



ESTABLISHED, 1863.
VOL. XXV, No. 18.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1887.

SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY.
PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR.

KANSAS FARMER REPORTS

Wheat Greatly Improved--Large Acreage of Oats and Corn.

APRIL RAINS CHEERED FARMERS.

Outlook Generally Good for Crops of All Kinds.

THE STATE IN GOOD CONDITION.

The KANSAS FARMER this week presents a very complete report of the condition of crops throughout the State, and it makes an excellent showing. Dry weather had delayed early vegetation, and interfered somewhat with the germination of seed, but about the middle of April copious rains fell in every county, so that now wheat is growing vigorously, the young oats covers the ground well, meadows are green, and cattle are living on the new prairie grass. The acreage of wheat is small, but the prospect for what is growing is very good. The presence of chinch bugs in some localities is discouraging, but they are not at all general. The acreage of oats is greatly increased over former years, and the corn area will be immense. Stock is in good health, and went on pasture in fair condition. Fruit prospect, even for peaches, is unusually encouraging. The report covers nearly every county, and it comes direct from the farmers themselves. The State is in very good condition, and all the people are in cheerful mood. Immigration continues very large and railroads are building or projected in most of the counties.

Anderson.—(1) Weather during April has been unusually cold, the latter half stormy and cyclonic. Oats is a universal good stand, but has made slow growth on account of weather. Corn is all planted and about 20 per cent. of it up. Grass is very backward, drouth and cold rains. The usual April delivery of chinch bugs on hand. Stock is in poorer condition than at any time during the winter, owing to a miscalculation on April grass. Fruit will be an average crop. Railroad building in this county is having a calm after the storm of last fall and winter, seventy-five miles having been completed in the last twelve months by three different roads. (2) April, first half warm and dry, balance wet and cold. Small acreage of wheat sown; prospect for not more than one-half crop. Oats looking well, and larger acreage than usual. Corn about all planted, coming up very slowly. Grass rather backward, about all stock can do to live. No chinch bugs have made their appearance. Stock doing well. Fruit prospect good. Immigration continues to come in; many strange faces in town and country. There is a proposition for townships to take stock in the C. & A. railroad.

Atchison.—Very dry the fore part of April; have had nice rains lately, but quite cold; three frosts. Wheat very fair, a little late on account of dry weather. Oats looks fine, and a good stand. Corn planting commenced in earnest. Grass growing very slowly. No chinch bugs yet. Stock in fair condition. Prospect good for all kinds of fruit.

Barton.—April very windy and dry with the exception of a few showers about the middle; hard frost on 20th and 21st. Wheat is backward and thin and in want of rain. Oats came up very poorly, but will come out with good rain. A good deal of corn planted, coming up very slowly. Grass coming on slowly where not burned off. Sorghum going out of use, no mill to reduce it to sirup, and stockmen prefer something else. No complaint of damage by chinch bugs. Stock in fine condition; a few cases of black-leg. Immigration through here heavy, and quite a number stop. A branch

of A., T. & S. F. being built in north part of county, also one in south part.

Brown.—Weather warm and dry first half of April, very windy with light rains about the middle. Fall wheat stands well and is growing finely, spring promises well. Corn, one half planted, and ground in splendid condition. Grass started early, but has been too dry to make a good growth. Do not know of any chinch bugs. Stock is healthy but thin; most of the feeding cattle in the yard. Fruit promises an abundant crop by the amount of bloom, even peaches.

Butler.—April was rather cool, with some frost; good rain about middle of month. A small acreage of wheat, damaged some by chinch bugs. Oats, a light crop sowed; came up well, but are a little backward on account of cool weather. Largest acreage of corn ever planted, coming up nicely, ground in good condition. Grass is doing well. Plenty of bugs in wheat. Stock looks well. The prospect is good for all kinds of fruit, except peaches. Considerable immigration. The W. C. & E. R. R. has located through, also the C. K. & W.; expect work to commence at once.

Chase.—During April three rains, but lightly; springs not started, creeks very low, enough rain for crops. Not much wheat sown, but doing fine. Oats, large crop and up well. Corn most all planted, some up; prospects of a good stand. Grass starting slowly. Lots of chinch bugs in the air. Stock wintered well, calf crop large. Fruit never so full of bloom, and all right so far. More immigration than usual. C. K. & W. just finishing about forty miles of road north and south through the county.

Chautauqua.—April dry up to the 13th; frequent showers since; in fact, abundant rainfall from 16th to 20th. Wheat promises the best for years, except a very few pieces. Oats is only tolerable, the spring was too dry up to the last rains. Grass is rich and does stock a great deal of good, but not large. Chinch bugs very abundant in places. Stock is in splendid condition and healthy. Fruit promises an abundant crop, except peaches, which are light. Immigration light, but we expect more during the summer.

Cheyenne.—Weather during April cool and plentiful showers, the last three or four days warm and fine weather. Wheat looks well, good crop for new county. Oats just coming up, good crop out. Corn, will be large crop planted. Commencing to sow all kinds of grass. A good crop of sorghum will be planted and sowed; it is sowed for feed and yields very heavy crops. Chinch bugs, none heard from. Farmers are increasing stock; range cattle nearly all driven west. Fruit trees planted. Immigration has been good, coming in all the time. B. & M., the Beaver Valley extension, building; graders within eight or ten miles of Bird City.

Clark.—Considerable wind first of April, about a week of rainy and cloudy weather about middle, fine now. Wheat fair; oats not up; corn being planted; grass starting nicely; no chinch bugs. Stock never in better condition, no losses. But few fruit trees of bearing age, many being set out. Immigration lively. The C. K. & W. will be grading in the county in a few weeks.

Clay.—From the 1st to the 12th of April it was very dry; on the morning of the 12th we had a good rain, and since then have had several showers, also several heavy frosts about the 20th. Wheat prospect good. Oats in many places were blown out by high winds, making a thin stand; we may look for an average crop. Early-planted corn just peeping through the ground; about 25 per cent. planted; 90 per cent. will be put in with listers. Grass of all kinds starting finely; stock cattle now living on grass without grain. Of chinch bugs, we have an "over-production" in prairie grass. Stock in fair condition and generally healthy, except hogs; cholera still among them. Grape vines nearly all killed to the ground, and blackberries and raspberries as well; apples, cherries and peaches all right yet; trees full. The Santa Fe is building through southwestern part of country; C. & R. I. want to build through from east to west, and C. O. & S. from north to south; election on both propositions to be held on May 3.

Coffey.—Weather during April, some cool nights with a few light frosts, some good rains, good growing weather. Wheat doing splendid in bottom, not so good on upland. A large acreage of oats sown and doing well. Corn coming up well and looking fine, some

large enough to plow. Grass, both tame and wild, coming out nicely since rain. Some sorghum being planted. Some old chinch bugs, doing no damage worth speaking of. Stock going to grass in fine fix, no disease. Fruit prospects good for all kinds except peaches; there may be some of them. Immigration not so fast, but some coming all the time. Several lines of railroad building; and we expect two or three new lines to be commenced in a few weeks.

Cowley.—April weather has been favorable, had a splendid rain about the middle of the month. Wheat, within the last few days, has begun to show the effects of chinch bugs. Oats will not make much unless we have plenty of rain. Corn is coming up nicely, but the late frost nipped the blades down. Grasses are coming up nicely; those who planted this spring are very much pleased. Sorghum will be sown in large quantities; farmers are beginning to learn its value for feed. Chinch bugs are getting numerous. Stock in fine condition. Apples are looking well, cherries will be plenty, but most of the fruit is frost-bitten. Cowley county has several railroads building through this summer; Winfield is the crossing place.

Crawford.—April cool and dry up to the 20th, heavy rains since, quite cold with some frost. Wheat damaged some by chinch bugs. Oats short on account of dry weather, but think it will be all right since the rain. Corn that is up in backward condition on account of heavy rains lately; not done planting. Grass of all kinds doing well. Chinch bugs plenty. Stock generally looks well, went on grass in good shape. Prospect for a good crop of most all kinds of fruit. Immigration quite extensive. There is talk of building two railroads through the county this summer.

Decatur.—April dry up to the 10th, heavy rains from then until the 16th. Spring wheat looking well, very little fall wheat sown. Usual amount of oats sown; rather small, but doing well. Just beginning to plant corn. Grass poor, a great deal of prairie burned over, very backward. Sorghum being planted. Have not seen any chinch bugs. Stock getting thin, some dying. Considerable immigration. New lines of railroad projected in every direction.

Dickinson.—(1) The first half of the month very stormy, the atmosphere filled with dust, frost on the 23d, ice quarter of an inch thick on the water tanks. Wheat looks superb at this writing. Oats are all up, having a fine healthy color; a larger area has been sown this spring. Corn planting is the order of the day; corn planters are moving in every field; next week the listers will be in use. The behavior of tame grasses is agreeably surprising every one; the refreshing rains of the 16th, 17th and 19th have covered the mowing meadows with a coat of living green; orchard grass is badly injured by the winter. False chinch bugs are abundant, real chinch bugs are not numerous—are now laying their eggs. Stock of all kinds are in good health; pastures are short, still the cattle get enough to keep them alive. Siberian crabs and early-blooming varieties of apples are injured by the cold winds; pears, cherries, peaches and late-flowering apples are looking excellent. Three railroads will be built this summer—the A. T. & S. F., C. O. & S. W. and N. K. & S. W. (2) The early part of April was very dry and windy, the latter part wet. Wheat, where not damaged by wind-storms, is looking fine. A large area of oats has been sown, but owing to the dry weather in March and early part of April the stand is not good. Corn ground in fine condition, and farmers busy planting. Wild grass is about starting, tame grasses doing fine. Late rains and cool weather has damaged the chinch bug prospect. Stock looking well. Fruit, I fear, has been injured by late frosts. Immigration still continues, and is on the increase. Railroad building progresses very rapidly; the C. K. & W. are nearly done grading in the county and the track-layers have reached the county and will reach this point early in June; the C. K. & N. have also began work on the Abilene extension.

Doniphan.—From the 1st to 15th of April warm and dry, since the 15th we have had plenty of rain and some frost. Wheat looks well; full average, and I think a little better than usual. Oats up and looking well. Corn, about half in the ground and the first planting coming up. Grass looks well; some clover that was pastured heavy looks

thin. No chinch bugs that I have heard of. Stock in good condition, no disease. Apple trees are now in full bloom.

Edwards.—April cold and windy, with a few warm still days. Wheat fair, acreage small; oats good, small acreage. Every one is getting in all the corn they can and as fast as they can; the acreage will be very large. Grass first rate. No chinch bugs. Stock in first-class condition. Fruit in good order. Immigration coming like an army with banners. The Santa Fe and M. & J. A. are both building across the county.

Ellsworth.—April generally dry and windy, one or two rains only. Wheat in the valleys fully 100 on a scale of 100. Oats injured by dry weather. Corn, two-thirds planted and the ground in splendid order. Grass is late, grows slow. There will be some sorghum sown for feed. No evidence of any chinch bugs. Stock of all kinds healthy and doing well. Peaches on upland in bloom, in valleys nearly all dead. People crazy about voting railroad bonds.

Franklin.—April weather very favorable for farm operations, fine rains the 17th and 23d, light frost after rains, latter part of month warm and fine growing weather. Wheat acreage small, fair stand, fair prospect for crop. Oats acreage large, sown early and looks promising. Corn all planted, and some fields cultivated once, stand good. Tame grasses taking place of wild grass; all kinds looking well. Stock in excellent condition, no losses from disease or lack of feed. All kinds of fruit except peaches good.

Garfield.—April warm, with six inches of rainfall. Not much wheat sown, but is looking fine. A good many oats sown, and the late rains make them look fine. A large acreage of corn is being planted, and some is already up. Wild grass is good, and considerable tame grass is being sown. Sorghum did so well last year that a large acreage will be put out this year. Chinch bugs have done no harm yet. Stock is in fair condition and feed is plenty. A great many fruit trees have been planted this spring. Immigration is just commencing to come and the prospects look good. The Santa Fe is building a branch from Kinsley here, which will be completed by the 4th of July.

Gove.—First ten days of April warm and dry, next fifteen wet and cold. Very little wheat sown, looks well. Oats, same as wheat. Most all the corn planted, some coming up, stand good. Grass is 50 per cent. better than this time last year. Not much sorghum sown yet, but a large acreage will be sown. No appearance of any chinch bugs yet. Stock is in fine condition, no disease. No fruit-bearing trees, but what were set out this spring are growing fine. Immigration is decreasing, as the government land is all gone.

Graham.—April, first ten days dry and windy, balance showery; land in good condition for farming. But little wheat in the county, and that very poor. Oats not all up yet. But little corn planted. Wild grass just starting to grow. No chinch bugs here yet. Stock in good condition, feed plenty. Fruit trees too small to bear. Immigration is coming in and many are stopping, but most go through. Aid voted for a railroad to be built this season.

Harper.—April was dry up to the 16th, then rained several days; frosts on the 23d, 24th and 25th. Early-sown wheat is doing well; late will not amount to much. Oats since the rains, are doing well. Most of the corn planted with the lister; early-planted is up. Grass is starting well. No sorghum planted yet, but there will be considerable planted for feed. Chinch bugs are not doing any harm now. Stock is in fine condition. There will be quite a crop of fruit—apples, peaches, plums and cherries. A great many immigrants coming in. The Border road is looked for soon; is now at Bluff City, twelve miles from Anthony.

Harvey.—April, fore part dry and windy, middle and latter part showers and fine weather. Wheat only half a crop, owing to late sowing; but little snow during the winter and dry weather. A large acreage of oats sown, but have come up uneven on account of dry weather. Corn only about one-fourth planted; ground in good condition. Grass backward. Don't see any chinch bugs now. Stock a little thin on account of short pasture. Apples, pears, cherries and

(Continued on page 4.)

The Stock Interest.

DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

MAY 17.—Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas., Short-horn cattle.
 MAY 18.—G. S. Burleigh, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.
 MAY 19.—Leavenworth County Short-horn Breeders' Association, Leavenworth, Kas.
 MAY 25.—W. S. White, Short-horns, Sabetha, Kas.
 MAY 28.—White & Holcombe, Short-horns, Minneapolis, Kas.
 JUNE 1.—Walter Latimer, Closing-out Short-horn Sale, Garnett, Kas.
 JUNE 8.—E. P. Gamble, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.
 JUNE 30.—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.

HOW TO FEED FOR BEST RESULTS.

By Wm. McInturf, of Kendallville, Ind., before the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Swine Breeders' meeting, March 18, 1887.

Again have I been called upon for an essay at this meeting, and the subject assigned me for discussion is one of wide range and great importance; one that, I think, might have been assigned to some one more capable of doing justice than I am; yet I will endeavor to give a few of my ideas in reference to this subject, from my experience and observations; and should I not coincide with the views of others who are here and have had more experience, we will be very thankful to hear from them; for this is a subject which is not only of the highest importance to breeders of fine pigs, but also of utility to every one that feeds even a single pig. By result is meant the end reached, or thing accomplished. In the case of pig-feeding, the great desideratum is to produce the most pounds of the best pork at the least expense; or, as the great Hereford cattleman, Mr. T. S. Miller, has it: "Economy of production, and the value of the product, the standard of merit." In the case of fine pigs for show purposes, however, the result does not consist altogether in the number of pounds, nor yet in the cost of production; but as this part of the subject has been most ably dealt with, by the honorable gentleman, J. W. Pierce, I have nothing to speak of in this division; and will only treat of my subject from the market standpoint. In the very beginning, if you wish the best results in anything, you must, of necessity, have the best material. Now by this, I do not infer, nor wish you to think I imply that you must procure some of the highest-scoring specimens of Berkshires, Chester Whites, Poland-Chinas, or some of the other pure breeds. However, it would be a most excellent thing for you to do. My meaning is simply this: your breeding stock is your material, consequently they should be in the best of thrift, in order to produce healthy offspring—the right kind of pigs to start with. With this view, the first thing in the way of feeding consists in the feeding of your breeding stock, in such a manner as to keep them in the best of health. The whole sum and substance of feeding might be boiled down into three words, feed for thrift, (and the fattening is easily done). You may think I am diverging from my subject, but as this is the very foundation of all, I cannot too fully express its importance on your minds. During summer, about all that is necessary for the breeding of stock is a plentiful supply of pasture; and in autumn, before the breeding season commences, a small ration of corn should be given twice a day, to put them in proper flesh and vigor. Unless the parents are vigorous, you cannot expect vigorous offspring; and unthrifty to start means poor outcome. You expect to commence coupling for spring litters about November 1. Soon winter sets in, and grass being gone, and the weather becoming more inclement, and the ground frozen, now comes "the tug of war." It is so very, very handy, to

throw a few ears of corn to the pigs, and then run in and sit by the fire. This method will not do for those pigs you intend for the parents of your next year's pigs. A different course is almost imperative, if you wish for the best from them. While they could secure a bountiful supply of grass, it was quite easy to keep up thrift in the herd; but now grass is gone, and we must resort to other means to keep that essential which the summer gave. If corn alone is depended on, we soon find our hogs constipated, and next follow up indigestion and feverishness; and the more corn we give the worse we are off. To avoid these evils, more loosening diet must be given. There are various ways that lead to the same place, and so there are many methods tending to the same results. So keep a lookout and pursue any course that you know will bring about the desired effect. A way that I have adopted of late, during winter, and one that I have found quite successful, consists of the following: I select a rich sandy soil, and plant artichokes—a plant that I think is of sufficient size to produce enough to supply my hogs during fall, winter and spring, until pasture again—letting them have the run of it during that time. When the ground is not frozen, the artichokes are rooted out and eaten, which not only furnishes exercise, but also food that is relished by them. So far as my experience goes, I cannot speak too highly in favor of artichokes for a substitute for pasture. These are supplemented by swill from the kitchen, with some middlings stirred in and a light feed of corn. While the artichokes are plenty, and the weather is such that the hogs can dig, the corn might be left off entirely. If you have not the artichokes for the hogs, in the fall when the potatoes are dug, save them all and in winter an occasional feed of boiled potatoes can be given—even raw they are better than an exclusive corn diet. Also when the apples are gathered, don't fail to gather the small as well as the large ones; as these can be turned to good account by giving them to your pigs in winter, they will relish them equally as well as yourself. Anything that will keep up a good appetite and digestion. A little oilmeal mixed in the feed is also beneficial; or, if you are well fixed for cooking, some finely-cut hay, steeped, will be relished. Sows thus kept will farrow strong and vigorous pigs—the foundation of good hogs. Now that the pigs are here all right, care must be taken to prevent them from scouring. As scours are, for the most part, due to improper feeding, it will come under the head of this subject. The sow, after farrowing, should be fed lightly at first, giving corn for the first two or three days, when a little may be added, gradually increasing until the sow is in full feed again. Bran mash is the best to give at first. Close attention should be given until the sow is on full feed; and if there are any symptoms, reduce the feed and give light diet again. While the pigs are too young to eat, if any remedies are administered, they must be through the feed given the sow. Care must be taken so as not to check too suddenly. Last August I had a sow farrow, and she had the run of the wood lot where there was an abundance of wild cherries; and I think I never had a litter do quite so well as they did. This circumstance has led me to think that tea made from wild cherry bark, given occasionally, would be an excellent thing. However, I have never tried it. If the pigs are farrowed before there is plenty of pasture, they must be sufficiently supplied with feed, so as not to become stunted, and it is the better plan to give it three times a day. In

