

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.
VOL. XXIV, No. 19.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 12, 1886.

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

Cultivation of Broomcorn.

In answer to two correspondents, the *Inter Ocean* thus discusses broomcorn culture:

It is a plant that can be raised easily over a wide extent of country, and as there is always a good sale for both the straw and the seed, it is usually a profitable crop. Broomcorn will grow well in any soil that suits Indian corn. It should be rich, warm land, and the climate should be one not subject to unseasonable frosts. Broomcorn is more injured by late spring frosts than Indian corn is, as its roots do not strike as deep, and it has not the recuperative energy of corn. It does not grow well on clay land, but excellent crops can be produced on land where a sward of grass or clover has been turned under, late in the fall previous. Broomcorn is the better for a thorough manuring of its soil. Well-rotted barnyard manure should be liberally used, and land-plaster or lime and ashes. When the land has been well prepared, lay out in hills or, if preferred, in drills. If in hills, three feet should be left between the hills and four feet between the rows; if in drills, run them north and south with three feet and a half space between, so that the sun may shine alike on all the plants. If the seed is good twelve or fifteen seed should be placed in a hill. Sown in drills the seeds should be dropped two inches apart, or three to ten at intervals of fifteen to eighteen inches. The seed should be covered with earth to the depth of about an inch. The planting of the seed should be done as early as possible after the danger of spring frosts is over.

As soon as the young plants appear run a cultivator between the rows, and if the soil is weedy follow with a hoe. It is necessary to keep the crop clean till it gets a good start, but after that a cultivator will usually keep the weeds down thoroughly. When the plants are two or three inches high, they should be thinned out to about two and a half inches apart. If broom plants are too close together when growing they will be slender, but better brush is produced by thick planting than by thin.

Broomcorn can be harvested early or late, as may be desired. It is often cut as soon as the blossoms begin to fall. In this case the seed is lost, of course, but the danger of having the stalks injured by early frosts is avoided. The stalks should be cut with a knife about eight inches below the brush. Place in convenient bundles and take them to the shed for curing. The stalks should then be pulled up, burned, and mixed in a compost to be used for further enrichment of the ground. When the season is liable to be rather short for the maturing of the corn, it is well to "lop the brush;" indeed, this plan is often followed, as a rule, by those who raise broomcorn on a large scale. This consists in going through the field and bending each top at a point twelve to eighteen inches below the brush, allowing the latter to hang down against the stalk. Lopping hastens the ripening and protects the brush from injury by rain. It also secures straight brush, which is an important item.

Broomcorn must be cured under cover, as exposure makes it very brittle. When a farmer undertakes the growing of broom-

corn on a large scale it is necessary to have sufficient means to construct a commodious house for curing. For fifty acres a building 20x40 feet, 16 feet high, with a shed at one side 10 feet wide and 8 feet high, will be required. Put on a shingle roof, and cover the sides with boards, battened. Hang every fifth board on hinges, with a button fastener, that they may be opened to admit the air, and closed during storms. Drying-racks must also be provided, which can be made by taking two light scantlings, 12 feet

reaches 1,000 pounds to the acre. The price varies materially, depending upon the supply of the season and the demand, but, considering the ease with which it can be raised, a fair profit on labor and time can almost invariably be assured. There are horse-power machines made for hatching which are quite advantageous when a very large crop is to be stored. Horse-power machines are also used for cleaning the seed. The summer-cut brush brings the best price in the market, but the value of

valuable information of practical value by addressing the manager of the Advance Stock Hydrant, C. A. Booth, Topeka, Kas.

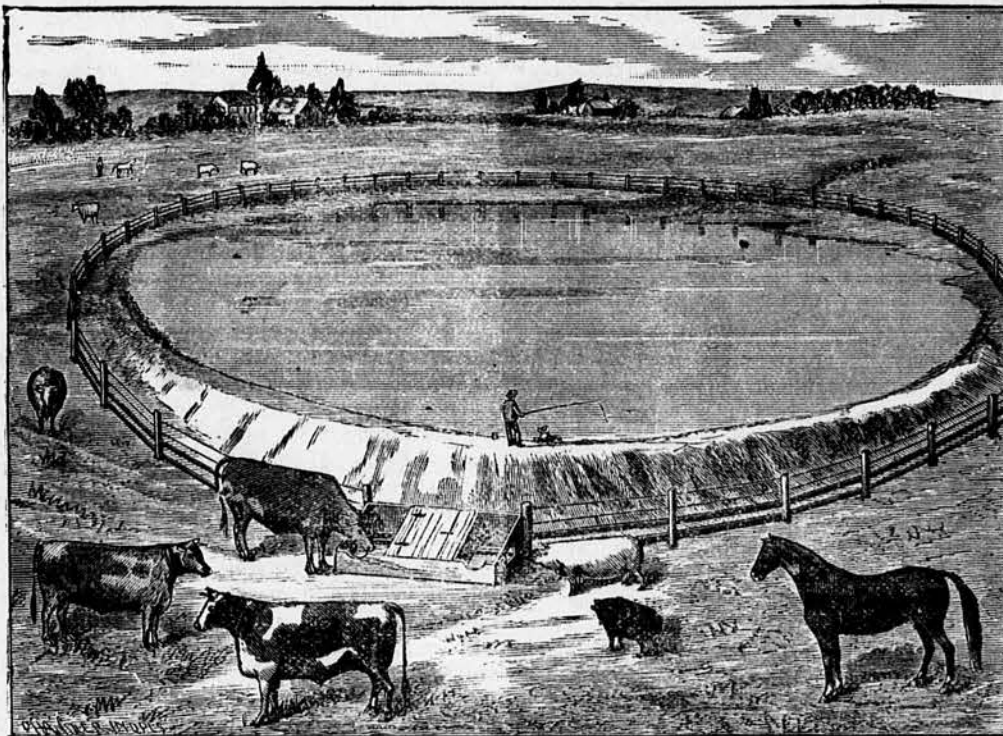
Linwood Herd.

One of the FARMER'S staff enjoyed a day's rest last week at the Linwood Farm, owned by Col. W. A. Harris, Linwood, Kas. This establishment is so well and favorably known throughout the country and especially in Short-horn circles that extended comment would be unnecessary. The herd consists of Cruickshank cattle, which Mr. Harris believes to be unquestionably the best beef breed on earth. The cattle are a large, blocky, broad-backed and short-legged class of Short-horns that are quiet and gentle in disposition, easily kept, taking on flesh rapidly and easily with apparently little feed, and maturing quite early. These demonstrated facts have made for the Cruickshank Short-horns world-wide popularity among beef-producers. It was considerable of an advance step for any breeder to make the Cruickshank cross on the fashionable and highly-esteemed Bates and Booth strains of Short-horns, yet Mr. Harris had the courage of his convictions in this respect and by so doing and at the same time breeding up a herd of pure Cruickshanks the Linwood herd of Short-horns has become famous as one of the very best herds of thoroughbred cattle in this country for its uniform individual excellence. There is not a single individual cow, heifer, calf or bull in the herd that is not either a perfect model of symmetry and beauty or approximates closely thereto. The building up of such a herd has cost an immense outlay of time and money to personally visit and effect a purchase of just such animals as he desired. He has visited all the leading herd in the United States, Canada, England and Scotland from time to time, making additions to his herd, which, with his own breeding during the past ten years, has made the Linwood herd what it is to-day, the model Short-horn herd of this country. The imported bull, Baron Victor 42824, heads the herd, and his numerous progeny are specially notable for their uniform excellence. In a word, the success achieved at Linwood is the result of breeding strictly first-class bulls to the same kind of females, with the pedigrees of each showing the same judicious breeding. This explains why no inferior animal ever is known to come from the Linwood Herd.

