



ESTABLISHED, 1863.
VOL. XXIV, No. 20.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 19, 1886.

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

From Barber County.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

This county borders with the Indian Territory on the south, Harper county on the east, Pratt county on the north and Comanche county on the west, and contains an area of 737,280 acres. About one-half of this amount is choice tillable lands, and the rest cannot be excelled for grazing purposes. The water supply of this county is second to no other in the State, and that, too, of the choicest. Springs abound everywhere with their pure sparkling flow of clear waters. The principal streams are the Elm, Medicine river and Spring creek, upon which is found sufficient timber for all practical use. The soil of this romantic country is what is termed "Old Kentucky" loam, of a reddish cast and almost unlimited depth, very productive. Along the various streams is found excellent sand, well adapted for plastering and other use. In the west part of the county plenty of fine building stone exists and of the magnesia variety. Some sandstone is also found in a portion of the county, but not in very paying quantities. The above stone is all easily quarried and makes valuable building material.

Fine brick clay is found near Medicine Lodge, and two brick yards are kept constantly busy in order to meet the demands for brick, which is the principal article used in the construction of business and resident houses in this pretty metropolis of the Great Southwest territory of what once appeared upon the maps of our school geography as the Great American Desert. Verily, the once supposed arid waste has been transformed into a Garden of Eden and now buds and blooms as prolifically and as certain as the beautiful rose.

This county has a population of 12,000 people, all of whom are energetic, thrifty, go-ahead, enterprising citizens, each striving to build for themselves a pleasant home in the county of their choice.

Medicine Lodge is the county seat and has a population of 2,000 wide-awake people, whom to know is to cherish and to hold in high esteem. What is said of this place can also be said of New Kiowa, Lake City, Hazleton, Sharon and Sun City.

The Southern Kansas railway was completed to Medicine Lodge January 1st, 1886, and to show their faith in this city they have erected a depot larger than any other west of Wellington. This being the west terminus of their road, round-houses, etc., have been built, and soon they propose erecting repair shops and other buildings necessary for the furtherance of their fast-increasing trade at this flourishing point. This city has one large flouring mill—roller process—in constant operation; two banks, representing one-half million dollars capital; four hotels, one of which is conceded to be the finest edifice in southern Kansas; five dry goods stores; six groceries; one exclusive clothing store; three general stores; four hardware stores; an over-plus of drug stores; two harness and saddlery shops; four livery stables, one as fine a barn as there is in the Southwest; five lumber yards, and other branches of industry too numerous to give in detail. Quite an extended wholesale trade is done here with marked success. The city has ample express, telegraph and telephone connections with the outside world. Two newspapers—the *Cresset* and *Index*—furnish crisp and sparkling news for the populace. Besides the above there are six other papers in the county at different

points, all published for the financial benefit of the editor and the county's good. Church and school privileges are well provided for. Society excellent. Secret organizations well represented, and all have suitable lodges. The principal streets run north and south, and are nicely drained. The city is built on an elevation of land, slightly undulating, from which one has a decided view of the adjacent country for many miles. Shade trees thrive and are doing splendid. Well water is procured at a depth of from twenty to forty feet.

The county in general is undulating, in some parts inclined to be a little bluffy. Along the streams are extensive valleys, and romantic scenery greets one on every hand, reminding one of "This is the land I long have sought, etc." Hard by on the east of Medicine Lodge flows the Elm river and near the south flows the Medicine river, both of which form a junction to the southeast, a short distance from the outskirts of the city, thence flow onward to the mighty sea.

Immigration is flowing into the county very rapidly, and all available lands are rating at \$8 to \$12 per acre with now and then an exception, depending on location and improvements. Some Government lands remain, but they are hardly worth the taking save for grazing. The blue stem is rapidly taking the place of the curly buffalo grass. Wild game is scarce. Those engaged in farming are doing remarkably well. Considerable wheat was sown last fall, and the same is in excellent condition with prospects bright for a good harvest.

W. J. Estill & Co. are the pioneer real estate, locating and loan agents. Their advertisement appears in the KANSAS FARMER.

HORACE.

Salina, Kansas.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

This beautifully shaded city is indeed a marvel unto people coming from "Down East." Here they find, in all her grandeur, a prosperous city, with a population of over 5,000 people, all busy as bees in harvest time. Elegant and artistic business and resident houses greet the visitor on every hand, showing that those engaged in business in this pretty location are on the road to wealth, if not to fame. Everybody seems to be enjoying the full assurance that Salina is the acme of places in which to abide, and with this idea inculcated in their minds, the city cannot help but prosper and attain immense size in due course of time. When the members of a city or community work harmoniously together, then all will go well as a marriage bell, and peace, prosperity, love and happiness will most assuredly be the ultimatum.

What this city is doing can be done by others, and herein is found the key-note of success, for without such unison none can ever hope to realize the fond desires of an enterprising heart. This unison of spirit and capital has been the making of our grand State, and will ever continue to keep her and the hundreds of beautiful cities which dot her magnificent prairies, woodlands and valleys in the foreground in the galaxy of States comprising the finest country on the face of the universe.

Salina is the county seat of Saline county, a county that is noted everywhere for its fertility and richness in production of whatever may be planted within her soils. The farmer here meets with a certain degree of prosperity at once, and in a short time, com-

pared with the Eastern farmer, is surrounded with all the comforts and luxuries of life. Market and railroad facilities are good. Society, church and schools are of an excellent character. As far as educational privileges are interested, Salina is certainly occupying an elevated position, which is at once decidedly remarkable, and worthy in the highest sense to be commended. Here in a prominent position stands the Salina Normal University, an institution rapidly gaining prominence as a choice place for acquiring a thorough and complete education. The school is under the management of practical and efficient educators, who make it their ever aim to advance the interests of those entrusted to their care. Write Prof. Fertig for catalogue.

Aside from the above the Kansas Wesleyan University, now being built, to be ready for occupancy by September 1st, is another grand achievement for Salina. This institution will accommodate at least eight hundred students, and it is the intention of the Board of Trustees to make this one of the leading places of learning in the West. None but the very best instructors will be employed, and both male and female students will be admitted, the same as in the Salina Normal University.

The campus and grounds of this University are indeed beautiful, and will be made more so by the profuse addition of forest and ornamental trees at an early opportunity. An addition of 640 lots has been platted and laid off, and are now being sold, the proceeds of which apply to creating an endowment fund for the University. To those desiring to invest in a choice lot near this institution and joining the grounds, this is a rare opportunity to do so.

Among other institutions of note in this city is the National Mutual Fire Insurance Company, incorporated in March, 1885, as a purely mutual company. This company has earned for itself an enviable reputation as a conservative and responsible institution in which to place an insurance. The business of this company has spread over a vast extent of country, and has resulted in a financial condition at the close of the first nine months of active business creditable to any insurance corporation. See their advertisement in another part of the KANSAS FARMER.

HORACE.

Carp Culture.

From an address by W. S. Gile, ex-Fish Commissioner of Kansas, to the Crawford County Carp-Raisers Convention.

This leads me to what I consider the one important matter for consideration by this convention, that is the carp. This fish is considered by those engaged in its propagation the best pond fish now known. On the eastern continent it has been propagated for years to the entire satisfaction of the propagator, not only as a desirable food fish, but financially. They are a rapid grower, very prolific, live to a great age, and attain great weight, and are esteemed the equal of any fresh water varieties. In Germany they are held in as high estimation as is the trout by epicures, and in many localities the entire production is contracted for before the fish have arrived at such maturity as fit them for the table, and they sell pound for pound for the same price as do the trout. In this country since their introduction by the United States Fish Commission they have risen into general favor. The most fastidious epicures have tested them as a desirable food fish,

and are more harmonious in their commendation of the carp than they are upon any other subject, or object, of palatable food. Out of over three hundred persons well qualified to judge of their merits as a food fish, only seven were found who did not speak of them in terms of the most unqualified praise. What other variety of food, whether propagated, raised or cultivated, has ever received higher commendation?

The carp, where its propagation has been tried in Kansas, has more than filled the expectations of the experimenter. Our climate and conditions of water are perfecting the carp in growth and edible qualities more rapidly than in any State of the Union. I have seen carp not two years old in several ponds in this State that were from twenty to twenty-four inches long, from six to eight inches wide, and from two to three inches thick on the back, and the ponds in which these carp attained this growth were made by constructing a dam across a ravine, and the water filling them was only the surface water flowing into them from falling rains and snows. Can any of us tell of any method whereby delicious food can be secured more easily than by the construction of carp ponds, and stocking and breeding them for our own use on our own premises? They require less care, less feed, less room, and cost less per pound, than any stock that can be kept, and are a constant delicacy and luxury to all who engage in their production. It requires no better judgment to construct a carp pond, or a series of ponds, than it does to fence a pasture. Any man can make the banks and dam that can handle a plow and scraper. All that is necessary is to make them broad enough to resist the pressure of water and the waste ways secured against leakage. The true way is to construct a series of ponds, connected by sewers or sluices, so placed that the ponds can be drained, the sewers or sluices secured by gates protected by screens to prevent the escape of carp. The first pond should be used for a breeding or hatching pond, the others to grow and mature the carp. The hatching pond should be smaller and more shallow than the others, as a matter of convenience in transferring the carp and the young fry. These ponds may be constructed down a ravine, or the water may be taken from a stream by a race. When the ponds are done and filled any water plant that is available should be planted around the edges and in the water for the carp to feed upon. In the summer they may be fed lettuce cabbage, melons, green corn, boiled potatoes, and refuse from the table.

After carp are two years old they are ready for the table. Their bones have become solid and the flesh has matured, and when properly cooked, their flesh will flake from the skeleton as readily as from any other variety of fish. They may be cooked in any of the forms that other varieties of fish are, but the true way is to boil, fry, or bake. In either case they should be cooked over a strong fire, and till thoroughly done. If baked they should at least weigh five pounds. In preparing them for baking they should be taken from weak, cold brine, or ice, wiped thoroughly dry, and filled with a filling similar to that made for roast turkey and seasoned high, and, when served, I pity the man's taste, judgment or education, who fails to pronounce them the most delicious dish that an epicure ever tasted.

After the ponds are stocked they should be carefully watched to destroy snakes, turtles, minks, muskrats, or any other animal, or bird, that is a fish-eater. Allow no other varieties of fish in a carp pond. Do not mix the different varieties of carp. A hybrid carp is not of as fine flavor as either of the straight varieties.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
 May 26—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.
 May 27—W. T. Hearne, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.
 June 1—Shepherd, Hill & Mathers, Short-horns, Jacksonville, Ill.
 June 4—Johnson County Short-horn Breeders, Olathe, Kas.
 June 8—Kansas Agricultural College and Bill & Burnham, Short-horns, etc., Manhattan, Kas.
 July 18—T. A. Hubbard, Short-horns, Wellington, Kas.
 Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter-State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

SWINE HUSBANDRY.

A paper read before the Farmers' Institute of Linn county, Kansas, at Pleasanton, February 5th, 1886, by Captain O. E. Morse. Taken from the Kansas City Live Stock Indicator.

FEEDING.

Corn is the great dependence in feeding swine, and it is doubtful if this great industry could be successfully prosecuted without the aid of this staple, yet it is as certain that one-half the corn fed to swine could be safely supplanted by grasses, green rye, sorghum, peas, oats, bran, shorts, ground barley, rye and oil meal to great advantage in the way of health, profit and quality of flesh produced.

When it is conceded that an exclusively corn ration largely augments the losses from disease, it goes without saying that grasses alone constitute quite as important an element as does corn in solving the problem of successful hog-raising. Then it may be assumed that in summer time, boars, brood sows, pigs and feeding hogs should have a bountiful supply of green grass, and that this be supplemented in the early spring and late fall by growing rye.

If pasture can not be had its place can in part be filled by green sweet corn, sorghum, peas and oats. When hogs are on pasture, soaked corn fed in troughs or on floors is the best grain ration. Brood sows and pigs should have added to this all the milk and kitchen slop made thick with shorts and one-tenth as much oil meal. Bran gruel makes a good substitute for milk and slop. In winter there should be an increase of shorts, bran and oil meal, and if possible roots and vegetables. I believe the day is not distant when green food will be successfully preserved for winter use. For the present we must be content to make the most of it in its season. F. D. Curtis, of New York, a successful hog-raiser and practical writer on swine culture, puts the pasture above everything else in the production of cheap pork.

I know that in the minds of many this talk of feeding bran, shorts, shipstuff, oil meal, etc., is a nice theory, "but practically will not pay." But it will pay! Prof. Sanborn, of the Missouri Agricultural College, has by experiments extending through seven years made in different ways and with different kinds of stock, demonstrated beyond question that pound for pound shipstuff will produce 8 per cent. more weight of flesh than will corn, while fed with corn the advantage is still greater by reason of the superior condition of the animal enabling it to derive greater benefit from the corn consumed. Prof. Sanborn's experiments demonstrated further that this method of feeding produced a greater proportion of lean to fat, and that the lean meat is more thoroughly distributed through the fat than in corn-fed hogs; also that the flesh was of finer grain and superior in flavor. These results are due to the greater proportion of protein (the muscle or fiber-producing element in food) found in shipstuff than in corn; if oil meal is added the difference is still more perceptible. Prof. Sanborn gives a detailed statement of the per cent. of

lean and fat from the different parts of the hogs fed under the different methods, which are very interesting but too extended to be introduced here.

These results in a practical way have been known to progressive breeders and feeders for years.

Now look at it from an economical standpoint. Corn in Linn county is worth from 75 to 80 cents per 100 pounds; shipstuff brings the same; farther west, where corn is lower, shipstuff is abundant and cheap; at the oil mill in Kansas City, old-process oil meal is worth from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per 100 pounds, so the question of cost cannot be raised against this plan of feeding.

Then we gain, first, additional health and proportionate immunity from loss by disease; second, additional weight for same outlay; third, a superior quality of product; fourth, (if we may consider it in this connection) the additional value (which is considerable) of the manure produced.

The English feeders have long understood these advantages and have found it to their profit to buy American shipstuff and oil meal and pay transportation on it 4,000 to 5,000 miles. We have all heard the boasts of breeders of English hogs, particularly Berkshires, of the superior quality of flesh of their hogs. Is not this condition quite as much due to the English method of feeding as to the particular breed? American breeds have made rapid progress in this direction in the hands of skillful men until Chester White and Poland-China steaks and roasts would satisfy even a Berkshire epicure.

Sows for a week before and after farrowing should be fed lightly on the most digestible and relaxing food; bran and shorts slop with the addition of one-fourth to one-half pint of flaxseed reduced to pulp with hot water, is the best food. The quantity of food can be gradually increased, and stronger food added as the pigs grow and make greater demands on their dam. When pigs are four weeks old they should be provided with a place to eat by themselves and fed milk and soaked corn. They soon learn to eat and should have all they can consume. When nine or ten weeks old, and are weaned, they should be fed five times a day, and have a variety of food; they are very fond of dry oats; Curtis says they look very wise and happy while eating them. I have failed to discover any change of countenance, owing probably to a degree of intellectual and emotional development in the pig of the aesthetic East, that has not been reached on the Western hog ranch. However, one will show his wisdom by feeding the oats and be happy at the results. I wish here to enter my protest against the idea that a brood sow must be kept poor to breed well. Flesh is the normal condition of the modern hog, and poverty of it unless caused by suckling pigs should indicate a lack of health; we should long since have gotten rid of the idea or theory that gauntness of the dam brought plumpness of the offspring.

DISEASES.

This paper ought to have found an end here, and would, had it not been for the fact that an essay on hog-culture at this time without a chapter on diseases would be like a tail without a kite, a narrative without a sequel, a squeal without a pig attached. We will begin with hog cholera, or swine plague, as that is the all-absorbing topic with swine breeders. It has been called by as many names as it has symptoms (and they are legion); cholera, swine plague, pneumonia, heart disease, liver complaint, typhoid fever and measles, are a few of the many names that have been given this disease, and it presents

symptoms that are common to all these.

We have had diagnoses without number, theories until you can't rest, and remedies until it makes you tired, and yet we are as far from the end as we were at the beginning. No, not quite so far; we have learned a few things. We know the Veterinarian is a blunderer, the Sanitary Commission a burden, and that the quack ought to be busted. We know that this disease has swept away millions of our property, and we know that so far no cure has been discovered; we know that it spreads with great rapidity, and we feel certain that it is infectious.

We begin to feel that we are warranted in another conclusion, and that is that there is nothing left but radical stamping out by legislative action by the united work of communities and individual effort; that death and cremation are the only cures. This method has been inaugurated at my Sugar Valley farm. An outbreak in November last was at first checked by separation and care, but finally closed out by the application of the head of an ax and fire, and from this time on woe's to the pig that has any complaint; he is furnished a through ticket to the beyond. We have emblazoned on our shield, "a sick pig is a dead pig."

Before leaving this question I wish to give a little attention to the so-called cures. First, a "Doctor" at Indianapolis manufactures a "sure cure," and offers a premium for a failure if directions are followed. He advertises extensively, and his preparation is found in nearly every drug store in the land. Thousands upon thousands of dollars have gone into his coffers by reason of its sale to poor, deluded hog men, and as far as my reading and research goes, not a single well-authenticated cure has ever been reported. The Indiana swine breeders, at their meeting in January, 1885, held at Indianapolis, unanimously voted cholera specifics or cures a humbug. An analysis of this valuable "remedy," showed that it was made up of one-third sand, balance marble dust, to which a little oxide of iron and pepper or ginger was added. This compound was sold at about \$1 per pound.

Later a Chicago man has been introducing his "preventive" by extensive advertising, and has succeeded in inducing a leading stock paper to break a most commendable rule and give his medicine a place in their advertising columns, and the editor gives it an extra puff. Henry Wallace, in a paper read before the Iowa Improved Stock Breeders' meeting this winter, said of this remedy: "One man selected fourteen healthy shoats, put them away from the other hogs in a clean board-floor pen, and gave the 'preventive' as directed. The entire fourteen died. Another who had been a renter on Wallace's farm for six years, and had never had a sick hog in that time, had 150 fine hogs; he fed the 'preventive' one month, and when the disease struck him, he buried 125 of these hogs in one week, and we have yet to learn of a single case where this 'preventive' prevented. Mr. Wallace recommends a good club, a shot gun, or a knife, but whether to use on the quacks or on the sick pigs, he does not say.

