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A Good Word for Kansas.

Kansas Farmer:

I have only taken the FARMER four weeks, but during that short time' I have become interested in some of the letters. In the issue of February 3d, I see a letter from Henry Butler (which, by the way, happens to be my own name), in which he gives a rather gloomy report of Butler county. He

says the farmers there have to pay 3 per cent. interest per month, and thinks the same will apply to all portions of the State. Now in this county there are six banks, and I believe the regular rate with them is 2 per cent. per month, and draw up the note with 12 per cent. interest from date if not paid at maturity. I know some men that are paying 3 per cent. per month, however, and others that borrow at same banks at 11/4 per cent. So you see they show partiality. The above rates apply to short time, only-from three to six months. The agents of foreign money men are loaning money on three to five years' time at 8 to 10 per cent. straight. There are times when it will pay to borrow money at 2 per cent. a month to meet our notes, but it is hard to tell when that time is. I thought last fall, when my notes and other necessary bills came due, that it would pay me to do so. But corn does not advance as people thought it would; it sells on the market here for 19 and 20 cents.

There is only one way to prevent the "Shylocks" from practising extortion, and that is to have a forfeiture clause inserted in our usury laws. I would be in favor of allowing them 11/4 per cent, per month by law, and fix the law se that if they charged more than that they would forfeit the whole of it. The Legislature of Illinois passed a law of that kind, only they forbade any one from charging more than 8 per cent. per annum, and I believe the law works all right; at any rate, it would do no harm to try it. But if we expect such a law to be passed in this State, we must not send bankers to represent us in the Legislature.

I was sorry to see Mr. Folger's letter on the dark side of Kansas. If he had told us just the part of the State he meant by west- | for. They claim they are far superior to the | son," raised by A. A. Anderson, of Boone, | ern Kansas, it would not have looked so bad. I know by personal observation that his remarks do not apply to the first 275 miles west of the Missouri river in the north half of the State. But those in the East, who read the FARMER, will think he means the whole State, and I think he has done the State an injustice. If he should have occasion to cross the State from west to east fifty years hence, it is my opinion that he will see just as well-filled corn-cribs, as nice groves of trees and as fine orchards in the western counties as he sees in eastern Kansas to-day.

I landed in Washington county in March, 1871, and there has only been one entire failin 1881, making ten bushels per acre on upland and thirty to forty bushels on bottom. Wheat and oats have been light sometimes; but corn is the main crop here, any way. I bear me out when I say the land here (and the crops, too,) will stand more drouth and more rain and still raise good crops than

still some raw prairie for sale in this county | breeding pen No. 2, of Plymouth Rocks, at from \$10 to \$18 per acre.

To Horace, I would say that my home was formerly college land. It was purchased of the State five years ago for \$7 per acre. Today, I hardly think \$27 per acre would buy it.

I would like to ask the opinion of the "orchardmen" in regard to the new-fangled apple trees that the agents are canvassing strains, headed by the prize cock, "Ander-

won first prize at Sterling, Neb., in Dec. 1885; the trio of Mottled Javas, at the Cincinnati, Ohio, show in January, 1886, won first on each bird with the following score: Cockerel, 97; hen, 97%; pullet, 96.

Yard 1 of Plymouth Rocks is composed of ten fine hens and pullets, Foote & White

MOTTLED JAVAS.

One of the Varieties of Fowls bred by T. S. HAWLEY, of Topeka, Kas.

well-known varieties, and they sell them for the low price of 30 cents apiece. I wish to set out a small orchard this spring, and can get any of the well-known varieties within four miles of home for \$8 per hundred. Will it pay to invest in the untried, unknown, high-priced tree? HENRY BUTLER. Morrow, Washington county.

[Let the "untried, unknown, high-priced trees" alone.—Ed. K. F.]

Sunflower Poultry Yards.

The illustration this week represents one 1871, and there has only been one entire fail-ure of corn since then, and that was the Hawley, proprietor of the above yards, grasshopper year, 1874. The corn was light located at Topeka, and consisting of three yards of Plymouth Rocks, two yards of Brown Leghorns and one yard each of Langshans, Partridge Cochins, Light Brahmas, Mottled Javas, Pekin Ducks and think the observation of many farmers will Bremen Geese. The breeding pens now owned here made the following excellent record: The breeding pen No. 1 of Brown Leghorns, won first prize at Maryville, Mo., either Illinois, Iowa, or Missouri. There is in 1885, with an average score of 941/4; the York for \$2,700.

Ben Davis or Rome Beauty or any of the lowa. Took first premium at Marysville, Mo., in December, 1885. Weight, 11 pounds, and scores 94 points.

> Mr. Hawley assures us that he is not in the business for his health, but from choice, and proposes to do a square business, and invites inspection and correspondence accordingly, and guarantees satisfaction. Mr. Hawley is deserving of the success that he has attained in the poultry business.

> Dr. A. M. Eidson, Reading, Kas., writes: Continue my card in the FARMER as I find it a good medium of advertisement. I get many letters in regard to horses, cattle and by Kansas Farmer and by the way, my Duroc Jersey Reds and Red Berkshire still hold out "to shine," no hog cholera or disease of any kind, with swine all around me dying. My stock are all doing well, and in great shape. I expect to have my first annual stock sale in the latter part of July next, when I will offer some choice bred stock.

> A pointer dog was recently sold in New

About the Barge Lines.

Kansas Farmer:

Some time ago the question was asked in the FARMER, why the barge line was given up on our rivers, for carrying grain. While do not expect to answer the question, I want to make a few remarks on it. When the line was first opened we had great expectations in regard to it, as the estimated

cost was only eight cents a bushel from St. Louis to New Orleans, which was thought very cheap. But eastern cities and transportation companies did not propose to have our enormous grain trade taken away from them without a struggle, and about that time the State of New York abolished tolls on the Erie canal, and wheat by the million bushels vas carried from Chicago to New York for nine cents a bushel by the lakes and canal, and in the summer the railroads, in order to get their share of the trade, had to carry for the same, and by working hard succeeded in getting the lion's share; for in 1883, while the Erie canal carried little over 5,000,000 tons of freight, the New York Central and Erie railroads transported over 28,000,000.

Although our barge lines lost the trade, they no doubt cheapened our rates to the seaboard, and this last summer wheat was carried from Chicago to New York for six cents a bushel. Other things that worked against the barge line was the cheaper rates from the eastern cities to Liverpool than could be had at New Orleans. Ships came over from Europe loaded with imported goods, and without anything to carry back, even enough for ballast, and a certain amount of that they had to have, and where there are a great many boats competing, they carry freight very cheap. Three years ago wheat was shipped at Baltimore to Liverpool for one cent a bushel, and in some cases the owners of the grain merely paid for loading and unloading. At New Orleans, before the jetties were put in down at the gulf, it cost \$1.25 per ton to get a sail ship from the gulf to New Orleans; but it is cheaper now. I understood last spring it was only about half of what it is at the

present time. I suppose it is generally known that most of our imports from Europe come to the Atlantic cities, and a great deal of our provisions and grain go back there, and it is far better for ships to unload and load up at New York, and Baltimore, than (without they can get a partial load to New Orleans) to have to take in ballast and go round through the gulf, and pay quite a sum to be tugged up the river to get a load. If the government would help the Western and Southern merchants get up an extensive trade with the Central and South American States, and by that means, make New Orleans a large importing and exporting city, so as to draw foreign ships there (for we have none of our own) perhaps by that means the barge lines would take a new start. As the situation is at present, I see no hopes of any great trade down the Mississippi river to Europe.

E. W. BROWN.

Captain T. F. Orner advertises in this issue, eggs from his famous Light Brahmas. It costs no more to raise fine poultry than to raise scrub stock.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE. Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

May 4 —W. P. Higinbotham, Short-horns, Manhattan Kas. -Col. W. A. Harris, Cruickshank Short-horns, ansas City, Mo. -Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Indepen-

dence, Mo.
June 1-Shephard, Hill & Mathers, Short-horns, Jack-sonville, Ill.
June 4-Johnson County Short-horn Bresders, Olathe, Kas. July 13-T. A. Hubbard, Short-horns, Wellington day and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat ock Show, Inter State Breeders' Association, Short-

Care of Lambs.

The lambing season is at hand and sug gestions on the subject are in order. Here are some from Henry Stewart, author of "The Shepherd's Manual:"

There is something always lovable about a lamb, and the lambs are really the chief attraction which helps to make sheep-herding so popular. Their kindly, gentle, docile and confiding nature, wins the affection of their keeper, and if the good shepherd loves his sheep he much more loves the lambs. A lamb is but a small, weak thing, but each one goes to make up the profit of the shepherd, and unless each one is well cared for and nursed over its first weakly entrance into this rough world, the shepherd would have no profit to care for. A lamb is more weakly than a chicken when it first breathes the air, and unless the shepherd has made provision for the little strangers, and has prepared everything for them which will secure them against the many accidents and dangers to which they are subject, the losses will be very numerous. It is a common and prevalent belief that shepherding is one of the easiest, most pleasing and profitable business in the world. The old fable about the maiden who counted her chickens before they were hatched, is wisdom compared with the foolishness of many a would-be shepherd. He has somehow gained the idea that all he has to do is to get a few hundred sheep and turn them out on the cold world and count up his fleeces and his lambs at so much per pound or per head and rattle the coin in his pocket without any more trouble. This common idea probably dates back with him to his infantile days, when he read in his primer about the young man and the maid who sat by a tree, while the sheep dozed while the young man played tunes upon the pipe. And when one who has experienced all the cares and labor incident to the management of a flock explains how sheep are the very weakest of creatures, and quotes Virgil, who avers that "they were always an unhappy flock," to him and advises him to learn some more about them before he goes into sheep, the young man, desillusionne, as the French say, goes away sorrowfully, or, perhaps, scornfully-as we have known-thinking he knows better than the old fogy who has been giving him what he thinks

The present time is appropriate for this subject, because many farmers and, been induced by low prices of sheep to ewes can get a bite of green grass, and only half an hour since they were pound manufactured in whole or in butter or adulterated cheese, on demand

have the free exercise of the field. The lamts are stronger and the ewes more motherly than when cooped up in a pen or a crowded yard.

But wherever and whenever the lambs come, the shepherd's eye should be on the flock day and night, not leaving them more than six hours, and in case of need, spending the night in or near the pen. A young lamb is really hardy, and unless entirely dead, may be frequently restored by warmth. The kitchen fire and a warmed piece of blanket should be kept ready all night at the lambing time. Warm baths have been recommended for all-but-dead lambs chilled by exposure to cold and for want of sustenance. A teaspoonful of warm milk dropped into the mouth brings life back to a lamb in this condition. Indeed some, and many, lambs die for want of milk which they cannot get because of the abundance of wool about the ewe's udder and gummed-up condition of the teats. The first care of the shepherd should be to clip the locks from about the udder, and after the lamb is born and breathes, to hold it to the teats and milk a few drops into its mouth. When a lamb sucks, and the ewe treats it kindly, its future is assured, and the shepherd may feel easy about it. This is, however, if he has carefully arranged the sheep pen that no harm can befall it. The first lamb we lost—and the loss still troubles us-was one which crawled in a small hole behind the hay rack, where it became fast and could not return. This shows what strict care is to be exercised in regard to this, and to avoid every possible danger. We have even saved the chaff and have cut the straw for litter, to prevent the lambs from becoming entangled in it.

A great trouble and worry and one that soon disenchants one of the pleasures of keeping sheep is the stupid animosity of some ewes to their lambs. This is a thing that makes close attention necessary, for ewes will at times butt a lamb to death as soon as it is born, and even after the lamb is several days old will not suffer it to come near. Such sheep are to be kept in small comfortable pens and held while the lamb not engage in any attempt, by himself sucks, and this is repeated twice daily until it is strong, when it will usually get its rations in spite of the ewe as long as the pair are kept shut up. Twin and the lambs lay around them and lambs at times give trouble because the ewe has not milk enough for both of them. In such a case some of the best milking ewes can take the extra lamb and rear it without trouble, but the ewe must be kept up and fed some extra food, which should be well-boiled oatmeal and linseed gruel and a handful of oats. The first excrement of a lamb exceedingly glutinous, and sometimes lambs die because of the closing of the gut by this adhesive discharge. This is to be looked to and the lamb quickly freed from the danger. The ewe, when she becomes experienced, will generally attend to this, but the shepherd should never leave the ewes to do what is his proper work. For this reason, when it can be so done, threesome of them young ones, have year-old ewes should be selected by the beginner to start his flock with. Such take the burden of a flock off from old sheep are known by having the third shoulders, which have been wearied, or pair or six permanent front teeth on have foolishly thought they were, by their lower jaw. A young beginner

should be found, and in almost every such case of a missed lamb it will be butterine, beef fat, lard, neutral, vegeone saved. Some of the lambs are apt table oil, or other foreign substances brought home or will creep through a them every time will prevent losses in this way. The careful shepherd will make this an invariable rule.

In the Dairy.

DAIRY BILL BEFORE CONGRESS.

The following is a copy of part of the bill introduced in Congress some weeks ago by Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois. It is now in the hands of the Committee on Ways and

A BILL TO AMEND TITLE THIRTY-FIVE ENTITLED "INTERNAL REVENUE," OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES.

e it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That title thirty-five "Internal Revenue" of the revised statutes of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting, immediately after the last section of chapter seven, entitled "Cigars," of said title, the following:

CHAPTER VII -- ADULTERATED BUTTER AND CHEESE.

SECTION 3406 a. Every person, before commencing, or if he has already commenced, before continuing, the manufacture of adulterated butter or adulterated cheese, shall furnish, without previous demand therefor, to the collector of the district, a statement in duplicate, under oath, setting forth the place, and if in a city, the street and number of the street, where the manufacture is to be carried on; and shall give a bond, in conformity with the provisions of this title, in such penal sum as the collector may require, not less than \$5,000; and the sum of said bond may be increased from time to time and additional sureties required, at the discretion of the Collector or under the instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Said bond shall be conditioned that he shall or by collusion with others, to defraud the government of any tax on his manufactures; that he shall render correctly all the returns, statements, and inventories prescribed; that he shall stamp, in accordance with law, all adulterated butter and adulterated cheese manufactured by him, before he offers the same, or any part thereof, for sale, and before he removes any part thereof from the place of manufacture; that he shall not knowingly sell, purchase, or expose, or receive for sale any adulterated butter or adulterated c' eese which has not been stamped as required by law; and that he shall comply with all the requirements of law relating to the manufacture of adulterated butter and adulterated cheese. Every such manufacturer shall obtain from the Collector of the district, who is hereby required to issue the same, a certificate setting forth the capacity of the manufactory for which the bond has been given, and shall keep the same posted in a conspicuous place within the manufactory; and every such manufacturer who neglects or refuses to obtain such refusal or wilful neglect to deliver the the weight of it. And an inexperienced must not think the sheep to be too old certificate, or to keep the same posted inventory, or keep the account, or shepherd is sure to come to grief unless because they have no teeth in front of he is exceedingly cautious and watchful. be upper jaw, because this is a \$100; and every person who manube fined not less than \$500 nor more than Early lambs give the most trouble, but peculiarity of these animals, having a factures adulterated butter or adul- \$5,000, and imprisoned not less than six as a compensation they bring in the hard gristly plate only on the front of terated cheese of any description, months nor more than three years. most money; but it is not advisable that the upper jaw which serves to hold the without first giving bond as herein reyoung or inexperienced shepherds grass firmly when they take hold of it. quired, shall be fined not less than \$100 every dealer in oleomargarine, suine, should try to get their lambs too early. But one more precaution can be men- nor more than \$5,000, and imprisoned butterine, beef fat, lard, vegetable oil, The warm weather of May is the best ticned at this time; this is to count the not less than three months nor more or neutral, or material used, or to be time of the year for lambs, when the lambs every time they are seen, if it is than five years. Any article or com- used, in manufacturing adulterated

counted before. If one is missing it part out of any oleaginous substance or substances, oleomargarine, suine, to stay in the field when the ewes are other than that produced from unadulterated milk, or cream from such milk, fence and stray away. Care to count and designed to take the place of butter or cheese, or to be sold or offered for sale as an article of food, shall be held to be adulterated butter or adulterated cheese under the meaning of this chapter, as the case may be.

> SEC. 3406 b. Every adulterated butter or cheese manufacturer shall place and keep on the side or end of the building within which his business is carried on, so that it can be seen distinctly, a sign, with letters thereon not less than three inches in length, painted in oil colors or gilded, giving his full name and business. Any person neglecting to comply with the requirements of this section shall, on conviction, be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500. Every Collector shall keep a record, in a book provided for that purpose, to be open to the inspection of any person, of the name and residence of every person engaged in the manufacture of adulterated butter or adulterated cheese in his district, the place where such manufacture is carried on, the number of the manufactory, and the names and residences of every such manufacturer employed in his district; and he shall enter in said record, under the name of each manufacturer, an abstract of his inventories and monthly returns.