On Wednesday, May 19, at Riverview Park, Kansas City, Col. W. A. Harris will make his first individual public sale of a draft of thirty-four head from the Linwood Herd of Short-horns. It will repay any one interested in raising good cattle to attend this sale of typical Short-horns or to visit Linwood.

In breeding stock on the farm do not be tempted to sell the best, but dispose of the inferior animals first. By carefully selecting and retaining the best every year the value of the stock will be increased and larger profits secured.

Boston is suffering from a cent famine, but why the little coins have deserted the Hub no one there seems able to tell.



THE ADVANCE STOCK HYDRANT.--C. A. BOOTH, MANAGER, TOPEKA.

long, and nailing upon them narrow strips or laths six inches apart. Fasten at top and bottom the length of a lath apart, then lay other laths across, and pile upon them the brush, not more than two or three inches thick. It should lie here until perfectly dry, having all the dry air it can get and as little dampness as possible. As many of these drying-racks should be made as the building will accommodate.

After broomcorn has been cut it should be "hatched," that is, each brush drawn through a hatchel, made by setting upright knives near together. A box, made in the form of a sawbuck with the sides and one end boarded up, should stand where the operator can deposit the brush as it is cleaned. The brush should then be assorted, that is, the straight and perfect heads separated from the crooked and imperfect. It should then be bound in flat bundles and put on the racks of the dry-house for curing. In about two months it will be ready to pack for market. It is best, if there is sufficient quantity, to press it in bales. The usual size of a bale is 3 feet 10 inches long, 2 feet wide, and 2½ feet high, with weight from 150 to 450 pounds, according to weight applied in pressing. Any kind of press will serve the purpose, and each bale should be made true and even at the ends, the poor and crooked brush being baled separately.

The average yield of broomcorn is about 500 pounds of brush to the acre; in good seasons and first-class soil it sometimes

the seed when this is allowed to mature nearly makes up for this difference. When well matured the crop of seed will usually average three to five pounds to every pound of the brush. It furnishes a very good food for stock, being quite fattening when mixed with other grain. When ground its useful quality as food is increased.

Broomcorn flour has been used for making bread, which, though dark-colored, is very palatable. A process has been discovered very recently for hulling the seed and making a fine, white flour from it. The inventor of the process says that it is destined to revolutionize the entire cereal-growing industry of America, but the invention has not thus far been fully tested.

The Advance Stock Hydrant.

One of the best devices that we have had an opportunity of examining is the Advance Stock Hydrant, now handled in this State by C. A. Booth, of Topeka. The illustration this week, as well as the advertisement on page 15 of this paper, will give the reader some idea of its working as well as practical utility. The Advance Stock Hydrant is a simple device—a sort of self-acting artificial spring for watering all kinds of stock from reservoirs, pools, springs, tanks, etc. It provides a sure, cheap and easy means of watering stock. It will not waste any water, and always keeps the troughs well filled; and it is so simple that it will not get out of order. Any reader of this paper will receive

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

May 19—Col. W. A. Harris, Cruickshank Short-horns, at Kansas City, Mo.
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 13—T. A. Hubbard, Short-horns, Wellington, Kas.
Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

CLIPPING AND MARKETING WOOL.

A prize essay written for the *National Stockman*, Pittsburg, Pa., by R. D. Wylie, Washington, Pa.

The writer proposes to treat the above subject with reference to the cases of the flockmasters of the Eastern, Middle and central Western States. It will not be the aim of this article to discuss the best plan for the vast flocks of the ranges of the far West and Southwest. The aim of the author is to describe the best method for the flockmaster owning from fifty to 1,000 head. As such flockmasters are generally more or less engaged in other farming operations, it is not the usage to erect separate buildings in which to shear the sheep, as the expenditure would not be justified by the number kept. The most common practice is to shear in the barn or sheep-house; as at this time of year, these buildings are not occupied with hay or grain.

PREPARATION FOR CLIPPING.

Whatever building is used to shear in it should be made thoroughly clean at the start. On account of the dust, a barn floor is best cleaned by first sprinkling with water before sweeping. Precaution should be taken to prevent straw or loose dirt from being blown down from above or elsewhere. It is preferable to roll the wool on a separate table from the one on which the sheep are shorn, inasmuch as the person who rolls or folds can do the work better and easier on a table at least six inches higher than one which would be the proper height to shear on. A shearing table should be made of surfaced pine boards an inch in thickness plowed and tongued so as to frame together solidly, and held firmly together by screws into cleats on the under side. It should be at least five feet wide and from twelve to sixteen feet in length, according to the needs of the case. It should be placed on trestles of such a height that the under side of the table will be just above the knee-cap of the shearer when he stands alongside of it. Exactness in obtaining this height is important, as the proper height secures two results—viz: (1) The comparative comfort of the shearer, and (2) a better control of the sheep. If the table is too low it requires the shearer to stoop over too much; if it is too high the shearer cannot resist the exertions of the sheep so well. During most of the operation the shearer stands with one foot on the floor and the other on the table so as to support the sheep in whatever position may be necessary to shear it. The sheep should be penned close at hand, and it is better generally to have them under cover from the heat of the sun and sudden showers. The accumulation of filth and dung should be kept down by sufficient bedding, and for this purpose nothing is better than corn-cobs. The better plan is to have a carrier to deliver the sheep on the table to the shearer. This is economical, as it saves the time and strength of the shearer. Where three or four shearers are at work, the wages of an ordinary hand will more than be made up in a day by the extra work done. There is

another good reason for employing a catcher, and that is, if so directed he will bring out whatever sheep comes to hand, and so avoid that picking out of the easiest ones by the shearers, which always leaves more or less of the hard ones to the last. The carrier should watch the shearers and have one ready as soon as a sheep is let go. He should see that the feet are clean and everything ready for the shearer.

SHEARS.

Nearly every shearer has his own opinion of what is the best pair of shears. Some will use what are called shank shears, or those with an offset in the handle. Others prefer what are called straight ones, or those in which the handles and blades are in the same place, or nearly so. Some use long-bladed shears, and others medium or short blades. Since the introduction of our present highly-bred Merino sheep, possessing much greater density of fleece and a greater or less amount of loose skin, it is necessary to use shears of shorter blades, as most shearers do not, as a rule, cut over two or two and one-half inches at a clip, and as the labor of cutting increases according to the distance from the hand, where the power is applied, to the point of the shears where is the resistance, it is plain that a blade four or five inches in length will be more tiresome to use than one four to four and one-half inches in length, with little compensating advantages in shearing Merinos. Many shearers prefer shank shears with short blades for shearing wrinkly sheep. Shears should be kept sharp. The blades should be kept as thin as they are when new, and should be ground with just a little longer bevel and whetted smooth with a fine stone.

WAGES OF SHEARERS.

Generally shearers are paid by the day, and as a rule all who are shearing together at the same place get the same wages. This is unjust, as at no other work, perhaps, will there be as much difference in the quality and amount of work performed by a given number of hands as in sheep-shearing. The writer thinks a better plan would be to pay by the head, and compel each shearer to do satisfactory work. At the present time 5 cents per head and boarding would be fair compensation. But of course the kind of sheep will have much to do in ascertaining the price to be paid per head. A good shearer is cheaper at \$2.00 per day than a poor one at \$1.50, in the quality and amount of work done, as well as in the saving of worrying to the sheep.

OPERATION OF SHEARING.