One of these vermin (I think he called himself Prof. —) infested this region of country nearly a year ago, and having in some way secured an endorsement from a breeder of repute, he succeeded in defrauding many of our farmers in sums varying from \$2.50 to \$25; his victims' swine died the same as before. He gave the writer much gratuitous advertising because he declined to be added to the number of his dupes. Every issue of every stock paper con-

tains the report of some experience of this kind, proving beyond controversy that so far we have no cure for the disease called hog cholera, and must, perforce, fall back upon good breeding and good care as preventives, and when the ounce of prevention fails then use the pound of cure in the weight of a hammer or ax. The most valuable thing in the report of State Veterinarian Holcombe to the Sanitary Commission is the statement that a pig cured of hog cholera is not worth the medicine it took to effect the cure, and this is corroborated by the experience of many breeders.

I am aware that in all this I have not attempted to give symptoms of this dread disease, or to throw any light upon the question of treatment. I have avoided giving symptoms because they are too many and too varied to be discussed in any satisfactory way in the limits of a paper of this character, and further, symptoms are of little value except to determine what remedies to use, or what treatment to follow. There is no remedy, and anything less than an exhaustive description would only lead to confusion. As to treatment I have given all that seems to have proved valuable in what I have said of care.

Next to cholera, thumps takes off more of our swine (particularly young pigs) than any other disease. It is generally conceded that thumps is a heart disease (although the lungs are affected) and is caused by deposits of fatty matter in and around that organ, thus impeding its action. Change the food to something light, easily digested and less fattening, and enforce, if necessary, plenty of brisk exercise of both sows and pigs. There is seldom a necessity of administering medicine. Even a mere mention of the many other diseases of swine must be deferred. Only suggesting that every one engaged in raising swine procure a reliable work on the subject, among which Coburn's "Swine Husbandry" is the best, and work out his own conclusions. And further that no swine breeder can keep up with the procession unless he brings to his aid the constant reading of some reliable and wide-awake journal devoted to this interest.

We must be up and doing. What our fathers or grandfathers did has ceased to be a controlling influence in our contact with the rushing, crowding, teeming, practical, business life of to-day. We must read, think, act! Head, heart, muscle and money must be the four-in-hand, deftly managed, or we are forever left plodding far behind.

Every farm should be supplied with a flock of guineas. They are prolific layers, the best protection against hawks, and a sure exterminator of insects.

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.

The Southdown sheep is somewhat small, but has a great proportion of meat to offal. They are brown or gray-faced, no horns, thick, close wool between the ears, with fine form and are very hardy.

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.

In the Dairy.

As to Cost of Butter and Beef.

Here are some interesting figures which we clipped some months ago from an exchange and failed to note the authority:

Somewhere between the extremes in the cost of butter there is a nameless medium which must cover the cost of the greater part of that product. This medium, it is thought by some, is comparable to a similar medium for the cost of producing a pound of beef. The statement has frequently been made that a pound of butter can be made at the same cost of a pound of beef. This is certainly true in some cases, so far as the cost in feed is concerned, for it is a matter of general observation that the highest cost of beef is above the lowest cost of butter, and in their variations must meet somewhere on the same level.

Sir John Sinclair, an English authority on agriculture, said several years ago, that the pasturage which would make 112 pounds of beef would make 350 gallons of milk. As the English gallon weighs 10 pounds, this would make 140 pounds of butter, allowing 25 pounds of milk for one of butter. This makes the food-cost of beef more than that of butter, yet the statement called out no adverse response. Prof. E. W. Stewart reports feeding four acres of corn to thrifty steers averaging 1,115 pounds. The corn and stalks, without husking, were cut up together into three-eighths inch lengths and fed with 1,400 pounds of oil meal. After deducting from the gain in weight what was due to the oil meal, there was left a gain of 1,600 pounds of live weight due to the corn and stalks, equal to 400 pounds of live weight to the acre. From this deduct 40 per cent. for offal, and it leaves 240 pounds of beef from an acre of corn, which is considered a very large return.

Prof. W. A. Henry fed an acre of corn and stalks to three cows for making butter. The cornstalks were chopped separately, and the corn ground. To make a properly-balanced ration, a part of the corn was traded for bran, pound for pound, and 35 pounds of bran and 25 pounds of meal were fed with 195 pounds of chopped stalks, until the stalks gave out, when it was found that 115 pounds of butter had been made, and that there was grain enough left to make 209 pounds of butter more by supplying stalks from some other source to go with it. Counting two pounds of corn stover equal to one of meal, 127 pounds of the 209 were due to the grain, making the product in butter from the acre of corn and stover 242 pounds, practically the same yield as the beef per acre. While this is a good showing, it does not follow that the cost of beef and butter was the same, as the acres may not have been of equal feeding value. It is hardly to be credited that the average cost per pound of butter for the total product can be as low as that for the total product of beef, but it would seem that the two come nearer together than feeders generally suspect. When the cost of butter runs below that of beef, there is good ground for suspicion that there is bad feeding to produce the beef.

About Raising Calves.

An Iowa farmer tells the readers of the *Inter Ocean* how he raises calves, and, as the reader will observe, he raises a good many. He says:

In most cases it is supposed to be good policy to follow nature. But here is evidently an exception to that rule. In the estimation of some people, it is "too much trouble to raise calves by hand;" others think they "will do better if allowed to run with the cows." The trouble of teaching a calf to drink milk is of short duration, while

separating a hungry calf from the cow twice a day for three months is as troublesome a task as I care for, to say nothing of my sympathy for the poor hungry thing. And if a calf that is fed regularly three times per day on a ration of skim milk, with the addition of a little bran, shorts, or oil meal, is compared with one that has the usual fate of being "knocked in the head with the milk pail," the advantage will be decidedly in favor of the former. I once made an estimate of the value of the milk a calf would consume while getting a miserable living sucking the cow, and found it to be worth about \$12, while a scrub calf would be worth at weaning time about \$5. What is there then to offset this \$7 worth of milk and about \$7 worth of trouble? Nothing unless it be to "fetch the cow up nights," which could be done more economically by employing a cheap boy, or renting a convenient pasture. Besides a calf that is allowed to suck is often troublesome to wean, and a favorite animal often gets sold on this account. I have within the past few years raised nearly one hundred calves by hand, and I enjoy the satisfaction of having the most likely herd of cattle in this vicinity. I have even had grade Short-horn steers that would take premiums, but for the fact that our fair officers are too aristocratic to encourage anything but thoroughbreds.

The serious trouble of getting the scours, so frequent with calves, may usually be avoided by the exercise of great care to have everything done with strict regularity, in the way of time, amount, temperature, and degree of richness in feeding.

The proceeds of my cows have, by accurate figures, been \$55 each per year, the most of this being from butter. I can not afford to let the calves rob the churn, even if I should have better calves as the result. A calf should have new, warm milk direct from its mother for at least ten days, then begin to add a little warm skim milk, increasing this gradually for two or three weeks longer, until skim milk alone is given; then, when the calf is about two months old, it can be gradually taught to drink cold milk and from this to sour milk and buttermilk, as it learns to eat grass, hay, etc. We have calves now that are very fond of buttermilk and will refuse warm, sweet milk. When milk is plenty in these different forms we feed it all winter up to the age of a year, in connection with hay.

Grape vines and plum trees will thrive well, as a rule, if planted about the poultry houses.

Learning is but an adjunct of ourself; And where we are our learning likewise is. —Shakespeare.

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

It is stated that sheep which become sick by feeding on dry provender have been restored to health by the substitution of ensilage diet.

Prof. Cook recommends planting potatoes the first year after plowing up greensward, if wireworms attack the crop. The grubs live nearly three years as larvae.

"My pa" said one small boy, "is a preacher, and is sure to go to Heaven." "Huh!" said the other small boy, "that ain't nothin'." My pa is a doctor and can kill your old pa."

Nervous Debilitated Men

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of three 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, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

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

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

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.

CATTLE.

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

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

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

T. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., have for sale 1. Registered yearling Short-horn Bulls and Heifers, of each thirty head. Carload lots a specialty. Come and see.

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

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

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

CEDAR-CROFT HERD SHORT-HORNS.—E. C. Evans & Son, Prop'r, 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, Hamilton, Kas., Prop'r. Herd numbers about 120 head. Bulls and Cows for sale.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

ROME PARK STOCK FARM.—T. A. Hubbard, Wellington, Kas., breeder of high-grade Short-horn Cattle. By ear 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 and Brnz Trkys.

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

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

SWINE.

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

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

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.

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

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

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

SHEEP.

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

POULTRY.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—W. E. Doud, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Birds for sale at from \$1 to \$5 each.

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 Brown Leghorns, \$1.25 per 12. Valley Falls Poultry Yard, P. O. Box 227, Valley Falls, Kas. J. W. Hille, Prop'r.

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

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

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

BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—Pure blood and fine stock, from the celebrated Bonney strain of noted layers. Thirteen eggs for \$1.50; 39 for \$3.50. A few P. R. eggs, 13 for \$2.50 very choice stock. J. P. Farnsworth, 63 Tyler street, Topeka.

LANGSHANS!

I have a fine yard of pure-bred Langshans. Can spare a few settings of eggs at \$2.00 per 12. Warrant eggs to be fresh. Chickens for sale this fall. J. A. BUELL, Blue Rapids, Kas.

EGGS FROM MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Extra large, \$3.50 for 12. Plymouth Rock eggs from yard 1, \$2.50 per 13; yard 2, \$2.00 per 13; yards 3 and 4, \$1.50 per 13. Pekin Duck eggs, \$2.00 per 10. H. V. Fugley, Plattsburg, Mo.

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

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

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.—Established 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs \$2 per 12, \$3 per 15. Stock in fall. Wm. Hammond, box 190, Emporia, Kas.

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

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS.—From the celebrated FELCH and AUTOCROT strains. 18 for \$2, or 36 for \$3. I make a specialty of this breed. Theo. F. Orner, 233 Clay street, Topeka, Kas.

EGGS—From pure-bred P. Rocks and P. Cochins, \$2.00 per 13 or \$3.00 per 26. Fair hatch guaranteed. S. B. Edwards, Emporia, Kas.

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



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

600 Merino Sheep for Sale.

Mostly Ewes, acclimated and free from disease. I must sell as my range is all fenced. J. C. DWELLE, Att'y at Law, Florence, Kansas.

Correspondence.

A Peep at Florida.

Kansas Farmer:

A friend who has gone to Florida to live and has an orange grove, sent me a parcel of papers describing the State and the raising of oranges, and I have condensed most of the information into this letter, thinking that it would be of interest to some. The inducements in Florida are not great for a poor person, as far as I can find out. Only about one-fifth of the State is adapted to orange culture, which is situated in the nineteen southern counties, excepting most of the three in the extreme south. The hammock and pine lands are considered the best, the former being covered with the harder woods, and the cost of land is from \$25 to \$200 dollars an acre, depending on nearness to a shipping point. The cost of clearing and removing the stumps is from \$75 to \$100 an acre, and for orange trees \$100 to the acre, with setting out \$75 more. As to fertilizers, one writer who has had a great deal of experience with his own groves, says "that the first year 100 pounds to the acre should be applied twice a year, afterward doubling every year till 1,000 pounds are reached. The cost of good fertilizers is \$50 per ton." He also says: "I was told that the orange tree had no enemies, but I have found out it has many, and dangerous and stubborn ones, too, for they have killed thousands of trees." In eight or ten years the trees, if well taken care of, begin to produce a profitable income. Oranges commence to ripen in November and will hang on the trees till spring, some kinds even till July. Of the 100 kinds of oranges only one-fourth are considered worth raising, and only five or six kinds of them are considered good. The cost of an orange grove up to profitable business is not far from \$300 an acre, and at that time a tree will average 200 oranges a year, and will continue to increase for a number of years till it reaches 2,000 or 3,000, and it will live a hundred years or more. In 1885, Florida harvested 80,000,000 oranges, but in '86 one-half of the crop was destroyed by frost. The full crop only gives the Eastern States one-tenth of what they consume, the rest—about 700,000,000—being imported, mostly from Sicily.

They claim that most everything else can be raised in the State except wheat, but from the number of agencies advertising fertilizers, I presume the bill for that at their prices would be heavy. One writer says, "Land speculators that will rob the inexperienced and ignorant are as thick as flies," and he warns all new-comers to be on their guard. The white sand covers most of the State, and makes terrible roads, half a ton being all a good team can draw.

From the amount of noise I have heard about the orange crop in Florida, I had supposed it was an important crop, but the facts are that any one of our leading grain counties sells twice as many dollars worth of grain in a year as all the oranges in the State of Florida bring. E. W. BROWN.

Stock Water Ponds.

Kansas Farmer:

The importance of stock water is known by almost every stockman and farmer, but how to get the necessary supply with the least expense and labor is not so well known. A good living stream is good, and a good spring better, but a very large majority do not have these, and have to get the necessary supply from some other source. A good, large, deep pool built in the right place will furnish almost an inexhaustible supply of stock water, and no doubt a description of how and where they should be made would be of interest to many. Do not go down in a slough to make your embankment, but make it near the head. A pool covering one acre should not have a drainage of more than five acres unless the soil is very sandy. After selecting a place for your embankment, first scrape off all the soil down to the clay and use it for the outside of the embankment; do not commence it on the soil, but have a clay foundation, using all the clay for the inside and the soil for the outside, which you will readily see prevents leakage. Make your embankment in a circular shape; make your pool to hold 10 or 15 feet of water, and if you wish to put a pipe in to draw off the water, it should be done when you commence your embankment; let it extend into

the middle of the pool and one one foot above the bottom; you will readily see the importance of this, as the water from the bottom of this kind of a pool is much better than from the surface. Fence your pool and let your water-shed be a grass plat, and with this kind of a water supply you need have no fear of a dry season. In conclusion will say you should send your order to Hon. S. Fee, of Wamego, for a supply of German carp, and in a few years you will have more fish than you can use. SUBSCRIBER.

Winter Behavior of Tame Grasses.

Kansas Farmer:

Your clipping from the *Industrialist*, under the above caption, has caused both regret and surprise in the minds of many successful cultivators in this locality. Regrets for the loss sustained, and surprise that the "tame grasses" should have behaved so badly at Manhattan, while they behaved so nobly in Dickinson county.

Right in view from the window at which I write is a timothy meadow of eight acres, which was sown in 1875. Last year it rolled off two tons of hay to the acre; from present appearances it will afford a larger yield this season. This meadow, being a "dry run" bottom, was covered with ice for two months and a half this winter.

Twelve acres of timothy sown in August, 1884, on the upland, exhibits a grand appearance, giving the promise of a heavy hay crop two months hence.

Meadows forty, eighty and one hundred and sixty acres, in extent, in this immediate neighborhood, are all doing well, and at no period since their formation have they been in better condition than they are now, and this latter remark will apply to the whole county.

Orchard Grass—Was too severely grazed last fall, yet none has been winter-killed, except those pastures sown in the spring of 1885. If farmers would run a division fence through their pastures of this valuable grass and change the stock from one to the other every ten days, they would notice beneficial results, both to grass and cattle.

Tall Meadow Oat-Grass—Is behaving first rate. I enclose a specimen, so you can judge for yourself. Having fed out a large supply of hay during the past severe winter, this grass will be ready for the mower about the 20th of the present month.

Red Clover—Is grown largely in this section. A neighbor sold 100 bushels of seed this spring from a patch, which if you, Mr. Editor, could only see it now, I am certain it would make your eyes glisten with delight. Reports from all portions of the county are very flattering regarding the condition of this popular forage plant.

Alsike Clover—I wish I could induce farmers to sow this clover on their grazing grounds. It affords an early bite in spring, and so hardy that it will keep possession of the pasture for a life-time. Try one pound of seed this spring, and test the proof of my assertion. Seed can be had at Bartelde's seed store, Lawrence.

Fifteen years ago the leading question propounded by all land-seekers was this: "Will fruit grow in Kansas?" This has been answered truthfully by hundreds of enthusiastic and successful horticulturists all over the state. Now, the main question asked by strangers is: "Will the tame grasses grow in Kansas. Are the clovers a success?" To all such enquirers I say come to this banner county and see.

JOHN W. ROBSON.

Cheever, May 1, 1886.

From Ellsworth County.

Kansas Farmer:

Corn planting is nearly done; a good deal is up; the ground is in good condition. The lister is becoming more popular among our corn-raisers. A large majority of the wheat on upland is gone up and will be plowed under; in the valley it was never better at this date. Grass is full feed, and all stock is doing well and are healthy. The weather is favorable for all crops. W. S. GILE.

Venango, Kansas.

Letter From Hodgman County.

Kansas Farmer:

This section is settling up very fast with a thrifty and industrious class of people.

Very little winter wheat and rye sowed, but what there is is looking fine. A good deal of corn planted, and some up and grow-

ing well. The ground is well wet down this spring, the weather is very warm and grass is looking fine. Stock on the gain; from the hard winter the loss has been a good deal. Settlers are preparing for more shelter and better care. SAMUEL P. WOOD.

Cowland, May 10.

High or Low Training for Orchards.

