

KANSAS FARMER

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PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR.

From Lyon County.

Kansas Farmer:

I have noticed few communications from this county in the year and a half we have read your paper, though we have reason to believe a goodly number of FARMERS visit our county every week. Lyon is a big county, and I will not attempt to speak for only that portion in which I am acquainted. The rough weather of January has been so well remarked upon that there is no need of rehearsing it further. The pleasant weather of February was well improved, mostly by those who had corn to husk, and preparations to make for more active spring work. March came in rough and continued so for the first half. Since the 14th the weather has been fine. The farmers have been making the most of it, as shown by the nightly illuminations seen in all directions.

I sowed oats the 15th, on fall plowing. I first harrowed the ground once, with the furrow; after sowing, I rough harrowed once, across the furrow, and finished with one smooth harrowing, with the furrow. This left the ground as fine as one could wish, and has been much commented upon by those passing by. This ground has been cultivated about sixteen years, and this is the first time it has been plowed in the fall, and never had any manure. Three years out of four it has been planted to corn. When the crop was harvested it was half corn and half weeds, cockle-burs and sunflowers. Under this treatment the soil had become so sodden that many supposed it was not worth much, hence the comments as above noted. My farm is Neosho second bottom.

A large acreage of oats will be put in this spring; red oats mostly. They seem to give the largest yield. One farmer told me his yield last year was twenty-five bushels to one bushel seed, sowing two and a half bushels to the acre. Not much wheat raised here. What there is looks well. The last storm of snow and ice, about the 1st of the month, did wheat more damage than all the

rest of the winter put together. It killed it to the ground and about one-fourth of it to the roots. Since the fine weather set in it has made rapid growth; and if it meets no more mishaps, promises a fair return.

Corn has been selling most of the winter for 28 and 30 cents; oats, 30 cents; seed oats,

ing to snow, but not with much success.

As this letter is already long, I will not write of corn and other crops. If it meets the pleasure of the FARMER, I may do so another time.

Wm. H. MILLS.
Emporia, Kas., March 29, 1886.

[Mr. Mills writes a very readable letter;

way, yet there are two serious objections—1st, the weeds get an equal start with the grain; 2d, the ground will be too hard for fall plowing in dry weather after harvest. This plowing in dry weather after harvest is very desirable to obtain a clean field.

Owing to the snowy winter fall wheat has

come through in fair condition, but the acreage is small. Acreage of oats and spring wheat a little larger than last year. The present aim of our farmers seems to be more tame grasses and cattle, less corn and hogs. Cattle are in fair condition. Many horses are afflicted with distemper, though mild in form.

Most hogs that survived the cholera are doing well. But alas! although these seem proof against cholera, their pigs are subject to it as much as any of our hogs have been. I know of two instances where a farmer had raised hogs from those that went through the cholera and the young hogs took it again. So I think it best to go slow with hogs until the cholera is entirely out of the neighborhood. I hear of a neighbor a few miles south who still has it among his hogs. He says so far he saved

M.



PERCHERON STALLION BRILLIANT 1271 (755).

The Sire of more high-priced Colts than any other Stallion of his race.

IMPORTED AND OWNED BY M. W. DUNHAM, WAYNE, ILLINOIS.

PEDIGREE.—Black; foaled 1876; 16½ hands; weight, 2,000 lbs.; imported 1881; bred by M. Ernest Perriot, of Chenellère, Nogent-le-Rotrou, Eure et Loir; got by imported Brilliant 1599 (756), he by Coco II (714), he by Vieux-Chaslin (713), he by Coco (712), he by Mignon (715), he by Jean-le-Blanc (739), he being a direct descendant of the famous Arab stallion Gallipoli, who stood at the government stud stables of Pin, near Bellesme, about 1820; dam Ragout by Favori I (711), he by Vieux-Chaslin (713), etc.; 2d dam Aline by Coco (712), etc.; 3d dam Jeanette by Vieux Coco (owned by M. Polpre, of Montmirail, Sarthe). The dam of Brilliant 1899 (756) was Rosette by Mina, a stallion owned for many years by the French Government. The numbers in parentheses are from the Percheron Stud Book of France, the others from the Percheron Stud Book of America.

35 and 40 cents; seed potatoes, \$1 to \$1.25. Farmers are planting largely of potatoes this spring. I know one who has planted twenty-one bushels, another forty bushels, and both expect to plant more. Judging from the inquiry made for seed potatoes, others are intending to plant largely. The high water last summer destroyed the potato crop, and potatoes have been very high, hence the rush to plant this spring.

No loss of stock by the severe winter weather has been reported. Many hogs have died from cholera, entailing a heavy loss on many of the poorer farmers.

Yesterday morning, the 28th, we had a fine rain from the east; just what was needed, as the ground was very dry. During the day the wind worked into the northwest, and last night was very cold, freezing the ground about an inch in depth. I examined my potatoes this morning, but do not think they are injured. Since daylight it has been try-

ing to snow, but not with much success. As this letter is already long, I will not write of corn and other crops. If it meets the pleasure of the FARMER, I may do so another time.

From Brown County.

Kansas Farmer:

This year thus far has been remarkable for the abundance of snow. Not only did we have five weeks of superb sleighing, beginning New Years, but during the first half of March a big snow hid the face of the earth. It was just barely cold enough to keep the snow from melting. I was afraid the wheat sowed in February would rot, but last week I noticed it coming out nicely. Sunday morning, the 28th, three inches of snow again. Last week plowing and sowing was pushed vigorously. The ground was not as mellow as before the last snow. Some farmers just cultivate their spring wheat and oats into the corn ground and then harrow smooth. It seems to grow very well that

all but one by giving tobacco.

CORRUGATED IRON.—The use of corrugated iron for roofing, siding, and ceiling purposes, has been greatly extended of late years, and bids fair to become still more popular. Iron roofing is lighter and more secure than slate, far more durable than shingles, and more easily kept in repair than tin. The Cincinnati Corrugating Co., of Cincinnati, O., one of the most reliable and extensive manufacturers of corrugated iron in the country, will send you one of their valuable and well-prepared catalogues, on receipt of your address.

A Chinaman walked into the public school at Ellensburg, Oregon, the other day, with books and slate, and wished to be enrolled as a student. The teacher permitted him to stay until noon, and then the directors told him that the Chinese must go.

In the Dairy.

Address to the Dairymen and Creamery-men of the United States.

We congratulate you upon the action of the National Agricultural and Dairy Convention, just held in New York city, at a time when the depression in the prices of dairy products, due to the vast amount of bogus butter thrown upon the market, was most seriously felt. It was hoped that a national convention of the leading dairymen of the country would be able to solve the problem of existence for the most important industry of the country. The result has demonstrated that it was no vain hope which brought delegates from Minnesota, Kansas, California, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Vermont and Connecticut. For three days this large convention, composed of men each well known and prominent in his own State, and many of them prominent in national affairs, deliberated upon the questions its delegates had assembled to discuss.

It is with a renewed faith in the justice of our cause, a stronger belief that it is always darkest before dawn, that we now communicate to the dairymen of the country the results of this convention. The situation of the dairymen was discussed in an impartial manner by a strong array of able speakers from a large number of different States, and the bogus butter evil, the plague spot of our legitimate dairy industry, was probed with no apprentice hand. The public at large, the small dairy farmer in distant States, the commission merchant of the cities who deals in honest dairy goods, and the unprotected consumers all over the land, have all watched the proceedings of this convention with keen interest. More than this, the bogus butter interests of the country have watched with anxiety this national convention, and during the same time called a convention of the bogus butter manufacturers for the sole purpose of fighting the campaign inaugurated by the Agricultural and Dairy Association. The bogus butter men of the country have vast interests at stake imperiled by the vigorous action of the Association, and are prepared to expend a large portion of their ill-gotten gains in obstructing the work of the Association. During the convention the Association received unqualified pledges of support from upwards of fifty members of Congress in favor of any legislation the Association might desire. Resolutions were also passed requesting the different States to pass a uniform civil law for the purpose of combating the manufacture and sale of bogus butter in the different States. And what is of still more importance, a resolution was adopted demanding that Congress impose a tax of not less than 10 cents per pound upon the manufacture of bogus butter, and placing the collection of the tax in charge of the Internal Revenue department of the government; and also requesting farmers everywhere to use their personal influence, and to write their Congressmen to favor the passage of the tax law emanating from this Association, and it will be closely followed up. All farmers and dairymen are urged to see or write their Congressmen requesting its passage. The passage of this bill will effectually relieve the dairy industry, for the police powers of the national government are respected. In accordance with the resolution a comprehensive bill has been carefully prepared and placed in the hands of

Hon. W. L. Scott, of the Erie district, Pa.

We have now concentrated the vast movement of the country into one channel, and focussed our battle forces into one leading army. We call upon you to unite with us and aid in the great struggle, which is of more importance to you than the war of the revolution was to the cause of free government. Our forefathers rebelled for far less cause than the farmers of America now have, and the entire nation then numbered less than half of those affected by this issue—of saving the dairy industry. We shall succeed in our efforts, and the men who have undertaken the work will not cease until the great end is attained. Give us then your support, encouragement, and aid. Assist by sending in your names for membership in the American Agricultural and Dairy Association, with the yearly dues of \$5. If all who can will do this we shall have ample funds for our work. Organize in your respective localities. Stir up your Congressmen; urge on your people. Put yourselves in communication with this organization, and success will crown our efforts, for our cause is of the most righteous and just.

JOSEPH H. REALL, Pres't.
FORREST K. MORELAND, Sec'y.

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry-Raising on a Large Scale.

Experience has amply demonstrated the fact that poultry kept in limited numbers is the most profitable of all kinds of stock. A single hen will show a larger per cent. of profit than a horse, or cow, or pig. One or two hundred per cent. of profit is very frequently realized. Small flocks of fowls often show a like amount of profit, and the mathematician of some poultry papers, arguing that as one hen will produce a profit of 100 per cent. upon her cost, and that ten hens will also realize a like percentage of profit, the same must be true of twenty, fifty, one hundred, a thousand, and ten thousand, sets himself to work to figure out the immense sums which may be realized by any enterprising man who will keep a very large number of hens. He goes over his figures carefully, proves his work in the seclusion of his office where practical experience is not allowed to intrude to dispel the bright illusion, and gives it to the world with the confidence of a demonstration. The figures are accurate, the mathematical sum has been correctly performed, and even the mathematician is half tempted to believe in the result obtained. It has been said that "figures won't lie," but it is nevertheless true that many of the figures presented upon the profits to be derived from keeping poultry upon a large scale show a very intimate relationship with one Annanias who sold a certain piece of ground and kept back part of the price. Such profits vanish when experience tries the result. And yet it is true that poultry may be kept in large numbers and a handsome profit be made from the business, not the profit that is often figured out, but a profit sufficiently large to warrant the investment of the necessary capital for conducting the business. A few large poultry establishments are successfully operated in this country, and not a few have been paying investments in France.

For the successful management of a large poultry establishment there must be first of all a practical knowledge of fowls. The student of poultry literature will recall at once the failure of Mr. Geyelin, who without such knowledge, and relying upon his theories alone, many of which were correct and all in-

genious, purchased experience in the management of a large poultry establishment at a very high price. Mr. L. Wright, the eminent poultry author, justly observes concerning the attempt of Mr. Geyelin and the pamphlet he issued, "Poultry Breeding From a Commercial Point of View:" "With many good ideas—some of which have been found truly valuable—he utterly lacked that real knowledge of fowls which could alone have turned them to account; and hence his well-known pamphlet, full as it was of really useful conceptions, and awakening, as it deservedly did, very great attention to the subject of whole sale poultry-breeding, abounds also with absurdities which could only provoke a smile from every one who had actualy kept fowls. He was essentially a theorist; and since his theories involved certain principles which were fundamentally wrong, that his plans should fail practically was an inevitable necessity. And that they have done so is an admitted fact." Theories are all very well in their way, but they must be brought to the touchstone of practice before they can be relied upon.

A practical knowledge of fowls involves a knowledge of the relative and actual merits of different breeds, of the habits and necessities of fowls, and of the best manner of adapting accommodations to meet their habits, and the most profitable method of supplying their necessities.

Much depends upon the knowledge of the relative and actual merits of different breeds, as without this knowledge a proper selection of a breed or breeds cannot be made. This is a fundamental matter. Breeds vary in their adaptation to various climates, their production of eggs and their suitability for market. The person who engages in the commercial poultry business must know his market—whether dressed poultry or eggs are the most desired—and make his selection of a breed or breeds with this fact in view. He must further select such a breed or breeds as will do best in the place which he has chosen for the conducting of his operations.

He must have a practical knowledge of the habits and necessities of fowls. Without such knowledge he cannot know how to manage them. The care that they need, the feeding which they require, will be a sealed book to him. The lack of such knowledge will result in certain failure. It cannot be otherwise.

He must also understand how best to adapt his accommodations to their habits and how most easily and economically to supply their necessities. This of course is but another way of saying that his houses and yards should be the best suited to the fowls, and his methods of feeding, together with the kinds of food used, should be such as to supply every want at the least cost and produce the best results.

How such knowledge may be obtained is therefore a practical inquiry. The prospective commercial poultry-raiser desires to obtain it as expeditiously as possible and at the least price. Much can be learned by consulting books upon the subject. The work of Mr. Geyelin, to which we have referred, may be read as a warning, as teaching how not to do it. Such a standard book as Mr. L. Wright's "Practical Poultry-Keeper" may be consulted with advantage. In it he gives an interesting account of the establishment of Baroness de Linas, situated at Charny, a village near Paris, borrowed from a French work entitled "Poules et Oufs," by Eug. Gayot. The two works sent out from this office, "How to Raise Poultry on a Large Scale," and "An Egg Farm," will furnish a

great deal of needed information. After a careful purusal of such books as can be obtained, the poultry-raiser should visit the large poultry establishments which are in operation in this country and study the methods there employed. And finally he should not begin by keeping poultry on a large scale at all, unless he has considerable experience in the management of fowls. Experience after all is the best teacher, and he is the wisest man who puts himself to school to her until he has learned something practically about the management of fowls. By commencing with a comparatively small number, say fifty hens the first year, and as experience develops his knowledge, increasing the number just as fast as he can successfully manage them, the commercial poultry-raiser will build upon sure foundations, and his structure will not totter and fall with the first adverse wind.

This conclusion will be the more likely to be heeded when it is considered how much there is to learn in the business, how many elements of success there are to be mastered. Like every other business, commercial poultry culture has an almost infinitude of details. Not one of these can be neglected without incurring loss. The idea sometimes advanced that all that is necessary to success is to purchase a few hens, buy an incubator and brooder, and set them agoing, is as fallacious as it is seductive, and counts its victims in nearly every city and town in this fair land. Single chickens have cost \$300 reared in this way, and their commercial value was perhaps 25 cents.

The Adams Express Company does an enormous business. Its officers are in nearly every town and city in this country. But it sprang from a small beginning. When its originator traveled with an ordinary valise from Boston to New York, he probably never dreamed of the extent of the business whose foundations he was laying. Little by little it grew, until to-day it requires an army of men and does a business represented by very large figures. So well organized is it that the losses of articles entrusted to its care are rare. Experience, practical knowledge of what was needed, and how to supply this need, are what built up the Adams Express Company, and they are what must build up any successful business. Commercial poultry is no exception. Its details must be learned, and they can be best learned by beginning with small numbers and adding to these numbers as knowledge increases and capacity for management enlarges. We hope to see poultry farms multiplied and large establishments greatly increased, and we desire to see them, as they may be, highly successful and profitable.—*American Poultry Yard.*

It is estimated that 45,000,000 eggs are consumed every day in the United States, and yet there are people who fear that the poultry business will be overdone.

An old fowl, it is said, will boil tender quickly if half a teacupful of vinegar is added. But a hen should never be kept until she is so old that she must be boiled in vinegar to make her tender.

Cream and Cold Weather.

What a luxury is a bath in summer. Surely, but a greater luxury is a clear head in winter, just when almost everybody is sneezing and snuffing with a cold in the head. When you are attacked use Ely's Cream Balm. It cures colds in the head, and what is better, it cures the worst cases of Chronic Catarrh and Hay Fever. Not a liquid, not a snuff. Pleasant to use. Quick relief. Radical cure.

Wa-Keeney Farmers' Institute.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.
Trego county, Kansas, was organized in July, 1879, with Wa-Keeney as the county seat. This beautiful city is situated in the north central part of the county, on a high elevation of slightly undulating prairie, commanding a prominent and picturesque view of the surrounding country for many miles distant.

Wa-Keeney is midway between Kansas City and Denver, at an elevation of 2,474 feet above the sea level, and contains a population of about 900 people, with a bright prospect of an increase amounting to twice that number before the year is drawn to a close. The Union Pacific railway, the leading trans-continental thoroughfare, passes through the city, and at this point they have as fine a depot as one will find anywhere in the boundless West. This depot is built of magnesia limestone, in elegant design, a credit to the company, an honor to the town, and a living advertisement of what can be done with Trego county material.

Magnesia limestone abounds in this portion of western Kansas, and as a building material is very superior to anything else and will be extensively used, owing to its being easy to quarry and dress, of a durable nature, and pretty in appearance when placed in any kind of architectural work.