As most of the sheep bred at the present day have more or less wool on the belly and legs, it is best to clip the inferior wool first. The shearer should lay the sheep down when he begins, and start at work on the brisket; then open from the elbow of the fore leg along the belly to the hind leg; then shear the belly, keeping the sheep stretched out taut until it is clipped over to the line of the other forearm and hind leg. The next move is to seat the sheep on its rump and shear its hind legs and around the tail, but not much up the backbone or the sheep will worry the cut wool off in the latter part of the operation by twisting around and tearing it from the unshorn wool. Next, the shearer brings the sheep to a more erect position and shears the fore leg next to him; then starting at the brisket he opens with the shears, along the neck to the base of the ear next to him, keeping the neck in a curved position, so as to make the skin stretch tight. If there be wrinkles he must stretch these out in front and away from the shears with the other hand,

until he finishes as far as over to or beyond the line of the brisket to the chin. Then bringing the sheep into a position on its rump, with its breast and face turned towards him, he shears the other fore leg, then the rest of the neck, then the side of the sheep next to him, as far as to the backbone. Next, he turns the sheep so as to sit rather on the other hip, and with its face from him. Beginning on the remaining shoulder at the top, he shears down over fore leg first trimmed, and so on down the remaining side, finishing off on the hip.

A good shearer does all the trimming of the legs, etc., as he goes along, and does not leave any to smooth off after the fleece is cut loose at the hip. The shearer should train himself so as to confine muscle and brain to getting fleece off in the best manner and the quickest time. He should try to clip the fleece from the sheep uniformly and closely to the skin, avoid cutting the hide as much as possible, and keep the fleece from breaking. The best shearers never quarrel with or abuse a sheep for being restless on the shearing table. The reason is obvious. The good shearer begins quietly and carefully, and avoids frightening the dumb animals, knowing that they are extremely timid. The sheep soon finds he is not going to harm it, and so gaining confidence allows him to proceed, and in a few minutes to "slip off" the fleece and release the dumb animal to rejoice in its summer attire.

As soon as the clipped sheep is disposed of, the shearer should lift the fleece from the shearing table, by first drawing in under the fleece with his extended arms all loose and projecting pieces, leaving the white or cut side of the fleece on the upper side; then when he has gathered the fleece into a loose circular mass, he grasps around it with his arms pressed down on shearing table, and taking it up, he carries it to the rolling table. If the roller is ready for it he should turn it over in dropping it, so that the cut side will be down. This manner of handling the fleece leaves it in the best possible shape for folding up neatly and speedily.

While there are many ways of handling and shearing a sheep, varying according to the kind of sheep and what is accepted as the best mode in different localities, yet the writer believes the above mode of shearing to be the best, in his experience and observation, for getting the fleece off in the neatest and best shape and quickest time.

ROLLING WOOL.

It should be the aim of the roller to put the fleece in a compact, neat and presentable form. He should first spread it on the rolling table, with cut side down, to get it straightened out. The belly, neck, legs and tags should be laid aside until he gets the fleece pushed up into a compact form on the table; then the neck, belly and leg pieces should be laid evenly over the fleece with cut sides down. All dungy pieces, dirty tags, greasy balls and parts fouled with urine should be excluded—in short all that is not wool in the condition of the rest of the fleece. Then the fleece is folded over top from each side and a little from the neck, and also from tail or rump part of the fleece. A second folding over from one side leaves it ready in shape to roll up from the rump end to the neck end, after which it is to be tied with twine passed around three or four times.

MARKETING WOOL.

Previous to the war the time for selling wool was immediately after clipping. Manufacturers then said they wanted a year's stock ahead. Of late years this plan has been abandoned for

a variety of reasons, and at present time there is no certain period in the year for selling. This uncertainty as to the time of selling has had a bad effect on the business. The wool-grower is no longer able to tell when he will realize on his clip. If there was a certain steady market soon after clipping time it would have a good effect in reinstating the industry to its old-time stability.

The most common plan is for an Eastern man, either a representative of a manufactory, or a speculator, to select a local dealer where he wants the wool bought. They do not always secure a man who is a judge of wool—but often because he has other qualifications—and give him an order to buy at a fixed maximum, but not a fixed minimum price. He usually buys, bales and ships the amount of the order at a cost of about one cent a pound to his employer.

Another plan of marketing wool is to consign it to an Eastern house. The shipper consigns to the house and fixes a price on his wool. Upon arrival it is sorted by a grader into the different kinds of wool found in the clip, and the consignor credited with the amount of each. Consignees will generally advance two-thirds or three-fourths of the market value of the wool at the time of the consignment. The wool is sold in different lots and settlements made when account is closed.

Both of the above methods of selling have advantages, as well as disadvantages, and each seller will have to decide for himself which he will adopt, as the limit assigned to this article will not admit of a full discussion.

In selling, the wool-grower ought to be willing to allow such an examination of his clip as to satisfy a reasonable purchaser. He should determine in his own mind at what price he can afford to sell. He should not allow himself to be deceived by specious stories of prices at which neighbors have sold. Scarcely two clips in a community are identical in quality and condition, and if not in both, are not of same value. Lastly, the wool-grower should insist on weighing his own wool, as much as he would on measuring out a load of grain at his barn.

How to Make Cheap Pork.

I have for many years advocated less corn and more of bulky, loosening food for hogs, and every experiment I try confirms me in the opinion that a great saving in cost of pork would be effected by it, and also less risk of loss from disease. I write about this now for this reason: I have a good practical illustration, which, so far as one experiment can prove anything, shows the superiority of a mixed diet with some bulky food over an exclusive corn diet for swine.

I had last fall a few choice Poland-China pigs that were farrowed the March previous. They were as even and smooth a lot as I ever bred, and I divided them into two lots and put up half to fatten. These I began feeding all the corn they would eat, and as nearly as I can recollect they ate about eighteen ears each per day. The other lot were fed all the pumpkins they would eat and nine ears of corn each per day. At the end of six weeks I found that those fed pumpkins were outgrowing the others and were in the best condition.

The last of December a gentleman from Illinois came to my county and bought a car load of Poland-China sows—seventy in all—and among them were some that were fed on pumpkins through the fall. His load was made up mostly from the herds of our best breeders—men who understand the care of pigs and how to make them look well

for shipping, and who have been improving their stock for many years. But Mr. Kumler, of the D. M. Magie Co., who went to Quincy, Ill., to auction off the car load, told me to-day that the sows bought of me were the most growthy and well-developed of any in the lot, and as Mr. Kumler has handled and shipped as high as 500 pigs a year and was raised to the business, there is, perhaps, no better judge of a good pig in the State. These pigs were well bred, but not pedigreed, and were fed but little corn till they were six months old, but were kept thrifty and growing by feeding bran with a small feed of corn each day, and run on a blue grass pasture. I wish a hundred readers of the *Review* would undertake an experiment in hog-feeding next fall, taking two lots as nearly alike as possible and feeding one lot on corn and the other just half as much corn and what pumpkins or squashes they would eat. I have made up my mind that an acre of pumpkins will make more pork than an acre of corn, and I hope in the future to be able to test the matter thoroughly. I am not sure but that on good land a greater weight of crook-neck squashes can be grown than of field pumpkins, as they are very prolific. Squashes and pumpkins do not require early planting, and may be put in the last of May or the first of June, and if manured well in the hill, may be grown on quite thin land, and it will be found an advantage to grow a crop of rye to turn under, before planting them, as it keeps the land loose and moist, as well as enriching it. I rarely grow pumpkins in the corn, for I usually seed all my corn land to wheat, and besides, the labor of gathering and carrying out the crop is much greater than if planted separately. I put the land in good condition, lay it off eight feet by eight, and put a good shovelful of manure in each hill, and cultivate thoroughly till the vines cover the ground. The crop is a good one to cleanse foul land, for the vines cover the land completely early in the season, and smother out all weeds. As the land will not be cleared in time to seed fall grain, it is well to grow this crop where you wish to sow oats the next season, as the land will be in good condition for seeding, being both clean and mellow. I am sometimes asked if I cook the pumpkins. I do not, and I think it would be of no advantage whatever. I simply break them open so the hogs can get hold of them easier than they could if left whole. Although I grow both the Cheese and the Connecticut-Field varieties, I prefer the latter for feeding cows, as their soft flesh enables the cows to eat them without chopping, and they burst so easily that usually they will break by throwing them out of the wagon. The best way to feed them to any stock is on a good sward in a pasture. I am confident that if the matter could be fairly tested it would be found so advantageous to feed bulky food to swine, that it would revolutionize the present system of depending entirely upon corn for making pork.

