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High Interest--Best Sheep.

Kansas Farmer:

I propounded a few questions to your paper in which I hoped to draw out some remarks from your numerous correspondents, but I do not get anything yet except the answer that you gave in the same paper, and that I do not think hits the mark at all. You say we are not satisfied with so

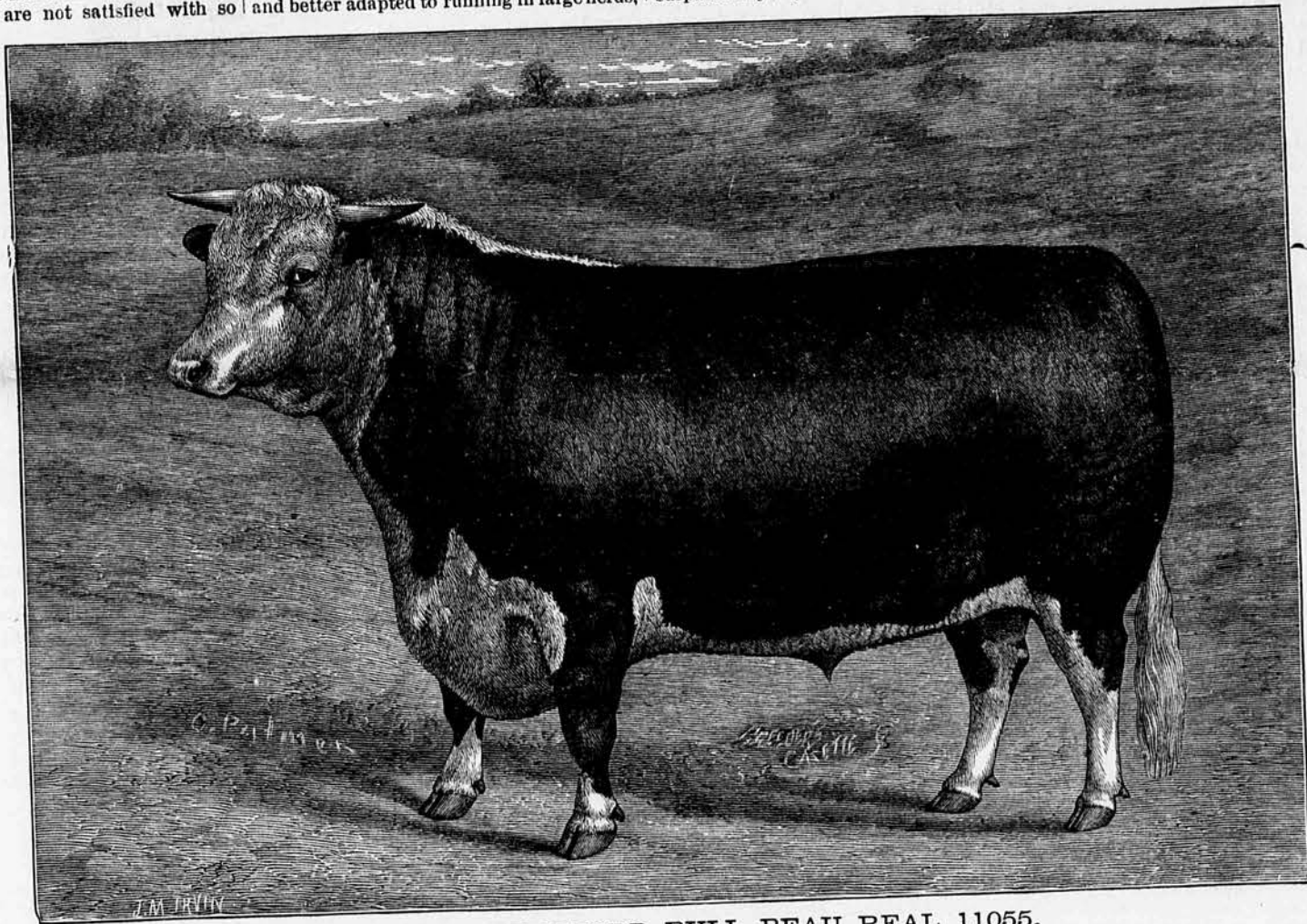
everything that we do, whether it is raising wool or wheat, corn or pork; it is the one thing that has broken up and discouraged many a good farmer.

2d question. What kind of sheep are the best for this country? Some may differ with me, but I shall claim for the Black-top Merino as I find them the most hardy and better adapted to running in large herds,

Hefty Herefords.

The prided Kansas Hereford establishment of Shockey & Gibb, Lawrence, was visited last week by a FARMER representative, who had a favorable opportunity of examining a truly representative lot of this excellent beef breed of cattle, which for quality, uniformity and breeding, cannot be surpassed by any other Hereford establish-

Messrs. Shockey & Gibb fully realized the importance that the breeding bull has to the herd, hence their selection of the subject of our illustration this week, Beau Real, to head their herd. This bull has won the universal admiration of all beef breeders who have beheld him. Beau Real won the first prize in class, also grand sweepstakes prize over all breeders as a two-year old at



YEARLING HEREFORD BULL BEAU REAL 11055.
Property of MESSRS. SHOCKEY & GIBB, Lawrence, Kas.

small profits and because we are not as economical in our habits. How any one can live on any smaller profits than the farmers in Kansas, or how any one can be more economical than we are in Kansas, I would like to know. I will tell you. The main trouble is, capital is too high; it costs too much to fit up to keep a flock of sheep; a farmer that has not ample means to fit up for the business, has to pay such big interest that he cannot do it and compete with the cheap interest of other countries. We are all interested in getting cheap clothes and cheap bread, but when a man starts out to invest money in any industry, he has first to count the cost, and if it will not pay a big dividend he is rather chary about going into it. Now I will engage that if I could borrow money as cheap as they can in England, I can raise wool in Kansas and put it into the market and compete with any of the old countries; but with the big rates of interest that we have to pay here, it makes it up-hill business. There is a good many drawbacks to labor in this country, but high rates of interest is the worst of all; it is the one thing that enters into the cost of

and I also find them the heaviest shearers, all things considered. Some claim that they are not as good mutton as a coarser breed, but I claim for them as good mutton and as heavy a carcass in proportion to the amount of food they eat. Furthermore, the wool is a secondary consideration. The wool is the primary object; that is what brings the Shepherd his money without decimating his flock. How to get rid of old sheep that have out-lived their usefulness is the problem that bothers me the most.

Now that the Legislature is in session, why cannot we have a law that will tax dogs in this State? There are thousands of worthless curs roaming over our prairies, and if we could have a law to tax them, it would help us out with our tax or else it would lessen the number of dogs; in either case it would be a great benefit. By all means give us a dog tax. F. W. B.

Never be tempted to put coarse manure close around young trees in the supposition that such material might be used as a mulch and for winter protection. Mice will congregate there and certainly girdle the trees.

ment in America known to the writer, much less that of any other breed. The FARMER representative confesses to his surprise at the progress made by this enterprising firm in locating such a creditable and representative Hereford establishment in Kansas in so few years, and as an American and especially as a Kansas institution does the writer commend this worthy firm to any of our readers who may desire now, or at any future time, good, first-class Herefords to go to Shockey & Gibb, Lawrence, Kas., and if they cannot supply you with as good Herefords as the country affords, the writer of this is ready to be dethroned as a Hereford fancier. Many fastidious Hereford breeders of both Kansas and Missouri would save money, time and risk by first giving this establishment a call before going too far East for their purchases. Few American breeders of Herefords have had such opportunities and facilities for knowing or securing the "upper ten" Herefords of this breed as this firm. No time or money has been spared toward securing such individual Herefords, both in England and America as would please the fancy of these breeders.

the Western National Fair at Bismarck last fall. The writer predicts that Beau Real will do more to make name and fame for Herefords in Kansas as well as for his owners, than any other individual bull known at present in the West.

The farm is located a little over two miles northeast of Lawrence, and possesses all the natural advantages besides the lately added modern equipments for the comfort and convenience of an extensive and first-class breeders establishment. Messrs. Shockey & Gibb now have on hand over 100 head of imported and home-bred Herefords that are a credit to any breed of cattle. In their last importation they secured two very notable families, viz., the Lovely and Hotspur, the most celebrated prize-winners at the late great shows of that country. Without going into further detail would say that the Herefords found here represent not only choice individual but the most desirable Hereford blood obtainable. For this season's demand they have a fine lot of young bulls, as well as a very desirable lot of heifers bred to their famous bull Beau Real. Purchasers of Herefords will have an opportunity to buy from this firm both at public and private sale, and don't forget the KANSAS FARMER told you so.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

May 4—Leavenworth County Short-horn Breeders, Leavenworth.
 May 4—W. P. Higinbotham, Short-horns, Manhattan, Kas.
 May 19—Col. W. A. Harris, Cruickshank Short-horns, at Kansas City, Mo.
 May 26—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.
 June 1—Shepherd, Hill & Mathers, Short-horns, Jacksonville, Ill.
 June 4—Johnson County Short-horn Breeders, Olathe, Kas.
 Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

THE LESSON OF THE TIME.

The following excellent suggestions were written by a one-armed farmer and a poor man of Edwards county, Kas., and published in the *Wendell Champion*:

I am not given to rushing into print, neither do I want to indulge in that cheap commodity, brag; but on the principle that any of us can bear a little impertinent preachment where a bit of practice goes alongside it, I wish to say a few words through your columns. It is in behalf of the dumb brutes, who, as the victims of man's cruelty and neglect, have no voice save reproachful looks, and piteous cries, and dying groans. It is the teaching of the present, as it has been of the past winters, to provide not only food, but protection from cold and storms, for all kinds of stock. This lesson is emphasized by the late terrific outburst of the weather and its consequences. If there are those who have no hearts to feel for the sufferings of the animals, at least there are none but have a tender place in the pocketbook to be touched by the sight of dead bodies, which represent just so many dollars lost.

Yet in all justice I must say that in most cases I do not believe it is heartlessness or want of foresight, but rather our poverty and lack of knowledge how to utilize the advantages the country affords. Every one knows the cost of lumber here, which puts the good barn out of reach of the poor man, who has come here to get a home through the liberality of Uncle Sam. But every one does not know that in the sod underfoot, from which his few necessary animals get their summer living, is the very material he wants for the saving of their lives in winter storms. Let him who will ridicule the "sod shanty," but for downright comfort to both man and beast, in blizzards that drive snow through inch boards, give me the properly-constructed sod building every time.

Now, I am not writing for the big stockmen of the great West, but for the poor man, like myself, who cannot afford to lose even one little calf. Let the cattle kings go on losing their hundreds or their thousands every year. I have nothing to say, except that if the doctrine of some whose opinions are entitled to as much respect as our own, be true—viz., that all beasts are to have an existence hereafter—why, then, when their dead all come up bellowing after them on the day of judgment they will indeed call for the rocks and hills to fall on and hide them. Certain it is we have no right to boast of our Christian civilization till these things are righted. Henry Bergh would enforce a law to compel every stock-owner to take care of his stock. Talk about heathen; we might well get some missionaries from India, where they worship elephants, or from Egypt as it used to be, when they held cats and dogs sacred. Let them take for a text the words of an ancient book, "The righteous man" (that is, the man who does right) "careth for the life of his beast." They might do more real, practical good than all the banging on the church pulpits in sensational and emotional efforts in other directions.

But to come down to what has been

done in my own experience and can be done again by others. I am not yet a two-year-old Kansan, and not able to "teach my grandmother to lap ashes," but I have tried to profit by my last winter's experience in the present one, when I find myself able to keep cows enough to keep me. Yes, Mr. Editor, you ought to see them, my small herd, stand up inside their thick sod walls, with their necks in the stanchions, the same as in the stately barns of Eastern dairymen, each one with her manger, and her bed too; you ought to see the patient creatures take comfort, not knowing there is such a thing as a storm raging without, and wondering where the winter they used to have is gone to, in which one of them lost her horns and another her hoofs, when they were poor younglings. And the milk, and the cream, and the butter! Old Mr. Job knew what he was talking about when he said, "washed my steps with butter." He lived in a warm country, I trow, where they needed no barns, for it says the devil called around occasionally. His wife, Mrs. Job, was no doubt a famous housekeeper, if she did go back on the old gentleman when that same evil one came to make a protracted visit, and ate up all the butter and bothered them so.

But I must come back to my neighbors and friends, even those who have just had to dig their horses and other stock out of the snow which a single night had packed in, head high and all over, into their board barns and stables that cost them so much and which they thought so secure. Now, my friends, you must listen to the logic of old Boreas. The board-barn man must stop laughing at the sod shanty, and the poorer man must go to work at this solid masonry of the plains. It is too late for this winter, of course, and the good cow, which is next to mother to the children, may be food for coyotes before the spring time. But next fall do not forget; go to work, not on the principle that you are unable to build a costly barn, and that the poor sod thing you are putting up is only a shabby makeshift you are ashamed of, and is not worth building well and substantially. Do not hurry up your wife's breakfast some morning, saying, "I am going to build my barn to-day." Take a week, or even two; and though I am no apologist for Sunday work, it is better to throw that in than to spend the good day gossiping with your neighbor, and placing his wife, tired and half sick maybe, under the necessity of cooking a warm dinner for you. Take time enough is the idea.

You may go to work, independently and hopefully, confident that Kansas affords you what you need in Kansas, else it would not have been made as it is. You will want a little lumber, of course, the same as timber countries want a few nails from the iron regions. But depend on it, the blizzard, whatever it may have been once, is now on the lookout for the man who invented the ugly word, and will never stop until it finds him and blows his head off, hence it will blow through a whole sawmill of pine lumber. In short, these winter storms have no respect for anything that is not native to their Western wilds, and a sod house and a sod barn, well and rightly constructed, are good and comfortable, "let the wild wind blow as it will."

I close by saying, keep the cows and they will keep you. You may eat, drink, and "live like a lord" through all the wintry season on the bounty of the cow, if you have begun in time to provide food and comfort for her. Instead of worrying over the silver question, which there are none wise enough to see

through as yet, you can take what your well-kept beasts afford you, run it through the mint of the churn, and turn out some "dollars of the daddies" to buy your groceries. On the other hand, neglect them, give them over to blind chance, leave them to the long winter night's shivering, while you, more pitiless than the stars in their far-off places, snuggle up in your warm bed, dreaming, perchance, that you can make up for the loss in stock by plowing the more for corn next summer—do this and you will yourself come up missing financially. You will get left, even in this country of unparalleled agricultural resources. If you do not, in the great and final round-up, get boiled as a beefsteak on the orthodox gridiron, as you ought to be, you will at least find yourself living between the upper and nether millstones of hard work and want.

W. W.

A Oldhopper After Veterinarians.

Kansas Farmer:

As there is much said and but little accomplished regarding swine plague, I will contribute what little I can for the benefit of new beginners, with your help. I have settled the fact that food, much or little, has but very little to do with it, but the location of feed lots and sleeping apartments have more to do with it than any other one thing. I see Dr. Holcombe's suggestion is to establish quarantine on the borders of our State. Wouldn't it be as well for E. B. Buckman to assist him by building his wall of hogs fourteen deep? But even then, those birds that carry disease would fly over just the same as they would over the Sanitary Commission and bring the plague from adjoining States. The Doctor claims it can't be cured. I am certain it can be, and 90 per cent. of the herds saved. Hogs should have access to shelter from storms, should be fed turpentine, coal oil, linseed oil, carbolic acid, air-slacked lime, coal or wood ashes, or coal, to keep them healthy; and if they get sick, they should be kept dry and warm, have drink three times a day. Medicine can be given in their drink, such as they need.

I think Dr. Holcombe's ideas, as set forth in section 3 of his proposed bill, perfectly absurd, as a herd worth from \$1,000 to \$5,000 might be exposed by one sick hog, and the Sanitary Commission would have the power to destroy any part or all the herd without any compensation to the owner; and at the same time it might not be swine plague, but some local disease that would soon be overcome. Only a few months ago a horse in Topeka was pronounced by a veterinarian to have glanders, and was ordered killed, but the owner objected and the horse still lives, and has proved satisfactorily that he had not glanders at all. This same mistake might occur in the judgment of a veterinarian in inspecting swine plague. When our Legislature enacts such a law, it will be about time for swine breeders to hang their business on a pin before they are utterly used up by professors that know so much and yet are no wiser than some others with less profession.

I see in all reports made by different veterinarians through the State and United States that swine plague is pronounced incurable, and this is evidence enough to show that Dr. Holcombe is no better judge of the disposal of diseased hogs than men who know its symptoms and best treatment. I will say to all: Keep your hogs dry in cold or stormy weather; if you can, give them a board floor to bed on without any straw or trash of any kind, with good ventilation, and if one gets sick, keep him in a warm place in cold or bad weather, just as you would a sick

person; if he has fever give tincture of aconite root three times a day, five drops to 100 pounds of hog; add to this Phenol Sodique one-half table-spoonful to each dose, dropping the aconite as soon as fever is down, and endeavor to get a large spoonful of linseed oil in the drink of water or swill; if costive, give sixteen grains of calomel; three hours after give one-eighth pound salts; feed warm swill with a very little corn, vegetable food or roots, corn chop and shorts preferred.

It seems to me it would be as much sense to say when men die with constipation and liver complaint that they died with cholera, as it is to say that when hogs die it is cholera, when it is often from other causes. Hog cholera kills the big fat hogs and leaves the lean and young, while swine plague first takes the young and lean and after that works on the older ones; this is one marked difference between the two. I know it is a big thing for a clodhopper to tackle a graduate, but its no bigger job than David undertook with the giant.

V. B. HOWEY.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 12, 1886.

Hog Cholera--Tobacco Cure.