The streets of Wa-Keeney are at right angles with each other and 80 to 100 feet in width. Many elegant resident and business properties are found here, which denote thrift and prosperity. School and church privileges are good, but not ample enough for the town. In order to keep abreast with the growth of the city a commodious school edifice will be erected this season, at a cost of several thousand dollars. A number of new churches are under contemplation and will be built as soon as circumstances will warrant.

Wa-Keeney and the county are both made up of a decidedly intelligent, moral and sociable class of people, whom to know is to admire.

Trego is a thoroughly-watered prairie country, with gently undulating lands, and soil of a dark sandy nature, very productive. Water in wells is procured at a depth of from 25 to 175 feet downward boring. I say downward because some people are under the impression that it is easier to get water in this country by boring heavenward. Trego county is out of debt, and has funds in her treasury, which speaks well for the judicious management of the county governmental affairs. From the way immigration is pouring in to this section of western Kansas one might infer that business in all its branches would soon be overdone, but such don't seem to be the case. There's room for thousands more, and each has a home of his own, in the land where gentle zephyrs can calmly waft the weary ones into a sweet repose, so delightfully refreshing to those not accustomed to rapid transit as manifested in this country, where people work just the same as they do anywhere else if they desire to make a fortune in a few years.

On Thursday and Friday, March 25th and 26th, a Farmer's Institute was held in the city of Wa-Keeney. The session consisted of five meetings, all of which were highly interesting and instructive in every sense of the term. Attendance was large throughout and showed that even in western Kansas people believed in an inter-change of thoughts and ideas as well as elsewhere in this grand and glorious State.

This is the first successful farmers' institute ever held in western Kansas, and to the undaunted and indefatigable

editor of the Wa-Keeney World, Hon. W. S. Tilton, is due the credit of working up and bringing to a happy culmination so important a matter as this was to the western portion of the State of Kansas.

Mr. H. Ewalt was Chairman of the Institute, and Horace J. Newberry Secretary.

The many themes treated upon were as follows, each of which manifested deep thought in preparation and was listened unto with wrapt attention, as if every one present was bent upon getting all there might be uttered and store same away for future study:

"Horticulture," by H. Ewalt; "Stock-Feeding for Pleasure and Profit," by Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the State Agricultural College; "Range Herding," by —; "Practical Dairying," by Mrs. Ben C. Rich; "Horticulture," by T. J. Hinshaw; "Floriculture," by Mrs. B. J. F. Hanna; "Systematic Housekeeping," by Mrs. Nellie S. Kedzie, of the Agricultural College; "Home Training," by Mrs. J. Wood Carson; "Sheep-Husbandry," by C. H. Gibbs; "Cultivation for Crops," by Ben C. Rich; "Timber Culture," by Prof. D. E. Lantz, of State Agricultural College; "Hog-Raising," by I. L. McGarvie; "Poultry-Raising," by Miss Stickney; "Weeds and Fences," by Mrs. W. H. Fuson; "Cattle-Raising," by Prof. Shelton; "Relation of Birds to Agriculture," by Prof. Lantz; "Industrial Education," by Ben C. Rich.

More or less discussion followed each paper or address, which tended toward impressing within minds of all participants the valuable truths contained in each subject before the Institute. Before close of the Institute a permanent organization was effected, as follows: For President, Captain J. M. Welsh, of Wa-Keeney, Trego county. Vice Presidents—I. L. McGarvie, of Ogallah, Trego county; W. W. Walkey, of Mahan, Gove county; P. L. Wisdom, of Oakley, St. John county; S. L. Wilson, of Wallace, Wallace county. Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Fuson, of Wa-Keeney.

The officers elected were duly constituted an executive committee, and at close of the last meeting appropriate resolutions were passed, after which the first decidedly brilliant Farmers' Institute of Trego county adjourned subject to the call of the President.

HORACE.

Winter dairying is more profitable than summer.

It is said that the new French Minister of Agriculture has never seen a plow.

Biliousness

Is very prevalent at this season, the symptoms being bitter taste, offensive breath, coated tongue, sick headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of appetite. If this condition is allowed to continue, serious consequences may follow. By promptly taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, a fever may be avoided or premature death prevented. It is a positive cure for biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

A few cedar cuttings, such as hedge clippings, placed in hen's nests will keep away vermin.

Save time and money by using Stewart's Healing Powder for cuts and sores on animals. Sold everywhere, 15 and 50 cts. a box. Try it.

Buckwheat bran will make milk; corn meal and oil cake will make cream; cold will make poor.

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.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of three times 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, Scottville, Kas., importer and breeder of Norman and Clydesdale Stallions. Prices and terms to suit buyers. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

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

CATTLE.

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.

DAVIS & CHANDLER, Lamar, Mo., have thirty-five head half-blood Galloway Bulls—1-year-olds, for sale. All solid blacks.

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

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's, 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.

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

H. H. & R. L. MCCORMICK, Piqua, Woodson Co., Kas., breeders of Short-horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine of the finest strains. Young stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

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.

OAK WOOD HERD, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas. Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Poland-Chinas & Berkshire Swine.

DR. A. 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 strains, 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.

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

SWINE.

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

Registered POLAND-CHINA AN' LARGE BERKSHIRES. Breeding stock from eleven States. Write F. M. BOOKS & Co., Burlington, Kas., or Boonville, Mo.

CATALPA GROVE STOCK FARM. J. W. Arnold, Louisville, Kansas, breeds Recorded POLAND-CHINA SWINE AND MERINO SHEEP. The swine are of the Give or Take, Perfection, and other fashionable strains. Stock for sale in pairs not related. Invite correspondence or inspection of stock.

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.—A full and 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.

POULTRY.

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

POULTRY.

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. Fugley, Plattsburg, 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.

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.—Established, 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. Stock in fall. Write for prices. Wm. Hammond, box 190, Emporia, Kas.

WAVELAND POULTRY YARDS.—W. J. McColm, Waveland, Shawnee county, Kas., breeds Light Brahmas, P. Rocks, Black Javas. Also Bronze Turkeys, Emden Geese and Pekin Ducks. Eggs for sale.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From imported stock of LANGSHANS (pure Grand strain) Good standard. Weight—male, 10 pounds; female, 8 pounds. Price of eggs from Pen No. 1, \$2 per 13, \$4 per 30; Pen No. 2, \$1.50 per 13, \$3 per 30. F. OLIVIER, Jr., Danville, Harper Co., Kas.

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

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS—From the celebrated FELCH and AUTONAT strains. 13 for \$2, or 25 for \$3. I make a specialty of this breed. Theo. F. Orner, 233 Clay street, Topeka, Kas.

EGGS—From pure-bred P. Rocks and P. Cochins. \$2.00 per 13 or \$3.00 per 25. Fair hatch guaranteed. S. E. Edwards, 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.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS.—Eggs for hatching: P. Rocks, Langshans, Houdans, S. C. W. Leghorns, L. Brahmas and Wyandottes—\$1.50 per 13, \$2.75 per 25, and \$4.00 per 40 eggs. Birds for sale. No circulars. Write your wants. Postals noticed. Mrs. G. Taggart, Lock box 754, Parsons, Kas.

KAW VALLEY APIARY AND POULTRY YARDS.—Hughes & Tatman, Proprietors, North Topeka, Kas.

BRONZE TURKEY GOBBLETS—\$3.00 each, \$4.00 after March 1st. Mrs. E. C. Warren, Eudora Douglas Co., Kas.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

BARNES & GAGE, Land and Live Stock Brokers, 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.

Plymouth Rock Eggs!

50 CENTS FOR 13.

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

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

FOR SALE!

40 P. ROCK COCKERELS, \$2 to \$5 each. 100 P. Rock Pullets, \$1 to \$2 each. Eggs in season.

Wyandotte and B. B. R. Game Eggs, \$2.50 per 13.

P. Rock, White Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, Buff Cochins and Pekin Duck Eggs, \$1.50 per 13.

L. E. PIXLEY, Eureka, : : Kansas.

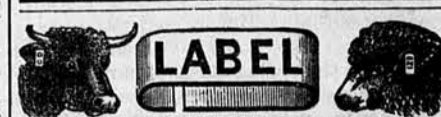
WYANDOTTES

Plymouth Rocks } Stock from the best prize-winning birds at the New York Poultry Show 1885. Eggs, \$2 for 13; \$3.50 for 25.

Brown Leghorns } Eggs, \$2 for 11; \$5 for 33.

Pekin Ducks } Write for Italian Bees & Queens } Circular and Price List to Strawberry Plants }

J. B. KLINE, 314 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.



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

C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

Correspondence.

From Jewell County.

Kansas Farmer:

We have had plenty of snow this winter. January cold; February mild; first two weeks of March stormy. Wheat and rye look fine; haven't heard of any being winter-killed. Cattle are in good condition in this neighborhood; feed plenty. Some hogs dying with cholera yet. JAS. BINGHAM. Mayview, Jewell county.

Sunflowers.

Kansas Farmer:

In answer to inquiry: Plant from the 1st to the 10th of May. Prepare the soil the same as for corn or cane. Like them it pays to put the soil in good condition before planting. Plant in drills three and a half or four feet apart, and drop one or two seed every foot. After the plants have made a good start to grow, thin to one stalk in each hill. Give sufficient cultivation to keep clean and the soil mellow. I consider the Mammoth Russian to be the best. I raise them for poultry feed alone, and consider them valuable for this purpose.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller county, Mo.

Out in Stafford.

Kansas Farmer:

There was but little loss of stock here during the past winter. The majority of the farmers have concluded that it pays best to keep less stock, and better quality is now to be seen than formerly. General farming is becoming more popular than ever. Heretofore the farmers have sown largely of wheat, but experience has taught that there is too much cost attached; and many a poor man has had to mortgage his last team in order to pay for his header or binder, on account of the low price of wheat. Generally speaking, wheat is looking badly, except where it was drilled in cornstalks, which is fine. The farmers are all done sowing oats; a large acreage sown. The weather has been fine here during the past month. More trees, both forest and fruit, will be planted this spring than ever before. Immigrants arrive daily. Some gentlemen from Missouri have purchased land here and will bring some extra fine blooded stock soon. A railroad is now being built from Hutchinson west through this county; they are grading now within our city limits. Real estate has advanced about 200 per cent. We are glad to note the improvements being made on the KANSAS FARMER, and glad of the stand taken by the editor on the temperance question. We wish you abundant success.

J. F. GISH.

Stafford, Stafford county, Kas.

Our Brown County Letter.

Kansas Farmer:

With the rest of mankind who live in the northern tier of Kansas counties, I am glad that we are once again waking up from our long winter's sleep, and that by the cheering sunshine all nature is being resurrected to newness of life. The winter, indeed, has been long, and part of it very severe. Some roads were drifted and blockaded for nearly two months, and since that time mud and mire has made them in many places almost impassable. We had five weeks in succession of good sleighing.

Much of our stock looks well, considering the severe winter they had to pass through. Some of our farmers are getting short of feed, i. e., hay and fodder; but all are supplied with corn. Many have tame grass pasture, and some rye pasture; the latter begins to look green, and may do for pasturing purposes a short time. It is reasonable to conclude that cattle will about all pass through in fair condition, at least all that were well sheltered.

Those farmers who have the means talk of building good-sized bank barns, so that better care can be taken of all farm stock, and using less feed. But the majority of us cannot do that yet. Some have become very poor, for the time being at least; having lost all of our hogs by the scourge, thus cutting off all our income for the present. I think the disease is about checked in our midst; there have been no new cases for a long time.

Wheat culture in Brown county is on the decline; the profits have been too small to

encourage us in that industry. Cattle, horses and tame grass are winning the attention of many, and of course corn is still king.

In regard to fruit prospects, it is too early to predict. Peaches, of course, are dead again; but the trees are not so badly damaged as they were a year ago. But nearly all are becoming discouraged trying to grow peaches. Some of the better quality of cherries are also winter-killed. Apple buds and trees appear to be all right.

The intellectual field has not been dormant but active all winter. Our public schools have never done better work, carried on by a good class of teachers. The farmers of this vicinity conducted three very interesting Farmers' Institutes; our Institutes are grading up in tone and sentiment. The Sunday school and Christian workers have also been very active and successfully reporting large additions to the various churches throughout the county. The state of health among the children of men has been remarkably good. C. H. ISELY. Sabotha, March 20, 1886.

A Plea for the Hedge.

Kansas Farmer:

Had wire been as cheap ten years ago as it is now, there would certainly have been much less hedge raised here. Some farmers actually destroy the hedge of their partition fences, and many claim that wire fence is cheaper than hedge on account of the expense of trimming. Yet I think it fortunate for Kansas that so much hedge has been planted.

Wire fence has its objections, too. How often we hear of stock being hurt by wire, especially valuable horses and colts. At times also the lightning runs along the wire and kills all animals that happen to be rubbing on it just then. Although the chief use here of both wire and hedge is to turn stock, on careful examination we find so many incidental uses of the hedge that it is of greater value to us than we at first think. Of these incidental uses of hedge I will name a few. 1st. The raising of valuable posts and other timber. I know of a farmer that cut down sixty rods of hedge about sixteen years old; and he got thirty-six big wagon-loads of good posts out of it, and laid down enough to keep a fence. Such posts sell at 15 to 18 cents. I am cutting and laying down a hedge thirteen years old and getting six to eight posts per rod, somewhat smaller than those above alluded to, worth from 10 to 15 cents each. I admit that the last seven or eight years two or three rows of corn less were grown next to the hedge; but in view of the value of the posts, we could well afford to leave a good broad turn row. The hedge can be trimmed on the sides next to the growing crops, then there will be little encroachment. The wood of the hedge also burns excellent for fuel. When the posts and wood are not desired, it may be cut and laid down sooner, and kept low by annual trimming. This (trimming) can be done at any time of the year when no other work is pressing. The best hedge I have was planted about eighteen inches apart, laid down at five years, and then I let it grow three years, after which I cut at desired height. This is a strong and tight fence. A good plan is to leave a straight stem about every rod, if posts are desired. These will soon grow into posts without injuring the fence.

2d. Hedge affords a home and protection for our best birds. We find their nests very numerous in the hedge. How often we see the quail and also other birds pursued by the hawk till the thick hedge affords them a shelter that Mr. Hawk cannot penetrate!

3d. Hedge, as much, if not more than any other cause, has an influence on our climate. Nearly all our natural groves and many of our artificial groves are on low ground, where they are of little use to break the fierce winds of our winters. The hedges are more on high than on low ground, and are the most extensive wind-breaks we have. The big snow-drifts attest this fact. Some object to the snow-drifts. Were it not for these hedges, most of our snow would blow into the ravines, there to melt and run off as in days of yore. Now a large portion of it is piled up on our high ground behind hedges, where it slowly melts and sinks into the ground. These important causes undoubtedly have a great influence on our climate. It is a good thing our legislators did not suc-

ceed in making a hedge law. Our tastes are not alike. Our object in planting hedge varies; some want only a fence, others timber, also. I cannot see any justice nor good in compulsory hedge-trimming. It might have the effect of causing more of our hedges to be destroyed. H. F. M.

Raising Roots.

Kansas Farmer:

A rich, loamy soil is much the best for this crop. They will thrive much better than in a heavy, stiff soil. The land should be thoroughly plowed and plowed deep. This is very essential where the best results are desired. No feed crop needs more thorough preparation of the soil than these. The soil should be made as fine as it well can be by harrowing or dragging in order to secure a large crop; and unless you can secure a large yield the crop will be unprofitable, and deep plowing and thorough preparation is necessary. Plant in drills. It is better to plant a little thick. Many farmers when planting with a drill run twice in the same furrow in order to be sure of a stand, and then, after the plants have made a good start to grow, thin out. With the larger varieties of beets and mangel wurzels, the plants should not stand closer than six inches in the rows with the rows three and a half feet apart. Good, clean cultivation is necessary. This cannot be secured generally without hand hoeing; the land would have to be exceptionally clean if it could be done. I prefer to plant in drills. Harrow first and then cultivate, and after cultivating go over the rows with hoe and clean out whatever weeds are left. Sufficient cultivation should be given to keep clean and have the soil mellow. If the soil is rich and mellow, good seed properly planted so that a good stand is secured and then thorough cultivation is given, a very large yield can be received, which for stock is one of the very best feeds we can have, as well as one of the cheapest.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller county, Mo.

The old sheep will fatten faster if fed corn meal.

One dozen winter eggs will pay a bigger store bill than two dozen summer eggs.

I. Horner, of Emporia, says that he can furnish no more "Tartarica Mulberry."

Corn is good feed for cold weather, but care should be taken not to feed so liberally as to cause the hens to become excessively fat, or they will cease to lay.

It is a mistake to visit the bees too often during the winter; better have their winter quarters so constructed that their condition can be ascertained without disturbing them.

Catarrh and Bronchitis Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Dr. J. Flynn & Co., 117 east 15th street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

Sunlight has been put to odd use at Brussels. Falling on a small shaft the rays cause an upward draught of air which sets a fan in motion, and that in turn starts machinery that winds a clock.

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.

A paper machine shipped from South Windham, Conn., to Wisconsin the other day, weighs ninety tons, and is declared to be the largest machine of the kind ever built in the East. Nine freight cars were required for its shipment.