I believe that it would not only give cheaper pork, but would also greatly reduce the risk and loss from disease and enable a farmer to keep more hogs on a given area. Pumpkins could be fed for at least three months of the year, and beets through the winter.

I visited Mr. Joseph Harris at "Moreton" farm, near Rochester, N. Y., in 1876, and found that he fed beets to his swine regularly all winter. Mr. Gregory says that twenty-two tons per acre is an average crop, and my own experience in growing them confirms this. I have fed beets enough this winter to know that hogs eat them with avidity. A few figures will show favorably as to the amount of food an acre of

beets will produce. We will call forty bushels of shelled corn an average crop, and two pounds a daily ration for a store hog, which would not be heavy feeding. Fifty hogs would, fed in this way, eat an acre of corn in a fraction over twenty-two days. An acre of beets, at twenty-two tons to the acre, would feed fifty hogs six pounds each per day for nearly 150 days. I do not believe that six pounds of beets would be equivalent to two pounds of corn, but I am of the opinion that one pound of corn a day and five or six pounds of beets would give better results than two pounds of corn. In writing about this I feel fairly ashamed that I am obliged to theorize about it. With a score or more of agricultural colleges and several experiment stations, why should we not have all such theories demonstrated? We need carefully-conducted experiments by earnest practical men to settle many such questions, and I trust the time is not far distant when we shall have them.—Waldo F. Brown, in *Farmers' Review*.

As an average, the fleece of the Shropshire weighs seven pounds, while that of the Southdown weighs six pounds.

"For economy and comfort, every spring, we use Hood's Sarsaparilla," writes a Buffalo (N. Y.) lady. 100 Doses One Dollar.

In sowing timothy with wheat and other grains the best results are obtained by having the ground dragged and rolled first.

For Cuts, Galls, Old Sores, Scratches, Thrush, etc., use Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cents a box.

The Illinois oat crop exceeds the wheat crop, and increases every year with that of horse-raising. Oats and draft horses are making Illinois prairie farmers rich.

The *Rural New Yorker* thinks the best way to secure a continuous supply of sweet corn until frost is, according to its experience, to plant early, medium and late kinds all at once—say early in May.

The New York Experiment Station pronounces the White Novelty, White Russian and New Zealand oats the same variety. Another variety is known as White Australian, White Belgium, New Australian, Welcome and Race-horse.

Strawberry plants should be set out in early spring, or in August, in each case the object being to derive the advantage of the early and late rains. The plants should be set one foot apart, in rows three feet apart. They should not be allowed to fruit or run the first year.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* advises those who wish to raise cheap pork never to carry a hog through the winter. There is more money in keeping one animal well for ten or eleven months and getting 350 or 400 pounds of nice pork, than to keep more animals eighteen months and get no larger returns.

"We once had a man in our employ," says the *Tribune and Farmer*, "who made it his business daily to card and brush his cows as thoroughly as he did the horses. This was performed voluntarily, and as a result the work of milking was far more pleasant, the milk was certainly cleaner, and the cows in better health and spirits."

Mr. A. Nichols, of this place, says he suffered from Catarrh for years. He purchased a bottle of Ely's Cream Balm of us. He is now almost cured, and says you cannot recommend it too highly. We are selling more of Ely's Cream Balm than of all other catarrh remedies, can hardly keep a supply on hand.—EVERS BROS., Druggists, Independence, Iowa.

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, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

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

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

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.

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. Choice blood and quality.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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

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

Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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

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

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

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

SWINE.

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 w. a. 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 4889 (first premium at State fair of 1884) at head of herd. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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

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

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

SHEEP.



MERINO SHEEP.

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

POULTRY.

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

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 13. Chickens for sale this fall. Address Geo. R. Craft, Blue Rapids, Kas.

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

BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—Pure blood and fine stock, from the celebrated Bonney strain of noted layers. Thirteen eggs for \$1.50; 39 for \$3.50. A few P. R. eggs, 13 for \$2.50—very choicestock. J. F. Farnsworth, 62 Tyler street, Topeka.

LANGSHANS!

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

EGGS FROM MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Extra large, \$2.50 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. Fugleley, 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 13, \$3 per 25. Stock in fall. Wm. Hammond, box 190, Emporia, Kas.

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From imported stock of LANGSHANS (pure Grand strain). Good standard. Weight—male, 10 pounds; female, 8 pounds. Price of eggs from Pen No. 1, \$2 per 13, \$4 per 25; Pen No. 2, \$1.50 per 13, \$3 per 25. F. OLIVER, Jr., Danville, Harper Co., Kas.

A. D. JENCKS, 411 Polk street, North Topeka, Kas., breeder of CHOICE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, Hawkes, Pinks and Conger strains. I make my fowls that each customer may be satisfied. Stock for sale at any time. Eggs supplied at \$2.00 per 13.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS—From the celebrated FELCH and AUTOCHAT strains. 13 for \$2, or 25 for \$3. I make a specialty of this breed. Theo. F. Orner, 238 Clay street, Topeka, Kas.

EGGS—From pure bred P. Rocks and P. Cochins, \$2.00 per 13 or \$3.00 per 25. Fair hatch guaranteed. S. R. 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 any part of the State. Correspondence solicited.

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

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in all the States and Canada. Good references. 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.

M. R. HUGHES & SON,

Independence, Jackson Co., Missouri,



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

Winter Care of Stock.

Kansas Farmer:

A year ago last February I wrote a letter to the FARMER in which I gave my experience with cattle in cornstalks, and wound up by saying that I was not quite sure but I thought a change of base would be necessary in the cattle business here before entirely satisfactory results would be attained. That change of base has been in a large degree effected by me, and I thought it might be interesting to your readers to know with what results.

Heretofore it has been customary for farmers to depend for roughness on cornstalks and straw to carry their cattle through the winter, generally feeding but little, if any, grain. However valuable and safe stalks may be in other sections of country, my experience has taught me that they are neither valuable nor safe here. While they may with great care and judicious management be fed here without loss, yet it is very unwise to depend chiefly on them. For three winters I depended chiefly on stalks and straw. The first winter I lost none, stalks being quite light and safe. The second winter I lost eight head, and I am quite sure the entire loss was justly attributed to cornstalks. The third winter and spring I lost sixteen head, and the only cause that could account for the loss was the constant and exclusive use of dry feed without sufficient water. There was an abundance of water in the corral accessible to all, but the tank was exposed to the piercing cold and the water in the tank, of course, was ice-cold. The cattle, especially the young ones, were unwilling to stand in the cold to drink the water they needed. Many of them I am satisfied refused to leave their places of shelter for the drink which they needed. In addition to the above cause, I feel quite sure that the loss of heifers in the spring about to "come in" was due largely to a lack of sufficient nourishment in their feed through the winter. I resolved therefore last year to try a different plan. I sowed twenty-five acres in millet, eight acres in sorghum (one bushel to the acre), and cut up ten acres of corn at the proper time to make good fodder. In addition to this I put up about seventy-five tons of hay. Besides, I had the straw of 100 acres of wheat, all nicely stacked together in a feed-lot near the cattle corral.