SEC. 3406 c. Every person now or hereafter engaged in the preparation of oleomargarine, suine, butterine, beef fat, lard, vegetable oil, or neutral, to be used in the manufacture of adulterated butter or adulterated cheese, shall make and deliver to the Collector of the district a true inventory, in such form as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the quality of oleomargarine, suine, butterine, beef fat, lard, vegetable oil, or neutral owned by him on the 1st day of January of each year, or at the time of commencing and at the time of concluding business, if before or after the 1st of January, setting forth what portion and kinds of said goods were manufactured, prepared, or produced by him, and what were purchased from others, and shall verify said inventory by his oath indorsed thereon. The Collector shall make personal examination of the stock sufficient to satisfy himself as to the correctness of the inventory, and shall verify the fact of such examination by oath, to be indorsed by the inventory. Every such person shall also enter daily in a book, the form of which shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, an accurate account of all the article aforesaid purchased by him, the quantity of oleomargarine, suine, butterine, beef fat, lard, vegetable oil, or neutral, of whatever description, manufactured, prepared, sold, consumed, or removed for consumption or sale, or removed from the place of manufacture; and shall, on or before the 10th day of each and every month, furnish to the Collector of the district a true and accurate abstract from such book, verified by his oath, of all such purchases, sales, and removals made during the next month preceding. In case of

SEC. 3406 d. It shall be the duty of

of any officer of Internal Revenue, to affixing and cancelling the stamp, is not render to such officer a true and correct less than \$100 fine and six months imstatement, under oath, of the quantity and amount of such oleomargarine, and two years imprisonment; any suine, butterine, beef fat, lard, vegetable oil, or neutral, or materials sold or delivered to any person named in such demand; and in case of refusal or neglect to render such statement, or if lent entries as to the manufacture and there is cause to believe such statement to be incorrect or fraudulent, the Collector shall make an examination of the persons, books, and papers in the manner provided in this title in relation to frauds and evasions.

SEC. 3406 e. All adulterated butter and adulterated cheese shall be packed in boxes, tubs, or jars not before used sells or offers for sale, or delivers or than in new boxes, tubs, or jars as above box, tub, or jar, or affixes a stamp on any box, tub, or jar, denoting a less amount of tax than that required by less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years: Provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed as preventing the sale of adulterated butter or adulterated cheese at retail, by retail dealers who have paid the special tax as such, from boxes, tubs, or jars packed, stamped, and branded in the manner prescribed by

SEC. 3406 f. Every manufacturer of adulterated butter or cheese shall securely fix, by pasting on each box, tub, or jar containing adulterated butter or adulterated cheese manufactured by or for him, a label, in a conspicuous position, on which shall be printed, together with the proprietor's or manufacturer's name, the number of the manufactory, and the district and State in which it is situated, these words: "Notice.—The manufacturer of the adulterated butter or adulterated cheese herein contained has complied with all the requirements of law. Every person is cautioned, under the penalties of law, not to use this box, tub, or jar, as the case may be, for adulterated butter or adulterated cheese again;" which notice shall be printed in letters of not less than one inch in length. Every manufacturer of adulterated butter or adulterated cheese who neglects to affix such label to any box, tub, or jar containing adulterated butter or adulterated cheese made by or for him, or sold or offered for sale by or for him, and every person who removes any such label so affixed from any such box, tub, or jar, shall be fined \$50 for each box, tub, or jar, in respect to which such offense is committed.

SEC. 3406 g. Upon adulterated butter and adulterated cheese which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof: On adulterated butter of all descriptions, 10 cents per pound; on adulterated cheese, 3 cents per pound.

The remaining clauses of the bill provide for internal revenue stamps; for the adoption by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of regulations for the inspection of adulterated butter and cheese, and the means of collection of same; for the penalties for any infringeaddition to regular import duties, of a tax equivalent to that imposed on the same when manufactured in the United States. The penalty imposed for removal of adulterated butter or cheese as described in the bill, or without with the finger.

prisonment, nor more than \$1,000 fine manufacturer of adulterated butter or cheese who continues to do business without compliance with the terms of this bill, or who is convicted of fraudusale of his products, or of the use of spurious stamps, shall, in addition to the penalty above designated, forfeit everything in the factory as well as his interest in the factory itself and the land it is on. Any officer of customs who allows any imported adulterated butter or cheese to pass out of his custody without compliance by the for that purpose; and every person who owner or importer with the provisions of the bill, shall be fined not less than offers to deliver, any adulterated butter \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000 and imor adulterated cheese in any other form prisoned for not less than six months nor more than two years. All adulterdescribed, or who falsely brands any ated butter and adulterated cheese of every description on hand after the 1st day of April, 1886, is to be taken to have been either manufactured or imported law, shall be fined for each offense not after the passage of the bill, and shall be stamped accordingly. Any person offering for sale any imported or adulterated butter or adulterated cheese, not put up in the packages and stamped, as provided by this bill, shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, and shall be imprisoned not less than six months nor more tnan two years, and so on for every conceivable violation of the law.-National Live Stock Journal.

> It is claimed that keeping sheep as quiet as possible will tend to fatten them.

> Cornstalks should never be fed uncut; even for manure-making it is far better to

Ten counties of New York yielded a total of apples for shipping estimated at 5,900,000 barrels. The fruit was unusually large and

Both corn and oats in the last crop show a greater acreage than ever before in the history of the country. The average yield was also larger than in the last six years before.

Galloways, Angus and Short-Horns.

Next month, beginning Tuesday, April 6th, there will be offered at public sale the largest number of cattle of the above breeds and their grades and crosses, ever put under the hammer at one time. See the attractive advertisement of Leonard Bros. on another page for full particulars.

The Ohio Farmer says six or eight weeks for sheep and ten or twelve for cattle is enough time to crowd their condition for the butcher.

Captain Mitchell, of the bark Antoine Sala, New York and Havana trade, came home in May, entirely helpless rheumatism. He went to the mountains, but receiving no benefit, at his wife's request began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. He immediately began to improve; in two months his rheumatism was all gone, and he sailed in command of his vessel a well man, Hood's Sarsaparilla will help you. Sold by all druggisus.

A correspondent of the Gardeners' Monthly, says he cut 1,200 pears from a Seckel tree in his garden to lighten the crop, but found 1,750 pears upon it when he came to gather the fruit in August.

Something for All the Preachers.

Rev. H. H. Fairall, D. D., editor of the Iowa Methodist, says editorially, in the POLAND-CHINA SWINE AND MERINO SHEEP. ments of the law; for a tax on all adul- November (1883) number of his paper: "We terated butter or cheese imported in have tested the merits of Ely's Cream Balm, and believe that, by a thorough course of treatment, it will cure almost every case of Catarrh. Ministers, as a class, are afflicted with head and throat troubles, and Catarrh seems more prevalent than ever. We cannot recommend Ely's Cream Balm too highly." not packed in such boxes, tubs, or jars | Not a liquid nor a snuff. Applied to nostrils

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

H. W. McAFEE, Topeka, Kas,—For sale, six extri agood Registered Short-horn Bulls. Also Clydes date Horses. Three miles west of Topeka, 6th St. road

TWO IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS
For sale on good terms. Both noted prize-takers
in Kansas and Iowa. Address Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Kas.

J. M. BUFFINGTON, Oxford, Kas., importer and breeder of Norman and Olydesdale Horses. Twelve Imported and Grade Stallions for sale.

CATTLE.

T. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., have for sale of each one carload. Come and see.

DAVIS & CHANDLER, Lamar, Mo., have thirty-for sale. All solid blacks.

WALNUT PARK HERD - Pittsburg, Kas. The largest herd of Short-horn Cattle in southern Kan-sas. Stock for sale. Cor, invited. F. Playter, Prop'r.

W. D. WARREN & CO., Maple Hill, Kas., import-oughbred and grade bulls for sale. St. Marys railroad station.

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thor-oughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thorough-bred and half-blood Bulls for sale. 100 High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited. FISH CREEK HERD of Short-horn Cattle, consist-ing of the leading families. Young stock and Bronze Turkeys for sale. Waiter Latimer, Prop'r, Garnett, Ks.

CEDAR-CROFT HERD SHORT-HORNS.—E. C. Evans & Son, Propr's, Sedalla, Mo. Youngsters of the most popular families for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rock Chickens. Write or call at office of Dr. E. C. Evans, in city.

BROAD LAWN HERD of Short-horns. Robt. Patton. Hamlin, Kas., Prop'r. Herd numbers about 120 head. Bulls and Cows for sale.

A LTAHAM HERD. W. H. H. Cundiff, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., has fashionable-bred Shorthorn Bulls for sale. A mong them are two Rose of Sharons and one aged show bull. None but the very best allowed to go out from this herd; all others are castrated.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

PLATTE VIEW HERD-Of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Chester White and Berkshire Hogs. Address E. M. Finney & Co., Box 790, Fremont, Neb.

H. & R. L. McCORMICK, Piqua, Woodson Co. shire Swine of the finest strains. Young stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

POME PARK STOCK FARM. - T. A. Hubbard, Wellington, Kas., breeder of high-grade Shorthorn Cattle. By Car lot or single. Also breeder of Poland-China and Large English Berkshire Swine. Inspection invited. Write.

A SH GROVE STOCK FARM.—J. F. Glick, High-land, Doniphan county, Kansas, breeds first-class THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE

POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence

OAK WOOD HERD, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Ks. Live Stock Auctioneeer and breeder of Thorough-bred Short-horn Cattle, Poland-Chinas & Br'nze T'rkys.

DR. A. M. EIDSON, Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of thorough-bred and high-grade Short-horn Cattle Hambletonian Horses of the most fashionable strain, pure-bred Jer-sey Red Hogs and Jersey Cattle,

CHORT-HORN PARK, containing 2,000 acres, for sale. Also, Short-horn Cattle and Registered Po-land-China. Young stock for sale. Address B. F. Dole, Canton, McPherson Co., Kas.

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM.—F, M. Neal, Pleasant Run, Pottawatomie Co., Kas., breeder of Thor-oughbred Short-horn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Poland-China and Berkshire Hogs. Young stock for sale.

SWINE.

BAHNTGE BROS., Winfield, Kas., breeders of Large English Berkshire Swine of prize-winning strains. None but the best. Prices as low as the lowest. Cor-respondence solicited.

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kas., breeder of the finest strains of Improved Poland-China Record. Young stock and sows in pig at prices to suit the times. Write for what you want.



CATALPA GROVE STOCK FARM. J. W. Arnold, Louisville, Kansas, breeds Recorded

The swine are of the Give or Take, Perfection, and other fashionable strains. Stock for sale in pairs not related. Invite correspondence or inspection of stock

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.—A full and com-plete history of the Poland-China Hog, sent free on application. Stock of all ages and conditions for sale. Address J. & C. STRAWN, Newark, Ohio.

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breeders of Poland-China Swine. Stock recorded in O. P.-C. R. Combination 4989 (first premium at State fair of 1884) at head of herd. Stock for sale, Satisfaction guaranteed,

T S. HAWLEY, Topeka, Kas., breeder of nine va-

THOROUGHBRED FOWLS. Only the best fowls used. Send postal card for my new circular. Eggs for sale now. Satisfaction guaranteed.

 $E^{GGS-From}$ pure-bred P. Rocks and P. Cochins, $$\xi_{2,00}$ per 13 or $$\xi_{5,00}$ per 39. Fair hatch guaranteed. S. R. Edwards, Emporia, Kas.

CGGS.—For nearly three (3) years I have been collecting choice birds and choice stock, without offering any for the market. I am now prepared to furnish a few eggs of the following varieties. The large White Imperial Pekin Duck, \$1.50 per 14 (two settings); Light Brahma, Plymouth Rock and Rose-comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.25 per 13. Valley Falls Poultry Yard, P. C. Box 237, Valley Falls, Kas. J. W. Hile, Prop'r.

EGGS FROM MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS— extra large, \$3 50 for 12. Plymouth Rock eggs from yard 1, \$2.50 per 13; yard 2, \$2.00 per 13; yards 3 and 4, \$1.50 per 13. Pekin Duck eggs, \$2.00 per 10. H.V. Pugs-ley, Plattsburg, Mo.



A. D. JENCKS, 411 Polk street, North Topeks, Kas., breeder of PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Hawkins, Pitkin and Conger strains. Ben Hur and Jumbo head the yards. For sale, a few cheice Cockerels and Pullets. Eggs for sale now.

SHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS — Jno. G. Hewitt Prop'r, Topeka, Kas., breeder of choice varieties of Poultry. Wyandottes and P. Cochins a specialty. Eggs and chicks for sale.

ONE DOLLAR PER THIRTEEN - For Eggs from my choice Plymouth Rock Fowls and extra Pekin Ducks. Mark S. Salisbury, Box 31, Kansas City, Mo.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS.—Eggs for hatch-ing: P. Rocks, Langshans, Houdans, S. C. B. Leg-horns, L. Brahmas and Wyandoites—\$1.50 per 18, \$2.76 per 26, and \$4.00 per 40 eggs. Birds for sale. No circu-lars. Write your wants. Postals noticed. Mrs. G. Tag-gart, Lock box 764, Parsons, Kas.

HALSTEAD POULTRY YARDS.— Choice Light Brahms, Brown Leghorn, Plymouth Rock and Partridge Cochin Chickens and fine Pekin Ducks, Address A. & W. C. Petrle, Halstead, Kas.

KAW VALLEY APIARY AND POUL-TRY YARDS.—Hughes & Tatman, Proprie-tors, North Topeka, Kas.

BRONZE TURKEYS-\$7.00 per pair, \$10.00 per trio. Bred for size and beauty. Alex. Robinson, Tyner,

BRONZE TURKEY GOBBLERS - \$3.00 each. \$4.00 Douglas Co., Kas.

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.— Estab-lished, 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. Stock in fall. Write for prices. Wm. Hammond, box 189, Emporia, Ks.

N. R. NYE, breeder of the leading varieties of Choice Poultry, Leavenworth, Kansas, Send for cir-

MISCELLANEOUS

J. S. URMY, 137 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the State. Correspondence solicited.

BARNES & GAGE, Land and Live Stock Brokers, bred Cattle, Horses and Hogs. Special bargains in fine individuals. Correspondence solicited.

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kas., Live Stock Auc Lioneer. Sales made in all the States and Canada Good reference. Have full sets of Herd Books. Com-piles catalogues.

MT. PLEASANT STOCK FARM,

J. S. HAWES, Colony, Kas.,



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE.

I have one of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the country, numbering about 250 head. Many are from the noted English breeders: J. B. Greene B. Rogers, P. Turner, W. S. Powell. Warren Evans T. J. Carwardine and others. The bulls in service are: FORTUNE, sweepstake bull, with five of his get, at Kansas State Fairs of 1882 and 1883; 1885, first at Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joe. Imp. Lord Wilton bull

ton bull
SIR EVELYN; and
GROVE 4th, by Grove 3d.
To parties wishing to start a herd, I will give very
low figures. Write or come. ** Colony is in Anderson county, Southern Kansas R. R., 98 miles south of
Kansas City.

—Parties writing to J. S. Hawes will please mention
that they saw his advertisement in Kansas Farmer.

PROF. R. RIGGS, V. S. and Horse Educator, performs all Surgical Operations on HORSES and CATTLE.

Castrating Ridgling Horses and Spaying Heifers a specialty. Success Guaranteed.

He performs the operation on Ridglings by a new method, using no clamps, and takes the testicle out through its natural channel without the use of a knife except to open the scrotum. The horse can be worked every day. The success which has attended Prof. Riggs in the performance of this operation has pronounced him one of the most skillful and successful operators in the country. Address PROF. R. RIGGS, V. S.,

References:—C. C. Arnold, V. S., Wichita, Kas.; Dr.

Wichita, Kas.
References:—C. C. Arnold, V. S., Wichita, Kas.; Dr.
G. S. Snoke, V. S., Wichita, Kas.; Dr. A. Stanley, V. S.,
Newton, Kas.; Dr. H. A. Freeland, V. S., Peabody,
Kas.; Chas, Westbrook, owner of "Joe Young," Peabody,
Kas.; Dr. C. Welsle, V. S., Salina, Kas.; Dr.
Young, V. S. Abilen, Kas.; Dr. Dutcher, V. S. Junction City, and Frank O'Reilly, breeder of French draft
and trotting horses, Junction City, Kas. Others on
application. [mention this paper.]

Correspondence.

Letter from Anderson County.

Kansas Farmer:

In the FARMER of February 17th, "Plowboy" asks for a list of apples for a family orehard of fifty trees. With all deference to the editor's opinion, I beg leave to amend the list given by him, as follows: Summer -2 each of Benoni, Carolina Red June and Early Harvest, and 1 each of Cooper's Early White and Duchess of Oldenburg-8. Autumn-3 each of Maiden's Blush, Rambo and Lowell, and 5 of Keswick's Codlin (the latter on account of its superior cooking qualities)-14. Winter-5 each of Jonathan and Mother, and 2 each of Missouri Pippin and Ben Davis, and 7 each of Winesap and White Winter Pearmain-28. The Mother apple is late in coming into bearing, but has no superior as an eating apple.