The discovery has recently been made at Oranienburg, Germany, that even wild boars are not free from trichinae. It is the first case of the kind officially verified, and steps are to be taken at once to extend the inspection.

Kaw Life Association.

Respecting a home institution that is doing unmeasured good throughout the State of Kansas and filling its mission nobly and to the great relief of many homes in need, let us here reproduce from the Kansas City Times, of April 4th, 1886, the following paragraph:

OVER THE LINE.

Among the institutions in the new consolidated city figuring prominently in its commercial and beneficial interests is the Kaw Life Association, for in less than three years the managers of this company have built from the ground up an institution that has paid out since its organization nearly \$100,000 on life policies that have matured by reason of the death of the assured. A number of letters of inquiry regarding this Association have been received, and it is stated for the benefit of readers of the Times that the Kaw Life has authority from the Insurance Commissioner of Kansas to do business. The following statement from that department will speak for itself:

"C. J. Weatherby, President Kaw Life Association, Kansas City, Kas.—Dear Sir: The result of my examination of the affairs of your Association on March 5 and 6 was satisfactory, the books and papers showing that you have made the proper assessments by which to raise money to pay all losses and claims since your admission to do business by this department, and that all moneys received by you with which to pay losses have been properly disbursed, and that you have fully complied with the law.

"In conclusion will say that the books and papers in your office were found in a neat, plain, systematic and satisfactory condition. Very respectfully yours, W. J. LEA, Assistant Superintendent Insurance."

A neat one hundred thousand dollars paid out to the widows and orphans by a young institution within three years from the time of its organization, is a grand record, and one in which the officers and members of the Association must certainly share alike. It is but a very few years ago that the most of us, who considered the matter of indemnity by life insurance, thought that we must look to the rich and high-rate companies of the East for such benefits. But now we have it demonstrated that right here, and at home, we have most able insurance managers, as found at the head of the Kaw Life Association, and that they have not only built up a strong and flourishing institution within our midst, but that they have paid larger benefits, according to length of time in business, and afforded the same at much less cost than has been the rule with the older companies farther east.

The Kaw Life has not only State authority to do business, which means that it has complied with all the laws, but it has gone farther than even the State requires, intrenching itself financially and affording greater security to the membership than the new insurance law demanded.

Williams & Updegraff desire to call your attention to their large stock of lumber and building material. They have a big lot of fence posts—red cedar, white cedar and oak—at very low prices. If you think of building, go and get their prices before you buy, as they are selling lower than lumber has ever been sold in Topeka. Tar paper, lime, plaster hair, cement, mixed paints, and everything used in building, always on hand. Don't forget the place.

WILLIAMS & UPDEGRAFF, Cor. Second and Kansas avenue, Topeka.

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.

Kansas City to Decatur, Ill., Without Change of Cars.

Via Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway We are now running a through coach from Kansas City to Decatur, Ill., leaving Kansas City at 7:35 p. m., via Moberly, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield, etc. This coach is attached to our regular through Toledo train at Hannibal, and passengers for points east of Decatur can make the change on the train at any time before reaching Decatur. This practically gives us a through train from Kansas City to Decatur, Danville, Peru, Ft. Wayne, Toledo and Detroit. Give us the business. H. N. GARLAND, C. W. GREEN, Western Passenger Ag't, Traveling Passenger Ag't.

Gossip About Stock.

Walter Morgan & Son, Irving, Kas., write that at their recent Hereford sale, ten females averaged \$246 and seven bulls averaged \$233.

A free exhibition will be given by the Live Stock Breeders' Association on the fair grounds at Peabody, Kas., April 15th. Stock of all kinds will be shown.

On the last page may be seen the announcement of Messrs. Eichholtz and Smith, of Wichita, who propose holding a joint sale of Short-horns and Galloways, at Kingman, Kas., April 15th.

W. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, this week announces his fourth annual public sale of Short-horns to be held at Manhattan, May 4. Write him that you will be on hand at the sale, and to send you catalogue, mentioning this paper, of course.

The *Northwestern Live Stock Journal* states that it is estimated that nearly 150,000 head of Texas cattle have changed hands during the past ninety days. This is not a bad showing, considering the exceedingly dull times and general scarcity of money.

The last one of the diseased cattle about Cynthiana, Ky., has been killed and it is now believed that pleuro-pneumonia does not now exist in Kentucky or Tennessee. Last week the Live Stock Sanitary Commission raised the Kansas quarantine against Kentucky and Tennessee.

Every owner of pure-bred stock who wishes to keep an accurate record of each animal should use the "Little Joker" button for marking stock. There is none better in the market, besides it is a home concern, being manufactured by the Leavenworth Novelty Co. See their advertisement.

More than ordinary interest is centered in the forthcoming sale of Cruickshank Short-horns by Col. W. A. Harris' offerings from the Linwood Herd of Short-horns now advertised in these columns. We hope that every animal sold will go to Kansas breeders who know and appreciate strictly first-class cattle.

Attention is directed this week to the new establishment—Select Herd of Berkshires—owned by G. W. Berry, of Topeka. The herd is headed by British Champion II. His sire, British Champion I, it is said won more prizes and sired more prize-winners than any other hog in America. His name-sake promises as well.

To show the great milk qualities of the pure Holstein-Friesian breed, Mr. C. F. Stone, of Peabody, Kas., writes: "The Holstein-Friesian heifer Kansas Maid 3296 has just completed her thirty days' milk record during the month of March, on dry feed. She gave 51 pounds in one day, 252 pounds in five days, 499 in ten days, and 1,451 in thirty days—the best record reported for a two-year-old in the State."

Particular attention is called, for the last time, to the public sale which takes place at Riverview Park, Kansas City, Mo., on the 14th inst., of the grand lot of thoroughbred Hereford cattle owned by Messrs. Shockey & Gibb. An opportunity is now presented to Hereford breeders and parties wishing foundation stock that they may never enjoy again. As such a uniformly perfect lot of cattle as to breeding and appearance are seldom if ever offered in a sale ring. An old English breeder who has lately visited the "Early Dawn Herd" states that he could not have believed, unless he had seen it, that there existed in any single herd in America such a perfectly uniform lot of fine Herefords. "There is not," said he, "one plain animal in the herd, and any man might be proud to own them." The fifteen bulls are fit for any show ring, and must command a keen competition—strong, straight backs, well-ribbed barrels set on short legs, with heads and horns like a charm, what more can be desired, excepting pedigrees, which all know cannot be beaten and are a guarantee in themselves. The thirty-five heifers, nearly all bred to Beau Monde, Beau Real and Hall's great Hotspur (7726), hosts in themselves, are veritable pictures, and must elicit great praise. It is from such forms alone that breeders can expect to realize perfection, and Messrs. Shockey & Gibb might challenge the world to produce a better lot of Hereford heifers than they now offer to the free competition of the public. An inspection of these animals together at the Riverview Park stables,

Kansas City, from the 9th inst. to the 14th—the day of sale, will well repay any man. Don't fail to see them and you can't help attending the sale.

That Tired Feeling

The warm weather has a debilitating effect, especially upon those who are within doors most of the time. The peculiar, yet common, complaint known as "that tired feeling," is the result. This feeling can be entirely overcome by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives new life and strength to all the functions of the body.

"I could not sleep; had no appetite. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling; and my appetite improved." R. A. SANFORD, Kent, Ohio.

Strengthen the System

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar.

HEADACHE

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.

Nervousness!

Whether caused from overwork of the brain or imprudence, is speedily cured by Turner's Treatment. In hundreds of cases one box 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

Dyspepsia!

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.

GUARANTEED First Mortgage, Real Estate.

8 PER CENT Loans, in sums of \$200 and upwards. Prompt payment of interest coupons, and principal made and remitted to lender without charge. Security worth three or four times the amount of the loan. NO MONEY REQUIRED UNTIL ALL PAPERS ARE IN THE INVESTOR'S HANDS, AND PROVE SATISFACTORY. Send for form, circular and Eastern references. HODGES & KNOX, Topeka, Kan.

CALF BOOTS AT COST!

We have about 36 pairs of Boots to close out at cost, including Sewed Opera-leg, as low as \$2.25; French Kip, \$4.00, etc. Broken sizes of Women's and Children's Heavy Lace Shoes cheap. D. B. SKINNER & SON, 219 Kansas Ave., Topeka.



EHRET'S PREPARED ROOFING.

Waterproof and Fireproof. Adapted for any Roof.

Guaranteed Best and Cheapest Roof used. Ask your Dealer or write us for prices and testimonials.

Ask for **BLACK DIAMOND BRAND.**

M. EHRET, Jr., & CO. W. E. CAMPE, Agent, 9th and Olive Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

LANDS LANDS

Send for Description and Maps of NORTHERN PACIFIC COUNTRY, the Free Government Lands and CHEAP RAILROAD LANDS in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. The Best Agricultural, Grazing and Timber Lands now open to Settlers. SENT FREE. Address, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn.

FARMS AND RANCHES--INVESTMENTS and IMMIGRATION!

We have for sale or exchange Agricultural and Grazing Lands in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico, in tracts from one to one million acres. Wild Lands, \$1 to \$10 per acre on one to eleven years' time. Improved Farms, \$10 to \$50 per acre, owing to location; terms reasonable. We are agents for Union Pacific Railway Lands, and locate colonies; buy and sell city, county, township, bridge and school bonds; make loans on first-class improved lands (personal examination) at 7 to 8 per cent, 2 to 5 years' time. Correspondence and capital solicited. References and information given free. Special rates to excursionists. Address or call on, Farm, Ranch & Investment Co., Room 32, Cor. 7th and Delaware Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Butler County LAND

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

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

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

FLORIDA HOME FOR 50c.

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To send a 25-cent Postal Note and I will send by return mail one of McNeal's Patent Calf-Weaners, one package Hog Rings, and one Corn-Husker. I make this liberal offer to introduce my goods, as they are the best and cheapest made. Send at once. All letters mailed before June 1 will be entitled to this offer. To any person who orders the above and sends 60 cts. additional I will send by return mail a Bag Ring, the best made. Address the Patentee and Manufacturer, H. W. McNEAL, Ferndale, Cal.

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A ROLLED GOLD SOLID RING makes a beautiful and valuable gift for a lady, gentleman or child, and in order to secure new customers for our Company, we will forward postpaid to any address, one of our HEAVY 18-K. ROLLED GOLD SOLID RINGS, either in PLAIN BAND, HALF ROUND, DOUBLE HEART or HANDSOME STONE, set with either SIX GARNETS or SIX TURQUOISE, as shown in illustrations, on receipt of only 50 CENTS each. We will engrave any Name, Initials, Motto or Sentiment desired on the inside of the ring Without Extra Charge provided you CUT OUT THIS ADVERTISEMENT and mail to us on or before JULY 1st, 1886. At the same time we send our ring we will mail you a bundle of our Catalogues, and feel sure you will be so highly pleased with the ring, and that it will give you entire satisfaction, that you will oblige us by distributing our Catalogues among your friends, and at the same time showing them the Beautiful Ring received from us. You can in this way assist us in selling other goods of standard quality, which we manufacture from new and original designs and which we GUARANTEE to give satisfaction. By our Future Sales we make our Profit.

Remember the ring we send you is not an Electro-Plated Ring, but HEAVY 18-K. ROLLED GOLD and this UNPRECEDENTED OFFER is only made to introduce our goods and Catalogues into your vicinity. Our firm is old established and reliable, manufacturing first-class goods from the precious metals. We can only send out a Limited Number of rings at price named, and to protect ourselves from jewelry ordering quantities we will insert this advertisement ONLY ONCE in this paper, hence require you to cut it out and send to us, that we may know you are entitled to the benefits of this offer.

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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.

The Home Circle.

The Way of the World.

Laugh, and the world laughs with you,
Weep, and you weep all alone,
For the brave old earth must borrow its
mirth—

It has trouble enough of its own.
Sing, and the hills will answer,
Sigh, it is lost on the air;
The echoes rebound to a joyful sound
And shrink from voicing care.

Rejoice, and men will seek you,
Grieve, and they turn and go;
They want full measure of your pleasure,
But they do not want your woe.
Be glad, and your friends are many,
Be sad, and you lose them all;
There are none to decline your nectared
wine,
But alone you must drink life's gall.

Feast, and your halls are crowded,
Fast, and the world goes by,
Forget and forgive—it helps you to live,
But no man can help you to die!
There is room in the halls of pleasure
For a long and lordly train,
But, one by one, we must all march on
Through the narrow aisle of pain.
—Ella Wheeler.

Earth is sick,
And Heaven is weary, of the hollow words
Which States and kingdoms utter when they
talk
Of truth and justice. —Wordsworth.

I'd say we suffer and we strive
Not less or more as men than boys,
With grizzled beards at forty-five,
As erst at twelve in corduroys.
—Thackeray.

The Farmer's Home.

An essay read before the Experiment and
Test Club, Jefferson county, Kas., March
20th, 1888, by Mary E. Hull.

When a person is called upon to get up an essay, he or she usually has a text or subject as a starting point. But to-day the unwise choice has been made of a person little calculated to interest you and the possessor of no brilliant ideas. Let me offer a few simple ideas suggested by personal observation and every-day experience on this subject. To-day we are all farmers or the friends of farmers, and this common brotherhood or sisterhood brings us into a perfect harmony of feeling. Although all may not be, strictly speaking, tillers of the soil, still the dependence each one places upon the actual farmer is recognized, and the hand that holds the plow will always be, so long as time shall last, the hand that holds the fate of the nation. Every variety of occupation has its methods that shall tend toward the best results. Nearly every farming community has its institutions of self-improvement, which shows the farmer is not unmindful of mental culture. There is nothing in the life of a farmer that is of so much importance as his home.

A question of great importance nowadays is to hit upon some plan that shall keep the boys at home—on the farm. And the home and the farm must be made sufficiently attractive to him, or he will leave it when the season of restraint has passed by. There can be no doubt that the hatred he has for farm duties you yourself are largely to blame for. It is very natural for every one, great or small, to want some interest or ownership in the stock that they feed or take care of and the grain and vegetables that they help to cultivate. I think it very important that the young people should have some motive, beside pleasing father and mother. Let them have some interest of money value. A silver dollar looks just as big to a boy as it does to his father. Some people think it is the destruction of a boy to let him have a horse. I think if he loves a horse, let him have one; but it he is foolishly infatuated with racing, that is another matter. But he will not be if you have done your duty by him. Your children are pretty much what you make them. If you do not respect their little plans, and try to direct aright at the same time you do not actually interfere, you may be sure they will not respect you, or your plans either.

Another thing that farmers are very apt to indulge in is the habit of grumbling. If a man cannot run his farm, or a woman her house-work, without fretting and grumbling, then it is high time he or she change business. It is hard for a man to spend a lifetime of labor bringing a farm to perfection, and then, when his labors are over, to see his son sell the farm, as is often the case, to

a person as slack as the former had been thrifty.

There is many a boy that has done better to leave the farm than he would to have staid on it. But there is many a boy that has met his ruin by leaving it. When they get old they can see their mistakes, but it is too late then.

I have spoken wholly upon the advisability of the boys staying upon the farm. As for the girls, we know they have the sense to stay at home if they can. It is all wrong for people to say "boys and girls are not what they were once," for I believe the children of to-day are as smart as when any of us were children, and are bound to make our place good ten-fold. The world is not growing worse simply because we ourselves are growing old. We are apt to say "what is good enough for me is good enough for my children." Well, so it is, if they look at things with the same eyes that we do. But if they don't, then while it may be good enough it is not proper for them. "As a man thinketh so is he," and the same is true of a child. I am always ready to say a good word for the children, because they will be the men and women some day, and we want to see their youthful days so happily photographed on their minds that age shall never efface it. An unpleasant or unhappy childhood is the saddest sight on earth.

A word to the wives of these farmers would be a suggestion not to make their work so hard for themselves as the most of them do. It is easy for me to see the multiplicity of cares that accumulate on the shoulders of farmers' wives. For ages women have been lashing themselves into the belief that forgetfulness of any duty is an unpardonable sin. You can stand the strain for a few years, and then what happens? Your nervous system breaks down and you not only forget your duties, but you forget everything. I do not have the pity for all overworked women that perhaps I might have, because I ask the question "who overworks you?" Nine times out of ten you overwork yourself. When woman schools herself to study the easiest way to perform her work and yet have the result good, then she has taken a long step in reform. But I must say I do not think women try to study this matter. If their mothers were five hours doing the washing, why then the washing is not half done unless you are five hours, too. Your mothers no doubt did their house-work beautifully, but the years since their day have brought burdens they never knew; hence it is a duty you owe to yourself and your family to study the situation.

Your family needs a mother or wife more than it needs a slave. See to it that when you lay down your labors, as you must some day, your children remember you as a companion and friend, closer than all others have been. I have only pointed out a few matters that I do consider of great importance in making the farmer's home the place it should be. Do what you can for the children and they will do the same for you.

Woman's Work.

I was a little surprised on reading D. R. McDowell's essay in regard to women's work. It seems preposterous to me for a woman to milk. We usually milk from four to ten cows, but I never think of milking. My husband thinks it is no place for a woman in the cow stable or yard, and I heartily agree with him. The old saying, "It is just as you are brought up," may apply to us, as we were both brought up in old New England, where one seldom sees a woman milking. I know one man in the West that stays in the house through the winter season and keeps the fire while his wife is out milking; another that has the grace to get breakfast.