My millet (about fifty tons) was stacked in good shape near the corral; the sorghum, which yielded about ten tons to the acre, was cut with mower and when well cured was raked in windrows and then forked together on large piles and fed in the corral from those piles in the winter. The hay was stacked on the ground where it was made and fed through the winter and spring from those stacks. Thus fully equipped for the winter campaign, I felt quite sure that the Lord would be on my side and save my cattle, however violent and cold the storms of winter might be, and He has been. I went into the winter with 108 head and came out in the spring twenty-seven ahead. That is, we did not lose a single head, and have in addition to the 108 head with which we entered the winter twenty-seven head of strong healthy calves and not a single weak heifer or animal of any kind. I am therefore well pleased with the change of base and can recommend it to brother farmers who are growing cattle.

Of course I used cornstalks—all I could get, but mixed in as they were with sorghum and millet, they were safe. We made it a rule to give cattle a good feed of sorghum or millet and sometimes prairie hay in the morning before turning on stalks. In addition to the above coarse feed, we fed our cattle about six bushels of corn to the head during the winter and up to the time of turning on grass, the 1st of May.

While I feel to congratulate myself on the change of base, yet I find I have not learned it quite all yet. Some of our cattle were in better flesh in the spring than they were in the fall, while others were much thinner. There are always some cattle, like some men, that are "bossy" and act the "hog" in running around in the feed-lot driving the timid ones back and picking out the best of the feed for themselves. These I will, hereafter, put in a lot by themselves. Then again, the yearlings, especially the heifers coming in with calf in the spring, I will feed separate from the older cattle.

Of course our calves we always keep separate from the other cattle and give extra

feed and care, but in a lot of thirty-two head we found it necessary to divide them and feed the smaller and weaker ones separate from the rest.

To carry a mixed herd of cattle through the winter, that is, composed of cows, steers, heifers and calves of different ages, is much more difficult and requires much more tact and management than to carry an equal number of steers of equal age through the winter.

In conclusion I will say that I believe Napoleon was right when he said "that Providence was usually on the side of the heavy battalions." In like manner I say that Providence, in the matter of cattle, is usually on the side of heavy feeding and judicious care.

M. MOHLER.

Downs, Kas., May 3, 1886.

Gossip About Stock.

A. A. Crane, of Osco, Ill., advertises a sale of first-class Hereford cattle to be held at Riverview Park, Kansas City, May 7. Send for sale catalogue.

The Guernsey cattle have been advertised but little in Kansas, hence their merits as a useful breed of cattle are but little known. In this week's FARMER may be found the card of "Elm Park Place" Guernseys, owned by Mr. L. Bullene, Lawrence.

F. R. Foster & Son, proprietors of the "Sunny Side Stock Farm" Hereford establishment at Topeka, this week sent two carloads of Hereford bulls to Cheyenne, Wyoming. The cattlemen of the Northwest know that Kansas cattle are reliable lots.

At the Short-horn sale of J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill., last week, the bulls averaged \$163.57, and the females \$208. Col. W. A. Harris, of Linwood, and Thos. Cain, of Burlingame, were the Kansas buyers and secured some of the "plums" of the sale, of the order of Cruickshanks.

Attention is respectfully directed to the third annual offering of Short-horns by Mr. W. T. Hearne, of Lee's Summit, Mo. Sixty animals are catalogued which he proposes to sell upon their merits, inviting inspection previous to the sale. This sale occurs the day following the Powells' & Bennetts' at Independence, Mo., and is but a few miles distant.

On Wednesday, May 26, at Independence, Mo., there will be held a very representative public sale of strictly first-class Short-horn cattle by the Powells' & Bennetts', of Jackson county, Mo. This will be a sale that Short-horn breeders can not afford to miss. The breeders making this sale rank at the top as reliable and careful breeders of good cattle. Be sure to attend the sale.

Thos. Cain, of Burlingame, Kas., secured at J. H. Potts & Sons Short-horn sale in Illinois last week the Cruickshank bull Knight Templar. This purchase was a great bargain—especially so, reflecting great credit to Mr. Cain, and more will be heard from this sire in his hands. We are glad to note in this connection that Kansas breeders generally are getting in earnest regarding the imperative and important need of strictly good sires to head their herds.

Wm. D. Warren & Co., Maple Hill, Kas., have recently made the following sales of Red Polled cattle: To Hon. Ira S. Haselton, of Dorchester, Mo., nine heifers and cows; to E. D. Warren, Maple Hill, the imported 2-year-old heifer, Rosy Peach; to G. W. Goff, El Dorado, Kas., the yearling bull, Alonzo B.; to M. L. Douglass, Manhattan, Kas., the imported yearling bull, Doncaster 3d; to Jas. W. Gavitt, Humboldt, Neb., the yearling bull, Jubiter; to David Vaniman, Virden, Ill., the 3-year-old imported bull, Blue Pink; to W. P. Popenoe, Topeka, the imported yearling bull, Robert E.

Large numbers of Percheron stallions are being bought in the United States by Canadian breeders to renew the old French blood so highly prized, and also to give quality, style and action the large English Draft and Clydesdale stock which has been bred there so long. More than 100 Percheron stallions have been sold to Canada during the past two years by M. W. Dunham, "Oaklawn Farm," Wayne, Illinois, the greatest importer of the French race, who has imported from France nearly 2,000 head. During the past two years about 1,000 Percherons have been bought in France, imported and collected at Oaklawn. These purchases have been confined to pedigreed animals recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of France, the

demand by intelligent breeders being almost exclusively for such stock.

Farmers and breeders should try and attend the College commencement of the State Agricultural College at Manhattan this year. It will repay the time and expense of the trip, especially so in a business way. If you are interested in good stock, be sure to be on hand at Manhattan, Tuesday, June 8th, at the joint stock sale to be held at the College farm. This will be an opportunity to secure stock to place at the head of your herds. See advertisement elsewhere.

W. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas., kindly sends us a detailed report of his sale, too late for last issue. The attendance of breeders was good, and although the rain poured down the greater part of the day most of the animals were disposed of satisfactorily to Mr. Higinbotham. Thirteen bulls sold for \$1,025, an average of \$125; seventeen females sold for \$1,940, an average of \$114.12. The buyers were J. H. Broadus, D. Hungerford, A. W. Rollins, J. E. Huey, Isaac Miller, J. P. Winchip, Jos. Kimble and Wm. Knipe, Manhattan; Dr. G. W. Nesbitt, Sycamore, Ill.; O. L. Thisler, Chapman; Pauley Bros., Alma; M. McAuliff, Salina; G. R. Rathbun, Ellsworth; Wm. Maas, Wabunsee county, and Lothrop & Son, Eudora.

A Volcano in Full Blast.