In many numbers of the FARMER, lately, we have had "learned" disquisitions on the currency question, which is probably all right, but I fail to see how it enables the farmer to raise two ears of corn where one grew before, and I have always noticed that when the farmer had good crops and large quantities of his productions to sell, he always had plenty of money and didn't care a continental whether that money was greenbacks, gold or silver. Let us have a truce, then, on this question, and give more attention to the saving and application or manure and better cultivation, so that we may have better crops and less weeds; and thus shall we drive dull care away and become more contented and prosperous.

Anderson county had poorer crops last year than for many years before, partly because of heavy spring rains, and partly because her farmers failed to take time by the forelock; but she has enough to supply home consumption. Prices vary from 25 cents in some parts of the county to 35 cents per bushel in Garnett for corn. Hog cholera killed large numbers of hogs last summer, but it has now almost entirely abated. All kinds of stock are doing well, with an abundance of hay and fodder to carry them well through till grass. A comparatively small acreage of wheat was sown last fall which now looks well. Farmers are getting their implements in order for an early start at spring work as soon as the frost is out of the

The last three years have witnessed the sowing of large quantities of tame grass seed, which has grown splendidly, and many farmers are rejoicing over tame pastures and meadows, so that often we see tame hay on our streets for sale—a thing not known here four years ago. Yes, our county is enjoying a "boom," so much so that nearly all vacant lands have been improved; but still there are dissatisfied ones who are willing to sell to better men who have more money, and such are always welcome to our community. "Still there's room." A. C. MESSENGER.

Letter from Sumner County.

Kansas Farmer:

Garnett, Feb. 20.

As I have been a reader of the KANSAS FARMER, I send you a few lines in behalf of head of milk cows upon the stubble, turnour State, especially Sumner county. I came from Illinois to this State; have lived in Kansas eleven years and have raised just that many crops; raised two crops in Butler county and nine in Sumner. The dryest year we ever had since I came to the State I raised corn that when shelled weighed sixty pounds per bushel, and could have done better with other crops than I did if I had possessed a better knowledge of the country. The soil is of a deep sandy loam that produces well, wet or dry. I raised better potatoes last year than I ever raised in Illinois, and when they came out of the ground they did not come out all mud, but they cook Some think the Kittatinny a tender berry but my vines were not killed this winter, and I had as large berries last year as I ever had. They ripened as soon as the early harvest; perhaps it was because the vines were older. I have ordered 2,000 strawberries for this spring, and I expect to make a success with them, if possible. We think the peaches are killed this year, but the trees look fine and

they go out there and meet the fate that Everett Folger, of Pottawatomie county, did, they may come back and want to rent the farms that they are now selling at a sacrifice. There are plenty of farms for sale in this part of the country which we think are cheap, considering the improvements. Improved farms can be bought for from \$9 to \$40 per acre. Most of the country is under mortgage; money was borrowed on the land to prove it up, and in place of people lifting these mortgages they have made them larger. When times were good, people built air-castles and speculated in place of lifting mortgages. The shippers tell us that it costs about 80 cents to ship pork to Kansas City; then if they pay us \$3.20 here we give the one-fourth to the railroad companies; then if he has \$1,000 mortgage on his farm, it will take one-fourth of all he raises to pay the interest, then the taxes. Notwithstanding all this, if a man owns a farm in this part of the country and is out of debt, he is as independert a man as lives.
DAVID T. SIMMONS.

Argonia, Sumner county.

Sorghum on Sod Ground.

Kansas Farmer:

Perhaps I can best give my method of treating sorghum on fresh sod by relating my past year's experience with it. Some time between the first of March and the last of April I turned over some ten acres of heavy prairie sod, plowing it about three inches deep; about the 20th of May I sowed upon this ground one bushel of Amber cane seed per acre, harrowing the ground thoroughly, first the way it was plowed and afterward crossways. It would perhaps be better to use the sod-cutter before harrowing, but not having one I sharpened the teeth of my harrow and weighted it a little, and found it did very good work by lapping the harrow about half each way. Our rains, which are quite sure to come the latter part of May and the fore part of June, will bring bring the sorghum up very thick, if your seed was good (it will pay to know that before you sow). Should some grass also put in appearance, you need feel no concern; in due time the dense growth of sorghum will smother it out, insomuch that when you cut your crop, scarcely a vestage of it will be discernible. When one-fourth of the tassels are in sight the crop should be cut; ordinarily it will stand from six to six and onehalf feet high, and in this condition it can be handled by any good two-horse mowing machine, and should yield, when cured, from six to eight tons per acre.

It is desirable, of course, to have fair weather in which to cure the crop, but should it be otherwise, sorghum will stand more wet and lowering weather than any grass crop I know of without serious injury. Having cut your sorghum about the middle of August, you can harvest a second crop, if you choose, nearly as good as the first, or, if you stand in need of pasture, if treated right, it will furnish you the most and best pasturage of any succulent plant I know of. Year before last, after taking nearly eighty tons of cured sorghum off of 10 acres of sod ground, I turned, the 1st of September, 24 ing them off after filling themselves. This I repeated twice a day for two months, adding six head more the last two weeks before frost came, Following this practice my stock did remarkably well; the pasture held out extraordinarily, and such brimming pails of rich sweet milk, seldom flow from strippers, be they Short-horns, Hol-H. A. ENSIGN. steins, or Jerseys.

Value of Sweet Corn.

Kansas Farmer:

Did your readers ever raise sweet corn? Many will answer, "Yes, but only a few neglected rows in my garden." I would like as dry and mealy now as any we can get to give some thoughts on the importance of from any State in the Union. Blackberries this crop to the farmers. There is not a grapes have never failed. I have both. farmer in Kansas but would be greatly benefited in the raising of such a crop. It is adapted to all kinds of stock raised on the farm, but especially to hogs and milch cows; and as a fodder corn it has no equal, for the fodder (of the succulent kinds) is small, furnishing abundant suckers; and as it contains more saccharine matter than other corn it is the best of all fodders for stock. As to how to raise it, I would say just as you would any other corn; but owing to the seed being A good many people in this part of the more apt to rot than field corn, you had bet- egg card of J. B. Kline.

country have got the Western fever; but if ter not plant too early. Get home-grown seed if you can. As to the amount to plant, that depends on the amount of hogs, cattle, etc.; and as to the market for roastingears, in some locations this pays well. Last year I sold \$25 worth in a town of 1,000 people and had not half enough. I would advise planting two or three kinds, first very early, next medium, then the late kinds, such as Stowel's, Evergreen, Mammoth, Egyptian, etc.

The farmer will find market for his crop in the following ways: 1st. Just as it is in the milk, cut and feed your hogs all they will eat clean; continue this as long as the fodder is green, but do not allow your cattle trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars to eat the "chewing" left by the hogs; it is liable to kill them. 2d. Sell all you can to to Memphis; through Sleeping Car Kansas the market. Last year my corn brought me City to New Orleans. This is the direct about \$2 per bushel in that way. 3d. Don't fail to evaporate all you will need for your family; if you do you will miss a good dinner when other green things are scarce. Be sure to try it this year and you will not forget it again. 4th. Feed your milch cows a good ration twice a day-your grass will be rather dry about this time; it will pay. 5th. It will not hurt your horses to feed some to them; it will do them good. It is good, green or dry. 6th. When it begins to dry up, then cut up all you have left and put it in large shocks. There will be no better winter feed for dairy cows, if fed corn and all. Should you raise largely of the larger kinds, you will, find it the best of feed to fatten hogs with, nearly double that of field corn, if cultivated as well.

But this article is longer than I intended, and half has not been told. I hope your readers will try the thing on, and I think they will say that it has not disappointed

Fine weather; stock looking well. Farmers are beginning to plow some. The frost seems to come out slow. No frost on bare ground; ground quite dry on upland; no rain yet this spring; very little since October. We are looking for a good crop.

E. B. BUCKMAN.

Elk City, Feb. 19th.

Inoculation for Cholera.

Kansas Farmer:

I beg to offer through your columns a sug gestion upon the subject of hog cholera pointing to protection and immunity from its ravages. The hope is evidently vain that a remedy will ever be found in medicine, and so we must turn our attention to protection. Clean styes, pure water, proper food, and the most careful attention, all good in their way, yet do not protect, as the disease is of too infectious a nature to be controlled by sanitary measures. Now the remedy we would suggest is in inoculation, and from our knowledge of the disease we feel certain that in this way and no other will a remedy be found. The pathway has been shown us by Jenner, Pastuer, and others, and only the other day we had the report from a physician in some Southern port that the system had been applied in yellow fever with complete success. If inoculation will protect in the human case, why not in the hog?

The question is certainly one of sufficient importance to the public to warrant further thought and study, and we earnestly hope that our State authorities in their wisdom may establish an experimental station and test the idea we have advanced. M. MADISON.

Topeka, Kas.

[For our correspondent's encouragement, we will state that this matter is now undergoing experiment in several places in this country, but there have been no satisfactory

stamped envelope to Dr. J. Flynn & Co., 117 east 15th street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

W. Donahue is the wealthiest jockey in America. He is credited with being worth \$60,000, and lives on Fifth avenue, New York.

Don't fail to read the new poultry and

Are You Going South?

If so, it is of great importance to you to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket via the route that will subject you to no delays and by which through trains are run. Before you start you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad (Memphis Short Route South). The only direct route from and via Kansas City to all points in eastern and southern Kansas, southwest Missouri and Texas. Practically the only route from the West to all Southern cities. Entire and free Reclining Chair Cars, Kansas City route, and many miles the shortest line to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Eureka Springs, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Fayetteville and all points in Arkansas. Send for a large map. Send for a copy of the Missouri and Kansas Farmer, an 8-page illustrated paper, containing full and reliable information in relation to the great States of Missouri and Kansas. Issued monthly and mailed free.

J. E. LOCKWOOD, Address G. P. & T. A., Kansas City, Mo.

A New York oculist predicts that at least half of the people of this country will wear spectacles within fifty years.

Save time and money by using Stewart's Healng Powder for cuts and sores on an mals. everywhere, 15 and 50 cts. a box. 'ry it.

Nothing but a part of the foundation now remains of the house in which Shakespeare spent the latter portion of his life.

Our successful Missouri sheep and poultry breeder, H.V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, makes a needed change in his poultry card. Please

Those who have used the Boss Zinc and LEATHER COLLAR PADS and ANKLE BOOTS say they are the best and cheapest, because most durable. They will last a lifetime. Sold by Harness-makers on sixty days' trial. DEXTER CURTIS, Madison, Wis.

Two Weeklies for \$2.

For \$2 we will send the Kansas Farmer and the Weekly Capital and Farmer's Journal one year. A first-class agricultural paper and a State newspaper for almost the price of one paper.

Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on Purchase money mortgages large loans. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., bought.

Bank of Topeka Building, Topeka, Kas.

The Great Marblehead Seedsman.

For thirty years James J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., has been distributing his seed all over the United States until his name has become a household word in the house of nearly every farmer, and his seeds have established for themselves an international reputation. The value of a crop of any kind is always determined by the value of the seeds that are sown. Gregory's seeds never fail, therefore the thirty years of successful business. Look up his advertisement in our columns of this week.

Nervous Debilitated Men

Catarrh and Bronchitis Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Ashma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire t. relieve human suffering, i will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using, Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Elock, Rochester, N. Y.

30 Seconds

Gossip About Stock.

Mr. C. W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kas., has recently purchased from C. A. Keefer, Sterling, Ill., some "high-toned" Jerseys, the finest ever sent West from that Illinois establishment.

Mr. Henry Avery, of Wakefield, Kas., recently purchased of M. W. Dunham, proprietor of Oaklawn Farm, Wayne, Ill., six registered Percheron stallions, all of which are exceeding fine animals.

Look up the advertisement of the great mammoth sale of live stock to be held by the Pawnee Valley Stock Breeders' Association, at Larned, April 20, 21 and 22. It will be the most extensive stock sale ever held in Kan-

On March 26, Walter Morgan & Son, the well-known breeders of Hereford cattle, of Irving, Marshall county, will offer a choice draft of Hereford cattle at public sale. The terms of the sale offered are exceeding lib-

J. L. Hastings, Wellington, Kas., importer and breeder in French Draft and Clydesdale horses, sold during the past week his imported stallion "Kinnoul," a two-year-old, for \$2,200. He also sold at same time three high-grade stallions, which brought him \$2,900. See Mr. Hasting's advertisement in this issue of the Kansas Farmer.

The Rome Park herd of Poland-China hogs, says the proprietor, Hon. T. A. Hubbard, is in elegant condition, having passed through the winter in good shape. He has made several choice sales during the past month, all of which have given good satisfaction. He will have a public sale of highgrade Short-horn cattle at Rome Park, near Wellington, Kas., on the 13th of July, 1886.

S. McCullough, Ottawa, Kas., writes: My herd of Berkshires have wintered well and have come through in fine condition, and I start in on the new year with the best herd that I ever owned. During the past year I have added sows to my herd. Among them is the fine imported sow, Proud Princess. This sow won four first prizes in England last year, including first at the Bath and West of England, and first at the Royal show of England, and first at the London, Canada, show. My sales for the month of February were twenty-two. These pigs went to four different States.

The present month of March, writes W. P. Higginbotham, Manhattan, opens up rough; not severely cold, but hard on stock in poor condition. All of our people will now re-solve to prepare sheds and more feed for next winter, and very many will neglect to do so, and next winter will probably witness a repetition of the losses of this one. "It was ever thus," and will always be thus. Stock well cared for, however, is selling at good figures. My own sales have been very satisfactory, and prospects for the future trade are good. My Josephine cow, Roxanna's Rose 2d, dropped a very handsome red bull calf last night, sired by Imp. Double Gloster. Her last calf, dropped March 12, 1885, at 11 months weighed 1,150 lbs. This one seems to be an equally good calf. I shall offer at my sale, May 4, 1886, a few calves by 1mp. Double Gloster; and, by the way, my offering will be a very superior lot of stock, all in fine condition.

IT IS SAID AN OLD PHILOS. opher sought an

honest man with a lighted lantern, and humanity has since been seeking an honest medicine by the light of knowledge. It is found in DR. JONES' RED CLOVER TONIC, which produces the most favorable results in disorders of Pat'd Dec. 8, 1885. No. of Patent, 331,885. the Liver, Stomach, and Kidneys, and is a valuable remedy in Dyspepsia; also, debility arising from malaria or other causes. It is a perfect tonic, appetizer, blood purlfier, and a sure cure for ague. 50c.

VIRGINIA FARMS Mild Climate. Cheap homes. Northern Colony. Send for circular. A. O. BLISS, Centralia. Va.

DOLLARS each for New and Perfect SEWING MACHINES.
Warranted five years. Sent on trialifestors, and the sent of the



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DO YOUR OWN PRINTING

DARLING & JOHN-ON, Topeka, Kas., Fine ob Printers and manufacturers of

RUBBER STAMPS!

tor printing cards, suvelopes, marking clothes, etc. Also reneils for marking sacks. As Make money by writing us

CALFBOOTS

AT COST! We have about 36 pairs of Boots to close out at cost, including Sewed Open leg, as low as \$1,2... French Kip, \$4,00, etc. Broken sizes of Women's and Children's Heavy Lace Shoes cheep.

D. S. SKINNER & SON,
219 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

A New Farm Implement. B **BROWN'S** FENCE-BUILDER!

Portable, simple, durable, strong. Builds a picket fence on the posts in the field, substantial, economical. The most practical machine yet devised.

JOHN P. BROWN, Rising Sun, . - - Indiana.

FRANK DRUMMOND.

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Private and Sale Catalogues, Circulars and Fine Poster Work a specialty.

Estimates furnished for all kinds of work

283 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.



KANSAS IS AHEAD!

HUNTER'S Kansas Cultivator

Seed Drill Combined

Is the only successful Garden Implement ever in vented. And as the machine was made by a Nursery man and Market-gardener, it is

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO GARDENING.

Every Tiller of the Soil should have one. Gardeners Nursery men, Florists cannot do without them.

IT IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

1. On account of its simplicity. 2. Being so easily adjusted and handled. 3. And is lighter running by one balf than any other. 4. Does the work perfectly. 5 The drait is so light in cultivating and seeding, it is m re like play than work. 6. The plows are all adjustable, so that any width of row can be cultivated.

Cultivator combined, without Drill, - . - -Cultivator, without Wheel, -

Correspondence solicite 1.

C. C. HUNTER. Inventor, Concordia, Kansas.

DR. BIGELOW'S POSITIVE CURE.

A safe, speedy and permanent cure for coughs, colds and all threat and lung troubles. Pleasant to take. Encorsed by Physicians. Price, 50 cents and \$1. All druggists.

GRIGGS' GLYCERINE SALVE
The great wonder healer. The best on earth. Satisfaction or money refunded. 25 cents. All druggists.

GUARANTEED

First Mortgage, Real Estate.

8 PER CENT Loans, in sums of \$200 and uppose, and principal made and remitted to lender without charge. Security world three or four times the amount of the loan. No MONEY REQUIRED UNTIL ALL PAPERS ARE IN THE INVESTOR'S HANDS, AND POWE SATISFACTORY. Send for form, circular and Eastern references.

All druggists.