My husband, after reading D. R. M.'s article, said that if a woman, after doing all her work and tending hens and chicks, needed any more exercise, she had better get on a horse and take an hour's ride; it would do her much more good, in his opinion. And really it is invigorating; you'll feel as good as new even if you are quite tired, and you'll wish, as you get off your horse, that you could take a ride every day. Again, a call on a neighbor will enliven one, gives one something else to think of beside the old routine of dishes, sweeping, baking, ironing, etc.

"Aunt Polly" and "Alice" have given us

some fine ideas about rugs which I hope to profit by some day. Just now a huge pile of rags to be made ready for the weaver takes all my extra time.

I enjoy our editor's selections of poetry ever so much. Long may he live to print the KANSAS FARMER. CLARIBEL.

The Work of Wives.

In your issue of March 17th was an essay by D. R. McDowell—"What is the Work of a Farmer's Wife." If the writer is a man, I move that he be obliged for one calendar year to do the work of a farmer's wife. In his essay he did not mention that the farmer's intelligent wife often keeps the books, the workmen's time, goods bought, stock, etc., sold, notes given or received, etc., an important economy too often neglected by our farmers. I hope he will always have something and everything on the table good to eat and to look at, and be able even in house-cleaning time to keep his temper if any one is unkind enough to express dissatisfaction at anything when he knows he has done his best. Even if the baby is sick and keeps him awake half the night (as often happens when it is the "farmer's wife" who is overworked), I hope he will be able to keep the seven tugging, rough boys and two or three men in clean, neatly-made and mended clothes. The beds must also be kept clean and well supplied with comforts and patch-work quilts, for of course if he goes in for making carpets out of the rags we assume he will be consistent enough to use the patches for quilts. Nothing like economy! How he would sweat over that seven months' supply of soap! How he would climb after the eggs and set the hens, and what care he would give the little chicks! If the children go to school, how he will fill up their bucket with choice sweet bread and cakes, all of his own manufacture! If it is holiday time, what care he will take of their health, morals and manners! How he will enjoy fruit-canning and gathering, besides putting away in their various forms all the vegetables, etc., for a large family, besides at all times keeping the dairy, and the house from garret to cellar, clean and cozy, the children and self well clothed, making the carpets from rags, and the soap from scraps, the quilts from patches. I hope he will like to darn hoisery, for those seven boys will keep one darning considerable (this must not, of course, be thought to have a double meaning).

In seed time, when the little chicks need most time and care, and there is often extra help to cook for, I'd oblige friend McDowell to do the milking, though how he could do it without worrying with cows and calves puzzles me. Of course he should milk in harvest time, when (if he tries to do the work of a farmer's wife) he will have extra out-door help to cook for, besides berries and fruits to can. Meanwhile the harvest hands can sit and smoke till the sun has dried up the dew. At all times he should keep a good supply of sweet good butter on hand, and if he has only the usual pocket money of a farmer's wife, he will do well to have an occasional roll to sell besides.

When he has done this, sick or well, he has saved money and made home pleasant. If he tries to do more he will think (unless he has tobacco unlimited to soothe him) that his nervous system is shattered. He must also keep his mind bright by reading, for home without a congenial companion with whom to interchange ideas would be dull even if he had everything good to eat and to look at. At the end of the year a farmer's wife would tender him a vote of thanks. Before the next year had well begun he would set some of those boys to churning, turning the washing and wringing machines; another he would set at gathering eggs, and another he would keep feeding the scraps to a few litters of pigs (above the usual number raised). When marketable, these could be instantly changed into handsomer and more durable carpets than mortal ever made of rags, and the balance could not be more profitably spent than in hiring a good stout girl to help indoors when extra help is needed outdoors or when baby is sick or house-cleaning has to be done. Were this course to be universally adopted, a farmer's wife would be a healthier, happier, better, yes, and a wealthier wife and mother than is now possible, and the *Popular Science Monthly* would not be credited again with such a statement as that every farmer in his

lifetime wears out on an average two wives and a half. The writer of that essay meant well; but, man-like, seems to me to assume that a farmer's wife is made stouter than a farm horse, and I've heard of even Kansas farmers who take care to see that their horses (especially mares) are not overworked if in delicate health. The moral is—let a farmer's wife decide for herself, just as a farmer does, how much her strength can permit her to do, and both farmers and their wives should remember the admonition, "Bear ye one another's burdens."

FARMER'S WIFE.

A Talk on Theology, Etc.

In answer to a letter written by Mrs. Dr. Williams in the February 17th number of KANSAS FARMER.

I wonder if any of the other readers were, like myself, shocked at her seeming audacity. Suppose some of the young readers, and possibly some of the older ones, should read that letter written by Mrs. Dr. Williams. Surely, they think, she must know what she is talking about, for she says she reasons, and is a profound thinker; maybe there is something in what she says. And they conclude that, if there is no Heaven to lose, and no hell to shun, what is the use of my trying to be good! Why not have a good time while I live if the grave is the end of man?

And so they go on from one indulgence to another until they die. Then they will find out for themselves what the "hereafter" is. And if they find themselves in hell, don't you suppose they will sometimes think of Mrs. Dr. Williams, unless they make up their mind by that time that she isn't worth thinking about? But will she be blameless, do you think? Now, on the other hand, if she had signed herself—"Infidel," they would most likely have said—"That is just what one might expect from an infidel," and probably the matter would have dropped, so there would have been little or no harm done. Isn't it much better for people to have a simple faith in God and Heaven, and an abhorrence of hell, if it serves to make them better? It will certainly be the safer plan.

How is it at Liberty, where so many of the "Free Thinkers" went so as to enjoy the full meaning of liberty? They would have no churches, etc. Some time since, the better classes became so disgusted and sated with the iniquity that ran rife, unchecked, that they bought land outside of the town, and started another town, built a church and became converted, and now work just as hard for God as they used to work for Satan.

Free Thinkers should be careful how they throw out their opinions (which they are free to change at any time) to those who are more artless, who may imbibe their principles to their hurt. It reminds me of the old Irishman who told R. Ingersoll to—"Go careful, Bob; there's a lot of us depending on what ye say." There is one thing sure: If Mrs. Dr. Williams lives to see infidelity rule, she will surely see woman's suffrage become extinct, and probably everything else that is pure and good. We will drift back into heathenism, unless treated to a fate similar to that of Sodom and Gomorrah. ROSEMOND BURTON.

Recipes Sent in by a Kansas Girl.

Jam Pudding.—1 teacup of creamed butter, 1 teacup of sugar, 1 teacup of jam; 3 eggs, beaten separately. Cinnamon and spices to taste.

Malaga Cake.—1 cup each of chopped raisins, citron and almonds, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of chopped figs, 1 cup of prepared coconut. Mix well and sprinkle over icing between layers of cake.

Black Cake.—1 pound of sugar, 1 pound of flour, 1 pound of butter, 12 eggs, 2 pounds of raisins, 2 pounds of currants, 1 pound of citron, 1 teaspoon of powdered cloves, 1 teaspoon of mace, 2 teaspoons of spice, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, 4 nutmegs, 2 teaspoons of soda, 2 tablespoons of whisky, 2 tablespoons of molasses. Bake four hours.

Cream Cake.— $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter, 2 cups of powdered sugar, 1 cup of sweet milk, 3 cups of flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted together; then add whites of 5 eggs, beaten to a stiff froth. Bake in a moderately quick oven.

Sponge Cake.—7 eggs, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups of granulated sugar, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups of flour. Beat eggs and sugar together thoroughly; add flavoring, and then the flour. Bake in quick oven.

The Young Folks.

Little Brown Hands.

They drive home the cows from the pastures,
Up through the long, shady lane,
Where the quail whistles loud in the wheat fields

That are yellow with ripening grain;
They find, in the thick-waving grasses,
Where the scarlet-lipped strawberry grows;
They gather the earliest snow-drops
And the first crimson buds of the rose.

They toss the new hay in the meadow,
They gather the elder-bloom white;
They know where the dusky grapes purple
In the soft-tinted October light;
They know where the apples are ripest,
And sweeter than Italy's wines;
They know where the clusters are thickest
On the long, thorny blackberry vines.

They gather the delicate sea-weeds
And build tiny castles of sand;
They pick up the beautiful sea-shells—
Fairy boats that drifted to land;
They wave in the tall-reaching tree-tops
Where the oriole's hammock nest swings,
And at night they are lulled into slumber
By the song that a fond mother sings.

Those who toil bravely are strongest—
The humble and poor become great;
And from these brown-handed children
Shall grow mighty rulers of state;
The pen of the author and scholar,
The noble and wise of the land—
The chisel, the sword and the palette
Shall be held in the little brown hand!

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BOYS

Who Wait on Senators and Representatives in the National Capitol.

Some interesting character and peculiar bits of life are found in the pages of the Senate and House of Representatives. In the upper branch of Congress there are about fifteen and in the lower branch about thirty-five pages. Their duties are well known to the average reader. Their fields of labor are the floors of the two branches of Congress. A page for the Senate, however, never does anything for a member of the House, and vice versa. Sometimes a page is found who is almost of age and nearly full-grown; but they average from 9 to 14 years, and most of them are very small in stature, and upon first appearance boyish in character. As years go on, if they are retained the little fellows become sagacious, often proud, and not infrequently imitate the statesman in bearing and conversation.

There is no better school for a boy in which to become an actor. He has the best of opportunity to study every phase of character. Speaking of the pages sometimes imitating the acts of their superiors, reminds me of an incident that occurred a few days ago. A very diminutive page who was borne upon the rolls of the last Congress was superseded. When he learned that his place had been given to another he became considerably dejected, for this little fellow had dissipated in a mild way and had been profigate, so that he was found almost without funds, and was far away from home. But the boy had been an observer and knew a trick or two. He studied the situation. He solved it. Going to his boarding-house he hastily packed up his effects without attracting the attention of any one. With great caution he removed them to another quarter of the city. Then he went out to bid his confederates adieu. Meeting one of them, who was about 10 years old, and as tall as a man's arm is long, he said:

"Well, good-bye, old fellow; I'm off. My constituents have given me the shake. I was defeated in caucus and beaten in convention. The situation, however, leaves me a little flat. I am nearly broke; but I have found a way out. I will jump my board-bill. They all do it."

Sometimes the pages run in schools, like fish, and become clannish. Not infrequently one meets a crowd of them, all under three feet in height, at the midnight hour, making the town howl. Many of them smoke cigarettes and play billiards. Frequently the little fellows drink beer, for they can buy it anywhere at the counters. There is not a very great proportion of them, however, who fall into these channels of dissipation. Those who do generally come from the larger cities. Then the pages have a way of "hazing," and some of the capers they play upon plebeians or inexperienced boys are wonderfully severe and terribly embarrassing. One of the favorite tricks in the line of hazing is to take a new boy down in the lower basement under the hall of the House and show him the "rubber man." This basement is very dark and very broad and cavernous. Portions of it are unlighted, and the unsophisticated youth soon finds himself lost. The surroundings are weird and frightful, and it sometimes takes an hour to get out. Pages received \$75 per month during the session. Those in the House are generally changed every two years, but the boys in the Senate are retained, and some of them grow up to manhood from childhood at their posts of duty.—Washington Letter.

SCIENTIFIC TRUTH!

REGARDING THE FUNCTIONS OF AN IMPORTANT ORGAN,

Of Which the Public Knows but Little, Worthy Careful Consideration.

To the Editor of the Scientific American:

Will you permit us to make known to the public the facts we have learned during the past 8 years, concerning disorders of the human kidneys and the organs which diseased kidneys so easily break down? You are conducting a Scientific paper, and are unprejudiced except in favor of TRUTH. It is needless to say, no medical journal of "Code" standing would admit these facts, for very obvious reasons.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,
Proprietors of "Warner's Safe Cure."

That we may emphasize and clearly explain the relation the kidneys sustain to the general health, and how much is dependent upon them, we propose, metaphorically speaking, to take one from the human body, place in the wash-bowl before us, and examine it for the public benefit.

You will imagine that we have before us a body shaped like a bean, smooth and glistening, about four inches in length, two in width, and one in thickness. It ordinarily weighs in the adult male, about five ounces, but is somewhat lighter in the female. A small organ? you say. But understand, the body of the average size man contains about ten quarts of blood, of which every drop passes through these filters or sewers, as they may be called, many times a day, as often as through the heart, making a complete revolution in three minutes. From the blood they separate the waste material, working away steadily, night and day, sleeping or waking, tireless as the heart itself, and fully of as much vital importance; removing impurities from 65 gallons of blood each hour, or about 49 barrels each day, or 9,125 hogsheds a year! What a wonder that the kidneys can last any length of time under this prodigious strain, treated and neglected as they are!

We slice this delicate organ open lengthwise with our knife, and will roughly describe its interior.

We find it to be of a reddish-brown color, soft and easily torn; filled with hundreds of little tubes, short and thread-like, starting from the arteries, ending in a little tuft about midway from the outside opening into a cavity of considerable size, which is called the pelvis or, roughly speaking, a sac, which is for the purpose of holding the water to further undergo purification before it passes down from here into the ureters, and so on to the outside of the body. These little tubes are the filters which do their work automatically, and right here is where the disease of the kidney, first begins.

Doing the vast amount of work which they are obliged to, from the slightest irregularity in our habits, from cold, from high living, from stimulants or a thousand and one other causes which occur every day, they become somewhat weakened in their nerve force.

What is the result? Congestion or stoppage of the current of blood in the small blood vessels surrounding them, which become blocked; these delicate membranes are irritated; inflammation is set up, then pus is formed, which collects in the pelvis or sac; the tubes are at first partially, and soon are totally, unable to do their work. The pelvic sac goes on distending with this corruption, pressing upon the blood vessels. All this time, remember, the blood, which is entering the kidneys to be filtered, is passing through this terrible, disgusting pus, for it cannot take any other route!

Stop and think of it for a moment. Do you realize the importance, nay the vital necessity, of having the kidneys in order? Can you expect when they are diseased or obstructed, no matter how little, that you can have pure blood and escape disease? It would be just as reasonable to expect, if a pest-house were set across Broadway and countless thousands were compelled to go through its pestilential doors, an escape from contagion and disease, as for one to expect the blood to escape pollution when constantly running through a diseased kidney.

Now, what is the result? Why, that the

blood takes up and deposits this poison as it sweeps along into every organ, into every inch of muscle, tissue, flesh and bone, from your head to your feet. And whenever, from hereditary influence or otherwise, some part of the body is weaker than another, a countless train of diseases is established, such as consumption, in weak lungs, dyspepsia, where there is a delicate stomach; nervousness, insanity, paralysis or heart disease in those who have weak nerves.

The heart must soon feel the effects of the poison, as it requires pure blood to keep it in right action. It increases its stroke in number and force to compensate for the natural stimulus wanting, in its endeavor to crowd the impure blood through this obstruction, causing pain, palpitation, or an out-of-breath feeling. Unnatural as this forced labor is, the heart must soon falter, becoming weaker and weaker until one day it suddenly stops, and death from apparent "heart disease" is the verdict!

But the medical profession, learned and dignified, call these diseases by high-sounding names, treat them alone, and patients die, for the arteries are carrying slow death to the affected parts, constantly adding fuel brought from these suppurating, pus-laden kidneys which here in our wash-bowl are very putrefaction itself, and which should have been cured first.

But this is not all the kidneys have to do; for you must remember that each adult takes about seven pounds of nourishment every twenty-four hours to supply the waste of the body which is constantly going on, a waste equal to the quantity taken. This, too, the kidneys have to separate from the blood with all other decomposing matter.

But you say, "my kidneys are all right. I have no pain in the back." Mistaken map! People die of kidney disease of so bad a character that the organs are rotten, and yet they never there had a pain nor an ache!

Why? Because the disease begins, as we have shown, in the interior of the kidney, where there are few nerves of feeling to convey the sensation of pain. Why this is so we may never know.

When you consider their great work, the delicacy of their structure, the ease with which they are deranged, can you wonder at the ill-health of our men and women? Health and long life cannot be expected when so vital an organ is impaired. No wonder some writers say we are degenerating. Don't you see the great, the extreme importance of keeping this machinery in working order? Could the finest engine do even a fractional part of this work, without attention from the engineer? Don't you see how dangerous this hidden disease is? It is lurking about us constantly, without giving any indication of its presence.

The most skillful physicians cannot detect it at times, for the kidneys themselves cannot be examined by any means which we have at our command. Even an analysis of the water, chemically and microscopically, reveals nothing definite in many cases, even when the kidneys are fairly broken down.

Then look out for them, as disease, no matter where situated, to 93 per cent., as shown by after-death examinations, has its origin in the breaking down of these secreting tubes in the interior of the kidney.

As you value health, as you desire long life free from sickness and suffering, give these organs some attention. Keep them in good condition and thus prevent (as is easily done) all disease.

Warner's Safe Cure, as it becomes year after year better known for its wonderful cures and its power over the kidneys, has done and is doing more to increase the average duration of life than all the physicians and medicines known. Warner's Safe Cure is a true specific, mild but certain, harmless but energetic and agreeable to the taste.

