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K. S. A. C.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The letters forming the title to this article stand for Kansas State Agricultural College, an institution acknowledged everywhere as a model school, and that, too, in the fullest sense in which the words can be implied, in every particular. And as such, no wonder the citizens of our honored commonwealth laud and praise in highest possible commendatory language this seat where their sons and daughters can acquire at a light expense an education superior to that of any other like institution in the universe. No other portion of the habitable globe has so bountifully prepared for the enlightenment of those under its charge as has the State of Kansas. She is onward marching, not in the rear, but as a leader whom others would do well to follow, instead of standing off so far and with awe-stricken wonder long for the laurels that are every day being bestowed upon the person of fair, progressive Kansas, a State which is receiving more encomiums of sincere truth, praise and solid admiration than all other States combined. All hail to Kansas! her schools, her noble yeomanry and untold millions which have been extracted from her ever-fertile and productive soil.

The faculty of this College are all efficient, thoroughgoing, practical and progressive workers, as the fruits of their efforts do most truthfully bear ample testimony. The Board of Regents will at all times be on the alert for any improvement that will enhance the interests or be of advantage to those seeking an education under the offers so liberally granted at this place of learning.

Geo. T. Fairchild, A. M., is President and Professor of Logic and Political Economy. Edward M. Shelton, M. Sc., is Professor of Agriculture and Superintendent of Farm.

Number of students—gentlemen, 301; ladies, 127; total, 428. Sixty counties of our own State are represented, furnishing 378 students, and eighteen other States, with 50 students, in all 428.

The fall term begins on Wednesday, September 8th, and winter term on January 3d, 1887.

The College is thoroughly established on an industrial basis, practical agriculture and related science being given due prominence. The farm proper consists of 215 acres, one mile from the city of Manhattan, and occupying one of the most far-seeing and delightful places extant. Upon this beautiful location the State has erected buildings worth \$110,000. The farm and grounds, furniture, stock and other needful appliances are valued at over \$90,000, making a valuation of over \$200,000. The income annually from the endowment fund, nearly \$35,000, meets all the expenses of instruction, the State providing as the law directs all necessary buildings, etc.

At this College men and women are given a substantial education, general information and discipline of mind and character are given in all its departments. Science as applied to the various industries of the farm, shop and home are taught. It also trains in the art elements, and imparts such skill as to make the hands ready instruments of thoughtful brains. It strives to increase our experimental knowledge of agriculture and

horticulture, as far as means and circumstances permit, and furthermore it seeks to disseminate such practical truths as have stood the tests of scientific inquiry. The *Industrialist* is printed in this interest, besides special reports at intervals. A series of six farmers' institutes are held in various parts of the State each winter for the purpose of bringing the College in a more direct sympathy with the people and their work. The faculty invite corres-

Cheaper Butter.

Kansas Farmer:

Under this caption the FARMER's editor marshalls an army of costly conveniences and processes as conditions necessarily precedent and indispensable to making cheaper butter. Having as far as practicable for many years adopted all available improvements in dairying, I find the result to be great improvement in quality, slight increase in quantity, and very considerable increase

Go to the older, richer States and see if it is not so there. P. C. BRANCH.

Nemaha County Notes.

Kansas Farmer:

We have had good rains here since the reports were published. On last Saturday night we had a good shower, and on Monday morning had a very heavy rain, so that much listed corn was washed out and some covered up, especially on slopes. Planted corn was very little injured. Farmers are not unanimous in the opinion that listing is perfection, by any means. Much ground was plowed this spring and more would have been but for the late wet weather. And the recent freshet has not helped its reputation much. During the storm several horses and cattle were killed by lightning.

I enclose you a clipping from the *Monitor* of this place in regard to the Bohemian Oats Association. Do you know whether they have obtained a charter for carrying on their operations in this State? It has gotten pretty hot for them in the East, and they appear to want pastures new and farmers green. The oats is not worthless, as stated in the extract, but is worth about the same in feeding value as common oats.

PLOWBOY.

Oneida, Kas., June 5.

This is the clipping: "There is a company in the East known as the 'Bohemian Oats Company,' who have been granted a charter to defraud the farmers of this State. They are the biggest lot of rascals and liars that ever lived, and if they come and want to sell you their oats, fire them bodily. Their scheme is to sell their oats for \$20 per bushel to only one firm in a township, and they take a note for the amount and agree to sell ten bushels of the oats next year. Next year never comes, and your note will be found in some bank. The oats are perfectly worthless."

[There is no organization of the kind here, but individuals work their game wherever they find an easy place.—ED. K. F.]

Notes from Dickinson County.

Kansas Farmer:

Believing we have one of the best counties in the State and not seeing anything in your valuable paper from our county, I thought it not amiss to say a word. We are having a severe drouth through the west and north part of the county, having had no rain since about the 12th of May. Corn in most part has come up poorly, and many fields have been planted over the second time, and some even a third, owing to the condition of the ground; and unless we have rain soon will not have more than one-half a crop. Wheat looks fair, what came through the winter, but is needing rain badly now. Oats will be short in straw, but may fill well yet. Stock of all kinds doing well and reasonably free from disease. RAMBLER.

Abilene, June 12.

The ladies and young men of fashion of ancient Rome used a ball of German pomade to tinge the hair of a light or fair color. It was composed of goat's tallow and beechwood ashes, and made up into a ball.

There is one public house for every 300 people in Japan.



DE SCHOT--NOW AT EDEN PARK FARM.

D. D. CLARK, MANAGER, TERRA COTTA, ELLSWORTH Co., Kas.

pendence at any time on questions that may be of interest to the public.

The course of study is alike to both sexes, with few exceptions. Each student is expected to take at least three studies, besides one hour's practice each day in an industrial art.

Tuition is free and no general fee for incidental or contingent expenses is charged.

Space will not permit my giving a more extended letter at present. All are requested to send a postal card for a new catalogue.

HORACE.

It is said that the first sweet corn raised in New England was from seed brought to Plymouth, Mass., in 1779, by a soldier in General Sullivan's expedition against the Susquehanna Indians. The corn was found growing on the banks of the Susquehanna. It was believed then that the variety could not be kept pure except by selecting seed from the suckers.

Geese can be fattened cheaply, as they will eagerly consume a variety of food, but to get them very fat they should have grain. A goose should not be too fat, as such are objectionable, but they should be fat enough to present an excellent market appearance. Young geese cannot be fed too liberally. They will not become extremely fat until matured.

in cost of product. And I verily believe that the adoption of the suggested improvements at the present time or in the near future will bankrupt the man who tries it. I reason as follows: The cow's capacity is limited; stimulating food and artificial conditions soon carry her up to that limit; but the period of her usefulness is correspondingly shortened, thus considerably reducing the profitability of the operation. Then, the erection and maintenance of the necessary buildings, the wages and board of extra help required to have, and feed and corn for her will more than keep pace with her increased productiveness. Building materials are costly, wages are high, agricultural and dairy implements are expensive. The only thing we have that enters into the business that can be called cheap is land. Its renting value. We have more of it than we have strength and means to cultivate. The improved methods suggested can be adopted only so fast as the renting value of land increases so that an increase in productiveness is required to pay the rent. While the land is increasing in value, means will accumulate and the improvements will be gradually adopted. But is it not plain that the enhanced value of land and the added investment in buildings—two important elements of cost of production, will fully equal the value of increased production? I think so.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
July 13—T. A. Hubbard, Short-horns, Wellington, Kas.
Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter-State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

Treatment of Farm Horses.

A work horse deserves the best care, but, as our excellent contemporary, *Colman's Rural World*, wisely suggests, the care given to farm horses, these the most faithful and necessary servants of the farmer, is often far from being what it should be. And then it proceeds to say:

In general it is about as follows: After a winter of comparative idleness the teams are put suddenly to hard work and kept at it early and late for weeks. With soft flesh and ill-fitting collars and harness, shoulders and backs are galled and the poor brutes work day after day in extreme pain. To days of pain are added nights of discomfort.

They come in from the day's work with the coats reeking with sweat and sticky with the dust that has accumulated during the day, which with the solid exudations from the skin dries on the surface to remain on the body until morning; this with the shedding hair must induce a most intolerable itching and make the rest of the night of but little value. Added to this condition of the horse is the condition of the average horse stable; poorly ventilated, wet when it rains, but seldom cleaned and always reeking with fumes of ammonia and filth.

In the morning the teamster comes to the barn, gives the horses ten or a dozen ears of corn each and an armful of hay, and while they are trying to eat it he makes an attempt at cleaning them, using a curry comb and corn cob. The stalls were but poorly bedded for the night and besides the dirt of yesterday's toil they have befouled themselves by laying in their own accumulated dung. Harsh measures are necessary to remove a part of the coat of filth, and in the process the horses get but little good out of their breakfast. Watering the team as they are taken out to work, no other chance is afforded them to drink until noon, although the driver has stopped several times to get a drink. Coming in at noon, their dinner is a change from hay and corn to corn and hay, and for supper a variety is afforded by giving a little more hay than at noon. Before putting up for the night it is possible the horses will be treated to the luxury of a roll in the dirt, which really is the only pleasure the animals see during the twenty-four hours; but this rolling and scratching on the ground does little toward lessening the itching of the body.

Now we submit if this is not a pretty faithful picture of the treatment of many of our farm horses. If true, is it not susceptible of a change for the better?

In the first place, instead of deferring the cleaning of the horses until the next morning, it should be done at night after each day's work. It will take no longer to do it then than in the morning, and by using a sponge and water it can be done in less time and more thoroughly. A sponge bath will be as refreshing to a horse after a hot day's work in the dust, as to his driver. Then with a clean stall, and bedded so as to be comfortable, the horse has a chance of a night's rest, and with breakfast and a brushing, is ready for a day's work.

In the feeding of warm horses, there is need of a radical change. Why should

they be confined to hay and whole corn, winter and summer, as the most of them are? Even if corn was the best single grain for horses they would need a change; but when it is so poorly adapted to the wants of a working animal in hot weather, it would seem as though the good sense of farmers would suggest a change. Corn is fattening and heating, and is not a muscle-making food. Bean meal, pea meal, oats, barley, rye, wheat, wheat bran and middlings, are all better foods for working animals than corn, and can be used to good advantage in connection with it. Some pains should be taken to put the food in a condition so as to be easily eaten and digested.

With the changes suggested, and others that will occur to the thoughtful and merciful farmer, such as watering oftener, using well-fitted collars, putting to work gradually, and in general, kind and thoughtful treatment, more work will be done in a season, and the horses last longer than when thoughtlessly abused.

Cheaper Pork.

The mountain wouldn't come to Mahomet, so Mahomet went to the mountain. If the price of pork fails to take an upward spring there is but one recourse left, and that is to make its production cost less money. Food has been produced in such wasteful abundance in this country the economies of feeding have been very little studied. The most important step to such an end, early maturity, has been practically solved, and it remains to supplement this by a course of feeding that will leave the producer a greater margin than he can secure by present prices. Indeed, a little more thought and experiment in this direction will prove immensely advantageous, when not made a necessity by low prices. As farms are subdivided and re-subdivided, herds are divided with them, and old methods adopted by large farmers become unprofitable to his successor on a smaller scale. But, in any event, there is a self-evident loss from absolute recklessness in feeding, the natural result of broad acres and abundance. This waste can at least be stopped, and, as the country fills up, necessity will compel it to be. It would hardly be overreaching the facts to state that the hog crop of Europe could be supported on the salvage of American farms. This is not as it should be; the hog is not an expensive animal, but is one of the practical economies of the farm. He can forage and thrive on mere nothings, if they be supplemented with good care and wholesome food supplied in quantities, and by such methods as will not prove wasteful. One of these wasteful habits in hog-feeding is lack of shelter from the inclemencies of weather, which will offset almost any kind of feeding, because it puts the hog out of condition, and food that would otherwise supply the waste of nature and leave a margin to build upon, passes without results. Part and parcel of this is the habit of feeding upon the ground. Some may imagine there is no waste from this, but we have observed that a hog will not root much in mud and filth for food—for they are naturally clean—when they know they will get abundance without doing it. Besides, what is the use of feeding, if an animal must eat sufficient poison in filth to render the food of no avail? Hogs are fed too much of foods that are too expensive, and not in the least necessary. Give them the cheaper foods, that are even more healthful, and profit will be made by the non-appearance of disease, by better, sweeter meat, and by more meat for less money. While pigs are growing they should have an abundance of

succulent and very little dry food; plenty of milk should be provided; vegetables of all kinds, but perfectly sound; slops made of wheat bran and middlings, ground oats, barley, corn, and an abundance of grass, clover and roots. The main thing is to give them a good send-off while growing, so they will give the best results when ready to prepare for market.—*The Hog.*

Summer Feeding of Hogs.

Farmers in Kansas are specially interested in summer feeding of hogs. They always have plenty of corn for winter, and that is about all that most of them feed in the winter; but in summer many of them let the hogs to a great extent take care of themselves. This ought not to be. If men raise hogs for profit they ought to get out of them all the profit possible. In order to do that it is necessary to pay attention to feeding. A great deal can be saved by judicious management in summer. Here is what an experienced stockman says in the *Western Farm and Stock Journal*:

"There are two methods of starting off a lot of hogs in the early spring, either of them is good—and both of which are better—but one or other of which is absolutely necessary to make cheap pork, a field of green rye and a field of artichokes. Possibly the want of these might be supplied by the use of root crops—other than artichokes—of which it is almost useless to speak, as they require more labor for raising and storing for spring use than the average farmer will give them. While it is not easy to determine which of the two methods referred to is best, it is easy to demonstrate that both are better than either alone.

"Sow the rye in the early fall and let it make a good growth, so that the ground will be well matted over, and soon as it starts to grow in the spring, and the ground is sufficiently settled, ring, and turn on the hogs, where they may remain till the first of May, using this field in connection with the artichokes, or the middle of May if not eaten out too close, and when rye gets too high, turn off and you can still harvest a fair crop. Rye has made a fair crop so treated up to first of June. But so late cropping will not be necessary when both methods are adopted. It is surprising how much feed hogs obtain from a few acres of rye so treated, and still more surprising how well they thrive on it.

THE OTHER METHOD—ARTICHOKES.

"Many persons who probably never tried them at all, or certainly without any system, object to them because they 'spread so badly'—they will take the whole farm in a few years.' How this idea originated I am unable to say, as I have been familiar with their habits of growth from boyhood, and my observation and experience is, that they will not spread at all, no more than a potato. A small patch on my father's farm in the State of New York, to my certain knowledge, occupied the same ground for twenty years without spreading a foot in any direction. My own experience here is to the same effect. I suppose the notion arises from observing the habits of the wild artichokes, which are as different from those cultivated, as a ground nut is from a potato. Another objection is that 'they are hard to eradicate.' This is also a mistake. Two years ago thirty hogs so completely cleaned out an acre of them on my farm that not a solitary sprout appeared in the succeeding spring. Others say they are of no value. The White French, the kind I raise, are sweet, crisp, delicious, good for a variety of uses for culinary purposes. While I believe they will actually fatten

a hog, it is not for that purpose they are generally used, but to keep the hog healthy and assist other food to build up the frame.

"If any reader of the *Journal* has any of the 'spreading and hard to eradicate' variety, as productive and valuable as the French White, warranted to spread over ten acres of ground in one to three years, I want them and will pay \$10 in cash per bushel immediately. But I must actually be convinced that I am really getting so desirable a tuber.

"Plant early in spring, soon as ground will permit, and on to middle of May. Cut the seed same as the potato, plant drill-fashion or in hills, and give same cultivation as for potatoes. Turn hogs on after bloom falls, about the first of October. But it is best not to use them in fall when there is so much other food available, but reserve till spring, and turn on hogs soon as ground can be rooted up in spring. Let hogs have access to them all winter, and whenever ground will permit they will dig and eat to their own great benefit and their owner's abundant profit.

"Now these two fields, the rye and artichokes will take your hogs on in nice growing condition and in good health till the clover is ready for use about the first of June. I have omitted to mention blue grass, which every one knows is available very early, and with the value of which as hog feed, I suppose everybody is acquainted.

"It ought not to be necessary to say anything more of clover than this, turn your hogs on the clover field when the clover is in bloom. But many people say that clover does a hog no good, that it kills them, that they can't get a stand, that it dies out. Put clover in as a crop without grain, it is too valuable a crop to take any risk on; use sufficient seed, and keep hogs off the first season and you will have a clover field, ten acres of which will keep fifty full-grown hogs in excellent condition all summer. With a good breed of hogs and a little corn, your hogs will thrive, build up good frames and be about half fat when you begin to feed for market in the fall. I have kept nearly double that number on eight acres besides some other stock, and the hogs did well. It is hard to say what are the possibilities of an acre of good clover.

"This clover field will take your hogs along in fine condition, till about the middle of July or first of August, when there generally occurs a dry spell, and something else must be provided and ready to be used in connection with the clover if you wish to keep up the thrift and improvement of your herd. There are two methods of meeting this difficulty, of about equal merit, both of which should be provided although either alone would be sufficient. These are the field of oats and peas and the field of sweet corn. Provide both, and after feeding the oats and peas, if you do not need the sweet corn for your hogs, you can cut it up for winter feed for dairy cows, calves, colts, or any kind of stock, or if you never tried such a thing before, feed it to your breeding sows with corn and note what it will do for them."

The show yard, as now conducted, has in many instances become a fat hog show instead of a true test of merit as originally intended, and many unsuspecting breeders invest in animals from such prize herds, and expect to raise such animals as the show herd, when they utterly fail to raise a respectable-looking farm hog.

Prof. Stewart says: "The muscular vigor of the cow must be kept strong before she is in condition to yield the best milk, and this is why pea meal, oat meal, bran and linseed meal are fed to butter-yielding cows. The Darlington, of Pennsylvania, feed altogether clover hay when they can get it. This being so nitrogenous, they can feed more corn meal with it to good advantage."

In the Dairy.

Soiling--Advantages and Disadvantages.

The objections to the soiling system are mainly two--the additional expense of the necessary outfit for conducting the business; and, second, the additional labor involved in growing, cutting and delivering the feed to the stock, and in caring for the animals to keep them clean and comfortable.

As to the expense. Existing stables, yards and paddocks may be susceptible of remodeling at a moderate outlay so as to meet all necessary requirements. If they are not they ought to be torn down anyway and replaced by better accommodations, as modern needs cannot be met by old, inconvenient and uncomfortable buildings and fixtures. Capital intelligently invested in proper appliances always pays good dividends, and this is especially true in the case under consideration. When a farmer is convinced that improvements are necessary he generally finds a way to secure them, and this will pretty surely be the outcome when a dairyman investigates the matter of soiling his cattle. Farmers are importuned to build silos with the expense implied in that undertaking for the sake of the advantages claimed for that method of maintaining stock. A good many farmers have constructed silos, some of them at great expense, but we hear of no one who has repented the investment. If progressive farmers would give the soiling system a fair trial, with or without the addition of the silo, there would be very few regrets concerning the expense. But a farmer who keeps only a few cows can without additional expense try the partial soiling method, and thus be led to see its uses and advantages. The initial expense, therefore, while in many cases it will be a serious drawback, need not be an insuperable hindrance, and will not be to a thoroughly capable man who begins with partial soiling.

