir. Jes look at that horse's eye, his ear, his leg, his tail, rump, anywhere about him sir. You never laid your eyes on a finer horse 'an he is."

He continued in that strain for several minutes, giving me all the good points of the animal, and declaring again and again that "he's a powerful fine horse sir."

While so talking, of course, the animal was restless, stepping about, champing at the bit, pawing the floor and exhibiting an earnest longing for a

good run and play. He had a magnificent form; a short thin, pointed ear, a full, kindly forehead, large clean nostrils, and as bright a pair of eyes as ever any horse looked through.

A horse trade, or a prospect of one, just like a dog-fight, always attracts the bystanders, and this one was no exception.

"What is your price?" I asked again. But before he was ready to answer, his attention was drawn off by a man whom I recognized as one of the whelps in the late play at the Bahama House. He said something to the horse man in a low tone, aside; and when that gentleman again turned towards me he was looking at something on the floor.

"Well," he said, "I dunno, stranger as I care much about selling of 'im. He's a powerful fine horse, he is; but I guess he's jes as good for me as for anybody else," and he began to ungrit the saddle.

I comprehended the situation at once, and without appearing to notice the movement, I stepped up close to the horse's head and patted him on the neck, at the same time asking his owner—

"Do you suppose a nigger could handle him? If I'd put a good likely nigger in charge of him, would he stand it?"

That put a new face on things. Putting a nigger in, made the case different. The ungritting business was stopped, and he gave a knowing look at the scamp who had just been telling him I was a Yankee. A man who could talk about niggers as readily as I had just done was not hurt with abolitionism much. It had not struck in my very deep.

"Wall, stranger, seen 'im you, and since you're a southern man, you may have him clean for a round hundred dollars in gold."

Then the people began to gather in earnest. The Bahama House crowd came in force, and they were as polite as could be, for they all thought now I was a southern man.

"Does he pace?" I asked.

"Pace? Why sir—that horse pace? He'll pace a mile inside of three minutes any day—any day, sir; I've got a cool hundred to bet on that. He jibs whistles through the wind, sir, when he paces, he does. He goes like a streak of lightning."

"That's a great objection to a saddle horse with many riders," I said.

"Oh, he don't pave all the time, sir; no, not half the time; and if you'll jest let the nigger hobble his front feet together when he's in the parson 'an' hold his mane when he rides him, it'll soon break 'im of pavin'." I tell ye, stranger, I'd kinder like to let you have that horse; an' I may take a week or two to break him of pavin' bein' you don't like a pavin' horse—seen 'im you, you may take him jes as he stands for seventy-five dollars."

"I will take him at that. Here is your money."

I took the horse's rein and counted out the money. Adjusting the stirrups, I mounted the best animal I ever backed before or since. I rode him outside the city limits and let him play. He moved steady as a machine, and straight as a pigeon. We had a glorious ride of two hours. Returning, he was happy as a child. Replacing him in the same barn, I gave instructions for his care, and then walked over to supper.

After returning from the dining room, the crowd that had annoyed me on the porch presented themselves and apologized. Mr. Keow introduced the subject by offering his hand and saying—

"Stranger, I was too fast to-day, and jes done you powerful mean. I s'posed you was one of th' sinkin' abolitionists, and I never did have any use for them. Now, if ye ever take anything, ye shall have the best there is at this bar and we'll call it square. Come, boys, let's take somethin'."

They all marched up to the bar, and my new friend led me along as the heavy man of the occasion. Half a dozen bottles, unstopped—one for every man—were set out in a line like so many fence posts, with a little cut tumbler beside every one. It would have been impolite, however, for any of them to touch a bottle until after I had named my liquor and taken a glass in hand.

"What'll you have, stranger?" inquired Mr. Keow, addressing me.

"Do you keep water?" I asked the bartender.

"None o' that! None o' that stranger," every man of them exclaimed, their voices blending in the delightful harmony of a grog shop chorus.

"None o' what?" I inquired.

"You can't play that hand on this crowd," said Keow. "Name yer liquor. What'll ye have?"

While this was going on, the bartender set a little glass of water beside my bottle, which I noticed no one was paying any attention to.

"Gentlemen," I began, taking off my hat with the right hand in manner and form for a cheer, and facing the crowd—"I propose a toast."

"Good! Good! Good!" and they removed their hats. It was a delightful crowd—one that would have appeared well on a hand car going down grade with loose brakes.

"Here's to this great free country of ours—the land of the free and the home of the brave, where every man may wallow in his own niggers, pour his own liquor, and damn the man that objects."

"Hoor-r-r-r! Hoor-r-r-r! Hoor-r-r-r!" yelled we all. Then, replacing our hats, every man filled his glass. Being the lion of the time, I was permitted to hold two glasses, both of which I held aloft, and said—

"Here's health to all!"—and then we drank, my whiskey being thrown to the floor while I drank the water unobscured as I supposed.

"Now, gentlemen," I remarked as we put down our glasses with a thump. "I have some business up street, and you must excuse me."

"Have a see gar fir," exclaimed Long hair. "Hand out the best you got, Jim."

The gentleman addressed passed over a box and we every one took a roll in his mouth ready for fighting. Long hair then approached me, holding out his hand, which was about as repulsive to me as a bear's would have been, and made the following statement for my information.

"It's a mighty good thing you made that hose trade."

"Why so?" I asked.

"If ye hadn't talked to Jack Peters as you did we'd a worn ye a damn Yankee thief, and we'd had yer scalp afore mornin'." I'll pay for washin' that ar shirt I spilled, and I'm powerful sorry about it, too. When ye git in these parts again, we'll know ye better here's Bill Jones' paw, an' when a man gits that, I'm his friend, d'ye hear?"

We shook hands, and I walked slowly towards the street as they called for another drink, turning their faces to the bar. As I reached the door, I heard Jim, the bartender, say "I'll stand the whisky, that fellow's a Yankee. He didn't taste a drop of his liquor."

(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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50 ELEGANT New Style CHROMO Cards, names on GOLD & JET. J. C. American Card Co., West Haven, Ct.