this way the feed will do more good. As one of my German friends says, "Shoost a little, and give him regular." And I think he is certainly right, we know that he can raise hogs on as little corn as any one, and that too, good ones. I think he could produce a good hog from a bass-wood pig. Excuse me for wandering from my subject. As the other diseases of pigs are not the result of feeding, we have nothing to say of them. The pigs will soon become accustomed to eating, and by the time they are six or eight weeks old, with proper attention, they may be weaned; and the sow, if the pasture is plenty, will need but little attention before time for coupling again. If a fall litter is desired, the sow should be well fed, and in a short time she can be bred again, after which she will need but little attention until a short time before farrowing, when she should again have better care. With plenty of pasture, swill from the kitchen, what milk there may be to spare, and a small ration of corn, (if you have it,) will suffice for the pigs, during the first of summer. Your pigs may look to be nearly all middle, but never mind, the ends will come up, also, after a while. A field should be sown in peas so as to have feed to commence hurrying your pigs for the early market, when pounds are the most easily produced and prices are the best. After the peas are harvested the ground is left in the best condition for wheat. So if you are intending to fallow a piece, you have the peas at a very little expense. By this method your spring pigs come up in good shape, at a small expense, and you hit a good market. Thus your spring pigs have been disposed of at a little cost, and at a time for the best market. By the above management of the sow, the second litter will be here by the first of September; and as the weather is fine, and the crop of new corn is ready for feeding, by due care, the pigs may soon be fed all they will eat, and will grow wonderfully. These pigs will, by the time winter sets in, be a fine lot of shoats. Now if you have provided good, dry, warm quarters, and tend to them well, by the time winter is over, or nearly so, your pigs will be ready for market, and again you meet a good market. Although this second crop has cost you more than the first, you will quite likely get a higher price, and so will realize a good price for your corn and labor. I have never practiced feeding cooked feed to much extent, but I am well satisfied that, especially in winter, it is a good plan; and when fed it should be given warm to produce the best results. Another method, wherein excellent results are obtained, is when cattle are fattened, whole corn being used, if hogs are allowed to follow up, they will fatten, as it were, at no expense. As there are so many circumstances, and no locations, no definite rule can be laid down by which to feed; but an ever watchful eye must be kept to the thrift of the herd, and then utilize anything you may have. A little salt and ashes given, or placed where they can help themselves, regular, during all seasons, is also very beneficial, likewise what charcoal they will eat. The amount of feed to be given can only be determined by observation. I can only say of this part—don't overfeed. Better let them go a little hungry. No difference what the kind, how prepared or when given, they must eat with a relish for the food to do the greatest amount of good.—*Swine Breeders' Journal.*

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The Sheep Industry.

Extract from a paper read by A. J. Blakely, of Grinnell, Iowa, at the last annual meeting of the Iowa Improved Stock Breeders' Association, December, 1886.

The sheep of this country, whatever may be said of the cattle and the swine, were never in a more healthy condition, and to the practical farmer owning a flock of sheep, or to the man contemplating going into the sheep business, the important question is what will be the price of wool for a few years to come? No man can predict these with accuracy, but of one thing we may rest assured, they will be quite remunerative. Woolen goods are coming into more general use. Other countries as well as the United States have small stocks of wool on hand. The former production of wool cannot be restored for a few years to come. The duty on wool brought into this country will have a great effect in increasing the present prices. The reduction of duty on wools in 1883 caused an influx of foreign wools and the glutting of our markets. This influx combined with the increasing wool production in this country in 1883 and 1884 supplied the wants of our manufacturers without much further importation of fine and medium wools and thus rendered the remaining duty nearly inoperative. For when we come to produce all the wool needed for consumption in this country, the wool tariff, whether high or low, will not affect the price, just as the present tariff on wheat or any other commodity which we produce in excess of the needs of our country does not affect the price of that commodity. I speak of this plain principle of the operation of a tariff, because designing politicians have been trying, and with some success, to make the wool-grower believe that the only thing that has been lacking to make wool a good price the past three years has been an increased tariff. Now, however, the great falling off in the wool production of the country the past two years, with the increased demand for wools, will necessitate the use of foreign wool, if our woolen mills are kept running. As wool is now worth in this country about the same as in Europe, it will not pay to ship in wool until wool here advances enough to pay the present duty, which on unwashed, fine, and medium and combing wool is 10 cents per pound. Our manufacturers should be able to pay this advance and make money, because their goods are protected by a higher tariff than the wool. Probably nothing will prevent a large advance in the price of our next clip except it should be a great combination of the manufacturers to bear down the price. The wool-growers of the United States should be fully aware of the present situation, and having gone through with three or four years of depression should not now be defrauded out of the full value of their wool, and they need not be if they will only hold on to the next clip for a few months.

Those of us who have been carefully breeding pure-blooded sheep during these years of depression, and have not been able to sell our valuable young animals at reasonable prices, to improve the common flocks of the country, may now congratulate ourselves that the time has come when the keeper of the average sheep of the country will feel able to buy the rams and the few ewes necessary to the proper improvement of his flocks, in fact, when he will no longer feel able to use the light-shearing or the weak constituted and scrawny rams that have been reproducing themselves in his flock and stealing money from his pocket.

The topic assigned me admits of presenting a wide range of practical mat-

ters, but must study brevity, and will now only say a few words about choice breeds of sheep. In this, like St. Paul on the marriage question, "I speak thus by permission and not of commandment." If sheep were as destitute of wool as the pig, and I were to keep one breed pure and distinct, I would, perhaps, keep the South-downs. They are medium size, well formed, and I think easier keepers than the larger, long-wool breeds, and there is no better quality of mutton. By crossing the Merinos with long-wooled sheep, I think we obtain a little harder sheep, with heavier fleece and better quality of wool than the South-downs. But if we are going to flock a hundred or more together, the nearer we get to the pure Merino the better. Their hardiness is unequalled. Many breeders of pure Merinos have increased the size by good keeping and the selection of the larger rams, so that the weight of their flocks is twenty pounds heavier than were the Vermont flocks of twenty-five years ago. They are good feeders and will shear twice the wool of the South-downs. They are more useful than any other to grade up the common flocks of the country in these times when it pays to raise wool.

In the Dairy.

Cheddar Cheese.

We give below the mode of making cheddar cheese, one of the most selling in the market. The morning's and evening's milk are together brought to a temperature of about 80 deg. Fahr. If the night has been warm, a temperature of 78 deg. will give as great effectiveness to a given quantity of rennet as one of 82 deg. or 84 deg. would give if the milk had been at a lower temperature for some hours of a cold night. The evening's milk, having been placed in shallow vessels during the night to cool, and having been stirred at intervals during the evening, is skimmed in the morning, and the cream, with a portion of the milk, is heated up to 100 deg. by floating it in tin vessels on the boiler. The whole of it is then poured through a proper sieve into the tub—into which the morning's milk is being also strained as it arrives—so as to raise the whole, as we have stated, to from 78 deg. to 82 deg. Fahr.

The rennet, made from two or three dozen vells, in as many quarts of salt water, and allowed to stand three weeks, is added—half a pint to 100 gallons—and the curd should set in about an hour. The small vells (rennets) of calves which are killed at a week old, are preferred, and they should be eighteen months old before use. The curd is slowly cut with a single long blade, to and fro, through its depth, in lines forming a four-inch mesh upon the surface, and the whole mass is gently turned over from the bottom with a skimming dish and the hand. The whole is then again worked throughout with a shovel-breaker—a four-fingered paddle, with wires across the fingers—great care being taken to do it gently, so that the whey shall not become too white. The curd is thus broken up into pieces not much larger than peas, and at least half an hour is taken in the process. Hot water is then let into the space around and below the cheese tub, and the whole is raised to 100 deg. Fahr., and this, too, very gradually, so as to raise the whole by degrees, not heating any portion to excess. This may take half an hour. The hot water is then drawn off and the curd is stirred by the hand and a skimming dish for another half hour in

the midst of its hot whey, being at length reduced to a mass of separate bits the size of small peas.

The whey, after settling for half an hour, is then removed—ladled, syphoned, or drawn—to its vat, where it stands about six inches deep, and is skimmed next day, yielding a butter which should not exceed in quantity six to eight ounces per cow per week. The curd stands half an hour after the whey is drawn off, and it is often then cut into four or five pieces and turned over and left for half an hour, after which it is again cut and left for a quarter of an hour. After this, it should be in the slightest degree acid to the taste. If allowed to become too acid, it will not press into a solid, well-shaped cheese, but it will be apt to sink abroad misshapen. It is now torn into pieces by hand, and left to cool; and thereafter it is packed in successive thin layers in the vat—a cylindrical or wooden vessel twelve inches or more wide and twelve inches deep—whence, after being pressed for half an hour, it is taken out and broken up by hand, and allowed again to cool. Then, when cool, and sour, and dry, and tough enough (all this, of course, being left to the judgment of the maker), it is ground up in the curd mill, two pounds of salt being added to 100 pounds of curd, and the whole is allowed to cool, and, as soon as cold, it is put in the vat and taken to the press.

The pressure on the cheese may be 1,600 to 2,000 pounds. The cloth is changed next morning. A cheese cloth coating is laced on it the second day, and on the third day the cheese may be taken from the press, placed in the cheese room, bandaged, and turned daily, and afterwards less frequently. The cheese room should be kept at nearly 65 deg. Fahr. The cheese will not be ready for sale for three months; that is, it will not be in prime condition for eating.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

Dairy Notes.

Creamery butter commands better prices than the best farm butter, for the reason that it is always of a uniform quality, something almost impossible to attain by the methods of butter-making commonly used on the farm.

Dairying is assuming such proportions in this country that the cow, with the additional dignity of being mother of all our beef, is taking on royal airs, and has as much right to be denominated "Queen" as cotton or pork to be called "King."

Good oat straw—that is, free from rust and must, is an important forage in the ration of milch cows. Straw is accused of imparting a disagreeable flavor to milk and a tallowy character to butter. Such may be produced by some other straws, or even by that of oats, if unsound. Experiments made in Silesia confirm these views.

P. G. Henderson, of Central City, Iowa, states that milk set in a submerged can at 52 deg. will produce a quarter of a pound more butter to the 100 pounds of milk, if set thirty-six hours, than if set twenty-four hours. His experience in this respect is confirmed by many other dairymen, who are using the submerged system.

The importance of having cows to calve in the fall, so as to have the heaviest flow of milk in winter, when milk and butter are high, cannot be too well understood. Some farmers value fall calves as highly as spring calves, for the reason that they are ready to turn on grass as soon as it comes in the spring, and so get the full benefit of a summer's pasture.

A sample copy of the *Normal Advocate* sent free to any one. Address *Normal Advocate*, Holton, Kas.

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Cards of three lines or less, will be inserted in the *Breeders' 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 to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HOUSES.

PROSPECT FARM.—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Clydesdale Horses and Short-horn Cattle. A number of choice bulls, also horses for sale now. Write or call.

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T. M. MARGY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., have for sale Registered yearling Short-horn Bulls and Heifers. Breeding herd of 109 head. Carload lots a specialty. Come and see.

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WARREN, SEXTON & OFFORD, Maple Hill, Kas., importers of thoroughbred Red Polled Cattle. Bulls and heifers for sale. Railroad station, St. Marys.

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ALTAHAM HERD

and breeder of fashionable Short-horns. Straight Rose of Sharon bull at head of herd. Fine show bulls and other stock for sale.

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We have for sale any or all of our entire herd of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, consisting of Cows, Heifers and Calves—full-bloods, and Grades up to fifteen-sixteenths. Ask for just what you want. Send for prices of family cows—grades. All our Holsteins will be at Winfield, Kas., after April 1, 1887.

W. J. ESTES & SONS.

(Continued from page 1.)

plums promise a full crop; peaches generally killed. Immigration large. The Rock Island through the southeast part of county and several other roads surveyed.

Haskell.—Fine growing weather during April, good rains during the latter part. Not a great deal of wheat sown, but what there is looks well. Oats look fine since the rains. Considerable corn planted but not up yet. Grass is looking green. Considerable sorghum is being planted. No chinch bugs. Stock hardly in average condition. Not much fruit planted yet. Immigration very great. No railroad building, but two surveys.

Jackson.—April generally dry and cool, several rains between the 16th and 22d, a few light frosts, but none to do any serious damage. Wheat looks well, fully up to the average for this time of year; acreage small. Oats doing well; acreage 150 per cent., as compared with last year. Corn fully half planted; seed that has been in the ground a few days sprouting nicely. Tame grass looks well, wild starting nicely. Chinch bugs have done no damage yet. Stock in good condition. Prospect for apples, peaches, cherries and plums good. Immigration not great in numbers, but our county is gradually filling up with the best of people. The Rock Island road is completed through the county and has regular trains since April 1st; surveys are being made for several other roads.

Jefferson.—April mostly dry, with one week of good rains; ground at this time is getting dry. Wheat doing well, but will soon need rain. Oats looking splendid. Corn nearly all planted in splendid order. Grass short, needs rain badly. Some chinch bugs flying last few days. Stock in good health but thin. Fruit prospect never better for all kinds. K. C., W. & N. W. railroad building across the county.

Jewell.—April dry till about the 10th; plenty of rain since that time; light frosts on the 22d and 23d. Wheat is in fine condition. Oats looking well. Corn planting is just commencing. Grass starting up finely since the rains. A full crop of chinch bugs wintered over and seemed to be hearty till the cool weather and rains of the past ten days. Stock generally in pasture and doing well. Fruit prospects are good, though some damage was done by frost on the 22d inst. Men of capital are making heavy investments in the town and county this spring. Three important lines of railroad are expected to build through the county during the coming summer.

Johnson.—April warm and pleasant, fine growing weather. Oats doing well. Corn largely planted. Grass in good condition. No chinch bugs in sight. Stock in good condition. Fruit promising. Many immigrants arriving from the East. Kansas, Colorado & Texas railroad, also one other, are building.

Kearney.—The weather during April has been generally clear and cool mornings and evenings, warm in the middle of the day; there was a light shower on the 9th, with lightning; on the 12th began sixteen hours of steady rain, the water caught in buckets indicating a fall of five inches. On the 16th and 17th there was a misty rain all day, on the 19th a heavy shower, and 24th a light one. Wheat is doing well. The seeding of oats is progressing, upon sod once turned over. Nearly every farmer is in the midst of planting a greater or less amount of corn, and one farmer is planting eighty acres with a lister. Alfalfa is several inches high, and the prairie grass is doing well. Sorghum will be put in later, after the hurry is over with other planting, quite largely, but for feed, not syrup. No chinch bugs have been seen. Stock is getting a fair living on the range. No fruit yet. Immigration seems rather to be increasing than diminishing. No work is begun on the railroads yet.

Kingman.—April, first twelve days dry and hot, but on the 13th we had a fine rain; continued rainy for the next week. Wheat is looking better since the rain; some think there will be at least a half crop. Oats coming up finely and look splendid. Corn about all planted; some is up and growing nicely. Grass coming out finely; wild grass is high enough to support stock. A few chinch bugs. Stock in good condition. Big crop of small fruit expected. Immigration still unabated; a good many going to western part of State. Railroad-building is quite brisk; the A., T. & S. F. is building through the southern tier of townships, from east to west; the D., M. & A. has just completed a line across the county, and we expect four more this year.

Labette.—April generally dry, with plenty of growing showers. Wheat is looking splendid; some complaints about chinch bugs. Oats promise well. Corn is growing nicely, stand good, cultivation commenced. Grass is good, but short for this season of the year. Chinch bugs plentiful and doing some damage to wheat. Stock is on pasture and doing well; never saw an equal desire to improve, especially horse stock. Peaches mostly killed, other fruits of all kinds promise well.

Lane.—Moderately cool weather during most of April, abundance of rain. Wheat looks first-class, appears to have wintered well. A large acreage of oats sown and looks well. A great deal of corn is being planted. Grass is growing nicely and is large enough for good pasture. Sorghum is being sown in large quantities. No chinch bugs have yet appeared this season. Stock has wintered well and is in a healthy and thriving condition. Fruit trees are being planted in large numbers by all farmers in the county. Immigration has been pouring into the county in vast and unequalled numbers, all of whom have come to stay. Forty-eight miles of railroad is now under construction across the county, viz: The A., T. & S. F. and the D., M. & A.

Leavenworth.—Fore part of April very dry, splendid rains about the middle of the month, soaking the ground well. Wheat is looking well. Oats are doing reasonably well; weather a little too dry. Most of the corn was planted the past week, but very little up yet. Grass is coming on very fine. Have not seen any chinch bugs yet. Stock is in fine condition

and improving rapidly on grass. Fruit prospects good. Leavenworth, Northern & Southern and Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern railroads now building through our county.

Lincoln.—First half of April dry, quite windy, with good rains about middle; latter half of month nice, but cool. Wheat doing well, but not up to former years; about 80 per cent. Oats coming on nicely. But little corn planted; will be a large acreage—about 110 per cent. Grass coming slowly, needs a warm rain. No chinch bugs. Stock is in fair condition; will go to grass in good fix. Prospect for apples good. S. L. & W. building an extension west from our county seat.

Lyon.—(1) Weather during April was varied, some very warm and some very cold for the time of year; frost on the 23d and 24th, but no damage. Wheat continues to improve and now looks like making a full crop. Oats show a fine prospect and the acreage is larger than common. Corn is nearly all planted and in some fields it is up; large acreage. Grass is equal to the demands of stock; tame grass is doing first-rate. Chinch bugs have not made an appearance yet. Stock is in good condition; never went on grass in better. Fruit prospects are good; peaches were not all killed. Immigration does not affect us as in newer counties; our county is well settled. Railroad-building promises to be a staple interest during the season, as several are pledged to this county. (2) The fore part of April we had a good rain and one the middle, balance dry and windy, quite dry and very warm now. Very poor prospect for wheat, can't make more than one-fourth of an average crop. Double the amount of oats usually sown, prospect very good. Corn nearly all planted and most of it up, ground has been in good condition. Tame grass was injured considerably with the drought of last fall, growing nicely now. Chinch bugs very numerous, enough to eat the crops. Stock looking well and on grass, loss very light. Prospect fair for apples and cherries, peaches light. Prospects for railroad building in Lyon county were never better.