The Lightning Shot Gun. ONLY \$14.50

WEIGHT 74 TO 9 Lbs LENGTH BARREL 28 TO 30 INCHES EXACT REPRESENTATION BORES 12 TO 16

SHOT GUARTIE LONGEST HANGED IN CREST RED 30 Second A \$28.00

NOST LIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION RAPPEXECUTION A \$28.00

For the first time in the history of small arms as a result of years of experience, inspanity of inventors and a vate expenditure of time labor and money we are able to offer you an ABSOLUTELY PERFECT Automatic Repeating Brockets Louding States and the part of the product of the portion of the product of

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. This is to certife that we warrant and guarantee every satisfied in every respect can have their money cheer. BORDEN & CO., Sole Agents, this refunded or exchanged for other guas. Money by P. O. BORDEN & CO., Sole Agents, and make all drafts and checks payable to 240 Broadway, New York.

N. B.--We want a Special Agent in every County in the United States and Canada



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Young or old, if you are suffering from general debility of the system, headache, backache, pain in one or both sides, general lassitude, bearing down pains in the abdomea, fisahes of heat, palpitation of the heart, smothering in the breast, fainting sensations, nervous debility, coughing, neuralgia, wakefulness, loss of power, menory and appetite or weakness of a private nature. We will guarantee to cure you with from one to three packages of the treatment. As a uterine tonic it has no equal.

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Whether caused from overwork of the brain or imprudence, is speedily cured by Turner's Treatment. In hundreds of cases one box hat effected a complete cure. It is a special specific and sure cure for young and midd e aged men and women who are suffering from nervous debility (r exhausted vitality, causing dimness of sighs, aversion to society, want of ambition etc. For

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Strengthening the nerves and restoring vital power this discovery has never been equaled Ladies and gentlemen will find TURNER'S TREATMENT pleasant to take, sure and per manent in its action. Each package contains over one month's treatment. The Treatment, with some late discoveries and additions has been used for over thirty years by Dr Turner in st Louis, in private and hospital practice. Price Turner's Treatment, per package, \$1; three packages \$2, sent prepaid on receip of price thousands of c ses of iseases mentioned above have been cured with one package, and knowing as we do its wonderful curative effects the Treatment having been used in pri-ate practice for over thirty years in St. Louis, we will give the following written guarantee: With each order for three boxes, accompanied by \$2, we will send our written guarantee to refund the money if the Treatment does not effect a cure Send money by postal note or at our risk Address E. L. Blake & Co., Sixth and Market Streets, St. Louis, Mo. Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

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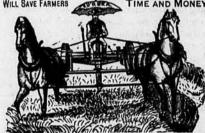
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Where to get the materials in the cheap-est form; how to make up formulas for differ-ent crops; seven ways to make plant food ob bones, ground and whole; all about fish for manure and where to get them, and wood bones, ground and whole; all about fish for manure and where to get them, and wood ashes, &c.,&c. A book of 120 pages, crowded with valuable information, all given in the plain, common sense way farmers can understand. By mail 40 cts. Also books on Onion, Squash, Cabbage, and Carrot and Mangold raising, at 30 cents each, or the five for \$1.35 by mail. Two of these have been through 10 and 15 editions. My large Seed Catalloque free to all who write for \$1.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

The Some Circle.

Compensation and Balances.

Somewhere
The skies are blue and days are always fair.
The gentlest showers upon the grasses beat.
And birds sing sweetly in their green re-

treat—
Where shadows interlacing on the moss
Work beauteous patterns as they twine and
cross.
What though the winds be keen and moun-

tains bare—
When we but shiver in the wintry air—
The skies are blue and long days soft and
fair,
Somewhere

Somewhere.

Somewhere, When summer heats oppress us with their glare, The fragrant winds are breathing clear and

cool,
And shadows play upon the unmoved pool—
Where moss and lichens deck the sylvan
glade—
And tollers rest contented in the shade.
No sultry furnace heats with parching stare,
No desert sands, forbidding, barren, bare;
No quenchless thirst to rack the spirit there,
Somewhere.

Somewhere, When we are struggling with our loads of

And troubles weigh us with their burdens down. And life is but a desert bare and brown— The happy peoples live in peaceful joy,
No evil thoughts to dim with earth's alloy,
Or anguish crouching in its tiger lair,
Or pain too deep and pitlless to spare;
But all-pervading peace, complete and fair,
Somewhere.

Somewhere
They know not terror's grim and stony stare;
No griefs that bow us to the barren earth,
Nor ills which petrify or stifle mirth;
But sweet contentment every day and hour,
And resignation with its priceless dower
Of calm enjoyments by no vain regret.
Fame stirs no envies with its trumpet blare,
Ambition hurts not with its work and wear;
But patience governs, and regrets are rare,
Somewhere.

Repose rests like a presence on the air; And while we struggle in our constant

grief—
Or seek in troubled things to find relief—
They rest in quiet where glad sunbeams play,
And gentle spirits guard them night and day.
Thank God that though those chains of ill we wear—

we wear—
And wearied souls their tribulations bear—
We walk in faith and mait

We walk in faith, and wait surcease of care Where sweetest rest rewards each earnest prayer,

-J. Edgar Jones.

Reply to Mrs. Dr. Williams.

I am not a regular newspaper correspondent, although I see many things in the papers to which I would like to reply, but for the want of time; though overworked as I am, I cannot give up the desire to reply to Mrs. Dr. Williams in the Kansas Farm-ER of February 17. Again, I feel free to reply because she invited us to do-so-says she wishes to be corrected if she is in error. As she says each one has a right to his or her opinion, so I feel that she will allow me my opinion.

It is on the subject of woman suffrage that she has aroused me. Although I have not my mind made up exactly, and am not prepared to say whether woman suffrage would elevate or degrade us as a sex, or whether it would be a benefit to the United States or not, but there are two points I am satisfied on: First, that woman suffrage would greatly moralize our elections, for we all know that a man will have more respect for himself, and be more chaste in his conversation in the presence of ladies, than he will be where there are none. But per haps I ought not to use the term "ladies," for she says "what respectable woman would wish to be seen at the polls, there to meet the blear-eyed drunkards and hear their obscene language." We advocates of woman suffrage do not think a man has a right to go any place where he would be ashamed to have his wife, mother or sisters go, or to use language he would be ashamed for them to hear. Again, if our husbands or sons are in the habit of drinking or using bad language, who has a better right to know it than we? I, for one, do not think that as soon as our boys are old enough to vote that they are old enough to vote that they are old enough to your sold and any our work and fairly make things fly.

You will eatch yourself singing, perhaps, and when your husband and children come down fresh from their slumbers they will meet a smiling face, and sit down to a breakfast presided over by a cheerful hostess. Force yourself to try this plan once or twice, and I know you will be pleased with it. I have the greatest faith in it, because I proved it in my own case; and this is true of all the suggestions I have given in this letter.—Illustrated Christian Weekly. their obscene language." We advocates of woman suffrage do not think a man has a

at least, for my part, I know if I was granted the privilege to vote and wished to accept it, I would read and try to be more intelligent. One writer says "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." How necessary it is, then, that we should know how to rule it aright. MRS. FARMER.

Cooking Beans.

I have often thought that of all dishes put upon the table, beans have oftener been spoiled by improper cooking than any other. I know that a great many house keepers put a handful of salt in the water while par-boiling, some soak them over night and do not par-boil, and then spoil them by salting as soon as put in the next water to cook, and in addition sweeten with an over-dose of molasses, and when placed upon the table, hard, yellow, indigestible beans is the result. In the fall for a short time after they are ripe, the common white beans are not so strong, but if washed and soaked over night, once par-boiling will suffice, but later, it is better to par-boil a second time; if a little soda is added to the first water for a few minutes, it loosens the shell and causes them to cook quicker. One pound of pork cut in thin slices is enough for three pints of dry beans; it should be put in with the last water, and add no salt till done; if they are to be baked lay the pork on the beans so they will be rich and brown when done.

MRS. E. W. BROWN.

To a Busy Mother.

The human brain needs rest and change The human mind needs relaxation. The human heart needs pleasant companionship. Deprive them of these requisites, and the result in nine cases out of ten will be insarity. Perhaps you imagine that I mean to frighten you. Why, to tell you the truth, if I could not arouse you to a sense of your condition unless I terrified you a little, I would rather do so than see you an inmate of an insane asylum. You see this to be quite in accordance with the rest of nature's laws. The body cannot subsist on one kind of diet; it must have more or less variety; and, behold, how plentifully our Creator has provided for this great need in the abundant fruitfulness of earth, air and sea! How soon the palate tires of one kind of diet! How soon the body starves when fed upon one thing. Dear friend, I beseech you give this your most careful consideration, for I perceive you are killing yourself with the constant strain brought to bear upon body and mind, and unless you consent to relax that strain you will suffer very seriously in consequence.

Your nervous headaches are sent, perhaps, as warnings, which, if heeded, may prove your salvation from more serious trouble. I have found it exceedingly injurious to work during the evening. You have been busy all day with one duty or another; the night has come; you can find no warrant in Scripture for continuing them.

So let the work-basket remain undisturbed, let the needle rest. You will be all the more skillful with it on the morrow. Spend the evening in reading, conversing, playing interesting games with your children, or in visiting your friends; or, better still, if you feel able, in attending an interesting lecture or concert; then, when you retire, you will sleep sweetly, and awake refreshed and equal to the performance of

the day's duties. Never eat heartily when tired to death. Drink a cup of tea and eat a cracker or two, or beat up an egg in half a pint of milk, sweeten and flavor to taste, and drink it. This will strengthen you, and will not make any demands on your weary stomach or di-gestive organs. And another thing; do not rise early in the morning and trot all over the house doing this and seeing to that for hours before you eat anything. Put on the

A TERRIBLE CONFESSION.

A Physician Presents Some Startling Facts.

The following story-which is attracting wide attention from the press-is so remarkable that we cannot excuse ourselves if we do not lay it before our readers entire:

To the Editor of the Rochester (N.Y.) Democrat:

SIR:-On the first day of June, 1881, I lay at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that I was to be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the idea. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and weighed over 200 pounds, and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. Very many people who will read this statement realize at times they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull pains in various parts of the body and do not understand why. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entirely without appetite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought nothing of it; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times neuralgic, pain in one side of my head, but as it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid little attention to it. Then my stomach would get out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet, even as a physician, I did not think that these things meant anything serious. I fancied I was suffering from malaria and doctored myself accordingly. But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing - also that there were large quantities one day and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and scum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, seeing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot understand!

I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the famed mineral springs in America and traveled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation, another, dyspepsia; another, heart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of many of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and friends. I could retain no food on my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. I was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell to the floor and clutched the carpet, and prayed for death! Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days and nights I had the deathpremonitory hiccoughs constantly! My water was filled with tube-casts and albumen. I was struggling with Bright's Disease of the kidneys in its last stages.

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures of cases like my own which had come under his observation. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being in the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice. I began its use on the first day of June, 1881, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me; but this I thought was a good sign for one in my than a poor one, it also enables a team to do debilitated condition. I continued to take more of it.

it; the sickening sensation departed and I was finally able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly. I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity, and this letter is in fulfillment of that vow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's safe cure, the remedy which I

Since my recovery I have thoroughly reinvestigated the subject of kidney difficulties and Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe more than one-half the deaths which occur in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to verify it fully. Bright's disease has no distinctive features of its own, (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity), but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate as occurring from 'Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," "Pneumonia," and the other common complaints when in reality it is from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests its presence if at all by the commonest symptoms and fastens itself in the constitution before the victim is aware of it. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none whatever, but brings death suddenly, from convulsions, apoplexy or heart disease.

As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says. I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. No one can afford to hazard such

I make the foregoing statements based upon facts which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those who may possibly be suffering such as I was is an ample inducement for me to take the step I have, and if I can successfully warn others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all the professional and personal consequences.

J. B. HENION, M. D.

Rochester, N. Y., December 30.

Another One Who Don't Know.

I have been much pleased with the way Mrs. Dr. Williams and "Griselda" keep up their side of the present discussion. I, too, have apostatized from Christianity and have joined the rank of those who believe in one great God, and who are content to leave the question of immortality with the Creator. If I am not immortal, it is all right, and I would not be so rash as to wish it if He says not. I would prefer annihilation to the shricks of the damned. CHERRIE.

Take It This Month.

Spring rapidly approaches, and it is important that every one should be prepared for the depressing effects of the changing season. This is the time to purify the blood and strengthen the system, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which stands unequaled as a spring medicine, and has endorsements of a character seldom given any proprietary medicine. A book containing statements of the many wonderful cures it has accomplished, will be sent upon application to C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.

While a good plow will do better work

The Houng Folks.

True Heroism.

There's truer heroism, oft, In an unspoken word, Than all the patriotic speech That ever has been heard.

The gentle wife who, vexed and tried, Keeps every murmur down, Is brave indeed and well deserves To wear a victor's crown.

The quiet dwellers in our homes Who rule their spirits well.

Are greater than the ancient kings
By whom great cities fell.

Aye! it is easy for a man,
In strength and fire of youth,
To grasp the sword and wield it well
In some great cause of truth.

Ayel it is easier for a man To offer up his life, Than year by year unceasingly, To wage an inward strife.

Then should we not to those brave souls Some kindly tribute pay, Who bravely and unflinchingly Fight on from day to day?

The weary one, who toils at home,
The brow by care weighed down,
Without desires of costliest gifts
Or thought of golden crown.

But longs instead for tenderness From those with whom she dwells, Unceasing love—a crown of joy That blessedness foretells.

-May W. Gleason, in Good Housekeeping.

A Night on the Upper Yellowstone.

BY JOSEPH M. TRIMBLE.

(Continued from last week.) We were standing near the bank of the river, the tall trees casting long shadows far out on the ice until their tips became lost in the misty moonlight, leaving here and there alternate strips of light and darkness. If one can ever feel in this world what it is to be alone, desolate, away from humanity, let him place himself in the position we held on that cold lonesome night, and he will want no further proof of what I write.

I took out my watch and stepping out into the moonlight saw that it was half-past two o'clock. The Indian silently watched my every movement, until I returned my timekeeper to its pocket; then knowing it would be useless to argue with an Indian, particularly a hard-headed one (so I thought) as Two Moons, without a word I plunged incautiously, fearlessly, into the thicket, and was soon in the midst of the snarling pack. Snatching up a rotten tree branch I hurled it with all my force right in their faces which sent them flying in every direction; but they did not go far for I could see the bright hungry-looking eyes scintillating under the shadows, becoming bolder and crowding me closer each moment.

I felt their hot breath upon my check, and for a moment was appalled; fully realizing in that moment the wisdom of the old scout's warning. Then I heard his wellknown voice behind me muttering: "White man nebber ought come here." Reassured. I reached up, quickly loosened the haunches of venison, threw one to the scout, tossed the other over my shoulder, and hurried off in the direction of the river. No sooner was my back turned than I was felled to the earth by a terrible blow, and then the flash of a gun almost in my face nearly stunned my remaining senses.

The Indian dragged me to my feet, threw his venison into the snarling pack, pushed me in the direction of the river, at the same time shouting with all his force, "Drop meat and run for your life."

I obeyed without a moment's delay, but not without first seeing the wretch who had jumped upon me, lying in the last threes of death, shot through the head. We ran for the river, the wolves close upon our heels, halting and firing with great rapidity, while the starving animals rendered wild by the taste of blood and craving for more, made short jumps for us and actually tore our flesh with their sharp nails. The Indian again urged me to fly, and even covered the retreat with his own body. So the useless rifles were thrown aside, and the quick revolver brought into play.

The ferocious creatures ravenously devoured their fallen comrades, and this

we needed most, time. At last the river was reached, and "Two Moons," pushing me down on the ice, cried:

"Go now-go quick-the Fort" and turning about after seeing me safely on my way, the brave fellow grasped a heavy limb with both his strong sinewy arms and beat back his savage assailants with all his mighty strength. On I sped, down stream towards home, until I began to think what a cowardly creature I was; and so overcome was I with shame at my unmanly action, that I determined to return to where the scout was defending my life, and if necessary die fighting by his side. Scarcely had I made this resolution and was about putting it into execution, when far in the distance the well-known yelp of the fierce gray wolf was borne to my ears, which left no doubt in my mind that they were not on my trail. "Poor Two Moons," thought I, "he has sacrificed his life and I am to blame for it." While in this repentive mood I was first astonished and terrified, then supremely delighted at hearing his voice, and a moment later a towering form loomed up in the dim moonlight, and the faithful scout rushed into visibility with the whole screeching pack at his heels. Losing no time in explanation we sailed

down stream at a dizzy pace, but the bloodthirsty wretches were on our heels, and I saw the race was an unequal one. Nearer and nearer came the wolves and I felt the Indian close his grip upon my hand. Fairly flying over the river's surface, straining every muscle to its fullest tension, yet the wolves were going faster, and slowly but surely closing the gap between us. Some plan would have to be adopted, and quickly must it be put in execution. The Indian was going at terrific speed and pulling me after him; but if I was to die the next minute, no swifter could I fly. When the horrible animals were almost on us, "Two Moons" gripped me with a tighter force, and mut-tered "follow me." Then shooting off to the right we made a sharp curve in that direction, which was an easy matter for us to do on skates, but an impossible thing for our pursuers to accomplish. Away we went in the new direction, while the foiled wolves squatting on their haunches went sliding over the smooth surface, vainly endeavoring to check their own headlong course. Hurry ing off at right angles, quite a distance was gained by us before the foiled brutes regained their forward momentum, and then the race began anew. So we kept it up for mile after mile, always adverting to this rule whenever they came uncomfortably close to

At length the vicinity of the Fort was be ing approached and "Two Moons" urged me to keep up a good heart as the danger would soon be over and the race at an end.