50 ALL NEW STYLE CHROMO Cards, No 2 alike, name on back. Clinton Bros. Clintonville, Conn.

50 LOVELY CHROMO Cards, New and Elegant designs, name on back. Yarn & Co. Fair Haven, Ct.

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

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, \$90. Pianos \$125 up. Call on the Factory running day and night. Pianos free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N.J.

100 All New Style CARDS Your Name In. Best Quality. Cards. Fancy Lettering. FREE. Lithographed. Printed On All.

SAVE! See, per barrel can be SAVED in raising Corn and 25c. in Wheat by using our HARROW. Curpitz VERIZIT contains 250000 steel blades in three feet. Wanted! The most powerful Pulverizer known. For Illustrated Pamphlets address THOMAS HARROW CO., Geneva, N.Y.

On Thirty Days Trial. We will send on 30 Days Trial.

Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltaic Belts, Suspensories, and Other Electric Appliances TO MEN suffering from Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, etc., speedily restoring Health and Manhood. Also for Rheumatism, Paralysis, Liver and Kidney Troubles, and many other diseases. Illustrated pamphlet free. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

STARTLING DISCOVERY! LOST MANHOOD RESTORED. A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. J. B. REEVER, 45 Chatham St., N. Y.

The MID CONTINENT Kansas City, Mo.

Ladies' Department.

MAMMA'S BADDISH BOY.

Cutting steam-hiss on the chair,
Cutting off the dolly's hair,
Cutting paper on the stair,
Cutting capers everywhere,
That's Willie.

Making "doggies" on the wall,
Making mud-pies in the hall,
Making "horse-lime" of the shawl,
Making trouble for us all,
That's Willie.

Hammering upon the floor,
Shouting till his throat is sore,
Making all youth's batteries roar,
All of this and even more,
That's Willie.

Boiling all his finest clothes,
Stubbing out his "French Kid" toes,
Dirty cheeks and dirty nose,
Caring little how he goes,
That's Willie.

Ah! my heart is sore and sad,
Thinking of my naughty lad,
Other mamma's never had,
Never had a boy so bad,
As Willie.

But when cuddled down to sleep,
And his arms around me creep,
Asking God his soul to keep,
Then in tender love I weep,
Then I know I hold too cheap,
My precious Willie.

Catch Whispers From the Breeze,

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Having received such a generous invitation from our kind editor to come to the front and contribute our mites to the ladies department of his excellent paper, we feel doubly grateful, both for the proffered space allotted us, and the better acquaintance we shall have one with the other, and the information we hope to derive from the experience of the many housewives, who come to the weekly chats in the kitchen.

Why may not we, the farmer wives of Kansas, have a voice, and a column also, in the favorite paper of our husbands? And when we have a department fully established, why should not we endeavor to make it so interesting and spicy withal that our liege lords will find it an indispensable corner of their beloved weekly? How is it some people think because we have chosen the vocation of the farmers life, and preferred his lot, to walk apart from the other lanes in life's great plain, that we have no need for the elevating, soul-stirring influence of the outside world, but ought, as a natural consequence, to settle down in seclusion and silence, just because we are the wives of the farmers who stir the soil and earn their bread by the sweat of their brows? Now, let me ask a few questions, I pray, of the "farmers' wives" of Kansas. Is there a class of individuals in active life, who wield a more powerful influence in church or in state, than these very agricultural sons? Science itself is only agriculture brought down the finer process. Rail-roading, too, is only the development of the vast wealth of our countless farmers, and the journals of our day would want for the hearty response of our sons and fathers, should only their support be withdrawn. But we intended no sermon, still, in a mutual way, 'tis sweet even, to commune with those whose souls are in affinity with our own, and such we consider the wives of the Kansas farmer. We love to come to you for a pastime, and a friendly chat, we who have turned our backs upon our happy homes in the east, to try the fortunes—we had almost said the misfortunes—of life on the frontier, where the very poetry of our lives, seems for a time suppressed, unless we glean from the every-day monotony, of this monotonous region, some snatches of song, from the tell-tale winds, and the little warblers, just returned from their southern wintry homes. If we let the little bits of melody go by unheeded where will be the great music lessons of life?

I am much interested in the various letters of the ladies department, and sisters, let us try to make it the best page of the whole paper.

Willow Dell, Kas.

MYSTIC.

Cream Cake.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I send a recipe for cream cake, baked in layers, that I know is good. I think all that is necessary in giving recipes for cake is to tell the proper ingredients and correct measure or weight. I know a number of good cake bakers and I don't think any two mix their ingredients alike.

Cream cake baked in layers: Two cups white sugar, four eggs, three fourths of a cup of butter, three cups flour, two heaping teaspoons baking powder, three-fourths cup of sweet milk.

The cream: Let one cup of sweet milk come to a boil, have dissolved in sweet milk three teaspoonsful of corn starch, a half cup of white sugar and butter the size of an egg, and stir in the boiling milk. Flavor with lemon or vanilla. Let these come to a boil and when cold spread between the layers, the same as in making jelly cake. I generally make the cream before baking the cake. This makes a large cake.

WYBELL.

House-Cleaning—Carpets.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Each one has a mission, some work to do. Perhaps we are all about ready to commence the same one which is, the mission of "house cleaning." I enjoy this work, provided I can keep at it every day until finished.

If any of the ladies should chance to find mths among their garments or in carpets, I think they will find salt to be a preventive. Sweep the corners and cracks in the floor with it and allow it to remain, then wash in strong brine. I sometimes use carbolic acid in the mop water. Sprinkle pepper (black or cayenne) among folded garments. Of course they

must be looked at several times during the summer. If any of the sisters have a surer method I hope they will suggest it.

The question again comes home to us, which is the most profitable, for us to make rag carpets or to purchase the ingrain? My answer is, it depends altogether on what sort of a room you want it for. If you have a large family, and wear out clothes fast, I would make use of the rags in some way. If your family is small you can with a little forethought teach them to be particular and careful. In this case I think bought carpets will wear as long; if not longer than rag. I know of some who ravel out old rag carpets, select the best of the rags and have them woven again. This may be a good idea to some, though I consider my time worth more than the old rag. I would think it better to use the old rags for rugs.