McPherson.—Weather during April dry, windy and warm up to 17th; rain 17th, 22d and 23d; quite warm last two days. Wheat fair to good; some old wheat in granaries, and some unthreshed. Oats medium, growing finely; some pieces rather thin. Not much corn planted yet, some coming up. Grass rather backward, on account of dry weather fore part of April. Very little sorghum raised in this county; broke several farmers up in years past. Chinch bugs flying quite thick. Stock in fair condition, no loss during the winter. Apples, grapes and cherries promise well. Immigration brisk; farms in good demand. Railroad building on the move; Rock Island people at work in this county; Missouri Pacific preparing to continue west from McPherson.

Miami.—Weather during April cool, with soaking rains, one heavy rain raising all the streams. Wheat looking fine, only a limited crop out. Oats looking very well; large acreage. Corn mostly planted and large part up, stand good. Grass short. Chinch bugs not manifest. Stock healthy but rather thin. Fruit damaged by frost, but may yet show up. Immigration moderately good, of a good class. No railroad-building, but several propositions pending.

Montgomery.—Weather during April very fine, seasonable rains, but cool. Wheat is rallying; first of month never looked better, but bugs were damaging it. Oats begin to spread and thicken up; doing well now. Much corn planted in March, looks yellow; some planting yet and some cultivating; prospect good. Grass up so that cattle on the range are doing fairly well. Chinch bugs were doing much mischief. Cattle thin but will come up now. Prospect good for apples and small fruits of all kinds. Some railroad building and has been all winter.

Morris.—First half of April warm and dry; since two good rains with cooler weather; frost 22d and 23d. No wheat here. Oats, what was plowed or cultivated under, good stand; broadest sowing very poor. Corn prospect good, about all in and much of it up, with a good stand. Grass very backward so far, last showers helping it. For two days the air was full of chinch bugs. Stock in fair condition. Fruit prospects flattering; don't think the frost did much damage. Rock Island extension laying track through the north part of county; about finished.

Nemaha.—April came in with a little snow on ground; first half was dry and pretty windy, last half enough rain but weather cool; ground fit to plow every day. Wheat looks well, especially the early-sown, since the rains. Oats, a large area sown; is small; some fields injured by wind during dry weather. Corn is being rushed in; about one-half planted; ground in fine order; majority of it listed. Grass is slow in starting, owing to dry ground and cool weather; tame grass looks well; prairies furnish some pasture. Have heard of no injury from chinch bugs. Stock is in good condition, although cattle look a little gaunt now when changing from hay to grass. Prospect for a fair crop of all kinds of fruit. Rock Island completed through the county and running regular trains.

Neosho.—Weather during April has been very favorable for sowing and planting, but rather cold and dry during the first part; heavy rains and warm weather since the 18th, favorable to growing crops. Wheat outlook is more favorable than at any time during the year. Oats, owing to dry weather the fore part of the month, are a little short, but are doing well. Corn, March planting, shows up well; that planted since all sprouted and peeping through. Grass, tame doing well, prairie a little slow in starting. A larger acreage of castor beans than usual. Chinch bugs quite numerous, but no damage yet. Stock a little thin, but in a good, healthy, growing condition. Fruit, an average of most kinds except peaches. Parsons & Pacific railroad is being built through our county; cars on this road will reach Erie some time in May.

Norton.—Weather during April, the first half dry, windy and dusty; after that copious rains, the last days warm. Wheat is looking splendid and the prospect good for a bountiful crop. There will be a large amount of oats raised and of a good quality. Corn, greater part planted, not much of it up yet; ground never in better condition. Very little tame grass in the county; prairie grass is not very far along yet. Very little if any sorghum is up yet. Have not heard of any chinch bugs in Norton county. Stock has wintered in good condition and will now do well. Fruit trees are growing nicely; some are in full bloom; very few bearing as yet, orchards all

too young. Immigration is just pouring in, and hundreds of persons passing through west. Railroad building has not commenced yet; county is to be crossed by the Chicago & Rock Island this summer.

Osage.—Fore part of April dry and cold, rain 20th, 21st and 24th, light frost 23d, 24th and 25th; latter part of month warm and pleasant. Wheat in the eastern portion of the county is reported as looking first-rate; there is none in the western part of the county. An unusually large acreage of oats was sown and look well. Corn is nearly all planted and some of it is up; a great many are using the lister. Tame grass looks splendid; wild grass is coming slow. For a few days past the air has been full of chinch bugs. Stock is in good condition and mostly on pasture. Fruit, I think, is all right. Three roads are talked of, the bonus for two has been voted for, and the other one they are voting; the towns that get the roads are Carbondale, Burlingame, Lyndon and Arvonia.

Osborne.—(1) April dry and windy until about the 20th, when copious rains fell, and for a week continued wet. Wheat is recovering much, but still the crop will be short, 30 per cent. plowed up, much of balance light. Oats are generally poor stand and backward. Corn ground in excellent condition and farmers busy planting, much listing done. Grass backward. Much sorghum planted for feed. The air some days is full of chinch bugs. Stock generally on grass in good condition. I think fruit buds are all right; had several frosts, but not much damage done. Immigration greater than ever. The Santa Fe is building through south part of our county; bonds being voted by every township in southern tier. (2) April weather alternately very warm and cool, with good rains in fore part of month. Wheat poor. Oats coming up finely and doing well. Corn planting in full blast. Grass very slow coming until about the 25th, now growing rapidly. Some making preparations to sow sorghum, will not be put out till middle of May, acreage larger than ever, kept in check by rains. Stock all on grass and doing well. Fruit promises to do well, the frosts of 24th and 25th did not damage to any extent. Immigration continues to pour in heavily. The Santa Fe will build through our southern tier of townships; three or four branches and main lines of other roads are talked of.

Ottawa.—(1) Weather during April could not have been better; we had plenty of rains, which put the ground in good shape for spring crops. Wheat is coming out wonderfully since the late rains; fine outlook for good crop. Oats is coming up finely and lots of it sown. Corn planting is going on rapidly, farmers all busy planting. Grass is coming on fast for stock, but tame grass is ahead. Sorghum is not much raised in our county, only for feed. Chinch bugs are not making their appearance yet. Stock is in fine condition, never better at this time of the year. Fruit will be plenty by the looks of the blossoms. Immigration is increasing every day. The southeast corner of our county will vote bonds the 7th of June for the S. V., J. C. & G. road. (2) First half of April very dry, good rains about the middle of month. Wheat backward but healthy. Oats rather backward and puny, owing to too dry weather. But little corn planted yet; the lister is generally used. Grass taking a good start since the rains. See some chinch bugs in the air. Stock in fine condition. Fruit somewhat injured by late frost. Prairie schooners in every direction.

Pawnee.—April windy and cold, with several heavy frosts; one good rain the 16th; cloudy and showery for several days. Wheat less than half crop. Oats growing very slowly. Some corn coming up; listers and planters going on all sides. Grass very backward. Some sorghum has been planted, but it is too early to plant for a general crop. Chinch bugs plentiful in some localities. Stock mostly looking fine; some very lousy. Fruit showed well before the frosts; probably a good deal has been hurt. Immigration plentiful and mostly coming to stay.

Pottawatomie.—Weather during April was pleasant and favorable for corn planting; we had a few rains towards the close of the month which helped wheat out wonderfully. Oats sown early looks well. Corn planting is two to three weeks earlier than last year; listing is doing away with plowing in this section of the State. Grass is not much advanced yet. Stock is going on grass in good condition. Fruit promises well, even peaches; a full crop is expected. The Missouri Pacific folks propose to build eighty miles of railroad in this county this year, if we vote them \$150,000 in bonds.

Pratt.—April very windy fore part of month, latter part fine with plenty of rain. Wheat No. 1; never was a better prospect. Oats a little late, but doing well since the rain. Not much corn planted yet; what is planted is coming up. Grass a little backward on account of dry springs; rushing now. Not much sorghum planted; farmers generally have given up raising sorghum for feed. Some chinch bugs, doing no damage yet. Stock in good condition, doing well on grass now. Splendid prospect for fruit of all kinds. Immigration very large. There will be about seventy-five miles of railroad built in our county this year.

Republic.—(1) Weather during April was favorable for sowing and planting; rain fell in sufficient quantities for the growing crops. Wheat is in excellent condition. There has been an unusually large acreage of oats put in and the prospect for a good crop is flattering. Corn planting is well along, many farmers being done; very little up. Grass is coming forward rapidly; tame grass is in fine condition. Very little sorghum planted in this county, owing to lack of machinery to work it up profitably. Chinch bugs very scarce and doing no damage. Stock is in fine condition and doing well on grass. Fruit prospects are flattering; trees of all kinds in full bloom. Immigration is unusually large and of a very desirable class, able to buy good farms. Railroad building will exceed that of any former year, and will give us shipping facilities equal to any county this far west in the State. (2) Weather during April windiest on record; hail the 19th damaged much fruit; seasonable; ground in good order to plow; warm in general. Wheat prospect continues good; acreage short. Oat prospect good; acreage increased. Some nearly done planting corn, some just ready to begin. Tame grass looks nice, wild will perhaps do to turn on in about a week. I do not think the acreage will be increased over last year. Chinch bugs plenty; I note no damage yet. Stock in general look well and healthy. Much fruit

knocked off by hail, but plenty left for a fair crop. Some talk of county railroad bonds, but I have the confidence to think they will be defeated.

Rice.—(1) Fore part of April dry and windy, last half good rains, and pleasant weather; frost, but did no harm. Wheat light but in healthy condition. Oats just coming up and promise to be a fair stand. Corn going in rapidly; ground now a little hard, but not sufficient to retard planting. Grass started a little slow on account of dry weather early in the month. But little if any sorghum planted; some are preparing to sow soon for feed. Recent rains have checked the chinch bugs. Stock in good condition. A good crop of apples promised generally; cherries and peaches on high land are fair. More immigration than usual. Bonds have been voted to two railroads. (2) April, from 1st to 12th, dry and windy; from 12th to 19th rainy and cool; 20th to 25th cold and frosty; 25th to 30th warm and dry. Wheat looking well. Oats quite promising, except on light, sandy soil, where it was injured by drifting sand. Perhaps half of the corn planted and in good shape to sprout. Grass is backward, making short pasture. Our cold rains have destroyed the chinch bugs. Much of the stock looks thin on account of the backwardness of pasture. Prospect good for a full crop of all kinds of fruit. Immigration is lively and substantial. Several railroads projected through the county.

Riley.—The early part of April was dry, had a good shower about the middle, and a soaking rain on the 22d. Wheat was somewhat winter-killed, but most of it is coming on pretty well. Oats came up rather slowly on account of the dryness, but it covers the ground now. Corn planting about half done, nearly all listed and beginning to come up. Grass looking very well, tame grass somewhat winter-killed, but not as much so as the winter before. A few chinch bugs in the county. Stock came through the winter well and are in fine condition. Fruit of all kinds promise good crops, an abundance of bloom. A great number of "prairie schooners" pass daily going west. Quite an excitement at present over the Rock Island railroad; Riley county voted bonds on the 26th for \$100,000 to pass through the county.

Rooks.—Considerable rain and high winds during April. Much of the wheat dead, rain came too late. A good deal of oats sown, coming up nicely. A larger area of corn than common being planted; land in fine condition. Grass a little late, but starting well. Plenty of chinch bugs left over for seed. Stock doing well. Peaches badly injured, other fruit doing well. Immigration, a great deal coming in.

Rush.—April weather pleasant with the exception of a few high winds and several good soaking rains. Winter wheat reported good, much better than was expected before the rains came; good prospects for a crop. Oats are good, could not be much better. Considerable corn has been planted this month, but as usual still more will be planted in May. Wild grass thriving and green, very little tame grass in this county. Very little sorghum planted yet; the crop is mostly used for feed, and planted later. No damage from chinch bugs. Stock mostly looking first-rate and doing well, scarcely any losses. Fruit is all right. "Prairie schooners" plenty every day, and also by rail. Two railroads completed through the county last fall, and prospects for one or two more.

Saline.—April, from the 1st to 17th, dry with very high winds, a nice rain the 17th, since then till date dry with high winds. Wheat badly damaged by drought and high winds, condition not above 60 per cent. A large acreage of oats sown, but came up badly, and the outlook is not very promising. Farmers are busy planting corn and getting it in in good shape; a larger amount than usual going in with the lister. Grass has started up nicely since the rain on the 17th, and affords plenty of feed for stock. Report of damage by chinch bugs in some localities. Stock mostly on pasture and doing well. Fruit damaged some by late frosts, but enough left to make a fair average crop. Quite a number of immigrants coming in. No railroad building at present, but we expect three new roads to be built this summer.

Scott.—Weather during April cool and wet. Wheat looks good, what little was sown. Oats good, large acreage sown. Just planting corn. Grass, finest in the land. Very little sorghum sown. No chinch bugs. Stock good, wintered fine. Immigration immense. Two railroads through this county, the A. T. & S. F. and D. M. & A.

Shawnee.—Weather during April was favorable for farm work; dry and warm the first of the month, followed by copious rains. Wheat acreage small but prospects good. Oats has an increased acreage and promises well. Corn mostly planted and ground in excellent condition. Grass started late but doing nicely. Chinch bugs are flying. Stock healthy and in fair condition. Fruit prospects splendid; peaches, apples and cherries promise well. Immigration unusually large in city and country. Railroad building consists of the Rock Island and the Missouri Pacific, built and operated through the county, besides extensions and improvements of the City railway, and the Circle and the Rapid Transit are building miles of street car lines in Topeka.

Sheridan.—April weather splendid, plenty of rain. Spring wheat good; oats good; very little corn planted as yet; grass good; no chinch bugs. Stock is in good order. Immigration quite large this spring. Some talk of a road from Stockton to Hoxie.

Smith.—April weather fair with high winds, several good rains about the 20th. Wheat coming out an average, spring wheat fine. Oats splendid, acreage large. Beginning to plant corn, ground in fine condition. Tame grass looks well, prairie coming on fine. No sorghum planted yet, will be more than usual this year. The air is full of chinch bugs. Stock came through the winter in good condition, feed plenty. Good prospect for full crop of all kinds of fruit. Immigration unusually large. The Rock Island and Missouri Pacific will build roads to Smith Center this summer.

Stevens.—Weather during April fair, one very heavy and three light rains. Very few acres of wheat sown in the county, but what was looks well. Oats were all sown in March and first days of April and looks well. Corn most all planted, and a large acreage. On account of extremely dry weather in March, grass is short. Sorghum, a great deal being planted. No chinch bugs. Stock looks well. We have no fruit, county so new. Immigration simply immense. No railroad building as yet, but expect to commence soon on the D. M. & A. and the Rock Island.

Sumner.—(1) April dry, from 13th to 19th two

and one-fourth inches of rain, hard frost last week. Wheat short, 50 per cent. Oats short and late, 75 per cent. Corn all planted, coming up well, ground in good condition. Grass short and late owing to dry weather. Chinch bugs all dead. Stock in good condition and gone to pasture. Fruit all good except peaches. More immigration than usual, and of a good class. D. M. & A., Rock Island, Southern Pacific, and Winfield & Wichita are building... (2) First half of April dry, from 16th to 20th two and a half inches of rainfall, latter part cold with frost, and ice an eighth of an inch thick. Wheat not in good condition, some plowed up, prospect for half a crop. Oats uneven, owing to dry weather after seeding. Corn coming up very uneven, all planted. Grass coming very slowly, ground moist enough but too cold. Small acreage of sorghum will be sown. We have all the chinch bugs we want. Stock in fine condition. Finest prospect for fruit ever known, except peaches, which will be a light crop. We are having a fair share of immigration, both in city and country. The Rock Island commenced work last week.

Trego.—Fore part of April cool and windy, followed by good rains and gentle showers, latter part of month warm and pleasant. Wheat prospect very poor, too dry in the fall and winter, no spring wheat. Early-sown oats damaged by dry weather, late-sown coming up fine. The corn acreage will be much larger than usual, a large part of which is now planted. Grass growing very slowly until last few days, been too cold. Sorghum not yet sown or planted, will be considerable sown for stock feed. No chinch bugs shown up as yet. Stock beginning to thrive on the little new grass they get, a large increase looked for. Fruit, very little to report, somewhat injured by frost. Immigration heavy, mostly through to vacant government lands. Some surveys for railroads with a fair prospect.

Washington.—April cold and rainy, getting warmer now. Wheat will be a two-thirds crop, improving every day. Good prospect for oats. Planting corn right along, and pretty well advanced. Tame grass good, and in a few days there will be plenty of wild grass. Some sorghum being planted, but not as much as usual. No chinch bugs in sight. Stock in good condition. Apples good, peaches a two-thirds crop, raspberry canes injured, more than usual. We anticipate several roads this summer; coal is being found in many places north and west of Washington.

Wilson.—(1) First half of month dry and cool, latter part pleasant with plenty of rain. Wheat on bottom land looks fine, but little sown on upland. The acreage of oats is larger by half than any previous year, very thin on ground, too dry. Largest acreage of corn ever put out in the county, stand good of that which is up. What little tame grass we have looks well, and more sown than usual this spring. Chinch bugs more numerous than usual. Stock came through in good healthy condition. Prospect good for all fruit except peaches. Immigration mostly passing on to the western part of the State. Not so much railroad building as last year, about ninety miles through the county last year... (2) April dry and pleasant during the first part, rainy and cool from the 15th to 23d, warm, moist and pleasant since. Wheat in splendid condition, but a smaller acreage than common. Oats, about an average crop sown and in the best condition. Corn is a very large acreage, nearly all up and growing nicely. Grass commenced growing early and is just fine. Chinch bugs were numerous before the cold rains, but think they were killed by the cold. Stock in fair shape, since grass came has improved wonderfully. Fruit has passed the crisis and promises a very large yield.

Woodson.—April was pleasant, very dry till 16th, since then frequent showers. Some fair and some poor wheat, average condition about 80 per cent. Oats very nice, acreage large. Corn all planted, some up, acreage large. Tame grass in splendid condition, wild grass decreasing. Fully an average crop of sorghum will be put in. Chinch bugs in great numbers. Stock went on the grass in good condition. Fruit promises a good crop. Immigration coming in at a good rate. Railroad bonds wanted in every township; those defeating the bonds get the road just the same.

From Scott County.

Kansas Farmer:
We have had a warm and pleasant winter, not much snow or rain up to the 10th of this month; then we had a long soaking rain. The ground is too wet for planting, and rain again to-day. Stock is in good condition, but little winter wheat sown, some corn planted, ground mostly ready for planting. There will be more planted in this county this year than in some of the older counties. Immigration is coming very fast, and yet there is room for men with money and pluck. There is no fruit in this county yet; too new, but a number are setting out fruit and shade trees. L. A. STILLMAN.

From Montgomery County.