Kansas Farmer:

Persons who have lost 100 or more hogs with cholera feel somewhat nettled when they read reports from farmers who, having lost none, assume that their good fortune is all owing to their own wisdom and good management, and reiterate the cry of "corn and filth." I indulge in the remark that when the cholera, as an epidemic, settles down upon their premises, without any regard to who they are, they will know considerably more about it. Nine years ago we lost 160 head with that disease, and every farmer in that section more or less. We were keeping 100 shoats in the orchard, where they had clover, "wind falls" and some corn. They were the first sick and sixty-nine of them died. Another lot of a dozen, large and strong, were kept with their pigs in a wood pasture of fifteen acres, abounding in nuts and acorns, and separated from the sick ones by another pasture. We thought they would surely escape, for they had everything they could need—variety of food, good water and no filth; but every one of them died, and all but one of the eighty pigs. We raised hogs on that farm for six years afterward and never lost one from cholera, selling from 50 to 120 each year.

I have a brother living upon the Boyer river bottoms in Iowa, who turns off not less than 200 hogs yearly. There is more or less cholera around him every season, but he seldom loses any hogs. His remedy and preventive is tobacco boiled up and the water mixed with milk and slops and fed to them as soon as he sees any that do not appear well. His theory is that when hogs eat much green food, they are troubled more with worms, for which tobacco is a specific. Our loss might be cited as one case in proof of his theory, for our fattening hogs escaped with a loss of only 3 out of 45, and they had been confined to corn (fed upon a board floor) for two or three months.

FARMER.

Topeka, Kas.

Six Hundred Fine Cattle.

As will be seen by the attractive advertisement of Leonard Bros., of Mt. Leonard, Mo., which appears on another page of this paper this week for the first time, there will be one of the largest public sales ever held in this country, at their farms, on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 6th and 7th, 1886. The Leonards will offer at auction 50 thoroughbred Short-horns, 150 Galloway and Aberdeen-Angus and 400 cross-bred and grades, males and females. Don't forget the date.

In the Dairy.

Butter-Making.

Mr. James Long gave an address at the last Chester Dairy Show, of which the following is a condensed report:

Of butter-making there were five points to consider: 1. The dairy farmer should keep butter-making cows. 2. It should be the object of the farmer to feed so as not only to obtain an increase in the quantity of milk, but an increased percentage of butter-fat which that milk contains. This he could do by a judicious selection of foods, and by simple experiments upon his own cattle to ascertain which foods would yield him the best results. 3. The farmer should be careful to obtain the whole of the butter contained in the milk. 4. Make up the butter in the best and most attractive form; and 5, market it well. He was afraid that when butter was obtained (and the same remarks applied to cheese) it was only half sold. As to 3 and 4, he said that by bad workmanship the whole of the butter is not extracted from the milk; indeed it sometimes happens that both skim and butter-milk are found upon analysis to contain a very large percentage of the butter which ought to have gone to market.

There are several ways of extracting the butter. (1) In some parts of Lancashire and Ireland, the milk is churned whole. If it is sweet when churned, only a portion of the butter is extracted. This, however, has one advantage, viz., that the butter-milk, which takes the place of skim-milk, is unusually rich, sweet and highly saleable; but, in some districts where the whole milk is churned there is a great demand for sour butter-milk, which is, in spite of its peculiar flavor, a healthy and valuable article of food. In churning under this system the new milk is allowed to remain in pans until it is perfectly sour, sometimes until it is almost a mass of curds, a very large percentage, almost the whole, indeed, of the butter is obtained, but it is invariably inferior in quality, and cannot be compared to that extracted from cream. Next (2) there is the ordinary system of setting milk in shallow pans, by which means the cream is raised in 36 to 48 hours, and then churned. By this system, however, the whole of the butter is not always extracted, even by the most skillful dairy-maids, for the cream is broken up in churning, and a certain proportion is again mingled with the milk. The disadvantages of the shallow pans are, that a long period elapses before the skimming is completed, too much space is required, and in summer there is loss caused by the milk becoming sour before the whole of the cream is raised. Then (3) we have what is known as the deep-setting system; that is, the setting of new milk in deep vessels, which are placed in water at a low temperature. In this way the cream is raised, although in larger bulk, in much less time. It is possible to milk at 6 o'clock in the morning, and to obtain the cream before milking time in the evening, so that the same cans can be used over and over again. The advantages are that a large dairy of milk can be kept in a very small space with a minimum number of utensils, the cream is obtained rapidly at all seasons, provided that cold water is always available, and the skim-milk is free for sale or use while it is perfectly sweet. Lastly (4), we have the Centrifugal Separating Machine, which does its work so quickly that, if necessary, the milk of the morning will yield its butter for breakfast. The separator does its work more rapidly and com-

pletely than any other system. It yields 10 per cent. more butter, and the separated milk is perfectly sweet and more delicious than any skim-milk which can be obtained. Skim-milk obtained by the shallow-pan system, had frequently been passed through the separator, and yielded a valuable percentage of butter which would otherwise have been lost.

The temperature is a most important element in butter-making, next to the points which have been referred to. It is the cause of the rapid ascension of the cream in a deep-setting system; it is the cause of the spoiling of the milk in summer on the shallow-pan system, it alone is responsible for the great difference between the churning of sweet and of sour milk, and to it we owe the generation of those aromatic flavors in butter which are so much appreciated by a discriminating public. Butter made from sweet cream is delicious in the extreme, but that nutty flavor which is found in the choicest possible samples is largely developed by the careful rising of the cream for a more or less lengthened exposure to the atmosphere.

French dairying is owing to the success of butter-making in the northern departments of France; the adoption of improved methods, the cultivation of grass in the place of cereals, railway facilities, and the reputation which the butter has obtained at the principal shows at Paris. In the department of Calvados, some fifty million pounds are annually made. It is, however, to a system of middlemen that the French farmers owe much of their extended trade. These persons visit the markets and purchase the best samples of butter, which are made up in single lumps, the whole making of the week. At the end of the day, the factor, having purchased butter of almost identical quality and flavor, mixes them up and forwards them to their destination, and thus it is that English, like French dealers, can depend upon an unvariable and uniform quality. In this country it is the very reverse, for the shopkeeper purchasing a dozen dairies of butter would undoubtedly receive a dozen qualities, so that it would be practically impossible for him to guarantee to his customers the same quality of butter from week to week. The imports of dairy produce from other countries into England show, with the exception of France and America, a steady annual increase. It is true that our population increases also, but the augmentation of dairy work in this country should be more than sufficient to cope with that, and it is not to our credit that with our fine herds of cattle we should not be able to keep pace with our own requirements.

Of churns—one is practically as good as another—a churn should have a large mouth, so that both arms could be introduced into the churn for removing the butter and cleansing purposes; and second, there should be no beaters or internal arrangement, as every addition, every angle, necessitate extra labor in cleaning, and afford additional places for the growth and formation of decomposing matter. In churning butter a regular motion should be observed. The cream should be introduced at a proper temperature, rather higher in winter than in summer, and the churn should be stopped when the butter has formed in small grains. The value of this is that it can be washed as perfectly as possible, every grain being subjected to the action of the water; whereas, if churned until it came into a solid lump, it is obvious that the water would not percolate, and would therefore not extract the butter-milk which it enclosed. Salting should preferably be done during this process of washing, as the salt is distributed much more evenly and perfectly, and the grain of the butter becomes more superior. For preserving purposes the butter should be more heavily salted; and it should be borne in mind that it is better to salt too heavily than too lightly, for the salt can subsequently be washed out, and the butter improved by working at the end of a number of weeks either with cold water, or with milk as may be found necessary.—*Scottish Agricultural Gazette.*

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

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

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

THE CEDARS.—Trotting stock. Speed, substance, size, color and style, a specialty. Stallions by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Victor-von-Bismarck, out of dam of Gazelle, 2:21, and Twilight, out of dam of Charley Campbell, 2:21½, in use. Stock at private sale till February 1st. Annual public sale, March 3, 1886. Catalogues on application. T. E. Moore, Shawhan, Bourbon Co., Kentucky.

J. M. BUFFINGTON, Oxford, Kas., importer and breeder of Norman and Clydesdale Horses. Twelve imported and grade Stallions for sale.

M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., for fifteen years a breeder and importer of Percherons. Stud Book and High-grade acclimated animals, all ages and both sexes, for sale.

CATTLE.

T. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., have for sale 1. Registered yearling short-horn Bulls and Heifers, of each one carload. Come and see.

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

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

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

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-blood Bulls for sale. 100 High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

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

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

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

ALTAHAM HERD. W. H. H. Cundiff, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., has for sale two Red Short-horn Bulls for sale. Among them are two Rose of Sharon and one aged show bull. None but the very best allowed to go out from this herd; all others are castrated.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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

ASH GROVE STOCK FARM.—J. F. Glick, Highland, Doniphan county, Kansas, breeds first-class THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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

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

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

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

SWINE.

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

Registered POLAND-CHINA and LARGE BERKSHIRE SHIRTS. Breeding stock from eleven States. Write F. M. Rooks & Co., Burlingame, Kas., or Boonville, Mo.

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

POLAND-CHINA SWINE AND MERINO SHEEP. The swine are of the Give or Take, Perfection, and other fashionable strains. Stock for sale in pairs not related. Invite correspondence or inspection of stock.

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

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

POULTRY.



A. D. JENCKS, 41 Polk street, North Topeka, Kas., breeder of PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Ben Hur, Hawkins, Picking, Conger and True Blue strains. For sale, a few choice Cockerels and Pullets. Eggs for sale now.

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

HALESTAD POULTRY YARDS.—Choice Light Brahmas and Brown Leghorn Chickens and fine Pekin Ducks. Address A. & W. C. Petrie, Halestad, Kas.

EGGS.—For nearly three (3) years I have been collecting choice birds and choice stock, without offering any for the market. I am now prepared to furnish a few eggs of the following varieties. The large White Imperial Pekin Duck, \$1.50 per 14 (two settings); Light Brahma, Plymouth Rock and Rose-comb Leghorns, \$1.25 per 13. Also eggs of the "Kentucky Blues", birds of the finest egg-producing qualities, at \$1 per 13. J. W. Hile P. O. box 237, Valley Falls, Kas.

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

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

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

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.—From extra large stock, at \$3 each, \$8 per trio. Pekin Ducks, \$3 per pair, \$4 per trio. Plymouth Rock Chickens, \$2 each. Address H. V. Fugatey, Platteburg, Mo.

T. S. HAWLEY, Box 153, Topeka, Kas., breeder of PARTRIDGE COCHINS, BROWN LEGHORNS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Send for Circular.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

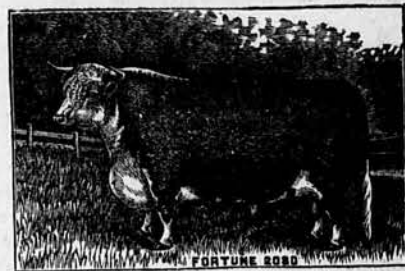
BARNES & GAGE, Land and Live Stock Brokers, Junction City, Kas., have large lists of thoroughbred Cattle, Horses and Hogs. Special bargains in fine individuals. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

DETLOF & GUSTIN, Veterinary Surgeons, 151 Jackson street, Topeka, Kas. Graduates of Ontario Veterinary college. Special attention paid to the treatment of all Diseased Horses and Cattle. Also examined for soundness. Horses boarded while under treatment if required. Horses boarded by the week or month. Vicious, kicking and runaway horses broken and handled to drive single or double. Horses bought and sold. All calls by letter or telegram promptly attended to.

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



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Correspondence.

From Western Kansas.

Kansas Farmer:

The great storm of first days of January proved a fearful one to this part of the State. Stock has fallen in large numbers; enough has already died to fence ranches and build warm stables to have made them secure, and up to this date they still continue to go down on many ranches. Feed is scarce and high; the owners are trying to save their herds. Should winter continue at its present rate another month, the herds will be much more reduced. Yours, A. J. BIRD.

Grainfield, Gove county, Feb. 4.

About Butter and Its Sale.

Kansas Farmer:

Wheat all right in this neighborhood. Butter dairymen seem to apprehend their "craft is in danger." We have no creameries in this vicinity; those farmers who live in the vicinity of Atchison and supply families weekly find sale for all they can make, if first-class butter. My family has, for years, manufactured from two thousand to three thousand pounds of butter a year, which I dispose of to families at 30 cents per pound the year round, and fall far short of supplying the demand. We pack the summer surplus, but not enough to bridge over the winter. We are troubled with cockroaches. How can we exterminate them?

P. McDUFF.

Atchison, Kas., Feb. 4.

Letter from Clay County.

Kansas Farmer:

I don't often see anything in the FARMER from Clay county, so I will try and write a short letter. Early in the fall the hog cholera was raging pretty bad in this county, quite a number lost hogs by death. But since the winter set in I think it has mostly subsided. During the month of January the weather was pretty severe on stock, but not many cattle smothered, though quite a number of hogs smothered, and a large number of sheep, also. Mr. B. Adams, of Uniontown, lost twenty-six during the storm the first week of January, and I hear a Mr. Blackwood lost quite a number of sheep during the same storm. The month all through was hard on stock that had little or no shelter. Wheat, I think, is all right. March is generally the hardest month on wheat. Quite a number of farmers have got corn to gather yet, as soon as the weather will permit. A SUBSCRIBER.

The Mulberry Craze.

Kansas Farmer:

The mulberry craze, which began in 1837 and lasted several years, was the utter destruction of silk culture, and changed the entire course of the industry. A speculation was started of such vast and rapid growth that the main object was lost sight of, just as a permanent business was about to be established. News of the introduction into Europe of a peculiar variety of white mulberry known as the *Morus Multicaulis* reached America, with its wonderful properties as silk worm food. It could be propagated from cuttings, the trees grew with wonderful rapidity, and it was predicted that two crops of silk worms could be raised in a season from the large, succulent, tender leaves. There is ever some Marco Polo to set the ball rolling. In this instance it is said to have been Samuel Whitmarsh, who had planted trees and found them slow of sale.

"Having first securely hidden his conscience in his closet or money-bags, he mounted his high-top gig and drove around among his neighbors. Of each he asked the same question: 'Will you take 50 cents apiece for your trees next spring?' 'No. They'll be worth 75 cents each.' No more said Samuel Whitmarsh; that was sufficient for his purpose. He rode away and spread the news that mulberry trees would be of great value next spring. Orders poured in upon him; he sold all he had and bought more on time. It is related of Mr. Daniel Steuben and Mr. Whitmarsh that they were very jubilant over a purchase of a dozen cuttings no larger than a pipe-stem and two feet long, for which they paid \$25. 'They are worth \$60,' exclaimed the Doctor

in his enthusiasm. At last behold the ruin! The bubble burst, and with it Sam Whitmarsh's great expectations."—*Extracts from "Silk—Its History and Manufacture."*

The silk industry is based upon a much firmer foundation now than fifty years ago. Instead of the slow process of hand reeling, we have the Serrell automatic stop reel, which is being adopted by all the silk-growing nations. Silk so reeled is even and smooth in texture. They are in operation in the Government filatures. With our superior climate and abundance of food at hand, we ought to raise silk cheaper than in those States where they have to be at the expense of planting trees. We will not have to get up a mulberry craze or any other craze, only that of common sense in beginning the work and utilizing the Osage orange. A gentleman remarked to me that there had been so much written on silk culture that the subject must be about exhausted. How is it that the various subjects of agriculture are not exhausted? If we want an industry to prosper, it must be kept before the people. There must be a certain amount of enthusiasm connected with everything we undertake in order to insure success. Preparations should now be made for the work. The work is short and quick; do not put off sending for eggs till too late to ship them. MARY M. DAVIDSON.

Junction City, Kas.

About Tame Grasses.

Kansas Farmer:

Eight fleeting years of busy and active life have passed rapidly away since the breaking plows were started on this quarter section and one hundred acres of prairie sod upturned for the first time to the sunlight of Kansas. This entire lot of ground, after a thorough cross-plowing and stirring, was sown in wheat, and also on forty acres of the same a liberal deposit of timothy seed. The remarks of the incredulous Kansan in reference to the growing of tame grasses were sometimes as amusing as the subsequent growth and success of the venture was gratifying. In harvesting the wheat the following season, a portion of the timothy was heading out finely and made a rapid and vigorous growth during the months of August and September, and was pastured to a moderate extent during the winter following. For three successive summers this was used as a pasture lot and meadow. The wild grass growing up with it seemed to have no other effect than to increase the yield of hay, without disturbing or crowding out the timothy, which remained a beautiful green sod during most of the winter as well as the summer season, until again overturned for a rotation of crops. At another attempt at fall sowing, the wheat and timothy were both destroyed before harvest time by the worst of all enemies to the agriculturist, the chinch bug. Subsequent to that time twenty acres of ground were seeded to clover with oats, the land having been in corn the previous year; was put in ordinary condition by corn plow and harrow; had a good set and rapid growth of clover, but would prefer plowing ground, if for no other reason than to remove ridges made by corn rows.

This is the fifth year for this seeding, and is a firm and closely-grown sod, having partially reseeded itself at two different times during the past four years. The year following I seeded ten acres with timothy sown with oats, and the next year twelve acres with oats, timothy and clover, allowing one bushel of oats per acre, and from six to eight quarts grass seed, getting in return a light crop of oats and complete set of the tame grasses. Again, last spring on fourteen acres, I seeded one-half bushel of flax to the acre, and scattered through the drill a generous deposit of blue grass and timothy. As the blue grass would not pass through the seed-box in the drill, I allowed it to pass through the grain-box with the flax. This probably covered the seed deeper than necessary, and but little of it came to the surface until during the months of August and September, making at that time a good showing for a blue grass pasture. The timothy started, but the greater part of it perished during the early part of the season. On this fourteen acres, this coming spring, I propose to sow four quarts of timothy per acre, if I can get at it when the ground is in condition—that is, when it is well opened and porous by freezing, or cracked open with dry weather—probably following with light har-

row if ground is dry. The result of this experiment I shall know more about in the future.