Your paper is eagerly watched for and read with much pleasure.

"Long may it live, and long may it wave;
In the land of the free and the homes of
the brave."

Manhattan, Mar. 20. MAGGIE.

Cultivating Patience.

DEAR SISTER REBECCA:

Yes, upon the whole I guess we're sisters. If we ain't we ought to be. Seeing your communication in the KANSAS FARMER, March 15, telling us of home decoration and fancy work (by the way I'm going to make a stool and leave it always in front of the stove for some one to kick over in the morning). I think it's a person's bounden duty to cultivate patience. It's one of "the virtues," you know. Yes, to the last question; on the prohibition of tobacco, although my husband don't use it now, but our boys do; but they are away out in the west. I have the parody you ask for, and will enclose it with this communication. Is this production of yours a commencement of "a woman's corner" in the FARMER? If so I would like to come once in a while. JERUSHA CLEM.

A MAIL FROM THE WEST.

Tell me, ye winged winds, that round my dwelling blow,
Do ye not know some spot where smokers do not go?
Some quiet, pleasant dell. Some valley in the west,
Where, freed from pipes and smoke, a soul in peace may rest?
The loud winds dwindled to a whisper low,
And sighed for pity as they answered "No."
"Tell me, ye ocean deep, whose billows oft I see,
How oft thou some island home to which our sex may flee?
Safe from tobacco quids, and streams of filthy juice,
Ejected from men's mouths? O, what a vile abuse!"
The wild waves, rolling in perpetual flow,
Stopped for a while, and sighed to answer "No!"
"And thou, bright silver moon, when on thy mighty round
Thou look'st down on earth, hast thou not some where found
A spot yet undefiled by men who use the weed,
And where mankind the rules of neatness heed?"
Behind a cloud the moon withdrew her face
A voice in sadness answered "Not a place!"
"Tell me, ye spirits bright, that now are hovering o'er,
Must we endure this curse forever, ever more?
O, search beyond the earth, search regions of the blest,
Can ye not find some place, where we unsmoked may rest?"
Faith, hope and trust, best boons to mortals given
Waved their bright wings, and whispered,
"Yes, in Heaven!"

Directions for Tidy.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Necessary articles: Three balls white Dexter cotton, number eight, two cents worth of zephyr or one-fourth skein of germentown, rose color, twine, and a frame sixteen inches square with shingle nails driven one inch apart on each side.

Fasten the cotton to the first nail on one side and wind it twenty times around this side and the opposite nail, carrying it across the frame. After winding all the opposite nails on both sides, then wind twice in the same manner with the zephyr.

At each place where the rows of yarn cross, tie it firmly with the twine, then cut all but the four lower threads of cotton half way between the places of tying. After cutting, pick the yarn with a pin, making it look downy. Take the tidy from the frame by cutting the yarn from about the nails. The tidy will consist of white balls with rose colored centers.

Very pretty tidies may be made by putting on only about six strands of cotton in the same manner and also diagonally, and tying but not cutting.

Will some one describe Kensington stitch in the FARMER? FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

The Funny Part.

—The good die young. The bad live to lie about the weather, and are spoken of as the eldest inhabitants.
Mr. Fogg said to his wife: "I will come right back." The wife gently responded: "See that you come back right."
Boiling hair in a solution of tea will darken it, says an exchange; but some folks don't like to have their tea darkened in that way.
What a fine profuberant forehead your baby has, Mrs. Jones. Did he get it from his father? "No," replied Mrs. Jones, "he got it from a fall down stairs."
—"Father," said an inquisitive boy, "what is meant by close relations?" "Close relations, my son," replied the father, "are relations who never give you a cent." The boy said the old man, then, was the "closest" relation he'd got.
When Father Alvord was invited to ask a blessing at a public banquet he bowed his head and said, "O Lord! Adam sinned by eating and Noah by drinking. Keep us from the wickedness of the one and the folly of the other, Amen."

A colored preacher, in translating to his hearers the sentence: "The harvest is past, the summer is over, and we are not saved," put it: "De corn has been cribbed, dere ain't any more work, and old Satan is still foolin' wid dis community."

United States." This card, handed in by the postman to Mrs. Newspaperman one forenoon when her husband was away on business, raised a breeze in the household which was not allayed for some days.

In speaking of a newly-wedded pair, a gentleman said of the husband: "The trouble with John is, he has no mind of his own." "Oh, that will make no difference; Sarah will always be ready to give him a piece of hers!" responded the lady.

"I just went out to see a friend for a moment," remarked Jones to his wife as he returned to his seat in the theatre. "Indeed," replied Mrs. J. with sarcastic surprise, "I supposed, from the odor of your breath, that you had been out to see your worst enemy." Jones winced.

A French gentleman who supposed he had mastered the English language, was sadly puzzled one day when a friend looked at him and said: "How do you do?" "Do you?" "I mean how do you find yourself?" "Sair, I never lose myself." "But how do you feel?" "Smooth; you feel of me."

—On a Southern railway recently, a passenger stopped the conductor, and asked, "Why don't the trains go faster?" "They go fast enough to suit us. If you don't like the rate of speed, get out and walk." "I would," said the passenger, setting himself back into his seat, "but that my friends won't come to meet me until the train arrives, and I don't want to be waiting about the station two hours."

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 appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of one dollar to be paid to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householders may take up the animal. Any person taking up an stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray. If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up must 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 had advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, and he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray. The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) is to certify a description of the stray, a certified copy of the appraisal and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, he shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers. The owner of any stray, may within twelve months, the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before the Justice of the Peace of the county, having first not taken up of the time when, and the Justice before proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs. If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership twelve months after the time of taking, a complete vest in the taker up. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householders and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn statement of the same to the Justice. They shall also determine the cost of keeping, a benefit the taker up may have had, and report the same to their appraisement. In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, 1 pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the value of such stray. Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

(Continued from page seven.)