A Michigan writer in the February number of the *Michigan Horticulturist* advocates strongly high-headed trees. He says: "What we need to learn is that we want high-top trees and those grown with a single upright leader, so as to obviate any danger of splitting down, as a forked tree, though it may have three or more forks, will be sure to split some day. I know all about the objections usually urged against high-tops. I had once the low top fever myself. When I set my first orchard, forty years ago, I thought that a tree branched at four feet from the ground was high enough. While my trees are now where they should be, so that while the branches often interlock, I can drive a team or wagon anywhere under them, this has not been attained without much extra work, and at a cost of the life of some of the trees; all of which could have been saved by starting right. Though they had apples on, a dozen head of cattle ran among them all the fall, and yet not a limb was browsed or touched. I have some 300 trees just coming into bearing, a part of them by the road side, that will show for themselves the utility and greater beauty of this system. Should I live to set out another orchard I propose to show beyond cavil the superiority of trees grown and trained in the above manner. I propose to show that, even as it regards the points urged against them, these have the advantage."

The proper training of orchard trees is a matter that depends largely on existing local conditions. In the quite equable summer climate of Michigan, with much of its original forest growth yet remaining, high heads may be equally as good, possibly better than low, all things considered. But on the wind-swept prairies of the Northwest, or where exposed to the intense mid-summer sun and scalding southwest winds of the West and Southwest, we apprehend few, if any, intelligent orchardists, would recommend high heads. The intelligent planter will ever bear in mind that methods adapted to certain conditions and climates may prove entirely at fault if used under different conditions and will make a study of his conditions, in order that his methods may be intelligently adapted to them.

Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company.

The attention of the patrons of this paper is called to the advertisement of the Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, of Abilene, Kansas. This company does its business on the stock plan only, and is doing a larger business than ever before since its organization and bids fair to soon become an important factor in stopping the immense drain of money from the State by companies of other States, and which last year amounted to near \$2,000,000. So long as this drain continues in regard to insurance, and other like causes, the farmers of Kansas may expect to have to pay high rates of interest. Furthermore, this company pays its losses as promptly and equitably as any other company doing business in the State, and is managed by men whose reputation for integrity are second to none in the State, which alone is sufficient guarantee of fair and honorable dealing to all who may patronize them.

If little labor, little are our gains,
Man's fortunes are according to his pains.
—Herrick.

It is an error to always choose the largest fowls for sitters. Those of medium size are generally better for this purpose, provided they are not deficient in feathers.

SICK HEADACHE.—Thousands who have suffered intensely with sick headache say that Hood's Sarsaparilla has completely cured them. One gentleman thus relieved, says: "Hood's Sarsaparilla is worth its weight in gold." Reader, if you are a sufferer with sick headache, give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. It will do you positive good. Made by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists. 100 Doses One Dollar.

Dr. Snediker's Success.

The success of the Snediker treatment for rupture, and for the benefit of readers who may possibly be interested in the subject, we publish the following editorial from the *Manhattan Nationalist*, which the *Emporia Republican* says is a deserved tribute to the skill of Dr. D. L. Snediker, and republishes it in full:

The readers of the *Nationalist* are aware that we are not in the habit of giving personal endorsement of passing individuals, or specialists, nor of their methods of cure. We prefer that the parties interested in such things shall push their way to popularity by success in their treatment. But we are induced in the present instance to depart in a measure from our almost invariable rule, by calling especial attention of the press, as well as our general readers, to the success that has attended the treatment of hernia of rupture, by Dr. D. L. Snediker, of Emporia, Kas. Hernia is an affliction that—setting aside its painfulness—diminishes a man's usefulness in life to himself and family one-half or more, and is generally considered incurable. True, there are many devices hawked about the country by irresponsible itinerants, but few patients find any material relief, and none a cure from them. Dr. Snediker, however, is endorsed by such eminent gentlemen as Senator P. B. Plumb—than whom he could not have a better—Hon. Harry E. Norton, Gov. Eskridge, of Emporia, and others. His testimonials of cure are abundantly strong, and given by parties easily accessible. In addition to these facts we have seen and conversed with several gentlemen in this vicinity who have been treated by Dr. Snediker, and they speak in highest terms of his wonderful success in treating them. Such being the facts one is naturally impelled, as it were, by a benevolent regard for suffering humanity, to give as great publicity as possible to the knowledge that relief is at hand for all who will apply for it. The press of the country is continually noticing and commending things not a tenth part so meritorious, or which would be so great a benefit to many readers, as would the knowledge that Dr. Snediker is a permanent resident of the State, is endorsed as a gentleman and practitioner, and his appliance and method of cure pronounced entirely reliable.

Advance Stock Hydrant Testimony.

C. A. Booth, Topeka, Kansas:

SIR:—Your Advance Stock Hydrant is the best arrangement for watering stock that I ever saw. If you have a good pond it is better than a spring, for you can have the pond where you want it and the spring you can not, and wind pumps are more trouble than they are worth. Yours truly,

S. T. ROBINETT.

Lawson, Mo., January 7, 1886.

The Saline Valley Poultry Farm.

The attention of our readers is called to the ad. of Mr. Geo. Krueger, which appears elsewhere in this issue of the *KANSAS FARMER*. This farm was established in 1880, and is one of the largest poultry establishments in the West. His architectural work necessitates the selling of this excellent farm, and any one wishing a good location for poultry-raising will do well to write, and don't forget to mention the *KANSAS FARMER*.

Paper is about to monopolize another branch of industry, which is no less a one than the making of gentlemen's head gear. By a new process of manipulation, hats more serviceable and finer than anything now in the market are made of wood pulp. They are impervious to water and not wanting in flexibility. It is believed that felt hats will have to take a back seat as soon as these new hats can be placed on the market in sufficient numbers to supply the demand. They are certain to revolutionize the hatters' trade, as they can be moulded into any shape or style desired, and colored to meet the taste of the public. They can be made to represent a glossy or nappy appearance

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

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

Gossip About Stock.

The breeders of Jersey cattle residing at or near Springfield, Ill., have arranged for a public sale of between thirty and forty club registered Jersey cattle, on Wednesday, June 16, 1886.

The Johnson County Fine Stock Breeders will hold a public sale of Short-horn cattle at Olathe, Kas., June 4th. This county is one of the richest in the State, and its prosperous farmers should have some very choice stock in this sale.

Range cattle are coming out nicely since the first of May. Grass in all parts of the State is good size now, and affords an abundance of choice nourishment and fattening quality without the assistance of other foods. Next month will find cattle fat enough for the market right off the grass.

Mr. James Elliott, breeder of Berkshire swine, Abilene, Kas., has secured a fine draft of Cotswold sheep, and will henceforward devote a portion of his attention to that important industry. Choice mutton sheep will now pay well in Kansas, and if properly cared for will become one of the profitable industries of the State.

No herd of swine in Kansas is better known or patronized than the Pleasant Valley Herd of Berkshire swine, owned by Samuel McCullough, Ottawa, Kas. He keeps first-class stock, takes proper care of them, pleases his customers, and keeps a permanent ad. in the KANSAS FARMER, all of which goes to explain his great success.

F. M. Rooks, who has large swine-breeding establishments at Burlingame, Kas., and Boonville, Mo., writes: "We have nearly 200 head for sale, and some very fine ones; good for any show ring; out of our three premium boars that took two of the first and the other the second premiums at Bismarck fair last fall, and also of Burlingame. Our stock are all healthy and are doing very well, and we are offering them very cheap to suit the times."

At Fasig's horse sale in Cleveland, Ohio, May 13, Tom Allen, with a record of 2:22, sold to E. M. McGillin, of that city, for \$2,000; Airline and Labelle, two black mares, were sold to Douglas Perkins, of Cleveland, for \$1,600; Monte Cristo, with a record of 2:39½, to A. E. Bosfield, of Bay City, Mich., for \$875; Harry Donlington, of Pittsburg, bought Tommy Norwood, with a record of 2:26½, for \$530; seven fillies, sired by Willis Harris Clay, from the Middleton, New York, stock farm, were sold at an average of \$298.

Late sales from W. S. Hanna's herd, Ottawa, Kansas: S. H. Cramer, two sows and one boar pig, \$45; A. R. Shinn, a small sow and boar pig, \$25; Thomas Smith, one small sow pig, \$15, all of Ottawa, Kas.; J. W. Borton, Hill Top, Greenwood county, Kas., one sow and one boar pig, \$30; T. C. Brown, two young registered sows, \$36; Preston Flora, an extra boar pig, \$20, both of Centropolis, Kas.; A. R. Ice, Clements, Kas., a show boar pig, \$25; Geo. W. Reed, Salem, Kas., an extra sow pig, \$25; one show sow pig to Kansas City Live Stock Record Company, \$25. Total, fourteen head, averaging \$17.57.

The eleventh annual sale of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle of the Jackson County Breeders' Association, which took place last week at Riverside Park, Kansas City, Mo., did not realize for the owners as good prices as anticipated, still, taking everything into consideration, they cannot be otherwise than satisfied. Waterloo Duke brought \$400; sold to Samuel Steinmetz, of Steinmetz, Mo.; Golden Duke, \$400; to James Courson, of James Crossing, Kas.; Belvidere 6th, \$300; to J. W. Hendricks, Bowling Green, Mo.; Young Mary, 5th, \$205; to J. C. Anderson, of Ianto, Mo.; Belvidere, of Fruitland, 4th, \$310; to J. W. Mosby, Liberty, Mo.; Red Mary, 2d, \$255; to G. T. Bronraugh, Burney, Mo. The prevailing prices were the lowest ever made by the association.

Manhattan Republic: Monday was a bad day in Chicago for produce. Wheat was lower than at any other time during the season, going down to 75½ cents for No. 2. Corn was dull, selling at 34½ cents. Oats, 28½ cents. Hogs, packing and shipping, \$3.90 to \$4.25. Col. Sawyer says he thinks if he had had the ten Short-horn heifers that Gifford & Son are going to sell at Junction City on the 25th, at his Denver sale, they would

have brought \$300 each. In Denver, May 8th, A. Storrs sold Short-horns at the following prices: Seven bulls averaged \$80.71; three cows averaged \$71.66. General average, \$78. Col. Sawyer made the sale. Sam C. Eastman, of Palmyra, Mo., made a Short-horn sale in Denver, May 8th. Col. Sawyer reported the following prices: Twenty-three cows averaged \$154.13; a Flat Creek Young Mary cow brought \$500, a Rose Mary \$315, a Josephine \$400, a Princess \$400. Seven bulls averaged \$185.71, the Cruickshank Baron Victor bringing \$781. Average for the thirty cattle, \$161.50, the best of the season.

This, That and the Other.

Twenty-four tons of snuff were thrown into Dublin Bay for non-payment of duty recently.

Bunker Hill monument is 221 feet high, built of solid granite, and every day it oscillates to and fro, as the heat of the sun expands the eastern or the western side.

The little daughter of a poor Polish shoemaker in Chicago died. The next day the dead body of the father was found on the grave, and an empty laudanum bottle at his side.

Ten-year-old Walter Berry, of Vienna, Me., caught a trout in one of the Kennebec ponds the other day that was two feet and a half long and weighed nine and a half pounds.

Labor with what zeal we will,
Something still remains undone—
Something uncompleted still
Waits the rising of the sun.

—Longfellow.

The youngest performer in the London theaters is the infant that takes part in the baby song in the last act of "My Sweetheart." It is 18 months old, and is the fourteenth child of a working gun-maker in Edinburg. It is put to bed every afternoon at 4, is brought to the theater at 9, and is in bed again at half an hour later, earning for this duty, it is said, more than his father.

If by any device or knowledge
The rosebud its beauty could know,
It would stay a rosebud forever,
Nor into its fullness grow.

And if thou could'st know thy own sweetness,
O little one perfect and sweet;
Thou would'st be child forever,
Completer whilst incomplete.

—F. T. Palgrave.

Paper napkins, of a thin but strong tissue paper, are largely used in the restaurants and hotels of the large German cities, the consumption amounting to many thousands daily. A different tint of color of ink is used to each napkin, neutral tints being apparently the fashion, though shades of blue, green, chocolate and red are the most prominent in the score of patterns before us. The pictures are all evidently reproductions of antique designs, and, with the quaint typography, grotesque arrangement and novel tints of the ink used in the printing, are at once effective and attractive.

The bed of the ocean is to an enormous extent covered with lava and pumice stone. Still more remarkable is it to find the floor of the ocean covered in parts with the dust of the meteorites. These bodies whirl about in the heavens like miniature comets, and are of the most part broken into innumerable fragments. We are all familiar with the heavenly visitants as shooting stars, but it has been only lately discovered that this cosmic dust forms layers at the bottom of the deepest seas. Between Honolulu and Tahiti, at the depth of 2350 fathoms, over two miles and a half, a vast layer of this material exists. Falling upon land, this impalpable dust is undistinguishable; but accumulating for centuries in the sea depths it forms a wondrous story of continuous bombardment of this planet by cometary bodies.

Famous Peach-Blow Vase,

a fac simile of the celebrated Morgan \$18,000 vase, exact size, shape, etc. On receipt of \$2 we will send by express one pair of the above-mentioned vases carefully packed to any address.

ATTEBURY & Co.,
Glass Manufacturers, Pittsburg, Pa.

The best-bred stock costs the most money, but its produce brings a great deal more than the produce of that which is not so well bred.

J. E. BONEBRAKE, Pres't.
THEO. MOSHER, Treasurer.

O. L. THISLER, Vice Pres't.
M. P. ABBOTT, Secretary.

Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

ABILENE, : : : KANSAS,

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

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

The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$80.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00, the Burlington, of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

J. H. PRESCOTT, Pres't.
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The National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

SALINA, : KANSAS,

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF INSURING FARM BUILDINGS AND STOCK.

Against loss by Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

Your Insurance solicited. Correspondence invited. Agents Wanted. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

Two Weeklies for \$2.

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

POULTRY AND STOCK FARM FOR SALE!

I offer to sell my 80 acre Poultry and Stock Farm, known as the Saline Valley Poultry Farm, containing 60 acres in cultivation and growing crops, 200 young Apple Trees, 200 Peach Trees, over 10,000 Forest Trees in small groves and nursery shape, 100 bearing Grape Vines, and other small fruit. Cultivated ground in excellent condition. Dwelling House 34x38, one-story, six rooms, cellar under entire house, water in kitchen—cistern and drive-well. Barn 32x22, fitted up for horse stable, corn crib, feed-cooking bins, loft, etc. Twelve-foot windmill, with pump and feed-grinder. A small pasture, supplied with water, and shed for milch cows. Two Hatching and Rearing Houses for Poultry, each 14x60 feet, glass fronts, conveniently fitted up. Nineteen Poultry Houses 8x16 feet each; 38 coops for young chicks; water and feed troughs for all coops and houses. Farm Implements, Wagons—in fact everything necessary to run a farm, and all in good working order. All Poultry on hand at time of sale, and a well-established poultry trade. Thirty-five head of Grade Cattle, one Durham Bull—2 years old, five fine Brood Mares. Price for the entire place, everything included except my household goods, \$7,800. Or all the above, except cattle and horses, \$6,200. This farm is 9 miles from Salina, a town of 5,000 inhabitants, and 3 miles from nearest railroad station. The farm is beautifully situated on a south slope, viewing the valley of the Saline river as far as the eye reaches, and in the productive wheat belt of Kansas. To any one desiring a peaceful life on a farm, together with an occupation not too burdensome, in a climate second to none for health, in a country far advanced in improvements, with choice society, schools and churches, this is a chance rarely found. A limited number of cattle and horses can be kept at a small expense, as choice pasture can be had near by. Thus a small farm produces large. Any further information cheerfully given; also reason for selling and terms, if desired. Address GEORGE KRUEGER, Salina, Kas., or SALINE VALLEY POULTRY FARM, Crown Point P. O., Kas.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From standard-bred birds scoring high enough to win first prizes.
W. F. Black Spanish, \$3.00 per 13.
B. B. Games, \$3.00 per 13.
Partridge and Black Cochins, \$2.00 per 13.
Houdans and Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 per 13.
Pekin Ducks, \$3.00 per 13.
One Peafowl cock, \$5.00—boxed on board cars.
No fowls for sale until September 1st.
E. E. POLLARD, Sedgwick City, Kas.

PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS.

THE SOUTHERN KANSAS RAILWAY
IS A KANSAS ROAD,

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

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

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

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

REMEMBER that by purchasing tickets via this line connection is made in the Union Depot at Kansas City with through trains to all points, avoiding transfers and changes at way stations. THROUGH TICKETS can be purchased via this line at any of the regular Coupon Stations, and your baggage checked through to destination, East, West, North or South.

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

HEADACHE
POSITIVELY CURED.

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

To the Women!

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

Nervousness!

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

Dyspepsia!!

Strengthening the nerves and restoring vital power this discovery has never been equaled. Ladies and gentlemen will find TURNER'S TREATMENT pleasant to take, sure and permanent in its action. Each package contains over one month's treatment. The Treatment, with some late discoveries and additions, has been used for over thirty years by Dr. Turner in St. Louis, in private and hospital practice.

Price Turner's Treatment, per package, \$1; three packages \$2, sent prepaid on receipt of price. Thousands of cases of diseases mentioned above have been cured with one package, and knowing as we do its wonderful curative effects, the Treatment having been used in private practice for over thirty years in St. Louis, we will give the following written guarantee: With each order for three boxes, accompanied by \$2, we will send our written guarantee to refund the money if the Treatment does not effect a cure. Send money by postal note or at our risk. Address E. L. Blake & Co., Sixth and Market Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

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, Brouchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Bright's Disease (and other Diseases of Kidneys), Scrofula, and all "Blood" Diseases. It is also the most effective remedy for the effects of Overwork, for Nervousness, Lowered Vitality and Semi-Invalidism.

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

WESTERN COMPOUND OXYGEN CO.,
247 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

The Home Circle.

What to Believe.