Take it when sick as a cure, and never let a month go by if you need it, without taking a few bottles as a preventive, that the kidneys may be kept in proper order, the blood pure, that health and long life may be your blessing.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

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The Illinois corn crop of 1885 is reported by the State Board of Agriculture at 230,922,298 bushels. The average yield per acre was thirty-two bushels. The Kansas crop of corn for the same year was 177,350,703 bushels, grown on 5,226,035 acres, an average of thirty-four bushels.

The editor is in receipt of a package of choice plants, roses, honeysuckle, calicanthus, etc., from the old grounds of James Vick, Rochester, N. Y. They came in perfect order, and were at once put in pots where they are growing right along. They will be set out when the weather settles to warm. We have dealt with Vick many years, and never failed to get anything we ordered. Our readers need never hesitate about sending there for anything they want in the line of choice plants.

Perkins' Silver Speech.

Judge Perkins, member of Congress from Kansas, delivered an able argument in the House of Representatives on the 27th day of February. He was thoughtful enough to forward a copy of it for our perusal. The point he makes is, that silver money is necessary in our monetary affairs if we do not intend to abandon the use of metals as money. He presents the indebtedness of the country, showing that it amounts to \$305.55 for every man, woman and child in the country, and then he says: "Dividing the gold we have among our fifty-eight million people gives to each \$10.81. With these \$10.81 the demand of the mono-metallist is that our people shall pay a per capita indebtedness as it becomes due of \$305.55."

A very interesting point made in the speech is the fluctuations of gold values in England. During twenty-seven years beginning in 1847, the bank of England changed its rate of interest 223 times, and the range of fluctuations was from 2½ to 10 per cent. It is now 2 per cent. While in 122 years preceding 1816, when the single gold standard was adopted, there were only sixteen changes, and the rate never fell below 4 per cent. and never rose above 6 per cent.

The speech as a whole, is a good one; the argument is well supported by facts, and the conclusion appears to be unavoidable. The two points to which we have called attention were not as clearly and as forcibly presented by any other speaker since the debate began. The Judge evidently spent a good deal of time and thought in preparation.

THE HEART OF THE TROUBLE.

Last week our readers were informed that the railroad strike might be regarded as ended. The last sentence in the announcement was this: "If the company will agree to submit the grievances alleged to arbitration, as the men desire, that will end the trouble; if not, there is no telling what or when the end will be."

The company has managed thus far to avoid all steps leading in that direction. Mr. Jay Gould and his co-directors agreed that they would not object to arbitration, but they have left the whole matter in the hands of the First Vice President, Mr. Hoxie, at St. Louis, who, on last Saturday was called upon by two gentlemen that desired to confer with him on that business, and he would not talk to them beyond making brief and cold answers to their questions, and he permitted them to depart without so much as asking them to be seated. They remained standing while in his presence. Mr. Gould, on the first day of the present month, in New York city, as appears from a published interview, said the strike was really ended before his conferences with Mr. Powderly, and that those "conferences show the disposition of the company to deal fairly and liberally with its men under all circumstances." When asked further what would be the policy of the company toward the men engaged in the late strike, "Mr. Gould said that would be left entirely in the hands of Mr. Hoxie." That was last Thursday. While those words were being uttered, a Mr. Turner and a Mr. Bailey, officers of the Knights of Labor, and who, with Mr. Powderly, had been present at the conferences with Mr. Gould, were on their way to St. Louis to confer with Mr. Hoxie in pursuance of their understanding with Mr. Gould. The interview with Mr. Hoxie is thus reported by Mr. Turner, one of the gentlemen named:

"We called on Mr. Hoxie this afternoon. Mr. Hoxie was very cool. He did not ask us to be seated. I began by asking him if the statement was true that he had refused to take back any of the strikers. He said no; that he would consider personal applications, but would use his own pleasure entirely in acting upon them. He went on to say that he now needed about 50 per cent. of the number of the men who struck, but was careful not to say that he would employ from the body of the strikers."

"I said Mr. Gould had given us to understand that all except those who committed acts of violence would be taken back." "He said that neither those who committed such acts nor those who had advised them would be accepted. He continued that the road had too many employes before, and preferred cutting down the force to cutting down the hours."

"At this point Mr. Bailey interrupted him by saying that was the reason why the company forced the strike to cut down the number of employes."

"Mr. Hoxie said he could take it that way if he wanted to, and asked me about the trouble at Fort Worth. I told him I very much deplored it."

"Mr. Hoxie then went on to say that no grievance whatever had been presented to him. I reminded him of those presented last September, and he said:"

"Oh, don't rake up ancient history." "I said that it might be ancient history, but that the grievances while they had laid dormant, still existed. The interview closed by telling him we would consult with Mr. Hays. We stood the entire time and were not asked back."

That interview is in perfect accord with the doctrine announced by Mr. Gould only a week before. He said he would sue the Knights of Labor for damages. He had submitted the matter to his lawyers and they advised him that all Knights were responsible in damages for the losses inflicted on the company by the strikers. He said:

"A good many employes of the Missouri Pacific, especially machinists and engineers, have homes which they have bought out of their savings. Some of the men are worth \$15,000 or \$20,000 apiece. They are responsible to us for the losses we have suffered if they belong to the Knights of Labor. We will show them that we intend to enforce all our legal rights, and we will bring suits against members of the order who have property on other lines of railroads and in

other States. We shall attempt to recover damages from every member who has property that we can attach. It is time that these things should be settled, and this is a favorable opportunity."

Some of the men, Mr. Gould says, are worth \$15,000 to \$20,000 apiece, and "they are responsible to us for the losses we have sustained if they belong to the Knights of Labor." That shows where Mr. Gould is striking. They are responsible to us if they belong to the Knights of Labor. It is the labor organization that he intends to break up, and he adds: "I am bound to fight this question to the bitter end." There lies the secret of his war. The company has resolved that it will not in any manner recognize an organization of labor. The men set forth ten specific allegations (published in our last issue) showing some causes of complaint. They say that in many cases the agreement of 1885 was never attempted to be carried out by the company; they say men's wages were reduced \$5 to \$10 per month without notice and that daily wages were in many instances reduced from \$1.26 to \$1.15 without notice. These and other items are included in the complaint. "We have asked for redress from time to time, but in vain," the men say. "The Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor sought to settle the matter, but were referred from one official to another, and deferred from time to time. A conference was asked to arbitrate amicably its (agreement of March, 1885,) violations, but this was refused." What are men to do in such a case? The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company had a grievance recently against other trans-continental roads, and a just one, too, we may believe; it claimed that it was entitled to a larger share than it was receiving of the profits of the through business to and from the Pacific coast. The claim was not allowed and the Santa Fe struck; it immediately cut passenger rates to figures below what would pay for the oil used in lubricating the machinery of the trains on the way. A lady came from Los Angeles, California, to Topeka, over the Santa Fe for \$5 and returned over the same route for the same amount of money. That was full fare. The Santa Fe lost probably a million dollars during the few weeks of the war, and it caused the loss of an equal or greater sum by other companies, but it forced a settlement. That is just what the poor fellows who were working for the Missouri Pacific Railroad company for a dollar and fifteen cents and upwards a day undertook to do. They wanted a settlement; they asked for it, and being refused, they concluded to stop work until their claims were at least heard. They were met by Mr. Gould, Mr. Hoxie and other officials, as shown above. They refused to work and they prevailed upon others to abstain from working, but they stood guard over the company's property and prevented damage from loss. Recognition of the men and any reasonable effort to adjust the differences by arbitration or otherwise, would have again started the wheels and saved all this trouble. But nothing of that kind was done. Every necessary act to avoid anything like that was promptly performed. The men could get no audience; they appealed to their leaders and the officers of their orders to intercede for them, but they too were repelled. Driven thus to desperation, some of the men—very few, indeed, comparatively, became violent, and damage and loss resulted. Proclamations were issued by Governors of four States calling upon the people to preserve order and warning the strikers to desist. In Kansas it was found necessary to send a regiment of soldiers to Parsons to protect the company and its employes in resuming

traffic. In Texas a bloody fight took place between a body of strikers and a posse of citizens. Several lives were lost. Traffic is being resumed over all the Gould roads, but a great many of the strikers will be left without work. New men have taken their places. The strike is ended, but the trouble is not, and it will not be until working men's rights are properly recognized by great corporations.

Whether the claims of the men are just or unjust, the people at large do not know, nor can they have any sufficient means for judging until they are presented and heard before some impartial tribunal where testimony may be heard and weighed. The complaints as above referred to, the men say "can be proven by the sworn testimony of scores of witnesses." But until those witnesses have an opportunity to be heard in proper form, the people at large cannot form a satisfactory judgment.

There is something wrong about this matter. "For months," those men say, "we begged, we hoped, we prayed that any amicable settlement might be arrived at. For months we deliberated in the expectancy that returning reason in the railroad officials would recognize our rights, but in vain." Why were those men not heard and their grievances at least discussed? Are railroad companies beyond reach of reason? Are men bound to acknowledge them as powers supreme? Or, if the phraseology is better, have laboring men any rights which railroad corporations are bound to respect?

The KANSAS FARMER is a friend to good order in the community and to peace among the people, and it is so much opposed to violence and usurpation on the part of individuals or companies, that it is always ready to denounce every act of unlawful interference with the common rights of the people. Men have right unquestioned to quit work on notice, but they have no lawful right to destroy other people's property nor to interfere with the free use of it. Such conduct cannot be tolerated, and if the civil authorities are not strong enough to preserve order and protect property, the strong arm of the military must be stretched forth. The peace must be preserved, and life and property protected at all hazards, trusting to the people by more peaceful methods to accord the justice denied by the offending corporation.

But, strong as we plead for peace and obedience to the law, and far as we would go in defense of personal and property rights, we do not pretend to forget that that does not reach the heart of this trouble. Men in anger, men in desperation, may gather in mobs, and mobs must be dispersed; but hungry men must be fed, and men in search of justice, will find it some way. A bayonet has no satisfying power. A way down at the bottom of this movement the men are right and the railroad company is wrong. And these are not the only persons aggrieved in the same way. Nor are they without friends who are not their companions. There is an indefinable sense of injustice felt among all the men who perform the manual labor of this country, whether they be in the fields, in the shops, in the mines, or out on the great highways of trade. They see a rapid accumulation of wealth in the hands of men who produce little or nothing; they see great lines of business conducted as so many lotteries and gambling devices; they see thousands of men sponging their way over routes of travel paying their fare out of the lessened wages of employes; they stand with sweated face and bare arms while millionaires pass by with the speed of wind, cosily resting in

elaborately ornamented coaches; they see how a dollar taken from the wages of each of a million men secures a fund of a million dollars; they see a steadily increasing power wielded by consolidated capital, and they see no hope for the poor man except in counter organization, and that is what Mr. Gould and his coadjutors have made up their minds to "fight to the bitter end." The people may as well make up their minds to face a revolution, for one is coming; it is even now under way. A rise of five cents on the transportation of a bushel of wheat makes a gross amount of ten million dollars on two hundred million bushels, 2-fifths of the crop of 1884. Such an act is like reaching into a farmer's wheat bin and taking part of his crop away. The farmer feels the oppression of corporate greed; the laboring man everywhere feels it; the Grange movement, the alliance, the various trades unions show this, and the fifty thousand men and women now out demanding redress of grievances are so many witnesses to the general discontent. The heart of the trouble lies down deep in human nature. Men have an innate sense of justice, and that is what must be satisfied before strikes become unknown. Men are citizens in this country and they must be treated as such. They are entitled to a fair share of the profits of business which they sustain, and they are entitled to respectful and considerate treatment at the hands of employers. They will not long remain slaves.

This article is altogether too long, but the subject is of very great importance. The worker is down; the hand of a great power is on him; his struggle is against great odds. He is just as good and just as much entitled to fair treatment as any other man. Let him but keep within the law and he will conquer in the end.

Delinquent Reporters.

Some twenty-five of our special crop correspondents failed to forward their reports in time for publication. We do not know that they were negligent; we only know their reports were not in when needed and we missed them very much. Next time we will send the blanks a few days earlier, and that, we hope, will insure a complete report from every county. These reports are regarded by us and by our readers as very important. Coming as they do directly from the farmers on the ground, they go out with authority and are received and read as reliable as far as it is possible for them to be.

We want the reports made up as nearly as possible on the same day and that as near to the day of our publication as possible and yet be certain to reach us in time.

Complaint has been made time and again that Kansas crop reports were not reliable; that they were doctored and colored by real estate agents, railroad companies and other interested persons and corporations. The KANSAS FARMER reports are made up by the farmers themselves from facts before them. We want them to be as nearly correct as they can be made, so that persons who read them may feel assured that they are reading the truth as told by men who know it. They are summarized just before we go to press and given to the news agent here who is requested to telegraph them all over the country.

Georgians point with pride to David Sargent, of Hall county. He is a vigorous native of 95 years, and walked twenty-two miles the other day, and said he could just as well as not have walked ten miles further.

A gallon of water (U. S. standard) weighs $8\frac{1}{8}$ pounds and contains 231 cubic inches.

OUR HIRED HELP.

What Kind to Engage--How to Treat Them--The Rights Due Them.

Read before the Farmers' Institute, held at Sabetha, February 23d and 24th, by C. H. Isley.

In selecting or hiring help to aid us in our various departments of field, barn and kitchen work, we ought at least to use as much judgment and precaution as we do in other lines of business. When we wish to buy a serviceable horse, we hardly ever buy the first scrub offered; neither are we governed so much about the price asked, as about the quality and kind of work the animal can perform. We are very apt to inquire whether the horse is gentle, trusty, sound, and whether it ever balks; and then the purchase-money is a second consideration.

Again when we go out in search of a piece of land for our future home, we do not buy a tract just because it is cheap, if it does not otherwise suit us. Nay, verily, for one of the first considerations is ever, will it pay to make the investment?

So it is when we go to a store to buy our goods; to a shop to buy a wagon; to a mechanic to build a house, etc. And should we exhibit less judicious skill and forethought when we engage persons to live with us in our homes and perform a part of our work?

Especially should we be careful what kind of persons we hire if we have children. It is not only the work they are to do, or how well they can do that work; but what will be their influence and example before our children? I would no more think of hiring a swearing, vulgar, vicious man, than one who is covered with leprosy.

My choice would be a man who is respectful in his language, kind to the children, and gentle to the animals. Some one may say, what am I to do when deceived in choice, or selection? One of my endeavors would be to try if the man or woman hired can be induced to reform—to lead a better life. If such a thing is not available, I would pay the wages agreed upon and dismiss them with the thought uppermost in my mind that these persons are not to leave my threshold worse off morally and otherwise than they were when first received under my roof, giving them no reason to complain of my conduct towards them.

We should remember that our hired man, "Is a man for all that," and that he has rights as a citizen as well as the best of us. He should be made to feel at home, as a member of the family; a dark, unfriendly room is not good enough for him, if we can afford to give him a cheerful and comfortable one. He deserves a holiday once in a while, on fourth of July and other picnic days, as well as our children, without deducting the time thus spent.

If he is the right kind of a man he will appreciate it, and be sure and return the kindness in some other way. His wages should not be cut down to the lowest notch; nor retained till his time expires. And never let a hired person sue for his well earned wages. Let us remember that kindness begets kindness, and anger begets wrath.

Our hired help should be induced to go with us to church and Sunday school; taking it for granted that every farmer of our county is a frequenter at such beneficial gatherings. Loitering about on Sundays, after something trivial, is no sign of noble manhood. The good citizen is a law-abiding citizen; be he a hired man or a farmer of a moneyed stock ranch.

Hired girls should never be treated as drudges or slaves, the first one up in the morning and the last one to bed in the

evening, without due consideration. Female hired help is sometimes scarce because the treatment is harsh, and the remuneration scant. By treating our hired help as fellow-men and women, we ourselves will be gainers. Our work will be done better, fewer duties neglected, and our tools and instruments will be better taken care of, and fewer of them broken.

By all means let the temper be controlled; never let it fly off to rend the air with scolding epithets. Scolding is easily done, when a person once gets in the habit of it; but oh! how degrading are its tendencies. A scolding man soon loses his dignity, and those whom he wishes to govern or direct lose all respect for him. Respect once lost in this way is not easily regained, not even by subsequent kindness. A man who controls his temper is better than he who gains a city, is an old proverb. Kind words make the burden light and the task easy.

Hired help when treated as American citizens, and especially as Christians should treat one another, will ever bear its fruits. Changes will not be so frequent, which often leads to sore disappointment. Employed persons do not wish to change their places so often when the home is made agreeable to them.

Let me here cite a few instances: Our Congressman, Hon. E. N. Morrill, when he went to housekeeping in his neatly arranged residence in 1870, employed a man to do his work, and Mrs. Morrill hired a pleasant German girl. Both stayed with them many years, because they liked their home so well.

Messrs. J. M. Boomer, A. Carothers, Joseph Haigh, and others, often hire the same help several years in succession. Mr. John DeClue, of the St. Joseph planing mill, had a man in his employ by the name of Joe Martin. This was several years before I left that city to become a Kansas farmer, and when I went there on business six year later, faithful Joe was still at his post, promoted as first foreman. And he said to me with sparkle in his eyes: "The longer I stay with the old man the better I like him."