Strays for the week ending March 22.

Miami county.—J. C. Taylor, clerk.
CALF—Taken up by James D. Willey, West, Feb 8 1882, one 1 yr old bull calf, color red and white spotted, red predominating, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.
HOG—Taken up by J. H. Crumley, Osage tp, one black Barrow hog 2 yrs old, hole in left ear, weight 235 pounds, valued at \$20.

Pawnee county.—James F. Whitney, clerk.

COV—Taken up by R. C. Waterman in Pawnee tp, on the 27th day of Feb 1882, one Texas cow, small size, color red, indistinct brand on left hip, calf following, and valued at \$20.

Summer county.—S. B. Douglas, clerk.

COV—Taken up on 15th day of March by John R. Smith, in Bluff tp, one red cow, white spot on each hind leg, some white on belly and between fore legs, branded C on right side, brand might be taken for a horse, valued at \$20.

Franklin county.—A. H. Sellers, clerk.

HOBBS—Taken up by Seymour H. Moyer in Ottawa tp, March 1, one gray horse about 14½ hands high, no visible marks or brands, supposed to be 12 or 13 yrs old, valued at \$20.

Additional strays on eighth page.

Strays for the week ending March 15.

Elk county.—Geo. Thompson, clerk.

COV—Taken up by B. S. Roney in Liberty tp, Feb 18, 1882, one cow, five yrs old, speckled roan, valued at \$15.
CALF—By the same at same time and place, one female calf, roan, valued at \$10.
COV—By the same at same time and place, one cow 4 yrs old, red, valued at \$15.
COV—By the same at same time and place one cow, 4 yrs old, red, valued at \$15.

CALVES—By the same at same time and place two calves, female, one roan and one brown, valued at \$14.

Greenwood county.—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

COV—Taken up by John D. Long in Shell Rock tp, one white cow branded O on left hip with roan calf, valued at \$20.

HEIFER—By the same at same time and place one 3 yr old heifer with some white spots on her, marked with white on left hip, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Dan Lynny in Madison tp, Jan 2, 1882, one large cherry-red yearling steer, white spot in forehead, brand on right side supposed to be S, and valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Ott in Jamestown tp, Nov 30, 1881, one roan yearling steer, brand on right hip unknown.

MARE—Taken up by Wm C. Garmen in Jamestown tp, Dec 21, 1881, one roan yearling mare with white stripe in face, no marks or brands visible.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jas Olsen in Otter Creek tp, Jan 2, 1882, one red yearling heifer with white face and belly, small horn, no marks or brands visible, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by T. L. Dean in Lane tp, Dec 29, 1881, one white 3 yr old steer with red spots on sides, mark d with swallow fork in left and under bit in right ear, all in dewlap, unknown brand on left hip, valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Andrew Osborne in Lane tp, Dec 16, 1881, one red and white 3 yr old steer, marked with smooth crops and splits in each ear, unknown brand in right hip, valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by J. H. Tillotson in Eureka tp, Dec 12, 1881, one red 2 yr old steer, brand indistinct on r. g. hip, valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Wiggins in Eureka tp, Dec 14, 1881, one bay mare coming 3 yrs old, valued at \$20.

Johnson county.—Frank Huttoon, clerk.

STEER—Taken up on the 7th day of Dec 1881, by Goode Bros in Oxford tp, one speckled steer with black neck, supposed to be 2 yrs old, crop off left and split in right ear, valued at \$25.

STEER—Also by the same at the same time and place, one steer, color pided, s. supposed to be 2 yrs old, crop off left and split in right ear, valued at \$25.

Jefferson county.—J. R. Best, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. B. Sherry about the middle of Nov 1881, one light roan heifer, 2 yrs old past, red about neck, uneven crop off left ear, valued at \$15.

Sumner county.—S. B. Douglass, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. H. Allen in Wellington tp, Mar 6 one pony sex not given size not stated, dirty gray or dun color, branded E on left shoulder, springhinged in both hind legs, valued at \$15.

Wyandotte county.—D. E. Emmons, clerk.

HEIFERS—Taken up by J. T. Johnson in Armstrong tp, Feb 14 1882, 4 heifers, described as follows, red in color, 2 yrs old, 2 have small wire rings in left ear, the other 2 appear to have had the same marks, valued at \$64.

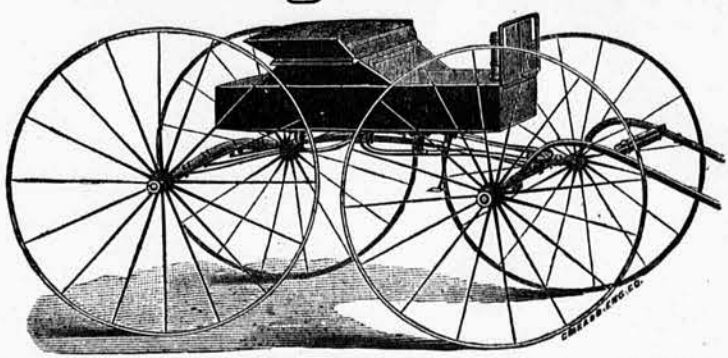
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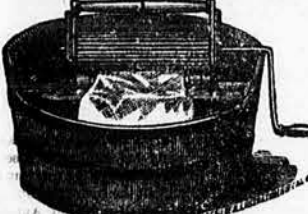
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Warranted for 5 Years, and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The Best, most Efficient, and most durable Washer in the world. It has no rival, and is the only machine that will wash perfectly clean without rubbing. It can be used in any sized tub, or shifted from one tub to another in a moment. It is so simple and easy to operate that the most delicate lady or child 10 years old can do the work. It is made of Galvanized Iron, and is the only Washer in the world that has the Rubber Bands on the Rollers, which prevent the breaking of buttons and injury to clothes.