He has no joy who has no trust!
The greatest faith brings greatest pleasure,
And I believe because I must
And would believe in perfect measure.
Therefore I send
To you, my friend,
This key to open mines of treasure;
Whatever else your hands restrain,
Let faith be free and trust remain.
Believe in summer's sun and shade,
Although to-day the snow be falling;
Expect glad voices in the glade,
Though now the winds alone are calling.
Have eyes to see
How fair things be;
Let Hope, not Fear, prove most enthrall-
ing;
And skies that shine will oftentimes be
Stretched lovingly o'er thine and thee.
Have loyal faith in all thy kin,
Believe the best of one another;
One Father's heart takes all men in,
Be not suspicious of thy brother.
If one deceive
Why disbelieve?
The rest, and so all kindness smother?
Who the most looks for love will find
Most certainly that hearts are kind.
Regard the age with hopeful thought,
Not it, but thou thyself are debtor;
Behold what wonders have been wrought,
Believe the world is getting better.
Oh, be thou brave
To help, and save,
And free men's hands from every fetter,
Yet know that cheery hopefulness
Is the great factor in success.
Above all things in God believe,
And in His love that lasts forever;
No changeless friend thy heart to grieve
Is He who will forsake thee never.
In shine or shower
His blessings dower
The souls that trust with strong endeavor;
Believe, believe, for faith is best,
Believe, and find unbroken rest.
—Marianne Farningham.

SYSTEMATIC HOUSEKEEPING.

A paper read by Mrs. Nellie S. Kedzie, of the State Agricultural College, before the Farmers' Institute at Wa-Keeney, Thursday evening, March 25, 1886.

In putting the thought of home into man's heart, God gave one most important and indispensable part to woman. The home-keeping—or housekeeping, we are pleased to call it—has belonged to her through all time. Now, we all agree that while men's work is from sun to sun, woman's work is never done; and I wonder many times if that is one of the necessary evils of house-keeping, or is it one of the relics of barbarism, handed down to us along with the notion that seeds must be planted right with the moon, or that it is unlucky to begin a journey on Friday? When the week's work stands up and looks us squarely in the face, seeming to say, "Yes! here I am, a mountain to go through; you can't slip over or go around; I must and will be cleared away!" we may well quail, and almost feel that we never can, and it is no use to try. But, suppose we look over a few of the items: There's washing, ironing, baking, churning, cleaning, sweeping, scrubbing—besides all the regular three-meal routine. What an array! And these come fifty-two times a year. But, fortunately, we are not obliged to come into the work with a "Here, 'tis Monday morning, to-morrow's Tuesday, next day's Wednesday—half the week gone and nothing done yet!" But we do have the Monday and Tuesday in which to do the work belonging to them, and if each day takes thought for the burdens belonging to itself, no one need be over full. Let's think a minute of the first in our list. Now, every Yankee house-mother thinks Monday doesn't come unless it takes up and disposes of the week's washing. Knowing this work is to be done on that day, she may be tempted to "crush Sunday a wee bit," by putting her clothes to soak Sunday night. Some of us might wish our Sabbath began as did that of our forefathers—Saturday at sunset, and ended Sunday at the same time. Because of this breaking into the day of rest, many women find it wise to make Tuesday the washing day, thus having Monday for a cleaning-up time, for after having the family in the house all day Sunday, things are always more or less out of order.

It is non-essential what day is wash-day if it be always on the same day of the week. It does seem to be necessary to our well-doing of work that we know a little beforehand what is to be done on the day

coming. We seem to adjust ourselves to circumstances, and to go into whatever we have planned to do with a whole-heartedness that can never come at a moment's notice, but which is essential to the bringing of good results.

Many women have a plan somewhat like this: Monday they wash; Tuesday, iron; Wednesday, do general cleaning; Thursday, churning; Friday, sweep and dust, and Saturday, bake. The day's work itself must be done in its own order. A good way, if one does all, is to clear off the breakfast table, clean up the house, then wash the dishes; after this, any extra work may be done—the beds be made, the fancy dessert started, the little mending, perhaps a little reading; indeed, any of the thousand-and-one things to be done in a house can be put in then; but don't, I beg, leave a panful of dishes to read, even the daily paper, nor let the little disorders of the house be left until morning callers drop in. The afternoon work ought never to be very heavy—washing the dinner dishes, with, perhaps, looking ahead a little for supper, should be about all that is done in the afternoon, except at extra times. The supper dishes, and, at the same time, the placing of the things in readiness for next morning's breakfast, are the amount of after-noon work.

One thing must be remembered by us all: We can't do more in this world than to plan for our own individual selves, and others may use what part of our plans they please, but their general course of work must be made to suit their individual wants. No one can lay out another's work in a satisfactory manner; still with each and every one of us a plan ought to be followed strictly, in order to live the lives we wish to have in our hearts, namely: peace and contentment in all we do.

More still: If there is a regular day for certain work which is inevitably disagreeable, the sterner members of the family soon learn what to expect, and we hear no complaining, no especial plea of "business" in town, but each one comes bravely to the front, for instance, on washing day, and carries water, or turns the wringer, with as good grace as one could wish, thereby lightening the burdens wonderfully, for the strong hands are such a help! But let spring house-cleaning come—and more because it is an unusual thing—the amount of grumbling to be accounted for is often more trying to the women of the house than all the hard work, and when the time of putting up stoves brings the tribulation belonging to it, what man is there in all the land who does not ache from his soul to his finger-ends with longings for a clime where stoves are not, and stove-pipes are unknown? Now, I venture the assertion, if this were an every-day affair, or if it came once a week, we would all grow to really look for, and almost enjoy, the diversion of setting up the kitchen stove and making the pipe fit every morning.

Just here, I want a word in favor of a great deal of system in the terror of so many housewives spring cleaning. Now, we have all experienced the trials of the time when, with every carpet on the clothes-line, the best bed in the front hall, mother's washstand in the dining-room, the company china on the piano, and the kitchen floor freshly painted—in has walked the dear friend who knows he is always welcome, so he has come to surprise us. Very few of us now-a-days think the proper way to clean house is to tear up generally, but the easy way, both for mind and body, is to take one room at a time, and when that is all clean and in order, move on to the next. The cellar should come first, because it is most important, giving off much vapor that rises up through the floors for us to breathe, necessitating an early and thorough cleaning; thus all the plans should be made out beforehand, closets, trunks, drawers, etc., put in order and a general getting ready indulged in before the smell of soap-suds invades the air at all, then one room at a time may be gone through, and in reality the members of the home, who are away much of the day, need never know, except by the tired faces, what is going on in the house.

The amount of work that can be accomplished by having every piece come in its own legitimate place is infinitely greater than by letting things come and go as they will. I know one woman in a house of twelve rooms, who has no family of her own, but who keeps eleven boarders, doing all the work herself, including the washing and

ironing for all these rooms; and she does the work well, too. Her only way of getting through the week is to plan a certain piece of work for a certain time. If her self-imposed task for this forenoon isn't done—through some interruption—it must go till the next forenoon, or evening, or some time when she has planned to rest. It can't slip into the afternoon, for sufficient unto each hour is the work thereof, and if the hour goes without disposing of the work, that piece will only be done by using some vacant time. Nothing must be allowed to conflict with its neighbor.

One heavy piece of the week's work may be much lightened by dividing. The baking need not all be done in one day, nor need it spread itself all over the week, breaking into every day. A literary woman, one who is more fond of her books than her baking, said: "I can't tell you what a comfort my winter Wednesday is to me now; I make pies enough then to last a week, and all the time I'm making them I keep thinking of the hours of good reading I can put in, where I used to be fretting over what to have for dessert."

In every day's work there are hundreds of little ways in which a certain order of proceedings will save wear and worry. If every article used is at once put in its proper place instead of being dropped anywhere, then the extra handling of utensils will often be lessened a full half. If the head is used in defense of the feet, over the stairs, much strength is saved. How often we go up or down stairs, empty-handed, on an errand, when a little thought would reveal the fact that the opposite errand must be done soon, and one trip will easily do both.

In the greater affairs of the homelife, how we all envy the woman who has power to take time by the forelock; and we feel almost contempt for the one who, in a flutter of excitement and hurry all the time, only succeeds in grasping the fetlock, and always comes out behind her plans.

Spring sewing, with the first, is invariably done before hot weather comes on; with the second, it drags along all summer. Each garment is finished in a rush, and no dress is made without having the owner in such a hurry, so much so that she possibly has to wear it before the buttonholes are worked, or, quite likely, goes pocketless "for once," and we all know that a dress once worn is seldom worked on again.

Our systematic woman has all the summer in which to plan and think about the winter's tasks, and when pleasant work days come, from autumn's store of comforts, she is ready to put her plans into effect, and cold weather never finds her without the flannels ready and the comfortables tacked.

Obstacles preventing all things going right are often found in families where the every-day work—the three meals and their attendant burdens—makes all that can be done, so these extra things cannot come in their proper place, because there is neither time nor strength for them. The remedy here is very simple. Have help! When the out-of-door work comes in a rush, as in plow time, haying or harvest, the only thing thought of is the number of extra hands wanted. No idea there of letting the planting drag along into the middle of summer, or of struggling along alone, trying to slip in the haying by piecemeal. No more should the housework be allowed to come in when it can be avoided, but in canning or cleaning or fall sewing time, the extra hands should be brought in, and the heavy jobs finished up. It is true, that in the earlier times in Kansas the farm crop was all, and that harvested properly, or lost, meant life or death to the family; then the work in the house, the work everywhere might be left, and all go into the harvest field. The noble women who helped to settle this State made many, many an unrecognized sacrifice for the good of their dear ones, and more mothers than we can tell went into their graves before their time because of overwork, that the husband might have the help he needed, and that no extra expense might come through the house. I fear those years have almost made selfish men, in that they have grown accustomed to take the sacrifice, and forget to insist that they can afford help for their wives as well as for themselves. But the time for all, or most of that kind of work is gone by, and very, very few are the farmers who can not, in these times of plenty, even so far west as Trego county, afford to hire the help necessary to keep the housework in

good order; at least, they can better afford to hire the help than to afford the risking of health, perhaps life even, for if the wife and mother be taken, the home itself is gone. System means all this, even as much as it means the small things of the house; both must come together, and the less friction in the work, the more years will we have with us—the homekeepers—and the better men and women will we find in the next generation.

It is no difficult matter to select, in a company of young people, those who have been brought up in homes where order was law, and where, in consequence, peace reigned supreme.

Give as much credit to natural tendency as you will to every-day training, and it will do much toward making model men and women; and we all admire regularity in doing, rapidity of action, and ability to accomplish work in any one, all of which belong to system, and the sum of which makes up system.

"Like father, like son," is no truer than "like mother, like daughter," and every mother means to so train her daughter that she shall be the truest and most happy woman possible.

The time saved for reading, the health and strength, the good nature that can be saved each day by working toward one plan, and having everything come in its proper place cannot be estimated, and before the end comes years of life may be added because of this saving of worry.

With Pope, I insist that order is Heaven's first law, and every woman must make her own plan in her own order, and visit her own work, finding every year that just in proportion as her plan is perfect, will she find her work light or hard. In the line of house-keeping, we may truthfully say, have system in your doing, and all other good shall be added unto you.

Call you this chance? A tiny seed is blown by wandering winds that speed O'er land and sea. On ocean's breast 'Tis swept and whirled; then flung to rest Upon a lonely isle, 'mid reed,

And sedge, and many a straggling weed, Lo! soon the isle a flowery mead Becomes, with brilliant blossoms dressed. Call you this chance?

That Tired Feeling

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

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

Strengthen the System

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence. "Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar.

Crab Orchard WATER.

The Great Renovator
Used by Physicians all over the world. The only remedy that acts on all of the great organs of the human system.

THE LIVER.
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A POSITIVE CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA,
CONSTIPATION,
SICK HEADACHE

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

The Great Renovator
Used by Physicians all over the world. The only remedy that acts on all of the great organs of the human system.

The Young Folks.

The Baby's Things.

Just as he left it,—softly pressed—
We'll put the little crib away;
The pillow needs no smoothing now,—
The baby went from home to-day.
We may not watch his sleep to-night;
Oh, loving angels! guard his bed.
And stars, look down with kindly eyes,
Where rests the downy baby head!

Take, tender hands, and fold from sight
The little garments love has wrought,
And fashioned with such dainty care
And skill, the baby's coming brought.
Will wear them now, ah, never more!
Death clothed him in such pure array,
We cast aside the garb of earth,
When he went forth from home to-day.

His carriage! It is useless, too,
He needs it not where he has gone,
For God's own hand will lead him safe,
And angel pinions bear him on;
And yet, because it held him once,
And soothed him in his earthly stay,
We'll keep it, for the baby's sake,
Whose going broke our hearts to-day.

The scattered play-things gather up;—
The little rattle where it fell
From out his hand; the heedless horse;
The woolly dog he lov'd so well.
The baby's things,—such trifles once!
Ah! could I see, asleep, at play,
The little one; how fair would seem
The dreary home he left to-day!
—*Adelaide Preston, in Good Housekeeping.*

DEER AND ANTELOPE,

In the Region Where the Montana Cow-
Boy Loves to Roam.

But we are nearing the divide, and as we move up these pockets and swales to the ridge, let us keep our eyes about us, for we may catch a glimpse of noble game. There is plenty of it here yet. Bears and mountain lions are uncommon, and, though the buffalo and moose are gone, yet the elk remain, and—there they go! Look! look! See how prettily they bound along, as though their roofs were made of rubber! They run so easily, I presume you think they are not moving fast, but you never made a greater mistake. That easy lope is taking them over the ground at tremendous speed. Don't shoot. It is useless. Besides, if you should chance to kill one, there is nothing to do but let it lie there, and that is poor sport, to say nothing of its brutality. No, they are not elk; only some black-tailed deer. They were feeding on the berries in that clump of bushes yonder when we started them. See them swing their tails from side to side as they disappear over over the ridge. When we get up to that point they will have vanished as completely as though swallowed up by the earth. Never mind about your horse again. He knows how to get over those rocks and up that hill. Moreover, you need not keep watch for fear he will tread on a rattlesnake or step into some prairie-dog hole. It is his part of the business to look out for these things, and he does it so well and oftentimes so suddenly that the amateur rider is left sprawling on the ground. Look out for yourself and the horse will get into no trouble.

SWELLS OF A GLASSY SEA.

At last we are on the ridge, and now a new panorama unfolds to view. Far away to the west, like the long swells of a glassy sea, spreads the rolling prairie. In the distance, fifty miles away, are the blue peaks of mountains; but between them and us is nothing but ridge and hollow, prairie, grass and sky, broken here and there by buttes, gorges and patches of sage brush. It is a brighter, yet seemingly a wellder, and a vaster desolation than we just witnessed. Not a sign of life is apparent. Even the very elements are hushed. The wind does not stir, not a cloud is seen, and from the blue sky the sun shines calmly down on the outstretched motionless sea of gold. Yet look yonder and you will see both life and motion. There are a number of figures moving along that stony ridge some miles away to the right. No, they are not the cowboys, for they are far to our left; nor are they buffalo, moose or elk. Look through these glasses. Indians! Yes; some Cheyennes or Crows off their reservation on a marauding expedition. But you need have no fear of them. Even if they see us they will not molest us, for the Indians are not so brave as they are pictured, and looking down the muzzles of two Winchester rifles

will make them very pacific. They are brave enough, like a good many white men, when there is no chance of getting shot; but to face an enemy in the open field is something they dislike, no matter what their superiority of numbers.

There, they are gone over the ridge; and now look out in front of you to the sunny side of that slope a mile away. Do you notice those little grayish white spots? Now they have disappeared, but wait a moment, and one by one they come back. Look through the glass. They are not deer, for they do not keep on the open plain. Nor are they cattle, nor buffalo bones, nor white rocks. They are antelope, and the whitish appearance is but the sunlight shining on their glossy coats as they turn. We will make a detour and get behind the slope they are grazing upon, so that we may see them closer; but, mind you, no shooting. They are worthless for food, except when one is starving, and they are so beautiful and spiritual, it is a pity to kill them. Away we go at a hard gallop, and in twenty minutes we are slowly and cautiously creeping up the back of the slope upon which we last saw the animals.

TRICKS OF THE ANTELOPE.

We reach the ridge and peep over, but no antelope. "Where have they gone? They could not have seen us," you exclaim. No, they did not see us, but we forgot about the breeze. It was blowing faintly from us to them, and they smelled us. Animals have more than one sense to warn them of danger. There they are a quarter of a mile away on the side of the opposite slope, strung out like beans, and watching us with their large, bulging eyes. Listen and you can hear the long-drawn phew of the old buck. There they go off on a canter again, and now once more they stop, and string out in line to look at us, their thin legs looking like willow stems and their white throats and brownish jackets shining in the sun. You wish to chase them. The only good it will do will be to convince you how easily and yet how swiftly the antelope can slip over the ground; yet if you wish it, so be it. At the first touch of the spur the horses plunge, prick up their ears, see some moving objects ahead, and, imagining there is something to be lassoed, break into a full run.

Away we go over the buffalo grass, dashing through the prairie-dog villages, jumping washouts and ditches, rushing up one slope and plunging down another, yet still we do not gain on the flying spots of gray and white. The distance between us grows greater as with easy roll the little creatures melt away. Fifteen minutes have elapsed, and now they are heading for that round butte. Up and around its base they circle, and then are hid from view. Now urge on your horse, for likely they will stop when out of sight, and we can close in on them from behind. Up we go in their tracks, and whirling around the butte, draw rein to look. Not an antelope in sight. Where have they gone? Look behind you. There they are, stringing away on the back track we just came over. That is an antelope trick. They simply ran completely around the butte, keeping it between us and them, and now are going back to their old grounds.

You are growing tired, the sun is high, and we had better get back to the round-up. The cowboy revels in an early dinner, and unless we are on time we will have to wait until sundown for a meal.—*New York Sun.*

Interesting Items.

Eastern Oregon people import cats to exterminate the jack rabbits.

The Pueblo, Col., nail works use kegs made of compressed paper.

A copy of the first book on arithmetic, of which only two copies exist, was sold in London recently for \$200.

The youngest Deputy United States Marshal in Georgia, it is stated, is Oscar Coulter, who stands 6 feet 8 inches in his stockings, and is one of six brothers, the shortest of whom measures 6 feet 4 inches.

The Grand Army Post of Table Rock, Neb., has been presented with a gavel, the handle of which has been made from the spokes of the buggy in which Jefferson Davis rode out of Richmond when he vacated that city.