The second objection--the additional labor--is the bugbear that frightens the timid and conservative. Too much stress is placed upon this objection by those who have never tried the system. They object on general principles on the ground that it is labor thrown away to cultivate crops to be cut green and delivered to the stock, instead of letting the animals help themselves in the pastures. But on the score of additional labor involved, if help is scarce on the farm, or difficult to get, there is a real objection. It is beyond dispute that time and labor are required to cultivate, cut and deliver the food to the stock. The question to determine is whether or not this labor can be made profitable.

Our people, as a rule, have not learned the importance and necessity of economy in the management of the dairy business. If dairying is a mere adjunct to the general business of the farm it may be more economical to pursue the ordinary old-time methods. But ordinary old-time methods when put to the test in competition with newer ones are found to be defective. If this is true in large affairs it is correspondingly true in small ones. It is now found that unless production can be cheapened the producer is pretty certain to "get left." Every line of farming, the dairy included, has by competition been reduced to a purely intellectual pursuit in which brains count for more than muscle or conservatism, and a nice discernment and a careful balancing of economic points are as needful to success as in commercial pursuits, manufacturing or banking.

In this aspect the additional labor of

soiling stock must be considered. To get at it one should know how much additional work will be needed. How many cows can one man or a grown boy take care of? What will such labor cost? And what will be the additional income for the outlay? Say a farm carries ten milch cows. This will imply an entire stock of perhaps eighteen head, counting a bull and some young stock. The labor of one man is quite sufficient to care for a herd of this size by the soiling method, and do all the work required including the most of the milking and carrying the milk to the creamery or the railway station. This labor need not at the outside cost more than \$200 a year and board. What will there be in additional returns to meet it? It will be in increased yield of milk; in increased production of manure; in the better condition of the stock; in saving of land and fencing; and in increased fertility and value of the farm. All this is susceptible of demonstration by figures, and is abundantly proved by experience. The cost of the labor is much more than made good and a handsome margin left for profit. This objection, therefore, serious as it may appear, is not insurmountable.

There is one other objection urged--viz., that the method places the stock under unnatural conditions, and is therefore injurious. All experience contradicts this. Stock kept in this way is uniformly healthy, thrifty, contented and productive under anything like proper sanitary conditions.

Let us now as briefly as possible state some of the advantages. They may be summed up in two--or even in one, as the one includes the other--saving of land and increase of profit. Land is saved because by the soiling method one acre will support as many cattle as three will by the pasturing system. Land thus saved can be used for other purposes. The size of the farm is practically doubled without buying more land. This is an advantage which many a man who thinks he ought to have some additional acres will do well to consider. The size of the farm will not only be doubled, but its fertility and productivity be greatly increased. The manure which is made and saved can be applied when and where it will do the most good, and thus prove an advantage that no farmer can afford to ignore. The increase in manure and the subsequent fertility of the land to which it is applied, will be a full equivalent to the additional expense incurred in the adoption of the system.

With the confinement of the cattle to the stables and adjoining yards, or to paddocks connected with the yards, there will be no need of fences between the fields. The corn will not break into the oats field, nor the wheat invade the potato patch or hay field. Road, line and yard fences only will be needed, and thus a great saving of expense can be credited to the soiling system. This expense of fencing is a formidable one, and any system that will enable the farmer to avoid it is a valuable and wholesome one. The soiling system does this.

More milk is produced with the same number of cows per annum by the soiling than by the pasturing system. But the system admits the keeping of double the number of cows on the same area, and the product is thus correspondingly increased much more than enough to meet all additional expense. Experience shows these facts and others to be amply sustained.

This looks like making out a case on mere assertion. But a thorough experience covering a period of many years bears the writer out in this dogmatically stating the case. Dairy-men in the West and Northwest are ahead of those in the Ohio valley in this matter, and the latter need to bestir themselves if they would keep up with the times.--A. M. D., in *National Stockman and Farmer*.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

THOROUGHBRED AND TROTTER HORSES and Poland China Hogs bred and for sale. Write for pedigrees. O. B. Hildreth, Newton, Kas.

C. W. CULP, Scottsville, Kas., importer and breeder of Norman and Clydesdale Stallions. Prices and terms to suit buyers. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

CATTLE.

GUERNSEYS.--Elm Park Place, Lawrence, Kas. L. Bullene, dealer in registered Guernsey Cattle. Young stock for sale. Telephone connection to farm.

W. D. WARREN & CO., Maple Hill, Kas., importers and breeders of **RED POLLED CATTLE**. Thoroughbred and grade bulls for sale. St. Marys railroad station.

FRANK H. JACKSON, Maple Hill, Kas., breeder of **HEREFORD CATTLE**. Young thoroughbred Bulls always on hand for sale. Choicest blood and quality.

T. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., have for sale registered yearling short-horn Bulls and Heifers, of each thirty head. Carload lots a specialty. Come and see.

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-blood Bulls for sale. 60 High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

FISH CREEK HERD of Short-horn Cattle, consisting of the leading families. Young stock and Bronze Turkeys for sale. Walter Latimer, Prop'r, Garnett, Kas.

CEDAR-CROFT HERD **SHORT-HORNS**.--E. C. Evans & Son, Prop'r, Sedalia, 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.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breed Poland-China Hogs (O. P. C. R.), American Merino Sheep, Wyandotte and Langshan Fowls. Young stock for sale. Write for terms.

M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Kas., makes a specialty of breeding Holstein-Friesian and Jersey Cattle, Poland-China Swine, and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Eggs for sale. All stock recorded. Cattle and swine of both sexes for sale. Correspondence invited.

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

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

ASH GROVE STOCK FARM.--J. F. Glick, Highland, Doniphan county, Kansas, breeds first-class **THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE** and **POLAND-CHINA SWINE**. Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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

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

SWINE.

150 Pedigreed POLAND-CHINA and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE Pigs, at \$10 and upward. F. M. Rooks & Co., Burlingame, Kas., or Boonville, Mo.

ELM GROVE HERD of REGISTERED **POLAND-CHINA SWINE**. Z. D. Smith, proprietor, Greenleaf, Washington Co., Kas. Has on hand pigs of all ages at reasonable prices. Write for what you want or come and see. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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

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

SHEEP.

MERINO SHEEP.

Berkshire Hogs, Short-horn Cattle, and thirty varieties of high-class Poultry. All breeding stock recorded. Eggs for sale in season. Write for wants and get prices. **HARRY McCULLOUGH**, Fayette, Mo.

POULTRY.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.--W. E. Doud, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Birds for sale at from \$1 to \$5 each.

A. D. JENCKS, 411 Polk street, North Topeka, Kas., breeds the **Hawkins**, **Conger** and **Pitkin** strains of Plymouth Rocks. Young stock for sale.

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS.--L. E. Pixley, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. R. Games, P. Rocks, B. and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Pekin Ducks. Eggs and birds in season. Write for what you want.

POULTRY.

EGGS.--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); Imperial Brahma, Plymouth Rock and Rose-comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.25 per 13. Valley Falls Poultry Yard, P. O. Box 237, Valley Falls, Kas. J. W. Hille, Prop'r.

15 PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS--\$1.50. Toulouse Geese Eggs, Thoroughbred Poland-China Hogs. Isaac H. Shannon, Girard, Kas.

HIGH-SCORING WYANDOTTES AND **B. LEGHORN**s. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13. Chickens for sale this fall. Address Geo. R. Craft, Blue Rapids, Kas.

N. R. NYE, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of the leading varieties of Land and Water Fowls. **DARK BRAHMAS** a specialty. Send for Circular.

BROWN LEGHORN EGGS.--Pure blood and fine stock, from the celebrated Bonney strain of noted layers. Thirteen eggs for \$1.50; 30 for \$3.50. A few P. R. eggs, 13 for \$2.50--very choicestock. J. P. Farnsworth, 62 Tyler street, Topeka.

LANGSHANS!

I have a fine yard of pure-bred Langshans. Can spare a few settings of eggs at \$2.00 per 13. Warrant eggs to be fresh. Chickens for sale this fall. J. A. BUELL, BLUE RAPIDS, KAS.

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. Fugate, Plattburg, Mo.

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.--Established 1879. Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs \$2 per 13, \$3 per 25. Stock in fall. Wm. Hammond, box 199, Emporia, Kas.

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.

MISCELLANEOUS

S. 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 Junction City, Kas., have large lists of thoroughbred Cattle, Horses and Hogs. Special bargains in fine individuals. Correspondence solicited.

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in all the States and Canada. Good reference. Have full sets of Herd Books. Complete catalogues.

TIMBER LINE HERD —OR— HOLSTEIN CATTLE —AND— POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

We are before the public for the year 1886 with some of the finest **HOLSTEIN BULLS** there is in the State, and **COWS** and **HEIFERS** of like merit.

At Prices to Suit the Times.

In Hogs, our herd has only to be seen to be admired. We have a fine lot of March and April Pigs. Ask for what you want.

W. J. ESTES & SONS,
Andover, Kansas.

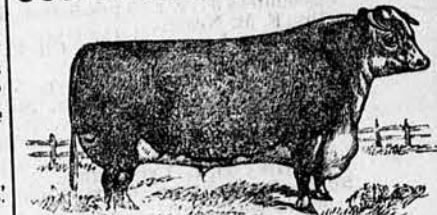
HOLSTEIN PARK.



W. A. TRAVIS,
HOLSTEIN BREEDER,
TOPEKA, KANS.

WM. A. & A. F. TRAVIS,
BREEDERS OF
Holstein-Friesian Cattle.
Inter-Ocean Stables, North Topeka.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



F. R. FOSTER & SONS, TOPEKA, KAS.
Breeders and dealers in Thoroughbred and Grade **HEREFORD CATTLE**. Thoroughbred Bulls ready for service always on hand. Grade Hereford Heifers, singly or in car lots, for sale. Will take Cows for breeding on reasonable terms. All Bulls registered and guaranteed breeders. Come and see us. We can suit you.

Kansas State Agricultural College and Messrs. Bill & Burnham's Sale.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

As per announcement through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER the sale of Short-horns, comprising a draft each from the well-known herd of the State Agricultural Farm and of Messrs. Bill & Burnham, took place at the College Farm stables on Tuesday of last week. Ample preparation was made for the comfort of all who had the pleasure of attending, and from the many good remarks expressed here and there during the day one could easily infer that the labors of those having the sale in charge were duly and heartily appreciated and pronounced successful. The day opened fair and presented favorable auspices for the sale's progress. The city of Manhattan having put on new clothes, as it were, in preparing for the anticipated throng, appeared almost as pretty as a bride attired for the wedding. And when the excursion from Burlingame and intermediate points arrived (9 a. m.) it required every available mode of transportation to take them to Glenwood and the College Farm. So much for the liberal enterprise of Messrs. Bill & Burnham and Prof. Shelton.

The animals offered at this sale were most assuredly all that were claimed for them. The attendance was large and bidding fair considering everything, for which all interested expressed their satisfaction and thanks for the offerings made and prices obtained. The College Farm sold eight females for \$1,075, an average of \$134.37½; seven bulls, including one cross-bred, for \$820, an average of \$117; general average, \$126.33. Messrs. Bill & Burnham sold sixteen females for \$2,205, an average of \$137.50; ten bulls for \$1,215, an average of \$121.50; general average, \$131.53. Grand total of both sales, forty-one head, \$5,315, averaging \$129.50.

Four Jersey cows sold for \$80, \$60, \$95 and \$150 each, an average of \$96.25. Below is a list of stock (save the Jerseys) and to whom sold, etc.

COLLEGE FARM—FEMALES.

Godolia, red, 3 yrs. 10 mos., Young Mary, to W. A. Maxwell, Mentor, Kas.,	\$155
Magdalene, r., 2 yrs. 6 mos., Young Mary, John Johnson, Manhattan,	150
Cherry Flower, r., 4 yrs. 8 mos., Cherry Pie, T. B. Sweet, Topeka,	120
Griselda, r., 3 yrs. 5 mos., Young Mary, Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan,	180
Cinderella, r., 2 yrs. 9 mos., Cherry Pie, T. B. Sweet,	95
Cambridge Flower, r. and w., 5 yrs. 3 mos., Cherry Pie, same,	90
Fidget's Delight II., r., 5 yrs., Fidget 6th, C. M. Gifford & Son, Milford, Kas.,	205
IV Grace Young of College Farm, r., 9 yrs. 7 mos., Young Mary, W. A. Maxwell,	80

BULLS.

Prince John, r., 1 yr. 9 mos., Young Mary, J. M. McFarland, Alma, Kas.,	\$125
Bernardo, r. and w., 1 yr. 8 mos., Young Mary, W. W. Carney, Great Bend, Kas.,	125
Dominie, solid black, polled, 16 mos., cross-bred, same,	180
Hannibal, r., 16 mos., Young Mary, J. B. Swanson, Randolph, Kas.,	90
Ronald, r., 21 mos., Cherry Pie, W. W. Carney,	125
Cambrian, r. and w., 20 mos., Cherry Pie, Safford M. Thatcher, Topeka,	115
Graduate, r. and w., 8 mos., Young Mary, J. G. Cowell, Wakefield, Kas.,	80

Here I would say that the Jersey cows sold were of the College Farm herd.

MESSRS. BILL & BURNHAM—FEMALES.

Red Gipsy and bull calf, r., 2 yrs. 11 mos., Belina, Wesley Konns, Solomon City, Kas.,	\$230
Moss Rosebud 2d and cow calf, r., 7 yrs. 10 mos., Illustrious, T. B. Sweet,	175
Rose of Glenwood and bull calf, r., 2 yrs. 8 mos., Miss Severs, F. M. Neal, Pleasant Run, Kas.,	180
Corante, r., 3 yrs., Carnation, W. A. Maxwell,	110
Agnes and bull calf, roan, 2 yrs. 7 mos., Galatea, Wesley Konns,	165
Rose bud, r. r., 3 yrs. 10 mos., W. A. Maxwell,	135
Betty Grey 4th, r., 13 mos., Wm. Knipe, Manhattan,	85
Viscountess 4th, r. r., 2 yrs., Dorothy, W. C. Walker, Manhattan,	155
Viscountess 3d, r. r., 5 yrs. 6 mos., Dorothy, F. M. Neal,	250
Red Pearl Leaf, r. 6½ yrs., Clarksville, T. B. Sweet,	100
Duchess of Glenwood, r., 4 yrs. 5 mos., Joan of Arc, A. C. Streater, Milford, Kas.,	100
Bountiful Mary, r., 4 yrs. 3 mos., Young Mary, T. B. Sweet,	120
Betty Grey 3d, r., 7 yrs., same,	120
Sunbeam 7th, roan, 6 yrs. 1 mo., Sunbeam, same,	115
Annie Wiley, r., 1 yr. 7 mos., Teeswater, W. W. Carney,	80
Belle Wiley, r. and w., 3 yrs., Teeswater, T. B. Sweet,	85

BULLS.

Bull calf, out of Corante, Wesley Konns,	\$ 65
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Rocky Ford, r., 1 yr., Illustrious, K. Rickersizer, Alma,	\$ 60
Royal Hillhurst, r., 1 yr. 9 mos., Golden Galaxy, T. B. Sweet,	260
Port Hudson, r. r., 1 yr., Clarksville, N. Green, Manhattan,	65
War Banner, r. r., 2 yrs. 1 mo., Water Lily, W. W. Carney,	135
Vice President, r., 1 yr. 11 mos., Dorothy, K. Rickersizer,	200
Sharon Duke of Riley, r., 19 mos., Young Mary, John Rehlig, Eskridge, Kas.,	190
Baron Hearne, r., 2 yrs. 3 mos., R. Norris, May Day, Kas.,	130
Fred Grant, r., 1 yr., Amelia, S. D. Shaw, Harveyville, Kas.,	40
Hallstorm, roan, 1 yr., Sunbeam, C. H. Taylor, Eskridge,	70

HORACE.

Gossip About Stock.

F. M. Lall, Marshall, Saline county, Mo., sends us his card of Poland-China swine. He breeds the finest strains of this breed, and Mr. Lall is a careful and responsible breeder, and writes that he has quite a lot now ready to ship, including many show pigs. Send for his catalogue.

The public sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle offered at Kansas City the 10th inst. resulted in the sale of three bulls at an average of \$120, and eleven females averaging \$153. The sale was stopped when about one-half the number catalogued were sold. The remainder were then offered at private sale.

C. F. Stone, the Holstein cattle man, of Peabody, Kas., departed last week for the East, to be absent about eight days. He will bring back with him another car-load of the celebrated Holsteins—all thoroughbred. This gentleman has built up an enviable reputation as a choice breeder of fine animals. After the Holstein sale at Kansas City he purchased for \$1,400 six cows and three bulls.

Twenty-five Angus and Galloway cows, heifers and young bulls and two car-loads of yearling grade Angus bulls will be offered at public sale on Thursday, June 24th, at Kansas City, by the Western Stock Company, of Wapello, Iowa. These cattle will be sold off grass with no corn fat on them. Ranchmen and farmers will have a chance to get a lot of cattle that will not go back on them; do not miss it.

"Horace" had an opportunity last Friday of examining the ever popular and thoroughbred herd of Galloway cattle belonging to F. McHardy, Emporia, Kas., and can safely state that they are models of beauty and perfection, in fine condition, and as far as he has seen are excelled by none and equalled by but very few. This gentleman is among the very first who introduced the Galloway breed of cattle into the United States, and has lived to see his labors rewarded.

The advantages of persistent and judicious advertising in first-class papers is manifest in the following from M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kas.: "Since advertising in the KANSAS FARMER I have sold one Holstein bull to F. Caldwell, Dodge City, Kas.; five half-bloods to C. Buck, Crawford county, Kas.; four half-bloods bull calves to parties in Kansas, and two registered Poland-China pigs to parties in Jasper county, Mo. Am pleased to say an advertisement in the FARMER catches the purchaser."

The London letter of the *Breeder's Gazette* of June 10th has the following: "By the way, Mr. E. Bennett, of Topeka, Kas., has just arrived in London. He has been in Scotland, where he purchased fifty-six 'select' Clydesdales from Mr. David Riddell, of Blackhall, Paisley. It will be remembered Mr. Bennett bought forty mares and stallions last year, but the deal on this occasion eclipses the previous one in quality and price—the shipment being valued at \$75,000. Mr. Bennett will leave London in a day or two for France, where he will buy a number of Percherons."