AGENTS WANTED Exclusive territory. Retail price \$3.00. Agents' sample, \$3.50. Also the free. Refer to editor of this paper. Address ERIC WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

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

including Horses, Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Poultry, Dogs and Bees. With all the latest concerning Breeds, Breeding, Training, Sheltering, Buying, Selling, Profitable Use and General Care. The Diseases to which they are subject—The Causes of Each—How to Know It and what to Do given in simple language, free from technicalities, and with directions that are easily understood, applied, and remedied that are within the reach of the people. By HON. JONATHAN PHRIAM and A. H. BAKER, V.S. A grand chance to Agents to make money. 650 Illustrations. LIBERAL TERMS. Price, N. D. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo.

J. E. LYMAN, State Agent for the GOULD, GREENE, and ARRELL Cattle, Horse and Dairy Supplies. Send for Circulars.



Eureka Springs of Arkansas.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, via Springfield, is the shortest and cheapest route to this famous Health Resort. Passengers leave Kansas City via Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad at 9:40 A. M. have but one change of cars, that at Springfield, and arrive at Eureka Springs at 2:30 P. M. next day. This is the shortest and only good route to Rich Hill, Carthage and Pierce City, Mo. To Fayetteville, Rogers and Bentonville, Arkansas. The only line running through trains between Kansas City and Lamar, Springfield and Joplin, Mo., Fort Scott, Columbus and Short Creek, Kansas, and via Fort Scott, the shortest, best and only route by which passengers from the north and west make connection for all points in Texas and Indian Territory. Texas Express train leaves Union Depot, Kansas City, at 8:30 P. M. daily, Sundays included.

WORTH SENDING FOR!

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, has just published a book on "DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND HOW THEY CAN BE CURED," which is offered free, postpaid to all applicants. It contains valuable information for all who suppose themselves afflicted with, or liable to any disease of the throat or lungs. Address Dr. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, 588 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., P. O. Box 2833.

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Lancaster Watch Co. Lancaster, Penna.

Sixteen (16) Grades.

All Quick-Train Railroad Watches.

Agents wanted. \$5 a day made selling our NEW TIME-RECORDER. Weighs up to 5 lbs. Sells at \$1.00. DOMESTIC SCALE CO., Cincinnati, O.

Condensed News of the Week.

Topeka workmen are organizing.
The Mississippi river is falling.
Crop prospects in Illinois flattering.
Six clowns are visiting Washington City.
Winnipeg, Manitoba, is building up rapidly.
Two men in Pennsylvania hanged for murder.
Business in New York center lively and promising.
The new zinc works at Wier City, Kansas, destroyed by fire.
A man was instantly killed in a saloon row at Atlanta, Ga.
Ex-President Grant and lady guests of President Arthur.
The Topeka elevator company filed its charter on the 22d inst.
Storm in the northwest closed all travel by the drifting snow.
Petitions for the pardon of Mason are pouring in to the White House.
Boston horses are troubled with a disease something like the black scratches.
A well-known farmer of Grundy county, Mo., hanged himself in his barn.
The C. B. & Q. railroad company is working up a connection with Winnipeg.
The largest fire in Richmond, Va., since the war occurred a few days ago.
Mrs. Gen Grant received a great many callers during her visit at Washington.
The star route service will not cost more than half as much this year as it did last.
Haven & Co's mill at Leavenworth, Kansas destroyed by a flour explosion and fire.
Terrence, a little town at the mouth of the Arkansas river, tumbled into the water.
Ex Senator Dorsey, of star route fame, says he is ready for trial whenever the government is.
A number of men killed by a work train falling through a bridge on the Northern Pacific road.
Judge McCrory decides that no place is within the "Indian country" unless it be in a reservation.
Henry W. Longfellow died the 27th inst at his home in New York City.

ding children under seven years of age, from lack of room.
Governor St. John spoke on prohibition at Newton to a crowded house.
The artesian well at Girard was sunk nearly a hundred feet last week.

H. B. Kelley, editor of the McPherson Freeman is a candidate for congress.
The Kingman county Citizen says immigrants are filling in that county fast.

Dr. Wood, of Wellington, is nominated by his county papers for congress.
The people of Alma expect to listen to an address from the Governor April 9.

Dr. Lee of Pleasanton, is about to establish an insane asylum in Butler, Mo.
A prairie fire near Salina, destroyed a good deal of hay and some other property.

Paola buried one newspaper a week or two ago, and now the Paola Times is born.
The Girard bank which closed a few weeks ago, has paid off all indebtedness in full.

Some Pennsylvanians have bought a farm in Miami county, and propose to bore for oil.
Bermuda grass at the agricultural college has passed the winter in good condition.

The Ellsworth, Sugar Company, have received one thousand pounds of Amber cane seed from Ohio.
Many of the people who attended Gov. St. John's lecture at Hutchinson were unable to be seated in the house.

Ed. Porter, a horse thief, plead guilty and was sentenced to seven years imprisonment by the Neosho District court.
The Larned Optic complains that the prohibition law is violated daily in that town, and it rebukes the county attorney.

A boarder, at Cottonwood Falls, laid his coat and vest on a stove pipe drum over night, and he didn't wear them any more.
The Mulvane Herald says that the candidate for congress who gets the Sumner county vote, must be pronounced prohibitionist.

The Farmers and Drovers' bank at Council Grove has set apart a room for the convenience of persons having private business to attend to.
A man named Ogden, at Winfield, convicted of unlawful sale of liquor, was sentenced to sixty days in the county jail.

choice coming in. We quote strictly choice small baled \$5.50 to 10.00; choice do \$5.50 to 9.50; medium to good do \$7.50 to 8.00; red do \$6.00 to 7.00.
WOOL—Fine heavy, unwashed, 14 to 18c; fine light 15 to 22c; medium fine 18 to 24c; tub washed 38 to 40c; Colorado and New Mexican 14 to 20c black, burry or spotted 3 to 10c less. Missouri 17 to 22c. Kansas, medium 18 to 22c.