Deep plowing is no detriment to the successful growth of clover, as its fibrous roots extend far beneath the surface, (the saying of Snyder, of Jefferson county, to the contrary, notwithstanding,) and for this reason is a good fertilizer and helper to other grasses grown with it, loosening and lightening the soil, increasing the productiveness as well as the productions of the land, but by itself not as profitable for meadow or pasture as when grown with a liberal mixture of timothy or blue grass. Horses or cattle turned on a pasture of tame grasses will soon manifest a preference, and the clover is left standing to the last unless in the stem and headed out, and then is freely gathered by them, and sometimes to their detriment, as bloating (especially with cattle) is sometimes a fatality. I have reason to believe that grass seed sown with one bushel of oats per acre will be an average success and one of the crowning jewels to the farmers of Kansas, not having myself been without late autumn and early spring pastures for milch cows in Kansas, and that one was the first one that I lived, moved, and had a being west of the banks that confine the waters of the historic Mississippi.

Farther than this at present I do not care to tax the patience of the readers of the FARMER on the subject of tame grasses, but would say, sow them on all vacant lands, let the area be small or larger, and let us have on every homestead a green sward, an oasis of life around us to cheer and gladden the springtime and brighten the pathway of life. O. W. SIDWELL.

Topeka, Kas.

Letter From Mr. Colvin.

Kansas Farmer:

FEBRUARY 3.—Still cold and more snow fell on the first of the month. Ground-hog day was rather a rough one; I don't think he cared much for his shadow. The snow is still about eight inches on the prairie. It is now about five weeks of steady winter, and we confidently look for fine weather through the balance of this month and March. The little bare ground that we had last week showed wheat and rye in fine condition and we have good reason to expect a fine crop; and if cold winters insure good corn and other crops, I do not think we will want for anything in that line another fall.

It has been unusually severe on stock of all kinds; range cattle suffered severely and probably the greatest losses have been sustained of any winter since the settlement of Kansas. Even stock well protected with sheds and wind-breaks were covered with the drifting snow and smothered before they could be rescued. Nothing escaped except where the buildings were perfectly tight. Hundreds of hogs and poultry, as well as cattle and sheep perished. I have no doubt but what it will result in a benefit to the country at large in the end. We will be obliged to keep less stock and better stock, and feed and protect better. Although there has been great improvement in that line in the last few years, there is still great room for more.

FEBRUARY 8.—Land is becoming valuable here notwithstanding the poor opinion of my friend Mr. Taylor, of Pottawatomie. Our greatest curse just now is the unprincipled vandals that have come among us, void of any principle or honor, having neither money nor manhood, and go prowling about the country like wolves, contesting the claims of those who have endured the hardships and privations that none but the early settlers can appreciate; and now that a fruitful, thriving country has been resurrected from an unsettled desert by the industry and perseverance of these same stayers who have borne the burthen through the heat and drouth, these renegades from justice or poverty in their own states, are trying to possess themselves of our hard-earned homes by dint of perjury, bribery, threats and intimidations, and often causing unbearable expenses to the hard-pressed settler. If our laws will not protect us, we must protect ourselves by some organization. Our contest laws are a farce; in fact we seem to have no established law to depend upon.

Mr. Henry Butler's letter is very true in some portions, but quite discouraging in others. People all over the country are

very hard pressed for money, and are not beggarly poor, either.

I really like your stand on the silver question, and think that most sensible people are of the same opinion. Plowboy's letter on first page is good and should be republished; in fact the whole paper is filled with excellent and profitable reading, and I think is, without doubt, the most profitable paper for Kansas people that is published—East or West. But the dollar to spare with a great many is what is the matter. None disputes the value of the paper.

We have had a few fine days and they show the wheat and rye looking fine. It is clouding up again, and probably rain will be next in order.

W. J. COLVIN.

Larned, Kas.

Raising Onions.

Kansas Farmer:

It is almost impossible to get the soil for onions too rich. The manure should of course be made fine before applying, and if worked into the surface, onions do not require deep manuring; as the feeding roots are near the surface, there is where the manure should be applied. The best plan is to plow the land thoroughly in the fall and then apply the manure during the winter and early spring, and then work thoroughly into the surface. Good results can only be secured by having a good rich soil; this is very essential, and if you want a profitable crop of onions, this must be secured. Then the soil must be put into good condition; harrow, or rake and roll until the seed bed is as fine as possible; there is very little risk of getting it too fine. You will save seed and save time in marking off and covering the seed, and also save time in cultivating if pains are taken to put the soil in a good condition.

Another important item is to have the seed in the ground as early in the spring as possible. My rule is to plant my onions as early in the spring as I can get the ground in a suitable condition to receive the seed. And this is why I always prefer to plow or spade up in the fall. If proper pains are taken to secure good drainage, the land will dry out much earlier or quicker than if left unplowed. Secure good seed. Old seed will not germinate; therefore, in order to secure good results, fresh seed should be secured. Better pay a good price for a good quality of seed than use poor seed for nothing. Mark off the rows at least fifteen inches apart. I use a wooden marker, that, if the soil is put in the proper condition, will make a furrow sufficiently deep. I use a hand seed-drill to sow the seed. The straighter the seed can be sown in the rows, the easier will be the cultivation, and it pays to take pains to do this work as carefully as possible; then a seed-drill will sow the seed much more evenly than can possibly be done by hand, saving the seed and having the work done better. Cover the seed very lightly; they need but little covering, yet, to secure a good germination, after covering, press the soil firmly upon the seed; this insures a surer germination of the seed. Commence cultivating as soon as possible after the plants make their appearance above ground. They make a slow growth at first and need all the encouragement possible. A sharp-toothed steel rake is a good implement to cultivate the onion crop at first; after that the garden cultivator or hoe can be used to mellow up the soil and destroy the weeds. Clean cultivation is necessary, and hand-hoeing will be necessary if clean cultivation cannot be secured without. You cannot raise a large crop of onions among a mass of weeds and grass, and you must be willing to hoe and pull out every weed if you secure the most profitable crop. Onions require good cultivation. The soil must be kept mellow, and if the soil is rich, and the seed good and planted early and clean cultivation, you are reasonably sure of a profitable crop. Do not commence on too large a scale at first. Take a small plat at first and increase your acreage as you learn by experience, the best way of managing and raising the crop. There is no particular secret, only with most soils the work is tedious, and more so than many are willing to give, and hence many make a failure simply because they are not willing to give the proper care. N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller county, Mo.

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

The Busy Bee.

To Cage a Queen.

Kansas Farmer:

In transferring a queen from one hive to another a convenient cage to use can be made, about one inch in diameter and three in length, by rolling up a piece of wire screen; close one end; set the frame on which you find the queen outside the hive and put the open end of cage over her; wait a moment till she crawls to the other end, then pinch the wire together; or, by putting some honey upon the queen to disable her, you can take her up with a fork and place her in cage, and half a dozen bees with her to take the honey off. Directions for releasing her were in a former paper. I find a common table fork the handiest tool to loosen frames and use in handling bees. Care must be taken not to leave the frames too far apart, (which I find people in their first attempts are quite liable to do,) as the bees will build pieces of comb between them, which must, of course, be cut out to restore order. A division board is made by nailing a top bar to a piece of board one-fourth of an inch smaller than inside of hive and should always be kept next the bees if the hive is only partially full. Give them but one empty frame at a time, as too much vacant space discourages them. When the spring is favorable, strong colonies should be divided by the 15th or 20th of May, before there is danger of swarming.

I have often been asked by persons who wished to learn something of bee-keeping, what book they should get. Of several which I have read I prefer the "A. B. C. of Bee Culture" for beginners. It can be procured of A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio. I have endeavored in these papers to say as much as possible in a few words, but fear I have condensed too much to make all points plain; if so, and any one wishes to write me, enclosing stamp, I will reply; if of general interest, will answer through the FARMER. The editor assures us that he wishes to make the bee columns useful, and to encourage this industry in Kansas will bee-keepers please not criticize because I have written what they all know? It is only for beginners. MRS. J. N. MARTIN.

N. B.—EDITOR FARMER: In my last paper upon wintering bees I wrote, "Our cellar, without fire, goes down to 36 deg.," but the printer made me say down to zero—a difference of 36 deg.—rather cool for the "average cellar."

J. N. M.

Catarrh and Bronchitis Cured.

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

Nervous Debilitated Men

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Farm Loans.

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

Compound Oxygen.

This is peculiarly Nature's own remedy. It purifies the blood, restores its normal circulation, and generates nervous or vital force. To those suffering from nervous prostration, overwork, general debility, sleeplessness, etc., it will give prompt and grateful relief. It is unrivalled as a remedy in all chronic diseases—Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc. The Western Compound Oxygen Co., are now manufacturing this incomparable remedy to supply Kansas and the West. See advertisement in another column.

40,000 Horses Annually Sold.

Seventeen of the leading dealers of New York and Chicago unanimously declare that the one-half and three-fourths blood Percherons have more style, action, best endurance on pavements, and sell for more money than any other class of horses on the market. —Chicago Tribune. Nearly 2,000 of this popular breed have been purchased in France, imported and collected by Mr. M. W. Dunham, of "Oaklawn Farm," Wayne, Illinois,—about 1,000 of them during the past two years, nearly all of which are recorded with pedigrees in full, in the Percheron Stud Book of France, all careful breeders properly insisting on French records of pedigrees, where high prices are paid for imported animals, whose value lies in their purity of blood.

Mr. L. H. Blossom, of Maine, says he has greatly reduced the ravages of the apple maggot in his orchard, so that this year his winter fruit was free from the insect, by gathering the infected fruit and feeding it to swine.

A prominent practical agricultural writer says of the "ACME" Pulverizing Harrow: "Its various qualities fit it for easy, rapid and efficient preparation of the land and in cheaply working the broad fields of a large farm into as fine a condition as a garden."

Quince tree roots are small and come very near the surface; it is therefore necessary to protect them against cold or heat by careful mulching. The trees also require pruning like any other fruit trees, though this operation is very generally neglected.

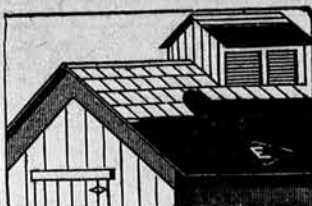
Those who have used the BOSS ZINC and LEATHER COLLAR PADS and ANKLE BOOTS say they are the best and cheapest, because most durable. They will last a lifetime. Sold by Harness-makers on sixty days' trial. DEXTER CURTIS, Madison, Wis.

Attention is called to the advertisement in this paper, of the Farm, Ranch and Investment Company, of Kansas City, Mo., a firm in which can be placed strict confidence and with whom it is a pleasure to deal. Mr. W. S. Nelson, one of the firm, and its inspector, is "formerly of Kansas," having been a farmer and stock-raiser in Franklin county.

The pain and misery suffered by those who are afflicted with dyspepsia are indescribable. The distress of the body is equaled or surpassed by the confusion and tortures of the mind, thus making its victims suffer double affliction. The relief which is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla has caused thousands to be thankful for this great medicine. It dispels the causes of dyspepsia, and tones up the digestive organs. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

I have been a severe sufferer from Catarrh for the past fifteen years, with distressing pain over my eyes. Gradually the disease worked down upon my lungs. About a year and a half ago I commenced using Ely's Cream Balm, with most gratifying results, and am to-day apparently cured. —Z. C. WARREN, Rutland, Vt.

My daughter and myself, great sufferers from Catarrh, have been cured by Ely's Cream Balm. My sense of smell restored and health greatly improved. —C. M. STANLEY, Merchant, Ithaca, N. Y. Easy to use. Price 50 cents.



Ask for BLACK DIAMOND BRAND.

W. E. CAMPE, Agent, 9th and Olive Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

EHRET'S PREPARED ROOFING

WATERPROOF & FIREPROOF.

ADAPTED FOR ANY ROOF.

Guaranteed Best and Cheapest Roof Used. Ask your Dealer or Write Us for Prices and Testimonials.

M. EHRET, Jr., & CO.

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG CO.

No. 1 Farm Harness, \$23.50



Every Buggy sold by the middle man has several dollars added to the First Price. We have no agents, but for twelve years have dealt with the consumer. We ship anywhere, with privilege of examining before buying. We pay freight charges both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant everything for 2 years. One price only. Platform Spring Wagon at \$55 is same as others sell at \$85. Farm Wagons \$40. Top Buggies at \$90, fine as usually sold for \$125. Our Harness are all No. 1 Oak Leather. Single, \$10 to \$25. 64-page Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, W. B. PRATT, Secretary, Elkhart, Indiana.

Platform Wagon, \$55.



FAY CURRANT GRAPES BEST STOCK IN THE World.

Niagara, Empire State and all the other best Grape Vines, new and old. Vines wintered in Mammoth stone cellars with roots in fine sand. Trees and Small Fruit Plants. By mail, express or freight. Lowest prices ever known for Dealers, Agents, Planters and Everybody. In every respect a Model and First-class Establishment. Accurate naming and highest grading. Free Illustrated Catalogue. Please write me before you buy. GEO. S. JOSSELYN, Fredonia, N. Y.

JUST ISSUED.

LETTERS FROM GOLDEN LATITUDES.

A large, finely-illustrated pamphlet, descriptive of the Northwest. Statistics compiled from official sources. Sent free on application to C. H. WARREN, G. P. A., St. PAUL, MINN.

Oil-Cake

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The Home Circle.

Failed!

Yes, I am a ruined man, Kate! everything gone at last; Nothing to show for the trouble and toil of the weary years that are past; Houses and lands and money have taken wings and fled; This very morning I signed away the roof from over my head.

I shouldn't care for myself, Kate; I'm used to the world's rough ways. I've dug, and delved, and plodded along through all my manhood days; But I think of you and the children, and it almost breaks my heart, For I thought so surely to give my boys and girls a splendid start.

So many years on the ladder, I thought I was near the top— Only a few years longer, and then I expected to stop, And put the two boys in my place, Kate, with an easier life ahead. But now I must give the prospect up; that comforting dream is dead.

"I am worth more than my gold," eh? You're good to look at it so. But a man isn't worth very much, Kate, when his hair is turning to snow; My poor little girls, with their soft white hands and innocent eyes of blue, Turned adrift in the heartless world—what can and what will they do?

"An honest failure?" indeed it was, dollar for dollar paid. Never a creditor suffered, whatever people have said. Better are rags and a conscience clear than a palace and flush of shame. One thing I shall leave to my children, Kate, and that is an honest name.

What's that? "The boys are not troubled? They are ready now to begin, And gain us another fortune, and work through thick and thin?" The noble fellows! Already I feel I haven't so much to bear; Their courage has lightened my heavy load of misery and despair.

"And the girls are so glad it was honest? They'd rather not dress so fine, And think they did it with money that wasn't honestly mine. They're ready to show what they're made of, quick to earn and to save?" My blessed, good little daughters! so generous and so brave!

And you think we needn't fret, Kate, while we have each other left, No matter of what possessions our lives may be bereft? You are right. With a quiet conscience and a wife so good and true, I'll put my hand to the plow again, and I know that we'll pull through.

—Inter-Ocean.

A Plea for the Girls--No. 4.

"Knowledge is power," so runs an old proverb, and we are not disposed to contradict its truism. Granted you have a good practical knowledge of every-day affairs, a common school education, you are now just entering the threshold of life's halls for active women. Yet there is much to learn before you have attained to woman's higher sphere of usefulness.

Life is only a school at best, and she is indeed a weak-minded woman or girl who thinks she has learned all the essentials to a good education simply because she may have graduated at some popular boarding-school. And here, girls, I beg your attention a moment, reiterating what a silly school-girl once soliloquized upon her graduation from school: "I have finished French, music, painting—all the ornamental branches, together with common English, and the wonder to me is how one head can contain so much. For my part, I've learned all there is worth knowing, and now I'm ready to—to—settle down in a little nest of my own." Poor, silly creature; how little she seemed to know that the mistress of a "nest" or home should have an endless wealth of knowledge, found outside of book-covers and colleges. Unlike the thoughtless girl, the gray-haired sage of 70 congratulates himself that there is still more to learn each day of life, and one need not be, cannot be, satisfied in this progressive age, with new discoveries on every hand.

I have lately read with interest of schools for women in Sweden, where young ladies are obliged to maintain themselves by self-support (thus taking the main hours in the day), but with evening schools, or clubs, furnished with competent teachers, together with music, books and choice literature, even the poor working-girls of Sweden may get a glimpse of knowledge that may event-

ually lift them above their petty necessities, and fit them to shine in halls of state and adorn the more common walks of life. Now, if teachers who are moved to assist those less fortunate than themselves in remote Sweden, may we not in our own beloved America, whose colleges and seminaries are not shut against either sex, hope to see our sisters and daughters reaching after the laurels their brothers seem to grasp as a natural birthright—that is, titles of honor? The "M. D." and "L. L. D." shall in no far distant day be lavished ungrudgingly upon our worthy girls. The young men of the future must look sharp to their ways if they would not have sister, sweetheart, cousin fairstand upon an even footing with themselves, for it is a notable fact, the girls have got away with the honors during the year by a large majority. The girls have knocked the doors open to stay, and, what is more, they are there to make good use of their opportunities. The field is a vast one, the workers abundant, the work manifold. No room for fabled hands. MYSTIC.

Oskaloosa, Kas., Feb. 11, 1886.

Preparing Potatoes.

A good potato, when cut, will show a light cream color, and a white froth will be the result of rubbing the cut surfaces together. Reject that variety where drops of water appear. Another test is to put potatoes into a solution of salt; the good will sink, the poor float. The juice of the potato is disagreeable, if not absolutely poisonous, and should always be removed. This poisonous element escapes in the steam when the potato is baked and remains in the water where they are boiled; hence that should not be used for yeast, as is sometimes recommended, or for any food.

For soups, etc., potatoes should be sliced, covered with cold water and allowed to stand some time before using. The water draws out the juice and keeps the slices from turning dark, as they would if exposed to the air; it also extracts the starch from the little albuminous cells, opened by cutting, which is desirable to render fried potatoes crisp.

Select those of uniform size to cook together, unless it is desired to have some done before the others. Much of the saline virtue of the potato is lost by removing the skins before boiling; still, when old, an equal advantage is gained if, after paring, the vegetables are left in water. Cook in boiling salted water, not allowing the boiling to stop when once begun until the potatoes are done; then pour off the water, uncover the kettle, allowing the steam to escape, thereby rendering the potatoes mealy.