Kansas Farmer:
At this date we are in splendid shape to commence the working season. We were in need of rain very much, and have had two good rains besides some showers, so that now the ground is too wet in some places to work. More corn was planted in March this year than ever before in this county, and up to about April 5 the wheat and oats looked fine. Weather being dry and not very cold, the chinch bugs were doing a very destructive business. Although they are not gone they are checked. Corn is coming on slowly, and some have commenced cultivating. We are looking forward to a prosperous season again. The time for our fair is set for September 6 to 11. A storm Thursday night last tore down most of our sheds on the fair grounds. D. W. KINGSLEY.

Gossip About Stock.

Col. W. S. White, of Sabetha, Kas., has changed the date of his forthcoming Short-horn sale to Tuesday, June 21.

T. A. Hubbard, of Wellington, Kas., reports everything in a prosperous condition in Sumner county and a lively trade with his inimitable Berkshire and Poland-China pigs.

Do not fail to notice the important Short-horn sale to be held at Minneapolis, Kas., on May 27, by Messrs. White & Holcombe, members of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission. They will make an acceptable offering of Short-horns.

We are informed that the recent sale of H. Y. Atrill's Duchess Short-horns at Kansas City was the most sensational sale ever held in the West. Prices ran away up into the thousands for some of the animals; the bulls averaged \$600 and the females \$700.

The live stock interests of Illinois has compelled their Legislature to emulate the example of the Kansas Legislature in passing a bill to provide for the punishment of obtaining certificates of registration of stock by false pretenses and to punish the giving of false pedigrees. This is an important protection.

A reporter of this paper states that Osborne and Russell counties will have the biggest crop this year of the best stapled wool ever grown, owing to the mild winter and the large amount of corn fed. The wool will be somewhat darker on account of the dry winter. The sheepmen are now ready to see buyers come that way.

The public sale of Red Polled cattle held at Kansas City last week resulted well and were dispersed to anxious purchasers in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois. Some few females sold had calves, and thirty-one head brought \$8,000, an average of \$260, and six bulls brought \$1,500, an average of \$265. The fanciers of the Red Polled cattle feel jubilant over this experimental sale.

Family Canneries.

Mr. Charles F. Mudge, of Eskridge, Kas., has been before the horticultural public some time with his patent cannery for preserving all kinds of fruit in the natural state. His cannery has been tested by some of the most extensive and practical fruit-growers in the West, who seem to indorse the merits of the invention. Mr. Mudge recently gave a paper on "Woman's Work on the Farm," also made an exhibition of some of his canned fruit before a farmers' institute where some of the faculty of the Agricultural College were present, and the merits were thoroughly discussed to his entire satisfaction. See his advertisement elsewhere and write him for particulars.

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.,
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Topeka, Kas.

On the small farm hog raising pays as well as or perhaps better than on the large one. For the farmer of moderate means, swine raising, with judicious management, is one of the surest ways of making money in the average season.

There is no doubt that horses often suffer severely from thirst. Regular watering twice or thrice a day is not enough, especially when exercising and perspiring. In such cases they should frequently have water offered them.

The Black Diamond Roofing, best grade, lasts ten or twelve years, or more, according to how it is cared for; it would seem to last a generation, whether it does or not. Sole manufacturers, M. EHRET, JR. & Co., No. 115 N. 8th St., St. Louis.

A Massachusetts blacksmith, who delivered an address before the New England Farmers' Club on the subject of the management and care of the horse, said corns on the horse's foot are the result of broken arteries under the bar of the hoof, which makes its appearance afterward in a bloody, spongy appearance. They can not be cured, for the artery can never be entirely closed up.

PHILADELPHIA. ST. LOUIS. CHICAGO.

ROOFING!



Ehret's Black Diamond PREPARED ROOFING

Has been in use nearly FIVE YEARS. In that time nearly one hundred million square feet has been used.

THE FARMER

Can put this Roofing on himself, thus saving at least a dollar and a half per square over shingles, two dollars and a half over iron, and three and a half dollars over tin. Then he gets an air-tight roof, one absolutely waterproof, practically fire-proof.

The Chicago Lumber Co. have bought our Roofing at different places, and here is what they say:

MARION, KAS., December 6, 1886.
Have used your Prepared Roofing four years and considering the durability, think it the best and cheapest Roofing that can be used.
CHICAGO LUMBER CO.

N. B. Freeland, of Larned, Kas., is a prominent attorney at that place. He says:

Please send me by freight one six-gallon keg of your Roofing Asphaltum. My roof has been in use three years without re-coating, and needs to be re-painted. It has been very satisfactory.
N. B. FREELAND.



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

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N.Y.

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MUDGE PATENT APPARATUS received from the Bismarck Fair Committee this award: "That it possesses great merit in simple and permanent preservation of fruits and vegetables." It gives woman an independence for her work, as with this apparatus she cans thirty-two quarts per hour, and all the fine flavors of the fruits, are retained as if fresh-gathered from the garden. Cooking perfect, with great saving of labor. Costs only \$10. Will pay its first cost in one day's work. Agents wanted in every county. County rights for sale. Special inducements given to any one who will secure fifty customers in one county. For terms, etc., address CHAS. F. MUDGE, Eskridge, Kansas.

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Table and Rooms first-class. State street, Archer avenue or L. S. & M. S. Dumrey pass the house to all parts of the city and depot.
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ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

TIME CARD:
ATLANTIC EXPRESS.
Arrives from Chicago.....12:25 p. m.
Leaves for Chicago.....2:45 p. m.
Depot, Union Pacific R. R., North Topeka.
ALMA ACCOMMODATION.
Arrives at Topeka.....11:50 a. m.
Arrives at North Topeka.....12:00 noon.
Leaves North Topeka.....1:00 p. m.
Leaves Topeka.....1:10 p. m.
From crossing R. R. street and C., K. & N. track, North Topeka.
ALL TRAINS RUN DAILY.

The Home Circle.

The Two Destroyers.

Once on a time a pious Moslem, saying His morning worship in their style of praying. Just as the early sun had lit the skies. Beheld a phantom through the mist arise— A phantom hideous as the dream of death. "What art thou?" said the saint, with timid breath.

"I am the Plague."
"And whither tends thy race?"
"To slay ten thousand men in yonder place."
"Go not, I pray thee, if such prayer may be."
"In vain I am besought. 'Tis destiny!"
"Go, then, if Allah urge thy path of gloom,
Let the ten thousand know their sudden doom;
But in the prophet's name I do implore,
When thou hast slain ten thousand, slay no more!"
"To hear is to obey!"

The vision passed,
And o'er a multitude its shadow cast.
After the plague was over, at the place
And hour in which it first unveiled its face,
Again the horrid phantom marched—and now
Outspoke the holy man: "Whence comest thou?"
"From yonder place."

"How many hast thou slain?"
"Victims of mine, ten thousand strew the plain!"
"Thou liest! there are twenty thousand dead!"
"Tis true," with feverish lips the phantom said;
"Full twenty thousand have death's power confest,
I smote ten thousand, fear struck down the rest."
—William D. Morange.

'Tis beautiful to see a forest stand,
Brave with its moss-grown monarchs and the pride
Of foliage dense, to which the south wind bland
Comes with a kiss, as lover to his bride.
—Alice B. Neal.

The night shakes them round me in legions,
Dawn drives them before her like dreams;
Time sheds them like snows on strange regions,
Swept shoreward on infinite streams;
Leaves pallid and somber and ruddy,
Dead fruits of the fugitive years;
Some stained as with wine and made bloody,
And some as with tears.
—Switzerland.

Let others wish you mere good looks,
Your sex is always fair;
Or to be writ in Fortune's books,
She's rich who has to spare;
I wish you but a heart that's kind,
A head that's sound and clear;
(Yet let the heart be not too blind,
The head not too severe!)
▲ joy of life, a frank delight;
▲ moderate desire;
▲ and—if you fail to find a Knight—
At least a trusty Squire.
—Austin Dobson.

Practical Suggestions.

I think I may say without fear of contradiction that two-thirds of the ills from which mankind suffer, originate either directly or indirectly from a disordered state of the stomach, and how much of this is due to our inability as housekeepers we should make it a point of conscience to determine. There are none so unwise as to be ignorant of the fact that the stomach is the laboratory from which is distributed either health or disease to every other portion of the body, and that upon the assimilation of proper food depends the usefulness or want of usefulness of all its organs.

Upon the housewife rests, in a great measure, the responsibility of providing for her family the germs of sickness and death, or that which shall develop into strength and rosy-cheeked health. Each member of her household has his or her individual likes and dislikes, which are often indulged, pampering the appetite with delicacies which the eater would be better without. Jennie rises late, and glancing over the table, sees no article which the morbid state of her stomach calls for, and so with only a cup of coffee, she starts off for school, with a dinner basket which her over-fond mamma has filled with rich pie and cake—"for Jennie didn't eat any breakfast, and must have something to coax her appetite."

Now, if Jennie had risen by daylight, opened her windows, and shaken up her bed, helped mother with the breakfast, and perhaps found time before the meal, for a run in the fresh air, it is my opinion she would have sat down to a breakfast of oatmeal and milk, and relished it, too; but what is more, she might have gained therefrom the proper materials for brain food which her constant study renders necessary, and also the muscle-forming matter which growth demands.

It needs but a moment's consideration to convince the wise housekeeper that in order to insure perfect health the same ingredients should be taken in the food that naturally exist in the composition of the body. Milk is of itself one of the best of foods, and used in combination with so nutritious a sub-

stance as oatmeal, furnishes as nearly as possible a perfect diet, and if the meal is properly cooked, it is as palatable as it is healthful. If intended for breakfast, it should be put to soak over night, as otherwise it requires a good deal of cooking, which the earliness of the morning meal will scarcely give time for. It is a good plan to use a double kettle or covered pall set in a kettle of boiling water, and if plenty of water is put in, it need not be uncovered until the contents are done. The salt which we add for the sake of taste is simply to satisfy the natural demand of the system for one of its needed minerals.

A plain diet of meat and vegetables—with less of the former than is usually considered desirable or necessary—good, home-made bread, both white and brown, fruit (not preserves, but as near the natural state as it is possible to have them), fresh eggs, which admit of many ways of cooking, not forgetting that old-fashioned, but decidedly healthful dish, baked beans, would, I believe, make a great change for the better in many and many a household. And I am afraid that not only is a reform needed as regards the kind of food used, but in many cases in the manner of preparing it also. For instance, our Saturday's dish of baked beans I do not consider fit to be eaten until cooked quite to pieces. I boil until they will drop apart, then bake in a moderate oven three or four hours. When dished for the table, I press closely together, so that when cold they may be sliced like cake. In this way I am sure that they are thoroughly done, and do not hesitate to say that they may be considered perfectly harmless.

For dessert let us have occasionally, instead of pie, a dish of old-fashioned Indian pudding. Success may be insured if it is made in this way: Stir into one quart of cold milk two scant cups of Indian meal, one and one-half of molasses, and a teaspoon of salt. When well mixed, pour upon it two quarts of milk heated nearly to boiling; stir well, and place in a moderately hot oven; in half an hour, turn into it a quart of cold milk, stirring thoroughly from the bottom, after which it need not be disturbed, letting it bake rather slowly for three hours or even more, providing the oven is at the right temperature. It may be thought that this makes a very large quantity, but when done it will just fill a two-quart dish, and as it is very nice cold with cream, it is no loss to have some left over for tea. In fact, those who have plenty of milk and cream need never resort to the indigestible pie.

As a rule those dishes which require the greatest outlay of money and strength are those which are the least nutritious; therefore, the house-mother owes not only to her family as a matter of health, to her husband as the bread-winner, and to herself as a saving of strength, a careful consideration of this subject. Each mother is, or should be, queen of her own domain; it remains, therefore, with her to say whether her household shall follow the general plan of destruction to the race, or boldly striking out for the right, declare, "As for me and my house, we will, to the best of our ability, care for the temple which God hath made, and in which He hath Himself promised to dwell."—Mrs. Susie E. Kennedy, in *Rural New Yorker*.

The Reverence for the Mysterious.

"Few minds in earnest," says Cardinal Newman, "can remain at ease without some sort of rational grounds for their religious belief." But it is equally true that half-formed, half-developed minds, which means the great mass of the people of any age, rather draw back from exposing their faith to a light so common, so secular as that of reason. Plutarch quotes Sophocles as saying that the Deity is

"Easy to wise men, who can truth discern,"

but adds that the vulgar look with high veneration upon whatever is extravagant and extraordinary, and conceive a more than common sanctity to lie concealed under the veil of obscurity. The average mind clings to the mysterious, the supernatural. Goethe, as lately quoted by Matthew Arnold, said those who have science and art have religion; and added, let these who have not science and art have religion, that is, let them have the popular faith; let them have this escape, because the others are closed to them. Without any hold upon the ideal, or any insight into the beauty and fitness of things, the people turn from the tedium and

the grossness and prosiness of daily life, to look for the divine, the sacred, the saving, in the wonderful, the miraculous, and in that which baffles reason. The disciples of Jesus thought of the kingdom of heaven as some external condition of splendor, and pomp, and power which was to be ushered in by-and-by by hosts of trumpeting angels, and the Son of man in great glory, riding upon the clouds, and not for one moment as the still small voice within them. To find the divine and the helpful in the mean and familiar, to find religion without the aid of any supernatural machinery, to see the spiritual, the eternal life in and through the life that now is, in short, to see the rude, prosy earth as a star in the heavens, like the rest, is indeed the lesson of all others the hardest to learn.

But we must learn it sooner or later. There surely comes a time when the mind perceives that this world is the work of God also and not of devils, and that in the order of nature we may behold the ways of the Eternal; in fact, that God is here and now in the humblest and most familiar fact, as sleepless and active as ever he was in old Judea.—John Burroughs, in *Popular Science Monthly*.

Notes and Recipes.

An excellent gargle for sore throat is simply salt and vinegar.

Geranium leaves, particularly those of the Rose geranium, are excellent if well mashed and softened, to apply to cuts or other wounds where the skin is cut and broken.

Put a teaspoonful of salt to one-half a pint of soft water, keep it where it is warm, and if your eyes are weak or the lids inflamed, apply it to them two or three times a day with a soft linen cloth.

Common salt is useful in many ways. A pinch of it put upon the tongue and allowed to dissolve slowly, will relieve heartburn; it is also a sure cure for any distress caused by eating too freely of nuts.

In ironing tablecloths make as few folds in them as possible if you would have them lie smooth upon the table. Wide, white, double-faced cotton flannel under a tablecloth deadens sound and greatly improves the appearance of the linen.

A very pretty and tasteful table decoration, where the housewife is wanting in silver and fine glass service, and yet desires to make a display, consists of a low, flaring basket of light workmanship filled with flowers and their foliage. An attractive center piece may be made by lining a basket with fine green leaves and then filling in with seasonable flowers.

One Way to Cook Onions.—Bring salted water, to which a little milk has been added, to a boil; put in the onions and boil just enough to make them sufficiently tender. Then place them in a baking pan, salt, pepper and butter each one, and pour a very little of the liquid in which they were boiled over the bottom of the pan. Let them brown quickly in the oven and serve hot.

Ink stains, when fresh, can as a rule be removed from cotton and linen goods, and even from carpets, if immediately washed with cold water. Patience and perseverance are required, as the water must be many times changed and the rubbing and rinsing continued until every trace of the stain has disappeared. To remove a dry ink stain, try dipping the part stained in hot milk and gently rubbing it; on cotton and linen fabrics this will usually succeed.

"Just as soon as I suspect I have a felon coming (you know it feels just as if there was a splinter there, only there isn't any), I cut a lemon in two, and put the sore finger into it. When the lemon gets hot and slimy, I take another piece and keep doing so until the felon is cured." "How long does it take to cure one?" "If you take it in the very beginning, it can sometimes be cured in a night, but more often it takes longer." "Does the lemon make the finger ache?" "Indeed it does; but it kills the felon every time."

Breakfast Muffins.—Good Housekeeping tells how to make breakfast muffins: To make breakfast muffins, sift with twelve ounces of flour two heaping teaspoonfuls of Rumford's yeast powder and one teaspoonful of salt; add gradually a cup and a half of milk and two ounces of butter, melted, but allowed to cool before adding. Mix

smoothly with a wooden spoon or the hands. Beat whites and yolks of two eggs separately; add yolks, then whites. Bake immediately in muffin rings. This makes about one dozen delicious muffins.

Prohibition in Michigan.

Some interesting facts are developed by a study of the prohibition struggle in Michigan. They will be useful in future temperance battles—which are sure to come. The Lower Peninsula of Michigan is practically a State by itself. It will be hard to find a portion of our country containing a higher degree of intelligence, prosperity and enterprise among the agricultural population. This Lower Peninsula gave a majority of 4,671 for prohibition. Excluding the vote in Wayne, Kent, Saginaw and Bay counties, where five of the largest cities are situated, the majority for prohibition was 39,486. The richest farming counties, like Hillsdale, Van Buren, Branch, Ionia, Eaton and Calhoun, lead in majorities for prohibition. It is plainly and fairly a contest between town and country. Not every man who voted against the amendment must be classed as a friend of the rum-shop. Thousands of good men cannot honestly believe that a strict prohibitory law can be enforced. Many sound lawyers argue that the State would be liable for damages if it destroyed the business of the rum-seller. Men with these opinions, however strongly they hated the rum-shop, would not vote for prohibition. But it is now determined beyond all question that a vast majority of the people of Michigan desire to put down the saloon. The disposition of population adds to the difficulty of the task. Hillsdale county, with a majority of 3,421 for prohibition, could doubtless stamp out every rum-hole within her border. Can the same be said of Wayne county, with a majority of 22,344 against prohibition? The strength and backing for temperance in Michigan come from the farmers. They are determined in their fight. Let them put down the saloon in every locality they can control. Let them send to the Legislature as their representatives only such men as are pledged to support laws that will make business as uncomfortable as possible for the rum-seller, hotel-keeper, druggist or other citizen who handles liquor in town or city.—*Rural New Yorker*.

NORWAY MILLS, TEXAS, October 19, 1886.

MESSRS. A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co., Rochester, Pa.—Gents: Last spring I procured from you by mail some of your medicine for chills and fever, and after giving it a trial I am prepared to say that I believe there is not a medicine in the world that will do what Shallenberger's Pills will do in curing chills and fever. They never fail to cure every case. Yours respectfully,

A. Y. REEDER.

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This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall street, New York.

The Young Folks.

Sunset.

A ball of fire suspended
 Low o'er a molten sea;
 Infinite glory blended—
 Lost in eternity.
 A vivid crimson paling
 With pencilings of gold;
 A white cloud outward sailing,
 Foam billows, fold on fold.

A quiv'ring, radiant rapture;
 Red torches flaming high;
 A thousand waves that capture
 Pale rose tints from the sky.
 A lesser glory blending
 With blue, more faintly blue;
 A rosy light ascending
 To pierce all distance through.