SEEDS—Purchasing prices are as follows: Millet, common 80c; German \$1.75; Hungarian 90c; timothy \$2.75; clover \$4.75; castor beans, per bu \$1.50. In filling orders higher prices are charged.
HIDES AND PELTS—Hides: dry flint, No. 1 per lb 15c; No. 2 10c; dry salted per lb 10c; green salted No. 1 per lb 7c; green salted No. 2 per lb 6c; green No. 1 per lb 5c; green No. 2 per lb 4c; calf per lb 10c; deer per lb 25 to 40c; antelope per lb 15 to 22c; sheep pelts, dry, 10 to 11c per lb.

Chicago.
The Prairie Farmer reports:
BUTTER—Choice to fancy creamery 36 to 40c per lb; fair to good do 32 to 35c; choice to fancy dairy 32 to 36c; fair to good do 28 to 31c; medium do 15 to 18c; choice to fancy roll 28 to 30c; fair do 25 to 28c; old, or summer-made goods, dull at 12 to 16c.

BROOM CORN—Good to choice hurl and carpet brush, 9 to 10c; self working green 8 1/2 to 9c; do red tipped 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c; red brush 7 1/2 to 8c; inferior, damaged and stained 6 1/2 to 7c; Crooked 5 to 6c.
BRANS—Prime to choice mediums or navy \$3.50 to 3.60 per bu; inferior lots dull at \$2.50 to 3.00.

CHEESE—Prime full cream cheddars, October make, 13 to 13 1/2c per lb; good do earlier, 9 to 12c; common to fair old cheddars 6 to 8c; prime new flats 7 1/2 to 8 1/2c; low grades 2 to 4c.
EGGS—Good to choice fresh stock 14 1/2 to 15c per doz; ice-house stock, dull at 13 to 12c.

HAY—\$13.00 to 14.00 per ton; No. 2 do \$11.50 to 12.50; mixed do, \$9.50 to 10.50; upland prairie, \$10.00 to 11.00; No. 1 prairie \$7.50 to \$8.50; No. 2 do, \$6.00 to 7.00. Small bales sell for 25 to 50c per ton more than the large bales.
POULTRY AND GAME—Dressed—Fair to choice turkeys 14 to 15c per lb; chickens 9 to 10c; ducks 10 to 13c; geese 6 to 9c. Live—Ducks quotable at \$3.00 to 3.50 per doz and geese \$3.00 to 6.00 do for full feathered. Game \$1.25 to 1.50 per doz for mallard ducks; at \$1.00 to 1.25 for small and teal do.

POTATOES—Fair to choice penchblows on track \$1.00 to 1.10 per bu; do early rose \$1.05 to 1.15; mixed varieties 80 to 90c. From store 5 to 10c per bu above the range.
WOOL—No change in last week's quotations.

St. Louis.
The Journal of Agriculture reports:
BUTTER—Creamery at 40 to 42c, with bulk of sales at inside figure; Dairy sold fairly but at shaded prices 38 for choice to 37 to 38c for selections, good to prime packed for 30 to 35c; stock was scarce and called for most. Little or no movement to the poorer grades—nominal at 12 1/2 to 15c for low to 20 to 25c for fair. Roll in very scant supply, what little was offered went at 30 to 32c for choice. Sale 12 tubs creamery at 40c.

CHEESE—Dull; easy; mild late make full cream 11 to 12c, sharp do 8 to 10c; prime to choice part skim 7 to 8, hard do 4 to 6c; low 2 to 3c.
EGGS—Offered at 13c to 12c.

POULTRY—Live—Chickens: hens at \$3.25 for fresh arrivals, \$3.00 for held over; mixed at \$2.75, cocks at \$2.50; Turkeys at \$8.00 to 12.00—top rate for large gobblers; Ducks \$2.75 to 3.25. Geese \$3 to 4. Dressed—dull and nominal; none offering to speak of; we quote; turkeys at 11 to 12c per lb; chick. 2.50 to 3.00; ducks \$3.00 to 3.50; geese \$2.00 to 2.50.
ASS SEEDS—Timothy dull and weak; prime held at 25 to 28c; others steady; clover \$4.50 to 4.80; millet 90c to 95c; rough do 75 to 80c; German millet 2.10; Hungarian 50 to 55c; red top 70 to 80c. Sales—Timothy in lot at \$2.05; 12 sacks German millet at 1.00 per bu; 112 Hungarian at 80 to 82c; COR BEANS—Quiet; nominal at \$1.60.

CEED—Steady; \$1.70 to 1.75 for inferior to \$1.20 for basis of pure—1 car and 129 sacks sold at \$1.15.
M CORN—Selling in a jobbing way only at 5c for 9c for choice green hurl.
Selling lightly at unchanged prices. We quote: choice do \$7 to 8c; fair 5 to 6c; dingy and low 3 to 4c; Unwashed—choice medium and coming 25 to 30c. 1 to 2c; low and coarse 17 to 21c; light fine 23 to 24c; do 16 to 18c.

ES—Quiet; green stock in liberal supply and weak. note; Dry flint 16 1/2 to 17c; damaged 13 1/2 to 15c; dry 2c; damaged 10c; dry bull and stag 10c; green salt 8 1/2c; maged 6c; green 5c—damaged 5c; green salt bull and 5 1/2c; glue stock—green 3c, dry 5c.