Mysterious bell-ringing that has been heard for some years past by fishermen and sailors who could not account for the sounds, has

been explained by the capture, some days ago at Old Lynne, Conn., of a bald eagle with a large old-fashioned sleigh-bell secured about his neck.

At a meeting of the Northeastern Ohio Medical Association, at Akron, on Wednesday, three cases of swallowing foreign substances were reported. One man swallowed a silver dollar while laughing, another swallowed a five-franc piece, and a woman choked down the gauge of a sewing machine, but all the patients recovered.

Attention has lately been called to two races of men that must soon become extinct. At the present rate of decrease, the Moors of New Zealand, now reduced to less than 40,000 from 100,000 in Capt. Cook's day, must have disappeared by the year 2000. The Laplanders are estimated not to exceed 30,000 in number, and are gradually becoming fewer.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.

OFFICE:

273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

H. C. DEMOTTE, - - - President.
H. A. HEATH, - - - Business Manager.
W. A. PEPPER, - - - Editor-in-Chief.

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

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Address **KANSAS FARMER CO.,**
Topeka, Kas.

Corn and oats indications in Kansas very good; wheat fair, only.

The semi-annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society will take place at Wichita, June 29th and 30th.

The Kentucky State Board of Health announce that there is now no pleuropneumonia among cattle in that State.

The A., T. & S. F. railroad company has purchased a Texas system of roads, and will soon have a through connection from Kansas to the Gulf of Mexico at Galveston. That will be of great interest to Kansas.

Mr. P. W. Smith, of Ellis county, writes us under date of the 15th inst.—"Hard frost this morning. Corn was badly cut; also potato vines, and grape vines in exposed places. Trust fruit was not injured."

Destructive storms have occurred in different parts of the country within a few days. Twenty-odd persons were killed by falling houses at Kansas City. Several towns in Indiana, Illinois and Ohio were visited, a number of people killed, many wounded, and a great amount of property destroyed.

There is a good deal in what a *Tribune* correspondent says about "store feed" for fowls. "I do not buy anything of the sort even for our birds," he says. "We have a fine singer more than ten years old that never saw a cuttlefish bone or a store seed, and he is healthy and smart as if he had been kept on twenty-cent seed with all the etceteras. Of course birds will die, and we lose one occasionally, but no more than people who follow the fashion to use all the regulation nostrums."

The inter-State commerce bill passed the Senate last week, only four votes recorded against it. Senator Plumb, of this State, offered an amendment prohibiting the issuing of free passes to public officers. The amendment was not adopted, but its being offered in good faith is an additional evidence of Senator Plumb's growing usefulness. On all the great questions of the time—labor, transportation, commerce, currency, temperance, the army and the civil service—he is in full accord with the best thought of the country. Among the statesmen of the country we do not now think of one in his party who is better material for the Presidency than Preston B. Plumb, of Kansas.

THE PROPOSED DAIRY LEGISLATION.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet of eighteen pages containing matter relating to the proposed dairy legislation, sent out by the National Butterine & Oleomargarine Association. The object of this interesting little book is to show that the public interests will not only not be promoted by the proposed legislation, but that they will be injured. The case is stated thus:

The bills now pending in Congress proposing heavy special license taxes on manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of oleomargarine, and imposing a tax of from ten to twenty-five cents per pound on the article, involve questions of vital interest to the public and should receive careful consideration. Some of these questions are:

Shall Congress by means of an internal revenue tax prohibit the manufacture and sale of a food product?

Shall Congress by means of a tax discriminate against one domestic industry to protect another domestic industry?

Shall Congress increase the price to the consumer of a necessary article of food by imposing a tax on a competing article of food?

Can Congress enact laws which are, and are intended only as a police regulation?

Ought Congress, under the guise of a revenue bill, do that which it can not do directly, viz.: Enact police regulations?

Is such regulation in accordance with a sound and enlightened public policy?

The makers of oleomargarine claim that they furnish to the consumer a clean, wholesome and nutritious article of food.

They claim that this is a legitimate industry, and is entitled to and should enjoy equal rights with other industries and the equal protection of the law, and that they ought not to be by legislation discriminated against in favor of any other industry or class of producers, and that Congress ought not to hinder or obstruct them in the prosecution of their business for the purpose of increasing the price of the product of another industry.

This product has reached a degree of excellence which makes it rank superior to much of the so-called pure butter, and the dairyman finds he can no longer foist his poor butter on the consumer at an exorbitant price. Competition is the secret and the reason of the objections made against oleomargarine. This competition has and will force the makers of oleomargarine and the dairymen to produce a good article at a reasonable price if they would find a market for it. The pending measures are intended to destroy this competition. They are in direct conflict with the interest of the masses, who are the consumers. They are presented and their passage urged for the sole purpose of increasing the price of so-called pure butter. If these bills are passed, the result will be to place the price of butter and milk where many can not purchase them, and to deprive a large portion of the public of articles of diet more nutritious than any other their limited means enable them to procure, and will work great loss to the cattle-raising industry of the country by preventing the use of fats for this purpose, thus decreasing the value of cattle.

In support of the proposition that oleomargarine is good food, the writer says: "There is not a particle of anything unwholesome, unclean, impure, or injurious to health used in its manufacture, nor is there in it, or in the method of making it anything which is offensive to the sight or smell." And then a number of reports from chemists and health officers are presented to prove the proposition. One chemist, Prof. Henry Morton, compares butter and oleomargarine. The latter, in its finished condition, or as ready for use as a substitute for butter, as an article of food, he says, "is substantially identical with good dairy butter in every particular. Both consist mainly of three fatty materials mingled or combined in the same proportion in each case, namely: stearine, palmitin and olein; both also contain minute quantities of a peculiar fat known as butyrene, and a little casein, not to mention water, salt and insignificant traces of other bodies. The only difference is that in dairy butter the proportion of the peculiar fat "butyrene" is a little larger than in oleomargarine, reaching about 5 per cent. in butter where it is only about 1 per cent. in oleomargarine. As, however, this "butyrene" has no special value as a food, and only serves to give flavor when the butter is fresh and the ill savor known as a rancid taste when the butter is old, its partial absence in

oleomargarine can have no material or in fact appreciable ill effect on oleomargarine as compared with butter." Prof. Johnson, of Yale college, says it is "a product that is entirely attractive and wholesome as food, and one that is for all ordinary culinary and nutritive purposes the full equivalent of good butter made from cream." A number of other authorities are cited. These give the scope and force of the argument.

The KANSAS FARMER has all along admitted what is claimed in this book, namely: That pure oleomargarine is as fit for food as pure butter, and for the very reasons here assigned—that both are made of substantially the same materials. There is impure oleomargarine and impure butter; both are unwholesome and therefore unfit for food. But the FARMER has maintained that a great many people who do purchase and use oleomargarine, do it ignorantly and that if they knew of the deception they would not make the purchase; in other words, a fraud is practiced upon them; they are deceived wilfully and for the purpose of obtaining their money. Our position is, that a great many people do not want any substitute for butter, and that they would not buy anything of that kind if they knew it. It is well known that a great deal of this substitute—thousands and millions of pounds—are put on the market and sold as "pure creamery butter," and that not one person in a hundred who buys it knows that he is one of the deceived. The test has been made many times and the proof is clear, but it needs no proof other than the fact that the manufacturers do not want the people to know what the article really is. Had they put their goods on the market as oleomargarine or butterine and not as butter, there would not have been any objection. It is because they did not do that and because they are not willing to do it now, that the proposed legislation has been begun. Let the imitation men go to Washington in force and say to members that they are willing to have government supervision over their factories and that they are ready and willing to enter into bonds to government officers that they will label every package of their product with a plain stamp "Oleomargarine" or "Butterine," and that in no case will they attempt to sell or in any manner dispose of it as butter or as anything other than what it really is, and there is little doubt that the tax features of the bill would be modified. Nobody wants to tax a healthful and legitimate business to death. But the people do want to shut off the fraud in butter imitations, and we believe they will do it. Good butter does not fear the competition of the best oleomargarine, but dairymen and farmers do not care to compete with a counterfeit article. Let the substitute go out honestly as butter does, and there will be no trouble. Let the people who want oleomargarine have it, they are willing to pay for it, but don't palm it off on them as butter; on the other hand, let those who want butter have the privilege of purchasing it without fear of being deceived.

So far as the KANSAS FARMER is concerned, we are free to say that the extent of our demand is fair dealing in the matter. Let the substitutes stand on their merits as such, just as butter does. What is necessary to bring that about we believe ought to be done in the public interest. Don't stop short of that. We care nothing about the tax unless nothing else will bring the imitation people into line.

B. F. Smith, of Lawrence, says he never saw the prospects for Strawberries in Kansas as good as it is this year.

Treatment of Extortioners.

A reader and very good friend of the KANSAS FARMER mailed for our inspection and information a notice which he, as a borrower, had received from a money-lending company calling his attention to the payment of interest to be due soon. The particular point to which our attention is that which puts the amount due at 25 cents more than the papers themselves show to be due; that is to say, the amount really due is \$21, while the company, in the notice puts it \$21.25.

Our correspondent is, as we think, justly indignant at being asked for more than is due, but perhaps if he knew that he is not only not under any obligation to pay the extra 25 cents if he did not promise to do, but that he will suffer no inconvenience whatever, if he pays the exact amount due—\$21, he would feel less like tearing things. He closes his letter with this paragraph:

Please notice the cheeky, gratuitous advice to borrowers, and the cold-blooded denial of favors before they are asked, and then I am sure you will advise your readers to do business with men whose souls are not convertible into "very hard cash."

This money-lending business is a cold, calculating trade, in which men are working to accumulate dollars and cents. They make the borrower pay all expenses that he will bear, just as railroad men do with produce. Borrowers need to understand this and we suppose they do. There is another thing that they ought to understand which we suppose they don't. When a certain amount is agreed upon, whatever that amount is, that and no other amount, is what is due in law and in conscience. If more than is demanded, no matter how little nor for what purpose, it need not be paid, and no trouble will arise if it is not paid. This is what borrowers need information about. Some men are apt to believe that because a lender asks a moiety for some particular purpose and gives a plausible reason for it, he has lawful right to it. What the papers show, provided always, that they are correct and show the truth, is what may be required, that, and that only. The 25 cents demanded of our correspondent was not due, and he need not have paid it. If a like case occurs again, tender the \$21 and it will not be refused. The extra 25 cents is charged as a matter of saving to set off the expense of exchange, postage, etc., in remitting the money to the holder of the mortgage, but with the borrower has nothing to do unless he so agrees. The lender attends to that, and he is paid in the commission he receives, sometimes from both sides.

If there ever were any kind-hearted, sympathetic money-lenders, they lived some time ago. And if we were to advise as our friend wishes us to do, the advice would be worthless. John Parlyvoo went to a horse dealer and described the kind of horse he wished to buy, and named the price he was willing to pay for such a horse. The dealer listened attentively to the interesting description. John wanted a horse that was perfect in form, active and nimble in motion, courageous, fast, gentle, showy and patient—a perfect horse, one that would not take any other horse's dust, one that any child could drive, and—he was willing to pay an even hundred dollars for him. "John," said the horse man—"John Parlyvoo, there ain't no sich horse."

When you talk about men who lend money as a business being other than business men who are in the business only to make money, the horse dealer's reply is in place: "There ain't no sich men."

From the last report of the Department of Agriculture for the State of Georgia it is learned that the acreage is reported above the average of five years in all parts of the State except in southeast Georgia. This is due largely to the winter-killed condition of the fall-sown oats, much of the area that could not be reseeded in the spring having been given to this crop. In north Georgia, where there is but a limited area in fall oats, the increase in the acreage in corn is reported at 1 per cent., and in southeast Georgia, where the oat crop was not seriously damaged, the acreage was about 3 per cent. below the average. In the other sections, and where the damage was greatest, there is an increase of from 3 to 5 per cent. and in some counties as much as 12 per cent. The condition on the first of this month was 95.

Messrs. Hagey and Welhelm, wool commission merchants of St. Louis, write us under date of May 14th:

"Our wool market is now fully open with heavy receipts from southern and southwestern Kansas and sales made quickly at the following prices:

Fancy, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ blood.....	23a25
Medium.....	21a23
Low Medium.....	18a20
Light Fine.....	18a20
Heavy fine.....	16a19
Carpet.....	13a16
Common and burry.....	15a18
Pulled.....	15a18

Hard burry 2a5 cents per pound less.

Fancy wools only fair, declined during the present month in consequence of heavy importation of fine woolen yarns under the reduced tariff of 1883, and as these yarns are manufactured from finer grades of wool than are grown in the West, the decline has not effected the price of choice and lower grades of Western wools.

Dragging ground with a heavy plank in proper inclination to the surface is a good means of destroying weeds as well as of pulverizing the soil and leveling it. But the weeds must be young and tender, and such a machine if heavy enough will rub them out. It is with an instrument of such simple construction that farmers handle the first crop of weeds in listed corn fields sometimes. The plank needs to lie nearly flat, raised in front just enough to prevent pushing the earth. It must be dragged over the surface like a stone-boat. A machine may be made of one, two or three planks, to suit the nature of the work to be done, and they may be laid lengthwise or crosswise, as desired. They must be held in position by cleats spiked or pinned on. A tongue or pole and double trees may be used, or it may be allowed to swing about as a harrow does, just as the farmer wishes.

Book Notices.

The June issue of the *Southern Bivouac* will contain an article on the "Sugar Fields of Louisiana," by R. A. Wilkinson, accompanied by a number of illustrations. Mr. Wilkinson gives a short historical sketch of the sugar interest, and a pleasing picture of life on a sugar plantation.

We have just received the first number of a new story paper, *The New York Waverly*, together with a beautiful oil picture in twelve colors entitled "Evening Devotion."

The publication is first-class in every respect, well filled with serial and short stories, poems, etc., by the best authors. Its general make-up and illustrations are far ahead of similar publications, and, judging from the first number, its stories will prove of thrilling interest.

With number seven the publishers give away the picture "Evening Devotion," size 20x28, which is well worth a place in any home.

The subscription price is \$1.00 for four months, \$1.50 for six months, or \$3.00 per year. It can also be had of all news agents at six cents per copy.

Frosts in Michigan and in northern Ohio and Indiana last Monday morning. Ice an inch thick at Muskegon.

Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations.

We have a copy of the report of Prof. William Saunders, of the Department of Agriculture, Ontario, Canada, on American agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to which are added some suggestions relating to experimental agriculture in Canada. Prof. Saunders undertook the work in pursuance of a request from the minister of agriculture. A movement was inaugurated in the House of Commons looking to the establishment of an experimental farm, a committee had been appointed to examine the subject and report, a favorable report was filed, and its recommendations were approved. In furtherance of the scheme, the information contained in the report of Prof. Saunders was sought. Every one of the United States was visited, and this report contains a brief description of the means adopted in the different States for providing agricultural education. Connecticut was the first State to provide an experiment station. At first an annual appropriation of \$5,000 was allowed for the work to be done, and it has been increased to \$8,000. In addition to that one, others have since been established in California, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New York and North Carolina. Most of the States have agricultural colleges, but these have experiment stations, or farms for experimental agriculture, in addition. And it appears to be the opinion of Prof. Saunders that there is more real benefit to agriculture in the experiment stations than there is in the colleges. He calls attention to one case in particular, that of Illinois. After a flattering description of the University of Illinois, its appendices and the many excellent opportunities afforded by them for agricultural education, he says: "Notwithstanding all the advantages offered in this institution to those desiring a thorough course in agriculture, out of a total number of 356 students attending during 1884, only twenty-one were preparing themselves for agricultural pursuits." After having examined the working of the different systems or methods in the various States, Prof. Saunders thus summarizes: "From the facts which have been presented in the preceding pages regarding the expenditure connected with agricultural education in teaching colleges in America, added to the necessary cost of equipping the various institutions, it is evident that the outlay is very large in proportion to the number of persons directly benefited. Further, it has been shown that agricultural experimental stations have been of very great service in supplying much needed information and stimulating progress in agriculture wherever they have been established, and that these good results have been and are being brought about at comparatively small cost."

That is in accord with what has been suggested several times in the *KANSAS FARMER*. We have advocated the founding of an experiment station in Kansas, and suggested that two might be better than one—one in the eastern half, the other in the western half of the State, and for the reason that results would be practical and would benefit the farmers personally, directly and immediately. Education at the college is thorough, practical and much to be desired; but a college and a farm are necessarily two different and unlike things. These agricultural college endowments are for the benefit of agriculture, but unless there is in connection with them grounds set apart for experimental agriculture in extent sufficient to be of practical force, the institution

falls far short of accomplishing all that could be wrought out of it.

Scientific Agriculture.

By courtesy of the author, Charles Kendall Adams, LL.D., President of Cornell University, we have copies of two addresses delivered by him, one—"A Plea for Scientific Agriculture," delivered before the New York State Farmers' Institute, February 16th, 1886, the other—"A Word in Behalf of Experiment Stations," delivered before the committee on agriculture, Washington city, January 28th, 1886. These are two interesting documents. Two thoughts in relation to scientific agriculture are specially instructive, one relating to the progress of agriculture in Germany, the other in relation to the use of fertilizers.

As to experiment stations, he states a fact in relation to Cornell University, that is in large measure applicable to all agricultural colleges. He says: "Now, you may very well ask why all these experiments cannot be made, and the results published without any further appropriation from Congress. The answer is this: The primary idea of the agricultural grant of 1862 was, as Mr. Willetts has said, not the making of experiments, but the giving of instruction; and I suppose that I should be safe in affirming that there is not an agricultural college in the land that does not exhaust all its resources in simply furnishing the means for giving that instruction which was thus contemplated. Cornell University is not exceptionally poor, but it has never been able to furnish the needed equipment of an experiment station, much less the means for the publication of the results of such experiments as were carried on. Three reports have been made, but these, I am almost ashamed to say, have been published for the most part, at private expense, by sums voluntarily contributed out of the pockets of trustees and professors. It has been, therefore, and without further appropriation it will continue to be, absolutely impossible to make such experiments and publish such results as the farmers of the State really need."