But I began to think with feelings of dismay of the intervening ground between the river and the Fort that would have to be traversed before safety would be completely assured, and I intimated as much to my companion. He simply nodded his head, as if he understood it all, and said, "Me fix dat,"-at the same time pointing significantly to his belt, where I beheld sagely esconced six additional rounds of pistol ammunition.

"Warning?" said I, at the moment when we gave another long sweep to the right to avoid the brutes who were beginning to press us rather close at that moment!

"How?" replied the Indian, meaning that he did not understand.

"Shoot, you shoot!" I repeated, pointing in the direction of the Fort, which now became plainly visible a short distance off.

"How!" he answered, meaning this time yes. Suiting the action to the word he quickly charged his revolver with the six remaining shots, and as we made another curve (to the left this time) discharged them full into the face of the pursuing pack. One after another the six were fired, and besides causing the death of an enemy answered the purpose of a signal to the Fort, which answer came back in a few moments fired by the sentry, who patrols the outer works of the garrison from Retreat to Reveille. The sentinel's shot alarmed the whole Post, and the entire guard came tumbling down to the river's edge just as we hove in sight.

I knew then that we were safe and could not refrain from giving a yell, which was echoed back from the surrounding hills in a hundred voices. So intent were the hungry proved a God-send to us, for it served to rascals on making a supper off our precious delay them in a measure and gave us what bodies, that they did not perceive the troop

of soldiers upon the shore, until rushing full upon them, a whole volley of lead was poured into their ranks from a dozen or more true rifles, which speedily brought them to their senses, and laid as many of their number stiff and bleeding on the ice; while the survivors scampered, yelping and howling, in the opposite direction, and soon disappeared in the shadows of the night. Our friends crowded around and bore us up into the garrison, where we were kept busy until daylight over a glass of something smoking hot and a blazing fire, recounting the wonderful experience we had passed through, and from which we were so fortunate as to escape with whole skins.-Western Rural.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the diges-tive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

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Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick head-She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday, by the

KANSAS FARMER CO.

OFFICE:

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C. DEMOTTE, - - - - President. A. HEATH, - - Business Manager. A. PEFFER, - - Editor-in-Chief.

The Kansas Farmer, the State Agricultural paper of Kansas, is also the official State paper for publishing all the Stray Nouces of the State, and is kept on file in every County Clerk's office.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

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Advertisers will find the Kansas Farmer the cheapest and best medium published for reach ing every part of Kansas. Reasonable rates for unobjectionable advertisements will be made known upon application. Copy of advertisements intended for the current issue should reach this office not later than Monday.

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas. Address

Recent rains in different parts of the State were timely, helping wheat, and putting oats ground in good condition.

Pamphlet copies of the session laws of 1886 may be had at the printing house of Geo. W. Crane, Topeka, Kas., for 50 cents apiece.

The FARMER is very much crowded just now with advertising. Our friends will bear with us a few weeks, we hope, and until the rush is over.

Our Weather, Stock and Crop reports for the first of April will be interesting. A summary of our reports for the first of this month was widely circulated over the country.

The Short-horn breeders of Franklin county recently organized a county association and adopted a constitution and by-laws. They propose to keep a herd book-office at Ottawa.

A friend who is largely interested in immigration to Kansas wants half a Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and will pay a reasonable price for them if left at this office. Who has any that he will spare?

Public Lands in Kansas.

Secretary Sims, of the State Board of should address Hon. Wm. Sims, Topeka.

Horticulture.

* The FARMER is indebted to Mr. B. F. Smith, horticulturist, Lawrence, Kas., for a copy of the report of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Douglas County Horticultural Society. We will use part of it next week. Mr. Smith is Secretary of the Society, and a successful man in his calling, too.

Snow reports: The temperature of this believing that they will be grown largely month was nearly of the average value, in the South. Hemp grows wel in nine of the eighteen preceding Feb- Missouri and Kansas, and it would be ruaries having been colder and nine of grown extensively, as would flax, if the them warmer than the month just duties on foreign products of that kind closed. The rainfall was less than half were high enough to prevent foreign the average amount, the wind velocity competition. And as to wool, it seems was nearly normal, and the cloudiness crue to ask our farmers to submit to a was below the average. The rainfall, still greater reduction. The act of 1883 i ncluding melted snow, was a trifle over cost our sheep-growing farmers a good half an inch. Snow fell to the depth of many millions of dollars, and not a man one inch.

Proposed Reduction of Tariff Duties.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, recently introduced a bill into the House of Representatives at Washington for the purpose of reducing tariff duties. We have not yet seen a copy of the bill, and can therefore give only such of its provisions as have been telegraphed to the country. The bill is unjust to farmers, in that it proposes reductions that will seriously affect their interests if it should become a law. We do not believe any tariff measure will be prepared at this session of Congress that will command a majority of votes in the House because both parties are more or less divided on the subject; still, it is well enough to point out objectionable features in any proposed legislation. The bill proposes to put hemp, jute. jute butts, sisal and other fiber grasses, chicory, grease, tallow, beeswax, corn, this does not apply to imports from Canada and other countries which impose an export duty on these articles. On various grades of sugar there is a reduction of 20 per cent. There is a slight reduction on starch and a large one on rice, duties of 2 and 21 cents per pound, being cut down to 1 and 12 cents. The change on wool is not great, it substitutes one grade of coarse wools in place of two grades as at present rated and at a lower rate of duty: The present duties on the additions to the free list are: hemp, \$25 per ton; jute, 20 per cent.; jute butts, \$5 per ton; sisal, \$15 per ton; chicory, 2 cents per pound; corn and oats, 10 cents per bushel; hay, \$2 per ton; potatoes, 15 cents per bushel; grease, 10 per cent.; tallow, 1 cent per pound; beeswax, 20 per cent.

The Rural New Yorker publishes the above written features of the bill, and calls attention to the fact that the proposed changes will affect agricultural products almost exclusively, and we agree with our excellent contemporary that it is not fair. It is unfair because it will injure American farmers who produce the crops that it is proposed by this bill to admit duty free. The KANSAS FARMER has frequently expressed the opinion that there will be and ought to be a reduction of duties dozen copies of the Fourth Biennial on sugar, because after many years of protection there is no cheapening in the cost of making American sugar. The total product of the Southern cane and of the Northern tree does not exceed one-tenth of the quantity used by the people. No improvements have been made in the manufacture of sugar on Agriculture, has just issued a pamphlet the Southern plantations. It costs as giving a statement of where the public much now to make a hogshead of sugar lands in Kansas lie and how to obtain in Louisiana as it did forty or fifty them. Any person needing a copy years ago. There is no prospect of any improvement that will cheapen production there unless it comes through the diffusion process. And the product does not increase. Sorghum cane is going to revolutionize the sugar business in this country if anything does it; and if sorghum sugar cannot be made to compete with the foreign article on low rates of duty, that fact will add to the argument in favor of reducing present rates.

But as to fibrous articles like hemp, As to the weather in February, Prof. jute, sisal, etc., there is good reason for in all the country has been able to pur- teachers in his empire.

chase a coat for himself or a frock for his wife for a cent less than former prices on account of the reduction. But the bottom has been reached, and now they are picking up again. The prospect is better than at any time in two years. It begins to look encouraging. another cut is to follow and the price of wool is to be still further reduced, it will discourage a great many men who if let alone now will go ahead.

The Educational Bill.

The educational bill, as it passed the Senate, provides that for eight years after its passage there shall be annually appropriated from the treasury the following sums in aid of common school education in the States and Territories and the District of Columbia, and Alaska: First year, \$7,000,000; second year, \$10,000,000; third year, \$15,000,000; chicory, grease, tallow, beeswax, corn, oats, hay and potatoes, on the free list. also undressed wood and lumber; but this does not apply to imports from seventh year, \$13,000,000; eighth year, \$7,000,000; eighth year, \$7,000,000; eighth year, \$5,000,000; making \$77,000,000, besides which is a special appropriation of \$2,000,000 to aid in the erection of school houses in sparsely settled districts, making the total fund \$79,000,000. The money is given to the several States and Territories in that proportion which the whole number of persons in each, who, being of the age of 10 years and over, cannot write, bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States, according to the census of 1880, until the census figures of 1889 shall be obtained, and then according to the latter figures. In States having separate schools for white and colored children, the money shall be paid out in support of such white and colored children between ten and twenty-one years old, in such ratio as the races bear to each other by the cenus. No State is to receive the benefit of the act until its Governor shall file with the Secretary of the Interior, a statement giving full statistics of the school system, attendance of white children, amount of money expended, etc., number of schools in operation, number and compensation of teachers, etc. No State or Territory shall receive in any year from this fund more money than it has paid out the previous year from its own revenues for common schools. If any State or Territory declines to take its share of the national fund, such share is to be distributed among the States accepting the benefits of the fund. If any State or Territory misapplies the fund or fails to comply with the conditions, it loses all subsequent apportionment. Samples of all school books in use in the common schools of the States and Territories shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior. Any State or Territory accepting the provisions of the act at the first session of its Legislature, after the passage of the act, shall receive its pro rata share of all previous annual appropriations. Congress reserves the right to alter or repeal the act. The bill now goes to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

> The Gladstone-Huxley controversy Significance of the Book of Genesis will be continued in the April Popular tain Prof. Huxley's second article replying to Mr. Gladstone's "Proem to Genesis," which appeared in the March issue; Henry Drummond's Comments on the views thus far presented by the distinguished disputants; and, in a supplement, Mr. Gladstone's original paper, "The Dawn of Creation and of Worship," which first called out Prof. Huxley.

> The Mikado of Japan desires the estab-

Atlas of the State of Kansas

There is in course of preparation a work of very great value to be called an official map of the State of Kansas. The plans are being compared with official surveys so that they will be absolutely correct. We are indebted to the Commonwealth, of this city, for a detailed description of the work, from which it appears that the plans, when prepared, engraved, printed and colored, will comprise about six hundred independent, complete and distinct maps, varying in size from 3x4 inches to 31x41 feet. The smallest village and the largest city will be mapped, showing lots, blocks, additions, wards, streets, location of squares, public buildings, churches, etc. Then appear the large county maps, giving in detail all the practical information that could well be desired, and in point of accuracy superior to what is known as the farm map of a single county, which costs nearly as much as this atlas of all the counties. We wish to refer especially to the scientific drafts now being prepared by the surveyors. They show with minute accuracy the fractional lots lying along the west and north lines of all of the townships throughout the State, and which have never been shown by county or State maps heretofore published. Also the fractional lots contiguous to all meandered rivers, Indian reserves and State lines.

When this atlas is completed according to plans as above described it will be one of the most useful books ever brought to the attention of the people of the State. It will be needed in every school room, in every library, in every professional and business office, and in every family that desires to have so much useful information in so condensed a form. Messrs. L. H. Everts & Co. have the work in hand, and we have no doubt it will be executed accurately and in good style. They prepared a similar work for Nebraska and the press of that State are unanimous in praise of its merits and of the excellence of the mechanical execution of the plans. The State Journal says: Every township is distinctly colored, each roadway and stream traced with fidelity, every depot and public building located, every manufactory, every forty acres of school land, every stock ranch, every lake, bog, swamp and hill. All these are clearly defined. Each map is accompanied by a certificate of the Surveyor General and the surveyors of the counties, attesting the accuracy and completeness that is at once apparent to the practical eye. The printing is of the most artistic excellence, the covers are heavy, and the binding strong and elastic. In short, the work is the best that has ever been printed in the country, and the Journal takes pleasure in commending it most unreservedly.

Wool Market.

Messrs. Hagey & Wilhelm, St. Louis, commission merchants, report under date of March 6th: Receipts of wool over the question of the Scientific are light, and under good demand, prices sustained. Deliveries are principally of graded stocks. Kansas-fine, Science Monthly. The number will con- 18 to 21; medium, 21 to 24; coarse, 19 to 20; carpet, 16 to 18; common and burry, 15 to 17. Reports of continued decrease in Territory and Western and Texas flocks tend to strengthen prices of the coming season's clip.

"The Mulberry Craze" is the title of two communications sent in by interested persons. We do not care to publish them. That subject was exhausted forty or fifty years ago, and has lishment of English schools with English no interest to us of the present, except as a warning.

SESSION LAWS OF 1886.

Of the one hundred and sixty-eight bills passed at the recent special session of the Legislature only a small proportion of them are of general application, and still less have particular interest to farmers. We have gone through the list and herewith present a digest of such as our country readers will be particularly interested in.

It was made a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment for persons to misrepresent, deceive, or defraud any person or persons in the sale of any fruit, shade, or ornamental tree or trees, or any vine, shrub, plant, bulb, or root, by substituting inferior or different varieties, or who shall falsely represent the name, age, or class of any such fruit, shade, or ornamental tree or trees, or any vine, shrub, plant, bulb, or

It is unlawful for billiard rooms to be kept in any township without license obtained by petition.

Counties and cities may vote bonds to pay for right of way for railroads, counties not to exceed \$15,000, cities of the first, second and third class not to exceed \$10,000, \$5,000, and \$3,000 respectively.

The Attorney General's salary was raised to \$2,500 a year.

Old soldiers are to be preferred in all public employment by the State.

All tax deeds hereafter received are to be recorded within six months, and those heretofore issued must be recorded within one year after the taking effect of the act.

No person in the employ of the State shall expend, or agree or contract for the expenditure of any money not appropriated by law nor any sum of money greater than has been appropriated by law.

An act to prevent the spread of disease among swine makes it the duty of every person who owns or has control of any hog that has died of any disease to bury or burn the same within twentyfour hours after such hog has died. Selling or trading diseased hogs alive or dead is prohibited, and it is a misdemeanor to throw or deposit a dead hog in any "river, stream, creek or ravine."

Printing and publishing obscene literature is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Persons in moving steam engines on the public roads, unless they are moved by horse power, must give way, stop and shut off steam on meeting persons, until they are passed.

Three months' wages of debtors are made exempt from garnishment and attachment.

County Treasurers are required to transfer surplus taxes on hand to the fund to which they properly belong, so that the people who paid them shall have the benefit.

The irrigation act authorizes persons to appropriate the water of running streams for purposes of irrigation.

The game laws were amended so as to permit persons to "shoot or take possession" of prairie chickens between the first day of September and the first day of January, but it shall not be lawful to catch, trap or ensnare them at any time. It is unlawful to hunt or pursue birds on the premises of another person or on the roads adjoining without the consent of the owner first

In counties having more than 20,000 inhabitants the County Commissioners may determine what bridges shall be built at the expense of the county and what ones at the expense of particular townships.

It is made unlawful to let diseased animals run at large, or to sell the same knowing them to be diseased.

panies are authorized, but no company shall issue any policies until bona fide applications for insurance have been received representing property worth \$25,000.

County Commissioners are authorized to make herd law orders for townships on petition of a majority of the citizens.

An act was passed for the drainage of swamp, bottom or other low land.

An act was passed prohibiting ' hunting" and "shooting" on the first day of the week. A violation of the act is made a misdemeanor punishable by fine of \$5

A change was made in the highway commissioners' act; it relates chiefly to times of meeting and the keeping of accounts.

District Court Judges are authorized to appoint arbitrators to adjust differences between employers and employes in mechanical, mining and manufacturing pursuits.

County high schools may be established in counties having six thousand inhabitants and over by a vote of the people.

Railroads are authorized to change their tracks from narrow to standard

School lands in unorganized counties shall not be sold nor until three years after the counties were organized.

Fire insurance companies are empowered to insure against loss or damage by fire, lightning, tornado, cyclone, windstorms, and "any other accident or casualty."

No person shall purchase more than one-quarter section of school land.

The 30th day of May-Decoration day in each year is declared to be a legal

The laws relating to the organizing of new counties is amended so as to require a bona fide population of 2,500 with 400 householders residing in the county at least six months prior to the application to the Governor. No bonds shall be issued within one year after the organization of any new county by the county or any township or school district within its boundaries.

An act providing for the enforcement of contracts made by railroad companies in consideration of municipal aid, declares that it shall be the duty of all railroad companies that have received shall hereafter receive municipal aid on certain conditions and promises, to comply with the conditions and fulfill

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending March 6th, 1886; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Prairie fire extinguisher-Arthur W.

Rumsey, of New Kiowa. Harvester reel--John M. Bannan, of Chetopa. Road cart-John D. Wilson, of Green-

leaf. Disk harrow-John A. Minger, of

Sabetha.
Ship for ærial navigation—Levi A.
Beardsley, of Dodge City.