TOPEKA MARKETS.
Produce.
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by A. A. Ripley & Son.
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice 35c to 45c
CHEESE—Per lb—..... 20
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh 4.50
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy 4.50
" " Medium 4.00
" " Common 1.75
P. B. POTATOES—Per bu 1.75
S. B. POTATOES—Per bu 2.25
TURNIPS 2.00 to 3.00
SUGAR—A 9 1/2 lbs for 1.00
Granulated, 9 lbs 1.00
C. 10 lbs 1.00
C. 10 1/2 lbs 1.00
Brown, 11 lbs 1.00
COFFEE—Good, per lb15
" " Rio, per lb25 to .35
" " O. G. Java, per lb25 to .35
" " Roasted Rio, good, per lb18
" " Java, per lb35 to .40
" " Mocha, best, per lb40

Hide and Tallow.
Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave.
HIDES—Green06
No. 205
Calf 5 to 15 lbs08
Calf 15 to 25 lbs07
Bull and stag04
Dry flint prime12
CORN10
Dry Salted, prime10
No. 205
TALLOW05
SHEEP SKINS25 to 1.00

Grain.
Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck.
WHEAT—Per bu, No. 2 1.10
" " Fall No. 3 1.05
" " Fall No. 4 1.00
CORN70
" " Yellow66
OATS—Per bu, new50
RYE—Per bu75
BARLEY—Per bu50

Flour—Per 100 lbs 4.00
" No. 2 3.75
" No. 3 3.50
" No. 4 3.25
RYE 2.00
CORN MEAL 1.50
CORN CHOP 2.00
CORN & OATS 1.75
BRAN 1.10
SHORTS 1.25
GRASS SEEDS—Hungarian, per bushel 1.20
Millet 1.20
Timothy 3.00
Clover 6.00
Flax 2.50
English Blue Grass 1.25
Kentucky Blue Grass 1.25
Orchard 2.25
Red Top 1.25

Poultry.
Corrected by McKay Bros
CHICKENS—hens, per dozen 2.50 to 3.00
TURKEYS, Geese and Ducks not in season

THE STRAY LIST.
Strays for the week ending March 29.
Lincoln county—J. H. Madden, clerk.
BEEF—Taken up by R. F. Kempton in Scott Nov 18, 1881, one red steer, two yrs old, white spots on sides and in forehead, no marks or brands, calf about 3 months old, valued at \$20.
COW & CALF—Taken up by R. F. Davis in Scott Nov 28, 1881, one cow, pale red, no marks or brands, calf about 3 months old, valued at \$20.
Sedgwick county—E. A. Dorsey, clerk.
COW—Taken up Jan 10, 1882 by J. Corwin in Wichita Co., one bay mare colt about 1 yrs old branded Don left hip, white spot on left eye and white spot on forehead and nose, both hind feet white, valued at \$10.

TOPEKA. ST. MARYS. WAMEGO.
"A PENNY SAVED IS WORTH TWO EARNED."

LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES,
AT THE
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 misrepresentations to make sales.

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

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

SEED DEPARTMENT.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen's
Agricultural House, Kansas City, Mo.

Osage Orange Seed.
Good tested Seed.

Will meet prices of any other house. Sacks included, cash to accompany order
JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

The cheapest and best Hog food a man can raise 1 to 10 bushel \$1.40 per bushel; 10 bushel and over \$1.35 per bushel, sacks included
Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Buckwheat, Flax Seed, Castor Beans, Broom Corn Seed, Sorghum Seed, etc
Prices subject to change without notice

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE
Canton Combined Lister,
The Only Successful Combined Lister in the Market.

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

Canton Stalk Cutter,
Something entirely new.

Canton Riding and Walking Cultivator,
Canton Clipper Plows,
Evans' Corn Planter,
Vibrating Harrows,
Planet Jr. Garden Drills,
Philadelphia Lawn Mowers,

Dodds Sulky Hay Rakes,
Tiffin Revolving Rakes,
Dederick Hay Press,
Aultman and Taylor Thresher,
Matthew's Garden Drills,
Full line of Implements.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENT.

WATERTOWN PLATFORM and THREE SPRING WAGONS. 10 different styles.
END SPRING BUGGIES. PHAETONS,
SIDE BAR BUGGIES. CARRIAGES,
SIDE SPRING BUGGIES. JERKEY JAGGERS.
The Best in the Market for the Money.

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

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen,
Kansas City, Mo.

OAKLAWN FARM—M. W. DUNHAM, Proprietor,
WAYNE, DU PAGE COUNTY, ILLINOIS.
The Largest Importing and Horse Breeding Establishment in the World. Nearly 600 of the choicest specimens of the Percheron race have been added to it by direct importations from France since 1873, and during seventeen months 367 have been imported.
Illustrated Catalogue, containing history of Percheron race, free. Write for Catalogue K

FRUIT PLANTS, GOOD ONES.
I have of the following which I will pack and deliver to railroad or express at one dollar per 100.
BRANDYWINE and TURNER RASPBERRY;
KITTATINNY and DORCHESTER BL'KBERRY;
CRESCENT, CHAS. DOWNING, WILSON, CAPT. JACK and SHARPLESS STRAWBERRY.
Address E. J. HOLMAN, Leavenworth, Kas.

The Sure Specific for Scab, Parasite and Tick Destroyer is

THE SCOTCH SHEEP DIP
MANUFACTURED BY THOMAS SEMPLE, LOUISVILLE, KY.
TRADE MARK
NON-GENUINE WITHOUT THIS

Prepared from the strongest growth of Leaf Tobacco and other vegetable extracts. It is non-poisonous, increases the growth of wool and simple in its application. Cold water only required to make up the bath. 76 cents a gallon (packs ages charged). The best and cheapest dip in use. For circulars and list of Agents address T. SEMPLE, Louisville, Ky.

Blooded Stock FOR SALE.
To reduce stock, about 200 Short Horn cross, full blood and high grade, none less than 3/4 full blood. They are from one to three years old. Most of them in calf by full blood bulls. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers at reasonable prices.
Also a few good full blood Bulls.
As good a herd as can be found anywhere.
Inquire at the farm 2 miles north of Chelsea, Butler Co., Kas., or
Dr. M. L. FULLEWIDER & CO., Eldorado, Kas.

\$10.60 FOR 40 cents.
Any one sending me 40 cents and the address of 50 of their acquaintances will receive by return mail goods that will for \$10.60. This is an honest offer, and if you want a fortune don't let the chance slip. J. D. Henry, Box 197 Buffalo N.Y.

For Sale.
200 bushels Flax Seed, free from Rape.
R. B. STEELE, Topeka, Kas.

SAWMILLS
The Best in Cheapest
For Descriptive Circulars and Prices write to THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, Ohio.
SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP
For sale by D. HOLMES, Druggist, Topeka, Kas.
Send for price list.

the 23d says: The five hundred more are at the camp ground and are fed principally by the citizens. The demoralization of labor is complete. All say they do not intend to go back to the bottoms.