We can safely set it down as a rule, that when we do that which is right to our fellowmen, we are paid in the same kind of coin. We should always consider it a privilege to better the life and condition of those over whom we are placed. Let our home be a cheerful and peaceful place, resounding with music and kind words—a place where all feel at home. And when our journey on earth is ended, and we have honored God in our lives, we will finally get from Him, who has loved us, the ringing words of well done. Thus shall we honor God, our country, ourselves, and our farms in Kansas.

March Weather.

Prof. Snow's weather report shows: The temperature of this month was slightly below the average; the rainfall was about 25 per cent. below the average; the cloudiness of the first and last weeks was excessive, giving a high mean for the month. The season is later than usual. White maples were in blossom on the 14th, elms on the 19th, and dog-tooth violets on the 24th.

Mean Temperature—Forty and forty one-hundredth degrees, which is 1.31 deg. below the March average. The highest temperature was 79 deg., on the 17th and 24th; the lowest was 11 deg. on the 10th, giving a range of 68 deg. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 35.24 deg.; at 2 p. m., 48.05 deg.; at 9 p. m., 39.14 deg.

Rainfall—including melted snow—1.63 inches, which is 0.50 inch below the March average. Rain or snow in

measurable quantities fell on ten days. There were four inches of snow. There was one thunder shower. The entire rainfall for the three months of 1886 now completed has been 4.47 inches, which is 0.19 inch below the average for the same months in the preceding eighteen years.

How Much May be Invested on a Farm in Improvements, and What is the Best Way.

The following was prepared for reading at the Farmers' Institute held at Nortonville, Jefferson county, in January, 1886, by James L. McDowell.

A very indefinite question as stated, but I suppose the committee in framing it viewed the subject from the universal Yankee standpoint of "Will it pay?" And if so, how much of it can be made to pay? I am inclined to believe our farmers in bending all their efforts and management of their farms to secure the largest return in dollars are mistaken, forgetting that the health of their families, their comfort, their pleasure and interest in the farm, their intelligence and usefulness as citizens properly provided for, will in any farmers life be found a much more profitable investment and pay better returns than any amount of dollars. Now for my suggestions in way of an answer to the question; and here I will simply state a number of propositions and not elaborate or discuss them, as Mr. Aspenwall and myself have only been assigned the duty of opening the subject, and will leave the discussion to the Institute.

1st—Every farmer should build a substantial, roomy, healthy, comfortable, tasty dwelling house, and as a matter of economy and taste, it should be neatly painted inside and out and have a good cellar.

2d—A neat, substantial, well-painted barn and sheds of sufficient capacity to comfortably house all the horses, cattle and sheep, and the hay.

A comfortable and roomy piggery, and the same kind of a hennery; a building of sufficient capacity to house every vehicle and implement on the farm. Granaries and corn cribs (covered) of size sufficient to hold produce of the farm; all these neatly painted.

4th—If no good surface and stock water, then a good well and wind-mill and troughs; a well independent of this for family use.

5th—A good-sized garden neatly and securely enclosed, and fence painted.

6th—At least ten acres set in orchard of apples, cherries, grapes, etc., this securely fenced and well cared for.

7th—From one to three acres on north and west of the buildings set and cultivated in cottonwood and maple timber for wind-break.

8th—A good, substantial fence all around the farm, and fences sub-dividing farm into fields of from twenty to forty acres, and with this rotation in crops, manuring and sowing to grass (clover, orchard grass and timothy).

9th—Just as rapidly as the boys and girls are old enough and qualified, invest enough of money for improving this most valuable part of the farm in giving each one of them a thorough, practical, full course at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

These improvements should be made as rapidly as they can without mortgaging the farm or stock.

I hold there is not any of the improvements if judiciously made but will in many ways pay the farmer and also his neighbors by inciting them to follow the good example set.

Book Notices.

SMALL FRUITS.—This is a new work on the propagation and culture of small fruits, including the grape. William H. Hills, a practical horticulturist, of Plaistow, N. H. is the author, and though there is a good deal in his book not applicable to Kansas, there is a great deal in it that will apply anywhere. Mr. Hills has the advantage of practical knowledge, so that what he writes may be taken as the deliberate judgment of a practical man. His book is published by Cupples, Upham & Co., Boston, Mass.

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

Horticulture.

TAME GRASSES.

A paper read before the Lane (Franklin county) Farmers' Institute, February 12th, 1886, by Captain J. G. Reese, of Greeley, Kas.

I desire to be brief, and submit only what I think I know in regard to the cultivation of a few of the leading grasses. I take it that men generally in this section, who desire to "lay down" their fields to grasses, desire to do so for profit, and not for the sake of experiment or mere fancy. Our country is yet too young and our people necessarily too limited in means to spend their time, energies and money in the pursuit of mere experimental or questionable ventures. And besides, life is too short, especially with the "old settlers," who have gone through the different stages of settlement here, with its alternations of promise and discouragement, to toil and wait without a fair appearance of success.

But now as to this special subject, and as one who experimented early from sheer compulsion, having no precedents before him, and looking forward to a time when we would be "closed in," and every one who desired to raise stock would be confined to his own enclosures, and necessarily driven to the cultivation of the tame grasses, I will endeavor to give you what I think I know about the production of some of the cultivated grasses.

My first efforts—say from fifteen to twenty years ago—with blue grass, timothy and clover, were failures, and as I now believe, largely from the newness of the soil; and partly, probably, in consequence from the dryness of the seasons. But I think my failures, as with most others, who experimented at that time in this neighborhood, was owing mostly to the former cause.

In the production of the grasses named, and in fact, with most others of the tame grasses, you want an old, or as some express it, a "tame soil;" that is, one that has become compacted by cultivation, by tramping and exposure to the elements.

Usually I have sown in the spring, and of late years with good success. I will say but little about fall sowing, because my experiments have been limited, and my knowledge would hardly justify an expression or recommendation upon this point. But, while on the subject, I will say, for the past two seasons I have sown various kinds, particularly blue grass, timothy and orchard grass, in the fall, with good success. It may be well, however, to state that the seasons were good—exempt at least from the trying drouths which sometimes bake the surface and literally burn up the young and tender plants.

Having succeeded in getting a good "set" at different sowings during the past ten or twelve years, my mode and recommendations may be of importance to beginners, or possibly to those of much experience who desire to put down fields to the cultivated grasses:

(1) Sow early in spring upon clean and solid ground, harrowing in thoroughly.

(2) Put on plenty of seed, say about twice the amount usually recommended in the books.

(3) Be patient, and if there seems not to be a sufficient "catch," do not plow up, but put on more seed, fall and spring, and allow that of the first stand to go to seed, and thus supplement the first failure.

(4) Keep down weeds that may threaten the grasses, by running the mower over the fields, stopping this in time to let the grasses seed.

Now a word or two as to the kinds:

For permanent pasture I would mix, say clover, timothy, blue grass and orchard grass. Some of these will eventually be eaten up by the close sward of the blue grass; but they will be profitable for the first two or three years to "fill up" and to cut for hay.

For hay I would sow timothy and clover mixed, or add to these a sprinkling of orchard grass.

There is a question which may admit of much discussion, as to which is the best single grass for hay, and then again, which is the best for pasture. While I would not like to be confined to a single kind for either of those purposes, I would, however, if compelled, cast my vote for timothy for hay and blue grass for pasture.

For timothy alone, I would not expect complete success, except upon lands peculiarly adapted to the plant. That is upon rich, moist bottoms.

Blue grass, I am satisfied, can be made to grow upon almost any of our soils in this locality. The stronger the soil, however, the more luxuriant the grass.

Orchard grass, too, I think may be grown successfully upon any good lands, either high or low. It will stand the shade quite as well, if not better than the blue grass. Is stouter, turning off a good swath of hay. It grows open, however, not forming a close, firm swath, and hence, in my opinion, is not equal to the latter for steady pasturage. Persons having a set of this should be careful to maintain it by keeping stock off at all unseasonable times. This precaution, however, should be observed with all the grasses. They should not be pastured to death nor trampled to death.

Upon low, moist or boggy soils, red-top may be grown to great advantage. It will take hold and form a complete sward upon such places, affording fine summer pastures. It also turns off a good swath of pretty fair hay. While resembling blue grass somewhat in the closeness of the sward, it is not like the latter, a winter grass. After freezing in the fall it assumes a dusky, dead appearance, and does not revive until the opening of spring. If you desire a "catch" of this put on the seed, either spring or fall, and keep other growths down by the use of the mower. It will take hold sometimes very nicely by simply scattering the hay upon the ground in the fall. The hay protects it from freezing out. This plan will also do for any other of the grasses, and may be recommended for all open spots in your regularly-sown fields, taking for such purposes bottoms of stacks, and all refuse and rakings about sheds and stock yards.

I have experimented to some extent with alfalfa, but think I am through with it. But I do not wish to discourage others. It may be an excellent thing in some localities. But here, where red clover, timothy, blue grass, etc., may be grown with so much certainty, I cannot but doubt whether it can be made to pay. I will add here another suggestion with regard to blue grass. If you want winter pasture you should keep your stock off during the fall; or better still, during summer and fall, allowing it to seed and grow as heavily as possible for winter use. By this treatment your winter pasture will be splendid, and you can also pasture it well on until in the spring. This is certainly doing well enough. No grass will stand pasturing the year round. On the whole I believe it will be found to be in this locality the most profitable of any of the grasses grown. For strictly summer pasture, if you have the native blue-stem, use it and maintain it. It cannot be beaten.

I might add to this by dropping some

further suggestions, but, conceiving that my article has grown to sufficient length, I will close with this general observation: That farmers who have fields will set in permanent grasses, should take care of them. They should be careful not to overstock, but should keep them well stocked; and by so doing they will find it, in the long run, far more profitable than to plow up those fields, with the hope of making greater profits, by the production of corn or cereals.

IT IS SAID AN OLD PHILOSOPHER sought an honest man with a lighted lantern, and humanity has since been seeking an honest medicine by the light of knowledge. It is found in **DR. JONES' RED CLOVER TONIC**, which produces the most favorable results in disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Kidneys, and is a valuable remedy in Dyspepsia; also, debility arising from malaria or other causes. It is a perfect tonic, appetizer, blood purifier, and a sure cure for ague. 50c.

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The skin and the flesh can only be fully examined by touch or handling. And in ascertaining if the bones are well covered with flesh, and if the latter is soft to the touch and ample in quantity on the examined points, the squeeze of the palm of the hand is not so delicate as the touch of the tips of the fingers, the former ascertains the quantity, the latter judges of the quality. The touch may be hard or mellow, fine or harsh, good or bad, as it is frequently termed. A slow feeder is marked by having a thick-set, hard, short hair, which constitutes a bad touch; a thin, meagre, papery skin, covered with thin silky hair, though the opposite of the one just mentioned does not constitute a good touch, but is indicative of weakness of constitution, though probably of good breeding properties. A good touch will be found in a thick, loose skin, floating as it were on a layer of soft fat, yielding to the least pressure, and springing back towards the fingers like a piece of soft thick chamois leather, and covered with thick, glossy, soft hair, which looks rich and beautiful, and seems warm and comfortable to the animal. A curly pile of soft hair indicates a vigorous constitution, and also a propensity to fatten. Such a skin is termed "mossy," from resembling a bed of fine, soft moss. The sensation of a fine touch is very gratifying to the handler; the animal is liked, and more especially as it is mostly accompanied by a symmetrical form. Long practice is required to appreciate a fine touch, but when it is acquired it is alone sufficient to estimate the feeding properties of an ox.

In the fat animal the position of the flesh on the carcass is a great consideration. The finest meat lies on the loins and rump, and on the fore and middle ribs; consequently the ox that carries the largest quantity of beef on these points is the most valuable. The other parts, of various qualities, and used for soups and salting, do not fetch the high price of the parts described.

The point or top of the rump is the first part of a feeding ox that shows the fat, and the parts that are last in being covered with flesh are the top of the shoulder and the point of the shoulder joint. When these points are felt to be well covered, the other and better parts may be considered to be in perfection, and a prime condition may be expected. But the general handling must establish the real condition, for there is a wide difference between the apparent and real fatness of an ox. The flesh of an ox that appeared very fat to the eye may feel loose and flabby; but a truly-fattened animal always feels "hand fat." Such handlers never deceive the butcher, while loose fattenings never kill well.—Scottish Agricultural Gazette.

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with all its horrors, being equaled only by hydrophobia. No matter how strong one may be, rupture is a lurking enemy, undermining the constitution and unfitting its victim for all the physical and social enjoyments of life. The displacement of the bowel in rupture and the use of the truss affect the kidneys, bladder and other organs till impotency, impaired memory, fevers, Bright's disease and other mortifying ailments are induced.

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THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, April 5, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 100, shipments 100. Market dull, but prices steady. Export steers 4 85a5 20, common to choice native shippers 4 15a4 50, common to choice cows 2 40a4 00, stockers 2 75a3 50, feeders 4 00a4 40.

HOGS—Receipts 1,300, shipments 1,200. Market firm and prices higher. Yorkers 3 90a4 15, packers 4 10a4 20, butchers 4 25a4 40.

SHEEP—Receipts none, shipments 700. Market very dull, and prices entirely nominal.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 5 800, shipments 1,200. Market steady. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 4 00a 5 50, stockers and feeders 2 80a4 50; cows, bulls and mixed 2 00a4 30, bulk 2 75a3 75.

HOGS—Receipts 22,000, shipments 8,000. Market generally steady. Rough and mixed 3 95a4 15, packing and shipping 4 30a4 50, light 3 90a4 35, skips 3 00a3 90.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,600, shipments 800. Market strong. Natives 3 00a6 00, Texas 2 75a4 25.

The Drovers' Journal special Liverpool cable reports. Cattle 1/2c higher; best American steers 13 1/2c per lb. dressed weight.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts 740. Market slow and weak. Butchers' steers and common firm. Feeding steers quiet. Choice to fancy 5 10a5 30, fair to good 4 60a5 05, common to medium 4 00a4 50, stockers and feeders 3 30a4 20, cows 2 50a3 30.

HOGS—Receipts 3,631. Market steady. Good to choice 4 00a5 10, common to medium 3 60a4 10, skips and pigs 3 00a3 55.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,552. Market strong. Good to choice 4 25a5 25, common to medium 2 00a2 35.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—The market opened demoralized, weak and decidedly lower; closed 1/2a2 1/2c lower than Saturday. No. 2 red, cash, 85a86c; May, 85 1/2a87 1/2c.

CORN—Dull, but irregular. Near futures higher, more deferred lower. No. 2 mixed, cash, 83 1/2a84c; April 83 1/2a83 1/2c.

OATS—Dull and weak. No. 2 mixed, cash, 29 1/2c.

RYE—Steady at 59 1/2c.

BARLEY—Very dull and nominally unchanged. American, 60a80c; Canadian, 95c.

Chicago.

WHEAT—Ruled weak and lower, closing about 1c lower than Saturday. Sales ranged: April, 74 1/2a75 1/2c; May, 79 1/2a80 1/2c; June, 81 1/2a81 1/2c; No. 2, spring, 74 1/2a77 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 67a 69c.

CORN—Quiet and easier, owing to increasing reports and the weakness in wheat. Cash, 33 1/2a86 1/2c; April, 83 1/2a84c.

OATS—Trading brisk, with values lower. Cash, 28 1/2c.

RYE—Dull. No. 2, 55 1/2a56c.

BARLEY—Nominal. No. 2, 60c.

FLAX SEED—Easier. No. 1, 1 06.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts 1,200 bu., shipments 9,000 bu., in store 58,000 bu. Market lower. No. 2 red cash, 68c bid; May, 65 1/2c; June, 68 1/2c bid, 68 1/2c asked; No. 2 soft cash 79 1/2c.

CORN—Receipts 7,000 bu., shipments 200 bu., in store 172,000 bu. Market quiet. No. 2 cash, 27 1/2c bid, 28 1/2c asked; May, 28 1/2c bid, 28 1/2c asked; June, 28 1/2c bid, 29 1/2c asked; No. 2 white cash, 28 1/2c bid, 29 1/2c asked.

OATS—Nominal. No. 2 cash, 27c bid, 27 1/2c asked.

RYE—Nominal. No. 2 cash, 50c bid, 52 1/2c asked.

BUTTER—Receipts are moderate and the market very quiet. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 28c; good, 22c; fine dairy in single package lots, 16a18c; storepacked, in single package lots, 10a12c; common, 4a5c; fancy fresh roll, 12a18c; common to medium, 6a10c, and dull.

EGGS—Receipts light and market steady at 9c per dozen.

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

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, choice and of one variety in carload lots, 55a65c per bus. Sweet potatoes, red, 1 20 per bus; yellow, per bus, 1 25.

PROVISIONS—In round lots: Sugar-cured hams 8 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 7c; dried beef hams, 9c; New York shoulders, 5 1/2a6 1/2c. Smoked meats: Shoulders, 3 90; long clear sides, 5 60; clear rib sides, 5 20; short clear sides, 5 85.

HAY—Best weak; low grades dull and weak. We quote: Fancy small baled, 7 00; large baled, 6 00; medium 4 00a5 00; common, 2 50a3 50.

BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl, 12c; self-working, 8a9c; common red-tipped, 7c; crooked, 5 1/2a6c.