The following were reported for the week ending February 27th, 1886:

Music sheet and book supporter for pianos and organs—Harvey Worral, of Chain pump-James N. Morrison, of

Metallic shingle-Alvin N. Montrose,

of Clay Center. Wind wheel gearing - Lyman Loomis, of McPherson. For week ending February 20th, 1886:

Powder converter-Jonas S. Shirk, of Double desk-Henry U. Pohl, of

Hiawatha. Combined punching and shearing device—Gilbert McDonald, of Augusta.
Hinged clevis—Benton L. Jennings,

of Manhattan. Tongue support—Cassidy & Oldfield, Mutual live stock insurance com- of Leavenworth.

Inquiries Answered.

WIND BREAK.—What kind of trees would you recommend for wind break? Is there anything better than the soft maple?

-Tifere is nothing better for this purpose than Russian mulberry. It grows very fast and is much hardier than the soft maple, and not so much subject to borers. We prefer hardy catalpa before maple.

SAVING MEAT.—Please inform me the best way to put down smoked hams and shoulders after smoking to keep them free from bugs and skippers through the summer

-- Immediately after smoking and before flies come, wrap the pieces in coarse brown paper, and sew them up in muslin sacks; then dip in a wash made of lime water colored with yellow ochree, and hang up in a cool place to dry. This is the best way.

CARP-RAISING.—How does the German carp fish-raising pay in Kansas in ponds fed by water from wells? Would wind mill power be sufficient to supply a pond from a never-failing well?

-Persons who have undertaken carpraising in Kansas intending to succeed, are satisfied with results, as far as our information extends. Well water is good as any if it is tempered a little; that is, warmed up some in summer by passing, into a tank or other reservoir and let stand in the sunshine a while. Wind power will be ample, for after the pond is once well filled, it does not require much to keep it so, if there are no

LAME MULES.-Dr. Baldwin, of Hart's Mill, Chautauqua county, writes us: Let me say to the individual with the three lame mules, that most probably the lame ness is caused by the mules lying on hard or uneven floors in stalls. I have detected that condition in young mules often from the above cause. While I think the mi'let is not good for horses or mules while stabled, and again I often notice burnt alum recommended where a mild caustic is in demand. let me say that if you want a medicine at all take the alum before its virtue is destroyed by burning. If ashes is what you want, wood ashes are better than alum ashes.

GRAIN REPORTS.—In your interesting remarks under date of February 17th, 1886, showing the products of Reno county, as given by the assessors, I would be much pleased to have you inform me how the assessors (doing their work last March) come at the number of bushels and pounds of the crops of 1885, which had not yet been planted planted.

-There ought to have been a distinction noted, but in our haste we did not think to do it. The crops for 1885 were reported by special reporters. The assessors who dated their reports March 1st, 1885, collected statistics for 1884 and 1885 both in part, but of course nothing that could not then be known. The wheat and corn crops in Reno county were better in 1884 than they were in

Sick Horses.—We have some horses that are sick. We have lost some already. They are first taken with what seems to be a chill; then they seem stiff and eyes water some. They eat sometimes and at others they will not touch feed; they stand with the head down and breathe hard. When one catches the light from their eye at the right angle it is a bright pink. Now, is there such a disease as pink eye? If it is the pink eye, what can I do to help them? Can I feed anything to prevent it, as I have some wild ones that are not halter broke?

—We cannot tell from so brief a descrip-

-We cannot tell from so brief a description what ails the animals, but incline to think it is only a cold, caused by lying on damp ground. If that is all, feed wheat bran mashes and get the bowels opened, at the same time taking care to keep the animals warm and dry. Feed the wild ones plenty of oats, mill stuff, a little oil cake or flaxseed occasionally and salt with clean hay and good water.

GOVERNMENT LAND.—Will you please give me some information as to how far from railroad in any of the western counties one could find government land, and in what counties it is to be had. Also what is the probable danger of coming in contact with Texas fever by being west of the dead line?

-There is still a good deal of government land in Finney, Hamilton, Seward, indeed in all the western counties, and there is some of it not far from railroads: but the immigration has been so large recently that we cannot state accurately. It would be better for you to address the government land offices, or real estate agents at Oberlin and Garden City. In that way you can get correct information up to date. There very little danger to be apprehended any-

where in Kansas now from Texas fever communicated from Texas cattle, at any rate north of Dodge City.

Eastern and Western Farming--No. 2. MANURE.

Kansas Farmer:

The introduction of commercial fertilizers in that part of the East with which the writer is acquainted is of comparative recent date, but such a revolution did it work in the production of certain crops that it is now in general use, and is by many considered indispensible, especially upon clay soils, which are underlaid by a compact subsoil, as such soils retain the fertilizer better than those having a porous subsoil, for in such land it is apt to leach down and be lost in a short time.

Bone dust and Superphosphate of lime are the mixtures most generally used, although gypsum, (land plaster) ground limestone, burned lime, salt, etc., are used to a limited extent. Bone dust is simply raw bones-often old and dry-ground into meal, unless in the case of the dissolved bone-meal, which is bones treated with acid. I have seen carloads of old buffalo and other bones, which had been gathered on the prairies, going to the Eastern bonemills, and for which, after being ground, farmers pay \$30 to \$40 per ton in sacks of 200 pounds each.

Phosphate, containing as it does, dried blood, meat, etc., treated with acid, is not quite so pleasant to handle on account of the odor, which is quite considerable. I well remember the first time we used it on wheat, sowing it broadcast. It was the first that had been used in the vicinity, and some of the neighbors claimed that they could not only smell it, but could feel it in the air. But it brought us 16 bushels of wheat per acre on very poor land, and in a couple of years they were all using it. Phosphate comes in barrels or sacks of 200 or 300 pounds each, and does not cost quite as much as bone.

Ground limestone is much cheaper in price, being about \$5 per ton, but it is not of much force. It has been found that the two first named are the cheapest effective means to use to bring up clay lands, (I do not speak of others because my experience with them is limited), which have been worn out. In the case of such lands it is obvious that fertility must be brought from some other source beside the land itself, as the smaller the production, the slower and harder process it is to enrich the soil, and when deterioration has progressed too far, outside means must be resorted to, to supply the deficiency caused in an early day-by the ruinous policy of dumping the manure into the creek-because they thought that as long as the land would produce a decent crop, it did not need any return of fertilizing material. What a mistake! Every dollar expended in fertilizers to restore the fertility of these lands, represents a dollar's worth of fertility of which the soil has been robbed at some period of its history, and which might have been saved to the present owner, and the land been more profitable to him as well as to previous owners, by a proper and possible return of manure.

Probably the majority of the readers of the Kansas Farmer have had no experience in the use of this special manure (and I believe their use will never be a necessity if we utilize the home supply now,) and having followed the business of running a fertilizer-drill for several falls, a few words on its application may be interesting. It is usually used in the fall on wheat at the rate of 200 or 300 pounds per acre. Drills are made specially adapted for sowing it. In addition to the ordinary grain and grassseed boxes and feeders, there is another box same size and shape of grain box, and just behind it. In the bottom of this phosphate box, are arranged a series of feeders. for each hoe; they vary in style, each manufacturer claiming to have the best, of course. Some use short leather belts which carry the fertilizer out through openings in the rear of the hopper, the quantity sown being regulated by the size of the openings, which are changed by a lever connected with a slide. Others use circular plates of iron or glass in the bottom of the hopper, which rotate and extending out behind the box, carry the fertilizer out through openings. Each feeder is connected with the corresponding tube which carries the wheat to the ground, so that the wheat and fertilizer go into the soil together.

PLOWBOY.

Waveland. Shawnee county, Kas. for each hoe; they vary in style, each man-

Waveland, Shawnee county, Kas.

Borticulture.

Budding vs. Grafting Apple Trees. The following appeared some time ago in the Ellsworth Reporter. We had it clipped for use in the FARMER and mislaid it. It is as good now as it was then:

It ought to be generally known that ninety-nine hundredths of all apple trees raised in nurseries are grafted, and the same proportion almost of cherry, peach and plum trees are budded, that is, the apple trees are propagated by root-grafting. Scions of the variety it is desired to propagate, are grafted into small pieces of roots, tied up in bundles and set in the nursery rows in the spring. The root-grafting is usually done in the winter; budding is usually done in July, August and September. Apples are grafted, the others are budded, simply, for the reason that these are the most successful modes of producing them and not because either way produces a better tree than the other. It was left for an unreliable, rascally or ignorant itinerant tree peddler to discover the fact and teach it to the tree planters of Ellsworth county, that a budded apple tree was worth 40 cents, because grown in this way they would resist the attacks of borers, while the grafted tree would be destroyed by them. In the name of destroyed by them. In the name of reason, why should this learned horticulturist so hide his light under a bushel by divulging this fact only to the few parties he sells his trees to, when the nurserymen of Kansas alone would pay him thousands of dollars for his great discovery. Just think of it, the fruit growers of this country fighting this little "varmint" for a century, losing thousands of dollars by its ravages and never discovered that a borer must have a grafted apple tree to live on, that the very appearance of a budded tree turned his stomach. It would seem that such assertions were too absurd to catch the most ignorant man living in this enlightened age, or at least no one would invest any money in such an absurdity without investigating the matter, which could be so easily done. Are nurserymen such knaves, or fools, that they go on year after year grafting trees, when simply by budding them they could do away with the greatest drawback to fruit-growing, the borer? This smart Alec claims that the scion and root in the root-graft does not unite perfectly, but leaves a rough and decayed place that attracts the borer beetle. The fool perhaps does not know that when a root graft is planted, this part of it is four inches under the ground, that the apple tree borer always works above the ground, and that new roots springing from the scion as well as the root when joined together makes a more perfect union than buds ever do. Buds are placed usually in oneyear-old seedlings, one to four inches above the ground. When the buds start, the seedling is cut off above. Who does not know there must be a dead and decayed place in the wood where cut, and any honest nurseryman (I do not mean tree peddler) will tell you that hundreds of budded trees break off at the bud, to one grafted tree so destroyed. Not because eat them off, but for the reason that the bud does not unite well with the stalk. Especially is this breaking-off liable to occur with some varieties of pears. Budding would be a lost art in five years, if root-grafting of cherry, plum, pears, it root-gratting of cherry, plum, peach and other stone fruits was as successful as apple-grafting. People buying these budded apple trees, in common business prudence, should take a written guarantee that they will get such trees, to protect themselves on the day of delivery. A budded tree is very easily told from a grafted tree.

Ninety-Day Seed Corn.

MR. EDITOR-Dear Sir: I have a quantity of a superior quality of extra large field corn which has lately been originated, and which will mature in ninety days, thus filling a want long felt. Ears from twelve to fourteen inches long, grains unusually large, cob slender, 130 bushels of shelled corn of this variety has been raised per acre.

As I am extremely anxious to know what this corn will do in other climates before advertising it for sale, I will send a large sample package to any farmer who will give it a fair trial and proper attention and report his success with it, and who will inclose 10 cents in silver to pay postage, packing, etc., thereon. In order to induce farmers to take unusually good care of this corn so that I may have good reports to advertise next season, I will give \$25 in gold as a premium to the one who raises the best ear and sends the best report, and \$10 for second best. Address, F. E. Fross, New Carlisle, O.

The following is a condensed report from farmers whom I sent packages to last sea-

Rec'd the package of 90-day corn; planted it May 8th hucked it Aug, 9th.— WM, Anderson, La Prairie, Ill The 90-day corn is all that you claim for it.—JNO. K. Mossy, Lauderdale, Miss.

Ninety-day corn rec'd. Father, who is an old corn-raiser, says: "I never saw such big ears, small cob and large grains before."—J. STEEL, Clayville, O.

The package of corn you sent me has done well; it was ripe in 90 days.—Dr. T. W. Jones, Camell, Ill.

Ninety-day corn rec'd. I am highly pleased with it, in fact think it the best corn I ever saw.—L. B. Grimes, Recorder of Harrison Co., Cadiz, O.

Received the 90-day corn. There was a hole in the wrapper and all lost but 21 grains; planted May 12th and Aug. 12th had 30 ears of the best corn I ever saw, It is all that you claim for it, and more too. Nothing in reason would induce me to be without it again,—M, H. HAMLET, Madisonville, Va.

It is claimed that wherever wheat and corn thrive, apples and small fruits can be grown profitably.

Probably two hundred thousand farmers in the United States know from practical observation what the "ACME" Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher & Leveler is-how efficiently and cheaply it does the workand how its use increases the crop by thoroughly pulverizing the soil. The remaining farmers should post themselves in reference to this valuable implement. See advertisement on page 15.

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SEEDS 8 packets Flower Seeds 10c. 5 packets Vegetable Seed 10c. Postpaid.
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500,000 No. 1 Hedge Plants, 50,000 One-No. 1 Hedge Plants, DU, UUU Ollegard and a full line of all kinds of Nursery Stock for the spring trade. Send for Catalogue. Write for what you want and we will give you lowest prices. Ep Douglas County Nursery, Lawrence, Kas., January 18, 1886.

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All kinds of fruit, forest, ornamental trees, shrubs and plants.

A PAPER FREE for one year, devoted to fruit-growing, to all who buy \$1.00 worth of trees or plants. 1 Niagara grape \$1; 6 Russian apricot \$1; 12 Concord grape \$1; 10 dwarf Juneberry \$1; 150 Russian mulberry \$1, and 134 other \$1 sets per mail, postpaid. Silk worm eggs and mulberry trees for silk culture. Send at once for our price list.

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Seed Potatoes -- Irish and Sweet--20 varieties.

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How it was Done and the Variety.

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This city being the great railroad center of the West, we can ship on shortest notice direct to almost any point; and having an experience of over twenty years in the business, and with the stock growing on our own grounds, we can send out the same fresh and in excellent condition. We have a general nursery of

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Catalpa Speciosa, White Ash, Europea Larch, Pines, Spruce Arbor Vitæs, etc., etc. Catalpa Speciosa Seed. Forest and Evergreen

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The Busy Bee.

Don't Divide the Bees.

To beginners and those contemplating bee-keeping I would say, do not divide your bees. You had better try to make big colonies than small ones. Do not divide your bees, for the reason that a natural swarm, as a rule, is worth two or three made by division. Do not divide your bees, for the reason that queens reared under the swarming impulse are the queens for business and will breed honey-gatherers that are profitable. Do not divide your bees, for the reason that Doolittle, Hutchison and Heddon, three of the most scientific bee-keepers in the United States, oppose the practice. Do not divide your bees because "A. I. Root's A, B, C in Bee-Culture," one of the best works on bees, says, "the practice has been mostly abandoned as a woeful waste" of brood and bees. Too much brood is neglected and dies for want of care when the colony is torn up. Do not divide your bees because a few will claim they can raise as good queens in that way as by natural swarming, and more claim they can raise better queens by this method. I have tested all the plans known to the science of queen-raising, and believe I can raise as good queens artificially as any one. We cannot beat nature in this respect. The nearer we handle bees according to their own instincts-or in other words, we must let them have their own way or handle them in such a manner that they think they are having their own waythe better we will succeed. I have written this as my opinion, wishing to avoid all discussions. Many other good bee-keepers differ with me in what is here written. I have become set in these opinions.

One of the greatest objections to natural swarming is their tendency to abscond. When swarms are treated properly, not one in fifty will abscond. Out of our last one hundred swarms not one was lost by absconding. Will write an article on swarming and the management of swarms before the season com-MRS. M. F. TATMAN,

Rossville, Kansas. Apiarist for Hughes & Tatman, Kaw Valley Apiary and Poultry Yards.



POR CLEANSING THE SKIN and Scalp of Infantile and Birth Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for ciring the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scall Head, Scrolula, and other inherited skin and blood diseases.

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For Rheumatism, Headache, Neuralgia, Lame Back, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Fever and Ague, Congestive Chills and all kinds of Fever, Cramps, Colic, Diarrhea, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat. Diphtheria, Croup, Toothache, Earache, Burns and Scalds, Fever Sores or Sores of any description, Bites and Stings, Asthma, Catarrh, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, Frosted Feet, Chilbiains, Swellings, Bunions and Corns. This Preparation is purely vegetable and contains some of the best blood-purifying qualities. Manufactured by P. H. GRINNELL, No. 32 Kansas avenue, between First and Crane, Topeka, Kas.

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALMO CREAM BALMO GATAR CURES COMM HEAD HAYFEVER OF THE CREAM BALM Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflammation. Heals Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Hearing and Smell. A Quick Relief. A EAS Positive Cure.

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Advanced medical science now recognizes Compound Oxygen" as the most potent and wonderful of all nature's curative agencies. It is the greatest of all vitalizers. It purifies the blood and restores its normal circulation; it reaches every nerve, every part of the body, and imparts to all the vital forces of the system a new and healthy activity, enabling it to resist and overcome disease It has cured Incipient Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Salt Rheum, Eczema Bright's Disease (and other Diseases of Kidneys), Scrofula, and all "Blood" Diseases. It is also the most effective remedy for the effects of Overwork. for Nervousness, Lowered Vitality and Semi-Invalidism.

This great Remedy is now manufactured by the Western Compound Oxyged Co. For further information call upon or address, stating the symptoms of the disease.