The proper name of this great crater is Kilauea, and it is situated on the southern slope of the Mauna Loa mountain, some several thousand feet below the apex. The crater proper is nine miles in circumference and about 600 feet deep. The floor of this crater is covered with black lava, and every few weeks or months it receives a new coating. The floor is as uneven as the waves of the restless ocean. The descent into the crater is made by a path cut down and alongside of this great Pall. On leaving the house the excursionist is provided with stout staff and a lantern. The guide precedes the company with staff, lantern and a large canteen of water. The volcano proper lies two and one-half miles from the outer rim of the crater. The trip across the lava can be made with reasonable safety during the daytime, but woe to the traveler who will not have the guide even in daylight. That lava is fearfully treacherous, and what seems safe one moment may next prove a great hole or fissure. The trusty Hawaiian who has traveled that crater for years knows the result of each flow.

The approach to the volcano was made from the safest side on account of the treacherous wind, which is apt to veer and smother you with sulphurous smoke. If at any time you are overtaken the guide drops upon his knees, opens that canteen, calls for your handkerchief, and thoroughly wetting, puts it across your mouth, exclaiming "aole piiikia"—no danger. There are three orifices out of which at times pur red-hot lava. "Lau Hou," the New Lake; "Halemau-mau," the House of Everlasting Fire, and "Peles Throat," alias the Little Beggar, so named because it draws its supply from the New Lake. Halemau-mau is the oldest lake and has a circumference of about one mile. It has for unknown years been at work, and upon two sides has great walls, scores of feet high, leaving one opening and a second in case of great eruptions. The new lake lies to the east about half a mile, and has a diameter of not less than eighty rods. This lake has thrown an embankment all around itself probably fifteen feet high, and is constantly heightening it by lava flows. When this lake becomes active it throws red-hot lava over this wall with a recklessness that is truly reprehensible. The Little Beggar is situated quite a distance from the new lake. It looks like a light-house built out of the remains of the great Chicago fire. It has an opening on the side, near the apex, and out of this constantly dart the fiery tongues of this subterranean hell. During the eruption the molten lava belches out of this opening at an incredible rate.

The volcano is not always active. Sometimes it quite dies down. A few years ago Halemau-mau sank down and it was impossible with the naked eye to see the bottom. Ordinarily this is not true. The fire falls away several feet from the bottom of the lake and at that point the lava cools sufficiently to allow the formation of a crust of lava. It looks like dirty snow, save here and there red-hot lines four or five inches wide

extending across the crater. This usually lasts about one hour and a half. Then this large crust begins to rise like a huge leviathan out of the sea. It is fairly frightful to look upon. Then the fire bursts out in great columns and jets, throwing great sheets of molten lava into the air. The sound is similar to the swish and swash of the waves of the ocean. When the volcano is thus active the whole heavens seem to be on fire, and the lurid glare lights the country for miles and miles around.—*Hawaii Cor. Inter Ocean.*

It is predicted that electricity will finally enable us to see friends who are distant as if face to face.

In packing bottles in cases for transportation, India rubber bands slipped over them will prevent breakage.

J. Schweizer, of Solothurn, Switzerland, has patented a steam velocipede which attained a speed of about twelve and a half miles an hour.

The granulation or "candyng" of honey is retarded by keeping it in a warm place, and hastened by storing it where it will be cold. This rule applies generally, for some kinds of honey granulates sooner than others.

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.

Eighth Annual Social.

Capital Grange will hold their eighth annual social Friday evening, May 14, at Music Hall, Topeka. Good entertainment and refreshments. Friends of the Order cordially invited. Admission to ladies free. Turn out and have a good time.

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.

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.

Are You Going South?

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

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

The Home Circle.

Face to Face.

Sad mortal! couldst thou but know
What truly it means to die,
The wings of thy soul would glow,
And the hopes of thy heart beat high;
Thou wouldst turn from the Pyrrhonist
schools,
And laugh their jargon to scorn,
As the babble of midnight fools
Ere the morning of Truth be born;
But I, earth's madness above,
In a kingdom of stormless breath—
I gaze on the glory of love
In the unveiled face of Death.

I tell thee his face is fair
As the moon-bow's amber rings,
And the gleam in his unbound hair
Like the flush of a thousand springs;
His smile is the fathomless beam
Of the star-shine's sacred light,
When the summers of Southland dream
In the lap of the holy Night;
For I, earth's blindness above,
In a kingdom of halcyon breath—
I gaze on the marvel of love
In the unveiled face of Death.

In his eyes a heaven there dwells—
But they hold few mysteries now—
And his pity for earth's farewells
Half furrows that shining brow;
Souls taken from Time's cold tide
He folds to his fostering breast,
And the tears of their grief are dried
Ere they enter the courts of rest;
And still, earth's madness above,
In a kingdom of stormless breath,
I gaze on a light that is love
In the unveiled face of Death.

Through the splendor of stars impearled
In the glow of their far-off grace,
He is soaring world by world,
With the souls in his strong embrace;
Lone ethers, unstirred by a wind,
At the passage of Death grow sweet,
With the fragrance that floats behind
The flash of his winned retreat;
And I, earth's madness above,
Mid a kingdom of tranquil breath,
Have gazed on the luster of love
In the unveiled face of Death.

But beyond the stars and the sun
I can follow him still on his way,
Till the pearl-white gates are won
In the calm of the central day.
Far voices of fond acclaim
Thrill down from the place of souls,
As Death, with a touch like flame,
Uncloses the goal of goals;
And from heaven of heavens above
God speaketh with batelless breath—
My angel of perfect love
Is the angel men call Death!

—Paul H. Hayne, in Harper's Magazine.

A Plea for the Girls--No. 6.

I promised in my last to describe the sort of man I should be willing "my girls" to wed, if indeed they wed at all. In the first place, he must be an industrious fellow, just the opposite of the leisure loungeer whose type is found upon every street corner; and his general knowledge upon principles that effect the condition of things about him should not be lacking to a great extent. He should be well informed, a reader as well as observer of the things concerning the well-being of his fellow-men. Temperate in all things, as far as one can judge from observation. One that bears an irreproachable character, full of kind deeds, obliging, amiable. Of all things, girls, avoid the eccentric man. There is invariably trouble ahead, wherever he may be found. I have seen ample proof for my assertion. Perhaps occasionally I shall warn you of whom to beware, for a perfect specimen of humanity were a curiosity worthy a niche in Barnum's famous museum. My ideal should possess an inward love for music, for, with love for music, one cannot, as a natural consequence, be guilty of possessing other than a tender, loving heart; and with a husband who joins the family in song, whether sacred or otherwise, there is ever "love at home," and love is always the key-note of happiness.

Well, matrimony at best, is like a ticket in the lottery, for who can tell whether her ticket will draw a blank or prize? Since the yoke must fall upon any of my dear girls, I beg you will look well to the habits of the lover you choose for life. But you will say—"How can I tell whether my 'John' will be as kind after our marriage as now?" To be sure, you cannot tell, only so far as you know him to be a man of his word and honor. You should be a good student of human nature, and then you will seldom fail to read a man's character in his manner and bearing. Of course he will, while a lover, be very attentive to your slightest wish, but you can tell whether his indulgence towards you is genuine or affected. Some men will