Our first page illustration this week gives a perfect representation of De Schot, H. H. B. No. 5001, N. H. B. No. 573. This beautiful, highly-bred Holstein-Friesian cow was calved March 20, 1878, and was imported by the present owner, Mr. F. G. Babcock, in October, 1883. She was sired by Jacob I., N. H. B. 20; dam Oude Schot II., with a record of 75½ lbs. of milk in a day. Sire of Jacob I. was Rooker, and his dam was De Goede, a prize cow at the Paris Exposition, with a record of 91 lbs. 8 oz. of milk in a day. Rooker was also the sire of Oude Schot II., and her dam Oude Schot. De Schot has a record of 82½ lbs. of milk in a day, and represents a class of cattle that are now without

an equal for their milk, butter and beef-producing qualities. Write for catalogue and mention the KANSAS FARMER.

A public auction sale of 100 head of thoroughbred and grade Short-horn cattle, consisting of bulls, cows, steers and heifers, will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, at River Home, two miles east of Reading, Kas.,—Dr. Eldson's entire herd, as he desires hereafter to breed and handle horses exclusively. Sale to begin prompt at 10 a. m., July 15th. Six months time with no interest will be given on good security, or nine months time with interest if preferred. Five per cent. off for all cash. For further particulars, address Dr. Eldson, Reading, Kas.

Smiths, Powell & Lamb, Syracuse, N. Y., write: Up to May 1st last twenty-five of our Holstein-Friesian heifers closed their 2-year-old records, which commenced in the spring of 1885. The weight of each milking of every animal was carefully and accurately kept and testified to by the milkers in a manner satisfactory to the Superintendent of Advanced Registry. The record of the entire lot averaged for the year 12,409 lbs. 8 oz. This average so far surpasses all previous herd averages for heifers of same age (2 years old) that its publication will be of interest to all breeders.

Frank W. Truesdell, proprietor of the Golden Belt Herd of pure-bred Poland-China hogs, Lyons, Rice county, Kas., in renewing his card for another year, writes: "I have reduced my prices nearly one-half on account of the hard times and low prices of hogs. My hogs are free from disease and have always been healthy, and they never were in better condition than now. I am ready to fill orders at once for almost anything in the hog line. It is very dry here at present, and corn needs rain. Wheat in this county will be a fair crop, although the acreage is below the average. All kinds of stock doing well."

The public sale of Herefords and Short-horns made on the 12th inst. at Burlingame, Kas., by Messrs. Finch, Lord & Nelson and W. D. Miner & Son resulted as follows: Finch, Lord & Nelson sold six female Short-horns for \$450, an average of \$75; three female Herefords for \$820, an average of \$273.33; four male Herefords for \$790, an average of \$197.50 each; general average, \$158.46. W. D. Miner & Son sold eight female Short-horns for \$795, an average of \$99.37; two males for \$85, an average of \$42.50; general average, \$88. Grand total of both parties, \$3,940; general average of same, \$127.82.

W. P. Higinbotham, proprietor of the Blue Valley Herd, Manhattan, writes: Since my sale on May 4th I have had some valuable additions to my herd, both by natural increase and purchase. Some of my best Young Marys and other good cows and heifers have dropped calves sired by imported Double Gloster that are very superior. Among my late purchases are the Young Mary cow, Grace Belle, and the Young Phyllis heifer, 3d Phyllis of Linwood, bought at Col. Harris' late sale at Kansas City, and the Young Mary cow, Griselda, purchased last week at the State Agricultural College sale at this place. In looking my stock over yesterday I found both cattle and horses doing splendidly; grass good and water abundant. My tame grass came through the winter all right. I now have 140 acres in clover, timothy and orchard grass. I began this week to cut it for hay; it is yielding from one and a half to two tons per acre, and is free from weeds. I believe tame grass the most profitable crop we can grow in Kansas, and I advise all of our farmers to grow some of it.

To Threshermen.

I have for sale a second-hand Aultman & Taylor steam threshing outfit, thoroughly overhauled, repainted, and almost equal to new, which I will trade for land or cattle or sell on good terms to the right party.

Address S. H. PATRICK,
1311 W. 13th St., Kansas City, Mo.

A Topeka dude attempted to tell his girl what she was thinking about. He thought she was thinking of him, but was mistaken, as she was thinking of the Compound Oxygen she had received at 247 Kansas avenue, which cured that terrible nervous headache that had been troubling her so long.

Inter-State Assembly.

Special Correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The eighth annual session of the Inter-State Sunday School Assembly convenes at Forest Park, Ottawa, Kas., June 22d, and continues from day to day until the close of July 3d. Railroad connection with all parts of the country, and fares at greatly reduced rates, so as to enable everybody to attend, whether they be rich, poor or in moderate circumstances in life—none debarred. Ample accommodations for all, without any extra charges, either in transportation or board. Over two hundred tents have already been engaged, and a feast of good things is anticipated. You are cordially invited to attend.

Come where the woods with music ring,
And joy goes unconfined,
Where recreation sweet is found—
A feast for every mind.

Following are the instructors: Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D. D., New York; Rev. A. E. Denning, A. M., Boston; Prof. R. S. Holmes, Chautauqua University; Mrs. G. R. Alden ("Pansy"), Cincinnati, O.; Prof. W. F. Sherwin, Boston; Prof. C. A. Boyle, Ottawa, Kas.; Rev. D. C. Milner, President, Atchison, Kas.

Lectures and orations will be delivered by the following noted personages, as per programme: Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., New York; Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., Chicago; John DeWitt Miller, Philadelphia; Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., Philadelphia; Bishop W. X. Ninde, Topeka; Frank Beard, Esq., New York; Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Indianapolis; Senator John A. Logan, Illinois; Governor John A. Martin, Kansas; Hon. Wm. Warner, M. C., Kansas City, Mo.; Senator P. B. Plumb, Kansas; C. J. McDivitt, Esq., Department Commander of Kansas G. A. R. Also the Schubert Quartette, Chicago; Miss Lillian Hamblin, Mt. Carroll, Ill., soprano, and Mrs. C. A. Boyle, Ottawa, Kas., pianist.

Write to D. C. Hanes, Secretary, Ottawa, Kas., for a copy of the *Assembly Herald*.
HORACE.

Sale of a Shire Stallion.

Readers of this paper will remember that a few months ago Messrs. Sexton & Offord located at Topeka a breeding establishment of English Shire horses and Red Polled cattle, which they import and breed. The firm advertised that owing to the fact that Mr. G. M. Sexton (father of one of the firm) being constantly in England as auctioneer to the English Shire Horse Society as well as special agent for all breeds of English stock, and as buyer for Sexton & Offord, they could sell choice stock at marvelously low prices. This fact was well demonstrated last week when Mr. J. Browne Oldreive, of Florence, Kas., came to Topeka (the result of their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER) and bought for the "hard-pan" price of \$1,000 their splendidly-bred imported bay stallion, Rugby (4664). The pedigree of this stallion traces back to the very best blood of this class of horses. Mr. Oldreive has certainly secured a grand bargain that will do much to improve the stock in that part of Kansas. Messrs. Sexton & Offord are anxious to build up a good business in Kansas, hence offer stock at low prices. Topeka breeders can furnish Shire horses at the lowest American prices.

Emporia Fair and Driving Association.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of the KANSAS FARMER of the Emporia Fair and Driving Park Association, who, as stated in their advertisement, will have a grand opening at the Association grounds, adjoining the city of Emporia, on July 5, 6 and 7, 1886. The street-cars run direct to the park, which is magnificently situated along the banks of the Cottonwood river, fifty acres of same being choice shade lands of native timber; water excellent and abundant. The improvements are all new, and have been made and erected this season at a cost of many thousand dollars. One mile track, sixty feet wide, has been constructed, the equal of which in superiority of finish, smoothness, etc., cannot be surpassed. Amphitheater will seat over 4,000 people, and all under roof. One hundred fine, well-arranged stalls have been built, with a fourteen foot shed in front of same. In fact, all who can attend this, their first meeting, will certainly have a pleasant time. A fair will be held in the fall.

This, That and the Other.

The first bicycle ever seen in Birmingham, Ala., was ridden by Okey Roberts, who has a cork leg.

No printing office in Vienna employing over twenty printers is allowed to do work on Sunday.

Two lady physicians of the M. E. Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, in India, and one assistant, treated last year 28,253 patients.

An elegantly-appointed Chinese restaurant in San Francisco has been sold by auction, in consequence of hard times among the Celestials.

A German embryologist, Prof. Gerlach, has devised a method for watching the growth of unhatched birds through a small glass window made at the sharper end of the egg.

Cold baths are dangerous to the old or feeble. Warm baths are relaxing, and should not be taken in the morning. The morning is the best time for a cold bath, the evening for a warm one.

A young man is living in Nebraska who is 26 years old, thirty-seven inches high and weighs but fifty pounds. He has lived at his present home for twenty years unknown to more than fifty people.

Several specimens of English flora are said to have been exterminated by modern tourists, plant-dealers and botanists, the lady's slipper, orchid and the holly fern having disappeared among others.

An accident in a Melbourne foundry led to the discovery that plunging iron castings into a mixture of treacle and water softens the metal to such a degree that it can be worked as readily as wrought iron.

The latest invention in hat lining is a map of the city of London printed on silk, so that any stranger or gay young fellow may find his way home or see at a glance if cabbies are taking him the nearest route to his destination.

A thief in Fort Valley, Ga., hired a little negro to go down the chimney of a certain store and open the back door, promising him 50 cents and half of what he could carry away. The boy went down several feet and then stuck fast and he could go neither way. He yelled for a long time before he was heard, and seemed very glad to go from the chimney to the lockup.

Men Chewing Gum.

The following gossip paragraph is copied from the Lawrence (Kas.) Tribune:

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, that the habit of chewing gum is becoming very prevalent in Lawrence. It is not at all confined to school-girls or young ladies, but a great many business men, professional men, clerks, students and other animals indulge themselves in a chew of gum, generally on the sly. To show how far this habit is extending, one day recently one of the Southern Kansas offices, out of fifteen clerks, twelve were chewing gum. A learned and popular professor at the University was observed to hastily take a piece of gum from his mouth as his students entered the class-room, and stick it to the under side of his desk, for "future reference." He duds and other gentlemen of leisure enter into this new method of dissipation, and take to chewing gum as naturally as they did to tight pants. A confectioner who handles a particularly favorite kind of gum informed a reporter that in the last month his sales had quadrupled and were still increasing. "Everybody buys it," he said in response to the inquiry. "At first people used to come in and look sheepish when they asked for gum, but now it is considered quite the thing. Sunday night I attended a fashionable church, and in the hall circle around me saw seven persons chewing gum—and of course I couldn't tell how many had their gum laid away for use at church. When a stylish young man has ice cream now he always buys gum for himself and the girl to chew on the road home."

Gum is said to be a conducive to sentiment. But a great many people who are not sentimental take their gum regularly. Its use is becoming alarmingly fashionable, but outside of the lack of dignity which it shows, there is no injurious effect. Indeed, a connoisseur of gum-chewer will insist that he draws inspiration and rest from his quid of gum.

WHAT SCIENCE SAYS.

The "Fearful and Wonderful" Mechanism of the Human System Graphically Portrayed.

[In the editorial columns of the New York Analyst, H. Lassing, M. D., editor, writes the following beautiful description of the laboratories of the human system. We think we have never read a finer or more trustworthy one.]

"Man is the greatest of all chemical laboratories. Magnify the smallest cell of the body and what a factory is spread before the eyes—countless chambers in which are globes of air, masses of solid matter, globules of dying liquid; a flash comes and the whole is consumed and needful heat is carried into every part of the system. Electrical forces also generate and are conveyed to the brain, the muscles and the various nerve centers.

In another set of a million chambers we see various gases and vapors. By chemical action these are changed and purified in the lungs and the skin. The blood we often say is a great living river. In its current are masses which the air in the lungs did not affect: blocks of chalk; slabs of tartar; pieces of bone-ash, strings of albumen; drops of molasses, and lines of alcohol. How are these waste masses disposed of? Begin where you will in this great stream you must come to the purifying places of the system. Here is all activity and an invisible force reaches out into the stream, seizes and carries this mass of waste into vast trenches, thence into a smaller reservoir, and finally into a larger reservoir, which regularly discharges its contents.

This separation of lime, uric acid and other waste material from the blood without robbing it of a particle of the life fluid, passes human comprehension. In health this blood-purifying process is carried on without our knowledge. The organs in which it is done are faithful servants whose work is silent as long as health remains.

"People strangely wait until pain strikes a nerve before they will realize that they have any trouble. They do not know that pain concerns chiefly the exterior, not the interior of the body. A certain set of nerves connect these blood-purifying organs with the brain. They may not gnaw and bite as does the toothache or a scratch, but they regularly, silently report. When these organs are failing these nerves indicate it by drawing the blood from the face and cheek, leaving the lip and eye blanched, by sending uric acid poison into the smallest veins, the skin then becoming gray, yellow or brown. They also prevent the purification of the blood in the lungs and cause pulmonary difficulties, weariness or pain. Who enjoys perfect health, especially in this land where we burn the candle in one mass? The athlete breaks down in the race; the editor falls at his desk; the merchant succumbs in his counting-room. These events should not have been unexpected for nature long ago hung out her 'lanterns of alarm.' When the 'accident' finally comes, its fatal effect is seen in a hundred forms; either as congestion, chronic weakness, as wrong action, as variable appetite, as head troubles, as palpitation and irregularities of the heart, as premature decay, as dryness and harshness of the skin causing the hair to drop out or turn gray, as apoplexy, as paralysis, as general debility, blood-poisoning, etc.

"Put no faith then in the wiseacre who says there is no danger as long as there is no pain. Put no faith in the physician, whoever he may be, who says it is a mere cold or a slight indisposition. He knows little, if any, more than you do about it. He can neither see nor examine these organs and depends entirely upon experimental tests, that you can make as well as he.

"If the output is discolored or muddy, if it contains albumen, lymph, crystals, sweet or morbid matter, is red with escaped blood, or roily with gravel, mucus and froth, something is wrong and disease and death are not far away.

"These organs which we have described thus at length, because they are really the most important ones in the human system, the ones in which a large majority of human ailments originate and are sustained, are the kidneys. They have not been much discussed in public because it is conceded that the profession has little known power over them. What is wanted for such organs is a simple medicine, which can do no harm to

the most delicate, but must be of the greatest benefit to the afflicted. Such a remedy, tried and proved by many thousands all over the world is Warner's safe cure. With those in whom disease is deep-seated it is the only specific. For those in whom the seeds are sown and the beginning of illness started it is an unfailing reliance. It may be recommended to the well to prevent sickness and the sick to prevent death. With its aid the great filtering engines of the system keep on in their silent work without interruption; without it they get out of gear and then disease and death open the door and cross the threshold."

Such writing ought not only to please but to carry conviction that what Editor Lassing, M. D.,—so high an authority—says is true, and that his counsel is worthy the attention and heed of all prudent, right-minded people.

New Kansas Institutions.

Of the hundreds of companies that have been incorporated in the State since January 1st, 1886, for many different purposes, none is of more importance to the general public or promises a greater degree of usefulness than the Kansas Live Stock Insurance Company, of Topeka, Kas.

This company offers precisely the kind of security to owners of horses and cattle that is most needed, viz.: indemnity, in case of death of stock by disease or accidents.

This appears to be insurance of the right kind, and something that will commend itself to the prudent at once.

The secret of success in any business is to provide against the loss of property already acquired.

We hope this company will meet with the success that a business at once so legitimate and useful deserves.

The Advance Stock Hydrant is the finest device you ever saw for watering stock. Investigate its merits.

Be merciful to dumb animals. Heal all open sores and cuts with Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cents a box.

Select several cards of different colors, and in the center of each fasten by a little mullage a small round piece of black paper. Place over the card thus prepared a piece of thin white tissue-paper. The variety of hues which the black assumes is very striking.

Millet, Hungarian and Buckwheat Seeds.

Millet, Hungarian, buckwheat, turnip, carrot and beet seed for stock. Send your orders to Topeka Seed House, S. H. Downs, manager, 78 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

The rule about feeding hens varies with the breed. The Asiatic varieties are easily over-fed, especially with corn, grow fat, lay but few eggs, and work off their fat only by sitting. Leghorns and other non-sitters can scarcely be fed too much if given slowly, and so the hens are compelled to scratch for it.

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 large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Bank of Topeka Building, Topeka, Kas.

While a thunderstorm was raging recently in Butler county, Pennsylvania, a thunder-bolt struck a tree, jumped off to a wire clothes-line, followed it to the door of W. J. Adam's house, passed from the wire to his daughter's head, burned her hair and eyebrows, ran down her right leg, and tore off her shoe. Although badly burned, the girl will recover.

Nervous 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 cure of Nervous Debility, 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, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Bradstreet's.

Bradstreet's, the weekly financial and commercial newspaper published by the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency, is now in its thirteenth volume, and stands at the head of all the financial and commercial periodicals of this country, and is surpassed by none in Europe. In the twelve volumes already issued can be found more original and carefully prepared matter—facts and figures—relating to business topics than can be found in any other periodical for the same period. Nor is it surprising that it has reached and maintains this position, for it is owned and published by a large corporation—the Bradstreet Company, with its cash capital and assets of over \$1,400,000, its nearly 100 branch offices, and its small army of over 1,600 salaried employees and 65,000 regular correspondents. This organization makes extensive investigations into industrial and other matters, gathers full reports of the condition and prospects of the leading crops, and exhibits regularly the state of business, practically making Bradstreet's the authority as to the condition and prospects of the commercial world. It needs but a glance at the newspaper to satisfy any one that its publishers have been ambitious more than avareicious, for in no way are its pages made up to cater to the popular taste or to serve the purposes of loud or insinuating advertisers. No trivial or sensational matters are ever to be found in its columns, but the whole 900 large pages a year are so solidly packed with news, reports, discussions and data as to make Bradstreet's an acceptable and almost indispensable journal for progressive business men.

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 trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and free Reclining Chair Cars, Kansas City to Memphis; through Sleeping Car Kansas City to New Orleans. This is the direct 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.

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

FAST TIME

From Kansas City to New York Via the Wabash Route.

The following telegram explains:

St. Louis, May 20, 1886.
H. N. Garland, Western Passenger Agent, Wabash Route, Kansas City, Mo.:

Under new arrangement taking effect Sunday, May 30, the Wabash New York Limited train will leave Kansas City at 7 a. m., St. Louis 6:30 p. m., Toledo at 7:50 a. m., Buffalo at 5:10 p. m., arriving at Grand Central Depot, New York City, 7:30 a. m., second morning from Kansas City. This shortens the time between Kansas City and New York four hours. The finest through car service in the world is on this train.

F. CHANDLER, G. P. & T. A.

Wabash Ticket Offices, 531 Main street, 1040 Union avenue and Union Depot.

A French microscopist has studied the action of the various condiments on the tissues of the oyster, and recommends lemon juice as the most valuable, as it destroys the animalculæ infesting the stomach of the mollusk.