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A beautiful work of 150 pages, Colored Plates, and 1000 Illustrations, with descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, prices of SEIEIDS and Plants, and how to grow them. Printed in English and German. Price, only 10 cents, which may be deducted from moment to buy what seeds happen to be left over, meeting with disappointment after weeks of waiting. BUY ONLY VICK'S SEEDS, JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.



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THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, March 8, 1886. LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York BEEVES—Receipts, including 60 carloads for exportation, 7580, making 8100 for the week. Prices were higher and the market closed firm.

with nothing to carry over. Poor to prime steers sold at 4 40a6 00, Texas 6 (0a6 15. SHEEP-Receipts 12 600, making 42.000 for the

week. A few carloads of choice and extra sheep and lambs changed hands at good prices, but middling and lower grades ruled dull, and the general market closed weak with several carloads to carry over. Ordinary to extra sheep sold at 5 00a6 f0; ordinary to fancy lambs 6 0 a7 75.

HOGS--Receipts 11,450, making 45 000 for the week. None offered alive. Market nominally steady at 4 30a5 60.

St. Louis.

CATTLE-Receipts 500. shipments 100. Market strong. Butcher cattle 20c higher. Good to choice shipping 483a5 35, common to medium 8 90a4 65, butchers steers 3 25a4 50, cows and helfers 2 25a 8 75, stockers and feeders 3 00a4 20.

HOGS-Receipts 2.500, shipments none. Market active and strong. Butchers' and best heavy 4 25 a4 50, mixed packing 3 90a4 20, light 3 80a4 10.

SHEEP--Receipts 300, shipments 200, Market strong and firm 8 50a5 50.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports

CATTLE-Receipts 7,000, shipments 2.000. Mar ket a shade lower. Snipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 8 90a5 70, stockers and feeders 3 00a4 35; cows, bulls and mixed 1 75a4 00, bulk at 3 00a4 00.

HOGS-Receipts 15, 00, shipments 8,000. Market strong but not quotably higher. Rough and mixed 8 60a4 25, packing and shipping 4 25a4 50,

light 3 70a4 25, skips 3 00a3 75. SHEEP-Receipts 3,000, shipments 1,000. Market steady. Natives 3 00a4 00.

The Drovers' Journal special Liverpool cable indicates a strong cattle market, best grades showing 1d advance over last week, selling at 14c per lb. dressed. The advance in prices is due to light supply. Receipts of American cattle are reported light, and the supply from other points have lately been moderate,

Kansas City.

CATTLE-Receipts since Saturday 443. Market weak and slow, with values of shipping and butchers' 5a10c lower, while feeders were abou steady. Sales ranged from 3 65 for feeders to 5 50 for shipping steers

HOGS-Receipts since Saturday 1,728. The strike on the Missouri Pacific reduced, somewhat, the supply on sale. The market was strong and active, with values 5c higher. Extreme range of sales 3 70a4 25, bulk at 3 85 and above.

SHEEP-Receipts since Saturday 1,291. Mar ket strong and active. Sales; 676 natives av. 88 lbs, at 4 00; 104 natives av. 90 lbs, at 4 80; 70 na tives av. 110 lbs. at 4 80; 113 natives av. 85 lbs. at 4 60; 108 natives av. 90 lbs. at 4 30; 122 natives av 79 lbs. at 8 35; 45 natives av. 68 lbs. at 3 00.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT-Receipts 12,654 bus., export 167,186 bus. Spot lower and dull; options opened strong closed heavy. Sales: 506,400 bus. futures, 104,000 bus, spot and to arrive. No. 2 spring, 961/4c mixed Western, 98c; No. 2 red, 96c elevator; No. 2 red, March, 94%a951/2c.

CORN—Receipts 295,800 bus., exports 69,722 bus. Ungraded, 45a481/2c; No. 2, 491/2a50c elevator.

St. Louis. WHEAT—Active and lower. No. 2 red, cash, 911/20; March, 92a921/20 bid; May, 943/4a951/20.

CORN-Firm and higher. No. 2 mixed, cash

OATS-Very dull, but firm and higher. No. 2 mixed, cash, 301/ac.

RYE-Firm-r at 61c.

BARLEY-No market. Chicago.

WHEAT-Steady. Sales ranged: March, 80% 1 813%c, closed at 805%c; May, 851%a861%c, closed at 851/sc; June, 865/sa883/4c, closed at 865/s; No. 2 spring 80% a821/4c; No. 3 spring, 74aa78c.

CORN-Firm early, but closed weaker and 1/4c lower. Cash, 371/4a38c; March, 371/4c; May, 401/4a 40%c, closed at 4 1/c.

OATS Quiet but firm. Cash, 291/2c; March, 29c. RYE-Quiet. No. 2 at 55c.

BARLEY-Dull. No. 2, 40c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT-No. 2 Red Wister Wheat: Cash and March, 721/2c bid, 74c asked; April, 741/4c bid, 75%c asked; May, 5 cars at 781/4c.

asked; May, 5'cars at 78½c.

CORN—There was not quite so strong a market to day on 'change. No 2 cash was nominal; March sold at 28½c, ½c lower.

OA IS—No bids, nor offerings.

RYE—No bids nor offerings.

BUITER—Receipts of all kinds fair and the market slow. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 28c, good. 25c; fine dairy in single package loss, 20c; storepscked, in single package loss, 10a12c; common, 436c; roll, 8al c, according to quality.

EGG3—Receipts large and market weak at 9c per dozen in round lots.

CHEESE—Full cream 12c, part skim flats 9c, Young America 13c.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, choice and of one

variety in carload lots, 65a70c per bus. Sweet potatoes, red, 75c per bus; yellow, per bus, 1 00a1 25. BROOM CORN-We quote: Hurl, 12c; self working. 8a9c; common red-tipped, 7c; crooked, 51/2a6c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/4c higher. Sugarcured meats (canvassed or plain): Choice hams according to size, 83/40; breakfast bacon, according to size, 70; dried beef, 90. Dry salt meats: Clear rib sides, 5 30; long clear sides, 5 20; shoulders, 3 50: short clear sides 5 50. Smoked meats: Clear rib sides, 5 80; long clear sides 5 70; shoulders. 4 00; short clear sides, 6 00. Barrel meats: Mess pork, 10 75. mess beef, extra, 8 50.

HAY-Receipts 8 cars. Best firmer; low grade very dull and weak. We quote: Fancy small baled, 6 00; large baled, 5 00; medium 4 00a5 00; common. 50.3 50. FLAXSEED—We quote at 1 00a..... per bus upon

the basis of pure.
(ASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 150a155 per bus.
OIL CAKE—\$\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 lbs., sacked 125; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton, 23 00, free on board cars Car lots 22 00 per ton

Plymouth Rock Eggs

Perfectly pure. 25 cents charged for packing an order for shipment. For further particulars address

MRS. J. C. STONE, JR., Leavenworth, Kansas



FOR SALE!

40 P. ROCK COCKERELS, \$' to \$5 each 100 P. Rock Pullets, \$1 to \$2 each. Egg-

Wyandotte and B. B. R. Game Eggs, \$2,50 per 13. P. Rock, White Leghorn Brown Leghorn, Buff Co-chin and Pekin Duck Eggs. \$1,50 per 13.

L. E. PIXLEY, Eureka, : : Kansas

The Bonanza Incubator.



Perfectly Reliable. Self-Regulating. All Eggs turned tonce. Requires no watch-ng at night. Best Cheap



Incubator!

Manufactured by the Inventor, Jacob Yost, Richland, hawnee county, Kas.
The Incubaters will be sold at the following low prices, with full Instructions for operating:

No. 1, 100-Egg capacity, \$12; No. 2, 150, \$15; No. 3, 250, \$20.

Send 50 cents for my new Book, which contains directions—How to make and use this Incubator; also, how to make a good Brooder to mother the chicke, what and how to feed them to make them ready for market in eight or ten weeks; also, how to manage Hens to keep them laying all winter. The Book contains Remedies which cure Roup and Cholera.

This incubator is a succe-s. I have hatched 75 per cent. of the eggs without testing, and raised 90 per cent. of the chicks with my Brooder.

Address

JACOB YOST.

P. O. Box 30, Richland, Kas.

Crab Orchard WATER. THE LIVER.
THE KIDNEYS.
THE STOMACH.
THE BOWELS. A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHE Dose: -One to two teaspoonfuls.
enuine CRAB ORCHARD SALTS in sealpackages at 10 and 25cts. No gen-

uine Salts sold in bulk. Crab Orchard Water Co., Proprs S. N. JONES, Manager, Louisville, Ky



MAMMOTH SALE OF FINE STOCK!

The Pawnee Valley Stock Breeders' Assoc'n,

LARNED, PAWNEE CO., KAS.,

Will offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder, without

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,

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Finest Collection of Stock Ever Offered at One Sale

In the West, if not in the United States.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

Two Clydesdale Stallions, 4 and 5 years old; 10 standard and high-bred Trotting Stallions; 1 French-Canadian Stallion; 1 Thoroughbred Stallion; 7 Mammoth Jacks-1 imported from Spain; 10 Mammoth Jennets; 25 Clydesdale Mares; 40 standard and high-bred Trotting Mares and Fillies; 100 Fine Brood Mares stinted to Jacks; Work-Horses and Mules; 100 Young Mules, 1 and 2 years old; 75 Saddle and Driving Ponies; 65 head of Short-horn Cows and Heifers bred to thoroughbred bulls; 75 head of thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn, Hereford and Galloway Bulls, from 1 to 3 years old; also a few head of Thoroughbred Mares.

All our stock has been selected and bred with great care, and any person wanting to stock a small ranch, or wanting thoroughbred or high-grade sires or dams will find at this sale as good stock as can be found in any State in the

Our first annual sale will be held at our ranch, six miles west of Larned, Pawnee county, Kansas. Lunch will be served on each day of sale. Free transportation will be furnished parties from a distance from Larned to ranch and return.

LARNED,

The county seat of Pawnee county, is on the A., T. & S. F. railroad, half way between Kansas City and Denver, Colorado. The magnificent farm of 8,000 acres, and the large, commodious buildings of the Pawnee Valley Stock Breeders' Association, are only six miles from Larned, where may be seen as fire stock as can be found in any State in the Union.

Come everybody and attend the grandest sale ever held in the West.

TERMS OF SALE: - Cash, or six months with good approved security drawing 10 per cent.

Catalogue of stock for sale will be sent free on application.

The popular auctioneers, F. C. HAWKINS, of Larned, and Col. J. E. BRUCE, of Peabody, will officiate.

C. A. WILBUR, Secretary.

200 HEAD OF High - Grade :: Short - horns!

THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN BULLS Will be Sold at Public Auction

At St. Marys, Kas., Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

All the females have five or more thoroughbred Short horn crosses, making them practically thoroughbreds, and none of them will be over six years of age. Among the bulls to be disposed of is Kirklevington Lad 5th, a finely-bred Bates, bred by T. J. Megibben, of Kentucky. Sale positive, without reserve. Pedigrees furnished day of sale.

TERMS: -- Cash, or a credit of eight months will be given if desired, on acceptable notes, bearing 8 per cent. interest

For further information address

S. A. SAWYER, J. J. WELCH, Auctioneers.

BRO. PATRICK KEHOE, St. Marys, Kas.



CLOSES ON OUTSIDE OF NOSE. Only Double Ring Invented.

Champion Hog Kinger Rings and Holder. The only ring that will effectually

keep hogs from rooting. No sharp points in the nose



Only Single Ring Ever Invented that Closes on the Outside of the Nose. Elliptical Ring
Triple Groove Hog & Pig Ringer.
Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the nose. No

ooting. No sharp points in the nose. | sharp points in the nose to keep it sore.

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DEBILITATED MEN You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent oure of Nervous Debitity, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor, and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in scaled envelope mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for week ending Feb. 24, 1886.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Andrew Miller, o: Elmendaro tp.. December 21, 1885, one 2-year-old spotted heifer no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by H. A. Loy, of Americus tp.. January 3, 1886, one red and white spotted yearling steer, tip off right ear and under-bit in left ear, dimbrand on left hip; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by John Rosenguis., of Jackson tp., January 12, 1886, one yearling steer, red-roan, dimbrand on right hip; yalued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by John Rosenguis., of Jackson tp., January 12, 1886, one yearling steer, red-roan, dimbrand on right hip; yalued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by John Soulders, white on beliv and on hind legs, under bit in left ear; valued at \$38.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Morris, of Jackson tp., December 22, 1885, one white 2-year-old helfer, small, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

STEER—By same, one 2-year-old roan steer, crop and swaliow-fork in right ear.

Allen county—R W Duffy, clerk.

and swallow-fork in right ear.

Allen county—R W Duffy, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. A. Christy, o' Iola tp.,

November 27, \$85, one roan 2-year-old heifer, no
marks or brands: valued at \$1.

STr ER—Taken up by P. W. Fisher, of Carlyle tp.,
January 16, 1886, one red and white 1-year-old steer,
no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

COW—Taken up by W J. Addie, of Chikaskia tp..

February 10, 1886, one rei cow, no branda, a silt in the right ear and the left ear cropped, point of left horbroken: valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken au by James Kuhn. of Belle Plaine tp., January 23, 1886, one red and white speckled 2-year-old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk, HE!FER—Taken up by S. Sbaugh, of Quincy tp., one small red 2-year old helfer, indistinct brand, no ear-marks; valued at \$12.

ear-marks; valued at \$12.

Shawnee county.-D. N. Burdge, clerk.

HOR-E.-Taken up by James P. Garrett, of Mission
tp., F-bruary 18, 1886, one light brown horse, 14 yearold, slit in left ear; valued at \$30

HORBE.-Taken up by B. F. Chapman, of Soldier tp.,
February 15, 1886 one bay horse (welding), 8 years old
no marks or bran a a pi ce of blue ribbon braided in
name at time of taking up; valued at \$30.

Riley county.-O. C. Barner, clerk.
STERR.-Taken up by H. H. Greeley, of Ashland tp.,
ebruary 2 1886, one small vesting steer, red and
white mixed, tip of left ear off, right ear notched in the
under side.

Flk county--J S. Johnson, clerk STEER-Taken up by John Thomoson, of Grenola, in Greenfield tp., January 12, 1886, one red and wite spotted 1-year old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. L. Pavne, of Illinois tp.,
(P. O. Centralia). February 17, 1886, one roan steer,
1. year old past, no marks or brands visible; valued
at \$16.

Washington county—John E. Pickard, clerk.

OW—Taken up by L. J. Sprengle, of Coleman tp.

January 18, 1886 one very large white-roan cow, age
about 6 years, weight about 1,100 pounds, branded S on
left hip, hole punched in left ear; valued at \$30.

Strays for week ending March 3, 1886

Montgomery county — H. W. Conrad, clerk.

HEIFER.—Taken up by J. H. Hand, of Cherokee tp.

January 16, 1886, oue red and white spotted heifer.

coming 2 years old, branded M. C. on right hip, crop

off both ears, swallow-fork in left car; valued at \$10.

STEER.—By same, one muley steer, 2 years old, line
back, snotted side, red neck, swallow-fork in right ear;

valued at \$12.

COW—Takeu up by M. T. Cranor, of Caney tp. No
comber 19, 1885, one black and white cow, 6 years old,

medium size, Indian stock, branded OO on left hip and

A with a line under it on left side; valued at \$15.

McPherson county—E. L. Loomis, clark

MoPherson county-E. L. Loomis, clerk.

STEER-Taken up by C. J. Stronquist, of Harper tp.,
December 15, 1885, one red steer, about 1½ years old,
no marks or brands; valued at \$22.
STEER-Taken up by G. H. Powers, of Canton to.,
one dark red steer, about 2 years old, weight about 700
pounds, round brand on each side of tail, (no value
or date given).

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

STEER-Taken up by M. W. Watson of Bachelor
tp., November 1, 1888, one yearling steer, no marks or
brands visible; valued at \$12.

STEER-Taken up by J. A. Valk, of Bachelor tp.,
November 1, 1885, one red 2-year-old steer, no marks
or brands; valued at \$23.

Woodson county-I. M. Jewett, clerk. HEIFER-Taken up by T. R. Carlisle, of Toronto tp., one 3 year old heifer, mostly red, no marks or brands visible.

Nemaha county-R. S. Robbins, clerk. HRIFER—Taken up by Alex Moore, of Seneca, in Mitchell tp., February 3, 1886, one 1-year-old red heifer, a little white on belly, bush of tail off, crop off both ears, under-bit in left ear.

Strays for week ending March 10, '86

Harvey County---John C. Johnston, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Sylvester Foster, of Pleasant tp., February 15, 1886, one red and white yearling steer, no marks or brauds; valued at \$14.

Hodgeman county--E. E. Lawrence, clerk. PONY—Taken up by W. A. McAnulty, of Mavens tp., January 25, 1886, one dun mare pony, branded P on left shoulder and R on left hip, white stockings.

Riley county--O. C. Barner, clerk.

MARE-Taken up by W. M. Wood, of Mauhattan
tp. one 5-year-old bay mare, 3 white feet, white star in
forehead.