As President Adams says, the colleges were not built for experimenting in the fields, but for teaching in the house.

Bee Culture.

We are in receipt of a circular issued by Hon. Norman J. Colman, Commissioner of Agriculture, calling attention to the establishment of a division in the interest of bee culture.

Commissioner Colman has appointed Mr. Nelson W. McLain as special Apicultural Agent of the Division. Mr. McLain will make his headquarters at Aurora, Ill., a locality which is well suited for the work, and I bespeak for him the support and assistance of beekeepers.

Among the subjects which it is proposed to give attention to, in addition to some of more purely scientific interest, are the following:

1st. To secure the introduction and domestication of such races of bees as are reported to possess desirable traits and characteristics; to test the claims of such races of bees as to excellence and to prove by experiments their value to the apiculturists of the United States and their adaptation to our climate and honey-producing flora.

2d. To make experiments in the crossing and mingling of races already introduced, and such as may hereafter be imported, and by proper application of the laws of breeding endeavor to secure the type or types adapted by habit and constitution to uses of practical beekeepers in the United States.

3d. To make experiments in the

methods of artificial fertilization and, if possible, demonstrate the best process by which the same may be accomplished.

4th. To study the true cause or causes of diseases yet imperfectly understood and the best methods of preventing or curing such diseases.

5th. To obtain incontestible results by intelligent experiments on scientific methods as to the capacity of bees, under exceptional circumstances, to injure fruit, i. e., to set at rest the ever-discussed question of Bees vs. Fruit.

Insecticides.

From Bulletin No. 11, of the division of entomology, Department of Agriculture at Washington, we gather some useful items.

First.—Kerosene and molasses emulsion, made by shaking together violently equal parts of kerosene, molasses, and water. Emulsion thus formed would remain for some minutes, but gradually separate. This emulsion, applied September 10th, 1885, killed cabbage worms of all kinds, aphides, and other insects, provided it came in contact with them; but owing to their secreting themselves so fully within the leaves, many escaped. Even when applied so thoroughly as to kill the leaves of the plant, numbers of the worms would escape, and were seen afterwards as healthy as ever upon the plants treated with the emulsion. Not more than half the insects were killed by this treatment.

Second.—Infusions made of leaves of tansy, Jamestown-Jimson-weed (*Stramonium*) and aillanthus. Let the leaves dry two or three days, and then let the liquid stand a few days. Its strength increases up to a week or ten days. "One pound weight of the partially-dried leaves to one gallon of water makes a good wash." The experimenter says—"I first tried the relative value of these infusions on some brown and yellow hairy caterpillars, the larvæ of a Bombycid moth (*Arctia virginica*), 1½ to 2 inches long, which had been very plenty in this locality, on the Sunflower. I marked a certain number of plants for each test, and sprayed and wetted both sides of each leaf thoroughly. They all continued to eat the leaves after this as before; but with those sprayed with aillanthus, stramonium, and mandrake not nearly so ravenously—they seemed rather dainty in their biting."

He made a number of experiments on different plants, and with different insects, concluding as follows: These infusions have been taken on their merits alone, and I do say they all have some good properties as insecticides. I do not think much in general of tomato leaves, nor Elder alone; nor do I think Mandrake will ever become popular, from the fact of their extra labor and difficulty of collecting and preparing it. Tansy, Aillanthus, and stramonium are the best, in my opinion, and of these three stramonium stands the highest in my estimation.

As to methods of application, every farmer or gardener may choose his own. Some use brushes, some syringes, some spraying pumps and hose. The great thing is to get the wash on the bugs or worms. It must be remembered that caterpillars, worms, moths and flies are quite as often on the underside as on the upper side of leaves. It is necessary, therefore, to get the wash or spray on the side of the leaves where the vermin is. A spraying of both sides is best.

We will add, that London purple is unexcelled as an insecticide. It is mixed with water and sprayed on and among the leaves. A small quantity of purple is sufficient, say a pound to twenty gallons water.

The kerosene emulsion above-named must be shaken or stirred frequently and violently in order to keep it thoroughly mixed.

Horticulture.

The Codling Moth.

In Bulletin No. 14 of the Entomological Department of the Michigan Agricultural College, there are some useful facts and suggestions concerning this troublesome insect. The writer begins by describing the moth.

Some good observers argue that a single larva feeds in several apples. While it is hard to prove that this may not be true, I am sure that it is not always the case, and from my observations and experiments I have been led to believe that it was exceptional if ever true. One wormy apple placed with several others in a box has always remained the only one injured. Again, I have several young trees which only bear a few apples; in early fruit, I have found one, two or three apples on a tree attacked late in June, each containing a full-grown larva, while the few others near by would all be sound. And yet the apples injured, and which still contained the full-grown larva, seemed to be no more eaten than those usually found with the mature "worms" in them. Here each certainly fed on a single fruit, and as it would be safer for the larva to confine its attacks to a single apple, I have been led to wonder if it were not a mistake to argue that they generally migrate to different apples.

These spring moths continue to come from cellar or apple house till July. I have taken such moths July 4th on the screen of my cellar window. The whitish larvæ attain their full growth in about four weeks. This period will be lengthened by cold and shortened by heat. When mature the larva leaves the apple, which may have fallen to the ground, and seeks a secluded place in which to spin its cocoon and pupate. The pupa or chrysalis is much like those of other moths. The pupæ of the June and July larvæ are found in the cocoons soon after the latter are formed, while those of the autumn larvæ do not pupate till spring, but pass the winter as larvæ in the cocoons. The eggs of the second brood are laid in July, August and September. The larvæ feed in autumn and often till mid-winter, while as just stated they do not pupate till spring.

REMEDIES.

As this is by far the most injurious pest of the apple, it should be widely known that we have a very satisfactory remedy.

The old method of bandaging failed signally, as it required careful attention right in the busy season, at intervals of from ten to fifteen days. This was neglected and so the method was a failure. A better method was that of pasturing hogs in the orchard, which would eat the wormy apples, as soon as they fell, and thus save the fruit, and kill the insects. This remedy was imperfect, as many larvæ left the apples before they fell from the tree, and so of course escaped. To render this practice effectual, the orchardist must fell the wormy apples to the ground, before the worms leave them. As the mound of filth at the calyx end—which as the apple grows will hang down—shows which apples are wormy, it is not very difficult, with a forked stick, to remove all wormy fruit. This not only makes the hog remedy quite perfect, but also thins the fruit, which insures much finer apples.

Another so-called remedy which finds space in the papers each year, is to attract these moths to liquids, either sour or sweet, which are placed in vessels suspended in the fruit trees. It is stated that sour milk and sweetened water will lure scores of these moths and drown them. This remedy, like

that of attracting these moths by fire in which they will be burned, is entirely worthless. I have tried both repeatedly, and with not a shadow of success.

SPRAYING WITH THE ARSENITES.

By far the best remedy for this codling moth, is to use either London purple or Paris green. The remedy is not only very efficient, but is also easy of application, and not expensive. I have now tried this thoroughly for six years, and in each and every case have been more than pleased with its excellence. Entering fruit growers of New York, Michigan, and other States have also tried it and are as loud in its praise as I am. Indeed, I know of no one who has tried it in vain.

I have found London purple just as effective as Paris green, and as it is cheaper, and rather easier to mix in the water, is to be preferred. White arsenic will serve as well, but from its color it is apt to be mistaken for some other substance, and may thus in the hands of the careless do great harm, and perhaps even destroy human life.

I mix the powder one pound to fifty gallons of water. It is best to wet the powder thoroughly and make a paste before putting it into the vessel of water, that it may all mix, and not form lumps. For a few trees we may use a pail, and Whiteman's fountain pump, always keeping the liquid well stirred. One common pail of the liquid will suffice for the largest tree. A teaspoonful of the poison is enough for a pailful of water. For a large orchard, common barrels should be used, and drawn in a wagon. I prefer to have the barrels stand on end, with a close movable float, with two holes through it, one for the pipe or hose from the pump and the other for a stirrer. If very large orchards are to be treated a good force pump should be fastened to the barrel. In western New York the handle of the pump is attached to the wagon wheel, so that no hand power is required other than to drive the team and manage the pipe which carries the spray. The spray may be caused by a fine perforated nozzle or a cyclone nozzle. The finer it is the less liquid will be required. *The important thing is to scatter the spray on all the fruit, and get just as little on as possible.* The larva is killed by eating the poison, and we find that the faintest trace suffices for the purpose. Again, the poison should be applied early, by the time the fruit is the size of a small pea. I have found one such application to work wonders. There is no doubt but that the first application, followed by one or two others at intervals of two or three weeks, would be more thorough, yet I have found one application, made early, so effective, that I have wondered whether it is best or necessary to make more than one application. I do think, however, that it must be early. In May and June the calyx of the apple is up, and so the poison is retained sufficiently long to kill most of the insects.

One more count in favor of this treatment, is the further good we receive by killing the several phytophagous larvæ that attack the foliage of the apple at this early period when defoliation is so harmful. Thus the terrible canker worm, the several destructive leaf rollers which even eat out the very buds, and that old pest, the tent caterpillar, are all made to bite the sod. Very likely, too, the plum gopher which so deforms the apple in Wisconsin may also find in this remedy its death warrant.

The danger from this practice I have proved to be nothing at all. The microscope and chemical analysis have both shown that all the poison has been removed long before we wish to eat the fruit. The wind no less than the rain

helps to effect this removal, as I have shown by putting the poison on plants sheltered from all rains. Of course we should not turn stock into an orchard till a heavy rain has washed the poison from all herbage under the trees.

I am entirely positive that a knowledge and practice of this remedy throughout our country will save hundreds of thousands of dollars to our fruit-growers. It will serve to give us the fair, perfect apples known to our fathers, but which have become lamentably scarce in our modern orchards.

Bark or Scale Lice.

Prof. A. J. Cook has faith in the destructive effects of the "old remedy" soft soap, or a solution of the same, when applied to apple tree bark or scale lice. He says this remedy, if applied in early June and again three weeks later, is a certain destroyer of that troublesome little enemy. "I have proved the efficacy of this treatment, over and over again," he says. "The trees at once put on new vigor, and in a short time only dead lice could be found. To apply this specific I know of no better way than to use a cloth and scrub by hand. To be sure we can, if dainty, use a brush like a shoe brush, but I like to go at it with a good cloth, when, with sleeves rolled up, I make pretty sure that no louse escapes.

"For the past few years I have changed the substance by adding crude carbolic acid, which I think improves it, especially if but one application is to be made; and we know that at this busy season the second application is apt to be neglected.

"I heat to the boiling point one quart of soft soap to two gallons of water, and while still hot thoroughly stir in one pint of crude carbolic acid. This may be applied as before. This carbolic acid mixture retains its virtue, I think, longer than does the soap alone, and so is especially desirable when but one application is to be made, as described above."

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The Poultry Yard.

Future of Poultry Breeding.

Address delivered before the New York farmers at the Hotel Brunswick, Fifth Avenue, New York city, February 18th, 1886, by H. S. Babcock, Esq., of Providence, R. I.

The subject to which I would invite your attention this evening is "The Future of Poultry Breeding in this Country."

You are doubtless familiar with its past. Its history has been a strange one, a chapter full of growing expectations, bitter disappointments, hard struggles and well-deserved successes, until to-day it ranks as one of the most important industries of this country. It is not my intention to repeat the hackneyed statistics by which it is shown that the poultry products exceed in value those of wheat, hay, corn, cotton, etc., nor do I intend to refer to the fact that the value of the eggs alone greatly exceeds the annual output of our silver mines. You know all this as well or better than I do. And we can take these facts for granted. But it will be of interest to briefly trace the growth of this industry to its present magnitude, in order the better to gain an outlook from which its future may be viewed.

Fowls, doubtless, were brought to this country with its early settlers. They were anything and everything, what we now correctly denominate mongrels. They spread with the advancing waves of population into the various portions of our country. People tolerated them as necessary evils. Fresh eggs and tender broilers were appreciated even by the descendants of those grim Puritans who objected to bear-baiting, not on the ground that it hurts the bear, but because it amused the spectators. They could eat dainty food with a solemn face but a smiling stomach, and be thankful for it. The fowls, they thought, needed but little care; at any rate, they received but little care. They believed, in respect to poultry, in the principles subsequently announced by Sairy Gump, concerning nursing, "Sick folks don't need much care, and at any rate they don't git it." They were fed when it was convenient, and when it was not they foraged for themselves or went hungry. They roosted where they could, on the neaps of the ox cart, on the carriage top, on the horses' stalls, or in the trees. They were light of body, active of limb and expert in the use of their wings. They could fly well, roost high, and demonstrate to the satisfaction of every one that a hen was "a scratching animal." Owing to the slight expense of keeping them, they were doubtless profitable, although as layers they were not to be commended. The exposure to which they were subjected made them tough and hardy, and, taken all in all, they were well suited to their environment.

But suddenly a great change took place. A hen used to be a hen, "only that and nothing more," but with the advent of the Shanghai, about 1847, now nearly forty years ago, a hen was a hen and something more. In her the people discovered "the promise and potency" of unheard-of wealth. The crow of the Shanghai was the Aladdin's lamp which brought visions of princely fortunes. It was sweeter music to their ears than the sound of battle to the ears of the war horse. People longed to possess some specimens of this fowl, which was popularly supposed to lay two eggs every day and three on Sundays. This sounds like exaggeration, but Richardson, a noted English writer, soberly said, "This gigantic bird is very prolific, frequently laying two, and occasionally three eggs on the same day," and this opinion being challenged he referred to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Shaw, Recorder of Dublin, Mr. Walters, Her Majesty's poultry-keeper, and J. Joseph Nolan, Esq., of Dublin, as his authorities for making this monstrous assertion. Shanghais were multiplied to meet the demand for them. Importations were made from England and Ireland as well as from China, and still the people, like Oliver Twist, cried for more. All sorts of fowls were brought into requisition, and the motley array reminds one of the nondescript procession of vehicles

which are called into service to convey passengers in the country when a circus comes into town. But all were Shanghais, or sold for such. All were imported, if only from the back yard of Smith into the back yard of Jones. Eggs increased in price. At first \$2 a dozen was thought sufficient, until at last \$12 a dozen was the regular price. And so glad were people to get eggs, even at this price, that they actually waited in the parlors of breeders while the hens laid them. The price of fowls advanced in a corresponding ratio. Eighteen dollars was thought an enormous price at first for a pair, but fifty, one hundred, and five hundred dollars, were soon afterwards realized.

This excitement was stimulated by poultry exhibitions. The first poultry exhibition was gotten up by one Dr. John C. Bennett and held in Boston in 1849 or 1850. Later came the famous poultry show of Barnum's in this city. People went to these exhibitions and returned infected with the fever themselves and gave it to others, until the whole country became a general hospital. But in a few years the bubble broke; the hen fever was a thing of the past. It had disappeared, but it left some valuable results behind. The Shanghai blood had been introduced into the fowls of the country and their size was increased. With it, also, came quieter dispositions, which rendered the fowls more pleasant to have about. The Shanghai was a really prolific fowl and the egg production was materially increased. The exhibitions became permanent institutions and served to keep alive an interest in poultry. This was a comparatively feeble but healthy interest and was unlike the unhealthy interest which had preceded it.

But there was a period of comparative languishing until about fifteen or sixteen years ago a new factor appeared, in the poultry press. These publications came into being at the right time. They were needed. They met a felt want, and they were therefore supported. They have flourished and helped to educate the public into a proper appreciation of poultry. They have shown the needs of the fowls, pointed out the methods of supplying them, proved the profit to be realized from keeping them, and generally have exerted an educational influence upon the people concerning the subject of poultry-raising. From the appearance of the poultry press we may date a steady and constant growth in poultry-raising, until it has assumed its present large proportions.

At no time in our history has there been so widespread and general interest in poultry as there is to-day. One of the most convincing proofs of this interest is the fact that a very large number of people are engaging in it as an exclusive industry. Poultry farms are multiplying. Capital is seeking investments in poultry-raising. I do not need to remind you of the large establishment on Long Island where \$60,000 are invested; of the great establishment in California where chickens are to be produced not by the tens, by the hundreds, but by the thousands and tens of thousands; of the many smaller, and yet considerable establishments where capital is realizing 16 to 20 per cent. above expenses. Ten years ago, such poultry farms existed only in the imagination of some enthusiast; to-day they are realized and profitable facts.

And with the multiplication of these large poultry establishments, there has been a very great increase in the number of small ones. Almost everybody who has a few feet of land to spare keeps a few fowls.

The demand, too, has gone forth for better fowls. The day of the mongrel fowl, as of native cattle and nondescript sheep, has passed. Its sun has set and will never rise again. Thoroughbreds or high-grades must be had. The dairyman must have his Jerseys, the beef-grower his Short-horns, the wool-raiser his Merinos, the producer of mutton his South-downs; and in the same way and to the same extent the poultry-raiser demands his thoroughbred fowls.

Better stock of any kind, and fowls are no exception, means better care, and better care results in increased profits, when managed with business tact and on business principles. The result of this multiplication of thoroughbred fowls is seen in the well-constructed poultry houses, the many appliances for feeding and watering, the more systematic care used in mating and rearing, which are found wherever we go. The land is dotted with such houses and divided into yards filled with thoroughbred stock.

(Continued next week.)

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

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T. H. OWENS, Louisville, Ky.

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

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Res. Phys. at Lou. Marine Hosp.

DYSPEPSIA

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

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

JAMES MOORE, Louisville, Ky.

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

JOHN S. MCGEE, Horse Cave, Ky.

KIDNEYS

Are the great secretory organs of the body. Into and through the Kidneys flow the waste fluids con-

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

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

Yours truly,

THOS. H. BENTLEY, Rossville, Ill.

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

"KEEP THE BLOOD PURE."