Between New York and the Gulf of Mexico there are only four natural entrances to harbors where the depth at mean low water is over sixteen feet, while the largest ships draw from twenty-six to twenty-eight and a half feet.

The Home Circle.

Words.

Ah me! these terrible tongues of ours!
Are we half aware of their mighty powers?
Do we ever trouble our heads at all
Where the jest may strike or the hint may fall?

The latest chirp of that "little bird,"
That spicy story "you must have heard,"—
We jerk them away in our gossip rash,
And somebody's glass, of course, goes smash.

What fumes have been blasted and broken,
What pestilent sinks been stirred,
By a word in lightness spoken,
By only an idle word!

A sneer—a shrug—a whisper low—
They are poisoned shafts from an ambushed bow!

Shot by the coward, the fool, the knave,
They pierce the mail of the great and brave.
Vain is the buckler of wisdom or pride
To turn the pitiless point aside;
The lip may curl with a careless smile,
But the heart drips blood—drips blood the while.

Ah me! what hearts have been broken;
What rivers of blood been stirred,
By a word in malice spoken,
By only a bitter word.

A kindly word and a tender tone—
To only God is their virtue known!
They can lift from the dust the abject head,
They can turn a foe to a friend instead;
The heart close-barred with passion and pride
Will fling at their knock the portals wide;
And the hate that blights and the scorn that sears
Will melt in the fountain of childlike tears.

What ice-bound griefs have been broken,
What rivers of love been stirred,
By a word in kindness spoken,
By only a gentle word!

—Sunday Magazine.

Our Boys on Sunday.

One of the most discouraging phases of life in our large cities on Sunday is the multitude of young men and boys, congregated hour after hour on the corners of the streets in search of amusement. They have been at work all the week—some in school, some in offices, some in the trades, some in all kinds of drudgery, but however varied their employments, all alike desire change and recreation. They listlessly query with one another, "Where shall we go?" "What shall we do?"—puzzling questions that no one answers. Young people are not fertile in inventing innocent amusements, but they generally wait for something to offer, and if nothing attractive does offer, and the day passes unoccupied, they have a feeling of disappointment, unless for want of something better, they have found excitement in forbidden paths. Hence Sunday is a day of weariness and dissatisfaction with most young people. Even those of us who have abundant resources in ourselves are conscious of a feeling of unrest when our regular occupation is interrupted, and unless there is some definite pleasure in store for us, holidays are the saddest days in the year, and Sundays, above all others, because of the superstitious restraints imposed on us.

It is really lamentable to see how few means of entertainment are provided for our boys on Sunday. There are the street-cars for a short ride to some park in fine weather; a long walk in the sunshine; the fatal hospitality of the saloons; the Sunday school; the church services, or the youth may occupy himself with reading at home. Such, in brief, are the pleasures in store for our boys on each returning Sunday.

But a large class never go to church or Sunday school; many have no homes nor books, only an attic room, without light or fire, and, perchance, a dime novel; the most vigorous soon tire of walking; the cars require money, and the majority have none to spare. When the storm king comes, with wind and sleet, add rain and snow, and the thermometer goes down to zero, what becomes of the multitude whose only resorts on holidays are the streets? Let the complacent Pharisees who deny our boys all pleasure elsewhere, go themselves and see the dens of iniquity and vice to which they are driven, in order, as some say, "to keep the seventh day holy."

In view of these facts, would it not be rational, to say the least, for the city authorities to open the libraries, picture galleries, museums, menageries and concert halls; and to multiply the facilities of transit to all points of interest, that those who can do so may get out of the city one day in seven? It would be an inestimable blessing to the

more intelligent workmen if our school houses and public halls could be thrown open for courses of popular lectures on the sciences or on travels in the old world and the new, with pictured representations of celebrated places and historic events and of the wonders of the natural world. The theater, too, should be made, not only a means of entertainment, but with plays of a moral tendency, an agency for promoting the mental and moral welfare of the people. At all events, until such plays are produced the theater should be thrown open for readings, recitations and concerts, to furnish cheap amusements. A fine band of music in the skating rinks, affording free entertainment to multitudes from the gloomy tenement houses, would be a sight worthy of the liberality and common sense of the nineteenth century.

There are many good men and women who have the true missionary spirit, who would gladly devote a few hours each Sunday to the systematic entertainment of boys in some special department of art, science and literature. A person with a genius for telling stories could hold the rapt attention of an audience of 3,000 boys as long as the narrator had breath to continue.

Our city authorities could not do a better work for public morality and good or on Sunday than to make an appropriation for a corps of teachers expressly for that day, to give the multitude in all our public schools some practical lessons for this life, in the rudiments of learning, in music, drawing, games, deportment, gymnastics—anything and everything in which the young could be interested.

Sentimental young men and women are longing to go as missionaries to Eastern lands and the isles of the sea, to convert their people to a belief in our theological system, while multitudes needing their benevolent ministrations are crowding all our cities, living in ignorance, poverty and vice. Two thousand little boys in New York alone sleep like rats night after night, in any hole where they can find shelter—boys whom nobody owns, for whom nobody cares, ignorant alike of whence they came and whither they are going. How and where can they keep one-seventh of their time holy?—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in the Forum.

What Mothers Say.

As the boys grow up, make companions of them; then they will not seek companionship elsewhere.

Let the children make a noise sometimes; their happiness is as important as your nerves.

Respect their little secrets; if they have little concealments, worrying them will never make them tell, and patience will probably do its work.

Allow them, as they grow older, to have opinions of their own; make them individuals and not mere echoes.

Remember that without physical health mental attainment is worthless; let them lead free, happy lives, which will strengthen both mind and body.

Bear in mind that you are largely responsible for your child's inherited character, and have patience with faults and failings. Talk hopefully to your children of life and its possibilities; you have no right to depress them because you have suffered.

Teach the boys and girls the actual facts of life as soon as they are old enough to understand them, and give them the sense of responsibility without saddening them.

Find out what their special tastes are and develop them, instead of spending time, money and patience in forcing them into studies that are repugnant to them.

As long as it is possible, kiss them good-night after they are in bed; they do like it so, and it keeps them very close.

If you have lost a child, remember that for the one gone there is no more to do; for those remaining everything; hide your grief for their sakes.

Impress upon them from early infancy that actions have results, and that they cannot escape consequences even by being sorry when they have acted wrongly.

As your daughters grow up, teach them at least the true merits of housekeeping and cooking; they will thank you for it in later life a great deal more than for accomplishments.

Try and sympathize with girlish flights of fancy, even if they seem absurd to you; by

so doing you will retain your influence over your daughters and not teach them to seek sympathy elsewhere.

Remember that, although they are all your children, each one has an individual character, and that tastes and qualities vary indefinitely.

Cultivate them separately, and not as if you were turning them out by machinery.

Encourage them to take good walking exercise. Young ladies in this country are rarely good walkers. They can dance all night, but are tired out if they walk a mile. Girls ought to be able to walk as easily as boys. Half the nervous diseases which afflict young ladies would disappear if the habit of regular exercises were encouraged.

Keep up a high standard of principles; your children will be your keenest judges in the future. Do be honest with them in small things as well as in great. If you cannot tell them what they wish to know, say so rather than deceive them.

Reprove your children for tale-bearing; a child taught to carry reports from the kitchen to the parlor is detestable.

Send the youngster to bed early; decide upon the proper time and adhere to it.

Remember that visitors praise the children as much to please you as because they deserve it, and that their presence is oftener than not an affliction.

Notes and Recipes.

A wet knife cuts hard soap with ease.

Cover a burn immediately with the pulp of a raw potato.

If nutmegs are good, when picked with a pin oil will constantly ooze out.

Lard may be made perfectly sweet by boiling a raw pared potato in it.

The juice of a red onion is an antidote for the sting of bees, wasps, hornets, etc.

To make breaded eggs, slice hard-boiled eggs in two lengthwise; dip each half in raw egg well beaten, roll in very fine bread crumbs, and fry in very little butter. They must be served very hot.

If your flat-irons trouble you by dropping black specks from the top or sides when ironing, take them in a pan of soapuds and give them a thorough washing, and dry quickly, to prevent rusting.

A new sofa pillow is shaped like a huge egg with a large bow at each end. One of black plush is very handsome with large pink roses upon it, with bows of pink satin ribbon upon the ends and lining of the same.

A small barrel is a capital receptacle for soiled linen instead of a hamper. Have it well cleaned and lined with chintz, the outside should be either painted or covered with Turkey red embroidered with sprays; the lid must be covered or painted to correspond.

A handsome card-receiver can be made from a small tin pie-plate. Cover the top with a piece of crazy patchwork done with very small pieces, one piece in the center, of pink, white or blue satin representing a card. Cover the bottom of the plate with silesia, and border the edge with velvet, or conceal the joining with a silk cord.

A pretty little footstool can be made from a small box. Cover the top with a piece of cotton batting, and over this tack a piece of garnet velveteen, with the motto "Rest thy weary feet" embroidered on it in silk floss; the sides and ends should be covered with garnet merino. Any color will do, and it could be made from an old dress of one of the children.

Orange Pudding.—To one pint of water add one small cup of sugar. When boiling stir in three tablespoonfuls of corn starch. After removing from the fire put in the juice and grated rind of one lemon, set in a dish to cool. Slice three oranges, sweeten a little, pour over the pudding. Just before serving, pour over one cup of sweet cream, and on this the whites of two eggs seasoned.

To Make Good Soup.—Put on meat, bones or anything you can get directly after breakfast, and keep it simmering for an hour (soup should never boil hard), then add the vegetables. Beef soup should have carrots, onions, tomatoes, potatoes and turnips. If put on in time they will boil to pieces and make the soup very rich. Thicken with browned flour and add pepper and salt to taste. In chicken soup, rice, parsley and thyme are delicate and nice. If this soup does not look rich, beat up an egg in the tu-

reen and pour the boiling soup on it, stirring hard to keep the egg from curdling. This makes it richer and looks more tempting.

Savory Roast.—Take two pounds beef-steak, cut into one thin slice, cover it with stuffing made as follows: Rub one ounce dripping into six tablespoonfuls of stale bread crumbs, mix with it a little sage, two small onions chopped very fine, a little pepper and salt; mix with cold milk; roll up the steak and fasten with string to keep the stuffing in. Roast before a brisk fire, and baste with dripping.

Warden McComb, of the California State prison at Folsom, has been planning extensive improvements in the prison grounds, and has had the hearty co-operation of Harry, the convict gardener. At the height of the work Harry's term expired, and though he begged hard to stay, he was sent to San Francisco a free man. Within ten days a Deputy Sheriff brought Harry back. "I've come to stay this time, General," he shouted, gleefully; "they ain't smart enough to keep me away from the garden." He had pleaded guilty to thefts enough to get a very long sentence within his beloved prison walls.

"The victory is mine!" quoth she;
"He loves me—that I know;
Heart-free am I, and joy to see
His haughty head brought low."

"The victory is mine!" quoth he;
"She loves me—that is plain;
I'm quite heart-whole, and sport 'twill be
To rule her sweet disdain."

"Ha!" chuckled Cupid, looking on
With wickedest design:
"These stupid mortals both are gone,
The victory is mine!"
—Emma Carleton, in the Current.

At early morn, with dew all laden down,
The pink-white petals glisten in the sun,
And with their fragrance comes the busy hum
Of countless bees, their day's work just begun.

Beneath the trees the snowy petals fall;
A sweet perfume fills all the morning air,
While birds among the branches carol songs
Of love
Above the nests they guard with jealous care.
—Don Jewell Webb.

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, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

50 Chromo or 25 Hidden-name Cards, name on 10c. Samples & terms, 4c. Crown Ptg. Co., Northford, Ct.

Beautiful Cards. Agents' sample book and full outfit for 2c. stamp. EAGLE CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.

CARDS 60 Fancy Pictures, and 25 elegant Cards in Gift; 2 c. Silk Fringe, Hidden Name, &c., 1 Songster, 1 \$50 Prize Puzzle, and 8 parlor games, all for 10c. Game of Authors, 10c. IVORY CO., Clintonville, Conn.

AGENTS COIN MONEY WHO SELL DR. Chase's Family Physician and Receipt Book. New and Improved Edition. Three Thousand sold in one month. Price, \$2.00. For particulars, address A. W. HAMILTON & CO., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

NOW BUY YOUR GUNS when business is dull and prices are low is the time to outfit for the fall shooting. Great bargains. Send for new FREE catalogue of Watches, Rifles, Sporting Goods and Guns. G. W. Cladin & Co., 54-56 Duane St. New York

HIRES' IMPROVED ROOT BEER. Packages, 25 cts. Makes 5 gallons of a delicious, sparkling and wholesome beverage. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. C. E. HIRES, 48 N. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED Ladies and Gentlemen to take nice light work at their homes. \$1 to \$3 a day easily made. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Steady Employment Furnished. Address with stamp **CROWN P.T.G. CO., 294 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.**

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in the world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. Terms mailed free. **TAKE & Co., Augusta, Maine**

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING DARLING & JOHNSON, Topeka, Kas., Fine Job Printers and manufacturers of

RUBBER STAMPS! for printing cards, envelopes, marking clothes, etc. Also Stencils for marking sacks. **4c** Make money by writing us.

The Young Folks.

Grandfather's Barn.

Grandfather's barn! I shall never forget
The mossy old roof where the gay swallows
met
For their councils, at morning, ere labor be-
gun,
And again at nightfall when the day's work
was done.
Such chirpings and chattering never were
heard
As came from the throat of each talkative
bird.
Busy all day with their nests and their
brood,
Building their dwellings and bringing in
food,
They gathered at evening in neighborly way,
To visit a while and talk over the day.

Under the eaves like a long village street
The homes of the swallows hung cozy and
neat;
For hours at a time we would watch them
and wonder
How the busy birds built them the sloping
eaves under.
We saw the keen eyes of the mother bird
peer
From the door of her dwelling if we climbed
anear.
We wished we were swallows when roused
from our dreams
By the thunder's deep roar and the light-
ning's red gleams,
That we might sleep under the eaves in a
nest,
With the music of raindrops blent into our
rest.

Then the dusty old mows where we romped
on the hay,
And hunted for eggs every hour in the day!
What stories we told when we sat down to
rest
And reckoned our spoils from our raids on
the nest.
We heard the mice scamper along the great
beams,
And fancied the fairies were driving their
teams.
Sometimes from a corner, two eyes bright
and keen,
Like sparks in the shadowy gloom could be
seen,
And we knew that a wary old mouse had
crept out
To see what the noise in the mow was about.
If we planned for his capture with sudden-
est dash,
Lo! a twinkle, and he disappeared like a
flash.

Old Dobbin would stretch out his head from
the stall,
And we seemed to hear "oats" in his whin-
nying call.
Many's the measure full out of the bin
We gave the old horse, that he shouldn't get
thin.
And many the rides that he gave us to pay
For the grain that he got in a contraband
way.
The creaking old wagon was carriage or car,
As suited our mood best, and frequent and
far
Were the journeys we took in it on the barn
floor,
With our fancies for steeds prancing gaily
before.
What fun it was for us to ride on the hay
As they gathered it in, and to trample away
The sweet-smelling stuff as 'twas filled in
the mow.
Till the play became work, and brought
sweat to the brow;
And then in the winter, to watch the flails
fly,
As they threshed out the wheat and the oats
and the rye.
With their rat-a-tat-tat on the floor, all day
long
Making music we thought far sweeter than
song.
Then the buzz of the fanning-mill blowing
the chaff
From the grain, to the chorus of chatter and
laugh.
Oh, grandfather's barn was the place for the
boys
Where no one was scolded for making a
noise!
No place half so pleasant, we say with re-
gret,
And a thought of the time we'll never for-
get.
—Planter and Stockman.

Match-Making and Match-Using.

It is an old proverb that "matches are
made in Heaven," but the matches to which
we refer are made in these lower regions,
and in fact were not discovered until 1833.
Prior to that time, the flint and steel,
and tinder-box, and the sulphured stick
with the vial filled with phosphorus,
into which to plunge the stick, and so set up
a light, were in vogue. People used to keep
a fire all day, or a burning light, if they
dared not depend upon the slow and uncer-
tain process of the tinder-box. For a good
many years after the "lucifer" was invented,
matches were dangerous from their inflam-
mability, and poisonous by their gases, both
to consumers and makers. It was not until
1845 that a German experimenter despoiled
phosphorus of many of its dangerous char-

acteristics, and prepared the way for the
safety matches of these days. All this has
been accomplished within the memory of
men and women now living and active. The
cycle is hardly more than fifty years. Still
there are those who cling to the old tinder-
box, or its modern improved form. It has
its uses in remote neighborhoods, in camp
life, in the woods, and on the frontier. In
the open air, particularly if it is windy, a
match is often a delusion, where the flint
and steel and tinder are a success. It is cal-
culated that the average number of matches
used per day is ten to each of the population
—say 550,000,000, or 5,500,000 boxes of 100
each. One can utilize a light from a match
in fifteen seconds. The tinder-box often re-
quired two minutes, to say nothing of the
vexation of spirit. Now, at ten lights a day,
which require 150 seconds, or two and a half
minutes in one case, and twenty minutes in
the other, there is a saving of seventeen and
a half minutes a day. The match-user con-
sumes in his work 918 minutes a year, or fif-
teen hours. The tinder-box user would
consume 7,300 minutes, or 124 hours, a differ-
ence of 105 hours, or ten good working days.
At a valuation of \$1 a day, this would be
\$550,000,000 a year saved to the production
of the United States. Sir Lyon Playfair, in
his address at the last meeting of the British
Association, estimated the saving of time in
Great Britain by the use of matches as equal
to £26,000,000, placing labor at 30 cents a day.
So we are not far out of the way in our cal-
culations. If it is said that in this estimate
we take the aggregate population, and so are
misleading, it may be replied that the esti-
mated consumption of matches is ten per
day to the whole population; to half the
population the average would be twenty per
day, and so on. The result would be the
same. The fact remains, that by the use of
this trifling and unconsidered household and
pocket companion, the people of the United
States save in time a sum many fold greater
than the cost of the matches. This is a fa-
miliar truth, paralleled in the production
and use of many other articles. It is none
the less a stupendous fact. —Chester P.
Dewey, in *American Agriculturist*.

Learning Languages.

M. Michel Breal delivered before the Sor-
bonne a noteworthy lecture upon the method
of learning foreign languages, in which he
boldly condemned all scientific systems in
vogue, and declared to his Parisian auditors
that if he himself knew how to speak very
few languages, although he could read a
number, it was owing to the imperfection of
his early linguistic training. Some of his
remarks will have much interest for Ameri-
can readers.