The secret in mashing potatoes is to have all the utensils used as hot as possible, and beat the mass till light instead of pressing down smooth and solid, adding cream, butter and salt at will. A desirable result is reached by rubbing the mashed potato through a hot colander and leaving it just as it falls into the dish.

Baked potatoes should be served the minute they are done; better serve with a bone in them than wait till they become soggy. The average oven does not heat as quickly as water on top of the stove will boil, so when baked potatoes are wanted in a hurry they may be partially boiled, then put in the oven to finish.

During the cold weather it is quite as well to wash a week's supply of potatoes at once as only enough for one meal; a short broom will shorten this process. After washing, dry well, and keep in a cool, dry place. The potato is a valuable agent for clarifying fat of any kind and absorbing unpleasant odors. Put thin slices in the fat and fry till crisp and brown, then strain the fat and it will be ready for use. A few slices in each kettleful will keep the odor of doughnuts, etc., from penetrating the house and prevent the fat from burning. Grated, scalded with boiling water and strained, potatoes make an excellent starch for dark fabrics. The juice is recommended for chilblains. Instances are given where flowers have been sent long distances, kept fresh, in a hollowed potato. —Anna Burrows, in Good Housekeeping.

Plush is worn by old, young and middle-aged women, and to excess by children. It forms wraps, long and short, caps, bonnets, hats, dresses and parts of the same, and trims bonnets, hats, costumes and wraps, when of other materials.

Household Hints.

To chop an onion without crying, drop it in a bowl of water and cut it across under the water.

Silk beaver hats and bonnets are to be worn again, and the hats of 1792, with crowns diminishing to a point, are coming in once more.

White Cake.—Whites of four eggs, one cupful of white sugar, one-half cupful sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, lemon extract and two cupfuls of flour.

Coffee Custard.—One pint strong coffee, one pint milk, boiled together; six eggs beaten with a cup and a half of sugar; bake in a moderately hot oven, but do not boil.

Black slippers and black stockings are still worn with light dresses, but not, as formerly, to the exclusion of white ones, and of those colored to match the dress or its trimmings.

Covers for small tea trays are scalloped around the edge and then button-holed with scarlet, brown or blue, with little figures in the center, or corners are worked in the same color that is chosen for the border.

A good way to extract the juice of beef for an invalid is to broil the beef on a grid-iron for a few minutes, and then squeeze the juice from it with a lemonade squeezer; put a little salt with it. This may be given as the sick one prefers, cold or hot, or it may be frozen and given in small lumps.

Baked Hash.—Take any kind of cold meat and chop it not very fine. To one pint of the chopped meat add one-half as much cold mashed potatoes, two tablespoonfuls of bread crumbs, the same quantity of butter. Moisten all with a half cup of water; season with salt and pepper and bake half an hour. Do not use too deep a dish to bake it in.

The best yeast in the world is made by pouring boiling water into sifted flour till the mixture is as thick as common paste. When cool enough add a teaspoonful of yeast. The next morning the lumps will be all gone, and the whole will be excellent yeast, without using potatoes, hops or any other useless ingredients of the kind. To make yeast cakes, stir in corn meal, spread on a board, cut into square cakes and dry rapidly in the shade.

A convenience for almost every woman, but particularly for the one who has her washing done by the dozen, is the movable skirt bottom. How many times it happens that the upper part is not soiled at all when the ruffle or hem is too dusty to be worn, and this, perhaps, after once wearing. The movable part is to be buttoned to the upper at the knee, or a trifle below, and it is allowable to have three of these to one upper. Use small buttons, and as close together as is necessary to keep the skirt in place. Always take the precaution to examine each button before putting the garment on.

The Value of Salt.

Severe pains in the bowels and stomach are often speedily relieved by the application of a bag of hot salt. A weak solution of salt and water is recommended by good physicians as a remedy for imperfect digestion, and for a cold in the head it is a complete cure snuffed up from the hollow of the hand. We have known severe chronic cases of catarrh entirely cured by persistent use of this simple remedy every night and morning for several months, when the best efforts of the best physicians failed to do any good. It should be used milk-warm. A good handful of rock salt added to the bath is the next best thing after an "ocean dip," and a gargle of a weak solution is a good and ever-ready remedy for a sore throat. As a dentifrice, salt and water is very cleansing and also hardens the gums. It will also prevent the hair from falling out. When broiling steak throw a little salt on the coals and the blaze from the dripping fat will not annoy. A little in starch, boiled or raw, will prevent the irons from sticking. If the irons are rough put a little salt on a thick brown paper, lay a piece of thin muslin over it and rub the iron over it till perfectly smooth. Ink stains are entirely removed by the immediate application of dry salt before the ink has dried. When the salt becomes discolored by absorbing the ink, brush it off and apply more; wet slightly. Continue this till the ink is all removed. If new calicoes are allowed to lie in strong salt-water for an hour or two before the first washing the colors are less likely to fade. Damp salt will

remove the discoloration of cups and saucers caused by tea and careless washing. A teaspoonful of salt in each kerosene lamp makes the oil give a much clearer, better light.—Katherine Armstrong.

To Test Gold or Silver.

For testing gold, make a liquid consisting of nitric acid one ounce, water two drachms and muriatic acid one-half scruple. Mix the ingredients well and keep the solution in a bottle with a glass stopper. With a glass rod which has been dipped in the mixture touch the metal and watch the action. If no effect is produced on the metal, it is either gold or gold-plated. If the gold is very low, or less than one karat, the acid will boil like grease, and base metal is at once detected by the mark left by the acid. To test silver, apply a drop of solution of nitric acid three ounces, water one ounce and bichromate of potash one-half ounce, and wipe off the drop immediately with a sponge and water. If a blood-red mark results, the metal is silver or the article silver-plated.

The Ticking of the Clock.

Slight though the ticking of a clock may be, says a writer, its sudden cessation has a wonderful influence upon the inmates of a room in which the time-keeper is located. A dim realization of something wrong steals over the senses—a feeling as if something of value had been lost, or a friend had gone away perhaps never to return, or as if some of the children were sick, until suddenly one looks up and exclaims, "Why, the clock's stopped!" And immediately the ill-defined forebodings dissipate, the little shadow of gloom melts away, and as the winding-up process is completed and the cheery ticking recommences, the family circle regains its wonted buoyancy of spirits, and the members wonder what it was that made them feel so gloomy a few moments before.

Mr. Sutro, of California, is about to build an aquarium 120 feet in diameter in the Bay of San Francisco. It will contain every sort of sea anemone, mosses, and shell fish.



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The Young Folks.

Gone Before.

There's a beautiful face in the silent air,
Which follows me ever and near;
With smiling eyes and amber hair,
With voiceless lips, yet with breath of prayer,
That I feel, but cannot hear.

The dimpled hand and ringlet of gold
Lie low in a marbled sleep;
I stretch my hand for a clasp of old,
But the empty air is strangely cold,
And my vigil alone I keep.

There's a sinless brow with a radiant crown,
And a cross laid down in the dust,
There's a smile where never a shade comes
now,
And tears no more from those dear eyes
flow,
So sweet in their innocent trust.

Ah, well! and summer is come again,
Singing her same old song;
But, oh! it sounds like a sob of pain,
As it floats in the sunshine and the rain,
O'er the hearts of the world's great throng.

There's a beautiful region above the skies,
And I long to reach its shore,
For I know I shall find my treasure there,
The laughing eyes and the amber hair
Of the loved one gone before.

—B. F. Taylor.

THE QUEEN ON THE THRONE.

Description of the Pageant on the Occasion of the Opening of Parliament.

A few weeks ago, Queen Victoria called the British Parliament together and delivered her speech. The London Daily News thus described the scene:

Upon what in times not purely ceremonial like this, would be called the Opposition benches, seats were reserved for Peeresses and Peers' eldest daughters. For the ladies already assembled there was material for interesting observation in their gradual arrival and in the filling of places in the elegant side galleries, something alliteratively described as Barry's Brass Balcony. It is a balcony divided in nominal sections, to which admission is gained by mysterious doors in the wall—doors wholly unsuspected until the paneling suddenly opens to admit some rustling silks and satins, or some more or less somber figure to which these fabrics are by custom, if not by nature, unsuited. In the sections right and left of the throne yesterday places were reserved for foreigners of distinction—the ladies to the right and the gentlemen to the left of the throne canopy; and while Eastern costumes on both sides attracted due attention, no eye could fail to be arrested by the glittering aigrette and other jeweled ornaments of the costume of the Sultan of Johore. As the gallery filled up, this star in the House of Lord's firmament was unfortunately for a time partially

ECLIPSED BY NEW ARRIVALS, who were allowed to stand in the balcony, but for a long time his diamonds shone from the southwest corner of the balcony with a brilliance that must have been the theme of many a comment in the dialogues of the day. Ladies of the Queen's household and more friends of Peers gradually filled up the vacant places in the balcony.

On the floor, meanwhile, there was a growing stir and a marked infusion of warm, effective color. The Lords Justices began to make their appearance in their full-bottomed wigs and gold-embroidered robes, and with them the pulse Judges in their scarlet robes and ermine tippets, snug-looking figures on a wintry day. Presently appeared the scarlet gowns, with slashes of ermine according to rank, indicating that the Peers were now about to take what seats it pleased the Peeresses and other ladies to leave them. The five long, narrow benches between the table and the bar were now explained. Lucky Lords Wolverton, Lamington, Alcester, and Mount Temple, by their punctuality, secured the ends nearest the throne. Between them and the bar the whole House of Lords, or as much of it as chose to appear, would be presently huddled, save the Dukes who had the right to the upper bench on the left of the throne, and those who succeeded in getting places on the other front benches.

The arrival of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts with competing ornaments in her diamond tiara, and

HER BOUQUET OF CAMELIAS diverted attention for a moment from the gathering of the Peers; but presently another great blaze of color commanded all

eyes to the floor. It was a gathering of the Bishops, who were arrayed like the lilies of the field in all the glow of scarlet set off by tippets of ermine—all but the junior Bishop—him of Southwell—who, having to read prayers, appeared in the ordinary Episcopal lawn sleeves. A railed-in enclosure on the Ministerial side, close to the throne, was gradually occupied by the members of the Corps Diplomatique in the various and brilliant uniforms, orders, and decorations which an assembly of Embassadors can show. But conspicuous and manly among them was the plain, unostentatious evening dress of the American Minister.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat presently on the woollack, and the lords and ladies joined in prayers. Then the moving mass of color in the center of the Chamber, and especially round the table, became quite perplexing, until it was seen that their lordships were presenting their writs of summons to the clerks, taking the oath of allegiance, and signing the roll. This business over, and the Peers fairly settled in their seats—a mass of scarlet and ermine, bordered by lines of fair ladies in colors as varied as the flowers of the field—there came about a hush of expectation, justified presently by the appearance of the Duke of Edinburgh, rapidly followed by Prince Christian, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Teck, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Henry of Battenburg.

THE PRINCE OF WALES, wearing his Peer's robes, arrived at 1:45. Of Ministers present there were then Lord Idesleigh, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Lord Dunraven. Among the Peeresses were the Duchesses of Norfolk, Buckingham and Chandos, and Bedford, Marchionesses of Salisbury, Huntly, and Bristol, the Countesses Brownlow, of Clarendon, Errol, Pembroke, Chesterfield, Gainesborough, Roseberry, Limerick, Harrowby, Seaford, Lovelace, Viscountesses Hood, Hereford, Wolseley, Galway, Torrington, and Ladies Balfour, Esher, Egerton of Tatton, Hobhouse, Lamington, Lyttleton, Romily, and Westbury.

Soon after 2 o'clock, at the sound of the trumpets announcing the approach of the royal procession, there was in the chamber a singular and effective transformation scene. The order of the day for ladies was low gowns and feather head-dresses. The feather head-dresses had been so far apparent enough, and mostly white as they were, made by reason of their lightness and uniformity, a most effective display. But the bodices were concealed by cloaks and mantles of the rich materials and hues so generally affected this season. At the blare of the trumpets the ladies rose as if with one accord, a swish was heard in the air, and every cloak and mantle disappeared, with for result a kaleidoscopic change in the colors of the scene—the center of peers' scarlet robes being alone steady and unaltered. Then diamonds, which had before shone mainly like stars or rainbows in the coiffures, flashed from

NEWLY-REVEALED NECKLACES, locketed, and the ornaments adapted to low-bodied dress. A dead silence prevailed. The Prince of Wales took his chair on the right of the throne. Pursuivants and heralds appeared at the head of the procession, followed by equerries, gentlemen ushers, the officers of the household, and the kings of arms. In much less time than it would take to follow their names on the order of ceremonial the officers of state were in their places. The Lord Chancellor posted himself at the right of the throne behind the Prince of Wales. The Marquis of Salisbury immediately before Her Majesty carried the imposing sword of state, while on his right the Marquis of Winchester bore the cap of maintenance.

The throne, which during the day had been partially draped with the Imperial purple, was now ascended by Her Majesty, while the train of a robe of black velvet trimmed with ermine was skillfully arranged by the Sergeant-at-arms. The Queen wore a diamond diadem, and the famous Koh-i-Noor flashed at the fastening of her robe. No one could doubt from her appearance her recovered health. Lord Salisbury, with the sword of state, and the Marquis of Winchester, with the cap of maintenance, remained on the steps of the throne by Her Majesty. The Princess Beatrice, who wore a ruby velvet costume and coronet of diamonds, stood at the Queen's right hand, while Prince Albert

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Victor, in his hussar uniform, and Prince George, in naval dress, took up a position on the left. At a sign from Her Majesty the brilliant assembly resumed seats, and awaited the coming of the Commoners, on the summons of Black Rod. This was the one really ludicrous incident in the grave, orderly, and picturesque ceremonial of the day. The usual precipitate rush of the eager members of the Commons was irresistibly comic. A titter at their impetuosity was unavoidable, and even Her Majesty's gravity forsook her at the sight of the Commoners rushing madly on behind the Speaker, and threatening the overthrow of constables and everything representative of law and order in their way. With much difficulty and backward pressure, the Speaker, appearing for the occasion in robes embroidered with gold, succeeded, in spite of the crowd behind him, in making a dignified approach to the bar. Of the multitude following the vast majority were obviously new members. The Lord Chancellor, at the Queen's request, read the speech in Her Majesty's "own words." Immediately on the conclusion of the speech the Queen rose, bowed, and took her departure, the procession returning to the State carriage in the order of its arrival. Then the brilliant combination of colors was broken up, and the House speedily resumed its normal appearance.

A good fat sheep was grazing in a field near Pleasant, Pa., when a big bald eagle swooped down upon it like a lightning bolt. It buried its talons so deep in the sheep's back that it could not release itself, and the sheep ran home, when the immense bird was captured.

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Does not get well of itself; it requires careful, persistent attention and a remedy that will assist nature to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Among the agonies experienced by the dyspeptic, are distress before or after eating, loss of appetite, irregularities of the bowels, wind or gas and pain in the stomach, heart-burn, sour stomach, etc., causing mental depression, nervous irritability and sleeplessness. If you are discouraged be of good cheer and try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured hundreds; it will cure you.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

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H. C. DEMOTTE, - - - - President.
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Our next issue will contain crop, stock and weather reports from all parts of the State.

Not "standing," but slanting, says Mr. Horner, the mulberry man. In a recent communication from him our type made him advise that cuttings should be set "standing," and now he writes to say "never upright," but slanting. So, if any of our friends have been sticking in mulberry cuttings this fine weather, and if they put them in upright, they would do well to slant them to accord with Mr. Horner's suggestion.

Mr. H. A. Ensign, here is a question for you. A subscriber writes from Valley Falls, Jefferson county: "Will Mr. H. A. Ensign please tell me how he would manage a prairie sod for a crop of sorghum this season? What time to break, what time and how much seed to sow? Can it be cut with ordinary mower? If three or four tons of feed equal to timothy or clover hay can be raised per acre? It is a matter of much profit to Kansas farmers."

The *Forum* is the name of a new monthly magazine soon to appear, published at 97 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. It is to be devoted to the discussion of such questions as interest the mass of intelligent people, and is to be independent in its attitude. It will have the support of the most popular American essayists at the outset, and in form will be modeled after the English reviews, with large type, wide margins and heavy paper. The enterprise is backed by abundant capital.

Mr. John S. Van Bount writes us from Graham county, speaking in terms of praise of his new home. He quotes expressions of recent visitors: In speaking of Graham county, Kansas, one man says, "I have visited it several times, and am sure that in beauty and fertility it is not excelled by any portion of the State." Another, passing through Goshen, where I live, says, "I never saw any place more beautiful than this." Another says, "I never dreamed of such a beautiful country as this," and yet there are thousands in Pennsylvania where he was from knew nothing about it. I told him there were thousands in Kansas that knew nothing about it. The efforts to settle this part of Kansas had been a failure, and it was thought to be a useless desert until 1884-85, but now it appears certain to be a grand success and all rejoice in it.

Silver Coinage Will Not be Suspended.

It is settled that there will be no bill passed during the present session of Congress to discontinue the coinage of silver money. The people spoke against it in terms that could not be mistaken. At least twenty-five speeches have been made in Congress in favor of silver money and not more than five against it. Indeed, not one speech was against the use of silver money under all circumstances. The anti-silver men go no further than to contend that silver coinage ought to be suspended until an agreement can be reached with foreign nations to establish some fixed international rule or standard by which the relative values of silver and gold may be understood and maintained. A man who would advocate the entire wiping out of our silver money would hardly be listened to save from motives of personal respect.

Never in the history of this country was there a more emphatic demand on the people in respect to any proposed legislation than there has been in this particular matter. The circumstances of the case are peculiar, too. A new President had been elected on a reform platform, he belonged to a party that had been out of power a quarter of a century, and there was so much rejoicing over his election that it would not have been strange if his own party friends had hesitated to oppose his wishes or recommendations in any respect. But it was not so. The opposition to the attempt to demonetize silver or discontinue its coinage is quite as pronounced among Democrats as among Republicans. The demonstrations in Congress are much greater in that party. Our Kansas delegation—all Republicans, are bimetallists, in favor of continuing the use of both gold and silver as money, yet not one of them has made a set speech on the subject. At least three-fourths of all the Western members of both parties are opposed to any scheme of discrediting silver.