Commingling tints grow fainter;
 A dim fire burning low—
 Ah, never skill of painter
 Can mix the colors so.
 A mellowed beauty lingers;
 A curtain, pearly gray,
 Is drawn by unseen fingers
 Across the face of day.

Gone the resplendent wonder;
 God's glory passed away,
 We stand the gray sky under,
 Beside a sea of gray,
 And sigh because life's story,
 Like sunset's fleeting kiss,
 Tells tales of transient glory,
 Lost rapture, vanished bliss.

—Ross Harwick Thorpe, in Brooklyn Magazine.

The prince, who kept the world in awe,
 The judge, whose dictate fix'd the law,
 The rich, the poor, the great, the small,
 Are level'd; death confounds them all.

—Gay.

True wit is nature to advantage dress'd;
 That oft was thought, but ne'er so well ex-
 press'd;
 Something whose truth, convinced at sight,
 We find,
 That gives us back the image of our mind.

—Pope.

What's a fine person, or a beauteous face,
 Unless deportment gives them decent grace?
 Bless'd with all other requisites to please,
 Some want the striking elegance of ease;
 The curious eye their awkward movement
 tires,
 They seem like puppets led about by wires.

—Churchill.

God made the country, and man made the
 town;
 What wonder, then, that health and virtue,
 gifts
 That can alone make sweet the bitter draught
 That life holds out to all, should most abound
 And least be threatened in the fields and
 groves?

—Couper.

AT A NEGRO FUNERAL.

Ceremonies of Old Slavery Days Still Pre- vailing in the South.

Not long since I was visiting one of the towns in upper South Carolina. I and a friend were taking an afternoon stroll into the adjoining country. We had proceeded some distance, and were passing through a dense wood, when suddenly my companion stopped and nervously inquired: "What's that?" I came to a halt, and listened. A weird, mournful sound floated through the trees and reached our ears. It seemed to come only a short distance; appeared to emanate from the copse on the other side of the road. We crossed over, and followed, bent upon investigating what it was. We had scarcely gained the opposite thicket when we doubled into one of those country burial grounds which are to be found near every hamlet in South Carolina.

It was a strange picture that met our sight, and one that belonged more to heathen lands than our own civilized country. There, around a newly-made grave, about twenty-five negroes were collected. They all held hands and were slowly moving to and fro, while they wailed forth dirges, and at intervals would ejaculate wild, incoherent words. In the midst of the circle, at the head of the grave, an old woman sat who rocked backward and forward. Her eyes rolled wildly, and she moved in a mechanical way. This was the widow of the deceased, and it was her required part in the ceremony to loudly moan at appointed intervals during the singing. Something in this way their hymn sounded, as nearly as I could catch the words:

De white horse he rode,
 Wid de sickle in he hand,
 And slew down our brudder
 From among our earthly band.
 A moan! sister, moan!

And here the widow would reintroduce her heathenish incantations. These were kept up for some time, when suddenly they ceased and the negroes prostrated themselves upon the ground, while the minister, a tall, very dark negro, stood and offered up a prayer. After the "amen" was uttered they rose and

two of the number took from a basket near some articles with which they decorated the grave, as if they were placing upon the tomb floral offerings. They then slowly formed in procession and silently marched out of the inclosure. My friend and I, curious to decide what the peculiar mode of grave decoration was, proceeded to the spot where an old man was shouldering his spade to quit the place.

"Why, old man," said I, "what are those things they have left on the grave? Bottles, shoes, a jug! Why, what does it all mean?"

"Well, boss," said the ebony grave-digger, with an air of importance, "you see, we puts de articles dat de departed brudder use to use on de grave for to keep away de bad sperrits, and I 'spose it is a sort ob 'spectful way ob treating de memory ob de lost sister or brudder. You see, dars de bottle dat he take de medicine from when he be sick. And dars de jug 't had de last dram he drunk 'fore he joined de temperance meetin', an' de boots I 'spose is de shoes dat he gwine to change for de golden slippers dat he put on when he jine de ban' up yander," and a beam of placid faith illuminated the old black face.

It certainly was a strange sight. Here were numberless graves, all bearing the same picturesque decorations. Children's graves were covered with broken toys, tin horns, gaudily-colored clay cats, dogs and owls. One mound was almost beat to the ground with age, and on it rested in dilapidation an old hat and the remnants of a banjo, also a clay pipe, and a coon skin. Near by them was the grave of a blacksmith, with the implements of his craft wedged in the ground, and rusty hoeshoes formed a circle around the mound. —Atlanta Constitution.

A Spool of Thread.

Few people ever stop to think of the twistings and turnings and the various processes that cotton fiber goes through after it is taken from the pod before it is wound upon a spool and ready for the housewife's needle. The whole story is told, however, in a small space in one of the cases in the hall in the National Museum, given up to an exhibition of textile fabrics. This is one of the many object lessons in the museum, which combined are intended to tell the story of man as he exists on the earth. First is shown a specimen of cotton in the pod just as it is picked, without having the seeds removed. Next is shown a specimen of the same cotton after it has been ginned and the black seeds have been removed. The Sea Island cotton is used for thread on account of the length of the fiber. A sample of the sacking in which the cotton is baled is also shown. Then the cotton is supposed to have been baled and shipped to the thread factory. Here the first thing that is done with the cotton is to subject it to the "picker" process, by which the cotton from several bales is mixed to secure uniformity. During the picker process much waste, in the form of dust, dirt and short fibers, is separated from the good fibers by the picker. Next the "picked" cotton is wound on a machine, in sheets or laps, into a roll.

The next process illustrated by a practical exhibit is the carding, by which the sheets of cotton are combed or run out into long parallel fibers. The cotton is next seen drawn through a trumpet-shaped opening, which condenses it into a single strand of "silver." Then eight such silvers are run together into one, six of the strands thus produced are drawn into one, and again six of the strands from the last drawing are combined into one. Then comes the slubbing or fast "roving" process, which consists of winding the strand and bobbin. Two strands are twisted and again wound on a bobbin. After a number of other twistings and windings, during which the strand is gradually reduced in size until it begins to assume a threadlike appearance, two strands of this fine "roving" are run together and twisted, under considerable tension, on a bobbin that makes 7,000 revolutions a minute. Two of the cords thus produced are then wound together on a spool, and then twisted from that to another spool. The two-cord thread thus produced is transferred thence to another spool, and then three threads of two cords each are twisted together, forming six-cord thread. One who has followed the process sees the cotton gradually transformed from a wide band or sheet of loose cotton to a compact thread

that will pass through the eye of a needle. The six-cord thread is at last taken from a bobbin and reeled into a skein, in which form it is bleached or dyed. Then it is wound back from the skein upon a big spool, from which it is supplied to little white birch spools, upon which it is wound in regular courses, and is then ready for market. The machine that regulates the last winding measures the number of yards wound on each spool. The spools are made of various sizes, to hold from 200 to 12,000 yards of thread. The labels that decorate the ends of the spools when they are sold are last put on. They are cut and pasted on by machinery with great rapidity. —Washington Star.

Our Progress.

As stages are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the huge drastic, cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts. By druggists.

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WANTED nice light work at home. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Security Employment Furnished. Address with stamp **C.R. W. M'F.G. CO., 294 Vine St., Cincinnati, Oh.**

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MRS. H. F. LITTLE, C., 207, CHICAGO, ILL.

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at one-half regular store prices. Ribbon manufacturers usually sell only to the wholesale dealers; they in turn supply the retail trade at a profit of from 10 to 20 per cent; the store keeper, retailing by the yard, must make a profit of at least 25 per cent. to pay rent, clerk hire, &c. This explains why good Ribbons are so expensive. We propose to save you all these middle men's profits, and with that end in view, have prepared an assorted package of extra quality Ribbons, of different widths, in all the most fashionable shades, adapted for Bonnet Strings, Neck Wear, Trimming for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Scarfs, Fancy Work &c., &c., at the extremely low price of 35c. or 4 packages to one address for \$1.05. Get three of your lady friends to order a package at 35 cents each, and thus get your own free. No pieces less than one yard in length. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Knickerbocker Specialty Co., Box 688 New York.**

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Don't get excited. Upwards of \$2 worth of Laces for 48 cents. Here is a chance to get valuable, rich and elegant Lace Remnants and Soiled Lace for almost nothing. Having bought a big lot of Laces at auction, representing every imaginable pattern and quality of Laces at one-tenth part of their real value we are enabled to offer some most astonishing bargains. We put up large assorted packages of these Laces, which though costing but 48 cents, represent real values of \$2 and upwards. These remnants include the finest White Laces, Linen Torchon Laces in exquisite patterns, Spanish and Languedoc Cream Laces, Black Laces, and in fact, samples of almost every kind known to the trade. The manifold uses to which these Laces can be applied will appear to every lady reader, or to her male friends who wish to make an acceptable present, as no such bargain has heretofore been offered. Ladies will find them very useful for trimming all kinds of underwear; they can also be used to advantage in ornamenting children's and infants' clothing, as each package contains such a variety. We send them in various lengths, from one yard up to three and four yards. Some of these Laces have been slightly damaged by smoke and water, but ladies can readily cut out the damaged portions and unite the perfect lace. After the smoked and soiled Lace has been carefully washed it will look as fresh and nice as Lace that costs six times as much. Price per package, 48 cents; three packages, assorted, \$1.20. Mailed post-paid. **KNICKERBOCKER SPECIALTY CO., P. O. Box 688, New York.**

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Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

OFFICE:
873 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

H. C. DEMOTT, - - - - - PRESIDENT.
H. A. HEATH, - - - - - BUSINESS MANAGER.
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ONE DAY LATE.

Because of an accident—breaking of machinery—the KANSAS FARMER is delayed one day this week.

Louisiana State Agricultural Society last week adopted this resolution: "Resolved, That in the opinion of the executive committee of the State Agricultural Society, the just interests of the planting community of this State require that the provisions of the inter-State commerce law be carried out strictly and enforced throughout the land."

Commissioner Colman, of the Agricultural Department, was notified, a few days ago, by his inspector at Golden Bridge, N. Y., that pleuro-pneumonia existed there among a herd of cattle from which some animals had already been shipped. The inspector was directed to investigate the case; to warn the owner not to remove any of his cattle, and forbid transportation companies receiving cattle from him.

There is a Taxpayers' Association in New York city, and last week one of its officers preferred charges against the tax commissioners, charging culpable negligence in that during eighteen months they failed to assess property lawfully entitled to assessment, allowing taxes to the extent of \$1,000,000 to be lost to the city. The amount of property owned by the Vanderbilt estate, the New York Central Railroad company, and the various city railway companies, aggregating \$50,149,000, are set out in detail. The case of Vanderbilt, whose will disclosed over \$33,000,000 of taxable bonds, was assessed at \$18,000,000.

A Minneapolis correspondent of an Eastern paper says the inter-State commerce law will operate to the disadvantage of farmers, for, he says, "the farmer of the northwest, as a rule, does not stand on his own bottom. He is in debt, and generally to the buyers of his crops. His creditors who live here find that grain freights have been increased without a proportionate rise in the price of flour. The great millers do not propose to pay the difference. The farmer must pay it. The difference is a serious matter. Before the law went into effect the flour rate between Minneapolis and Chicago was 7½ cents. Now on all the roads except the Chicago, Burlington & Northern it is 18 cents." If one road can afford the old rates, the others can, and they will soon come to it.

RAISING THROUGH FREIGHTS.

In compliance with the requirements of the inter-State commerce law, a good many of the through lines, most of them, raised some of their through rates. They had to do that or reduce their local rates, and they could not afford to do that, they said, because they were low enough already, and their through rates were altogether too low. What is troubling us is, why the carriers took through freight at a loss. They were not compelled to do it, and they gained nothing by it. The answer is, they had to do that or not get the business; but that answer is worse than none, for no person, individual or corporate needs to take a losing trade in order to make money. A merchant who had contracted a habit of telling his customers that he was selling his goods below cost, was asked, one day, how he could maintain himself and his business by selling his goods below cost, and he answered—"sell the more of them."

It is just that way with the railroads. Everybody knows that they do not carry goods below cost of carriage, and that if they do carry some particular articles too low, and if they carry to or from particular places at below the paying line, they charge enough on other articles and at other places to make good all such losses. A good many railroads have not done a profitable business, but they are local lines, mere feeders. The through lines have not been doing a losing business. For instance, it costs 70 cents to carry a box of raisins from California to New York, while the same sized boxes of the same kind of goods are brought from Spain for 5 cents a box. On the other tack, wool is brought from California and even from Australia through California for a cent or two a pound. Do they charge enough on the raisins to pay for the wool? If they do, that would even things, were it not for the fact that farmers in Kansas and in Colorado and Missouri, and in all the States along the lines of the road, have wool to sell, and they are compelled to pay full rates and compete with this unjust freight tariff on California and foreign wools.

Are not the carriers carrying this thing just a little too far? Judge Cooley, of the Board of National Railroad Commissioners, referring to these things in prospect, said, two weeks ago:

It is still more unjustifiable for a railroad company to make use of the general clauses of the law, ignoring its modifying and enlarging words and formulas in order to impose additional burdens upon localities, trades, professions, municipalities, consumers, classes of travelers or employees, straining and repressing every construction in favor of the corporate treasury, and quoting the new law as their authority for all manner of petty exactions. The powers of the commission are entirely adequate to cope with such conduct, the existence of which is not affirmed, although it has been somewhat publicly suggested. The same statute which enacts that charges for like service shall be uniform to all, also provides that charges in every case and for every kind and class of service shall be reasonable and just. As the law is practically applied it is said to contain many elements of advantage to the economical and profitable management of the business of the common carriers, which they have not been slow to apprehend and take the benefit of. The commission ventures to express the hope that with this explanation respecting the mutual functions of the carriers and the commissioners in carrying the law into effect according to its true intent and meaning, there will be no lack of good faith and active co-operation in continuing the normal activity of every kind of reputable industry and traffic through the land, under favorably fair and reasonable terms conceding frankly to the people all the rights, benefits, advantages and equal privileges which the act to regulate commerce was intended to secure.

A Des Moines, Iowa, dispatch, on the 25th ult., said: "Owing to the widespread discontent among shippers over the alleged perversion of the inter-State law by the railway companies in seeking to exact extortionate rates, wholesale dealers as well as stock and grain shippers have been in active correspondence

with the end in view of holding a series of public meetings, in order to give forcible expression to the public discontent. These will be followed up with a request to Governor Larabee to convene the Legislature in extra session, to pass the necessary law to force the railways to interpret the inter-State law in its true spirit instead of taking a technical advantage of isolated clauses to render it odious."

On the same day, a Washington special announced that the Northern Pacific railroad company is advised that the Canadian Pacific has begun to carry sugar from the Pacific coast to St. Paul at much lower rates than those which prevailed on our trans-continental lines before the order of suspension.

Boston exporters claim that they must have Western flour and other farm produce delivered to them 5 cents a hundred pounds lower than is paid by merchants on like articles for consumption among the people there, and the carriers have not yet been able to satisfy any person why they cannot afford to haul for both classes of patrons—exporters and merchants, all of the same city, for exactly the same rates of freight charge.

These strange acts of the carriers must be explained. The law is reasonable and will justify any reasonable conduct on their part; but the unreasonable things must be abandoned. It is cheaper to haul an empty train than a loaded one, so there is no loss in letting a losing business alone. The carrying trade of the country must be got into correct and just business methods, and the carriers must be relieved from transporting property at a loss, if they are doing it now.

Kansas and Texas United.

An event of much more than ordinary interest occurred last week in Indian Territory. It was the completion of two lines of railroad, one leading south from Kansas, the other leading north from Texas, thus uniting two of the great agricultural States of the Union. We called attention, at the time, to the purchase of a Texas system of railroads by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. We regarded the movement as of very great interest to the people of this State, and now that the connection has been completed we feel like repeating our faith in the outcome and emphasizing it. The Missouri Pacific system has a line running through the Territory from Kansas to Texas, but it never amounted to much as a helper to this State. It runs across the southeastern corner of Kansas, entering the State in Bourbon, the third county north, and leaving it from Labette, the second county west. Except to three or four counties that road was hardly known as a Kansas road. But in this connection with the Santa Fe, we have a great—the greatest Kansas road, opening up to all of Kansas a new southern outlet direct. The particular connection referred to is that of the new line running south from Arkansas City. There is also a new line, building by the same company, in the Panhandle of Texas, so that southwestern Kansas also will have a Texas outlet direct.

By this new connection of Kansas and Texas railroads under one management and that an able, progressive and liberal one, Kansas farmers will be enabled to avail themselves of all advantages that may arise from shipping their products south rather than east or west. The port at Galveston needs a little attention only to make it one of the best in the country, and we may safely expect that a company as bright and sensible as the Santa Fe will see that all necessary harbor facilities are obtained.

Another matter is worthy of mention

here, though we cannot vouch for its correctness. It is feasible, at any rate. The Chicago Inter-Ocean says that one of the largest transfers affecting railroad interests that was ever made in Illinois has been affected, near Joliet, by a syndicate representing the Belt Line Railroad company, a line tapping all Western trunk lines west of Chicago, passing through Joliet to Valparaiso, Ind., and tapping the Eastern trunk lines. Two hundred and fifty acres were bought in the northeastern suburbs of Joliet at \$500 per acre. Transfer depots, elevators, stock yards and car shops will be built upon this tract of land, and Joliet being on a direct line from the great producing fields of the West to the seaboard, with direct communication with all the Western and Eastern trunk lines, it is said it will become the chief transfer point instead of Chicago, where the projectors of the scheme allege that freight of all kinds is blockaded, and storage high, which, taken into account with the great delay of transfer, by reason of the blockade there, greatly hinders transportation, and the increasing cost of traffic makes it a necessity to avoid the rush and glut of Chicago, and to secure a more direct and ready transfer and route to the seaboard. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and a local syndicate, of which it is said the Joliet Steel company is a leading member, are the accredited projectors of the scheme. It will not be many months before this vast and comprehensive system, the Santa Fe, will have either a line of its own to the Atlantic seaboard, or the control of a subsidiary system, enabling it to take the products its net work of feeders and lines in Kansas gather up from day to day, and take them directly from this central garden spot of the country, either to the Gulf of Mexico, the Pacific coast or the Atlantic, from the many ports of which to be shipped to a foreign market. The center of this great system is Kansas.

It is stated that the three socialistic organizations of the United States are about to consolidate. The report puts it thus: These three organizations are the socialistic labor party, its members are the milder conservative men, large numbers of the members being Germans; the International Workingmen's association, bold and strong in the Western States, its members are known as "reds," and are mainly responsible for the riots against Chinese labor; the "Black," or Working People's association, the body whose members are called anarchists. The Chicago groups anticipating the present action, have disbanded, leaving its members free to join the coalition.