The main point he attempted to establish
in his lecture, reproduced by the *Revue Pol-
itique et Littéraire*, was the prime necessity
of teaching a language by ear. To teaching
a living language by the eye, according to
any system, no matter how scholarly the
method or how apt the pupil, was likely to
produce very indifferent results—for the
simple reason that such a system itself is a
subversion of the natural law. Speech
being the primitive medium of the commu-
nication of ideas by sounds, and written lan-
guage only the subsequently developed art
of fixing those ideas by durable signs, it is
obviously controverting nature—commencing
at the wrong end of the line—to attempt
to teach language first by the eye. The con-
sequences of this false method in educational
establishments are truly lamentable. In the
French lycees, according to M. Breal, it is
held that ten years' study are requisite for
the learning of English!

The French Government has learned to
appreciate the impossibility of thoroughly
learning a foreign language out of books
alone; and those public school instructors
who are educated by the State are now sent
to England to learn English, to Germany to
learn German. They are placed in private
families, and generally learn the language
tolerably well in one year, very well in two
years. To be able to read a language is one
thing, to speak it another! The Germans
seem to recognize that speaking is rather a
question of mental habit than learning;
they do not say "he knows French," but "he
can French,"—er kann franzozisch.

A language should be learned by the adult
just as it is acquired by the child. This too-
much-ignored truth is well manifested by
the facility with which soldiers, servants,

mechanics and others master an idiom dur-
ing a comparatively brief sojourn in a for-
eign country. And when a language has
thus been acquired orally, it becomes easy
enough then for any educated person to learn
its orthography, its grammatical laws and
niceties, and the beauties of its literature.
But let it be well understood that no book
can teach pronunciation—that no printed
system can train the ear,—that no cabinet
study can ever teach one to think in another
language than one's own; and this it is ab-
solutely necessary to do before a language
can be thoroughly mastered.

The time to learn languages, then, is not
after the mind has become well developed,
but while it is still shaping. It is as easy to
teach a baby to speak in two or three lan-
guages as in one. Suppose, also, the case of
a father who always talks French to the
child, while the mother always talks Eng-
lish. The child, says M. Breal, is not at all
astonished because his mother speaks a dif-
ferent language from the other people whom
he knows.

He simply thinks that is his mother's way
of talking;—that is the way his mother calls
things—all the acts of his life have another
name when his mother mentions them. In
his little head there is developed a special
group or representative ideas, of which the
figure of his mother forms the center. The
child does not translate; he does not know
what translating means; he does not know
that he is speaking two languages, nor even
what a language is. He only knows that his
mother will not answer him if he calls his
doll a poupee instead of a "doll." Children
have been known to evince the greatest
amazement on hearing other persons speak
the very language which they had thought
to be the unique and special idiom of their
mother, so intimately were the two ideas as-
sociated for them. Let the years pass—let
the same education continue, and the two
languages are at the child's disposition.
They are developed together, but in a paral-
lel way, and without intermixing.—*New Or-
leans Times-Democrat*.

While Prof. Wise, the aeronaut, was pass-
ing over a settlement in his balloon in Vir-
ginia, some time ago, a colored woman, wild

with fear, rushed out of her house shouting:
"Come yer, chillun, right out in de middle
ob de road; something gwine ter happen.
Yonder comes my blessed Jesus walking in
de clouds."

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Topeka, Kas.

Make hay while the sun shines. Get every bit of it up without rain, if possible.

The first rain in ten months in Presidio county, Texas, sheep-growing region, fell on the 8th inst.

The Lyon County Horticultural Society will hold a meeting at the court house in Emporia, Saturday, the 19th inst.

Let every farmer be careful now to save the crop he cuts. As soon as wheat, oats or hay is fit for the stack or mow, put it there without delay.

It is reported that at Corea, a Chinese province, five hundred people have already starved from effects of famine. Crops have failed seven years.

The Methodist Sunday School Assembly meets at Bismarck Grove June 30th to July 9th, inclusive. Among the instructors we notice H. C. De Motte, of the FARMER.

General John A. Logan is to deliver the address on G. A. R. Day, July 5th, at the assembly at Bismarck Grove, 11 a. m. The U. P. R. R. will sell round trip tickets for one fare from all stations.

Sherman county, next south of Cheyenne, the northwest corner of the State, is about to be organized. A population of 2,500 is claimed. A gentleman from that county reports plenty of rain thus far.

The Inter-State Sunday School Assembly convenes at Ottawa, Kansas, on the 22d day of this month, and will continue in session till the 30th day of July. That will be an occasion of rare interest to all well-meaning people.

The acreage of land planted to potatoes this season is larger than that of any previous year in the State of Kansas, and with few exceptions the crop is in good growing order with promise now of an abundant yield at time of maturity.

H. D. Davis, Master Workman of the Knights of Labor assembling at Pacific, Mo., was sentenced to two years in the State penitentiary and fined \$500 in the circuit court of Franklin county, at Union, Mo. He was a leader in the late southwestern strike and was arrested for attempting to wreck the first freight train that left St. Louis during the strike on March 24th, and shooting at the guards.

The Bogus Butter Tax.

The bill to protect the dairy interests of the country against the fraudulent competition of patented substitutes, contained a provision to tax the imitation article ten cents a pound. Before it passed the House the tax was reduced to five cents per pound, and it went to the Senate that way. An effort is now being made to influence the Senate to raise it again to ten cents. This office has received several urgent letters on the subject, the last one being a circular sent out by Joseph H. Reall, President of the United States Dairy Association. Mr. Reall says:

We won a brilliant victory in the House, but it will be of no avail if we do not carry the Senate. I appeal to you for your valuable help to pass the bill through that body. I beg that you will publish a strong editorial urging the passage of the bill at a tax of 10 cents. We ought to have this sum, and if the Senate will pass it for us we can get the House to concur. You know its necessity to the dairy industry and the importance of that industry. Then, if you will send a marked copy of your paper to each Senator, you will lend additional help. If you will also write a personal letter to as many Senators as you can it will do great good.

And he adds: "I ask these favors on behalf of the dairymen of the whole country."

The position of the KANSAS FARMER on this subject is well understood. We believe that legislation of this character is needed, and that it ought to be had soon as possible; we believe it ought to be plain, pointed, effective; but we do not believe that anything beyond protecting the people against fraud is needed. Substitutes for butter are sold to the people as butter when they are not; people are cheated by the deception, legitimate dairymen are injured by the fraud, and the patent butter men are enriched. To prevent this cheat is what is need in legislation. To make the law effective some special machinery must be provided, and that is expensive; it will require money to run it, and the money must come from the people that have caused the trouble. Whatever amount of money is required to execute the law ought to be collected from the persons engaged in the offending business, and there is no more just method of doing it than by taxation. Whether five cents a pound is too much or not enough can be better estimated by the men who have all the facts before them. Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, who had charge of the bill in the House, offered the amendment reducing the tax from ten cents to five cents. It is reasonable to suppose that he did so with knowledge of the probable effect. When the bill is taken up in the Senate, the taxing clause will probably receive more attention than any other, and it would not be surprising if the figure is changed to two cents a pound. For our own part, what we want is fair dealing, and we do not wish to tax consumers beyond what is absolutely necessary to execute the law. If one cent a pound will do that, it is enough. Some people prefer to purchase the imitation article, knowing it to be such, at a price below that of pure butter, and such persons ought not to be required to pay any more of this tax than is necessary to save the government from loss. Public revenues ought not to be raised by taxing any of the common articles of the people's food. If people want oleomargarine, let them have it; but don't let it be dealt in as butter. We are entirely willing to leave the matter of taxation with Congress, believing that the difficulty to be removed is understood by members of that body.

Atchison is to have increased facilities for packing pork. The Smith pork packing house at that place, after lying idle for over a year, has been purchased and refitted, and will be opened by Kingan & Co., of Indianapolis, Indiana,

and Belfast, Ireland. The house has a capacity of 700 hogs a day, and will be operated to its fullest. The firm will buy all the hogs offered, paying the highest market price. The same firm has also bought the Fowler house, adjacent, which will be fitted up in time for winter killing. The two houses have a capacity of five thousand per day. Hog producers throughout Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa have been advised of the new market, and hogs are beginning to arrive.

The Business Situation.

The general trade situation in the country as telegraphed to Bradstreet's and published last Saturday morning has been irregular, with a tendency toward a continued moderate movement. This is due in large portions to the spring trade being over, to farmers being busy in the fields and to the fact that the autumn trade has not yet begun. Business at Duluth and Minneapolis has improved on a favorable crop outlook and fair demand, as well at Chicago and Cincinnati, where the total value of spring trade transactions is reported to compare favorably with 1885. General trade at St. Louis has declined, as at Pittsburgh and Cleveland, though the aggregate is believed to be as large as in the early months of last year. The late rains in the lower Mississippi valley and southwest thereof were needed, and business has been stimulated by them. The demand for funds is conspicuous in proportion to the money offerings at Duluth, Minneapolis, Omaha, St. Joseph and St. Louis. Mercantile collections are generally slow. The New York stock market is irregular, and manipulation alone has prevented any decided break, but the continued passenger rate war in the northwest, is a heavy load to carry. Government bonds are steady and investments firm. Money on call is easy at 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. Commercial paper is in poor supply and foreign exchange a little easier on the reduction of the bank of England rate. The attitude of wheat exporters, with continued favoring prospects for the new crop, backed by large stocks and fair receipts, has pushed prices down 4 cents, as compared with the close a week ago. The situation is rather better than worse than at the date of the government wheat crop report, lately made public. There are no noteworthy changes in iron or steel; the former reflects the dull season of the year. The general industrial situation has improved though there are still a considerable number of employes on strikes at various manufacturing centers. Of the 200,000 who received concessions as to shorter hours with full pay one month ago, Bradstreet's report shows that less than 140,000 retain those advantages, one-half of whom are at Chicago, and one-sixth each at Cincinnati and New York. The pressure of competition from the ten-hour workers is breaking down most of what is left of the movement. Dry goods are dull, but holders look to higher prices and a good trade later in the season. Wool is firm, but manufacturers are buying sparingly. Sugar and coffee are lower.

Veterinarians in Council.

From the Secretary, Dr. Ed. R. Allen, we learn that a regular meeting of the Kansas State Veterinary Medical Association will be held at the office of the State Veterinarian, in Topeka, Kansas, on Thursday, June 17th, 1886, at 4 o'clock p. m. Dr. Gregg will open the subject for discussion with a paper on "Paraplegia, or Paralysis in Horses and Cattle." The public is cordially invited to be present.

Education at the Agricultural College.

In looking over the report, as we find it in the Daily Capital, of the Agricultural College commencement exercises and matters pertinent thereto, several items attracted our attention particularly. The reporter took in the whole field of work at the College and mentioned other matters in connection with the things done at commencement. As to the general object of the College, the reporter says:

It gives a substantial education to men and women. Such discipline of mind and character as is intended to make them useful men and women is afforded, while students are kept in sympathy with the calling of the people. It teaches the sciences applied to the various industries of farm, shop, and home, and at the same time lessons in agriculture and horticulture show the application of science, and enforced by actual experiment. The drill of the shop, gardens, farms and household departments, insures a means of living to all who make good use of it. It strives to increase the experimental knowledge of agriculture and horticulture, and by so doing, the students are themselves trained to more accurate observations and judgments in these practical tests of principles on the farm.

He visited the different departments and studied what was going on there. In the Household Departments, "the young ladies are taught, above all things, neatness; they are taken right into the 'model' kitchen and taught in all the different kinds of cooking, dairy work, the various systems of setting milk, practice in serving guests, arranging for evening companies, thus putting in practice the household lectures each day given to girls in the second year. At different times during the year, elegant suppers are served to the regents and faculty. Lessons in hygiene are given, and from a practical standpoint to fourth-year girls."

In the Sewing Department, the girls are taught to make clothing for themselves and for other persons, 150 dresses having been made during the year; the graduating dresses were made by the ladies who wore them.

The Horticultural Department has a large variety of trees and shrubs for the classes to study and practice upon. The orchards contain 275 varieties of apples, 80 of peaches, 50 of pears, 18 of plums, 20 of cherries, 10 of apricots, 200 varieties of small fruits, including all kinds, and 100 varieties of grapes. Entomology is studied in this department, and a good deal of work is being done in the insect line.

In the carpenter shops, "over three hundred boys have done work during the year." "Much very nice hard wood work is done in the department. All cases and the like used in the College are made by the boys."

There is a printing department where, in addition to a neat and interesting little weekly newspaper, a considerable quantity of job work has been done, books, pamphlets, reports, etc.

As to the Farm Department, the equipments are valued at \$20,000. "The different breeds of fine cattle and swine are kept on the farm. Experiments are made with all kinds of farm products, such as wheat, oats, corn, and various kinds of tame grasses."

The College library contains over six thousand volumes, and the reading room receives a great many of the leading papers and magazines of the State and country.

These features of the College are justly regarded as important; they are in harmony with the objects of the institution, and it would not be unreasonable to expect that lessons learned there would impress themselves upon the students. The average man expects the character of the education received at any institution of learning to be a reflex of the intention of the founders. An agricultural college is expected to educate from the agricultural stand-

point, to train students in lines of thought and action related measurably at least to agriculture, just as the higher schools of learning train students for literature, law, philosophy and the higher planes of professional life. When gentlemen are invited to deliver addresses before agricultural college students, they arrange thought with reference to the farmer's vocation. The address of Mr. Thatcher on this particular occasion was on "Science and Productive Industry."

The graduating class consisted of fourteen gentlemen and seven ladies—twenty-one in all. All of these delivered short addresses on subjects of their own selection, as follows:

"An Evil not in Pandora's Box," "Electrical Transmission of Power," "Mobs in Republicanism," "Comparative Medicine," "The Element of Self in Education," "The Legal Status of the Laboring Poor," "Controlling Forces in Character," "Nature's Use of Little Forces," "Intelligent Labor," "Influence of the Press," "A Plea for the Humanities," "Wisdom Comes With Age," "Yourself or a Copy, Which?" "A June Rose," "Twin Forces in Our Civilization," "A Salesman in Earnest," "At Home Yet Homeless," "Commercial Value of Integrity," "Leaders of Public Opinion," "The Battles of Truth," "Options in Farm Products."

The fact which impresses us most in this report is the small proportion of thought in the addresses of the graduates on subjects related to or connected with farm life or the business of farming. "Nature's Use of Little Forces," and "Options in Farm Products," are the only topics of the twenty-one that relate directly to the work which a farmer has to do or comes in contact with. The subjects chosen by the other nineteen graduates are all fruitful and represent a good standard of thought, but they do not relate to matters in the line of agriculture. If to train persons in lines of thought and study represented by "A Plea for the Humanities," "Twin Forces in Civilization," "A Statesman in Earnest," and the like, is an agricultural education, there can be little use in separate colleges endowed in the interest of agriculture, for there is nothing but the name to distinguish them from universities and colleges established for the higher grades of learning.

These thoughts are not to be understood as critical in any offensive sense. We have often thought of the course of education in our agricultural colleges and wondered whether the time would not come when it would be modified so as to include more of matters specially related to the business of farming. Judging from the subjects selected by these graduates, it does not appear that agriculture or any of its departments or relations had been impressed on the mind of the speakers. And yet, there is the college farm, the orchards, the work shops and the printing office, and probably every one of the graduates had done something in every department of the manual training connected with the college. If the boys had spoken about taxation, transportation, markets, legislative lobbies, the farmer's competitors, cheap production, rotation of crops, commercial law, law of contracts, agricultural chemistry, plant enemies, farm economies, life on the farm, co-operation among farmers, the breeding and care of stock, agricultural education and kindred and related subjects, one would feel that these were but reflections from thought in the class rooms.

Our farmers need to be educated; they need it sorely; but the things which are most important are those which relate to them in their vocation. They need something to help them as farmers, not merely as men. Farmers supply the world with food and material for clothing. They are related to nearly every other industry; they do a larger

business than all other classes of men combined; they are the wealthiest class; but they are scattered all over the land surface of the earth. They cannot congregate in towns; they must be apart and isolated, every man on his farm. They cannot as readily organize their forces as other men. But they meet all the world in trade. They are interested in nearly all the practical problems of life. Taxation, Transportation and Trade—three T's—are full of meaning to the farmer. He needs education on all of these and related subjects, and our agricultural colleges ought to supply part of it at least.

Kansas Crop Report.

The following is a synopsis of the report of the State Board of Agriculture, by the Secretary, Major Sims, showing condition of Kansas crops June 1st, 1886:

Winter Wheat.—But little, if any, in excess of 50 per cent. of the area sown last fall will be harvested. Condition of that portion from which a product may be expected, as compared with a five years' average, 70 per cent. Probable product, 11,000,000 bushels—about 40 per cent. of the average annual product for five years.

Spring Wheat.—Acreage about the same as last year. Condition, 85 per cent. as compared with a five years' average.

Rye.—Area large and condition good.

Oats.—The area sown is large, but taking the State as a whole, the crop is not good. The condition is found to be 70—a falling off of 30 per cent. since our last report, caused by dry weather, the greatest loss being in the central and south central counties.

Corn.—The outlook for a full crop was never better at this time in the season. The area planted will exceed the acreage for last year 11 per cent., with a condition of 102 as compared with a five years' average. Very few correspondents complain of unfavorable weather for this crop, or report a condition at less than 100.

Potatoes.—The area planted is larger than last year, with a condition of 100.

Tame Grasses.—Condition for the State 95, with a large increase in area. The dry weather caused considerable uneasiness for a time, but since the late rains the crop is looking well.

Fruit.—No peaches. Apples fair, but falling from the trees badly in many localities. Crop of small fruit good.

Shawnee County Fair.

In pursuance of a call to that effect, a number of farmers of Shawnee county met last Saturday in Topeka, and organized a Fair association. A board of directors was elected, and it was agreed to hold a fair on the State Fair grounds next fall, the time to be announced hereafter.

This is a very important move, and we hope that it will prove to be profitable all around. It would be unfortunate to let the year pass without a fair at Topeka, and inasmuch as the State Fair Association is not operating, the only way to have one is for the farmers to take hold of it. Let every farmer and his wife and children join heartily in the enterprise, and Shawnee county appear properly before the people of the State. All that is needed to make the fair a success is energy on the part of the management and active and substantial sympathy on the part of the people.

The second session of the Sunday School Assembly and Normal Institute of the Methodist Episcopal church for the State of Kansas will be held at Bismarck Grove, beginning on the evening of June 30th, and closing on the evening of July 9th. An interesting programme is announced.

Inquiries Answered.

GRASS.—The samples of grass sent from Hutchinson have been referred to Prof. E. A. Popenoe, botanist, of the State Agricultural College, for his judgment. Report will be published next week.

INSECTS.—I send you some insect specimens. They are very numerous on blue grass sod and are injuring spring grain. We would like to know through the FARMER if they are the Hessian fly, and if they propagate in blue grass sod.

—The specimens were so much broken on arrival that we could not give them a satisfactory examination, but we incline to believe they are genuine Hessians, though we never saw any in blue grass.