resort to deceptions and fraud even to win the fair one his heart delights in, when he never intends to do by her one-fourth the promises. This has always been to me a mystery, a thing I fail to understand, why men of moderate means will promise such untold luxuries and extravagances to the would-be bride to decoy them into the false position they all too soon find surrounding them. Beware of vain promises. Rather marry a poor, industrious mechanic, who promises nothing but a loving heart, than risk your future happiness in the hands of one who offers more than his means will warrant. Right here the old saying—"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," comes good. If you know you are marrying a poor man, you will expect nothing but what you work for; while if you marry a fellow of moderate means, who promises tapestried halls, and servants at your bidding, why, as a natural consequence, you will be disappointed—sadly so, when, after the wedding presents are put aside, together with the bridal veil and orange blossoms, and you look about you to discover bare walls and barer floors, no servants to do your bidding, certainly the deception your husband has practiced upon you fails to bring the happiness you expected, and from the beginning you lose confidence in the man you forsook all others to follow. Nor does the trouble end here, for if you have been deceived once so soon, you can look forward to naught but repeated deceptions. And there is little hope for happiness unalloyed in your deplorable condition. When a love-lorn fellow promises you a "trip to Italy," a life whose "dreams shall be of naught but love," your "bath shall be of milk," be sure he has all these things in readiness before you accept him. And do not expect more ease, more affluence, more luxury, than your mother has ever enjoyed. These dreamy, far-off maybe's seem smooth-sounding and grand, but a tangible reality is worth more than a thousand dim uncertainties. I have in mind an instance where two distraught lovers sought the hand of one fair maiden, and received from her the assurance that on Saturday night of the coming week she would consent to wed the one who should be the possessor of the "whitest hands." Accordingly they set about the prize-winning. One pampered son of fashion experimented with cosmetics and lotions until his lily hands (he thought) would capture the fair one, sure. The other swain, a steady, industrious son of a mechanic, worked steadily away at his forge, and when the appointed evening came, both fellows presented themselves for the prize. The dandy, begloved, lily-handed, with transparent whiteness that any silly girl might envy; the other, with horny hands all covered with bright silver dollars, the earnings of his week's toil. Of course she wisely accepted the lover she knew could support her comfortably, nor even looked at the calloused hands, so sure was she their owner by honest industry could furnish by far the happier home of the two lovers.

Thus it is, girls, you should never despise the brawny hands of the workingman. His heart is generally purer than the one that beats beneath the latest style of the village tailor. You who are so fastidious as to marry a fellow because of his style will in a short time be left without means or style either.

Then, don't marry a man whom you have the slightest hint of his sly habit of tippling at the drug store or billiard parlor, and if he is a slave of tobacco, too, cast him aside as you would a worthless garment that had passed its day of goodness. Resolve that if your merits will not buy you a good, true husband, you will tread the path of life alone, untrammelled and undisgraced. There is much in life to live for, work for, and she who toils on, uncomplainingly, surely wins the prize at last. But there are many true sons of man who will prove themselves worthy your highest affection. Reject all others. Cleave to a good husband assist him at all times, never slight him when he comes home from a day's work tired (and sometimes cross), for they are none of them free from this epidemic. Ever meet him with a kind word and smile, and make his home-coming a pleasure to look forward to during his long hours of toil.

But there is one thing, girls, I would not have you do, and that is, don't begin your married life by making yourself your husband's slave. Let him blacken his own boots

and put them away in their proper place. Also, when his shirts, collars, etc., are nicely done up and put into his particular drawer, with the required number of buttons all intact, let him help himself, just as he did before the nuptials were celebrated. There are many wives who wish they had begun in this way. Perhaps I will give you a little advice further on. MYSTIC.

Oskaloosa, April 30.

Notes and Recipes.

Wash hair-brushes and combs in soft water and liquid ammonia in the proportion of four teaspoonfuls of liquid ammonia to one quart of water.

Kitchen tables may be made as white as snow if washed with soap and wood ashes. Floors look best scrubbed with cold water, soap and wood ashes.

To prevent lamp-wicks from smoking they should be soaked in vinegar and then thoroughly dried. It is said that they will never smoke if this process is adopted.

To clean a porcelain kettle, fill half full of hot water and put in a tablespoon powdered borax; let it boil. If this does not remove all the stains, scour with a cloth rubbed with soap and borax.

To make a pretty splasher for a wash-stand, bind a piece of cream matting with braid or velvet, and paint with water colors a cluster of large flowers, or embroider them in with coarse wool. Put a bow of satin ribbon in one corner.

Eggs boiled may be very soft or nearly hard, as best suits individual taste, but the softer they are the more digestible will they prove. The eggs should be dropped into the water just ready to boil; if the water is boiling fast the shells will crack and water penetrate into the egg.

A half yard of white surah silk will make as pretty a baby cap as you can buy for two or three dollars. Fit a muslin or flannel lining nicely to the head, and cover with the surah shirred on in half-inch puffs. Put a stitching or silk floss in herring bone on each row of the shirring, and a frilling of Valenciennes lace inside. A bow and strings of white ribbon finish the dainty trifle.

In the Bed-Room.

The sleeping apartments in every house ought to be as commodious and ample as any other rooms in the dwelling. That man who in building a house makes the bed-rooms just big enough for a bed and a bureau, does not "comprehend the situation at all." About one-third of the twenty-four hours is spent in sleep. To make this sleep refreshing and healthful, certain conditions are necessary. Food and air are the essentials by which we live. It is not until food has been acted upon by the stomach, absorbed into the blood, and through its circulation oxygenized by the air taken into the lungs, that it begins to nourish and feed our bodies. The blood leaves the heart charged with carbonic acid and watery vapor; it returns oxygenized by pure air taken into the lungs, a life-giving, healthy fluid. Twenty-eight pounds of blood must make this journey from heart to lungs three times an hour, and thirty-three hogheads of fresh air are needed daily to replace the poisonous carbonic acid by the element of life, oxygen. Breathing impure air lessens vitality; the weak and sickly suffer most from this cause, and are the most fearful of fresh air, which they contend is "too strong for them." It is the bad air which is too strong for health. Our pulses still thrill with horror at the story of the "Black Hole" of Calcutta, a room twenty feet square, unventilated, into which were thrust 146 English soldiers, at ask of an Indian day. Twenty-three half dead, nearly crazed wretches survived that awful night, and not one of them ever fully recovered. Is not a seven-by-nine bed-room, with the window carefully closed, and a door opening into a room where lamps and a fire and several pair of lungs have pretty thoroughly exhausted the oxygen of the air during the evening, a miniature "Black Hole" when two persons retire to it, to breathe over and over again the air just ejected from the lungs? Medical authorities on lung diseases pronounce insufficient ventilation the great cause of lung diseases, a more prolific cause than all others put together. Sit in a close room a couple of hours, step out into the fresh, pure out-door air, and note the change, how the blood responds to the quickening

impulse. Return to the room you have just left and see if your nose does not indicate a difference in the quality of the air. See how soon you find that feeling of lassitude creeping over you, that dull oppression in the head, a sense of constriction in the lungs. The relief for these symptoms is simply pure air. Think of breathing air laden with carbonic acid, part of which has been expelled from the lungs of another, for eight hours continuously, and its vitiating influence upon the blood, and ventilate your bed-rooms. Every window in a house ought to be so made that it can be let down from the top. Open the bed-room windows top and bottom every day of your life, and let them remain open a couple of hours. Let the sun shine in freely, regardless of fading the carpet; sunshine is an excellent disinfectant. Then, leave the window open at the top at least one inch even in the most severe winter weather. The same width of opening in a window in an adjoining room will create a current or circulation of air not sufficient to be called a draft, that dread of the people who make invalids of themselves through ignorance. Or, have a piece of board made just to fit the width of the window and a couple of inches thick, raise the lower sash sufficiently to insert this; the external air will enter through the aperture between upper and lower sashes, and no draft be noticeable. Ventilate, no matter how you do it. Children are dull and languid in school because of overheated, impure air; people sleep through sermons in churches for the same cause, and many a woman—and man, too—who really does not feel as if she had ambition enough to get out of her own way, only needs healthful conditions in her sleeping apartment to sign a new lease of life and vitality.—Beatrice, in Michigan Farmer.