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.**

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Missouri Pacific R'y

—FOR—
ST. LOUIS AND THE EAST.

—DAILY TRAINS—
BETWEEN

Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo.

Equipped with Pullman Palace Sleeper and Buffet Cars.

FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

And Elegant Coaches.

THE MOST DIRECT LINE TO

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To principal points in the

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IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE

—TO—

Memphis, Mobile, New Orleans and principal cities in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, offering the choice of

6 ROUTES TO NEW ORLEANS.

For tickets, sleeping car berths and further information, apply to nearest Ticket Agent or **J. H. LYON, W. P. A., 623 Main street, Kansas City, Mo.**

W. H. NEWMAN, Gen. Traffic Manager, St. Louis, Mo.

H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

PAIRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS.

THE SOUTHERN KANSAS RAILWAY IS A KANSAS ROAD,

And is thoroughly identified with the interests and progress of the State of Kansas and its people, and affords its patrons facilities unequalled by any line in Eastern and Southern Kansas, running

THROUGH EXPRESS trains daily between Kansas City and Olathe, Ottawa, Garnett, Iola, Humboldt, Chanute, Cherryvale, Independence, Winfield, Wellington, Harper, Attila, and intermediate points.

THROUGH MAIL trains daily except Sunday between Kansas City and Independence and intermediate stations, making close connections at Ottawa, Chanute and Cherryvale with our trains for Emporia, Burlington, Girard, Walnut and Coffeyville.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS daily except Sunday between Kansas City and Olathe and Ottawa.

REMEMBER that by purchasing tickets via this line connection is made in the Union Depot at Kansas City with through trains to all points, avoiding transfers and changes at way stations.

THROUGH TICKETS can be purchased via this line at any of the regular Coupon Stations, and your baggage checked through to destination, East, West, North or South.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS on all night trains. For further information, see maps and folders, or call on or address **S. B. HYNES, Gen'l Passenger Agt., LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**

POULTRY!

For full information on the subject of **POULTRY** in all its branches, subscribe for *The Great Western Poultry Journal*, published at West Liberty, Iowa, and edited by **J. M. Wright**. It is the most practical poultry journal published. **ONLY 50 CENTS PER YEAR.** Send stamp for sample copy.

Address *Great Western Poultry Journal*, West Liberty, Iowa.

The Linwood Short-Horns!



A SELECTION OF
21 Cows and Heifers and 11 Bulls
FROM THIS HERD WILL BE SOLD AT
KANSAS CITY, MO.,
—ON—
Wednesday, May 19, 1886.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

As is commonly known, the imported prize-winning Cruickshank-Victoria bull **BARON VICTOR 42324**, has been used on his herd for over three years, and is still in service. We have aimed to breed a class of easily-kept, thickly-fleshed, early-maturing cattle, and by the use of first-class bulls of Mr. Cruickshank's breeding, believe we are making good progress in the direction indicated. In the sale at Kansas City, May 19, will be included eight heifers and five young bulls belonging to well-known Cruickshank families, the get of such bulls as **Baron Victor, Ross Gauntlet, Pride of the Isles, Barnpton, Dunblane, Earl of Aberdeen** and **Chancellor**; eight heifers by **Baron Victor** and four young bulls by same sire (one of which is own brother to **Clay & Winn's** show calf **The Baronet**). All cows and heifers of proper age not having calves at foot, will be in calf to imp. **Baron Victor** or imp. **Barbarossa**. For catalogues and full particulars address **W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas.**
COLE L. P. MUIR and S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneers.

MAMMOTH SALE OF FINE STOCK!

The Pawnee Valley Stock Breeders' Assoc'n,
—OF—
LARNED, PAWNEE CO., KAS.,
Will offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder, without reserve,
On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, APRIL 20, 21 and 22, 1886,

—THE—
Finest Collection of Stock Ever Offered at One Sale
In the West, if not in the United States.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

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

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

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

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

Come everybody and attend the grandest sale ever held in the West.
TERMS OF SALE:—Cash, or six months with good approved security drawing 10 per cent.
Catalogue of stock for sale will be sent free on application.
The popular auctioneers, **F. C. HAWKINS, of Larned, and Col. J. E. BRUCE, of Peabody,** will officiate.
C. A. WILBUR, Secretary.

LITTLE JOKER BUTTONS!

For **MARKING STOCK.** Never **COME OFF.**
Price \$5.00 per 100, Numbered. Send for Sample.
LEAVENWORTH NOVELTY WORKS, LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for week ending March 24, '86.

Decatur county--R. W. Finley, clerk. HORSE--Taken up by S. O. Dumbauld, of Olive tp., March 8, 1886, one light bay horse, 7 years old, 4 feet 8 inches high, white face, one white foot, white spots on each side.

Greenwood county--J. W. Kenner, clerk. STEER--Taken up by Samuel Lewis, of Janesville tp., November 7, 1885, one pale red yearling steer, right horn turned back, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

HEIFER--Taken up by J. J. Miller, of Janesville tp., December 7, 1885, one 2-year old heifer of dark red color, line back, some white spots under belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Strays for week ending March 31, '86.

Rooks county--J. T. Smith, clerk. COW--Taken up by Wm. Stewart, of Alcona tp., March 20, 1886, one pale yellow cow, short legs, rather heavy-bodied, had a short chain around the horns, long horns--one slightly drooping, short tail, was giving some milk when taken up; valued at \$12.

Labette county--W. W. Cook, clerk. HORSE--Taken up by M. P. Dill, of Richland tp., March 15, 1886, one gelding, medium height, about 12 years old, branded S on right shoulder, small star in forehead, right hind foot white, saddle, bridle and halter on when taken up; valued at \$60.

Ford county--S. Gallagher, Jr., clerk. COW--Taken up by H. B. Van Voorhis, of Spearville tp., March 17, 1886, one red cow, 7 years old, some white in face, brass knobs on ends of horns.

Osage county--R. H. McClair, clerk. COW--Taken up by Eugene Bourger, of Osage City, March 22, 1886, one roan cow, 9 or 10 years old, piece of tail off, no brands; valued at \$20.

Harper county--E. S. Rice, clerk. PONY--Taken up by D. C. Ellis, of Lake tp., (P. O. Inyo), February 28, 1886, one black horse pony, stripe in face, branded P on right hip and OO on left hip, other dim brands, right hind foot white.

HORSE--By same, one young bay horse, saddle marks, X on left hip, left hind foot white. COLT--By same, one 2-year old iron-gray horse colt, cut on both hind legs; value of the three animals, \$100.

Barton county--Ed. L. Teed, clerk. COLT--Taken up by N. D. Schnars, of Fairview tp., March 5, 1886, one light bay mare pony colt, 10 months old, had on leather halter; valued at \$30.

Strays for week ending April 7, '86.

Lyon county--Roland Lakin, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by James Dunn, of Center tp., February 8, 1886, one white yearling heifer with red neck, dim brand on left hip; valued at \$14.

Mitchell county--A. D. Moon, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by John S. Smith, (P. O. Solomon Rapids), one red and white heifer, 2 years old this spring.

Rice county--Wm. Lowrey, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by J. A. Burlingame, of Union tp., March 20, 1886, one 2-year-old roan heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

Davis county--P. V. Trovinger, Clerk. COW--Taken up by J. L. Hulce, in Smoky Hill tp., near Junction City, one red and white cow, 6 years old, blind in one eye; valued at \$17.

Barton county--Ed. L. Teed, clerk. COLT--Taken up by Adolf Hampel, of Grant tp., March 20, 1886, one roan yearling mare colt, white spot in forehead, no brands; valued at \$25.

Shawnee county--D. N. Burdge, clerk. MULE--Taken up by John S. Morse, of the city of Topeka, March 11, 1886, one bay male mule, about 5 years old, harness marks, no other marks or brands; valued at \$20.

KANSAS IS AHEAD!

HUNTER'S Kansas Cultivator AND Seed Drill Combined

In the only successful Garden Implement ever invented. And as the machine was made by a Nurseryman and Market-gardener, it is

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO GARDENING.

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

IT IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

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

Pat'd Dec. 8, 1885. No. of Patent, 331,885.

Cultivator and Seed Drill combined, \$13.00 Cultivator combined, without Drill, 6.00 Cultivator, without Wheel, 1.75

Correspondence solicited. O. C. HUNTER, Inventor, Concordia, Kansas.

DANFORTH'S IMPROVED WINDMILL

Contains new features that add materially to its value. It has less friction and fewer parts. It is so simply constructed that any ordinary carpenter can put it on the tower with ease and set it in good running order. All joints are in line and move to one common center. It has no superior. Another important feature is, it costs less money. Agents wanted. Send for prices to B. DANFORTH, Batavia, Ill.



\$1000 Positively sure to Agents everywhere selling our New SILVER MOULD WHITE WIRE CLOTHES-LINE. Warranted. Please at sight. Cheap. Sells readily at every house. Agents clearing \$10 per day. Farmers make \$600 to \$1200 during winter. Handsome samples free. Address, GIRARD WIRE MILLS, Philadelphia, Pa.

HORSE BILLS.

We are prepared to print all kinds of Horse Bills and have a very complete line of cuts, including Norman, Clydesdale, English Draft, Trotting and Racing Horses, etc. Write for samples of cuts of kind of horse you wish and prices. Black or colored printing

On Cloth, Cardboard or Paper.

We do all kinds of Commercial Printing and guarantee satisfactory work.

WHITING & DIXON, City Building, Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

HONEY EXTRACTORS

The simplest, best and most practical and durable in the world. Patented Feb. 9, 1886. Price only \$2 50. Also new patent Ant, Mole, Gopher, Ground-Squirrel and

PRAIRIE DOG EXTERMINATORS.

Warranted to beat anything of the kind in America. Send for circulars. Address the Inventor and Manufacturer, J. C. MELONER, O'Quinn, Fayette Co., Texas.

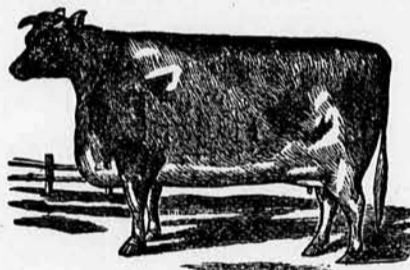
J. L. HASTINGS, Wellington, - - Kansas,



Dealer and Breeder in Imported and High-Grade FRENCH DRAFT & CLYDESDALE HORSES. Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

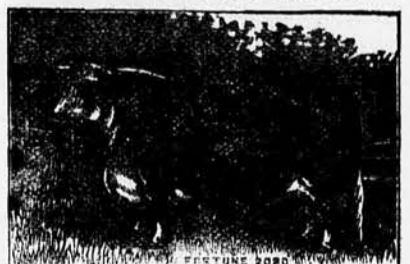
M. R. HUGHES & SON,

Independence, Jackson Co., Missouri,



Breeders of SHORT-HORN CATTLE and furnishers of High-grade Red and Roan Bulls and Heifers. Specialty of Grade Polled Angus and Galloways for Western trade.

MT. PLEASANT STOCK FARM, J. S. HAWES, Colony, Kas.,



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF HEREFORD CATTLE.

I have one of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the country, numbering about 250 head. Many are from the noted English breeders: J. B. Greene B. Rogers, P. Turner, W. S. Powell, Warren Evans T. J. Carwardine and others. The bulls in service are: FORTUNE, sweepstake bull, with five of his get, at Kansas State Fairs of 1882 and 1883; 1885, first at Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joe. Imp. Lord Wilton bull. SIR EVELYN; and GROVE 4th, by Grove 3d. To parties wishing to start a herd, I will give very low figures. Write or come. My Colony is in Anderson county, Southern Kansas E. R., 98 miles south of Kansas City. -Parties writing to J. S. Hawes will please mention that they saw his advertisement in KANSAS FARMER.

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KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

James H. Campbell & Co., LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

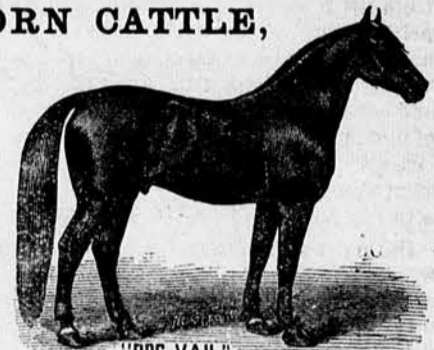
Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards,

SUCCESSORS TO

ANDY J. SNIDER & CO., and CAMPBELL, LANCASTER & CO., OF CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.

Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of Stock in either of the above cities. Correspondence invited. Market reports furnished free. Refers to Publishers KANSAS FARMER.

BLUE VALLEY HERD AND STUD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,



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

My stock is all in fine condition and will be sold at reasonable prices. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank respectfully solicited. Write for Catalogue. MANHATTAN, KAS., January 1st, 1886. WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM.

HOLSTEIN PARK, TOPEKA.

WM. A. & A. F. TRAVIS

BREEDERS OF

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Pure-bred and Registered Stock. Breeding for milk a specialty. Will sell ten head in a lot.

Also have a YEARLING DEVON SHIRE BULL for sale.

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

Holstein-Friesian CATTLE.

Largest Herd & Largest Average Milk Records.

3 cows have averaged over 20,000 lbs. in a year. 5 cows have averaged over 19,000 lbs. in a year. 10 cows have averaged over 18,000 lbs. in a year. 25 cows have averaged over 16,000 lbs. in a year. 63, including 14 three-year-olds and 21 two-year-olds, have averaged 12,785 lbs. 5 oz. in a year.

BUTTER RECORDS.

5 cows have averaged 20 lbs. 7 oz. in a week. 9 cows have averaged 19 lbs. 1/2 oz. in a week. 11 three-year-olds have averaged 13 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week. 15 two-year-olds have averaged 10 lbs. 8-10 oz. in a week.

This is the herd from which to get foundation stock. Prices low for quality of stock. [When writing always mention KANSAS FARMER.]

SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

Rosedale Farm.

C. F. STONE,

PEABODY, KANSAS,

Breeder and Shipper of

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP

We have the largest herd of HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE, with the largest Milk and Butter Record, in the State. All ages and both sexes, home-bred and Imported. Cows and Heifers bred to best Mercedes Prince Bulls.

MILK.--Milk and butter records of several animals imported or bred by us, or members of our herd: Mink (4-2)-1 day, 91 lbs.; 31 days, 2,499 1/2 lbs. Mink (402)-1 day, 96 lbs. Jantje (2221)-1 day, 90 lbs. 8 oz.; 31 days, 2,623 lbs. 8 oz. Rhoda (434)-1 day, 89 lbs. 8 oz. Mercedes (723)-1 day, 88 lbs.; 31 days, 2,534 lbs. Brillante (101)-1 day, 86 lbs. Lady of Jerusalem (1627)-1 day, 78 lbs.; 31 days, 2,227 lbs. Tierkje (2222)-1 day, 76 lbs. Maid of Holstein (21)-1 day, 72 lbs. Friesland Maid (1624)-1 day, 71 lbs. 8 oz.; 31 days, 1,878 lbs. Mercedes 2d (1658)-1 day, 70 lbs. Terptrra (6595)-68 lbs. Vreda (22-9)-1 day, 67 lbs.; 31 days, 1,878 lbs. Mercedes 2d (1658)-1 day, 64 lbs.; 31 days, 1,627 1/2 lbs. Jantje 2d (6558)-1 day, 64 lbs. Tietje 2d (726)-1 day, 60 lbs. Amelander (6523)-1 day, 60 lbs. Marie 3d (1659)-1 day, 61 lbs. Wanda (2283)-1 day, 45 lbs. Bleke (2267)-1 day, 42 lbs. Tritom's-1 day, 74 1/2 lbs.; 31 days, 2,623 1/2 lbs. BUTTER.--Mercedes (723)-1 day, 3 lbs. 10 oz.; 7 days, 24 lbs. 6 oz. Overlooper (1626)-1 day, 3 lbs. 2 oz.; 7 days, 21 lbs. 10 oz. Mink (402)-1 day, 3 lbs. 9 oz.; 7 days, 20 lbs. 9 oz. Tietje 2d (726)-1 day, 2 lbs. 15 oz.; 7 days, 20 lbs. Wanda (2283)-1 day, 2 lbs. 8 oz.; 7 days, 16 lbs. 15 oz. Bleke (2267)-1 day, 2 lbs. 2 oz.; 7 days, 14 lbs. 2 oz. Mink also made 29 lbs. 6 oz. of butter in 10 days, at 4 years.

The Veterinarian.

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

PUNCTURED FOOT.—The mare died from Pyæmia, superinduced by puncture of the sole with a rusty iron screw. Proper local and constitutional remedies, applied in the beginning, would have been likely to effect relief, if not positive cure. In such cases lose no time in securing the personal attendance of a competent veterinarian.

KIDNEY WORM, SO-CALLED.—This is not a common disease in hogs. Occasionally, one or two in a herd may suffer from the presence of a few worms in the pelvic cavity of the kidneys; but the ailment is not often fatal, and becomes so only after a long time of suffering, and consequent disease or degeneration of one or both kidneys. Other ailments besides kidney worms may cause symptoms of lumbago, or partial paralysis in hogs.