SWEET POTATO VINES.—Can you or any of the many readers of your valuable paper tell how to get rid of the wild sweet potato vines? Some of the very best farming land on this (Verdigris) river is made almost worthless by the presence of these vines. Is there no time in the season that they can be cut out, and kill them? There are many farmers along the river that would be thankful if they knew of some plan to get rid of the troublesome things.

—Plow the ground shallow in August with a sharp plow. Harrow. Late in the fall plow again, but deep, and let lie over winter. In spring plant corn, cultivate clean; remove the corn in the fall, and plow again late, as before, and follow with corn again.

CHINCH BUGS.—The chinch bugs are working hard in my wheat. They are now leaving it and going for the corn. A heavy shower yesterday I hope will check them. If they do get away with the corn, I think of turning over the wheat stubble and planting that to corn. My object in writing is to inquire how soon after the wheat is cut will it do to plow, so as to escape the bugs, if such a thing is possible?

—After the wheat is cut, by the time it is dry enough to stack, the weeds will have gained some in growth; if they are thick enough to burn when mowed, mow them, and when dry set fire to them, and then plow. If the weeds are not thick enough to burn, plow as soon as the wheat crop can be got out of the way; plow deep, commence working the corn as soon as it can be seen in the row, and work often.

A Good Seedling Apple.

Referring to a cubic box about 3½ inches across, the following letter was read in this office a few days ago:

LA CYGNE, KAS., June 10, 1886.
Editor Kansas Farmer:—I this day forward you a specimen of a seedling apple grown on my farm near La Cygne. This is rather below average size. Last year they kept until June 20th. Respectfully,
MARTHA A. DALLAS.

The apple was a beauty, perfect in form—3 inches equatorial diameter, 2½ with the stem—in color a polish red with light specks showing on the brightest side and some faint streakings of yellowish tint. In size and form it much resembled the Jonathan, but the color is paler. Taste, sweet.

The apple was perfectly preserved, sound and firm. We never saw a better shaped apple nor one better preserved at this time in the year.

A Rochester, N. Y., dispatch of June 11th, says: "Crop reports to the *American Rural Home*, of this city, from every section of the United States, indicate that good stands of spring wheat and oats are much affected by drouth, and 22 per cent. of the corn crop was put in late. The yield and varieties of winter wheat are good. No increase of insect ravages is noted, and the prospects point to an early movement of the new wheat crop and to a large home demand. The yields of spring wheat, oats and grass will be much reduced without the usual spring rains."

A correspondent of the FARMER, who is traveling over the State, writes: "Throughout east and central Kansas tame grasses have done remarkably well this season. Nothing so materially enhances the value of the farm and ranch for the raising of stock as does plenty of choice, tame pasture, and it behooves every one interested to establish such an important adjunct to his possessions as wild grass can never

accomplish for the farmer and stockman the results to be attained from tame grass. The prairie grass has had its day in this section of the country, and it is well, for so many have depended upon it to the detriment of their own interests. Tame grass puts out at least four weeks earlier in the spring and remains feedable six or eight weeks later in the fall, thereby adding profit in its favor for all concerned."

No Reduction in Grain Rates.

In pursuance of a letter addressed, some time ago, to the officials of the Union Pacific, A., T. & S. F., and Missouri Pacific, stating that on the 31st of December last the board had rendered a decision upon the complaint of the trustees of certain townships in Saline county, Kansas, against the Union Pacific railway, alleging the transportation rates on grain over said road were too high, and suggesting that a revision of grain transportation rates might be profitable alike to the railroads and to the people, a meeting of the traffic managers of the principal roads of the State met the board in Topeka a few days ago. But nothing encouraging resulted, the railroad men all being of opinion that rates cannot be safely reduced.

The Wool Tariff.

The North Dakota Farmer states the situation tersely and correctly, thus: "The average duty paid on imported wools last year was 33½ per cent. on their value, and with this protection our markets were crowded with foreign wools to such an extent that the price was forced down below the cost of production, and the annihilation of hundreds of flocks of sheep, the loss of the usual revenue of thousands of farmers, the abandonment of hundreds of homesteads, the scarcity of mutton and the crowding of wool-growers into other industries, already more than full, were among the results. Now it is proposed by Congress to remove this protection and complete the ruin which the reduction of the old tariff on wool has begun."

Wool Market—St. Louis.

Our correspondents, Messrs. Hagey & Wilhelm, report, under date June 11th: "Our wool market continues excited and firm at an advance in values of one cent per pound, and our to-day's sales at following prices:

Fancy, ¾ and ½-blood.....	24a26
Choice bright Medium.....	22a24
Low medium.....	19a21
Light fine.....	20a21
Heavy fine.....	18a19
Heavy Merino and buck.....	16a17
Carpet.....	14a17
Coarse and fine.....	16a19

The last issue of the *Saturday Evening Lance*, of Topeka, owned and edited by Harry W. Frost, is in every way creditable to its manager. It contains good portraits of Enoch Chase, Cyrus K. Holliday, Jacob B. Chase, Daniel H. Horn and F. W. Giles, of the founders of Topeka, with brief sketches of their lives. A number of well written articles by competent persons, reciting facts of interest in the early history of Topeka, form a very interesting feature of the paper. There is a good assortment of other original matter, not the least attractive the editor's own composition. It is really a very good edition of the paper. It was the fourth anniversary of its birthday, and we congratulate our neighbor upon its good looks and generally healthy appearance.

The infantry regiment at Frankfort-on-the-Main are being drilled to the use of bicycles and tricycles for military purposes. The men ride the machines in marching order.

Horticulture.

THE ORCHARD,

Including Preparation of Ground, Planting and Subsequent Management.

Read by Charles Farquhar at the meeting of the Montgomery (Maryland) Farmers' Club, May 23d, 1886, and by it forwarded for publication in the *American Farmer*.

Location.—My choice for the location of an orchard would be a northern exposure, as the ground is more deeply chilled and frozen during the driving tempests that come from a northerly quarter during winter and spring. This may keep back the fruit buds a sufficient time to escape a late frost, that otherwise would blight our fruit prospects for that year. Elevated land lying high and dry is also more secure against late wet frosts.

Soil.—The land selected should be productive, though not too rich, for if it is we may have to root-prune by the encircling trench to reduce wood growth in order to get fruit. Land that will grow from seven to ten barrels of corn per acre is rich enough.

Preparation of Soil.—The sod should be plowed deep and worked until in fine condition, as the earth in this case will sift through and between the rootlets in planting, which will add to our chances of making them live.

When to Plant.—It is my preference to plant the trees in the fall, as the earth becomes compacted about the roots and they are ready to grow at once in the spring. When planted in the fall and trimmed to switches, the winds have little power to blow them over, or at an inclination from a perpendicular position. Again if we leave until spring we may have a long rainy time, as we had this spring, and make us late, or we may have a very dry spell and many of the trees perish.

How to Plant.—Lay off the rows thirty feet apart each way for apple trees, and twenty feet for peach and pear. Shovel out the earth in the check to match the amount of roots; in this fast age it will hardly pay to dig out a diminutive cellar as I have seen done for each tree, though unquestionably they will grow off faster and get a better start from the rich earth usually put in these holes.

Future Care.—Having planted our trees the future care of them is one of the most important considerations to insure our success. They must be gone over once at least every year, to remove scions and to trim to keep in proper shape, and while young no grass must be allowed to sod up around them, and preferably unleached ashes should be used liberally near the trunk. Especially peach trees should have this potash in order to increase their vitality to withstand the yellows. Before planting the orchard we of course ask ourselves the question, will it pay to expend all this care and trouble which will be unceasing? A small orchard for family use, bearing a succession of fruit from the earliest kinds in June to the late winter varieties, is one of the greatest luxuries, and a unanimous affirmative answer would come from every one. But when we come to consider if it pays to raise fruit on a large scale for market we find two sides to the question, and I presume more would say that it would not pay than that it would.

I belong to this number conditionally, even if I have forty-three acres in apple, peach and pear trees. If we plant out large orchards and give the trees no good attention and expect to be successful, we will soon find that it will not pay, for "eternal vigilance is the law of success" in this as every other business. If we let the suckers grow as tall as the tree to sap and drain its vitality, if we

do not put ashes around them which experience shows give health and vigor, if we let the borers have full sway, and the grass to sod up around the young trunks, and weeds perchance to luxuriate and revel in the soil whose sole nourishment should go to our trees, how could we reasonably expect success. If on the other hand we attend to these points and plant a few varieties that we know do well in our locality, then it pays.

Kinds to Plant.—There are only two kinds of apples that I should plant for profit on a large scale in this locality, the Winesap and Smith's Cider, three-quarters of the orchard of the former and one-quarter of the latter variety. Work the trees in some kind of hoed crop for the first ten years, the crop will pay for the fertilizer and something besides ordinarily. Then set down to grass and pasture with sheep, swine or young cattle in the early part of the season and after the fruit is gathered. Top dress occasionally, but take no grass or hay off. After picking the apples the Smith's Ciders will soon yellow up, which should be marketed first, as they are not very good keepers, but bring paying prices usually in the fall at our market in Washington. The Winesaps are good keepers and will allow you time to get them into market; being a high-colored, good-flavored apple, you will find no difficulty in being handsomely rewarded for them. My choice for a selection of apple trees for home use would be in the order of ripening: Bough, Jenneing, Summer Rose, Red Astrachan, Maiden's Blush, Smokehouse, Smith's Cider, Esophus, Spitzenburgh, Fallawater, Winesap and York Imperial. Two trees each of the early kinds, the balance of winter apples, meaning the Winesap principally.

Way to Keep.—The best way to keep winter apples is undoubtedly at a low, even, dry temperature; and any fruit house constructed so as to secure this requirement will be a success.

In regard to peach trees they should be worked every year in hoed crops when young, and top-dressed and plowed and cultivated when older. They will not do well unless worked. I am aware that I differ from the "Manor" fruit man in the most profitable kinds to plant, as he, in his last large order, gave the Smock variety the cold shoulder. But the tree with me is hardy, vigorous, productive, less liable to the yellows, and the most certain bearer. It has paid me more money, I think, than all the rest of my peach trees put together for ten years, including the apple trees to boot, and then, too, having only three hundred trees out of about twelve hundred peach and apple in bearing. My list in the thousand trees just planted is Smock, 500; Moore's Red, 150; Stump the World, 150; Fox Seedling, 150, and Salway, 50. These you will see are all late kinds for market, as generally the early kinds do not pay so well. The kinds to plant for home use would be Bleeker's Early, Crawford's Early, Royal Kensington, George the Fourth, Crawford's Late, Smock, Salway, Moore's Red and Fox Seedling. I do not worm the peach trees (though advisable), trusting to keep them vigorous in order to live above the effects of the borer.

Apple Tree Borer.—To limit the incursions of the apple tree borer it was suggested to me several years ago to tightly embrace the trunks of the tree from the ground up as high as the borers usually work, with tarred roofing paper, which is thick and durable. With some trouble, care and expense, I made this experiment on several hundred trees, but lo! this hard-headed, perverse and obstinate worm, if it could,

would have chuckled and smiled at the tinder, so to speak, obstructing its way, for I noticed suspicious looking holes the size it bores through the paper, and found the trees more cut, as it acted as a shelter and harbor for them. One of my apple pickers remarked that he believed if the papers had staid on another year that the trees would have died. The only way and the most feasible plan it seems to me, is to adopt the method suggested by E. Satterthwait, of Pennsylvania, in the *Country Gentleman*, of last February 18th, "who has had extensive experience in fruit-raising, has no trouble in preventing the ravages of the borer, although this insect is abundant with him. He hills the earth about the tree ten inches high, late in May or before the time for the borer, which is about the middle of June. A careful examination in August shows if any have gained possession, when they are followed up and destroyed with a knife. The trees are gone over again in a month. A good hand will know at a glance if any are present, and a thousand trees are gone over by him in a day." The literature and experience upon this subject seems to show that the only way to rid ourselves of this depredator is with the copper wire and knife.

The insects and enemies to our fruit in late years have so increased that the time has about come for us to do as they are commencing at the North—to put one pound of London purple in 100 gallons of water, and with a force pump spray our fruit trees as we drive through our orchards, and this is to be repeated several times through the season.

The *Country Gentleman* says that as the peach crop has, in certain sections, been again destroyed, it is a good time to prune the trees, especially where the limbs are beginning to push to a needless length. The trees may be greatly improved, without the fear of pruning away a part of the crop.

MILLIKEN'S GREENHOUSE, EMPORIA, KAS.
A General Stock of Greenhouse and Dwelling Plants, Flowering Shrubs, Shrub and Ornamental Grape Vines, Small Fruits, etc.
Send for Price List.
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Sibley's Tested Seeds
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OF FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. We have no substitution clause in our orders, and deliver everything as specified. 220 Acres in Nursery Stock.
Reference: Bank of Fort Scott. Catalogue Free on application.
Established 1857.

Catalpa Grove Nursery

CATALPA SPECIOSA and RUSSIAN MULBERRY Trees—all sizes—one to three years old. Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, and a fine stock of extra two-year-old Currant Bushes.

Ornamental Shrubbery, Roses, Etc.
Please state just what you want, and amount of each variety, and we will quote you special prices.
Address D. C. BURSON & CO., Topeka, Kas.

SALESMEN WANTED!

Energetic, reliable men who can devote their entire time and attention to the work. The business easily learned, previous experience not necessary. Growers of a complete assortment of Fruits and Ornamentals, including the wonderful new iron-clad plum *Mariana*. Fifty-second year. 300 acres.
STARK NURSERIES, Louisiana, Mo.

NURSERY STOCK---FALL 1886.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE SYRACUSE NURSERIES. COME TO THE FRONT FOR THE FALL OF 1886

With the choicest Stock of their Specialties, STANDARD APPLES, STD. and DWARF PEARS, PLUMS and CHERRIES, ever offered to the public, all Young, Thrifty and Well Rooted. Also a very superior assortment of GENERAL NURSERY STOCK, both FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL, including all the popular ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS and ROSES. All Nurserymen and Dealers are cordially invited to inspect this superior stock or correspond with us, before placing their Orders for the coming Fall.
[When writing always mention this paper.] SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Syracuse, N. Y.



BRISTOL SISTERS.
General
FLORISTS
and Seed Dealers,
Topeka, - Kansas.
Monthly and Hardy Roses.
Orders solicited. Send for Spring Catalogue.



Is a book of 70 pages, with 200 engravings of Orchard and Small Fruits, Nuts, etc. Gives honest descriptions of Golden Queen Raspberry, Lawson Pear, and over 400 other Fruits, instructions for planting, pruning, cultivation and management, with low prices for Trees and Fruits. Price 10c. with Colored plates; without plates 5c. Price Lists free.

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POSITIVELY CURED.

Thousands of cases of sick and nervous headache are cured every year by the use of Turner's Treatment. Mrs. Gen. Augustus Wilson, of Parsons, Kas., who was appointed by the Governor and State of Kansas lady commissioner to the World's Fair at New Orleans, says: "Turner's Treatment completely cured me, and I think it has no equal for curing all symptoms arising from a disordered stomach or from nervous debility. For female complaints there is nothing like it."

To the Women!

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 abdomen, flashes of heat, palpitation of the heart, smothering in the breast, fainting sensations, nervous debility, coughing, neuralgia, wakefulness, loss of power, memory 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 has effected a complete cure. It is a special specific and sure cure for young and middle aged men and women who are suffering from nervous debility or exhausted vitality, causing dimness of sight, 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 permanent 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 receipt of price. Thousands of cases of diseases mentioned above have been cured with one package, and knowing as we do its wonderful curative effects, the Treatment having been used in private 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.

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The Poultry Yard.

Care of Ducks.

Here is an old clipping from an exchange, we don't remember what one.

A comfortable house for the ducks is the first thing to be provided to insure successful raising. Through the winter months this should be kept clean, and part of it well littered for them to sit down upon. The rest of it should be for feeding place. One drake to every five ducks is about a safe number to allow. In feeding they, like other fowls, are better off to have hot food during the cold winter weather in the early mornings, and a vessel of clean water so arranged that they cannot get into it to bathe. For noon feed they will relish and thrive on the remains of table dishes, such as cold potatoes, boiled cabbage, scraps of meat, and all such things. In cooking vegetables with meat for the table, if the liquid they are boiled in is turned boiling hot over corn meal and tightly covered until cool, then stirred well, it makes one of the best of feeds for the old ducks, to make them lay, and is a good feed for the ducklings. Sour milk thrown boiling hot on corn meal also makes a good feed. At night the ducks should be fed a good feed of whole corn. They should have access to water at all times, as they need more to drink than almost any other fowl.

When they begin to lay, which is from February 1st until the middle of March, according to the care they have had, they must then be kept in their houses until about 9 o'clock in the morning to get the eggs; otherwise they would be lost, as they are not apt to make nests until they are about ready to set. The eggs are better set under the barnyard fowls or turkey hens than under the ducks, as they are all the time deserting the nests to take a bath, and in early springs this chills the eggs too much.

For rearing the young ducks: If one takes four boards, and forms them into a bottomless box, ten feet square, the boards to be broad enough to keep the ducks from jumping over, you will have a nice yard for them. If room is plenty move the box to fresh ground occasionally. Keep in their yard plenty of clean water for drinking, but do not allow them a chance to bathe oftener than once a day. Many people think that ducks must have access to water to swim in at all times. This is very injurious to them, keeps them too cool to thrive, and they will not eat enough, as they are so fond of swimming they will spend too much of their time in the water.

During the heavy rains the young ducks should be kept housed; if not they will stand with upturned heads and open mouths until they drown. After the young and tender purslane (commonly called "pursley") gets started to grow, it makes one of the best duck feeds, by throwing it in a pot where meat has been boiled, and letting it scald, then adding to it enough corn meal to make a thin mush of it. They eat this greedily and thrive well on it.

Duck-raising near a good market is a profitable business. The duck is a rapid grower, easily raised if kept from water, and trailing through wet grass and weeds while quite young. The best time of selling ducks is when they are just large enough to boil. They then usually bring about fifty cents apiece. At this stage they are not more than half grown. Indeed we have sold numbers at that price, to supply the tables at fashionable summer resorts, when they were not more than one-fourth grown. Many epicures want them almost as young as squabs.

When the duck eggs are under hens

for hatching they should be well sprinkled each morning with lukewarm water. This is easily done with a whisk broom or a watering pot that has a nose on it; and as soon as they are taken from the nest the tail should be clipped off with a pair of sharp scissors, so that it will not be a burden when wet. We have always had the best success with duck eggs hatching of any fowls we have ever tried, excepting turkeys.

Roup.