The influence of a few earnest newspapers has been very great in the work of arousing the people. Among our agricultural exchanges there has been little done, not so much, we suppose, because they were not in sympathy with the people, but rather because the subject had a political twang to it. It is one of those matters that are vital to the people, and that fact takes it out of party politics. The KANSAS FARMER has done its share of the work and is not ashamed of it, either.

A Conservative Look at Silver.

Eastern bankers and money lenders have been hard down on silver money, but since they see that the people do not propose to surrender the money which has served them so well, a change has come over the spirit of our Eastern neighbors' dreams. Here, for instance, is what Henry Clews & Co., bankers, of New York, say in their circular of January 12, last:

The importance of the silver question, as a possible element in the future value of an immense mass of securities, is not to be ignored. To a certain extent, this element of distrust has already had its effect upon confidence. The public at large have little expectation that the coinage of the silver dollar will be suspended, or even curtailed, by any act of Congress at its present session. It would not be surprising if this anticipation proves to be needlessly hopeless; but, in any event, we are yet at some distance from the worst results of continuing the coinage, and it would be prudent to avoid too positive opinions as to the shape and extent of those results. Whilst the current coinage is as bad in policy as it is in principle, yet it

can do no good to underestimate the offsets against the mischief it threatens. We have now \$50,000,000 of gold in the country. This is nearly three times our stock of silver; and nearly four times the amount upon which we undertook to resume specie payments in 1879. In striking contrast to this preponderance of gold in the United States, the reserves of the bank of France consist of 48½ per cent. silver, and those of the bank of Germany include 47 per cent. silver; and yet those countries find no difficulty in maintaining the gold standard of payments. Undoubtedly, the United States is in some respects less favorably situated than either of these nations for maintaining its money standard; but we are at the same time so much better situated than either in respect to our proportionate stocks of the precious metals that, while the situation calls for caution and preventive legislation, yet it cannot be regarded as a real occasion for immediate alarm."

Wool.

From Hagey & Wilhelm, wool commission merchants, St. Louis, Mo., we have the following:

In our many years experience handling wool in St. Louis, we have not seen stocks on hand in the United States as light as at this date, and if the grades here were such as manufacturers in our immediate vicinity could use, and for which they are compelled to go East, there would not be one pound of wool here to-day unsold.

Our market receipts during the season of 1885 were almost equal to Boston and Philadelphia combined, and it was thought that immense amounts would have to be carried over into the season of 1886, but the heavy demand from spinners, who were fully represented here, gradually absorbed our receipts and stocks, then took all merchantable grades in Eastern markets, and to-day Australia and South America are exporting heavy cargoes to America, not on speculation, but actually sold for immediate use, thus showing that the wool season of 1886 will open with no stocks to speak of. Limited manufacture of woolen goods during 1882, 1883 and 1884, and the long severe winters, caused the heavy overproduction to be consumed, and we go into the year 1886 with not enough wool nor woolen goods to supply the demand of our own country.

The heavy decrease in flocks during the winters of 1885 and 1886, and the increased demand for mutton, on account of general fear of trachina in pork, also the heavy export of slaughtered mutton to Europe, together with the above facts, compel the financier to concede that prices for the coming clip must advance, and cause lively competition among buyers.

Speculators knowing these facts are now sending men through the wool-growing districts to contract for wool on the sheep's back, hoping that now while there is nothing to stimulate movement and prices they can take growers unawares, contract for their wools at prices which will yield the purchaser a golden profit, when it is sheared and delivered to him.

We would caution growers to keep abreast of the times in this matter, and accept the reasoning that if they care for the flocks they certainly should have all the profit the buyer makes out of their labor, and this they can do by not selling until the clip is taken off, when markets will be active, and prices known by grower as well as by the speculator. The coming season will be one of encouragement to growers, as wool must sell high.

The Legislature.

The special session terminated last Saturday, and, as usual at the close of a legislative session, there was a great rush of bills and resolutions. One hundred and sixty-eight bills were passed, and about one-half of them have been published. Most of them are local and of no general interest. The remainder of the laws will be published in a few days and we can then see such as are of interest to the people at large, and they will be pointed out in our next issue.

No Charge for Extra Numbers.

Occasionally we get a red-hot letter from somebody who is afraid we are going to charge him with papers that he did not order. This is to give notice still another time that we do not keep accounts with subscribers. We never send the KANSAS FARMER to any person that has not paid for it, except that sometimes we let a paper run a week or two beyond time, expecting that the subscriber will renew. The rule is, to cut off every name the week after the expiration of the time marked for that name. It happens, once in a while, that the clerk overlooks a name for a week or several weeks, and the paper goes right along until the mistake is discovered; but in no case, and under no circumstances, do we expect people to pay for the KANSAS FARMER for any time longer than they pay for. It is not our rule to send any papers, except trial copies, that are not paid for in advance, and if we do, there is no charge. Nobody need be afraid to take a copy of the KANSAS FARMER, (when it is addressed to him) out of the post-office, for if he has not paid for it, he will never be asked to do so, no matter how long he gets it.

Twenty-eight Years Ago.

A friend sends us a copy of the *Columbian (Ohio) Ledger* of date May 20, 1858, containing the following important news item: "Intelligence arrived in Kansas City May 12, from Lecompton, to the effect that a band of marauders committed numerous depredations in that neighborhood on the 11th, robbing several settlers and the store of Wm. S. Wells, some fifteen miles from Lecompton. No pursuit was attempted."

And following that is part of a letter written by somebody in Kansas about the "Lecompton swindle." The writer said: "The news reached Lawrence May 7, that Lecompton, under the *English* thimble, has passed Congress. It comes back to the people for "ratification or rejection in the following manner;" that Kansas must take it or stay out of the Union. Land grants with slavery, or the sale of the squatter's lands with freedom. Well, this is a tacit admission on the part of the oligarchy that the admission of slavery is so accursed and odious that it takes the whole range of selfish interests to be thrown in to give it the shadow of a chance, but it won't work.

"I have heard from several places to-day, I find that the Lecompton Constitution is much poorer than it was anticipated. The heart of the people is right, and the hand writing on the wall is so plain that even the few politicians or speculators who would swallow the iniquity are paralyzed by the aspect of affairs. Had the constitution been accepted as it first passed the Senate, they might have formed a "peace" party, who would have taken ground for accepting Lecompton to change it, to "prevent civil war." But now everything that is to grow out of Lecompton must have the votes of the people."

Speeches on Hand.

We have a considerable number of written and printed addresses that were prepared for and read before Farmers' Institutes in Kansas. They will all be used in our columns as will best correspond with other matter in the paper. We have our matter divided into departments, and do not like to overcrowd any of them when it can be avoided, nor to crowd them out. These addresses are all good enough to keep, so that they will not spoil if they are not used immediately. They will all be used as our judgment decides, having reference to the most good to be accomplished. This is written so that the authors and their friends will not wonder what ails the editor.

Sorghum Fodder.

Mr. O. L. Palmer, of Rawlins county, writes to the KANSAS FARMER: "In fact, I am not advised of any better stock-growing country than we have here. But our stock will not live and thrive on faith alone. In regard to feeding stock I will offer my experience with cane as a fodder for sheep. It is simply this: Sowed thick or put in with grain drill like wheat and rye makes a very laxative food, thins the blood, opens the bowels, gives neither flesh, heat or strength, while matured cane I have found much better than hay or corn fodder. Its merits over the fine cane I attribute first to the crystalizing and maturing of juice, and secondly to the seed.

"I believe matured corn has much the effect of roots or green feed in its action on bowels and blood. In its use in extremely cold weather I would recommend some grain, or perhaps best of all never feed it in very cold weather, and always alternate with other feed, as corn in morning and other feed at night."

Dairymen's Proposition.

Mr. J. W. Sheppard, Secretary of the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association, a few days ago, addressed a letter to the dairymen of the United States through the officers of dairy associations, and it is well worthy of attention. We quote:

"On the 11th and 12th of February, 1886, the third annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association was held in St. Louis, when the Secretary made the following suggestions, which were endorsed by the Association, and so form the basis of this letter:

"The dairymen generally do not object to the manufacture and sale of imitation butter as imitation butter, but they do object, and that most justly, to its being sold as the pure product of the cow, to the positive detriment of the honest man's business and the probable injury to the consumer.

"Now to regulate the sale of this product, special legislation is asked; some States have already passed laws to regulate or prohibit its sale, while the Legislatures of other States have similar laws under advisement.

"As intercommunication between States is so easy, there will, in the future, as in the past, be much trouble experienced by the law-abiding citizens in enforcing the laws; especially will this be the case in cities situated on the border line where the confliction, or lack of uniformity, of the laws will tend to make all the laws pertaining to this business inoperative.

"Learning from the past and seeing the increasing danger ahead, I suggest the calling of a national meeting of dairymen to frame a law or set of laws which shall be persistently presented to the Legislatures of each State (or Congress) until adopted by them.

"Then when this has been done, the

laws of one State will be in unison with the laws of its adjoining State, whereby they will become strong and operative.

"If this suggestion meets with your approbation, I would then suggest that the delegates to this proposed national convention shall consist of the officers of the different dairymen's associations in the country, and also one delegate extra for every fifty enrolled members.

"The time and place of meeting shall be left until the other Associations are heard from.

"If such a meeting of representative dairymen can be held, and I fully believe it is a practical suggestion, I have no doubt they would frame a just law which would be acceptable to all, and which would carry with it such a prestige as to make it ultimately the law of the whole country.

"The following report tells of the action taken by the convention:

Resolved, That we hereby indorse the suggestion of our worthy Secretary, J. W. Sheppard, to call a national convention of the officers and delegates of all the dairymen's associations in the United States, to convene for the purpose of framing a law which shall be adaptable to the whole country at large, and thereby put in force laws which shall be uniform in all the States, and which shall cause the adulteration of dairy products to cease; and that the Secretary be instructed to communicate with other Societies with the above object in view.

"Acting, therefore, under the authority vested in me, I submit the foregoing for your consideration, and respectfully request an early answer. I suggest that Chicago be the location for the meeting, and that the time be placed March 24th and 25th, 1886.

Meeting of Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

The Ayrshire Breeders' Association held its eleventh annual meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Tuesday, February 9th, and was called to order at 2 p. m. by the President, J. D. W. French, of North Andover, Mass.

The calling of the roll found the Association represented by twenty-four members present, and fifty-four represented by proxy.

The report of the Treasurer, the late Hon. J. F. Brown, of Providence, showed a balance on hand at the beginning of last year of \$1,787.66; receipts during the year, \$1,048.05; expenses during the year, \$974.20; balance in treasury, \$1,861.51.

The Secretary reported Vol. 5 as issued, and about 550 entries recorded for Vol. VI.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of J. D. W. French, North Andover, Mass., President.

The Executive Committee reported the following as the awards for the dairy prizes for 1885:

For the best seven days test, H. R. C. Watson, West Farms, N. Y., 1st prize for Duchess of Smithfield, 4265, with a record of 463½ lbs. of milk, from which was made 19 lbs. 6 oz. butter. Her milk record for 1885 was 10,748½ lbs. For the best twelve month record for single cow, L. C. Spaulding, Poultney, Vt., 1st prize, for Myra, 2955, with a record of 10,907 lbs. 14 oz. C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt., 2d prize, for Ruth, 4816, with a record of 10,220 lbs. For best herd of six cows, 1st prize to J. D. W. Krebs, Walden, N. Y., showing an average of 7,054 lbs.

Lost Letter.

We are requested to insert the following:

OTTAWA, Kas., February 20.—Will the gentleman that wanted two or three pigs and who wrote me from Wichita, Kansas, please write again? The boy lost the postal card, and forgot the name, hence we can't answer.

W. S. HANNA.

Lice on Stock.

It is common in spring to find lousy stock on some farms. There are several ways of getting rid of the lice, but we never found anything better than tobacco steeped or boiled in water. In this we are supported by Prof. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College. In a recent newspaper article, the Professor discussed this subject generally, and concluded by giving different remedies. His last paragraph is: A decoction of tobacco upon the whole gives the best satisfaction. This is easily made by turning hot water on any kind of tobacco. The cheap stems answer as well as any other kind. Were it not for the eggs, one application of this would always suffice. I have often found it unnecessary to use it more than once. The work of washing an animal is quickly and easily performed. Though I detest tobacco, I find this use of it not very disagreeable. It is better to wash a colt or a cow on a warm day. If the day is cold, a warm barn and good blanket will protect the animal. The old saying that everything has its legitimate use is also true then of this filthy, poisonous plant, as every one will see who uses it as above directed.

Over in Missouri.

A representative of this paper was over in Missouri the other day and he wants it understood that there are worse people in the world than Missourians. In a letter transmitting a large list of subscriptions, he says: Vernon county, Missouri, is one of the best counties in Missouri, and there are few cities of the West that represent more intelligence and enterprise than the city of Nevada, the county seat. It has broad, graveled streets, fine public buildings, water-works, gas, and many of the conveniences of metropolitan life, and the private residences of many of the citizens are models of taste and neatness. The hotels offer the best accommodations, the best one being the hotel Mitchell, which is very popular.

The breeders of Vernon county are at the front in their line. Last Tuesday they organized a breeders' association. Mr. W. F. Gordon is the President and M. D. Johnson, Secretary and Treasurer. The Association already numbers fourteen members, and this will be doubled at least at the next meeting. They accorded the KANSAS FARMER representative a cordial welcome and remembered him with a good list of subscribers.

Inquiries Answered.

CARP.—I have made a nice carp pond on my farm—seemingly very suitable for carp. Could you kindly inform me where I could obtain fish to stock it, also probable expense?

—Write to Hon. S. Fee, Wamego, Kas. He is State Fish Commissioner.

SPAVIN OR RING-BONE.—A friend sends us the following: Tell that man he can cure the lameness in his ring-boned horse but can not take off the enlargement by using the following liniment: Equal parts—oil of amber, oil of spike, Seneca oil, sweet oil, oil of cedar, spirits turpentine, tincture of iodine, and Barbadoes tar. Apply a poultice of soft soap until the skin is soft; wash off and apply the liniment three times a day, rubbing it well with the bare hand and heat in with a hot iron. Three ounces will probably be enough to cure the lameness. When cured, please report.—R. F. H.

FLAX CULTURE.—I would like to hear something from you or some of your readers on the subject of growing flax for the seed. Will it pay to sow on breaking done this spring? If so, what is the best time to sow and what is the best mode of putting it in, and, also, how much seed to the acre? Where could clean seed be found?

Flax culture in Kansas has been going out of fashion of late years. Nothing but the seed can be sold, and the complaint is, it does not pay. We would not advise sowing flax seed on sod. On old ground, prepare it as for oats, only make the ground finer if

possible; sow about three pecks to the acre and harrow and roll. Sow when ground is in good condition for planting corn. Good seed may be had of any of the Western seedsmen who advertise in the KANSAS FARMER.

GRAPE SEED.—I have some grape seed saved from some choice grapes from California; how must I plant them and will they do any good in our country?

—Prepare some ground on a southern exposure, well drained. It must be old ground, and ought to be enriched partly from leaf mold from a creek or river bottom and partly by thoroughly rotted and dry manure. The ground should be somewhat sandy; if it is not so naturally, put some in from a creek or sand bank, and mix all thoroughly and deep. Let the soil be very well pulverized; plant seed in rows two feet apart and cover about an inch deep. We have not much faith in the outcome, but if you experiment, do it well; and if there is success, you will be well paid; if failure, you will know it was not your fault.

SORE-NECKED SOW.—I have a good brood sow which has a large lump under her chops, or throat; sometimes gets as large as a stone, then discharges. Two or three holes which discharge nearly all the time of a thinish substance dropping from the openings. Been so since last summer.

—There may be some foreign substance in the animal's neck, as a splinter, bit of wire or the like, or, perhaps, she was wounded by some means and proud flesh (gangrene) has grown in the sore. In either case the irritating substance must be removed. The lumps will have to be opened and examined. If there is proud flesh, burnt alum will destroy that, and then the wound must be kept open a short time and clean by soap suds. If there is anything like wood, iron, glass, tin, etc., in the sore, it must be cut out or run out in suppuration, and that can be done only by keeping the sore open large and running.

LAME MULES.—I have six mules, three of which are lame—two in hind legs, one in fore leg; cannot determine in what part; unshod, handled by careful help. Several neighbors tell me it is feeding millet hay. They have been fed freely on millet hay and corn since August last. Hay mostly cut green; some sorghum in it cut green. They eat heartily and pass water rather too freely. Do you believe the millet hay is partly the fault? What is its effect on horses and cattle?

—Millet, and particularly if it has much well-matured seed, is not good alone for horses and mules; it ought always to be mixed with hay or straw. Combining millet and corn is still worse. Change the feed. Use a good deal of wheat bran and millstuf for a time, and feed oats instead of corn. Slacken up on the millet; feed hay at least half the time. A good way to feed the hay would be to cut it and mix it with bran and water enough to make the bran adhere to the cut hay. Use salt. We incline to think the lameness originated in some other way, and that the feed only tended to continue rather than remove the disease. As soon as grass comes, let them have plenty of that.

SUNFLOWER SEED.—You would do the farmers in this locality a favor by giving them an article on what you know about raising and preparing sunflower seed for market, how to plant, how to cultivate, how much the yield per acre, price of seed, the demand, supply, etc.

—There, now, is a chance for some sunflower man; but we do not care to hear from the 10-cent Virginia man nor from the 10-cent Iowa woman. But the Kansas sunflower raiser can immortalize himself here. It is not difficult to raise sunflowers in Kansas; indeed, this is the sunflower State. Prepare the ground as for corn, pulverize thoroughly, plant in rows three or four feet apart, drill in the rows, cover and cultivate the same as sorghum seed or corn, but do not cover as deep as corn. There is an increasing demand for sunflower seed for oil and for feed, but as to whether it will pay a Kansas farmer to raise the seed for market, we doubt. We would be pleased if some one or more of our Kansas or Missouri readers who have had experience with sunflowers would give our readers the benefit of their experience; and our correspondent would do well to correspond with Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, who are on the lookout for the drift of the seed market.