Do You Want a Home? Yes.

write to WM. J. ESTILL & CO., Med-Lodge, Kas. They have for sale over one ed tracts of Choice Land in Barber county, Kansas, suitable for faims or ranches. Payments cash, or terms to suit purchaser. Those desiring to locate in the best part of Kansas should write at once. Particulars free. City property—addition of 80 acres to Medicine Lodge—in lots 56x150 feet, at low cash prices.

FARMS AND RANCHES--INVESTMENTS and IMMIGRATION!

we have for sale or ex hange Agricultural and Grazing Lands in Missouri, Kanasa, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico, in tracts from one to one million acres. Wild Lands, \$t to \$10 per acre on one to eleven years' time. Improved Farms, \$10 to \$50 per acre, owing to location; terus reasonable. We are agents for Union Pacific Railway Lands, and locate colonies; buy and sell city, county township, bridge and school bonds; make loans on firs class improved lands (per-onal examination) at 7 to 8 per cent. 2 to 5 years' time. Correspondence and capital solicited. References and information given free. Special rates to excursionists. Address or call on. Farm, Ranch & Investment Co., Room 32, Cor. 7th and Delaware Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

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Your High-Priced Farm!

BUY

Good Farming Land

SCHOOL LAND.

From \$4 to \$7 per acre. One-half cash, balance in twenty years at 6 per cent. Interest. We have several choice sections within ten miles of R. R. station.

DEEDED LAND.

From \$3 to \$200 per acre.

Homestead and Tree Claim Relinquish-

For Sale Cheap.

IRRIGABLE IF NECESSARY.

We locate Settlers on Government Land.

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KIMBALL & REEVE,

Garden City, Kansas.

Butler County

For Sale, in Large or Small Tracts, Improved or Unimproved.

No snow winter: tame grasses are successful; all kinds of truit do well; fine limestone for building; gravelly bottom streams; splendid location for atock and agricultural products; thirty miles of railroad more than any other county in the State, and out of debt

A. J. PALMER,
El Dorado, Butler Co., Kas.

FOR SALE!

I have a first class RANCH AND STOCK for sale cheap to cash customer. Send for des ripiton. H. H. REYNOLDS, 29 Sheidley Building, Kansas City, Mo.

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A splendid Stock Farm of 2.080 acres in Kansas Well improved and fine stock. A bargain. For par-ticulars address H. H. REYNOLDS, Kansas City, Mo.

S. J. SULLIVAN'S Daisy Churn.

(Pat. August 11, 1885.)

This wonderful Churn will churn Sweet Cream as well as Sour, and produce more butter to the amount of cream than any other churn on earth.

For Territory for sale on liberal terms.

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THE ELMWOOD HERD

A. H. Lackey & Son,

PEABODY, Marion Co., KAS., BREEDERS OF

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

AND

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Our herd numbers 130 head of wellbred Short-horns, comprising Cruick-shanks, Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Arabellas, Woodhill Duchesses, Lavinias, Floras, Desdemonas, Lady Janes and other good familias. The wellvinias. Floras, Desdemonas, Lady Janes and other good families. The well-known Cruickshank bull BARMPTON'S PRIDE 49854 and the Bates bull ARCHIE HAMILTON 49792 serve our herd. We make a specialty of milking Short-horns, the Arabellas being specially noted as milkers. Good weeful animals of both milkers. Good, useful animals of both sexes always for sale.

Premium Berkshires very cheap.

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Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards,

SUCCESSORS TO-

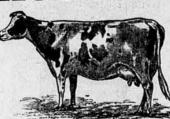
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Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of Stock in either of the above cities.

Correspondence invited. Market reports furnished free.

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ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES. HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED.

Cows and Heifers Bred to Best Netherland and Aaggie Bulls.

The Average Records of a Herd are the True Test of Its Merit.

The Following Milk and Butter Records Have All Been Made by Animals Now in Our Herd: MILK RECORDS:

Five Cows have averaged over 19,000 lbs. in a year. Ten Cows have averaged over 18,000 lbs. in a year.

We know of but 23 Cows that have made yearly records exceeding 16,000 lbs. and 14 of them are now in our Herd and have averaged over 17,500 lbs.

Twenty-five have averaged over 16,000 lbs. in a year. Sixty-three, the entire number in the Herd that have made yearly records, including 14 three-year-olds and 21 two-year-olds, have averaged 12,785 lbs. 5 ozs. in a year BUTTER RECORDS:

Five Cows have averaged 20 lbs. 7 oss in a week. Nine Cows have averaged 19 lbs. % oz. in a week. Fifteen Cows have averaged 17 lbs. 6 ozs. in a week. Six three-year-olds have averaged 14 lbs. 3 ozs. in a week. Eleven three-year-olds (the entire number tested) have averaged 13 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week. Six two-year-olds have averaged 12 lbs. 1% ozs. in a week. Fifteen two-year-olds (entire number tested) have averaged 10 lbs. 8 3-10 ozs. in a week. The entire original imported Netherland Family of six cows (two being but three years old) have averaged 17% lbs. in a week. This is the Herr from which to get founds fon stock. Prices low for quality of stock. SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

HOLSTEIN PARK, TOPEKA.



WM. A. TRAVIS & CO.,

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

PURE-BRED AND REGISTERED STOCK. BREEDING FOR MILK A SPECIALTY.

Removed to Inter-Ocean Stables, North Topeka, Kas.

SHOCKEY & GIBB, Lawrence, : Kansas,

OUR SPECIAL PRIVATE OFFERING consists of FORTY HEAD of curly, mossy-coated, deep-meated HEIFERS, in calf to our noted herd bulls, Beau Monde and BEAU REAL, and sired by the Royal winner CHANCELLOR by HORACE, Royal winner HOTSPUR by LORD WILTON, ATTILLA (own brother to HESIRD), CASSIO and RUDOLPH, by THE GROVE 3d and REMUS.

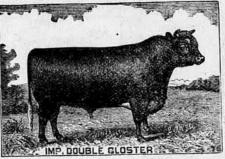
Also THIRTY HEAD of

Yearling and Two-year-old Bulls

by the above sires, a number of which are well suited to head choice herds and win honors in the show ring.

OUR HERD NUMBERS 125 HEAD of easily-kept, early-maturing Herefords, of great scale and substance, and our first-prize and sweepstakes-winning herd bulls, BEAU MONDE and BEAU REAL, stand high in typical beef points, having for ancestry bulls of Royal Show notoriety and famous as beef-producers.

BLUE VALLEY HERD STUD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,





The Blue Valley Herd and Stud offers for sale FIFTEEN RECORDED SHORT-HORN BULLS of choice breeding, good colors and splendid individual merit; thirty head of equally good COWS AND HEIFERS: also thirty head of first-class ROAD-STER, DRAFT AND GENERAL-PURPOSE HORSES, many of which are well-broken single and double drivers.

My stock is all in fine condition and will be sold at reasonable prices. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank respectfully solicited. Write for Catalogue.

MANUALY N. KAS.. January 1st, 1886.] WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM. MANHATTAN, KAS., January 1st, 1886.]

The Veterinarian.

[The paragraphs in this department are gathered from our exchanges.—ED. FARM-

SPLINT-SWELLED LEGS.-One of my horses is troubled with a splint on one of his fore legs; it causes him to go lame after he has been driven. He is eleven years old, healthy, and sound in every other respect. (2) One of my other horses' hind legs swell up below the gambrel joint, when he has stood in the barn over night. What can I do to cure him? [An ointment made of beniodide of mercury 1 drachm, lard 1 ounce, is one of the best applications we know of for the removal of splints or any bony deposit. (2) The best treatment for chronic cedema of the hind legs is hand-rubbing, bandaging and regular exercise.]

WATER SEED .- I have a valuable colt one year old. He was castrated at the beginning of warm weather, and seemed to get along all right; healed up seemingly in a perfectly natural and healthy manner. About two months afterward I noticed an enlargement on the right side, resembling a small rupture. On examination I found it something different. I have had him examined by several professional horsemen, who all pronounce it a "water seed." Now if your veterinary surgeon will tell me what a water seed is, and if there is any remedy for the blemish, I would be very glad. [Water seed is a sack formed from one of the tunics of the chord, containing a watery secretion, peculiar to itself. It is the result of clampcastration. Have some competent veterinary surgeon dissect it out.]

FARCY AND WATER FARCY. - I would ask your veterinary what would be the best treatment for a case of farcy, or water farcy? Are they curable? Are they the same? Would like to have him give the symptoms of water farcy. [Farcy in its true sense is a specific disease, identical with glanders. The discharge from the swollen, ulcerated limb of a farcied horse, if inoculated into a healthy one, may produce both glanders and farcy, or glanders alone. The disease is incurable. Water farcy is, on the other hand, an improper term applied to a simple swelling of the limbs, or of a limb, the sheath, and underneath the abdomen. The proper treatment consists in the administration of tonics and diuretics. The first to improve the general system, the second to cause the kidneys to act, and expel the fluid accumulated.]

DROPSICAL SWELLING. - I have a twelve-year-old mare. She is with foal, and I guess she will not have foal for two or three months yet, for I have only had her since the 31st of October last, and the man that I got her of could not tell me. But she is with foal and she has took to swelling on both sides towards her hind part, and it extends right behind her bag. She eats her food as usual, but she can barely walk. It started on Saturday last, and on the far side first, and then right under her belly more to each side. I did not want to give her any drugs on account of her being with foal, but I gave her a little sweet niter. [Place the mare in a warm box-stall where she can walk about, and foment the swelling with warm water five or six times daily for half an hour at a time. After fomenting place a at a time. After fomenting, place a large blanket across the mare's hinder part, letting it hang well down behind, and apply a surcingle in front. Use the following powders, mixed in scalded oats, to which a handful of linseed meal has been added: Gentian root, 3 ounces; nitrate of potash, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; licorice root, 1 ounce. Divide into twelve powders, and give one night and morning in the scalded oats. Give two ounces of sulphate of sodium every night mixed in the drinking water.]

THE STOMACH IS THE LABORATORY

In which the Blood is made. If the food is of an injurious kind of course the blood will not be perfect and the health will be impaired.

Warner's Safe Yeast

Is designed to do away as far as possible with the use of injurious yeasts, which make the stand of life so much of a detriment instead of a bleesing. Ten cakes in a box, price 10 cents.

Health Preserving, Pure and Wholesome.

If your Grocer does not keep it, send for it by mail to Warner's Safe Yeast Co., Rochester, N. Y.

J. L. HASTINGS,

Wellington, - - Kansas,



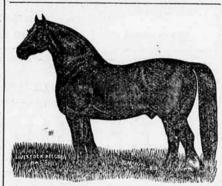
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Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guarantees. Correspondence solicited.

Clydesdale and English Shire Horses.



GALBRAITH BROS., Janesville, Wis



JOHN CARSON.

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Importer and breeder of CLYDESDALE and PER-CHERON-NORMAN HORSES, Choice stock for sale including some fine Grades. Also Jacks for sale, Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Importers and Breeders of PERCHERON-NORMAN and CLYDESDALE HORSES. Sixty head just received from Europe. Write for Illustrated Catalogue



Isa Tonic, Appetizer and Blood Purifier for all live stock. The best Condition Powder in the world. 25 CENTS.

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IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Choice Pigs for Sale.

Pedigreed stock-C. P.-C. Record. Correspondence invited. [Mention this paper.]

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IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA HOGS Of the Highest Type.

All well pedigreed. Correspondence solicited

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POLAND-CHINAS and ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. D. H. WEBSTER, Austin, Cass Co., Mo.

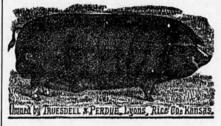
My herd is made up of individuals from noted and popular families. Are all recorded. Single rates by express. Choice Pigs for sale. Prices low. I also breed from premium stock, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, and Imperial Pekin Ducks. Fowls for sale. Eggs in season. Send for Circular, and mention Kansas Farmer.

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As produced and bred by A. O. Moore & Sons, Canton, III. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.-C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 43 breeders free. Swins Journal 25 cts. in 2-cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS



Comprises fifty sows and four choice males, every one a show animal, carrying the blood of Black Beys, U. S., and Tom Corwin strains. Sows safe in pig, young boars and sows for sale. All stock recorded in A. P.-C. Record. Pedigres with every sale. Describe exactly what you want. Orders booked for spring pigs. Correspondence promptly answered.

F. W. TRUESDELL.

Successor to Truesdell & Perdue, Lyons, Kas.

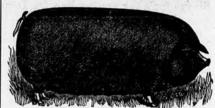
OTTAWA HERD OF Poland-China and Duroc Jersey Red Hogs.



I. L. WHIPPLE, Prop'r, Ottawa, Kas.

I have for sale a fine lot of young pigs sired by Jayhawker 2639, Ottawa King 2885 (the champion logs of Franklin county), and Buckeye Boy 2d 2219, Ben Butler 2977, Leek's Gille-Edge 2887, which are very fine breeders of fashionable strains. My sows are all first-class and of popular strains. I also have an extra fine lot of Durco Jersey Red pigs for sale from sires and dams that have never been beaten in the show ring in four counties in Kansas. I have hogs of all ages in pairs or trio, of no kin, for sale. Herd has taken over twenty prizes this last year. My herd has never had any disease. Stock all eligible or recorded in Ceutral Record. Please call and see stock, or write and give description of what you want. Inquiries promptly answered. Farm, three milessoutheast of Ottawa, Kas,

IMPROVED POLAND-CHINAS.



HANNA GILMORE No. 10626 A. P.-C. R.

GRANGER HERD consists of 22 Registered Sows and 5 Boars premium stock, and their offspring, Pigs representing from twelve to twenty-eigr ht premium ancestors on pedigrees furnished. Black Rosal Corwin 3217 nas furnished boars for some of the best herds in the West. Ohio Index and Kansas Stemwinder 3609 represent the highest Ohio premium stock: Levi 6599, Dorsey's Sweepstakes 3611 and Hanna's Best are now in service.

Dorsey's owelestates of the service.

We have shipped as many fine pigs, from West Virginia to California, as any breeder in the West. We sell only the best, and have no cheap ten-dollar pigs for anybody. Describe exactly what you want, naming nearest express office.

W. S. HANNA,
Ottawa, Kansas.

J. A. DAVIDSON

Richmond, : Kansas,



Breeder of POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Stock re-corded in O. P.-C. R. 100 choice Pigs for sale. Inspec-tion invited. Correspondence solicited.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



THE WELLINGTON HERD of well-bred and imported BERKSHIRES is headed by Hopeful Joe 4889. The herd consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address and inspection invited. Address
M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner Planiagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medst at the leading shows in Cauada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pize of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free.

S. McCULLUGH.
Ottawa, Kansas.



ChesterWhite, Berkshire and Foland-China Pigs, fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by W. GIBBONS & Co., West Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.



Dana's White Metallic Ear Marking Label, stamped to order with name, or name and address and numbers. It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sells at sight and gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated Price-List and samples free. Agents wanted.

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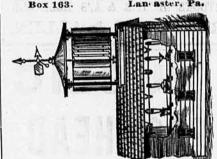
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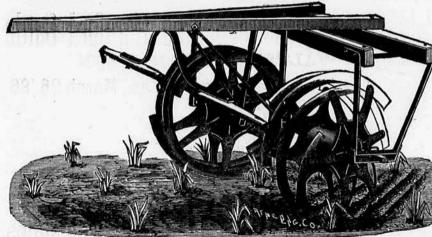
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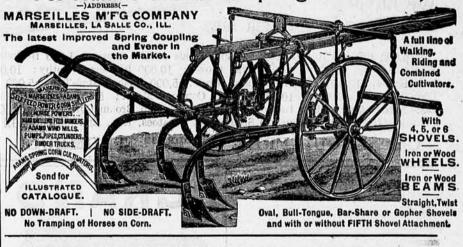
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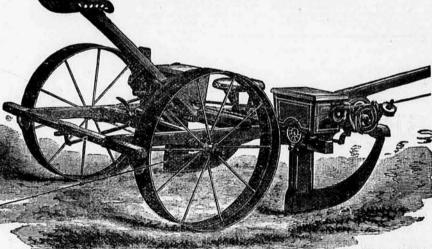
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MT. LEONARD, SalineCo., MISSOURI, Will Sell at Public Auction on

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Six Hundred Head of Choice Cattle, consisting of 50 Thoroughbred Short-horns, 150 Imported and Home-bred Galloways and Polled Aberdeen-Angus, and 400 cross bred and grade animals of above breeds, males and females. The best families of the breeds named will be represented in this selection from their herds.

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The sale will be made on the farms of Leonard Bros., adjoining Mt. Leonard Station, on the Chicago & Alton R. R., 75 miles east of Kansas City. Trains arrive in the morning from the cast and west, in time for the sale, and depart in the evening, east and west after sale. Special rates will be given by the C. & A. R. R., to parties in attendance and on stock purchased. Sale will be continued till Steck is disposed of.

In view of the large number to be sold, and in consideration of the fact that they have all been handled by the same parties and have received the same treatment, we believe no such favorable opportunity has ever before been offered for the comparison of these different breeds. For further information and catalogues, apply to

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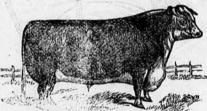
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