This remedy is not a liquid, snuff or powder, contains no injurious drugs and has no offensive odor.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

WHEN APPLIED

Into the nostrils will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions.

It allays inflammation, protects the membranous linings of the nasal cavity from fresh colds, completely heals the sores and restores the senses of taste, smell and hearing. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications.

It quickly cures Cold in the Head and Catarrhal Headache.

A thorough treatment will cure Catarrh.

A particle of the Balm is applied into each nostril. It is agreeable to use—convenient and cleanly.

It has cured thousands of acute and chronic cases where all other so-called remedies have failed. It causes no pain. Two months' treatment in each package. Sold by every Druggist or Sent by Mail on Receipt of Price.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND TESTIMONIALS OF CURES.
50c. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Proprietors, Owego, N. Y. 50c.

RUPTURE

RELIEVED AND CURED

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

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

PILES. Instant relief. Final cure in 10 days, no suppository. No pain, no purge, no salve, no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy Free, by addressing C. J. MASON, 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

Lonergan's Specific

Cures Nervous Debility, Male and Female Weakness, and Decay. 1 rice, \$1 per package; 3 packages \$2.

Address A. C. Lonergan, M. D., Louisiana, Mo.

C. W. WARNER & CO.,

Wholesale - Commission - Merchants,

Handle Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fruit, Ranch Produce, Flour, Hay and Grain, etc.

397 Holladay street, Denver, Colorado.



None genuine unless stamped with the above TRADE MARK.

SLICKER

Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.

Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water and wind proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND", send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, May 17, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts, counting 42 carloads of export steers, were 4,000, making 9,900 for the week. Early sales at strong Friday's prices, but before the finish there was a decline equal to 10a15c per 100 pounds and offerings were barely cleared out. Extremes for steers, 5 10a6 60 per cwt.

SHEEP—Receipts 9,300, making 33,000 for the week. Market firmer and higher with good clearance at 4 50a6 00 for clipped sheep, 5 50a7 00 for clipped yearlings.

HOGS—Receipts 9,100, making 36,000 for the week. None offered alive. Market nominally steady and unchanged at 4 60a4 85.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,100, shipments 500. Market active and strong. Bulk sales 5a10c higher. Choice shipping and export 5 40a5 75, fair to good 5 00a5 30, common 4 65a4 80, butchers steers 3 75a 5 00.

HOGS—Receipts 510, shipments 1,500. Market active and 5c higher. Butchers and selected heavy 4 10a4 20.

SHEEP—Receipts 140, shipments none. Market firm at 2 50a5 75.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 7,000, shipments 2,000. Market slow but steady. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 4 25a5 40; stockers and feeders 3 00a3 80.

HOGS—Receipts 23,000, shipments 8,000. Market strong. Rough and mixed 3 75a4 70, packing and shipping 4 10a4 35, light 3 65a4 25, skips 2 50a 3 60.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,200, shipments none. Market strong. Natives 2 50a5 60.

The Drovers' Journal special Liverpool cable says the British markets this week are much more encouraging, with lighter supplies and steady demand, and reports an advance of 1½c per pound. Best American 13½c per lb. dressed, and Liverpool 1c advance. Choice American steers, 13c.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 2,138. The market to-day was steady and fairly active for all classes at about Saturday's prices. Sales ranged 4 70a5 20 for shipping steers; 4 30a4 50 for butchers stock.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 7,357. The market to-day was active with no material change in prices from Saturday. Extreme range of sales 3 50a4 05, bulk at 3 85a3 95.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 711. Market active. Sales: 126 natives av. 83 lbs. at 4 00, 406 natives av. 81 lbs. at 3 80, 125 natives av. 80 lbs. at 4 00, 133 natives av. 79 lbs. at 3 50, 50 natives av. 66 lbs. at 1 75.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Active and very weak. No. 2 red, cash, 77½c; May, 78½c bid.

CORN—Active and irregular. No. 2 mixed, cash, 38½c; May, 32c bid.

OATS—Firm and ¼c higher. No. 2 mixed, cash, 30½a30½c; May, 29½c.

RYE—Weak at 60c bid.

BARLEY—No market.

Chicago.

WHEAT—Opened steady but closed 1c lower than Saturday. May, 74¾a75¼c; June, 75 18-16a 77c.

CORN—Easier. Cash, 35½c.

OATS—Quiet and steady. Cash, 28c.

RYE—Steady. No. 2, 60c.

BARLEY—Quiet. No. 2, 55c.

FLAX SEED—Steady. No. 1, 1 05½c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—The market to-day was weaker, closing on the call at lower prices than before the call. No. 2 red, June, having sold before the call at 68½c, while on the call 62½c was asked and 62c bid.

CORN—No. 2, cash, 27½c bid, 27½c asked; May, no bids, 27½c asked.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 25½c bid, no offerings.

RYE—No. 2 cash, 50c bid, 53c asked.

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

BUTTER—Receipts still large and stocks accumulating, with no demand whatever. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 16c; good, 14c; fine dairy in single package lots, 12c; storepacked, in single package lots, 6a7c; common, 3a4c.

EGGS—Receipts light and the market firm at 9c per dozen for strictly fresh.

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

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, in carload lots: Peachblows, 45a50c per bus.; Neshannocks, 40c per bus.; Michigan Rose, 35c per bus.; Early Rose and Early Ohio unsalable.

BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl, 12c; self working, 8a9c; common red tipped, 7c; crooked, 5½a6c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually ¼c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): hams, 9½c; breakfast bacon, 8c; dried beef, 10c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides, 5 20; long clear sides, 5 10; shoulders, 3 55; short clear sides, 5 50. Smoked meats: clear rib sides, 5 75; long clear sides, 5 65; shoulders, 4 20; short clear sides, 5 95. Barrel meats: mess pork, 9 50; mess beef, extra, 8 50. Choice tierce lard, 5 45.

HAGEY & WILHELM,

WOOL

Commission Merchants

ST. LOUIS, MO.

REFERENCE:

Boatmen's Bank, St. Louis; Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kas.; First National Bank, Beloit, Kas.; Exchange Bank, Beloit, Kas.

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



Sold Everywhere. 15 & 50 cts. a box. Try it.

STEWART HEALING POWDER CO., ST. LOUIS.

RE-SEAT YOUR CHAIRS!
PATENT FIBER SEATING!

Leather Finish—Maroon Color—Equal in Appearance and Durability to Upholstery Leather—Stronger and More Elastic Than Wood.

For Re-seating, this material is unrivalled. Make a paper pattern ¼ inch larger than the cane, cut the material with shears and secure to the frame by brass-head nails 1½ inches apart. Any person can thus make as good as new a chair otherwise worthless at a very trifling expense. Sent by mail, cut and fitted, on receipt of paper pattern and price. Price by mail, 30 cents. Address 6 cents per seat for postage. Nails, 5 cents per seat. AGENTS WANTED.

Address J. H. GOLDRING, Box 123, Columbus, Ohio.

TOPEKA
Medical and
Surgical
INSTITUTE

We make a specialty of all forms of Chronic and Surgical Diseases. We cure Hemorrhoids or Piles without the use of the knife and with but little pain. We cure Varicocele without the knife. We have a large Eye and Ear practice and treat all forms of diseases of those organs. We cure Catarrh, Cancer, and remove all kinds of Tumors. We treat successfully all forms of Scrofula, Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, Kidneys and Bladder. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs yield readily to our treatment if the cases are curable. We cure all forms of Female Diseases. We remove Tape-worm in from one to four hours. Private Diseases in every form cured. In short, all Chronic and Surgical Diseases successfully and scientifically treated.

PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME. Correspondence solicited. Consultation free. Send for private list of questions. DR. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE, No. 86 East Sixth street, TOPEKA, KAS.

HOLSTEIN PARK.

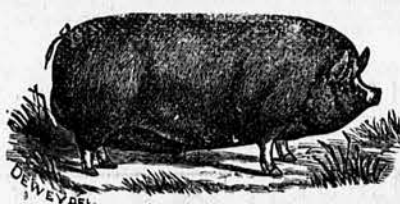


WM. A. & A. F. TRAVIS,
BREEDERS OF
Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

Inter-Ocean Stables, North Topeka.

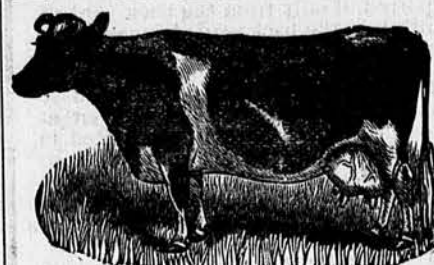
PLEASANT VALLEY HERD

Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner 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.

S. McCULLUGH,
Ottawa, Kansas.

GRAND
PUBLIC SALE!Imported and Home-Bred Registered
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN
CATTLE,

Consisting of
Bulls, Cows and Heifers

TO BE HELD AT RIVERVIEW PARK,

By MESSRS. WALTER O. WEEDON & CO.,

Kansas City, Mo., Thursday, June 10th, 1886.

(Sale to commence at 1:30 o'clock.)

This special offering comprises some of the choicest and best Milking Strains. Dairy-men and Farmers are invited to inspect this stock and attend the sale. These animals are duly recorded and certificates of pedigree will be furnished purchasers at time of sale.

Stock on exhibition at Riverview Park after May 20th.

For Catalogues apply to

WALTER O. WEEDON & CO.,
Live Stock Exchange, KANSAS CITY, Mo.

THIRD ANNUAL SALE!



SIXTY SHORT-HORNS

LEE'S SUMMIT, MO.,

24 miles east of Kansas City, on
main line of Mo. Pac. R'y.

May 27, 1886.

W. T. HEARNE.

Also, same day, by R. W. OWEN, 10 Head of Unregistered JERSEYS.
Col. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.



EHRET'S PREPARED ROOFING.

Waterproof and Fireproof.
Adapted for any Roof.

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

Ask for BLACK DIAMOND BRAND.

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

IRON
ROOFING

Send for prices
and Illustrated Catalogue of
CINCINNATI (O.) CORRUGATING CO.
Jerome Twichell, Agt., Kansas City, Mo.



Takes the lead, does not corrode like tin or iron, nor decay like shingles or tar compositions, easy to apply, strong and durable at half the cost of tin. Is also a SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER at Half the Cost. CARPETS and RUGS of same, double the wear of oil cloths. Catalogues and samples free. W. H. FAY & CO., CAMDEN, N. J.

THE
Kansas Knight and Soldier,

A 24-column Semi-Monthly Paper.

Published in the interest of the G. A. R.,
W. R. C., Sons of Veterans, Knights of
Honor and Knights and Ladies
of Honor, in Kansas.

Only 50 Cents a year. Single Copies 5 Cents.

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TRASK'S
SELECTED SHORE

Cheapest Eating on Earth!
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THEM.
TRASK'S ARE THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE!
Take no other Brand.



We are Sole Makers of the VICTOR, GREAT WESTERN and NILES MILLS, and the GENUINE COOK EVAPORATOR. We have the largest line of Mills, etc., for Sugar Cane and Sorghum, made by any works in the World.

THE BLYMYER IRON WORKS CO.
SUCCESSORS TO R. M. & CO. CINCINNATI, OHIO.
THE BLYMYER CO. U. S. A.

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

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up (ten days after posting), make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending May 5, '86

Norton county—Jas. L. Wallace, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Sam'l M. Jones, of Emmett tp., April 8, 1886, one dark brown mare, white spot on face, white spot on nose, white on left hind foot; valued at \$80.

Strays for week ending May 12, '86.

Woodson county—I. M. Jewett, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. C. Dawson of Center tp., April 1, 1886, one brown mare, 3 years old, star in forehead, had headstall on; valued at \$40.

Barton county—Ed. L. Teed, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by William Cassidy, of Albion tp., April 23, 1886, one black pony, 4 years old, 12 hands high, no brands; valued at \$20.

Marshall county—J. F. Wright, clerk.

2 CALVES—Taken up by Gottlieb Adam, of Franklin tp., (P. O. Home City), March 16, 1886, two red and white heifer calves, about 8 or 10 months old, one with ring in nose to prevent sucking; valued at \$18.

Jackson county—Ed. E. Birkett, clerk.

COOW—Taken up by John Stach, of Washington tp., March 31, 1886, one roan cow with red neck, brand similar to horseshoe on left hip, right ear half cropped; valued at \$10.

CALF—By same, one 1-year-old steer calf, pale red, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$6.

Strays for week ending May 19, '86.

Montgomery county—H. W. Conrad, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Jno. Bille, of Fawn Creek tp., April 22, 1886, one bay mare pony about 4 years old, branded JJ on right shoulder; valued at \$15.

PONY—By same, one roan mare pony, no marks or brands visible, left hind ankle enlarged; valued at \$10.

Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Fred Debrick, of Osage tp., (P. O. Fontana), April 5, 1886, one spotted red and white 3-year-old heifer, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at \$18.

Norton county—Jas. L. Wallace, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Horace Russ, of Lenora, in Lenora tp., May 11, 1886, one dun mare pony, branded J and Y on left shoulder and R on left hip; valued at \$40.

THE CITY HOTEL, CHICAGO.

S. E. Cor. State and 16th streets.

THE STOCKMEN'S HOME.

Special Rate to Stockmen, \$1.50 Per Day.

Nearest Hotel outside the Yards. Cable cars pass House for all parts of the City.

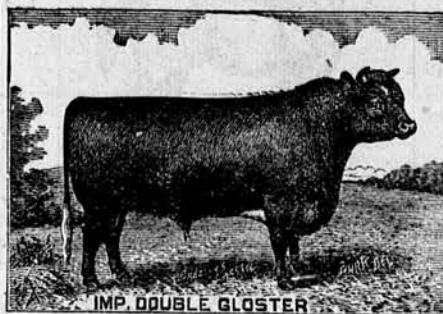
W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

HONEY EXTRACTORS

The simplest, best and most practical and durable in the world. Patented Feb. 9, 1886. Price only \$2.50. Also new patent Ant. Mole, Gopher, Ground-Squirrel and

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

BLUE VALLEY HERD AND STUD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,



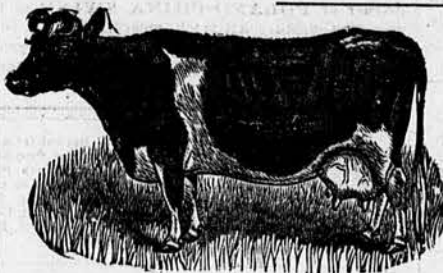
The Blue Valley Herd and Stud offers for sale FIFTEEN RECORDED SHORT-HORN BULLS of choice breeding, good colors and splendid individual merit; thirty head of equally good COWS AND HEIFERS; also thirty head of first-class ROADSTER, DRAFT AND GENERAL-PURPOSE HORSES, many of which are well-broken single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

Rosedale Farm.



C. F. STONE,

PEABODY, KANSAS,

Breeder and Shipper of

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

—AND—

AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP

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

MILK.—Milk and butter records of several animals imported or bred by us, or members of our herd: Mink (402)—1 day, 91 lbs.; 31 days, 2,499½ lbs. Mink (402)—1 day, 96 lbs. Jantje (2221)—1 day, 90 lbs. 8 oz.; 31 days, 2,628 lbs. 8 oz. Rhoda (434)—1 day, 89 lbs. 8 oz. Mercedes (723)—1 day, 88 lbs.; 31 days, 2,534 lbs. Brillante (101)—1 day, 80 lbs. Lady of Joism (1627)—1 day, 78 lbs.; 31 days, 2,227 lbs. Tietje (2222)—1 day, 76 lbs. Mink of Holstein (21)—1 day, 72 lbs. Friesland Maid (1624)—1 day, 71 lbs. 8 oz.; 31 days, 2,153 lbs. Overlooper (626)—1 day, 70 lbs. Terpetra (6505)—68 lbs. Vreda (2249)—1 day, 67 lbs.; 31 days, 1,878 lbs. Mercedes 2d (1658)—1 day, 64 lbs.; 31 days, 1,627½ lbs. Jantje 2d (6538)—1 day, 64 lbs. Tietje 2d (726)—1 day, 60 lbs. Amelander (6523)—1 day, 60 lbs. Marie 3d (1659)—1 day, 51 lbs. Wanda (2283)—1 day, 45 lbs. Bleske (2267)—1 day, 42 lbs. Tritonia—1 day, 74½ lbs.; 31 days, 2,092½ lbs. BUTTER.—Mercedes (723)—1 day, 3 lbs. 10 oz.; 7 days, 24 lbs. 6 oz. Overlooper (1626)—1 day, 3 lbs. 2 oz.; 7 days, 21 lbs. 10 oz. Mink (402)—1 day, 3 lbs. 9 oz.; 7 days, 20 lbs. 9 oz. Tietje 2d (726)—1 day, 2 lbs. 15 oz.; 7 days, 20 lbs. Wanda (2283)—1 day, 2 lbs. 8 oz.; 7 days, 16 lbs. 15 oz. Bleske (2267)—1 day, 2 lbs. 2 oz.; 7 days, 14 lbs. 2 oz. Mink also made 29 lbs. 6 oz. of butter in 10 days, at 4 years.



A Few Choice, Highly-bred

HEREFORD

BULLS and HEIFERS,

For sale reasonable. Come or write for Private Catalogue.

HEIFERS IN CALF TO BEAU REAL

SHOCKEY & GIBB,

Lawrence, Kansas.

CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

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

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

SUCCESSORS TO—

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

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

LITTLE JOKER BUTTONS!

For MARKING STOCK.



Never COME OFF.

Price \$5.00 per 100, Numbered. Send for Sample.

LEAVENWORTH NOVELTY WORKS,

LEAVENWORTH, KAS.



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.

CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO.,



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.

Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

50,000 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.