A Run Over the State.

The population of Girard is 1927.
Louisville girls go to school in chip hats.
Eight new houses going up in Kingman
City politics thriving well all over the state
The O'atha Mirror is sold to two Ohio men
Eggs in Peabody worth eight cents a dozen.
Nickerson public schools closed last Friday
McPherson schools have an enrollment of 367
Immigrants looking for homes in Osborne county.
Russell county has a new newspaper—the Hawk-eye.

A Farmer's Institute was held at Holton the 25th inst.
The Swede paper, at Salina is to be moved to Kansas City.
Several cases of small pox reported in Crawford county.

A fruit canning house is to be started soon in Wyandotte.
Thirty Indian land cases compromised in Wabashsee
The Coffeyville Journal office has an eight-year old printer.
Corn selling at 70 cents at Spring Hill, Johnson county.

Fruit buds all right in Jackson, says the Holton Recorder.
Dr. Hinman, of Kingman, lost seventy-five tons of hay by fire
Railroad fever is raging in at least half the counties of Kansas

A family of six persons all down with small pox in Greenwood.
Stafford county is enjoying the fun of a county-seat campaign.
St. Mary's has fresh vegetables, onions, lettuce, radishes, etc.

A new \$3,000 school house in Cedarville, Phillips county, is burned.
Judge Hanback, of the Salina Land office is a candidate for Congress.
The Winfield papers are talking about mad dogs in Cowley county.

Wm Nixon convicted of murder in the second degree at Russell.
Yates Center, Woodson county, has a new newspaper, the Argus.
Something like a hundred pupils are kept out of the Junction City schools because of the rule excluding children under seven years of age, from lack of room.

By Telegraph, March 27.
New York.
The closing quotations on Wall street to-day were as follows:
MONEY—Closed at 4 per cent.
EXCHANGE—Closed firm at \$4.87 to 4.89.
GOVERNMENTS—Closed firm.

Chicago.
MONEY—In dull demand, at 5 to 7 per cent. on call and 9 per cent. on time.
EXCHANGE—Eastern exchange between the city banks, 80c per \$1,000.
CLEARINGS—The clearings of the associated banks were \$6,355,000.
GOVERNMENTS—Continue to advance. There is a moderate demand for local bonds.

RAILROAD—Bonds quiet, but dull. All classes of bond news depressed on account of the weather.
FLOUR—Steady, and about unchanged; common to choice western shipping \$4.50 to 5.75; Minnesota, \$5.75 to 5.85; winter wheat flour \$4.50 to 7.00; rye flour \$4.85 to 5.15; buckwheat \$4.50 to 5.00.
WHEAT—In No. 2 spring only a moderate business was transacted, and while the feeling was somewhat unsettled, prices averaged higher all around, though the full improvement was not sustained throughout the entire session.

CORN—No. 2 closed at 63 1/2c cash, March and April; 63 1/2c to 63 3/4c May; 63 1/2c to 63 3/4c June; 63 1/2c to 63 3/4c July; 63 1/2c year; mixed, 60c; rejected, in good demand at 64 1/2c to 65c.
OATS—Firm on account of the scarcity of offerings. No. 2 closed at 43 1/2c cash and April; 43 1/2c to 44c May; 43 1/2c to 44c June; 43 1/2c to 44c July.
RYE—Dull and neglected; No. 2 80c April; 80c May.
BARLEY—Inactive and not much doing; No. 2 at \$1.00 to 1.01 cash; No. 3, 80c March; 82c April.

BUTTER—Firm; creamery, choice to fancy 40 to 42c; fair to good 38 to 39c; dairy, choice to fancy 32 to 33c; dairy, fair to good 28 to 30c; fresh made packing stock, 18 to 20c; lower grades 10 to 13c; grease, 7 to 9c roll; 15 to 20c for common to fair, and 25 to 30c for good to choice.
EGGS—Easier; sales only to local trade, strictly fresh, 14 1/2 to 15c.
HOGS—Receipts, 24,000; good to choice packing and shipping hogs were sold at about \$6.70 to 7.00, with a few prime bacon hogs, including butchers' and Philadelphia hogs, which sold at \$6.85; but the bulk of the light hogs sold below \$6.50 to \$6.00; fair to good lots went at \$6.40 to \$6.00 and common pigs were sold with good demand at \$6.20 to \$6.35.
CATTLE—Receipts, 6,300; The receipts were quite large for the opening day of the week, but offerings consisted chiefly of common to medium cattle. Common shipping, \$6.50 to 6.85; medium \$6 to 6.15; choice \$6.15 to 6.70; export \$6.75 to 7.40; mixed butcher stock quiet; cows, \$2.90 to 4.60; bulls \$3.50 to 5.40; steers \$3.75 to 5.80; stockers and feeders, dull and weak, \$3.20 to 5.00.
SHEEP—Receipts, 4,000; The market was slow and offerings poor; Nebraska \$4.50 to 5.50; fair to medium \$5 to 5.55.

By Mail, March 25.
Kansas City.
The Indicator reports:
BUTTER—Very little choice coming in and market firm with a good demand. Choice selections 35c; choice 30 to 32c; medium 26c, common 21c; low grade 10 to 12c.
EGGS—Market still unsettled at 11 1/2 to 12c per dozen.
FRESH FRUIT—Apples, good to choice, per bu, \$6.75 to 6.80 cranberries \$1.50 per bu.
CHEESE—Market slow. Full cream eastern, 14c; Kansas cream, fancy 10c per lb.
POULTRY—Dressed not wanted. Live in large receipt and market weaker. Old hens \$2.00 per dozen; old mixed \$2.50 to 2.75 per doz; ducks, none; live turkey 7 to 8c per lb; fresh chicken—dressed chickens 9c per lb; dressed turkeys 12 1/2 to 13c; dressed ducks 6 to 8c; geese 4 to 6c per lb.
HAY—Receipts continue light and market firm. No.