A New York paper touches up the railroad situation this way: "The inter-State commerce law still continues to be a disturbing factor in the stock market, but the earning power of the railroads does not seem to be affected by it. On Saturday fifty-three roads had reported their gross earnings for the second week in April to be \$532,870, or nearly 21 per cent. greater than for the corresponding week last year. So long as railroad earnings are so good, a heavy and general break in the market is not at all probable, notwithstanding the mixed condition of affairs. Should the predictions of the bears come to pass, that the new law will eventually cut into profits, prices must find decidedly a lower level. But the returns for the second week in April have so completely upset the calculations of the bears, and the steadily increasing prosperity of the country forms such a barrier to the pessimists, that there is good reason to look for a notable bull movement during the summer. The bank exchanges are unerring indications of the general activity in trade that prevails throughout the country.

Kansas Silk Culture.

We are in receipt of a printed circular from the office of the Kansas Silk Station, Peabody, containing profitable suggestions to persons desiring to engage in silk culture. By addressing Mr. I. Horner, Superintendent, Peabody, a copy of the little book may be obtained, and this should be attended to at once. In the meantime we copy some of the most pertinent points.

The first practical step is to plant an abundance of mulberry trees; in which planting the proper quality of hardy mulberry should be the chief consideration; semi-tropical trees should never be planted out of their own latitude, as it is a waste of time and effort. The mulberry introduced into the United States by the German-Russian Menonites from South Russia is the most hardy, and is well adapted to a broad zone covering most of the United States; it is very easily produced from the seed, at a trifling cost; selected seed is of great advantage, and should always be used if accessible. Sow the seed in seed bed or nursery, in drills far enough apart to facilitate cultivation, and transplant when one year old.

New ground is preferable for a seed bed, as the difficulty of weeds choking the young plants in starting is obviated.

On the Western prairies the mulberry trees should be planted in hedge rows, several rows abreast, for orchard screens and common shelter belts about the dwelling, in which ample provision would be afforded for silk culture.

The best sorts of what is known as the Russian mulberry is the best for this, and more northern latitudes. A selection may be made for silk culture by labeling those plants which afford the largest, smoothest leaves while in leaf in the seed bed, and transplanted in proper season into hedges or a general grove, as may be desired.

Arrange in park or otherwise according to taste, observing this rule in fair soil: If in hedges, which is preferable, plant rows twelve or sixteen feet apart and about two or three feet apart in the rows. Arrange the rows north and south to secure all the sunshine accessible; if in a regular grove, plant about eight by ten feet.

The Osage orange may be used in the absence of the mulberry on a small scale; I advise its use for educational purposes only, as the thorns are a serious barrier in extensive or commercial silk culture, as an individual with plenty of mulberry at hand can handle a thousand pounds of mulberry leaves, on the branches, with greater ease and more satisfaction than two hundred pounds of Osage orange could be handled; besides there is much danger of loss of the worms by being punctured with the thorns. Some plucky individuals, however, have raised quite a crop of cocoons by the use of the Osage leaves. Excellent silk can be procured from it, if in feeding, after the third moult, the terminal leaves and sucker shoots are avoided; but I advise all interested, like sensible people, to provide the proper food at once, as in three years from planting the seed ample provision is afforded for commercial use, while the second year food sufficient is afforded for experimental use.

When the necessary food is accessible, silk worm eggs are procured, which are hatched by nature's warmth, and carefully fed and cared for as directed in the several books of instruction on silk culture, now accessible.

These books can be had of Mary M. Davidson, Junction City, Kansas; also of Miss G. A. Farwell, Arlington Heights, Ill.; and also from Nellie Lincoln Rossiter, No. 181 Ringold street, Philadelphia, Pa. Books of instruction

can also be secured from the Women's Silk Association, Philadelphia, Pa., and from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Here is a Query or Two.

In one of the city papers, a few days ago, appeared a paragraph about the "Long and short haul," purporting to be the report of an interview with the General Traffic Manager of the Santa Fe road, in which occurred this paragraph:

With the law in force they were compelled to more than double their rates on through traffic; for instance, the rate on a certain article between Los Angeles and Topeka was 50 cents per hundred before inter-State commerce law was passed, but they were obliged to raise it to \$3.50 per hundred in order that a less rate should not be charged for a long haul than for a short haul, and thus comply with the provisions of the law. The effect of this was that the Santa Fe, and all other trans-continental lines lost all their through business; no shipper could pay the rates, and the steamship lines took all the business. The result was that there was a stagnation of business on the Santa Fe; the local business that they were doing would pay but a very small part of the operating expenses of the road. It really began to look very serious, and had the inter-State commerce commissioners not suspended this provision of the law, there would have been a general suspension of business on all trunk lines. Business is now reviving very rapidly and will soon be as brisk as ever.

Query 1.—Was 50 cents per 100 pounds on a "certain article" from Los Angeles to Topeka, a fair and reasonable compensation?

Query 2.—If it was, why could not rates along the line be arranged so as to be less for shorter distances, even though it be but the one-hundredth part of a cent?

Query 3.—If that is not a fair and reasonable compensation how or why can it revive business?

What we are trying to get at is, upon what business principle can it be made to appear that articles can be carried over long distances at rates below cost of transportation, when the same thing cannot be done over shorter distances; and if the only reason assigned is, that the through business must be obtained for advertising purposes, then where and how and from whom is the fund raised which makes up the loss on the long hauls?

April Weather.

From Prof. Snow's April report, we take the following extracts:

"With one exception (in 1876), this was the warmest April on our twenty years' record. The rainfall and wind velocity were slightly above the average, and the skies were remarkably clear. The hard frost of the 4th and the hoar frosts of the 23d and 24th did no damage to fruit.

"*Mean Temperature*—Fifty-seven and sixty-six hundredths deg., which is 3.84 deg. above the April average. The highest temperature was 87 deg., on the 30th; the lowest was 25 deg. on the 4th, giving a range of 62 deg. Mean at 7 a. m., 50.93 deg.; at 2 p. m., 68.47 deg.; at 9 p. m., 55.63 deg.

"*Rainfall*—Three and thirty-three hundredths inches, which is 0.15 inch above the April average. Rain in measurable quantities fell on seven days. There were two thunder showers. There were a few flakes of snow with the rain on the 22d. The entire rainfall for the four months of 1887 now completed has been 8.89 inches, which is 1.06 inches above the average for the same months in the preceding nineteen years."

There is no reason why the man who works on the farm for wages should not exercise the same care and judgment that the owner does, and work to his interest just the same. Such a man is always in demand and will command much better wages than the ordinary thriftless, shiftless fellow who cannot be relied upon, and who has to be told every particular; nevertheless the latter class are by far the most numerous.

Inquiries Answered.

RAGGED HENS.—What will cure hens of picking their feathers and eating them? My hens are healthy and lay well, but look very ragged.

—Feed your hens plenty of good, nourishing diet, and give them clean quarters, and they will be all right as soon as they shed the old feathers.

BIG HEAD.—Have a bull on which big head is starting. What can be done to stop or cure it?

—Big head is a constitutional, not a local disease, though it shows itself in or about the face or head only. The animal must be put on a course of alterative and tonic treatment, feeding oats, bran and the like, with vegetables and grass when they can be had. The best of care is required. Give a handful, night and morning, in whatever feed he will eat most readily, of a mixture made in proportions as follows: 2 ozs. chlorate of potash, 4 ozs. powdered ginger, 3 ozs. gentian, 2 ozs. padophyllin, 6 ozs. poplar bark. Also give daily a little phosphate of lime, say 2 ounces, and the swollen part twice daily with a preparation made as follows: 6 ozs. spirits camphor, 4 ozs. cod liver oil, 2 ozs. oil of cedar, 1 pint diluted acetic acid.

The Corn-Root Worm.

We are reminded by the approaching corn season of the trouble some of our Kansas farmers had two years ago with the corn-root worm. Prof. Forbes, of the Illinois University, studied the habits of the pest carefully in that State, and he gives the following summary:

"The corn-root worm, in the form in which it affects the roots of corn, is a slender white grub, not thicker than a pin, from one-fourth to three-eighths of an inch in length, with a very small head, and six very short legs. It commences its attack on the root in May or June, eating its way beneath the surface, and killing the root as fast as it proceeds. Late in July or early in August it transforms in the ground, near the base of the hill, changing into a white pupa about fifteen-hundredths of an inch long and about two-thirds that width, looking somewhat like an adult beetle, but with the wings and wing-covers rudimentary, and with the legs drawn up against the body. A few days later it emerges as a perfect insect, about one-fifth of an inch in length, varying in color from pale greenish-brown to bright grass-green, and usually without spots or markings of any kind. The beetle climbs up the stalk, living upon the pollen and upon the silk at the top of the ear until the latter dries, when a few of the beetles creep down between the husks and feed upon the corn itself, while the others resort for food to the pollen of such weeds in the field as are at that time in blossom. In September and October the eggs are laid in the ground, upon or about the roots of the corn, and most of the beetles soon after disappear from the field. They may ordinarily be found upon the late-blooming plants, feeding as usual upon the pollen of the flowers, and also to some extent upon molds and other fungi, and upon decaying vegetation. The insect hibernates in the egg, as a rule, and this does not hatch until after the ground has been plowed and planted to corn in the spring, probably in May and June.

"Although the adult beetles, when numerous, do some harm by eating the silk before the kernels are fertilized by pollen, and also destroy occasionally a few kernels in the tip of the ear, yet the principal injury is done by the larva in its attack upon the roots. The extent of this injury depends not only upon the number of the worms, but also upon the nature of the soil and weather, and the general condition of the crop, being worst on high land and in dry weather. Under specially unfavorable circumstances, the loss due to the insect may amount to from one-fourth to one-half or even three-fourths of the crop, but when the conditions are generally favorable, it rarely amounts to more than 10 to 20 per cent., and frequently even to less. Although the roots penetrated by the larva die and decay, thrifty corn will throw out new ones to replace those lost; and this is most likely to occur in moist, rich ground and in wet seasons. The damage is therefore greatest on high ground and in dry weather; and the use of manure will palliate but not wholly obviate the injury.

"No natural enemy of this insect has yet been discovered, nor is anything known

to indicate that changes of the weather have any serious effect upon it.

"As the results of numerous observations and comparisons, it is plain that little or no mischief is done except in fields that have been in corn during the year or two preceding; and a frequent change of crops is therefore a complete preventive. Beyond this, the history of the insect gives us little present hope of fighting it effectively, except at too great expense; as the eggs and worms are scattered and hidden in the ground and the perfect beetle is widely dispersed throughout the field."

Book Notices.

NATURAL LAW IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

—A very interesting book of 232 pages devoted to the proposition that business matters are governed by regular and well demonstrated laws, and the author, Mr. Henry Wood, thinks he knows what these laws are and how they operate in business affairs. The book is really of value, and while we do not agree with all the author asserts, as, for instance, that silver is a debased and debasing currency—still he says so many good things that on the whole we are pleased with his book. The scope of the book is suggested in the publishers' notice, as follows: "It aims to expose the abuses and evils which masquerade under the banner of labor, and the bad results of class prejudice and antagonism. Labor combinations, and their effect on the laborer; socialistic tendencies; excess of economic and railroad legislation; the distribution of wealth; principles governing corporations and railroads, and also many other prominent issues, are fully and thoroughly examined in their connection with unvarying natural laws and principles. It is shown clearly that the business world is permeated by natural law, and that success in any department can only be gained by conformity to it. The opposing combinations, unions, corners, unwarranted legislation, sentimental and socialistic ideas, and everything else of an artificial nature, are shown to be mischievous, destructive and on a false basis." In cloth, 232 pages, 75 cents. Sold by all booksellers, or sent, post-paid, by the publishers, Lee & Shepard, Boston, on receipt of the price.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Reported by Hagey & Wilhelm:

"Wools from southern Kansas are arriving freely and under the heavy demand met quick sale at the following prices:

Choice 3/4 and 1/2-blood.....	25a27
Medium.....	23a25
Low medium.....	20a22
Light fine.....	20a22
Heavy fine.....	18a20
Heavy Merino and bux.....	15a17
Common.....	14a17
Carpet.....	14a17
Pulled.....	16a19

Burry wools 2 to 5 cents per lb. less.

Sitting hens should not be fed while on the nest. They need all the exercise they are likely to get. Too constant sitting makes them of bad disposition, and difficult to manage when they come off with brood. Eggs will stand a wide range of temperature without injury.

If there are any farmers that think it pays to take half of the cream out of the milk and give the rest to the hogs, they will be cured of that by taking a bucket of cream and feeding it to a hog each day in a week. Also give him plenty of corn to eat at the same time. The hog will eat 75 cents worth of cream each day and probably gain from one to one and one-half pounds of pork per day, worth from 6 to 10 cents, leaving the hog debtor to the amount of 65 cents per day.

A successful surgical operation was performed on a Pennsylvania mare the other day. She was a valuable animal belonging to the stock farm of Norman Barnard, near Avondale, she broke her leg recently, and Dr. Ewing, of West Grove, set the broken limb and left it in good condition. In the animal's plunges afterwards the leg was again broken; Dr. Huidekeper, of the University of Pennsylvania, having been sent for, advised amputation. This was done and the animal is said to be doing well. This is the first case on record of such an operation in America.

Horticulture.

Plum Culture.

Report of committee appointed at the nineteenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, held at Manhattan, December 1-3, 1885.

This desirable fruit has not been extensively planted in the State, because of the damaging attacks of the curculio (worm) on the fruit, yet some facts have been gathered from observation and the experience of planters which encourage the hope that reasonable success may attend future efforts in its culture. Two classes have been used, viz.: those of a foreign origin and their offspring, and those of native origin, which differ much in their characters.

The trees of the foreign class are not so hardy, productive or long-lived as our natives, and while the fruit is vastly superior, their planting cannot be advised for extensive orchards.

There are some of the native class which are quite successful, and of which it is quite safe to plant. The trees are hardy, and produce crops of good fruit, which is less injured by the curculio.

CHAPTER I.

Site.—The best is one located where fowls frequent the most, as they are a great help in the work of destroying insects, and especially the curculio, which passes from the fallen fruit into the ground.

Elevation.—This is not an important point in the culture of the plum, only as it often furnishes the most desirable soil, which is more generally found on high prairie land.

Slope.—No material advantage is found in different slopes.

Soil.—The foreign class requires a rich, moist soil, underlain with a stiff clay, which is found more generally on our uplands. The native class thrives best on a sandy surface and subsoil, most largely found on bottom lands, and such locations generally produce abundant crops.

Drainage.—Good drainage of the surface and subsoil is desirable, and may produce a success on our uplands equal to that of the bottoms.

CHAPTER II.

Time for Planting.—Spring is undoubtedly the best time, and those planters who live within a reasonable distance of a reliable nursery had better obtain the trees in the spring, as there is too much loss in most cases in "healing in" such as are procured in the autumn.

Distance to Plant.—The plum tree does best where closely planted—12 to 15 feet is recommended. It is claimed by some, and evidently sustained by observation, that different varieties should be planted in nearness to each other, as those naturally weak in the fertilizing element will be benefited by the stronger ones.

Preparation and Laying off of the Ground.—This should be the same as recommended for the apple, peach, pear and cherry.

Selecting Trees.—In all cases the plum thrives best when worked on the plum root. The native sorts may be used when worked on the peach root, but should be set deep, to secure rooting from the plum. But it is safer to use them worked on the plum root.

Planting.—The recommendations given for other orchard trees are safe to follow with plum trees, excepting in "puddling" the roots, which should never be dipped in a clay mud, but simply wet with water.

Mulching.—This is generally to be recommended, using any old hay or straw.

Growing Evergreens From Cuttings.

Mr. Andrew S. Fuller, in his new work on forestry, gives the following directions, which followed out will enable any person to supply themselves with a stock of evergreens which if planted in nursery rows would, after a few years' growth, furnish an ample supply for ornamental hedges, wind-breaks, or ornamental trees for the lawn. He says: "Cuttings are made of the ends of the smaller branches, and mainly of the ripe one-year-old wood, but with some kinds a little of the two-year-old may be taken at the base of the cutting. The cutting should be from three to four inches long, and the leaves of the lower half cut away and the lower end of the cutting made smooth, a sharp knife being used for this purpose. Sand is preferred to soil in which to raise cuttings of evergreens, and it may be put in boxes of convenient size for handling, or in large frames, but boxes will be found most convenient, as it enables the operator to change his cuttings from one place to another should it be found necessary to secure a proper temperature. The boxes used may be four or five inches deep and eighteen inches to two feet square, and when filled with moist sharp sand they are ready for use. To make a channel in which to set the cuttings, use the edge of a pane of window glass, sinking it to the proper depth and across the width of the box. Set the cuttings in this close together until it is filled, and press down the same firmly against them. Then make and fill another crease in the same two inches away, and so on till the box is full. Apply water to further settle the sand about the cuttings, then place the boxes in the shade until roots are produced, which in some cases will take six months, while in others they will appear in a less number of weeks. The object in all such cases is to give the cuttings a chance to throw out roots before the top is forced into growth, as will usually follow placing the cuttings in full light and in a warm atmosphere. In all cases where ripe cuttings are employed for propagating evergreens time must be given for the cuttings to become well furnished with a callus at the lower end before they are forced into growth, else they are certain to fail—sometimes cuttings are kept through winter in a moderately warm room, and in spring placed in a hot bed where they may receive bottom heat, to assist in the production of roots and forcing a growth of the tops. The propagator can always learn how his cuttings are progressing by taking out a few occasionally and examining the condition of the callus at the base. If after they have been planted two months or more no callus is to be seen, he must give a little more heat, or if they are in a cold frame in the open ground add a little more covering."



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J. L. STRANAHAN & CO., BROOMCORN - COMMISSION - HOUSE.

References:—P. B. Wear Commission Co. and Hyde & Leather National Bank, Chicago.
194 Kinzie street, CHICAGO, ILL.
Hart Pioneer Nurseries OF FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.
A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. We have no substitution clause in our orders, and deliver everything as specified. 220 Acres in Nursery Stock.
Reference: Bank of Fort Scott. Catalogue Free on application.
Established 1857.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

We are Headquarters for FRUIT TREES and PLANTS; also RED CEDARS and FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS for Timber planting and Nursery. Largest Stock! Lowest Prices! Write us for Price Lists.
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SEND TO THE
KANSAS HOME NURSERY
For Price List of all FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES OF REAL MERIT
For the Western Tree-Planter.
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Fresh, Reliable; Wholesale at Retail. Free by mail at 2 and 3 cents per large package. Seed store open 24 hours every day. Mammoth Seed Farms. One Acre of Glass! Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
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Headquarters for Fine Nursery Stock Which is Offered at HARD - TIME PRICES!
Dealers and Nurserymen supplied at lowest wholesale rates. Parties desiring to buy in large or small quantities will save money by purchasing our stock. We have Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Evergreen Trees, Grape Vines in all varieties, and FOREST TREES a specialty. Osage Hedge Plants and Russian Mulberry in any quantity. Write for Prices.
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ORCHARD GRASS, BLUE GRASS, RED-TOP, All kinds of CLOVER, TIMOTHY, MILLET, HUNGARIAN, AND OTHER FIELD SEEDS, At Wholesale or Retail.