Roup is nothing more or less than a severe cold in the head and may be either acute or chronic. Any cold is liable to develop into roup. Catarrh is another form of the same thing. Many claim that canker is a form of roup; but I have frequently had cases of canker without any sign of roup, and vice versa. I never lost a hen from canker; but I cannot say that of roup by any means. The first symptoms of roup are a heavy breathing, noticed by the distending of the throat as the fowl inhales, sometimes accompanied by a cough. Later there is a fetid discharge from the nostrils. As fowls breathe habitually through their nostrils, the obstruction in the passage-way causes them to open their mouths to breathe—hence the gasping. Later the discharge dries upon the nostrils and prevents further running off, consequently the quantity of matter increases. Having no outlet it flows under the eyelids, causing them to distend, sometimes to the extent of blinding the birds, and death ensues from starvation. Sometimes a froth appears at the corner of the eye, caused by the air passing up the tear duct, and making little bubbles. As the disease advances fever sets in, the bird loses its appetite and will stand and drink until the water runs from its mouth whenever it lowers its head, thereby polluting the water and spreading the disease, which is highly contagious. The feathers soon lose their glossy appearance and the birds stand moping in a corner, evidently in great pain.

As treatment, first of all remove the bird to warm, dry quarters; feed a variety, with plenty of green food—onions preferred—and give a little Douglas Mixture in the water. Give also a pellet of the following mixture every morning and evening for three days: One teaspoonful each of Cayenne, ginger, saffron, chlorate of potash and powdered rhubarb; one teaspoonful of tincture of iron; three tablespoonfuls (about 1½ ounces) of hyposulphite of soda, and one ounce of powdered assafoetida. Powder and mix well.

I got the above recipe several years ago, and have lost but few fowls since. I once bought a few fowls that caught the roup in transit, and it spread, through my neglect, until fifty-two of my flock had severe attacks, yet I lost but two. If the eyelids are swollen, bathe in camphorated oil. The scab should be removed from the nostrils as often as possible. A slight pressure of the finger at the back of the roof of the mouth will cause the matter to flow abundantly. Kerosene and Cayenne will sometimes cure light cases. Many prominent breeders recommend it highly; but I have found nothing that is absolutely sure in the later stages of the disease. The only true way to treat it is to prevent it by careful attention to the minor details and by proper housing in bad weather.

A. C. Hammond, Secretary of the Illinois Horticultural Society, has confidence in plenty of manure for the grape; he thinks there should be a load of barnyard manure the first year to each square rod, which would be one hundred and sixty loads to the acre; and that from twenty rods thus en-

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

THE LIVER

Secretes the bile and acts like a filter to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile poisons the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, weak eyes, bilious diarrhoea, a languid, weary feeling, and many other distressing symptoms generally termed liver troubles. These are relieved at once by the use of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA the great blood resolver.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have been for a number of years severely afflicted with a mercurial headache and a dull, heavy pain in my liver. Three bottles of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA gave me more relief than all the others combined.

T. H. OWENS, Louisville, Ky.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have examined the prescription for the preparation of DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, and believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alternative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla in use.

M. PYLES, M. D., Louisville, Ky.

Res. Phys. at Lou. Marine Hosp.

KIDNEYS

Are the great secretory organs of the body. Into and through the Kidneys flow the waste fluids containing poisonous matter taken from the system. If the Kidneys do not act properly this matter is retained and poisons the blood, causing headache, weakness, pain in the small of back and loins, flushes of heat, chills, with disordered stomach and bowels. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA acts as a diuretic on the Kidneys and bowels, and directly on the blood as well, causing the great organs of the body to resume their natural functions, and health is at once restored.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have used BULL'S SARSAPARILLA for rheumatism and kidney trouble, and my son has taken it for asthma and general debility. It has given us both great relief.

Yours truly,

THOS. H. BENTLEY, Rossville, Ill.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.
BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.
THE POPULAR REMEDIES OF THE DAY.

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

DYSPEPSIA

Variable appetite; faint, gnawing feeling at pit of the stomach, heartburn, wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, low spirits, general prostration. There is no form of disease more prevalent than Dyspepsia, and it can in all cases be traced to an enfeebled or poisoned condition of the blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by cleansing and purifying the blood, tones up the digestive organs, and relief is obtained at once.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have no hesitation in saying that I believe your SARSAPARILLA to be the best medicine manufactured for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilis, and many other cutaneous and glandular affections, having used it with entire success in numbers of the above cases.

JAMES MOORE, Louisville, Ky.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I procured one bottle of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA for my eldest son. Among the remedies and various prescriptions that he has tried for weak lungs and chest, this one bottle has been of more benefit to him than all. It has cured me of Dyspepsia as well.

JOHN S. MCGEE, Horse Cave, Ky.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

SCROFULA

Is a peculiar morbid condition of the system, caused directly by impurities in the blood or by the lack of sufficient nourishment furnished to the system through the blood, usually affecting the glands, often resulting in swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, blotchy eruptions on the face or neck. Erysipelas is akin to it and is often mistaken for Scrofula as it comes from the same cause, impure blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by purifying the blood and toning up the system forces the impurities from the blood and cleanses the system through the regular channels.

DR. JOHN BULL.—It is my opinion that your preparation of SARSAPARILLA is decidedly superior to any other now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it for the cure of Scrofula and all diseases of the blood and kidneys.

B. B. ALLEN, M. D., Bradford, Ky.

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\$1.00 A BOTTLE.

For Sale by all Druggists.

riched, more grapes may be gathered for a series of five or ten years, than from an acre grown on ordinary thin soil.

Beware of Scrofula

Scrofula is probably more general than any other disease. It is insidious in character, and manifests itself in running sores, pustular eruptions, boils, swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all trace of scrofula from the blood, leaving it pure, enriched, and healthy.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and over a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

C. A. Arnold, Arnold, Me., had scrofulous sores for seven years, spring and fall. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him.

Salt Rheum

Is one of the most disagreeable diseases caused by impure blood. It is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

William Spies, Elyria, O., suffered greatly from erysipelas and salt rheum, caused by handling tobacco. At times his hands would crack open and bleed. He tried various preparations without aid; finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now says: "I am entirely well."

"My son had salt rheum on his hands and on the calves of his legs. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. Stanton, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Crab Orchard WATER.

4 THE LIVER. THE KIDNEYS. THE STOMACH. THE BOWELS. 4

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

3 DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHE 3

Dose:—One to two teaspoonfuls. Genuine CRAB ORCHARD SALTS in sealed packages at 10 and 25cts. No genuine salts sold in bulk. Crab Orchard Water Co., Props. S. N. JONES, Manager, Louisville, Ky.

MEN ONLY. A Quick, Permanent Cure for Lost Manhood, Debility, Nervousness, Weakness. No quackery. Indisputable Proofs. Book sent sealed free. ERIE MED. CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

G LAD TIDINGS FOR MOTHERS, who would escape the pains and dangers of child birth. Sent free. Also, "Diseases of men," for men only. Address Dr. STAINBACK WILSON, Atlanta, Ga.

Lonergan's Specific

Cures Nervous Debility, Male and Female Weakness, and Decay. 1 rice, \$1 per package; 3 packages \$2. Address A. C. Lonergan, M. D., Louisiana, Mo.

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RELIEVED AND CURED

Without any operation or deletion from business, by my treatment, or money refunded. Send stamp for Circular, and if not as represented will pay railroad fare and hotel expenses both ways to parties coming here for treatment.

DR. D. L. SNEDIKER, Emporia, Kas.

NERVOUS

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 cure of Nervous Debility, 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 sealed envelope mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

Chicago & Alton Railroad!

Is the Best Route from

KANSAS CITY to the EAST,

BECAUSE

There is no change of cars of any class from Kansas City to Chicago.

There is no change of cars of any class from Kansas City to St. Louis.

There is no change of cars of any class from St. Louis to Chicago.

Sure connections in Union Depots at Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis and Bloomington.

Palace Reclining Chair Cars,

Elegant and comfortable, free of charge, are run through in all trains, day and night, from Kansas City to Chicago, Kansas City to St. Louis, and St. Louis to Chicago. This is the ONLY LINE running a sufficient number of these cars in all trains to accommodate all of its patrons.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,

The newest and best, run through without change, from Kansas City to Chicago, Kansas City to St. Louis, and St. Louis to Chicago. It is the only line running

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The Busy Bee.

Artificial Swarming Bees.

"J. M. H." in the *Ohio Poultry Journal*, says: "In the first place, let me say, be sure you have drones in your apiary, no matter what hive they are in, but usually they will be found in the most populous stocks, and of course you who make any claim to bee-keeping have by this time adopted some sort of a movable frame hive. If so, and your bees are strong in numbers, take a new hive of the same size as the one the bees are in, open and look over the frames of brood carefully until you find the frame on which the queen is at work; lift out the frame of brood, queen, and adhering bees, and place them in your new hive, closing up the doors and all openings above as well as about half of the entrance to each hive. This is for the purpose of utilizing the animal heat. Now set the new hive at the old stand's location and place the old hive, which is now queenless, at the old location, and your work is done. The ready workers will at once return to the old location, thus giving strength to the new hive of the proper working bees that would have swarmed if left to do so, as 'old man Luck' usually does up things, while we have the satisfaction of knowing the exact condition of our new swarm, properly located with the old mother queen, and a fair start for prosperity with a good strong force of workers contented in their new home. Above all, the bee master is not chagrined, as is often the case with old father Luck, who sees his bees on their way to the woods, perhaps for the last time, and then in a brief space of time he finds the old hive completely overpowered with the ravages of the moth worms, and then complains by saying he has such poor luck. Bee-keeping is a science, governed by certain laws of nature, and must be controlled accordingly."

Killing Drones.

Bees are very energetic little folks, and if they can not find one kind of work to do, they will another. If honey is not to be found in the floral kingdom, they seek sweets elsewhere, and penetrate groceries and warehouses, gathering up leakage from sugar barrels and hogsheads. They even turn outlaws, and pillage their neighbors of their garnered treasures. When their out-go exceeds the income, they reduce the numbers of consumers by killing off the drones. It is pitiful to see the poor drone led out, like a drunken fellow with a policeman at each side; his pleading buzz does not cause them to relax their hold, and occasionally another comes and jumps on his back. The drones band together for self-protection, running their heads under one another, until they look like shingles overlapping each other. Their pitiless persecutors have no mercy, and they are doomed to die of starvation and cold, clustered in the portico of their former home, where they had been reared so tenderly. Bees have been busy lately, driving out the dead-heads, carrying water, and gathering bee-bread. They collect a little honey each morning, and keep from having the dyspepsia by propolis up the cracks and crevices of their hives, making all snug and warm for the approaching winter.—*Mrs. L. Harrison, Peoria, Ill.*

To prevent the splitting or bursting of cabbages, J. J. H. Gregory recommends to go frequently over the ground and start every cabbage that appears to be about to mature, by pushing them over sideways. Heads thus started are said to grow to double the size they had attained when about to burst.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, June 14, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,900, shipments 9,000. Market active and desirable cattle of all weights 10a 20c higher. Good to choice shipping and export 5 15a 60, common to fair 4 40a 90, butchers' steers 3 25a 60, cows and heifers 2 25a 80, grass-fed Texans 2 25a 00.

HOGS—Receipts 7,400, shipments 1,000. Market strong early, closing 5a 10c lower. Butchers and best heavy 4 15a 25, mixed packing 4 00a 10, light 3 95a 05.

SHEEP—Receipts 700, shipments none. Market steady and firm at 4 25a 50.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 6,800, shipments 2,000. Market slow but steady. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 4 45; stockers and feeders 2 75a 60; cows, bulls and mixed, 2 00a 85; bulk 2 70a 10, through Texas cattle 3 25a 00.

HOGS—Receipts 4,400, shipments 7,000. Market fairly active and 15c lower. Rough and mixed, 3 85a 20, packing and shipping 4 10a 25, light 3 90a 25, skips 2 50a 75.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,800, shipments none. Market steady. Natives 2 00a 60; lambs, per head, 2 00a 30.

A special cablegram to the Drovers' Journal from London says: With heavy receipts from all quarters to-day, the market is weak. Prices have declined 1c per lb. since 1 p. m. Both American and home-bred cattle are in large supply and the demand is weak. Best Americans 13 1/2c per lb. dressed.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 1,908. The market to-day was steady and fairly active for fat stuff, while grassers and common were weak. Sales ranged 4 00 for feeding steers to 4 90 for shippers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 10,476. The market to-day opened weak and 5a 10c lower, closing stronger at an advance of 5c over opening prices. Extreme range of sales 3 40a 30, bulk at 3 80a 85.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 119. Market quiet. Good to choice 2 75a 50.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Spot lots a shade stronger, with more doing for milling and fair export business. No. 2 spring, 81 1/2a 82 1/4c; ungraded red, 80a 92c; No. 2 red, 84c f. o. b., 85 1/2c delivered; No. 2 red, July, 88 1/2a 84c.

CORN—Higher. Ungraded, 30a 45c; No. 2, 44 1/4a 44 1/2c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Irregular and higher. No. 2 red, cash, 75 1/2c bid; June, 75c; July, 73 1/2a 74 1/2c.

CORN—Very dull and steady. No. 2 mixed, cash, 31 1/2a 32c.

OATS—Extremely dull and nominally steady. No. 2 mixed, cash, 26a 26 1/2c.

RYE—Steady at 52 1/2c.

BARLEY—No market.

Chicago.

WHEAT—June, 72a 73 1/2c; July, 73 1/2a 74 1/2c.

CORN—June, 34 1/2a 35c.

OATS—July, 28a 28 1/2c.

RYE—Dull. No. 2, 55 1/2c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 50a 53c.

FLAX SEED—No. 1, 1 08 1/2c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—There was a very quiet market to-day on 'change, the only trading having been in No. 2 red June, which sold at 54c against 53 1/2c bid Saturday, when 54 1/2c was asked.

CORN—No. 2, cash, 24 1/2c bid, 25 1/2c asked.

OATS—No. 2 cash, June and July, no bids nor offerings; August, 23c bid, 26c asked.

RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings; June, 41c bid, 45c asked.

HAY—Receipts 8 cars old, 2 cars new. New 8 00. Best old weak; low grade very dull and weak. We quote: Old fancy, small baled, 6 00; large baled, 5 00; medium 3 00a 4 00; common, 2 00 a 3 00.

FLAXSEED—We quote at 85c per bus. upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 45a 1 50 per bus.

OIL-CAKE—100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; 25 ton, 23 00, free on board cars. Car lots, 22 00 per ton.

BUTTER—Receipts lighter and demand fair for choice. Off stock accumulating. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 14c; good, 10a 12c; fine dairy in single package lots, 10c; storepacked do., 6a 7c; common, 3a 4c.

EGGS—Receipts light and market steady at 9c per dozen for candled. Sales cannot be made without candling.

CHEESE—Full cream 10a 11c, part skim flats 7a 8c, Young America 10a 11c, Kansas 5a 7c.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, in carload lots: Peachblows, 60c per bus.; Neshannocks, 55c per bus.; Michigan Rose, Early Rose and Early Ohio unsalable.

BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl, 12c; self-working, 8a 9c; common red-tipped, 7c; crooked, 5 1/2a 6c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for

round lots. Job lots usually 1/4c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): hams, 11c; breakfast bacon, 9c; dried beef, 11c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides, 5 50; long clear sides, 5 35; shoulders, 4 35; short clear sides, 5 70. Smoked meats: clear rib sides, 6 00; long clear sides, 5 85; shoulders, 5 00; short clear sides, 6 20. Barrel meats: mess pork, 9 00; mess beef, extra, 8 50. Choice tierce lard, 5 1/2c.

HAGEY & WILHELM,

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Commission Merchants

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Full return made inside of five days from receipt of shipment.

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(Successors to WALTER BROWN & CO.)

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Premium Notes in Force and Other Assets, \$125,000.

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M. F. ABBOTT, Secretary.

Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

ABILENE, : : : KANSAS,

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

CAPITAL, FULL PAID, : : : : \$50,000.

The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows the KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has more assets for every one hundred dollars at risk than any other company doing business in this State, viz.:

The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$50.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00; the Burlington, of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up (ten days after posting), make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending June 2, '86.

Franklin county—T. F. Ankeny, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Jacob Dudgeon, of Franklin tp., April 26, 1886, one bay horse, about 14 years old, 18 hands high, both hind feet white, branded W on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

Meade county—Matt. B. Reed, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. R. Stultz, of Merrill, April 19, 1886, one white steer, 3 years old, dark ears, swallow-fork in left ear; valued at \$12.

Butler county—James Fisher, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Aaron Barringer, of El Dorado tp., (P. O. El Dorado), May 27, 1886, one gray mare pony, 6 years old, five feet four inches high, brands on left side and strip across back.

MULE—By same, one mouse-colored horse mule, 4 years old, five feet high, no brands.

Hodgeman county—E. E. Lawrence, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Michael Nall, of Sterling tp., May 16, 1886, one small bay gelding pony, star in forehead, left hind foot white; valued at \$30.

Strays for week ending June 9, '86.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by E. H. Malden, of Dover tp., April 25, 1886, one sorrel mare pony, about 7 years old, both hind feet white, white strip in face; valued at \$25.

Books county—J. T. Smith, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Robert Baker, of Alcona tp., May 24, 1886, one sorrel horse, harness and collar marks, had leather halter on, was strap tied around the neck when taken up, has white spot in forehead, 9 years old; valued at \$100.

Graham county—B. Van Slyke, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. O. McClure, of Bryant tp., one white cow, branded I on right hip and indelible brand on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Dickinson county—Richard Waring, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by P. F. Whitehair, of Noble tp., May 10, 1886, one black mare pony, about 12 years old, branded O on left hip; valued at \$15.

Strays for week ending June 16, '86.

Clark county—J. S. Myers, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. L. Hodges, of Vesta tp., (P. O. Englewood), May 19, 1886, one sorrel mare pony, 14 hands high, three white feet; valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Josiah Cavin, of Vesta tp., (P. O. Englewood), May 18, 1886, one spotted cow, some indistinct brands, no marks; valued at \$20.

Russell county—J. B. Himes, clerk.

2 FILLIES—Taken up by A. A. Houser, of Paradise tp., May 10, 1886, two brown fillies, a little white in forehead of each, one has a scar on breast and around right fore leg; valued at \$40.

Mitchell county—A. D. Moon, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. W. Day, of Glen Elder P. O., May 1, 1886, one gray mare pony, 8 or 9 years old, dim brand of 8 on right shoulder; valued at \$25.

Marion county—E. S. Walton, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Jacob J. Harder, of Blesley tp., June 7, 1886, one bay mare pony, 15 years old, letter W branded on left shoulder and hip, tips of ears cut off; valued at \$50.

Decatur county—B. W. Finley, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Henry Clair, of Bassettville tp., one small sorrel mare mule, supposed to 9 years

old, a few white hairs on right side and on left hip; valued at \$45.

Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Thos. Oldham, of Valley tp., (P. O. Paola), May 30, 1886, one sorrel mare, about 15 years old, 16½ hands high, star and snip on forehead, both hind legs white, no other marks or brands.