The weather, during most of this month, has been mild and pleasant in Kansas. Farmers have done a good deal of cleaning up preparatory for the spring work.

Horticulture.

Evergreens--No. 2.

Kansas Farmer:

Next to the red cedar, in my judgment and experience, is the Scotch pine, this being one of the most rapid-growing species of pine, and it does well in all kinds of soils. It grows to a large tree, 80 to 100 feet high, and 4 to 6 feet in diameter, is easily transplanted; this, with its rapid growth, two very strong points for the tree-planter's consideration, should secure it a large space in every plantation. To show its readiness to grow under adverse conditions, in the spring of 1878 I received six trees from a nursery in Wisconsin by mail, without any oil paper or special care in packing, simply wrapped with ordinary paper, sent as samples of what the nurseryman had to sell. They were set out with hardly the ordinary care; yet they all grew, and now are from six to eight feet high. Like the cedar, but not so easily done, they can be improved in form by pruning.

White pine, as an ornamental tree, is not surpassed by any of its species. Its foliage is soft, its color agreeable, and the whole appearance of the tree is symmetrical. While this tree is said to do well in all kinds of soil, except on land that water stands on, and for ornamental purposes is more beautiful than the Scotch pine, yet it does not bear transplanting as well, at least this has been the experience in this part of Kansas.

For ornamental hedges, wind-breaks for stock and orchards, the American arbor vitae is one of the best. It bears pruning to any extent desired, and when pruned close, making the tree compact and dense, it will retain the green, fresh color during winter better than those not pruned so close. It is inclined to send up two or more leaders, but only one should be allowed to grow if a symmetrical tree is desired. Like the cedar, it can be made any shape desired. For hedge, the trees should be set 12 to 18 inches apart; if for a hedge on each side of the path in the front yard to the gate, the hedge can be made square, V-shape, or inverted V-shape. My choice would be square on top and each of the sides; this will make, at from six to eight years, a solid green wall 4 feet high and the same in width, if desired. Small plants are best 8 to 12 inches apart; a few plants should be kept for filling any vacancies that occur from failure to grow the first season after planting. For wind-breaks either for stock or orchard, the rows should be 8 feet apart, the trees 4 feet, set quincunx style. Six rows set as above will in a few years make a wind-break in both summer and winter, that will be ornamental as well as useful.

G. W. BAILEY,
Wellington, Kas.

How to Make a Hotbed.

Every year somebody wants to know how to make a hotbed, and here is another of our annual instructions. This time, however, instead of quoting our own words, we give those of the Ladies' Floral Cabinet:

From the middle of February to the latter part of March, according to the latitude, provide a quantity of fresh horse manure from the stable; add to this, if they can be had, one-half its bulk of leaves; mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so the fermentation will proceed even in severe cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow it to remain two

or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Prepare an excavation two and one-half feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east, if possible.

Hotbed sashes are usually 6x3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for the sash should be eighteen inches high at the back, and twelve inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the most sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two and one-half feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep close until the heat rises. It will be too hot to sow the seeds now, but in two or three days it will subside to 90 deg., when the soil may be put on to the depth of six or eight inches. The soil should be of well-rotted sods, mixed with fine, old manure, in equal parts, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water when necessary, and during cold nights and snowstorms keep covered with straw mats or shutters. Nearly all varieties of vegetable and flowering plants can be started with advantage in the hotbed. Tomatoes, peppers and egg plants should be grown in a separate frame from the cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter.

Hotbeds may be made on the surface of the ground, excepting that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame. In addition to the hotbed there should always be provided cold frames of twice the capacity of the hot bed. Into these the young seedlings can be planted as soon as they have made their second pair of leaves, provided, of course, the weather is not too cold at that time. These frames are made in the same manner as a hotbed, excepting the pit and manure. Set the frame in a warm, protected situation, on the surface, and fork up the soil lightly, then fill to the depth of four inches with the same soil that is recommended for the hotbed. In these frames plants can be grown on slowly, and got into the best possible condition for the flower or vegetable garden at the proper time.

Those wanting Grafted Tartarica Russian Mulberry trees, at \$2 each, should inquire of I. Horner, Emporia, Kas., enclosing stamp.

Are You Going South?

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

359 sorts Fruits, Plants, Trees. Low prices. Catalogue free. J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

LABETTE COUNTY NURSERY. — Seventeen years' experience. Crescent Strawberry Plants, \$1.50 per 1,000. All kinds of nursery stock equally low. Address J. L. Williams, Oswego, Kas.

SEEDS Large Garden Guide FREE to all. You should have it. Best varieties, all tested, at low prices. COLE & BRO., Seedsmen, Pella, Iowa.

Russian Mulberry Seeds!

Of superior Fruit and Silk-producing qualities, per Package of 10,000 Seeds, \$1. Address I. HORNER, Silk Culturist, Emporia, Kas.

MILLIKEN'S GREENHOUSE, EMPORIA, KAS. A General Stock of Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Flowering Shrubs, shade and Ornamental Grape Vines, Small Fruits, etc. Send for Price List. ROBERT MILLIKEN, Emporia Kas.

SEND A 2 cent stamp for Sample Package of Minnesota Early Amber Cane Seed, and Eighth Annual Circular on its Cultivation and Manufacture, Price of Seed, etc. SETH H. KENNY, Morristown, Minn.

TREES BY MAIL 20 Keifer Pears, grafted, for \$1. Send postal for Catalogue. Our specialty, Meech's Prolific Quince, in any quantity. Also New and Valuable Fruits, Berries, etc. We send instructions how to grow them profitably. WEST JERSEY NURSERY CO., BRIDGETON, N. J.

500,000 No. 1 Hedge Plants, 50,000 One-Year Maple, 15,000 No. 1 Grape Vines, and a full line of all kinds of Nursery Stock for the spring trade. Send for Catalogue. Write for what you want and we will give you lowest prices. Douglas County Nursery, Lawrence, Kas. January 15 1888. WM. PLASKET & SON

STRAWBERRIES!! RASPBERRIES END 10c. for my new 32 page illus. Guide to Small Fruit Culture, containing full description and colored plate of the MARIANA PLUM, B. F. SMITH, Lock Box 6, LAWRENCE, KAS.

ARBOR VITAE FOR HEDGES, WIND-BREAKS AND TIMBER CULTURE.

Two year Seedlings, by mail, postpaid, \$1.00 per 1,000. Hedge Plants, 12 inches high, by mail, postpaid, \$5.00 per 1,000. My prices on forty varieties of Trees are below competition. Lists FREE. GEO. PINNEY, Evergreens, Door Co., Wisconsin.

CAULIFLOWERS AND HOW TO GROW THEM

A New Book, with Practical Information in Minute Detail. By mail, postpaid, 20 Cents. Dealers supplied at liberal discount. FRANCIS BRILL, RIVERHEAD, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Hedge Plants and Apple Trees

8,000,000 Hedge Plants, also a nice block of 60,000 Apple Trees, to be closed out this spring. BABCOCK & STONE, North Topeka, Kas.

Newton Home Nursery.

FOREST TREES for Timber-Culture Claims, also the justly-popular Russian Apricot, Russian Mulberry and Catalpa Trees and seeds a specialty. Send for Catalogue R. W. CRANDALL, Newton, Kas.

Rocky Mountain Evergreens.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL & HARDY ON EARTH. Especially adapted to the arid atmosphere of the Western Prairies, and prized by all lovers of beautiful trees. We will send a trial order of 10 Douglas Spruce, 6 to 12 inches, by mail, for \$1, or 100 per express, \$5. General descriptive Price List Free. D. S. GRIMES, Denver Nurseries, DENVER, COL.

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.

Catalpa Grove Nursery

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

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

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE!

ORCHARD GRASS, Timothy, Clover, Blue Grass, MILLET, HUNGARIAN.

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10,000 Pear and Cherry, 1 and 2 years old. 100,000 Apple and Peach. 50,000 Russian Apricot and Russian Mulberry. 30,000 Grape Vines.

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Have a Complete Line of General Nursery Stock, consisting of

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Flowering Shrubs, Evergreens, Small Fruits, Etc.

We make a specialty of Forest Trees, consisting of Catalpa, Soft Maple, White Ash, Box Elder, Black Walnut, etc. Also Red Cedar.

Stock guaranteed to be first-class and at bottom prices.

Price List Free upon application. Address C. H. FINK & SON, Lamar, Mo.

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BLAIR & KAUFMAN, Proprietors. Office, 100 West Ninth St., Kansas City, Mo.

These Nurseries are on Twelfth street, one-half mile east of the city limits, and our sales yards in the spring on Walnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

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

Ornamentals of all Kinds as well as Fruits.

We solicit correspondence from those wishing to deal direct with the Nursery.

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Is ready with a full supply of Home-Grown

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Vines, Small Fruits, Shrubs and Plants.

Varieties are tried and worthy for Western Planters, Nurserymen and Dealers, at lowest rates.

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10,000,000 TREES AND PLANTS!

Forest Trees for Timber Claims.

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

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

IRISH POTATOES!

Free Catalogue of Seed Potatoes -- Irish and Sweet--20 varieties.

3,300 BUSHELS FROM EIGHT ACRES!

How it was Done and the Variety.

SWEET POTATOES!

Priced and Described

In same Book. It contains directions for Sprouting, Raising and Keeping SWEETS, and valuable hints on Irish Potato Culture.

Address EDWIN TAYLOR, Potato Specialist, Edwardsville, Kas.

The Poultry Yard.

Care of Poultry.

We take the following directions from P. A. Sprague's circular, Chicago, Ill.:
1st. Construct your house good and warm, so as to avoid damp floors and afford a flood of sunlight. Sunshine is better than medicine.

2d. Provide a dusting and scratching place where you can bury wheat and corn, and thus induce the fowls to take needful exercise.

3d. Provide yourself with some good healthy chickens, none to be over three or four years old, giving one cock to every twelve hens.

4th. Give plenty of fresh air at all times of the year, especially in the summer.

5th. Give plenty of fresh water and never allow the fowls to get thirsty.

6th. Feed them systematically two or three times a day, and scatter the food so they cannot eat too fast or without the proper exercise. Do not feed more than they will eat up clean, or they will get tired of that kind of food.

7th. Give soft meal in the morning and the whole grain at night, except a little wheat or cracked corn scattered in the scratching place to give them exercise during the day.

8th. Give them a variety of both dry and cooked food. A mixture of cooked wheat and vegetables is an excellent thing for a morning meal.

9th. Keep a supply of bone and oyster shell where they can get it all times.

10th. Do not crowd too many into one house. If you do, look out for disease.

11th. Use carbolic powder in the dusting bins occasionally, to destroy lice.

12th. Wash your roosts and bottom of laying nests and whitewash once a week in summer, and once a month in winter.

13th. Let the old and young have as large a range as possible—the larger the better.

14th. Do not breed too many kinds of fowls at the same time, unless going into that business.

15th. Introduce new blood into your stock every year or so, by either buying a cockerel or setting a few eggs from some reliable breeders.

16th. In buying birds or eggs, go to some reliable breeder who has a reputation at stake. You may have to pay a little more for birds, but you can depend upon what you get. Culls are not cheap at any price.

Early Broilers.

About March 1st the demand for broilers, or rather spring chickens, will begin, but the prices obtained will depend upon the size. The smaller ones sell best, the larger sizes coming into demand as the season advances. About April, in the East, is the best time for selling those of one pound weight, but in the Chicago market May is a better month than April. Whenever asparagus is in demand then is the time to send the chicks to market. In sending them do not forget that some of them will have to be taken directly from the hens, they will not have been weaned, and consequently, unless they are well protected against the cold, they will not arrive in proper condition. Many farmers are disappointed at the prices obtained simply because the chicks are not properly shipped.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

How to Get Most Eggs.

The manner of feeding poultry that are layers is considerably different from that of feeding those that are breeders. In the latter case we want eggs that will hatch chickens with a strong constitution and good qualities, while in the former case we want eggs, and only

eggs; we care not whether they will hatch or not, our only aim is to get the greatest number of eggs from our fowls.

In order to accomplish this end, we keep only pullets of last year's hatch and feed all they will eat of rich food, constantly growing richer. If they flag, we give a stimulant to impart to them a fresh start—red pepper is the cheapest and perhaps the best thing for the purpose. Fowls will continue to lay well the second year, but it will not be found as profitable to feed them through their moulting season, as it would to keep them "laying their best" for one year and then kill them. Another thing: If you only keep them one year, you will have no "tough fowls" to haunt your dreams.

IT IS SAID AN OLD PHILOSOPHER

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

DR. BIGELOW'S POSITIVE CURE.

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

GRIGGS' GLYCERINE SALVE

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COMPOUND OXYGEN

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

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

WESTERN COMPOUND OXYGEN CO.,
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(On Ill. C. R. R.)

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SEEDS AT YOUR DOOR AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

In order to sell our seed crop—1886—direct to the planter, we make the following PROPOSITION: 60 CENTS in postage stamps or money, we will send by mail post-paid, 19 PACKETS of the following new and improved seeds:—**Best of All Beans**, most remarkable snap short bean in the world. **Early Head Cabbage**, best winter cabbage in cultivation. **Wilson's Early Green Cluster Cucumber**, good for early cucumbers or pickles. **Golden Self-Blanching Celery**, needs no banking up; excellent quality; keeps all winter. **Perpetual Lettuce**, tender and crisp all summer. **Pride of Georgia Watermelon**, none sweeter or better. **The Spanish Nectar**, a new muskmelon from the south of Spain. First premium at Penna. State Fair. Pronounced the best-flavored muskmelon in the world. **New Red Koeen Onion** from Italy. Grows large onions from seed first year. **Tennessee Sweet Potato**, none better for pies or custards. **Abbott's Improved Sugar Parsnip**, Ruby King Pepper, the largest and finest sweet pepper ever seen. **Improved Long Scarlet Radish**, best for early use. **Half-Joiner Strasburg Radish**, good for spring or summer. **New Brazilian Sugar Squash**, sweetest and best-flavored, for summer or winter. **Livingston's Favorite Tomato**, large, smooth as an apple; productive; solid. **Early White Egg Turnip**, sweetest and best for table use. In all 19 PACKETS for 60 CENTS, TWO COPIES OF THE CATALOGUE FOR \$1.10; FOUR for \$2.00.

TO ADORN YOUR HOUSE AND MAKE LIFE PLEASANT, as we grow flower seeds by the pound, bushel, and by the acre, to give our lady friends the benefit of the wholesale trade, we will send by mail 18 PACKETS for 30 CENTS. Aster, fine, double, mixed. **Balsam**, extra large, double, mixed. **Chrysanthemum** (Paris Daisy), very fine. **Mignonne**, sweet scented. **Double Rose-flowered Portulaca**, nearly all double; all bright colors. **Pansies**, Sweet strain. **Petunias**, large-flowering. **Phlox Drummondii**, all bright colors. **Verbena**, ten beautiful colors. **Zinnia**, large, double, bright colors. One fine **Ornamental Grass**. One splendid **Climbing Plant**. One beautiful **Everlasting Flower**. In all, 18 PACKETS for 30 CENTS. TWO COLLECTIONS for 50 CENTS. DIRECTIONS for cultivating on each packet. ONE COLLECTION of FLOWER SEEDS AND ONE OF VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR 50 CENTS, OR TWO OF EACH FOR \$1.50. CATALOGUE illustrated Catalogue accompanies each order. No change. Address

SAMUEL WILSON SEED GROWER, MECHANICSVILLE, BRUOKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

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A beautiful work of 150 pages, Colored Plates, and 1000 Illustrations, with descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, prices of SEEDS and Plants, and how to grow them. Printed in English and German. Price, only 10 cents, which may be deducted from first order. It tells what you want for the garden, and how to get it instead of running to the grocery at the last moment to buy what seeds happen to be left over, meeting with disappointment after weeks of waiting.

BUY ONLY VICK'S SEEDS, JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

FAIR AND SQUARE DEALING.

Believing that if a man has dealt squarely with his fellow-men his patrons are his best advertisers, I invite all to make inquiry of the character of my seeds among over a million of farmers, Gardeners and Planters who have used them during the past thirty years. Raising a large portion of the seed sold, (few seedsmen raise the seed they sell) I was the first seedsmen in the United States to warrant (as per catalogue) their purity and freshness. My new Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1886 will be sent FREE to all who write for it. Among an immense variety, my friends will find in it (and in none other) a new drumhead Cabbage, just about as early as Henderson's, but nearly twice as large! **James J. H. Gregory, Harbichhead, Mass.**

850,000 GRAPE VINES

100 Varieties. Also Small Fruits. Quality unsurpassed. Warranted true. Very cheap. 3 sample vines mailed for 15c. Descriptive price list free. **LEWIS ROESCH, Fredonia, N. Y.**

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Prettiest Illustrated SEED-CATALOGUE ever printed. Cheapest and best SEEDS grown. Gardeners trade a specialty. Packets only 3c. Cheap as dirt by oz. or lb. Postage or Exp. paid. Send Yours and Neighbors address for BOOK. **R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford Ill.**

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Write for their ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. Address: **PLANT SEED COMPANY, 812 NORTH FOURTH STREET, SAINT LOUIS, MO.** (Mention this Paper.)

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Catalpa Speciosa, White Ash, European Larch, Pines, Spruces, Arbor Vitae, etc., etc. **Catalpa Speciosa Seed.** Forest and Evergreen Seeds. **R. DOUGLAS & SON, Waukegan, Ill.**

1,391 1/2 BUSHEL OF POTATO PER ACRE

raised on our new GREEN MOUNTAIN variety. Send for history, description and full particulars. A Wonderful Variety Enormously Productive. Perfect in Form, Color and Table Qualities. IT WILL PAY YOU!