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We have a stock of fresh Garden Seeds, embracing many new varieties. TWELVE PAPERS
Of any named varieties of Garden Seeds (except Peas, Beans and Corn), and two papers of Flower Seeds for 50 cents. Send Money Order or Postage Stamps, and write your address plainly.
Address: TOPEKA SEED HOUSE, S. H. DOWNS, Manager, No. 78 Kansas Avenue, TOPEKA, KAS.

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Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, FOREST TREE SEEDS AND PLANTS, Field and Garden Seeds.
10,000 Pear and Cherry, 1 and 2 years old.
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Apple Grafts, Apple Seed, Apple Seedlings, Peach Pits, Pecan Nuts, Walnuts, Catalpa Seed, Russian Mulberry Seed, Greenhouse Plants, etc., etc.
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GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE
1887.
You Will Not Find in my catalogue "store" seed, ver- erable with years, and greater travellers than Stanley; seed saved from the odds and ends of various crops; seed raised from unsalable onions, headless cabbages, sprangling carrots, or refuse beets. (I am always happy to show my seed stock.) But if you want Northern seed, honestly raised, home grown (not more than two other catalogues contain as many), seed warranted (see the cover), valuable novelties, some of which are to be found in no other, send for my vegetable and flower-seed catalogue for 1887, FREE to all. It contains 60 varieties of Beans, 43 of Peas, 41 of Cabbages, 53 of Melons, 44 of Corn, etc., etc. besides a large and choice variety of flower seed.
JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

The Poultry Yard.

My First Experience.

By J. W. Hile, Valley Falls, Kas., in Michigan Poultry Breeder.

As you have requested me to write an article for your paper, I will give you my first experience in the poultry business. How I became an incubator man, seventeen years ago this March, on account of my health: I sold out my jewelry business in Iowa and moved to Kansas, within five miles of Clyde, Cloud county. Selected a 160-acre claim and settled. My nearest neighbors lived three miles distant. Beefsteak was out of the question, bacon 25 cents per pound, corn \$1.40 per bushel, nearest railroad forty-five miles, and as fresh meat was almost out of the question, I concluded I would purchase a few hens, and after traveling three days in search of poultry I succeeded in purchasing two old hens and cock—all I could purchase at any price. One was blind in one eye and the other was lame, and they refused to lay. One day while in Clyde I saw a bucket full of eggs which had been shipped in, bought the lot at 50 cents per dozen, took them home, built a sod house on open prairie four feet square inside, two foot wall covered with poles and dirt, made an incubator out of a stove drum heated with a tin coal oil lamp. In those days it was usual for people to go a long way to visit, and we being newcomers our neighbors on the Republican river valley, were anxious to know what kind of neighbors they had, made us a visit and found out about the sod house and the eggs, and reported along the river that the new neighbor Hile was crazy and trying to hatch chickens in a sod house with a lamp. Of course after that I had more visitors than before to see a "crazy man." At the end of three weeks however, I succeeded in hatching between seventy-five and eighty chicks. The news spread like wildfire. I soon had more visitors than ever to see the chicks and to negotiate for them. Since that time I have been more or less interested in the poultry business and in contriving incubators in connection with other business, and regard artificial incubation as the most economical, profitable, and requiring the least amount of labor.

Making a Strain.

Writing here on this subject, there is a design to give, not special instructions for breeding in the best way any particular variety, but to put forth facts that have a bearing on all breeds of poultry, and also something that may well come under the consideration of the market-poulterer or egg-producer who keeps all kinds and colors, and only desires that his hens shall "lay like smoke," or weigh heavily when ready for market.

The term strain is not inappropriate, and latterly it is well used among fanciers. What does it mean? Webster defines it an inborn disposition or tendency. Now if a poultry-keeper has succeeded in producing fowls, by careful selection through a course of years, that have an inborn tendency to produce eggs at six months of age and keep on doing so most of the year, thus giving a marvelous number annually, till signs of old age appears, he may say: "I have a first-rate strain of egg-producers." And forthwith we would say to this poultry-keeper: "Please, sir, give us the particulars. You have no standard breed of fowls. How do you build up a strain of first-class egg-producers with such heterogeneous material.

Then we hear the "open secret:" "I

use eggs for hatching laid by hens that commenced laying at an early age, and lay the greatest number in a year; and I use cocks that had just such layers for their mothers, I have done this from year to year, till my hens lay constantly, excepting only necessary seasons for moulting and recuperation; I have a *laying strain*."

It would not be correct to call this *breed* of fowls; for the same degree of prolificness might be developed equally in several distinct breeds. The fowls owned by this poultryman might be the descendants of several breeds mixed through many generations, but the inborn tendency is well fixed, and this was done by methods clear and explainable. No doubt the term strain is sometimes misapplied. For instance, suppose a person has bred Plymouth Rocks twelve years, and has a large flock. Go into his yard some fine day and view his fowls. You find some large and some small; some nicely marked, while many are not; some have small straight combs, others combs large, irregular and lopped to one side; some have bright yellow legs, others of dusky hue; and you find also that the fowls are not uniformly good layers, though some of them are extraordinary in this respect. This man has no strain, for his fowls do not manifest an inborn tendency to uniformity of excellence in any single direction. There are strains and strains nowadays; and sometimes men assume to have a strain merely because they have kept a certain variety of fowls many years. To continue the illustration, another breeder of Plymouth Rocks may have brownish hens, ill-marked and not handsome, nor fit for a show; but he has brought about a uniformity in the color of the eggs—they are all dark brown. He has the "brown-egg strain." Another produces fowls that are uniformly larger than those of the breed average in other hands. This one has a strain.

A strain that is the constant medium of a good quality is valuable, whether that good quality is one of utility or beauty. Cranky notions, mere oddity, or deformity, amount to nothing. A strain of fowls may have uniformity in some undesirable feature or habit. The true effect of a good strain is to increase the usefulness and value of the originator's flock, give him a good reputation and good customers, and to improve other flocks receiving an infusion of blood from the strain. The breeder strives for increased excellence, and to weed out any offensive characteristics; and in proportion to his success in doing this thing long, and in such manner as to render the improvement thoroughbred, is the credit belonging to him.

Now, to summarize, we will answer the question: how shall the breeder build up a strain? There is one key that will unlock this mystery, if mystery it is. If it is desirable to build up a strain for prolificness you must select the best layers for breeders several consecutive years and afterwards keep doing so. If brown eggs, or white eggs, or large eggs are desired it is not difficult to obtain uniformity in color by careful selection. From a flock of heterogeneous colors, a breeder may very soon obtain a flock, all of like color, simply by using, exclusively, for hatching, eggs from fowls of the desired color. The same may be said of any characteristic of fowl stock. Even slight variations may be cherished, propagated, and increased by selection. Time and patience will produce the most wonderful results.—*American Poultry Yard*.

Itch, Prairie Mange, and Scratches of every kind cured in thirty minutes by *Woolford's Sanitary Lotion*. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by Swift & Holliday, druggists, Topeka, Kas.

Capitol Insurance Company



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\$25,000 — Reserve Fund — \$25,000.

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Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

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The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows the KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has more assets for every one hundred dollars at risk than any other company doing business in this State, viz.:
The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$48.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$80.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00; the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

GARDEN CITY!

The QUEEN CITY of the Arkansas Valley.

Surrounded by the FINEST LANDS in Kansas. Lands cheap, but developing rapidly. Now is the time to invest! Deeded Lands, \$4 to \$7 per acre.

Write for full information to
B. F. STOCKS & CO.,
The leading Real Estate Firm in GARDEN CITY, KANSAS.

The Busy Bee.

Bee Notes.

It is not a good plan to feed outside early in the spring, as it excites the bees and causes them to fly out when the weather is too cool, and large numbers get chilled and lost.

The Indiana Farmer thinks that while there has been great pains taken in breeding queens, it is plain that too little attention has been given to the propagation of good drones to make bee-keeping more profitable.

In the winter of 1885-86, some colonies became afflicted with diarrhea, and began to spot the fronts of their hives. I suspected they had been too cold, as the fires had been rather low. I then raised the temperature of the cellar, and the disease made no further progress.

Some have expressed the opinion, that bees kept in the cellar through the winter are more tender in the spring than those left out all winter. Be that as it may, I think I would rather have them out all winter than to take them out of the cellar in February, in this locality. As to taking them out for a fly in winter, and putting them back in the cellar again, I do not know; but I rather think I would take the chance of their staying.

Relative to the propriety of transferring bees when first taken from the cellar, where they have spent their winter quarters, G. W. Demarce says: "If they have plenty of stores I would not transfer them until they begin to work on the fruit bloom. Bees that have plenty of stores do not need stimulating. When bees are transferred when working in the fields, they right things up in better style than if transferred in the fall or too early in the spring. The weather should be warm enough for the bees to spread themselves all over the combs, or they are apt to patch up clubbed-shaped combs."

If we wish to increase our stock of bees by dividing we must begin preparations early in the season, by forming nuclei for queen-rearing, in order to have a supply of queens to introduce to our extra divisions. In starting nuclei for queen-rearing early in the season we think it better to sacrifice full colonies for the purpose rather than to draw from a large number of colonies, as it tends to weaken them so as to be quite a while in gathering up to their former strength. And by this method we have the advantage of having our queen cell built in full colonies, by simply taking away the queen. To make dividing a success colonies should be very strong, and almost ready to swarm. Combs should be well filled with hatching brood, as the young bees are our main dependence in making divisions, as a large number of the old bees will go back to the old stand from which we have made our divisions. The manner in which to divide consists in taking as many parts from one colony as we think proper. From one strong colony we can make from one to five or more. But we think it best not to get our stocks too weak, and would make but one division from each colony at a time, and always supplying the queenless half with a young laying queen. By this method our colonies will soon become strong again, and hence we make the second division, and so on. By this means we keep colonies strong enough to store a considerable amount of surplus honey, and at the same time increase very rapidly.

Stewart's Healing Cream, for chapped hands, face, or gentlemen to use after shaving. The cheapest and best article for the purpose in the world. Please try it. Only 15 cents a bottle at drug stores.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, May 2, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,300. Market easier. Choice heavy native steers 4 75a5 10, fair to good shipping steers 3 90a4 70, fair to choice butchers steers 3 60a4 50, fair to good feeders 3 10a4 00, fair to good stockers 2 20a3 10, common grass to choice corn-fed Texans 2 00a4 10.

HOGS—Receipts 4,500, shipments 2,100. Market slow and lower. Choice heavy and butchers selections 5 40a5 50, fair to good packing 5 30a5 40, medium to prime Yorkers 5 10a5 25, common to good pigs 4 40a4 90.

SHEEP—Receipts 500, shipments 300. Market firm. Fair to fancy woolled 3 40a4 75, medium to choice clipped 3 10a4 20.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 900, shipments 2,600. Market dull, 15c lower than Friday. Shipping steers 4 00a5 00; stockers and feeders 2 75a4 40; cows, bulls and mixed 2 00a4 00, bulk at 2 80a 3 15; Texans 2 50a4 30.

HOGS—Receipts 25,000, shipments 5,000. Market slow, 15c lower. Rough and mixed 4 95a 5 40, packing and shipping 5 30a5 50, light 4 65a 5 30.

SHEEP—Receipts 4,000, shipments 1,000. Market steady. Shorn 3 00a4 20, unshorn 3 75a4 90, Texans 2 25a3 85.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 2,211. Market weak and 10c lower for shipping steers and 5c lower for butchers stuff. Sales ranged 3 60 for feeding steers to 4 60 for shippers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 8,400. Market weak and 10a20c lower. Extreme range of sales 4 50a5 20, bulk at 5 00a5 15.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 388. Market firm. Sales: 174 natives av. 122 lbs. at 4 00, 120 do. av. 87 lbs. at 3 60.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Firm and moderately active. No. 2 red, 94 3/4c elevator.

CORN—Dull and a shade lower. No. 2, 48 3/4a 48 3/4c elevator.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Market quiet. No. 2 red, cash, 82c.

CORN—Firm and 1/2a1/2c higher. Cash, 34 3/4a 35 1/4c.

OATS—Easier. Cash, 27 3/4a27 1/2c.

RYE—Dull at 57c.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 81 3/4c; No. 3 spring, 78c; No. 2 red, 81 3/4c.

CORN—No. 2, 37 3/4c.

OATS—No. 2, 26 3/4c.

RYE—No. 2, 56c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 57c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 328 bus., withdrawals 2,854 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 178,871 bus. There was about a steady market on 'change to-day. No. 2 red was nominal except for May, which sold at 68 3/4c.

CORN—The market on 'change was stronger. No. 2 cash sold at 32a32 3/4c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings.

RYE—No bids nor offerings.

HAY—Receipts 16 cars. Market firm. Fancy small baled, 9 50; large baled, 8 50; wire-bound 50c less.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, 1 25; 2100 per ton, free on board cars; car lots, 20 00 per ton.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, 90c per bushel on a basis of pure; choice sowing, 1 25 per bushel, sacks extra. Castor beans, 1 25 for prime; for seed, 2 00.

BUTTER—Receipts light and market fairly active. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 30c; good, 25c; fine dairy in single package lots, 23c; store-packed do., 15a16c for choice, 6a8c for common.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream 13 1/2a14c, part skim flats 7a8c, Young America 15c, Kansas, choice, 11c.

EGGS—Receipts fair and market steady at 9 1/2c per dozen for fresh.

POTATOES—Irish, natives 60a70c per bushel, Nebraska and Iowa 75c, choice Michigan 85c. Sweet potatoes, yellow 1 25, red 1 75.

BROOMCORN—We quote: Green self-working, 4a4 1/2c; green hurl, 5c; green inside and covers, 3 1/2a. .c; red-tipped and common self-working, 3a3 1/2c; crooked, 1 1/2a2 1/2c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/2c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 11 1/2c, breakfast bacon 9c, dried beef 12c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides 7 35, long clear sides 7 25, shoulders 5 55, short clear sides 7 65. Smoked meats: clear rib sides 7 85, long clear sides 7 75, shoulders 6 50, short clear sides 8 15. Barrel meats: mess pork 16 00. Choice tierce lard 6 50.

A Pennsylvania farmer is ready to take his "alfred-davit" that farmers never make a greater mistake than when they overfeed their teams in the spring on beginning work. They think because the horses have to work hard, they must have extra rations, and the next thing is a horse doctor. He says begin slow, let the team get used to its work, and give good and sufficient food.

C. E. JEWELL & CO. Chattel Mortgage Loans

A SPECIALTY.

OFFICE:—North Room under First National Bank. TOPEKA, KAS.

TWO INVESTMENTS THAT WILL PAY

(1) A home in the booming town of Merrill, Kansas, by paying \$2 per month for five months—an investment on which you can double your money in less than six months. (2) "The Student's Guide to Business," price 40 cents, and "The Juvenile Speaker," 25 cents. Both sent, with Catalogue of our books, for only 25 cents. Send for these books, and full particulars of Kansas investment, to J. E. SHERRILL, Danville, Indiana.

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING

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for printing cards, envelopes, marking clothes, etc. Also Stencils for marking sacks. ~~50~~ Make money by writing us.

WOOL HAGEY & WILHELM, Commission Merchants, 220 N. Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

REFERENCES:—Boatmen's Bank, St. Louis; Dunn's Mercantile Reporter, St. Louis; KANSAS FARMER Co., Topeka, Kas.; First National Bank, Beloit, Kas.

Kansas City Stock Yards, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. No yards are better watered and in none is there a better system of drainage.

Higher Prices are Realized

Here than in the markets East. All the roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the Yards, which thus afford the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and Kansas, and also for stock desiring for Eastern markets.

The business of the Yards is done systematically, and with the utmost promptness, so that there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find that they get all their stock is worth, with the least possible delay.

Kansas City Stock Yards Company Horse and Mule Market.

FRANK E. SHORT.

CAPT. W. S. TOUGH.

F. E. SHORT & CO.

Managers.

This company has established in connection with the Yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market, known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission, by the head or in carload lots.

In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care.

Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited, with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.

C. F. MORSE,
General Manager

E. E. RICHARDSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

H. P. CHILD,
Superintendent.

CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY. ST. LOUIS.

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

—FOR THE SALE OF—

CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

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

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

Cheap Homes!

MEADE COUNTY, KANSAS. Organized; county seat permanently located at Meade Center; free from debt; well watered; deep, rich soil; no waste land; fine building stone. Three Railroads coming at the rate of two miles a day. Land cheap, but rapidly advancing. MEADE IS THE BANNER COUNTY OF THE SOUTHWEST, having won a special prize this year for county exhibit at the Southwestern Exposition, fifteen counties competing, and another at Dodge City Exposition over all competitors. Now is the time to invest. For further information address J. A. LYNN, Land and Loan Agent, Meade Center, Kansas. All representations guaranteed.

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I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed in no reason, no now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will do you.

Address Dr. H. G. HOOT, 182 Pearl St., New York.

THE STRAY LIST.

**HOW TO POST A STRAY.
THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.**

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 21, 1887.

Cherokee county—L. R. McNutt, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Taylor Hadlock, in Sheridan tp., March 17, 1887, one bay horse pony, about 18 hands high, star in forehead, white spot on left side of neck; valued at \$20.

Rourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Murphy, in Freedom tp., one sorrel mare, some white on mane and tail, small white spot in forehead; valued at \$40.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 28, 1887.

Crawford county—Geo. E. Cole, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James Brown, in Washington tp., March 22, 1887, one bay mare, branded B.B. on left hip and on left thigh, V on left shoulder, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$30.

2 MARES—Taken up by Hugh H. Fry, in Sherman tp., (P. O. Farlington), April 8, 1887, two bay mares, about 3 years old, white spot in foreheads, one has three white feet, one branded T. V. on left shoulder; valued at \$40.

MARE—By same, one brown mare, about 2 years old, three white feet, branded B on left hip; valued at \$20.

Pratt county—Demey Lewis, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Edward Kay, in Springvale tp., (P. O. Springvale), March 30, 1887, one red steer with white spots, 3 years old, bob-tail, tips of both ears cut off, branded with a three-pronged brand similar in shape to the toes on a bird's foot; valued at \$15.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. M. Jackson, in Windson tp., April 7, 1887, one steer; valued at \$15.

Barber county—Robt. J. Tahoferro, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by James S. Hartzell, of Mtngong, April 11, 1887, one bay horse, 14 hands high, branded AF on left shoulder; valued at \$45.

Hamilton county—Thos. H. Ford, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Nicota, (P. O. Ulysse), April 1, 1887, one 4-year-old iron-gray mare, weight about 800 pounds, streak down face, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by D. P. Morrison, (P. O. Johnson City), one dark bay horse, 3 years old, trace marks on sides, branded cross J on left hip; valued at \$50.