A STEMWINDING BEAUTY ONLY

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The bitter struggle now going on between Capital and Labor, has compelled a very extensive well-known and celebrated watch firm to dispose of their entire stock of beautiful and elegant Stem Winding Solid Gold finished watches at a great sacrifice. We have purchased and obtained entire control of this immense stock (40,000) of magnificent watches. To advertise our business and establish a trade direct with Consumers at once and secure the good will of agents for future business throughout the United States and Canada, we have decided to sell a limited number of this princely collection of Stem Winding watches all the most popular American movements, during the next sixty days at ONLY \$3.75 each (less than former cost days at \$4.50 of raw material). A full Jeweled Lever Movement Hunting Case Watch, \$4.50 You can order either lady or gents' size plain or engraved cases. The celebrated Stem Winding Waterbury Watch, last series only \$2.25.

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The Veterinarian.

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

CACKED BAG.—For inflammation or caked bags on cows, writes a correspondent of *Hoard's Dairyman*, the worst case I ever saw was completely cured in four hours by thorough soaking and rubbing with the juice of the pieplant stalk; use a cane-mill or clothes-wringer to press out the juice, and in a bad case take four quarts of the juice, and a flannel cloth in each hand, and soak and rub until a cure is effected; from one to four hours will do it.

INFLUENZA.—I wish to inquire what ails my horse, and what to do. It took a slight cold some two weeks ago, has had a cough and run at the nose since. Its hair is rough and so is its skin. Has nearly lost its appetite. About two weeks ago its legs began to swell so that it was quite lame; now three legs are badly swollen. [Your horse is evidently suffering from influenza. Use the following: Sweet spirits of nitre, 2 oz.; fluid extract of belladonna, 4 dr.; fluid extract gentian, 1 oz.; fluid extract licorice, 3 oz.; water, 1 pint; mix, and give two ounces every six hours. Give a teaspoonful of saltpeter every night, mixed in the feed or water, until four have been given. Change the feed often, giving scalded oats and linseed meal mixed, also carrots if they can be procured. Let him run loose in a box-stall.]

FISTULA.—A fistula is a discharging orifice or canal which generally results from an abscess. A fistula can rarely be treated successfully or permanently without being freely explored and laid open with a knife to the bottom. When very deep-seated, or when so located that extensive incisions are not safe or advisable, setons made of soft leather, cut into strips of sufficient length and about a quarter of an inch wide, may be inserted through the various canals or ramifications of the fistula, pushing the seton needle through the same and out through the skin, after the direction of the canal or canals has first been ascertained by probing. Thus dependent openings are made for the escape of matter, and injections of proper remedies may then be made, twice or thrice daily, after first squeezing out or syringing out accumulated pus, and cleansing the surrounding skin and hair from adherent matter. If the escaping matter should be of a dirty, grayish color, or mixed with dark or black spots or particles, and has a very fetid odor, similar to that of decaying teeth, the bony structure or cartilage is affected. In this case surgical exploration is necessary, and all decayed or black-looking portions of the bone, etc., should be scraped away, as there can be no cure for fistula so long as decay of the bone, cartilage or ligaments exists. When the bleeding occasioned by an operation has ceased, and the wound and surrounding parts have been cleansed with sponge and warm water, wads of loose tow or oakum, soaked with medicine, should be placed in the cavity. Either of the following solutions may be used for dressing: One grain of chloride of zinc to each ounce of water; or, one and a half ounces of carbolic acid to each quart of water. When, in the course of treatment, unhealthy or too extensive granulation—so-called proud flesh—should occur, apply a solution of half a drachm of chloride of zinc in six ounces of water; but a sufficiency of this should be applied only a few times. The animal should be fed liberally and have regular daily exercise.

Fanny Field says in the *Prairie Farmer*: "Never put lard and sulphur, or any mixture of grease and sulphur, on young turkeys or chickens, or the young of any animal. It is sure death."

When sowing grass seed, do so with a liberal hand. There is not much danger of getting too much seed in the ground, for some will never grow, and there ought to be a good stand at first.

S. Hollingsworth, an Indiana potato-grower, strongly advocates the rotation of crops as a means of avoiding the scab. He manures his crop lightly on account of this disease, which he says is increasing.

Professor Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College, says most of the failures to destroy potato bugs by Paris green comes from waiting until eggs have been laid on the vines before applying it. Make the first application just as the plants come up.

I have had Catarrh for years in its worst form. Before I had used one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm droppings into my throat had ceased, pain and soreness in my head was removed, as well as deafness. It gives me immediate relief for Cold in the head.—MRS. J. D. HAGARDORN, Union, N. Y. Price 50 cents.

Ohio Improved Chester
The best hog in the world. Not subject to Cholera. Sold 788 in 1893. Two weighed—**2806 lbs.**
Send for description of this famous breed, also four.
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I can sell as good stock and as well pedigreed as any one. I solicit your correspondence.
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Globe, Douglas Co., Kas.

J. N. THOMPSON
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Choice Pigs for Sale.

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

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

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS

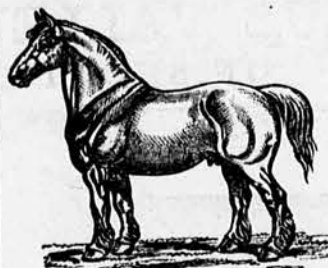


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I have for sale a fine lot of young pigs sired by Jayhawker 2639, Ottawa King 2885 (the champion hogs of Franklin county), and Buckeye Boy 2d 2219, Ben Butler 2977, Leek's Gilt-Edge 2887, which are very fine breeders of fashionable strains. My sows 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 taken over twenty prizes this last year. My herd has never had any disease. Stock all eligible or recorded in Central Record. Please call and see stock, or write and give description of what you want. Inquiries promptly answered. Farm, three miles southeast of Ottawa, Kas.



These horses were all selected with great care by Mr. G. M. Sexton, Auctioneer to the English Shire Horse Society, and owing to our great facilities for buying, we can sell first-class horses at very low prices.
Write for Catalogue to **SEXTON & OFFORD, 34 E. Fifth St., Topeka, Kas.**

J. A. DAVIDSON, Richmond, : Kansas,



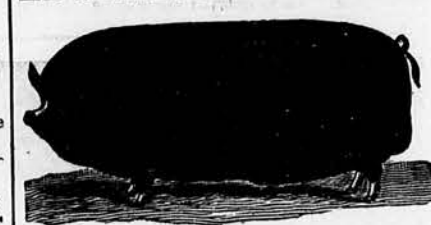
Breeder of **POLAND-CHINA SWINE** of the very best strain. All stock recorded in the Ohio Poland-China Record. Choice pigs for sale at prices to suit the times. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited. Mention the KANSAS FARMER.



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Representatives of the best families and prize-winning strains in the United States. Noted for size, early maturity, and quiet, docile dispositions. **BRITISH CHAMPION II**, at head of herd, has no superior. All breeders registered. Prices reasonable.
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ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

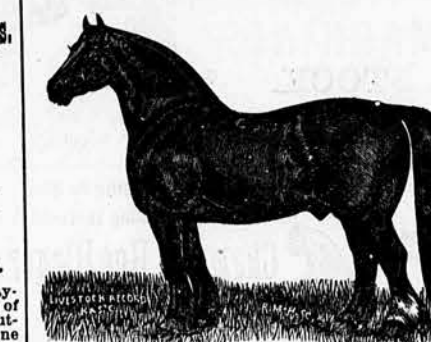


THE WELLINGTON HERD of well-bred and imported **BERKSHIRES** is headed by Hopeful Joe 4889. The herd consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address
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We have on hand a choice lot of Stallions from 2 to 7 years old, and Mares,—including nine Stallions and four Mares imported this spring, which trace to such sires as Honest Tom (1105), William the Conqueror (2343), Duck's Matonless (1509), Wiseman's Wonder (2357), England's Glory (723), and Packington Blind Horse, foaled in 1746; also a choice Suffolk Punch.

These horses were all selected with great care by Mr. G. M. Sexton, Auctioneer to the English Shire Horse Society, and owing to our great facilities for buying, we can sell first-class horses at very low prices.
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Importers and Breeders of **PERCHERON-NORMAN and CLYDESDALE HORSES.** Sixty head just received from Europe. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

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Choice Stallions for sale on easy terms. Write us and mention KANSAS FARMER.

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IT IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

1. On account of its simplicity. 2. Being so easily adjusted and handled. 3. And is higher-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
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Correspondence solicited.

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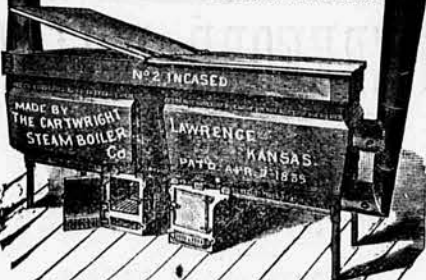
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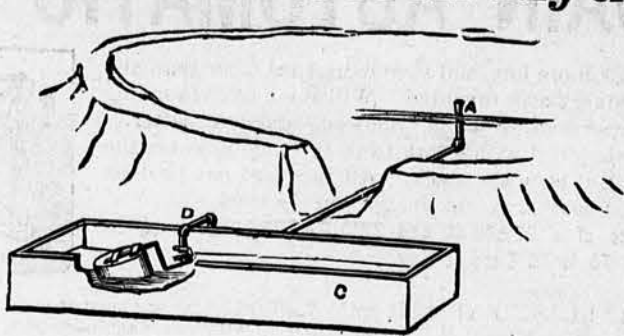
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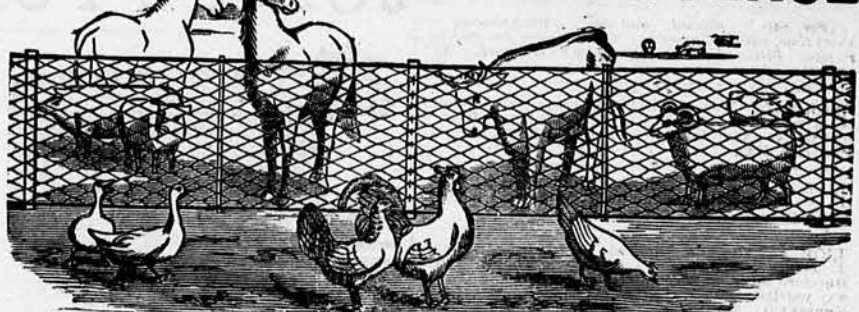
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There are more Boss Sickle Grinders sold every year than all others combined. Every machine warranted.

One man can grind a Sickle easier and in less time than two by the old way, and every section will be ground to as true a bevel as when it came from the factory.

It costs but a trifle more than an ordinary grindstone with frame and hangings, and can be used for all purposes.

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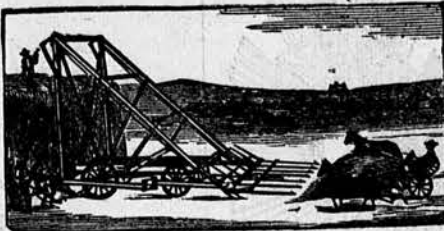
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Will stack more hay, and save more hard labor than any farm machinery ever invented. Will stack hay at a saving of 50 to 75 per cent. over the "old way" and do it better.

Hay not touched with a fork from the time it leaves the mower until it is on the stack. All the work can be done by boys and horses, except the man on the stack.

The Price of a STACKER and TWO GATHERERS saved in putting up 70 to 75 Tons of Hay.



One Man, Three Boys and Five Horses, with this Machinery, can do as much work as Ten Men and Six Horses the "old way," and do it better.

(This is calculating two boys to drive two riding Gatherers, and one boy to drive or ride the horse at Stacker, while many do not use a boy for stacker-horse, as most horses will do the work without driving or riding.)

The SMALLEST FARMER cannot afford to be without it; the LARGE FARMER or RANCHMAN cannot get along without it, as it will save so much money, and a large amount of hay can be put up with this machinery with a small force of help. One Stacker and two Gatherers can stack forty to sixty tons per day. The hay will keep better, as it is always thrown over in the center of the stack, so that when the stack settles the center will always be highest. It will make a stack eighteen to twenty feet high, or twice as high as made by hand. Stacks of hay put up with our Stacker stood the great wind storm last December, when small stacks put up by hand were swept away.

This is the only mounted Stacker. It is the only Stacker that can put up hay successfully in windy weather. It is the only Stacker that does not scatter the hay. It is the only Stacker that always throws the hay in the center of the stack. It will outlast any three Stackers of other makes. This machinery is manufactured at our works in Armourdale, Kas.

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FOR SALE—Two high-grade Short-horn Bulls, cheap. Apply to G. W. Veale, Jr., Topeka, or J. W. Veale, Ridgeway, Kas.

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

FANCY PIGEONS—C. E. Butts, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Jacobins and Fantails. I have surplus stock for sale. Send for price list.

100 FAT FULL-BLOOD MERINO EWES and their lambs for sale low or trade for cattle, colts, etc. John J. Cass, Allison, Decatur Co., Kas.

FOR SERVICE—The Holstein Bull Lester No. 2916, by J. G. Hart and Nettie L. both imported. Owned and kept by T. S. Hawley, at Sunflower Poultry Yard, one-half mile west of Topeka, on Sixth avenue.

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

STRAYED—From the premises of Fred Smersat, at 45 Chandler street, between Second and Third, Topeka, on or about the 29th day of April, last, one light red cow, crop off one ear. Hair rubbed off back part of both hind legs. A liberal reward will be paid for any information leading to her recovery. Fred Smersat.

MONEY TO LOAN—On Farm Property, in sums of \$500 to \$2,000, at exceedingly low rates. No annoying delays in getting money, as it is always on hand. Geo. L. Epps, 169½ Kansas Ave., Topeka.

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

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

Too Late to be Classified.

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

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

Do You Want a Home? Yes.

Then write to WM. J. ESTILL & CO., Medicine Lodge, Kas. They have for sale over one hundred tracts of Choice Land in Barber county, Kansas, suitable for farms or ranches. Payments cash, or terms to suit purchaser. Those desiring to locate in the best part of Kansas should write at once. Particulars free. City property—addition of 30 acres to Medicine Lodge—in lots 6x150 feet, at low cash prices.

Short-horn Bulls for Sale.

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

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

FOR SALE!

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

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

JOINT :: PUBLIC :: SALE!



MANHATTAN, KANSAS,
Tuesday, June 8th, 1886,
(The day before College Commencement.)

SHORT-HORN, JERSEY,
AND ONE OR MORE
CROSS-BRED CATTLE,
WILL BE SOLD AT

THE KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM.

The Short-horns are from the well-known herds of the College Farm and Messrs. Bill & Burnham, including the following noted strains with others: TORR-BOOTH, FIDGETS (Bell-Bates), ROSE OF SHARONS, YOUNG MARYS (Grace Young), and CAMBRIDGES. The Jerseys are of superior milking stock, recorded or eligible to record in the American Jersey Herd Book.

A choice lot of recorded BERKSHIRE and POLAND-CHINA PIGS will be included in the sale.

For Catalogues, address the undersigned.

E. M. SHELTON, Supt. Farm,
BILL & BURNHAM,
MANHATTAN, KAS.

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

Powells & Bennett's SALE OF SHORT-HORNS

Wednesday, May 26th, 1886,

INDEPENDENCE, MO.,

On the Line of the Lexington Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railway.

The offerings will consist of about 35 Females and a few less than that number of Bulls, from the herds of J. Powell & Son, A. J. Powell, W. A. Powell, Powell Bros. and U. P. Bennett & Son, and will include ROSE OF SHARONS, LADY JAMES, BONNYFACES, YOUNG MARYS, etc., all bred by these parties and all registered or eligible to record. Persons seeking bulls to head their herds will find them at this sale. Cattle sold will be kept and put aboard cars where desired.

TERMS:—Cash, or four months time on bankable notes at 10 per cent. Regular trains on Lexington Branch pass Adams station, a half mile from the stable, morning of sale, from Lexington at 8:40 a. m., from Kansas City at 6 a. m. Special train leaves Kansas City at 9:30, arrives at Adams at 10:15. For Catalogues, address A. J. Powell, Independence, or U. P. Bennett & Son, Lee's Summit, Mo.

COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE OF HEREFORD BULLS!



At Riverview Park,
KANSAS CITY, MO.,
Thursday, May 27, 1886,

—BY—
A. A. CRANE, of OSKO, ILLINOIS.

The lot consists of 24 yearling and two-year-old Bulls of high individual merit and choice breeding, and are by such bulls as Horatius 7163, Auctioneer 9572, Royal 16th 6450, Grimley 9443, Illinois 920, Dauphin 20th 5009, Prince of the We 1548, Jumbo, and others. This lot will be worth examining before buying. Catalogues can be had by addressing A. A. CRANE or F. P. CRANE, 1620 Bell street, Kansas City, Mo.

Col. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

A. A. CRANE, of Osco, Illinois.

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Engines, Boilers, Vats, Cheese Presses, Churns,
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Send for elegantly-illustrated Catalogue. Mailed free.

H. McK. WILSON & CO.,
112 North Second St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

FIRST SALE!



SHORT-HORN CATTLE

OF THE
JOHNSON CO. FINE STOCK BREEDERS,

TO BE HELD AT
Olathe, Kas., June 4, '86.

40 HEAD OF WELL-BRED RECORDED SHORT-HORNS 40

From the herds of C. M. Dickson, R. T. Bass, W. G. Anderson, V. R. Ellis, T. W. Dare.

TERMS:—Cash, or six months on approved notes, 10 per cent. per annum. Catalogues furnished on day of sale.

R. T. BASS, Secretary,
COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer. Chouteau, Kas.

For Sale!

Fifty head of fifteen-sixteenths coming 2-year-old

SHORT-HORN BULLS

Came to Kansas as yearlings and wintered here, making them thoroughly acclimated. Fashionable colors—reds and roans, all perfectly sound and healthy, and in best possible condition for service this season. Will be sold at reasonable rates in car lots.

Address H. S. THOMPSON,
Manager Thompson Land & Live Stock Co.,
BURTON, KAS.

7 Bulls 7 FOR SALE.

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

FARMS AND RANCHES--INVESTMENTS and IMMIGRATION!

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