PROBABLY FOUNDER.—I have a horse which has been for the last six weeks apparently stiff in the joints, which some say is founder. If you know of any remedy please answer through the columns of your valuable paper and oblige. [Foundered horses walk as if they were stiff in all joints. Examine the feet, and if there is any extra amount of heat in them, or appearance of rings on the walls, remove the shoes and place each foot in a hot linseed poultice, changing twice daily. If there is no appearance of founder in the feet, the stiffness is probably rheumatic, and the joints affected should be rubbed twice daily with a small quantity of a liniment composed of equal parts of liquor ammonia, oil of turpentine, and linseed oil; give one drachm each of powdered colchicum, and nitrate of potash in a bran mash every night. Turn the horse into a box-stall.]

EPILEPSY.—I have a mare that has been running in stock field all winter. About two weeks ago she started to run with the other horses, she stopped suddenly, commenced choking, finally staggered, and fell down, and kept gasping for breath for an hour, toward the last she bled at the mouth and nose, then she got better, got up and went to eating, and acted apparently as well as ever. I kept her in stable for two or three days, and thinking she ought to have exercise I took her out, and rode her about twenty rods and back. When coming back she wanted to trot, and I let her go four or five rods, when she was attacked with the same symptoms as before. Please let me know what you think the trouble is. I am keeping her in box-stall now, feeding her light and not giving any exercise. She is expected to have a colt. [The symptoms as described are hardly sufficient to enable us to give a definite opinion, however we believe there is very little doubt that the trouble complained of is due to an attack of epilepsy. Some animals are, from various causes, predisposed to this disease, and in such subjects any sudden excitement is liable to bring on an attack. If the patient is of an excitable temperament and in full fat condition, restrict the diet and give plenty of exercise. If on the other hand the patient is poor, weakly, and debilitated, give plenty of easily-digested nutritious food and a course of vegetable and mineral tonics.]

A farmer who has for three years practiced sowing the largest and plumpest kernels of wheat, says he knows for a certainty that his crop improves.

The *National Stockman* advises farmers to desert all blacksmiths who burn horses' feet in order to make shoes fit.



DYSPEPSIA and INDIGESTION

Are very prevalent in America, and it is not a matter to be wondered at that it is so. The American people eat a great deal of bread. Much of the bread, while light and attractive in appearance, is injurious, because of the inferior element used in the yeast.

Warner's Safe Yeast is guaranteed to be Pure and Wholesome, Health Preserving and Efficient. If your Grocer does not keep it, order it by mail of

Warner's Safe Yeast Co., Rochester, N. Y.

J. N. THOMPSON
MORAN, ALLEN CO., KANSAS,
Breeder, Dealer in and Shipper of
IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.
Choice Pigs for Sale.

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

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

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

Registered Poland-Chinas.

\$12.50 for strictly first-class Pigs. My breeding stock are very large, fine animals and represent some of the

MOST POPULAR FAMILIES.

I can sell as good stock and as well pedigreed as any one. I solicit your correspondence.

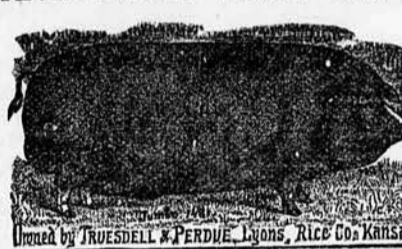
J. M. SMITH,
Globe, Douglas Co., Kas.

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS



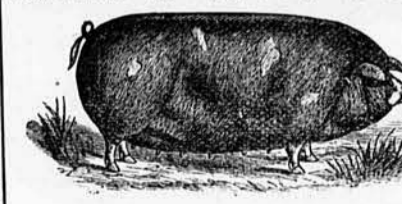
As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 35 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world, shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.-C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 48 breeders free. *Swine Journal* 25 cts. in 2-cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS



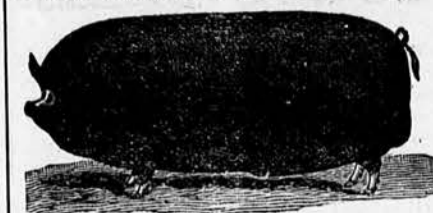
Comprises fifty sows and four choice males, every one a show animal, carrying the blood of Black Bess, U. S. and Tom Corwin strains. Sows safe in pig, young sows and sows for sale. All stock recorded in A. P.-C. Record. Pedigree with every sale. Describe exactly what you want. Orders booked for spring pigs. Correspondence promptly answered.
F. W. TRUESDELL,
Successor to Truesdell & Perdue, Lyons, Kas.

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



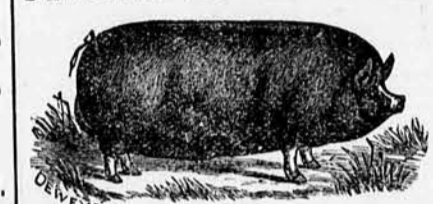
I. L. WHIPPLE, Prop'r, Ottawa, Kas.
I have for sale a fine lot of young pigs sired by Jayhawk 2639, Ottawa King 2886 (the champion hogs of Franklin county), and Buckeye Boy 2d 2219, Ben Butler 2977, Lee's Gilt-Edge 2887, which are very fine breeders of fashionable strains. My sows are all first-class and of popular strains. I also have an extra fine lot of Duroc Jersey Red pigs for sale from sires and dams that have never been beaten in the show ring in four centuries in Kansas. I have hogs of all ages in pairs or trio of no kin, for sale. Herd has taken over twenty prizes this last year. My herd has never had any disease. Stock all eligible or recorded in Central Record. Please call and see stock, or write and give description of what you want. Inquiries promptly answered. Farm, three miles southeast of Ottawa, Kas.

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Representatives of the best families and prize-winning strains in the United States. Noted for size, early maturity, and quiet, docile dispositions. BRITISH CHAMPION II, at head of herd, has no superior. All breeders registered. Prices reasonable.
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The only stud in America containing the very best specimens of both breeds. Prize winners at Chicago Fair, the World's Fair at New Orleans, the Royal Society of England, etc. Large importation arrived August 12 and more to follow. Our buying facilities being unequalled, there is no such opportunity offered elsewhere, to procure first class animals of choicest breeding at very lowest prices. Every animal duly recorded and guaranteed. Terms to suit all customers. Catalogues on application.
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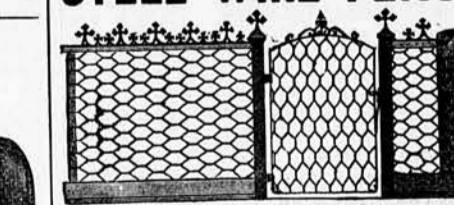
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Which can be run by any power and is cheap, effective and dur-
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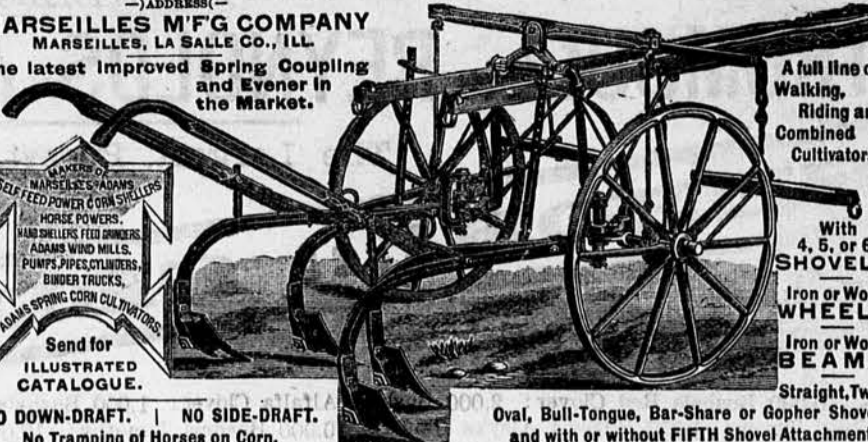
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It will do at least one third
more work than the side-cut machines with same
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cure quicker, and sell for more money. Don't
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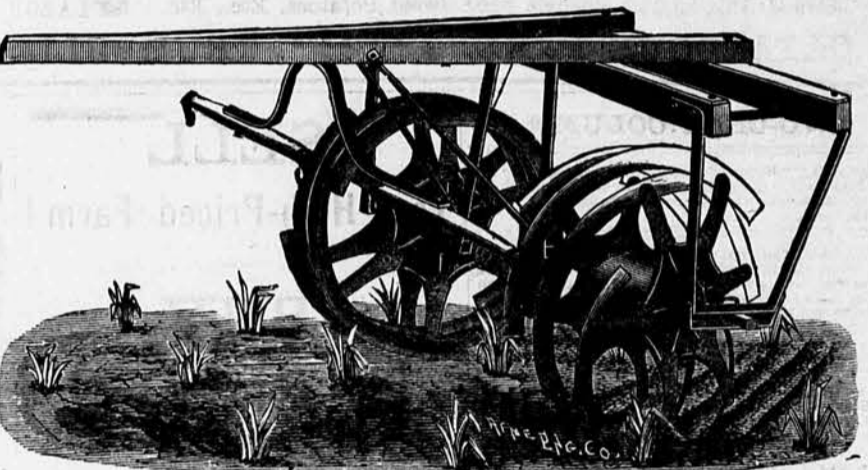
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The latest Improved Spring Coupling
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With
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SHOVELS.
Iron or Wood
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Oval, Bull-Tongue, Bar-Share or Gopher Shovels
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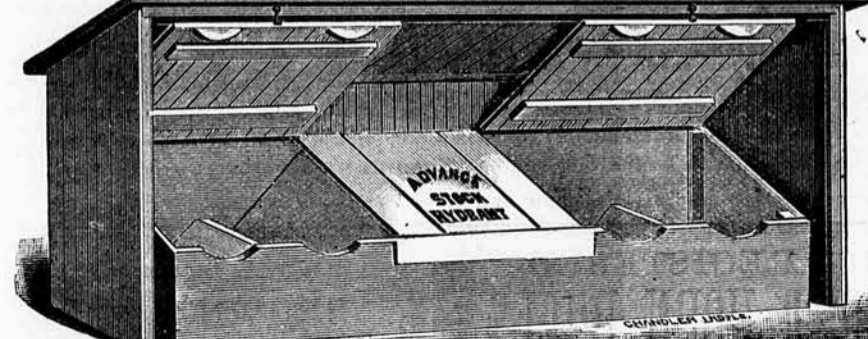
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Its dropping device is the most simple and accurate made. The revolving seed cup
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In every respect the Barlow is the best planter in the world.
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Is made only for our Planters. It requires no adjustment. Avoids the heavy bar across
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A Self-Acting Artificial Spring for Watering all kinds of Live Stock from Reservoirs,
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Triple Groove Hog & Pig Ringer.
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THE PROFIT FARM BOILER
Is simple, perfect and cheap: the
BEST FEED COOKER; the
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With the **TRIUMPH**
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It will save 1/2 to 1/3 of your
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APPLE TREES CHEAP—We will sell good 2-year trees, from 3 1/4 to 5 feet, branched, for \$30.00 per 1,000, \$3.50 per 100. Boxed free and put on cars; small lots baled. Largely of the following varieties: Wine-sap, Ben Davl, Missouri Pippin, Willow Twig, Jennings, Rambo, Maiden's Blush, Red June, Lowell, Early Harvest. One-year Concord Grape, \$1.50 per 100. The Lecoute Pear, 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents. All kinds stock cheap. Douglas County Nursery, Wm. Plasket & Son, Lawrence, Kas.

PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS—\$1.50. F. E. Marsh, Manhattan, Kas.

15 PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—\$1.50. Seven Toulouse Geese Eggs, \$1.50. Isaac H. Shaanon, Girard, Kas.

WANTED—Agents for "Platform Echoes or Living Truths for Head and Heart." Now selling by thousands. A brand new book by John B. Gough—his last and best. Send for circulars, terms, etc., to S. F. Junkin & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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

SPECIAL BARGAIN—A fine Calf Sewed Boot—"Skinner's Best," reduced from \$5.50 to \$4.50 C.O.D. Cheaper grades as low as \$2.25. It will always pay you to attend our Clearance Sales. Skinner & Son, 219 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

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HIGH-SCORING WYANDOTTES AND B. LEG-Horns. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Chickens for sale this fall. Address Geo. R. Craft, Blue Rapids, Kas.

BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—Pure blood and fine stock, from the celebrated Bonney strain of noted layers. Thirteen eggs for \$1.50; 39 for \$3.50. A few F. B. eggs, 18 for \$2.50—very choice stock. J. P. Farnsworth, 65 Tyler street, Topeka.

LANGSHANS!

I have a fine yard of pure-bred Langshans. Can spare a few settings of eggs at \$2.00 per 15. Warrant eggs to be fresh. Chickens for sale this fall. J. A. BUELL, BLUE RAPIDS, KAS.

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From \$3 to \$200 per acre.

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For Sale Cheap.

IRRIGABLE IF NECESSARY.

We locate Settlers on Government Land.

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KIMBALL & REEVE,
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Do You Want a Home? Yes.

Then write to **W.M. J. ESTILL & CO.**, Medicine Lodge, Kas. They have for sale over one hundred tracts of Choice Land in Barber county, Kansas, suitable for farms or ranches. Payments cash, or terms to suit purchaser. Those desiring to locate in the best part of Kansas should write at once. Particulars free. City property—addition of 80 acres to Medicine Lodge—in lots 50x150 feet, at low cash prices.

BROOMCORN SEED! Choice Tennessee Evergreen, for sale by **J. L. STRANAHAN**, Dealer in Broomcorn and Broom Materials, 194 Kinzie St., CHICAGO.

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 Airdrie 13,872, grand dam Red Belle 2d by Bell Sharon, etc. Come and see him and his calves. Prices low.. Prices low **MILLER BROS.,** JUNCTION CITY, KAS.

PUBLIC SALE OF REGISTERED -:- SHORT-HORN -:- CATTLE!

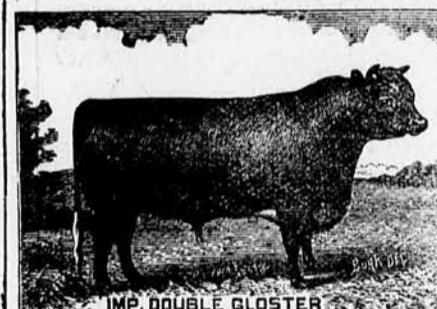


IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED **GALLOWAYS**

Thursday, April 15, 1886, At 12 1/2 o'clock, at A. L. Rutherford's Livery Barn, N. Main street, **KINGMAN, KANSAS.**

18 head of Short-horn Cows and Heifers; 7 head of young Short-horn Bulls; 6 young Galloway Bulls. These cattle will be at Mr. A. L. Rutherford's barn on and after Monday, April 12, 1886. Sale positive rain or shine. Catalogues will be ready on day of sale. **TERMS**:—Cash, or a credit of six months will be given purchasers, with approved security, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. **C. S. Eichholtz, Auctioneer.** **HIRAM SMITH.**

FOURTH ANNUAL SHORT-HORN SALE!



At Fair Grounds, **MANHATTAN, Riley Co., KANSAS,** Tuesday, May 4, 1886,

At 10 o'clock a. m., sharp. | Lunch at 12 m.

45—WELL-BRED—45
RECORDED SHORT-HORNS
—From the—
BLUE VALLEY HERD.

TERMS:—Cash, or six months on approved notes, interest at 10 per cent. per annum. Catalogues now ready. **S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.** **WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM.**

Shockey & Gibb.



PUBLIC SALE OF HEREFORD CATTLE

At Riverview Park, **KANSAS CITY, MO.,** Wednesday, April 14th, 1886, At 1 o'clock p. m., sharp.

We will sell to the highest bidder, without reserve, 32 FEMALES and 12 BULLS from EARLY DAWN HEREFORD HERD, This is not a sale of culls, but is designed as an offering for Hereford breeders, or those seeking high-class foundation stock, and to practically illustrate the class of Herefords bred in our herd. The Heifers are chiefly imported 2-year-olds this spring, short legged, broad-backed, deep-ribbed, of good style and great substance and are in first-class condition. They are sired by Famous Royal Prize-winning Bulls, such as HOTSPUR by LORD WILTON, CHANCELLOR by HORACE, RUDOLPH and HARTINGTON by THE GROVE 3d, PRINCE ROYAL 2d, and are bred to BEAU MONDE, BEAU REAL and HOTSPUR. The BULLS are sired by HOTSPUR, CHANCELLOR and M. Cochrane's CASSIO, the Cassio Bulls being out of RUDOLPH Heifers. Catalogues furnished April 1st, by applying to **SHOCKEY & GIBB, Lawrence, Kas.** **COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.** Our Herd Bulls BEAU MONDE and BEAU REAL will be at the sale for inspection.

100 REGISTERED SHORT-HORN BULLS

For sale by the following Breeders of Jackson Co., Mo.

Good Individuals. Good Pedigrees. Low Prices Apply to any of the following gentlemen, at Independence, Mo.: **JNO. T. SMITH, H. M. VAIL, L. O. SWOPE, G. L. CHRISMAN, L. P. WILLIAMSON, M. R. HUGHES & SON, M. W. ANDERSON, FURNISH BROS.**

AGENTS

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

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

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

WANTED