Rooks county—J. T. Smith, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Geo. Nichols, in Plainville tp., one dun mare pony, star in forehead, 5 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

McPherson county—E. L. Loomis, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by William Strope, in Lone Tree tp., April 4, 1887, one gray mare pony, 5 years old, weight 665 pounds, dim brand on left thigh, broke to work and ride, has been shod all round; valued at \$40.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 5, 1887.

Franklin county—T. F. Ankeny, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Glasple, in Ottawa city, one bay mare, about 7 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$50.

Stevens county—J. W. Calvert, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. S. Hamby, in Lincoln

tp., April 18, 1887, one dark brown work horse, about 11 years old, about 16 hands high, white spot in forehead, moon-eyed. (P. O. address of taker-up is Valparaiso.)

Harvey county—John C. Johnston, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Clements Gatz, (P. O. Newton), April 20, 1887, one red yearling steer; valued at \$12.

McPherson county—E. L. Loomis, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Christofferson, in Harper tp., one iron-gray mare, 13 hands high, 2 years old, a small white stripe in face, both hind feet white, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

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THE SOUTHWEST CORNER COUNTY and BEST County in Kansas. Fertile soil, fine climate, pure and never-failing water. Health unsurpassed. CHEAP HOMES, Government and Deeded Lands. For particulars, write to Pierce, Taylor & Little, Richfield, (county seat), Morton county, Kas. They are old and reliable Land Agents of the Southwest. Your business will receive prompt attention. Information free. Correspondence solicited.

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The herd is headed by the Stoke Pogis Victor Hugo Duke bull, St. Valentine's Day 18278, and the Coomassie bull, Happy Gold Coast 14713. Sons and daughters by above bulls out of highly-bred cows, for sale for next ten days. Address S. B. ROHRER, Manager.

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Rams, Wethers, Ewes, Lambs. Rams thoroughbred, balance high-grade Merinos. Staple long; fleeces average eight pounds. Ewes lamb in May. Shearing commences June 1. Will sell before or after that time. Range overstocked and must sell. T. O. FOX, Ellsworth, Kansas.

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Bred at the Agricultural College. We offer a good lot of SIXTEEN-MONTHS-OLD BULLS — all recorded, reds, of good families, good individuals. Price \$100 and upwards. Also choice POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE PIGS. Address E. M. SHELTON, Superintendent of Farm, MANHATTAN, KAS.

Closing-Out Sale

— OF — SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

On my farm two miles southwest of FORT SCOTT, KAS.,

Thursday, May 26, 1887.

I will, on the day above mentioned, sell to highest bidder my entire herd of Short-horn Cattle, consisting of

Forty-six Cows and Heifers and Eleven Bulls,

Representing Josephines, Lady Elizabeths, Ianthes, Belle of Republic, and other families. The Prince of Clarence No. 44,629, bred at Side View, Ky., and for which I paid \$500 when a yearling, will be included in the sale. I have bred these cattle for many years with great care, and without regard to cost in securing the best bulls.

Sale positive, regardless of weather, as it will be held under shelter.

Conveyances will be in readiness to convey strangers to and from my farm. Catalogues will be sent on application to undersigned.

Terms of Sale: — A credit of six months without interest. Five per cent. discount for cash.

Sale commences promptly at 1 o'clock. CHAS. NELSON, COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

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GROUP OF CALVES BY SIR EVELYN 9650

Descendants of Royal English winners and Sweepstake winners at the prominent fairs of the United States. Sweepstakes herd at the great St. Louis Fair in 1885.

This herd is one of the oldest and largest in the country, comprising 300 head of choicest Herefords from all the best strains in England and America. The herd is headed by famous first-prize and sweepstakes bulls: FORTUNE 2080, one of the most celebrated bulls of the breed, by the famous Sir Richard 2d 970a—the smoothest, blockiest family of the breed: Sir Evelyn 9650, one of the best sons of Lord Wilton 4057; Grove 4th 13733, an illustrious son of Grove 8d 2490; Dewsbury 2d, 18977, by the celebrated Delley 9495.

FOR SALE — Cows, Bulls and Heifers, either singly or in car lots, at the very lowest prices consistent with first-class breeding and individual merit. Special prices given to parties starting herds. Visitors always welcome. Catalogues on application. J. S. HAWES, Colony, Anderson Co., Kas.

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PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORNS

At Riverview Park, KANSAS CITY, MO., Wednesday, June 8, 1887, at 1 p. m.,

Consisting of a Bates Knightby Bull, 4 head of Bates Louise family, 30 head of Rose of Sharon topped VanMeter Young Marys and Phyllises. A few of B. F. Redford's Demonas. For Catalogues address

S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer. E. P. GAMBLE, Millersburg, Kentucky.

PUBLIC SALE OF High-Bred Short-horns!

I will sell at Public Auction, at the Residence of MR. WM. CHRISMAN, INDEPENDENCE, MO., Wednesday, May 25th, 1887, At 1 o'clock p. m., sharp,

Forty FEMALEs, representatives of the following families: KIRKLEVINGTON, CONSTANCE, ROSE OF SHARON, YOUNG MARY, BRACELET and VICTORIA. NINE BULLS, viz: KIRKLEVINGTON, CONSTANCE, ROSE OF SHARON and BRACELET.

For Catalogues apply to COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer. G. L. CHRISMAN, Independence, Mo.

Public Sale of SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

For the very best of reasons, I will sell at Public Auction, at my place, five and a half miles west of GARNETT, KANSAS, Wednesday, June 1, 1887,

the entire FISH CREEK HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE, consisting of 35 Females and 15 Bulls, of the following families: Rose of Sharon, Young Phyllis, Young Mary, Lady Elizabeth, Blooms, Mandanes, Amelias, and other good families, including the entire show herd of 1886. Females old enough will have calves by their sides or be bred to the champion Rose of Sharon bull, Sharon Duke of Bath 2d 64450 (by the \$6,100 2d Duke of Kent 51119.) Parties wishing bulls to head herds or to breed to common stock, will find this a good opportunity.

FISH CREEK RANCH — Is five and a half miles west of Garnett (Southern Kansas and Missouri Pacific R. R.), and three and a half miles north of Mont Ida (Missouri Pacific), and two miles south of Glenloch (K., N. & D.) Conveyance free from all above railroad stations on day of sale.

TERMS: — Cash. Parties desiring time will be accommodated on approved notes bearing 10 per cent interest. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. Lunch at noon. Catalogues on application.

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer. WALTER LATIMER, Garnett, Kas.

The Veterinarian.

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

NASAL CATARRH.—I come for advice in regard to my mule. This mule commenced running from the right nostril Tuesday morning last. It was thick, yellowish color, and has a putrid smell. It ran out very copiously at first and all the time. Has no cough. Every once in a while she holds her head kind of to one side and stretches her nose out. She never had any disease before that I know of; she is all right in every other way, except her water is a little foul. [We are inclined to look upon this condition as simple nasal catarrh. Steam the nostrils twice daily by giving a hot bran mash placed in a pail upon the floor, and in the mash give a tablespoonful of a mixture of one part of nitrate of potash to four parts of powdered licorice root, night and morning, for a week in the feed.]

INJURED TENDONS.—I have a horse five years old that cut his fore ankle two inches above the joint. It was cut from the back, and I think the leaders were hurt. It was cut nearly two months ago, and is almost healed now; but his ankle is swollen and the swelling is very hard. There is no heat in it. He is almost as lame as ever. What would be the best thing to do for him? [Let the animal go loose in a roomy shed, and in fair weather outdoors. Apply daily a sufficiency of a solution of two drachms of sulphate of zinc in a pint of water. In proper season give liberty on pasturage during the summer. Most of the enlargement will thus be likely to gradually disappear, together with the lameness. If lameness and much swelling should exist after two months of pasturage, the leg may be blistered a few times, and the horse turned out again. But blistering should not be done before entire healing of the wound.]

CARBONIC ACID IN THE TREATMENT OF LUNG AFFECTIONS.—It may seem presumptuous for a layman to make suggestions to professional veterinarians, but in view of the importance of the subject I will hazard it. The new discovery by which people in the last stages of consumption are actually rescued from death and restored to health, seems to point an efficient remedy for pleuro-pneumonia and kindred diseases. It is said that by rectal injections of carbonic acid gas the decay and waste of the affected parts is arrested completely and permitted to heal quickly. The remedy is so easy of application that it is certainly worth trying. Nor is there any danger in its application. The carbonic acid gas which, if taken into the lungs, would produce almost instant death, is said to be when taken in this way perfectly harmless. This is certainly worth consideration. [Speaking for the educated members of the veterinary profession, we only think we are doing them justice in saying that they are quite up to the times, and that the experiment alluded to—for experiment it only is at present—has not escaped their attention. When it becomes a demonstrated fact that rectal injections of carbonic acid will arrest tuberculosis, the veterinary profession will then look about for a means of practically applying it to the lower animals. We cannot agree with our correspondent that the remedy—if remedy it is—is so easy of application, for no matter how highly an animal's instinct is developed, it will not tamely submit to hold gases without special appliances being used. Every new-fangled idea has its enthusiasts, whether it is possessed of real merit or not and

as time and experiment only will establish the usefulness or uselessness of carbonic acid in this connection, we are satisfied to wait for developments.]

Your cattle are now in the pasture. See that they have an accessible supply of good water—not slough water, but that furnished by a pump, a running stream, or a large, clear pond or lake.

Young and middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should enclose 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated pamphlet suggesting self cure. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

When pigs are weaned it is better to remove them to a fresh sty, in which case they will miss their dam far less than if they remain where they have been brought up. If the sow is let out daily they should be fed in their sty until she has thoroughly dried her udder.

A Small Leak

will sink a great ship; and what at first appears to be a trifling cough is apt to culminate in consumption if not properly attended to in time. For consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, and for all blood and skin diseases, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal. By druggists.

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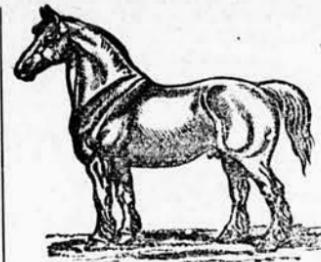


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Stock recorded in Ohio Poland-China and American Berkshire Records. In addition to my own breeding, the animals of this herd are now and have been

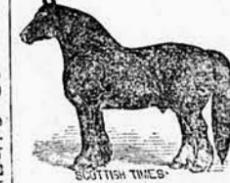
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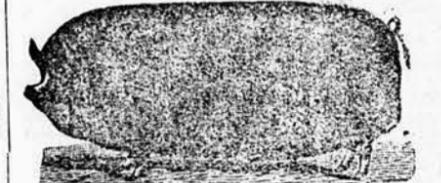
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Price, 50 cts. (Stamps taken.) This is a new Poultry Book, written and compiled by **GEO. F. MARSTON,** who is a well known authority on poultry topics. It tells all about how to manage poultry to obtain the best results, how to kill vermin, how to fatten quickly for market and the best plan for raising the chicks. It also tells how to raise capons, which is exceedingly profitable; also how to make incubators and brooders at a very small cost, that will do excellent work. Every one interested in poultry should have this book. Send 25 ct. stamps, and it will be sent by mail, post paid. Address the author, **GEO. F. MARSTON, Denver, Colorado.**

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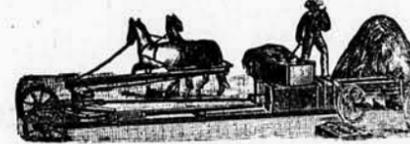
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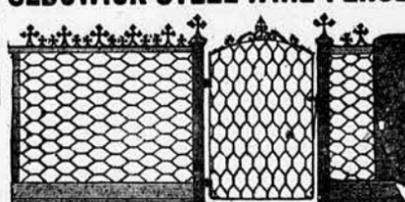
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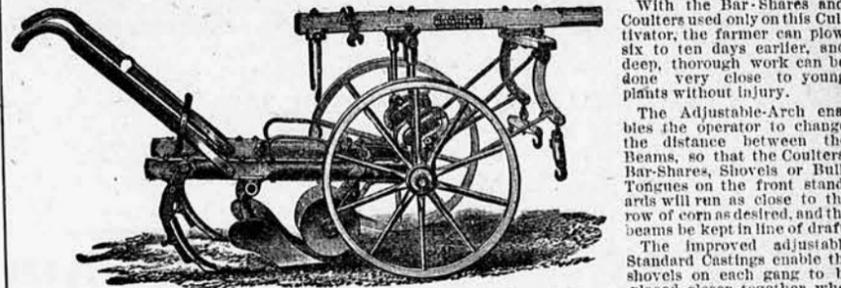
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Patented July 21, 1885, May 18, 1886, Aug. 3, 1886. **HENLEY'S IMPROVED MONARCH FENCE MACHINE** THE only Practical Machine in use which makes the Fence in the field wherever wanted. It has no equal, and makes the best, strongest, and most durable Fence for general use, and especially for farm and stock purposes. Weaves any length of picket, slat or board, and any sized wire can be used. The fence made by this machine is far superior to any net-work wire, or barb wire Fence, and will turn all kinds of stock—sheep, hogs and poultry—without injury to same. The Monarch Machine is made of the best materials, is strong, light, durable, can easily be operated by man or boy, will last a lifetime, and the price brings it within the reach of every farmer to own a Machine. For elegant new Catalogue, and full particulars, address **M. C. HENLY, Sole Manufr.,** Factory: 523 to 533 N. 16th St. Richmond, Ind., U. S. A. When writing for catalogue mention this paper.

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FOR 1887?

FREEPORT, KAS., APRIL 7, 1887.

BRADLEY, WHEELER & CO., KANSAS CITY:

I have sold fourteen of your Double Steel Beam Listers, and have had field trials with three other listers, and the universal verdict of the farmers is that they draw one-third lighter, drop more evenly and are handled with less than half the labor of other listers. The double bearing makes them stand upright when working, and I have seen them run twenty rods with no one touching the handles. Have drove in three listers for our competitors, and could have sold six more if we had them in stock.
Respectfully,
D. L. SMITH.

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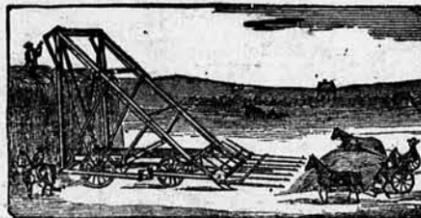
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"For Sale," "Wanted," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

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FOR SALE—Seven head Grade Holstein Cattle. Apply to C. E. Hubbard, North Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A Clydesdale Stallion, six years old, a splendid breeder. For this bargain, address Col. J. E. Bruce, Peabody, Kas.

FOR SALE—Four Thoroughbred Galloway Bulls, at reasonable prices, by Dr. A. M. Callahan, Topeka, Kas., or F. R. Huntoon, Snokomo, Wabamsee Co., Kas.

50 SALESMEN WANTED—To sell Nursery Stock. Good wages. Address, enclosing stamp, for terms, B. F. Brower, Eaton, Ohio.

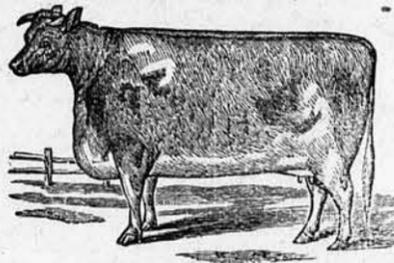
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BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Write them for information about Topeka, the capital of the State, or lands, farms or city property.

FOR RENT—For cash, a Farm of 800 acres, fourteen miles northeast of Council Grove, Kas. It has a good house and barn and well, 32 acres broke and 640 acres fenced with four strands of barbed wire. Address S. S. Cartwright, Topeka, Kas.

FRUIT TREES.—We have in surplus, Budded Peach Trees, twelve of the best varieties, 4 to 6 feet, \$4.50 per 100. Apple Trees of all the leading varieties, largely winter, 4 to 5 feet, \$4 per 100. No. 1 Concord 1-year Grape Vines, \$15 per 1,000. \$1.75 per 100. 1-year Maple, 12 to 18-inch, \$1.75 per 1,000. Other stock cheap. We will box free and deliver at depot any of the above stock. Douglas County Nursery, Lawrence, Kas. J. & Sons.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,



AT THE FAIR GROUNDS,
MINNEAPOLIS, OTTAWA CO., KANSAS,
FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1887,
At 1 o'clock p. m.

The entire herd of THIRTY-TWO RECORDED ANIMALS—eight males and twenty-four females—will be sold without reserve. These cattle are in good condition, represent the best Short-horn families bred, and a majority of the cows have calves by their sides.

TERMS:—Cash, or six months time on bankable notes, with approved security, at 10 per cent. interest. Sale under cover.

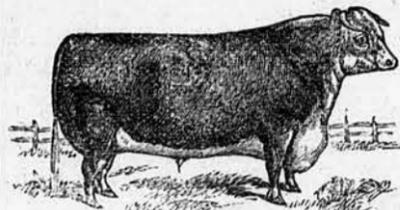
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COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.
For Catalogues address J. T. WHITE, Ada, Kas.

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On plans for constructing nine sizes of INCUBATORS—with latest improvements, moisture apparatuses, information on incubation, heat-regulators, egg-turners, etc., sent on receipt of 5 cents in stamps.
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PUBLIC SALE OF HEREFORD CATTLE!



On Wednesday, May 18, 1887,
AT RIVERVIEW PARK,
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I will sell Forty-five Recorded
HEREFORDS
of the best families.

THIRTY-FIVE MALES AND TEN FEMALES. Among these will be found a number of very choice individuals, including the bull PRINCE IMPERIAL 2D 6054, who took first prizes at Chicago and Des Moines, in 1883, as a two-year old.

For Catalogues address me at MECHANICSVILLE, IOWA.
C. H. CAPERN, Auctioneer. G. S. BURLEIGH.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

By the Breeders of Leavenworth County, Kas., at
Leavenworth, Kas., Thursday, May 19, 1887,

At 1 o'clock p. m., at the stable of Clark Bym, corner Fifth and Walnut streets, Leavenworth, Kas.,

At which sale representative breeders, such as Col. W. A. Harris, John Gish, James Gaw, J. W. Cramer and others will contribute, consisting of the following families: Rose of Sharons, White Roses by Publicola, Blooms, Floras, Rosemarys, Lady Elizabeths, Duchess of Sutherlands, Craggs, Young Marys, etc. The offering will consist of about 48 head, about one-third bulls and the remaining two-thirds cows and heifers—all recorded and all O. K.
There will be a credit given of six months on good bankable paper at 6 per cent., or a discount of 5 per cent. for cash. Apply for Catalogues to J. C. STONE, JR., PRES'T, LEAVENWORTH, KAS.
Or to J. C. ORTON, Sec'y, BOLING, LEAVENWORTH CO., KAS.

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