Ness county—G. D. Barber, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. S. Grissom, of Center tp., May 24, 1886, one roan mare pony, 3 years old, both hind feet white and white forehead, no brands; valued at \$35.

PONY—By same, one bay mare pony, 3 years old, one hind foot white and the other part white, white in forehead, no brands; valued at \$35.

HORSE—Taken up by J. A. Ridinger, of Center tp., May 22, 1886, one dark brown horse, 8 years old, three white feet, saddle and collar marks, bob-tail, no brands; valued at \$75.

MARE—By same, one black mare, about 17 hands high, small white spot on left hip, scar on right fore leg below the knee, had on leather halter when taken up, weighs 1,200 pounds; valued at \$125.

Butler county—James Fisher, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John H. Fox, of El Dorado tp., one bay horse pony, 8 years old, four feet high, branded with a box with a T in it and another that looks like a J with a box to it, star in forehead and white strip on nose.

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1. 2:24 Pace.....Purse, \$ 500
2. 2:27 Trot.....Purse, 500
3. Half mile dash, run.....Purse, 100

SECOND DAY.

4. 2:50 Trot.....Purse, 500
5. Free-for-all Trot.....Purse, 1,000
6. Special.....Purse, 100
7. Mile heats, running.....Purse, 200

THIRD DAY.

8. 2:33 Trot.....Purse, 500
9. Free-for-all Pace.....Purse, 1,000
10. Half mile dash.....Purse, 100

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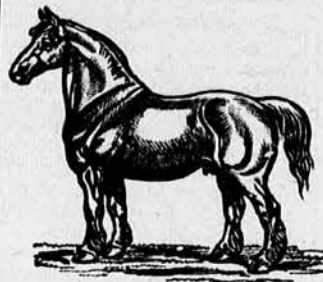
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The Veterinarian.

[The paragraphs in this department are gathered from our exchanges.—ED. FARMER.]

ABSCCESS.—I would like to inquire what is the matter with my horse. He is four years old in the spring, and had a bunch just below his right ear when foaled, and this last fall it swelled up and broke, and has been running more or less ever since; it runs thick matter. Please tell me what it is and what to do in order to cure it? I also have a mare six years old, seems to be all right, as far as I can see, but keeps stepping with her hind feet every little while, both in the stable and when hitched. [The swelling mentioned was evidently an indurated abscess, and it is better that it should break and discharge its contents. Inject into the opening morning and evening a saturated solution of sulphate of zinc with a syringe and afterwards apply a warm poultice of linseed meal, binding it across the forehead and behind the ears by means of strings; then place a well-fitting halter over it. (2) We would consider the movement in the hind limbs of the mare a habit rather than a disease.]

AZOTURIA.—I have a mare five years old, which when under the saddle about two weeks ago, dragged first one hind foot and then the other, and then she laid down, or fell down in the road. She did not seem to have any power over her hind quarters. Would attempt to get up, but could not get herself straight behind—her hind feet would drag and her weight be supported on her ankles. I blistered her over the kidneys and gave her a few doses of linseed oil, turpentine and nitre. Got her bowels and kidneys working all right, then bathed her back, hips and legs with hot salt water with mustard and vinegar in it. She gradually got better, so she could get on her feet and walk around, in about a week, but appeared to be drawn up in her hind parts, and appears now to be about same as when she first got up. She has a good appetite ever since first taken, though I did not give her anything but bran mash and grass until she got some better, and since then she has had a little hay. [The disease is called azoturia, and is usually caused by allowing a horse to stand idle for some days, at the same time feeding as much grain as if the animal were hard at work. Your treatment has been proper from the first. Give the horse a large roomy shed or stall, and as much grass as she wishes to eat. Give every night and morning a small mash, either of bran or oats, adding each time one drachm of powdered nux vomica. It would be well to apply a blister to the loins, as cantharides pulverized, 5 drachms; lard, 6 ounces. Apply with friction for ten minutes, after cutting off the hair. Take particular care to apply fresh lard once daily, washing off every two days.]

TUMOR ON SHOULDER—SKIN ERUPTION.—I have bought a span of horses recently shipped in from Iowa. One of them has an enlargement on left shoulder, said to have been caused by a bite from another horse; it has been there about four weeks. The skin is loose over the enlargement, but beneath there seems to be a very hard lump, not much sore or feverish. I have applied a liniment a couple of times that has blistered it, but it will not go away. Both horses are thin in flesh and have a breaking out of small pimples more or less all over their body. Perhaps more around the head and down along the neck than elsewhere. They rub against the stables and bite themselves. [The tumor on the shoulder, as described above, is nothing more nor less than the thickened walls of an old abscess, which from neglect or imprudent treatment often terminates in a solid hard tumor. This is a very common and frequent trouble among work horses, and is invariably due to repeated contusions from a bad-fitting collar. Usually there is a cavity in the center of these tumors filled with pus, hence it is good treatment to pass a seton directly through the center of the tumor. By this simple treatment you are sure to puncture the abscess, should such a condition exist, and thus liberate the imprisoned pus. At the same time warm fomenta-

tions should be diligently applied. If, however, the tumor does not disappear after a reasonable time, the treatment we recommended having been adopted, the owner may make up his mind that a more serious surgical operation will be necessary—the entire mass will have to be removed by excision. (2) We think the eruption on the skin is probably due to an impoverished condition of the blood. We advise a liberal supply of nutritious food and a dose of the following tonic mixture twice a day: Take of Fowler's solution of arsenic, 3 ounces; tinc. muriate iron, 3 ounces; tinc. nux vomica, 1 ounce; tinc. quassia, 4 ounces, and tinc. of columbo, 4 ounces. Mix, and give two ounces in two ounces of water every morning and evening after eating.]

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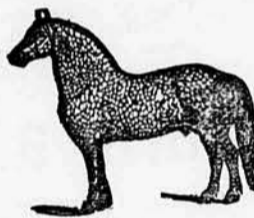
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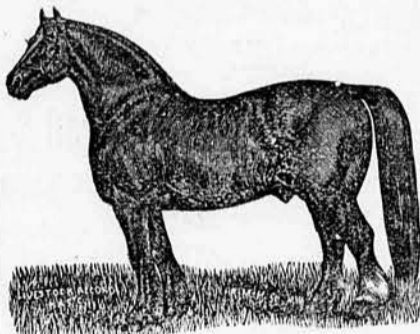
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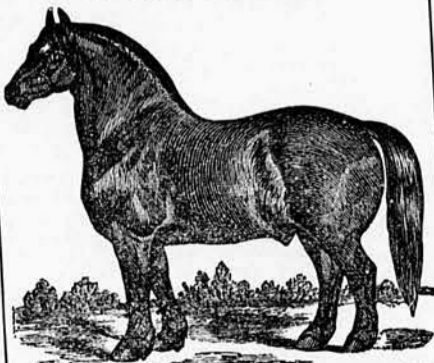
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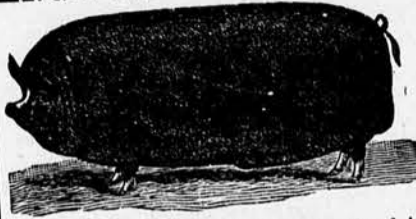
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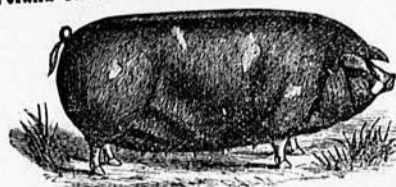
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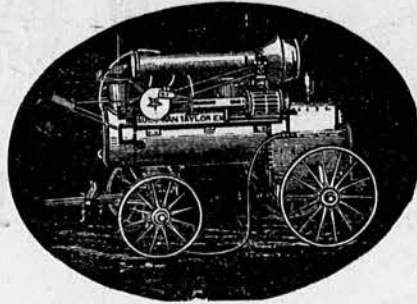
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AULTMAN & TAYLOR THRESHING MACHINERY

To the good Farmers and Threshermen of KANSAS and we know of no customer but will admit we gave him more Some of the Machines we sold around here when we first case in other sections. M. A. and W. W. Wisecarver, of last season to replace an AULTMAN & TAYLOR SEP-do good work, but they thought it about time to give the old chinery can show such a record as the "OLD RELIABLE"



MISSOURI, direct and through our able representatives, and for his money in this line than he could obtain elsewhere. came to this country are still running, and the same is the, Keighley, Butler county, Kansas, bought a Thresher of us ARATOR they had run for thirteen years, and would still Machine a rest. We don't think any other Threshing Ma-STARVED ROOSTER THRESHER.

We are now receiving our stock for harvest of 1886, SEPARATORS with the latest improvements, TRACTION ENGINES, SELF-GUIDE ENGINES, STRAW-BURNER ENGINES, far ahead of any other make; LIGHT-RUNNING WOODBURY HORSE-POWERS—all sizes and prices. Buy nothing in the Threshing Machinery line until you see Aultman & Taylor Agents, or write us direct.

Respectfully, **TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,**
GENERAL AGENTS. KANSAS CITY, MO.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

FOR SALE—A Ten-Horse-Power Aultman & Taylor Traction Threshing Engine, in good repair. Address S. H. Downs, Topeka Seed House, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Five hundred Sheep, including 135 Lambs. Will trade for cattle or horses. For particulars address, E. T. Frowe, Pavilion, Wabunsee Co., Kas.

SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE—On my ranch, ten miles north of Emporia, I have over eighty head of Thoroughbred Short-horns. I will sell nineteen Bulls, one and two years old, and some of my Cows and Heifers. They are of the very best kinds, embracing Princess, Duke of Thorndale, Red Rose, Aldrie, Rose of Sharon, etc. Prices greatly reduced. C. B. Bacheller, Emporia, Kas.

BULLS FOR SALE—Nine Short-horn Bulls, 1 year old; two 2 years old; one 4 years old. One Galloway 2 years old. One Holstein coming 2 years old. Also a lot of fine Grades, mostly yearlings. Prices to suit the times. John T. Prather & Bro., Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

FOR SALE—One hundred Grade Hereford and Grade Short-horn Cows, all bred to Thoroughbred Hereford Bulls. Also 100 Grade Hereford and Galloway yearling Bulls. Garth & Co., 1410 Union avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

STRAYED—From the premises of the subscriber, seven miles west of Topeka, on the road leading out from Tenth street, two bay Mare Ponies, both branded on left hip with an anchor and on right shoulder with letter J, white spot in the forehead of each. A reasonable reward will be paid for information leading to their recovery. John Witt.

STRAYED—One dark bay Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks high up on both shoulders—fresh-made, long mane—clipped under collar-pad. Also, one bright bay Horse Pony, 9 or 10 years old, snip on nose, leather strap around neck, he is a cribber. The finder will be rewarded for information about said animals. Jas. Hayden, Cummings, Kas.

I AM A CANDIDATE FOR CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT, subject to the decision of the Republican convention, July 21, 1886. William M. Abernathy.

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY Remedies for sale by D. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka, Kas.

BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Write them for information about Topeka, the capital of the State, or lands, farms or city property.

SIX HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS—For sale at the Timber Line Herd Farm, at very low prices. Ask for anything you want. W. J. Estes & Sons, Andover, Kas.

UNEMPLOYED MEN—Can make money fast as Agents for the Great Northern Copying House, headquarters for fine Portraits in India Ink, Water-Colors and Crayon. Samples free. Address N. L. Stone, Potsdam, N. Y.

Too Late to be Classified.

H. W. McAFEE, Topeka, Kas.—For sale, six extra good Registered Short-horn Bulls. Also Clydesdale Horses. Three miles west of Topeka, 6th St. road.

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo., breeder of MERINO Sheep. Ewes averaged nearly 17 lbs.; stock rams, 34 lbs. to 38½ lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

IMPROVED REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP, Poland-China Hogs, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Bronze Turkeys—all of prize-winning strains, bred and for sale by R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Jackson county, Mo.

T. S. HAWLEY, Topeka, Kas., breeder of nine varieties of

THOROUGHBRED FOWLS.

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

F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, Mo., breeder of the finest strains of

POLAND-CHINA HOGS AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS.

Eggs in season, \$1 for 13. Catalogue free.

Short-horn Bulls for Sale.

We have for sale at reduced prices twenty extra fine Thoroughbred Red Yearling Short-horn Bulls, all sired by our pure Bates Bull, Baron Bates 13th, 54616.

Address G. W. GLICK & SON, Atchison, Kas.

FOR SALE!

Five thoroughbred Galloway Bulls. One hundred high-grade Short-horn Cows and about sixty Calves. Ninety-one yearling Galloway half-bloods, very fine.

Whole lot at very great bargain if sold immediately. H. H. REYNOLDS, Room 6, 100 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

7 Bulls 7 FOR SALE.

We offer the splendidly-bred Flat Creek Mary Bull YOUNG MARY DUKE for sale. Also six others—one Fibert, one Adelaide, two Galateas, one Rosamond, one Nannie Williams. YOUNG MARY DUKE has been used in our herd for two years; calved February, 1883; he is a red, and breeds; got by 6th Duke of Acklem, dam Barrington Bates 11th by 20th Duke of Aldrie 13, 872, grand dam Red Belle 2d by Bell Sharon, etc. Come and see him and his calves. Prices low. MILLER BROS., JUNCTION CITY, KAS.

POULTRY AND STOCK FARM FOR SALE!

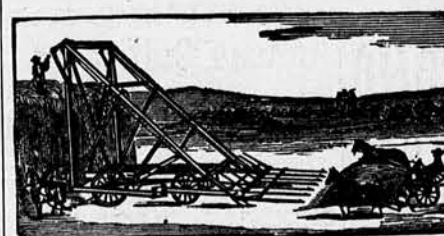
I offer to sell my 80-acre Poultry and Stock Farm, known as the Saline Valley Poultry Farm, containing 60 acres in cultivation and growing crops, 300 young Apple Trees, 200 Peach Trees, over 10,000 Forest Trees in small groves and nursery shape, 100 bearing Grapes, Vines, and other small fruit. Cultivates ground in excellent condition. Dwelling House 34x38, one-story, six rooms, cellar under entire house, water in kitchen—cistern and drive-well. Barn 32x32, fitted up for horse stable, corn-crib, feed-cooking, bins, loft, etc. Twelve-foot windmill, with pump and feed-grinder. A small pasture, supplied with water, and shed for milch cows. Two Hatching and Rearing Houses for Poultry, each 14x16 feet, glass fronts, conveniently fitted up. Nineteen Poultry Houses 8x16 feet each; 38 coops for young chicks; water and feed troughs for all coops and houses. Farm implements, Wagons—in fact everything necessary to run a farm, and all in good working order. All Poultry on hand at time of sale, and a well-established poultry trade. Thirty-five head of Grade Cattle, one Durham Bull—2 years old, five fine Brood Mares. Price for the entire place, everything included except my household goods, \$7,800. Or all the above, except cattle and horses, \$6,200. This farm is 9 miles from Salina, a town of 5,000 inhabitants, and 3 miles from nearest railroad station. The farm is beautifully situated on a south slope, viewing the valley of the Saline river as far as the eye reaches, and in the productive wheat belt of Kansas. To any one desiring a peaceful life on a farm, together with an occupation not too burdensome, in a climate second to none for health, in a country far advanced in improvements, with choice society, schools and churches, this is a chance rarely found. A limited number of cattle and horses can be kept at a small expense, as choice pasture can be had near by. Thus a small farm produces large. Any further information cheerfully given; also reason for selling and terms, if desired. Address GEORGE KRUEGER, Salina, Kas., or SALINE VALLEY POULTRY FARM, Crown Point P. O., Kas.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From standard-bred birds scoring high enough to win first prizes.

W. F. Black Spanish, \$3.00 per 13.
B. B. Games, \$3.00 per 13.
Partridge and Black Cochins, \$2.00 per 13.
Houdans and Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 per 13.
Pekin Ducks, \$3.00 per 13.
One Peafowl cock, \$5.00—boxed on board cars.
No fowls for sale until September 1st.
E. E. POLLARD, Sedgwick City, Kas.

Over \$1,000,000 and the Hardest Work on the Farm Saved



SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF
THE DAIN
Automatic Hay-Stacker & Gatherers,
Manufactured by the
T. R. & A. MANUFACTURING CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Farmers and Ranchmen: You cannot afford to be without this Machinery. It will save more money, more time, and more hard labor than any machinery ever invented. One man, three boys and five horses will stack as much hay as ten men and six horses the old way and do it better. One Stacker and two Gatherers will put twenty to thirty acres per day in the stack after it leaves the mower. This is the only mounted Stacker, the only Stacker that will work in windy weather and not scatter the hay. Will outlast any three Stackers of other makes. Price of Stacker, \$75; Steel Wheel Gatherer, \$25. Send for free Descriptive Circular.

EDEN PARK FARM HERD. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Excelled by None, Equaled by Few.

JACOB WITT No. 2662 H. H. B. No. 210 N. H. B., a direct descendant of the famous Rooker, the founder of the Aagle family, and we candidly think the best Holstein bull now living in Holland or America, stands at the head of the herd. We also have representatives from the Netherlands and all the noted families of Holsteins. This herd, the property



of F. G. Babcock, Hornellsville, N. Y., has been transferred to the farms in Kansas where they will continue to be bred and on sale. Nearly all of the original importation is contained in this lot, and they have never been picked or culled from to any extent. We have the best and will not be undersold considering quality of stock.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS :: AND :: GALLOWAYS.

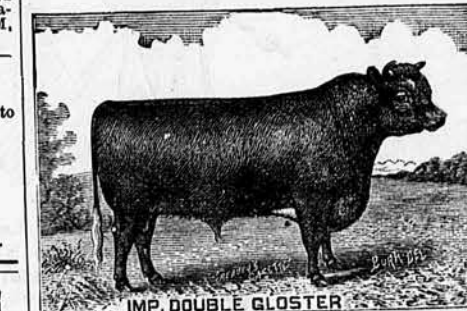
Correspondence solicited. New catalogue now out. Address

D. D. CLARK, Manager,

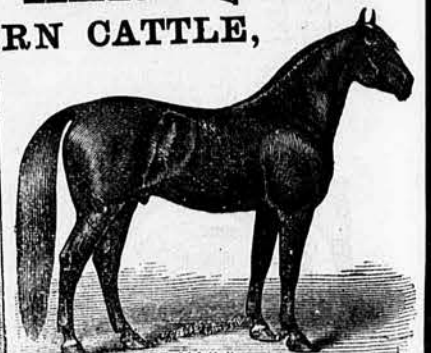
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TERRA COTTA, ELLSWORTH CO., KANSAS.

BLUE VALLEY HERD & STUD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,



"IMP. DOUBLE GLOSTER"



"DOG VAIL"

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 ROADSTER, 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. WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM.

MANHATTAN, KAS., January 1st, 1886.]



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Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water and wind proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND", send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 29 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.