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WONDERFUL NEW IRON-CLAD PLUM MARIANA

FRUITS, ORNAMENTALS, EVERGREENS, ROOT GRAFTS, CLIONS.—EVERYTHING. **STARK NURSERIES 52d Year, 300 Acres LOUISIANA, Missouri.**

ROOT'S NORTHERN CROWN SEEDS FREE BY MAIL

Illustrated Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, etc., free. **J. B. ROOT & CO., Rockford, Illinois.**

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ESTABLISHED 1828

Our Seeds are grown on our own farms from selected Seed stocks and GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION, or money returned. Special Cash Prizes offered for 1886. See Buist's Garden Guide with prices, mailed on application. Address,

ROBERT BUIST, Jr., Seed Crower. PHILADELPHIA.

6 Ever Blooming ROSES

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Or 6 Hardy Climbing Roses, or 3 Fine Moss Roses, or 3 Single Geraniums, or 6 Double Geraniums, or 6 Fancy leaf Geraniums, or 6 Fuchsias, or 6 Chrysanthemums, or 6 Hibiscus, or 6 Carnation Pink, or 6 Fancy Leaf Coleus, or 6 Begonias, or 6 Sweet scented Viola, or 6 Tuberosa Bulbs, or 6 Gladioli, or 15 Packets either Flower or Vegetable Seeds.

For \$1.25 I will send any 3 of the above collections, or for \$2.50 I will send 5 of these collections, my selection of sorts, but all strong plants for immediate blooming, labeled, delivered safely by mail. Choice new Roses and other plants given away with each \$1.25 order. Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Plants free. Address

CHARLES A. REESER, Innisfallen Greenhouses, SPRINGFIELD, O.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, February 22, 1886.

[This being Washington's Birthday, we have no report of Eastern grain markets. There was no session of Board of Trade in Kansas City.]

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts 266 carloads, making 9,850 for the week. Sales were rather slow, but prices were advanced fully 10c per 100 lbs., and the yards were fairly cleared. Common to prime steers sold at 4 50a 25, extra and fancy do. 6 00a 30, bulls and dry cows 2 50a 50.

SHEEP—Receipts 9,100, making 27,800 for the week. Market fairly firm at sustained prices with sales of common to prime sheep at 4 50a 80, and of common to choice lambs at 6 00a 75.

HOGS—Receipts 17,300, making 43,500 for the week. Market nominally quiet at 4 23a 50.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,500, shipments 500. Market slow and easier. Choice shipping and export 5 00a 25, common to good shipping 3 90a 75, butchers steers 3 25a 25, cows and heifers 2 25a 35, stockers and feeders 2 75a 20.

HOGS—Receipts 4,000, shipments 1,000. Market fairly active and steady. Butchers' and selected heavy 4 80a 60, mixed packing 4 00a 25, light 3 75a 15.

SHEEP—Receipts none, shipments none. Demand strong at about firm prices.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 9,000, shipments 2,000. Market dull and 10a 15c lower. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 60a 50, stockers and feeders 2 75a 35; cows, bulls and mixed cattle 1 50a 37 1/2, bulk at 2 80a 20.

HOGS—Receipts 19,000, shipments 8,000. Market steady, closing weak. Rough and mixed 4 00a 45, packing and shipping 4 35a 65, light 3 90a 45, skips 2 90a 30.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000, shipments 1,500. Market stronger. Natives 2 20a 30, Texans 2 00a 37 1/2, lambs 4 00a 50.

The Drovers' Journal special Liverpool cable quotes prices 1/2c higher on best American cattle, at 12 1/2c per pound, estimated dead weight. Supplies of home fed cattle are reported light, and receipts of American only fairly large.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 1,080. The market to-day was slow, with values 10c lower for shipping steers. Butchers' stuff was fairly active, and stockers and feeders about the same as Saturday. Sales ranged 3 25 to 5 25.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 6,007. The market to-day was steady for choice and weak and 5c lower for common and light. Extreme range of sales 3 70a 20, bulk at 3 90a 00.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 833. Market strong and active. Sales: 674 natives av. 88 lbs at 3 90; 16 natives av. 106 lbs. at 3 75; 151 lambs av. 51 lbs. at 3 00.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

To-day, Washington's Birthday, being a legal holiday, there was no session of the Board of Trade.

BUTTER—Receipts of all kinds fair and the market slow. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 28c; good, 25c; fine dairy in single package lots, 20c; storepacked, in single package lots, 10a 12c; common, 4a 5c; roll, 8a 1c, according to quality.

EGGS—Receipts large and market weak with a moderate demand, as lower prices are expected. Fresh receipts, 15c per dozen.

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

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, choice and of one variety in carload lots, 65a 70c per bus. Sweet potatoes, red, 50c per bus; yellow, per bus, 1 00a 25.

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

HAY—Receipts 8 cars. Best steady; low grade very dull and weak. We quote: Fancy small baled, 6 50; large baled, 5 50; medium 4 50a 50; common, 2 50a 50.

FLAXSEED—We quote at 1 00a..... per bus upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 50a 1 55 per bus. **OIL-CAKE**—100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; 1 ton, 23 00, free on board cars. Car lots, 22 00 per ton.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/4c higher. Sugar cured meats (canned or plain): Choice hams according to size, 9c; breakfast bacon, according to size, 7 1/2c; dried beef, 9c. Dry salt meats: Clear rib sides, 5 40; long clear sides, 5 30; shoulders, 3 75; short clear sides, 5 60. Smoked meats: Clear rib sides, 5 90; long clear sides 5 80; shoulders, 4 25; short clear sides, 6 10. Barrel meats: Mess pork, 11 00; mess beef, extra, 8 50.

WOOL—Missouri unwashed, heavy fine, 15a 17; light fine, 19a 21c; medium, 23a 24 1/2c; medium combing, 23a 24 1/2c; coarse combing, 19a 21; low and carpet, 15a 17c. Kansas and Nebraska, heavy fine, 15a 17c; light fine, 19a 21c; medium, 19a 21c. Tub-washed, choice, 32a 34c; medium, 28a 30c; dingy and low, 23a 25c.

SEEDS 8 packets Flower Seeds 10c. 5 packets Vegetable Seed 10c. Postpaid. Catalogue free. J. J. BELL, Windsor, N.Y.

Broomcorn Seed Wanted!

Address, with sample and price, naming variety. "Seedsmen," care 42 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

GRAPEVINES—Large Stock, First Quality, Low Prices.

Golden Pocklington, Delaware, Lady; one each, first-class, postpaid for \$2. 50 000 first-class Concord, at \$2 per 100; \$12 per 1,000. Also Worden, Elvira, Iona, Ives, Catawba, Verano, Brighton, Early Victor, Moore's Early, Rogers' H. bride, etc. Ra pteries and other small fruits. Catalogue free. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Ohio.

LOW'S RELIABLE Garden Seeds

MARKET GARDENERS' trade A SPECIALTY. Catalogue free. Send for it. AARON LOW, SEED GROWER, ESSEX, MASS.

TOPEKA Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE.

PERMANENT AND RELIABLE.

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE, Physicians and Surgeons in charge.

Treat successfully all curable diseases of the eye and ear. Also catarrh of the nose, throat and lungs, by new and sure methods.

All Manner of Chronic, Private and Surgical Diseases Successfully and Scientifically Treated.

Patients Treated at Home, BY CORRESPONDENCE.

Send for circular and printed list of questions. Correspondence and consultation strictly confidential.

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE, 86 east Sixth street, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE!

40 P. ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.10 each 100 P. Rock Pullets, \$1 to \$2 each. Eggs in season.

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

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

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

W. E. DOUD, EUREKA, : KAS.,

—Breeder of—

Plymouth Rock Chickens.



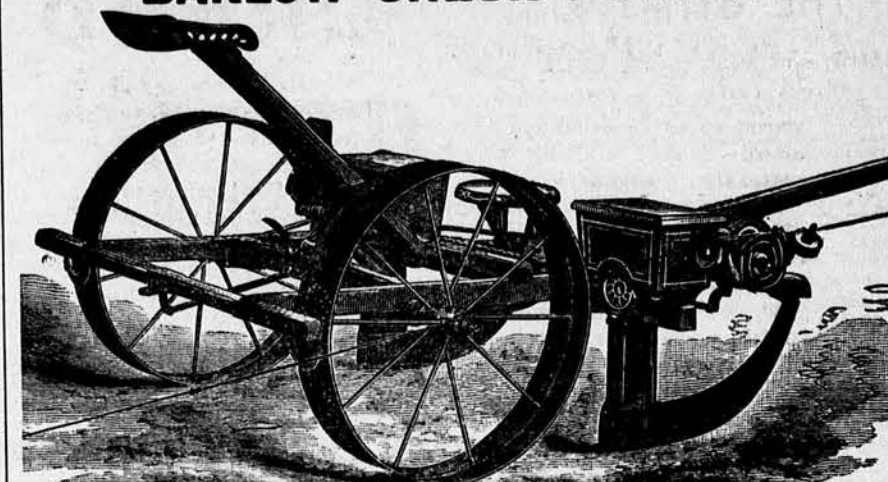
I have the Purest-bred Plymouth Rock Chickens in the State. A limited number of Cockerels and Pullets for sale. Eggs in season—\$1.50 per 13. Address W. E. DOUD, Eureka, Kas.

THE OLD RELIABLE HALLADAY STANDARD WIND MILL. 29 YEARS IN USE.



Guaranteed the Best Regulating, Safest in Storms, Most Powerful and Most Durable Wind Mill made. 17 Sizes, 1 to 40 Horse Power. Adopted by the U. S. Government and Leading Railroads. Also the Celebrated I X L FEED MILL, Which can be run by any power and is cheap, effective and durable. Will grind any kind of small grain into feed at the rate of 6 to 25 bu. per hour, according to quality and size of mill used. Also, I X L Corn Sheller, I X L Stalk Cutter, Horse Power Wood and Iron Pumps, Tanks, Noyes' Haying Tools, etc. Send for Catalogue and Price List. Address U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Kansas City.

The Barlow Corn Planter AND BARLOW CHECK ROWER.



THE NEW STYLE BARLOW PLANTER has new improvements which make it not only the **LIGHTEST DRAFT PLANTER IN THE WORLD**, but also easiest to handle. Its dropping device is the most simple and accurate made. The revolving seed cup

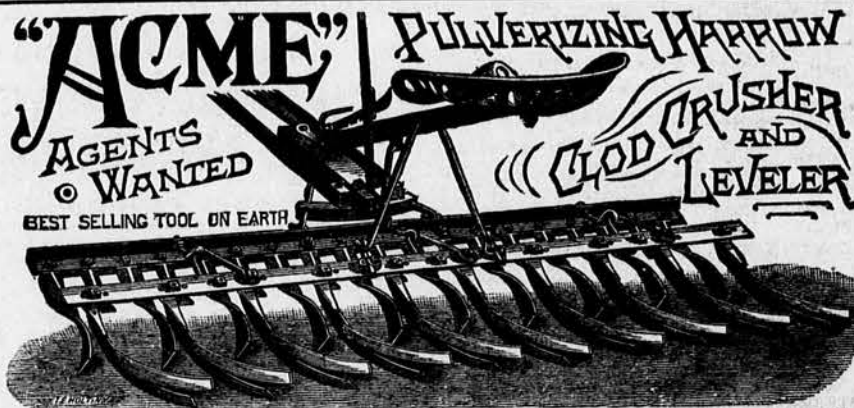
SHOWS THE CORN FIVE HILLS IN ADVANCE IN THE FIELD.

In every respect the Barlow is the best planter in the world.

THE NEW BARLOW CHECK ROWER

Is made only for our Planters. It requires no adjustment. Avoids the heavy bar across Planter. Can be thrown in or out of gear at any time. The wire can be thrown off without leaving Planter. It has only one-half the wear of centre motion check rowers. It is simple to handle and operate. Call on Agents for the new style Barlow Planter and Barlow Check Rower, or address

THE VANDIVER CORN PLANTER CO. Quincy, Illinois,



Subjects the soil to the action of a Steel Crusher and Leveler, and to the Cutting, Lifting, Turning Process of Double Gangs of Cast Steel Counters. Immense cutting power. Crushing, Leveling and Pulverizing performed at the same time. Entire absence of Spikes or Spring Teeth avoids pulling up rubbish. Only Harrow that cuts over the entire surface of the ground. Sizes, 8 to 15 ft. wide. With and without Sulky attachment. We deliver free at Distributing Depots.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED. Don't let dealers palm off a base imitation or some inferior tool under the assurance that it is better. **SATISFY YOURSELF BY ORDERING AN "ACME" ON TRIAL.** We will send a double gang Acme to any responsible farmer in the United States; if it does not suit, he may send it back, we paying return freight. We don't ask pay until tried on his own farm.

Send for pamphlet containing thousands of testimonials from 48 States and Territories. Branch Office, **HARRISBURG, PENN. NASH & BRO.,** MILLINGTON, NEW JERSEY. N. B.—"TILLAGE IS MANURE" and other essays sent free to parties who NAME THIS PAPER.

CLOSES ON OUTSIDE OF NOSE. Only Double Ring Invented. **Champion Hog Ringer** Rings and Holder. The only ring that will effectually keep hogs from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.

Only Single Ring Ever Invented that Closes on the Outside of the Nose. **BROWN'S Elliptical Ring** Triple Groove Hog & Pig Ringer. Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore. **CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO.,** Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF WELL-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

A. H. LACKEY & SON

—Will Sell at the—

Fair Grounds, Peabody, Marion County, Kansas.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9th, 1886,

Seventy-five head of Splendid Young

COWS AND HEIFERS AND A FEW YOUNG BULLS.

The offerings will include Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Cruickshanks, Arabellas, Blossoms, Floras, and the other sorts that are good and useful for the purposes for which Short-horns are bred—beef and milk. All females old enough have calves or are in calf to the splendid Cruickshank bull, BARMPTON'S PRIDE 40854, or the elegant Flat Creek Young Mary bull, ARCHIE HAMILTON 49792.

We call special attention to the large number of cows and heifers of the Cruickshank and other well-bred and fashionable tribes in this sale.

ALL ARE RECORDED OR ACCEPTED FOR RECORD.

Every animal will be sold receiving a bid. No postponement on account of weather. **TERMS:**—Cash, or nine months credit on good bankable notes drawing 10 per cent. Three per cent. off for cash. Catalogues on day of sale.

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

A. H. LACKEY & SON.

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for week ending Feb. 10, 1886.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by F. M. Vanoradol, of Silver Lake tp., November 28, 1885, one red muley steer, 18 months old, small white spot in forehead, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by W. B. Hamilton, of Osage tp., December 25, 1885, one bay mare, 6 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, blind in left eye, thin in flesh, no marks or brands, had on a new bridle, an old saddle and rope halter; valued at \$53.

Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Simpson, of Drywood tp., one white yearling heifer, a very little red on ears, no marks or brands, medium size; valued at \$15.

Cherokee county—L. R. McNutt, clerk.
COW—Taken up by R. P. Darnell, of Lowell tp., December 1, 1885, one roan cow, 6 years old, marked with under-slip off of left ear, two slits in right ear, red ears, short tail, red around nose; valued at \$20.

Clay county—W. P. Anthony, clerk.
COW—Taken up by Martin Bauers, of Grant tp., January 10, 1886, one white cow, roan neck, supposed to be 8 years old; valued at \$20.

Norton county—Jas. L. Wallace, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by G. W. Stahlman, of Modell tp., January 4, 1886, one brown mare, collar marks on left shoulder, left hind foot white, some white on forehead and nose; valued at \$50.

Butler county—James Fisher, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by S. F. Henshaw, of Richland tp., January 12, 1886, one black mare Texas pony, star in face; valued at \$10.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Robt. Wiggins, of Bachelor tp., one red yearling steer, small star in forehead, bush off end of tail, indistinguishable brand on left hip; valued at \$16.

COW—Taken up by O. L. Worley, in Janesville tp., January 6, 1886, one light roan cow, head and neck darker than body, supposed to be 4 years old, no marks or brands visible.

Wabunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by J. S. Sisson, of Wilmington tp., (P. O. Harveyville), one red heifer, 2 years old, white spots on back and belly; valued at \$12.

Barber county—Robt. J. Taliaferro, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by R. J. Evans, of Kiowa tp., one roan horse pony, white blaze in forehead, 10 years old, branded F9 on left hip and what is known as a rocking chair brand on right hip; valued at \$25.

Harvey county—J. C. Johnston, clerk.
FILLE—Taken up by Henry Carver, of Pleasant tp., January 15, 1886, one 2-year-old yellow filly, light mane and tail, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

Strays for week ending Feb. 17, 1886

Hodgeman county—E. E. Lawrence, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J. C. Sanders, of Center tp., (P. O. Jetmore), one sorrel horse pony, 10 years old, indistinguishable brand.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. P. Cone, of Richmond tp., (P. O. Seneca), January 23, 1886, one 1-year-old light red steer, crop off left ear; valued at \$20.

Neosho county—T. B. Limbocker, clerk.
2 STEERS—Taken up by S. E. Beach, of Tioga tp., (P. O. Chanute), February 6, 1886, two white steers, 1 year old, one has red ears, no other marks or brands; valued at \$12 each.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.
2 PONIES—Taken up by J. E. Guild, of Silver Lake tp., January 18, 1886, two mare ponies, one bay, white star in forehead, about 5 years old; the other brown, small white spot in forehead, both hind feet white; valued at \$40 each.

Labette county—W. W. Cook, clerk.
COW—Taken up by John Torrence, of Hackberry tp., January 19, 1886, one small red cow, 5 years old; valued at \$15.

COW—By same, one medium-sized red cow, branded T on left hip, 5 years old; valued at \$15.

COW—By same, one medium-sized red cow, 10 years old, point of each horn off; valued at \$13.

COW—By same, one red and white 3-year-old cow; valued at \$16.

COW—By same, one red and white 3-year-old cow; valued at \$16.

Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk.
2 HEIFERS—Taken up by James Conlisk, of St. Marys tp., December 3, 1885, two yearling heifers, one red and white, and one white with red neck, no marks or brands; valued at \$8 each.

Strays for week ending Feb. 24, 1886.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Andrew Miller, of Elmdale tp., December 21, 1885, one 2-year-old spotted heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

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

STEER—Taken up by John Rosenguls, of Jackson tp., January 12, 1886, one yearling steer, red-roan, dim brand on right hip; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by E. C. Payne, of Ivy tp., November 19, 1885, one red-roan 2-year-old steer, streak over the back behind the shoulders, white on belly and on hind legs, under-bit in left ear; valued at \$33.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Morris, of Jackson tp., December 22, 1885, one white 2-year-old heifer, small, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.

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

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by J. A. Christy, of Iola tp., November 27, 1885, one roan 2-year-old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

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

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.
COW—Taken up by W. J. Addie, of Chickasaw tp., February 10, 1886, one red cow, no brands, a slit in the right ear and the left ear cropped, point of left horn broken; valued at \$18.

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

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

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by James P. Garrett, of Mission tp., February 18, 1886, one light brown horse, 14 years old, slit in left ear; valued at \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by B. F. Chapman, of Soldier tp., February 15, 1886, one bay horse (gelding), 8 years old, no marks or brands, a piece of blue ribbon braided in mane at time of taking up; valued at \$30.

Riley county—O. C. Barber, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by H. H. Greeley, of Ashland tp., February 2, 1886, one small yearling steer, red and

GRAND PUBLIC SALE!

600 HEAD

—OF—

FINE CATTLE!

LEONARD BROS.,

—OF—

MT. LEONARD, Saline Co., MISSOURI,

Will Sell at Public Auction on

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6 AND 7, 1886,

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

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

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

SPANISH AND NATIVE JACKS at private sale.

LEONARD BROS., Mt. Leonard, Saline Co., Mo.

white mixed, tip of left ear off, right ear notched in the under side.

Elk county—J. S. Johnson, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Thompson, of Grenola, in Greenfield tp., January 12, 1886, one red and white spotted 1-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

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

Washington county—John E. Pickard, clerk.
COW—Taken up by L. J. Sprengle, of Coleman tp., January 18, 1886, one very large white-roan cow, age about 6 years, weight about 1,100 pounds, branded S on left hip, hole punched in left ear; valued at \$30.

SELL

Your High-Priced Farm!

BUY

Good Farming Land

—IN—

FINNEY CO.

SCHOOL LAND.

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

DEEDED LAND.

From \$3 to \$200 per acre.

Homestead and Tree Claim Relinquishments

For Sale Cheap.

IRRIGABLE IF NECESSARY.

We locate Settlers on Government Land.

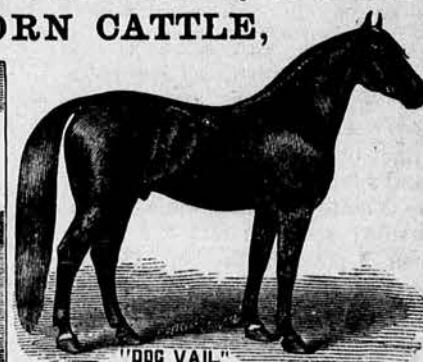
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KIMBALL & REEVE,
Garden City, Kansas.FARMS AND RANCHES—INVESTMENTS
and IMMIGRATION!

We have for sale or exchange Agricultural and Grazing Lands in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico, in tracts from one to one million acres. Wild Lands, \$1 to \$10 per acre on one to eleven years' time. Improved Farms, \$10 to \$50 per acre, owing to location; terms reasonable. We are agents for Union Pacific Railway Lands, and locate colonies; buy and sell city, county, township, bridge and school bonds; make loans on first-class improved lands (personal examination) at 7 to 8 per cent. 3 to 5 years' time. Correspondence and capital solicited. References and information given free. Special rates to excursionists. Address or call on, Farm, Ranch & Investment Co., Room 32, Cor. 7th and Delaware Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

BLUE VALLEY HERD & STUD
OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

IMP. DOUBLE GLOSTER



"DOG VAIL"

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

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

SHOCKEY & GIBB,
Lawrence, Kansas,

BREEDERS AND IMPORTERS OF

HEREFORD CATTLE!

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

Also THIRTY HEAD of

Yearling and Two-year-old Bulls

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

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

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES. HOME-BRED
AND IMPORTED.Cows and Heifers Bred to Best Netherland and
Anglie Bulls.The Average Records of a Herd are the True
Test of Its Merit.The Following Milk and Butter Records Have
All Been Made by Animals Now in Our Herd:

MILK RECORDS:

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

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

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

BUTTER RECORDS:

Five Cows have averaged 50 lbs. 7 ozs. in a week. Nine Cows have averaged 19 lbs. 1/2 oz. in a week. Fifteen Cows have averaged 17 lbs. 6 ozs. in a week. Six three-year-olds have averaged 14 lbs. 3 ozs. in a week. Eleven three-year-olds (the entire number tested) have averaged 13 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week. Six two-year-olds have averaged 12 lbs. 1 1/2 ozs. in a week. Fifteen two-year-olds (entire number tested) have averaged 10 lbs. 8 3/4 ozs. in a week. The entire original imported Netherland family of six cows (two being but three years old) have averaged 17 1/2 lbs. in a week. This is the Herd from which to get foundation stock. Prices low for quality of stock. SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

The Veterinarian.

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

POLL-EVIL.—I have a very fine young mare that has (to all appearances) a "poll-evil" starting. The first I saw of it was about four or five weeks ago, when putting on her collar I noticed a little swelling just behind the right ear; now it is as large as a man's fist. I notice that a small bunch has started on the other side. [An examination should be made of the tumor, so as to ascertain if there is any evidence of suppuration having taken place. Should this prove to be the case no time should be lost in making a free incision—so as to liberate the imprisoned pus. This done the wound should be thoroughly explored, so as to ascertain if any sinuses exist, and if so, in what direction they run. Should it be discovered that sinuses have formed, it will be necessary to have one or more setons inserted, so as to facilitate the dressing of the sinuses, and at the same time give free exit to the discharges. The following lotion may be used to inject the sinuses: Chloride of zinc, 1 drachm; water, 12 ounces; mix.]

INACTIVITY OF THE KIDNEYS.—I have an aged mare, about sixteen years old, and she keeps very low, and the last two weeks she has swollen very much right under the belly, and quite hard, and a lump on the far side. But the side is quite soft and when I press on this side it seems to hurt the mare, but when I press on the belly it does not take any effect on her. She seems very lively and eats her food well and can travel well, but I am of the opinion that there is something wrong with the mare and I am not working her any. Just once and a while I run her three miles in the morning for exercise, and I keep her warm and dry. I give her a little bran mash once a day and her usual food morning and night. Hope I will hear from your veterinary in regard to my mare and what treatment to give her. [We think the swellings come from inactivity of the kidneys. Use the following powders: Nitrate of potash, 3 ounces; sublimed sulphur, 2½ ounces; gentian root, 3 ounces; licorice root, 1 ounce. Divide into twelve powders and give one every night in a mixture of scalded oats and bran to which a handful of linseed meal has been added. Foment the swellings with hot water twice daily.]

CONTUSION OF THE WITHERS.—About one month ago I noticed a bunch came on each side of the back of one of my horses, in front of where the back-band works. Shortly after one of them broke, and soon after the other one did the same. Since then it has broken in two other places, making in all four openings, which are discharging freely all the time. [It is quite evident that the patient has received some injury in the region of the withers (presumably from undue pressure of the back-band). This injury has been followed by the development of a large abscess, which in its tardy progress of maturity (not having received the necessary attention) opened in several places by ulceration. Treatment—A careful examination should be made with a long whalebone probe so as to ascertain the full dimension of the abscess, and especially its most dependent part. This is essential so as to make a counter opening (should such a course be necessary) to admit of a free exit for the discharges. It may be necessary to conduct the examination on both sides of the withers. In case it should prove necessary to make a counter opening, a blunt seton needle should be passed to the bottom

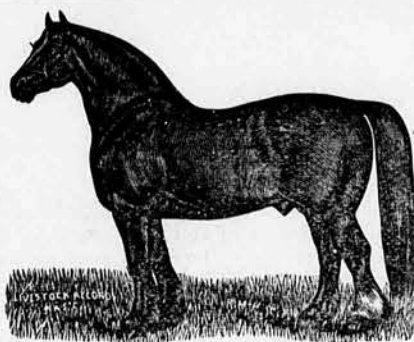
of the abscess, where it is intended to make the opening, and while the needle is being held in this position an incision should be made with a sharp knife through the skin and sub-cutaneous tissues down to the point of the needle. Through the latter opening, which should be at least one inch in length, a piece of cotton cloth may be drawn, which, being tied at each end, will prevent the outlet wound from closing until the inner wound has healed. One of the following lotions may be daily injected to cleanse the wound and stimulate the healing process, or the lotions may be used alternately: (1) Chloride of zinc, 1 drachm; water, 1 pint; mix. (2) Carbolic acid, 1 drachm; tincture of iron, 1 ounce; water, 1 pint; mix.]

Glydesdale and English Shire Horses.



The only stud in America containing the very best specimens of both breeds. Prize winners at Chicago Fair, the World's Fair at New Orleans, the Royal Society of England, etc. Large importation arrived August 12, and more to follow. Our buying facilities being unequalled, there is no such opportunity offered elsewhere, to procure first class animals of choicest breeding at very lowest prices. Every animal duly recorded and guaranteed. Terms to suit all customers. Catalogues on application.

GALBRAITH BROS., Janesville, Wis.



JOHN CARSON,

Winchester, - - - Kansas,

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

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We are having now a large selection of Imported Horses and Mares of fifty head, our importation this year; have been selected with the greatest care from the best draft horse breeding districts of France. Having taken the \$1000 premium offered at the P.T. Stock show in Chicago for the five best imported horses imported in 1885, we will be pleased to show our horses to visitors. Correspondence invited and promptly answered.

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Choice Pigs for Sale.

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

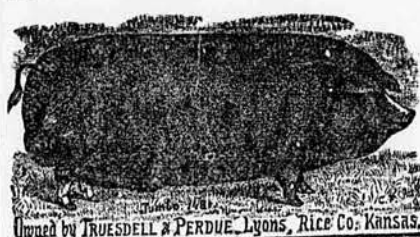
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We have no Cholera and never had!
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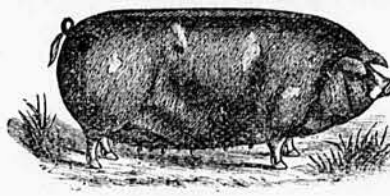


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Comprises fifty sows and four choice males, every one a show animal, carrying the blood of Black Boar, U. S., and Tom Corwin strains. Sows safe in pig young boars and sows for sale. All stock recorded in A. P.-C. Record. Pedigrees with every sale.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

F. W. TRUEDELL,
Successor to Truedell & Perdue, Lyons, Kas.

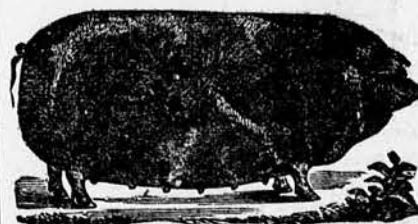
OTTAWA HERD OF
Poland-China and Duroc Jersey Red Hogs.



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

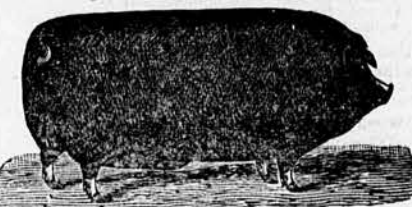
I have for sale a fine lot of young pigs sired by Jayhawker 2639, Ottawa King 2885 (the champion hogs of Franklin county), and Buckeye Boy 2d 2219, Ben Butler 2977, Leek's Gilt-Edge 2887, which are very fine breeders of fashionable strains. My sows are all first class and of popular strains. I also have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

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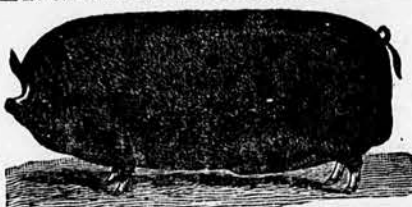
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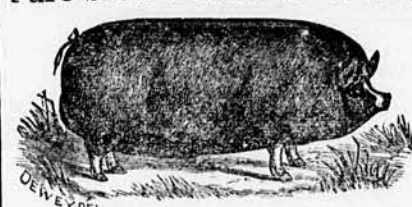
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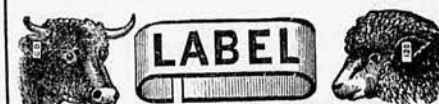
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I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using pure splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not akin, or for matured animals. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free.
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Is the only successful Garden Implement ever invented. And as the machine was made by a Nurseryman and Market-gardener, it is

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

IT IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

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

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Cultivator and Seed Drill combined, - - - \$13.00
Cultivator combined, without Drill, - - - 6.00
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Correspondence solicited.

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Manufactured by the Inventor, **JACOB YOST**, Richland, -hawnee county, Kas.
The Incubators will be sold at the following low prices, with full instructions for operating:

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

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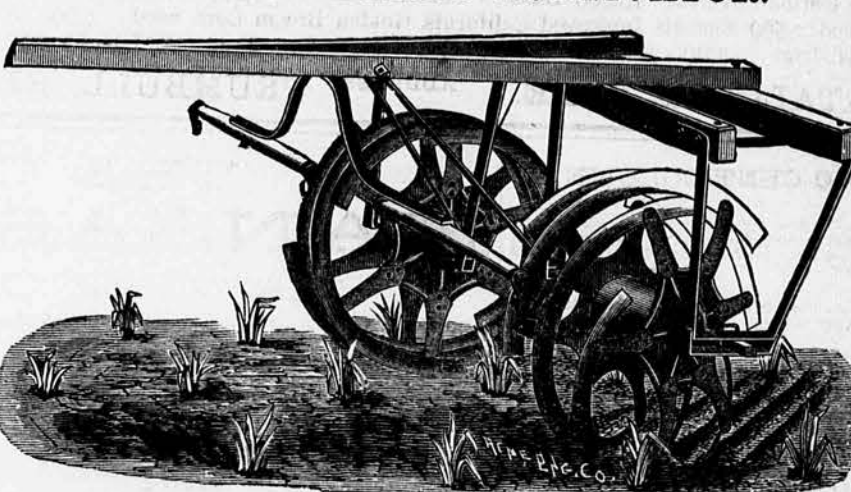
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Good Table and Beds. Rates, \$1.50 per day. Special rates for time over one day. When you come to the city try our House. We will satisfy you. RAFF & LAWSON, Kansas City.

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MARCH 3, 1886.

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For sale by the following
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Good Individuals. Good Pedigrees. Low Prices. Apply to any of the following gentlemen, at Independence, Mo.:

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A BARGAIN!

I offer for sale on long time at low price a pure-bred r-corded

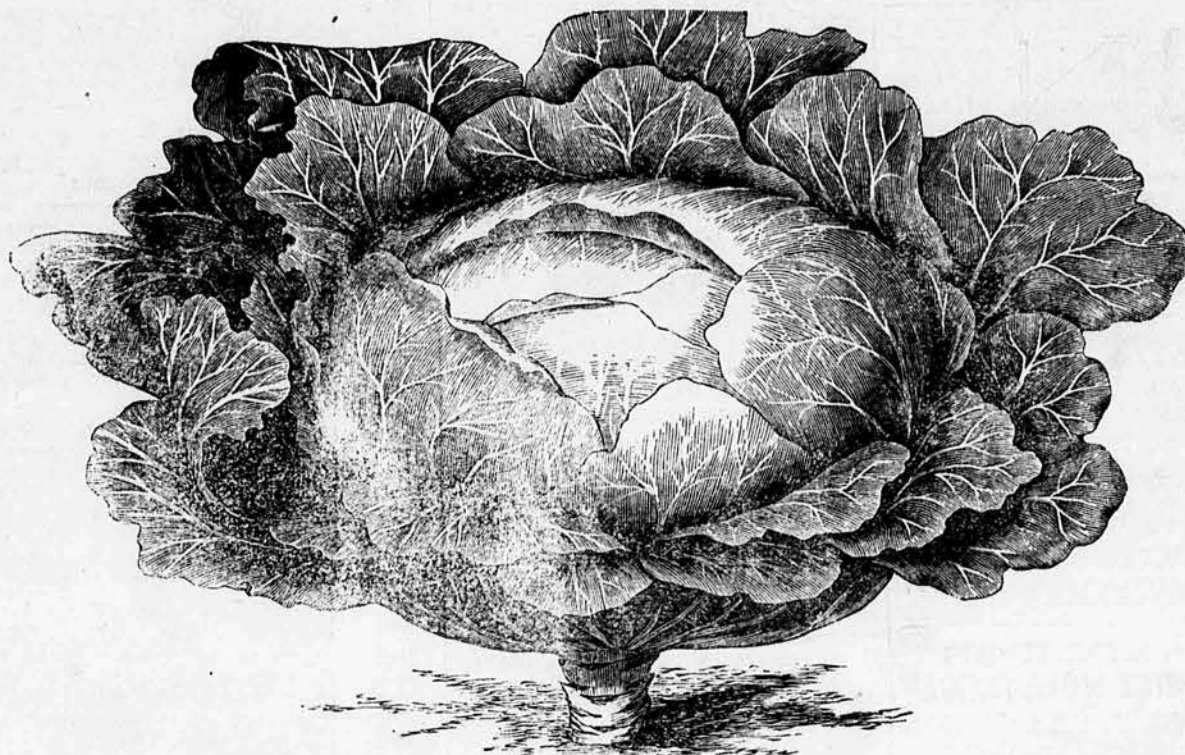
PERCHERON-NORMAN STALLION,

now kept by Messrs. Miller Bros., near Junction City, Kas. This is a rare opportunity to get a fine, stylish horse at such price and terms as will enable purchaser to pay for horse out of his earnings; or will exchange for Western Unimproved Real Estate. For further information, call on or address

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SEED GROWERS, IMPORTERS and DEALERS.

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

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TIMBER LINE HERD OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

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