W. W. Cole the Innovator.

Now that it is definitely decided that W. W. Cole's big combination of tented attractions will appear at Topeka, Tuesday, May 25th, the small boy's search for scrap-iron will be resumed with tireless vigor, impecunious heads of families will dispose of their cooking stoves at "cut rates," and, all in all, there will be more bustling for the cart-wheel of our fathers than has been seen in these parts for many moons. And thus do spangles and red wagons, year after year, arouse the dormant energies of humanity! Cole, by the way, is said to have an uncommonly strong show this season. Particularly attractive is the exhibition in special and exclusive arenic features. Cole has always had a penchant for rare and unheard-of attractions, and this year he presents so many novelties that are new to circus business that he has been termed, with one accord, "The iconoclast of the arena." His just added Roman hippodrome is pronounced the most complete and perfect reproduction of the racing tournaments of classic times that has ever been seen in this country. In the first place, the horses used in his hippodrome are of the most famous English and Kentucky stock, and the riders and drivers have done professional work for years. Cash prizes, ranging from \$10 to \$50, stimulate the contestants to use all their resources to win. Probably the most striking of Manager Cole's numerous departures from the conventional hippodrome is the unexampled length of his race track, which permits of the same degree of speed that is seen on a regular race course. This huge track is also utilized for the performances of Dr. W. F. Carver's noted "Wild West" combination, which includes scouts, cow-boys, Sioux, Cheyenne and Pawnee Indians, Mexican vaqueros, buffalo, Texas steers, pack mules, bucking bronchos, and all the other adjuncts of frontier scenes. Cole's enterprise will doubtless be rewarded with an overflowing attendance in this city.

The Sultan of Turkey is said to pay two German apothecaries \$5,000 a year each with board and rooms in the palace, and the services of several attendants.

The finest screws used in a watch have 250 threads to the inch, but screws with 500 threads to the inch can be cut. It takes 144,000 watch screws to weigh a pound.

The principal commercial languages of the world are English, spoken by 100,000,000 people; Russian, 60,000,000; German, 50,000,000; Spanish by 60,000,000; French by 40,000,000, and Italian by 28,000,000.

The Young Folks.

The Master of the House.

He cannot walk, he cannot speak,
Nothing he knows of books and men.
He is the weakest of the weak,
And has not strength to hold a pen;
He has no pocket, and no purse,
Nor ever yet has owned a penny,
But has more riches than his nurse,
Because he wants not any.

He rules his parents by a cry,
And holds them captive by a smile,
A despot, strong through infancy,
A king from lack of guile,
He lies upon his back and crows,
Or looks with grave eyes on his mother.
What can he mean? But I suppose
They understand each other.

In-doors or out, early or late,
There is no limit to his sway,
For wrapt in baby-ropes of state
He governs night and day.
Kisses he takes as rightful due,
And, Turk-like, has his slaves to dress him.
His subjects bend before him, too,
I'm one of them. God bless him!

—John Dennis.

If anything unkind you hear
About some one you know, my dear,
Do not, I pray you, repeat
When you that some one chance to meet;
For such news has a leaden way
Of clouding o'er a sunny day.

But if you something pleasant hear
About some one you know, my dear,
Make haste, to make great haste 'twere well,
To her or him the same to tell;
For such news has a golden way
Of lighting up a cloudy day.

—Harper's Bazar.

What a Reporter Saw in a Shoe-Shop in Lynn.

Having given a general outline of the material used and where it is obtained the proprietor invited the reporter to accompany him to the basement, where the several dozen men were turning big yellow sheets of leather into leather soles for ladies' shoes. One man cut the leather up into strips as wide as the shoes are to be long, and these strips were taken by another man and run into a machine that rose and fell in response to the workman's will, and each blow cut out a perfect sole. The knife that did this was sharp, and worked up and down like a doughnut-cutter in the hands of a pastry cook.

The soles were passed from here to the "dinker," whose duty it is to place them in a metal mould, shaped and curved with shoe-like symmetry, and press them. When they come out the instep is arched, and the edges of the sole turned up the way they appear in the shoes offered for sale.

From the dinking machine the now well-formed sole goes to the bench where it is "chancelled," a process which consists in turning up a slice of leather on the bottom and near the edges of the sole, so the stitches that hold it to the "upper" will not be exposed to the wear of walking. The sewing is done along these channels, and after that the leather that has been raised up is turned back and cemented, covering up every trace of stitching.

PUTTING ON A "VENEER" SOLE.

At other benches were men with big metal mallets and steel dies, cutting out the heels by hand. The heel of a lady's shoe is small, and can be cut from sole leather shreds that can not be used for any other purpose. Most all the heels are worked up out of this kind of leather, and though the cutting could be done easily by machinery, it is found to be cheaper to do it by hand.

"You see that sole, do you?" asked a workman, holding up one all ready to be attached to the uppers. "Well, that is what we call 'veneer' sole, because it is not what it seems to be. It is all leather—every bit of it—and the outside or bottom is good stock cut out of a side, but the top, or part that comes next to the foot, is veneer. See, there is where it is joined to the leather."

The reporter looked and saw a faint streak or line of junction, looking like a piece of ham between two slices of bread in a restaurant sandwich. The under part was genuine leather, all of a color and all of a texture; the upper was slightly darker and had a marbled appearance, suggestive of castile soap or Roxbury pudding stone.

The uppers are cut by hand. This is to ensure having good stock, free from flaws and imperfections. If they were cut by machinery many pieces of leather having holes

and rough places would be used. Now the skilled workmen can cut around these imperfections by hand and economize a great deal of stock that would otherwise be wasted. They stand at benches knife in hand and cut out the different parts by zinc patterns placed on the leather.

From the cutters the soft dark uppers are taken to the sewing room, where long rows of girls sit by their humming machines, sewing up seams, binding, lining, working buttonholes and performing all the work necessary to complete the uppers. Every girl has a part assigned to her, and when she has performed her part the piece is passed to another and another until it is done. The limp flat strips of leather are brought in at one end of the sewing-rooms, and when they go out at the other they are all sewed, stitched and lined, the holes are worked, the buttons are put on and the uppers are ready to be soled.

WITH A MOUTHFUL OF TACKS.

Fifteen or twenty young men stood in a long, well-lighted room beside benches, busily engaged over shoes in the process of completion. In front of each one was an upright shaft of iron about eighteen inches high. On top of this was a horizontal attachment hung on hinges, so as to be turned up or down and held in place by springs working in slots that could be adjusted to place the top piece at any angle required. On these horizontal pieces wooden lasts were placed and the uppers hauled on over the lasts. Then, with a pair of steel pincers, having curved, flat points, the "uppers" were hauled tightly over the lasts, making a smooth and "perfect fit." This done, the workman took a tin can containing small tacks and emptied a portion of its contents into his mouth. Having filled his mouth with tacks, the workman proceeded to take them out one by one and drive them into the leather, holding it firmly in place.

The sewing on of the soles is a very simple process. The shoe is placed sole up in a big machine, a stout man puts his foot on a brake and turns his shoe and the stout needle goes clattering through the thick leather as easily as a lady can hem a cambric handkerchief. When he takes the shoe out the black "bights" of the thread can be seen gleaming down in the channels made by that man in the basement, and following on the dizzy edge of the delicately-curved sole as if it dared not go in any other place. When the sewing machine has done with the shoes they are passed over to a man who moistens the channels with cement and then passes the soles through a machine that turns the raised furrows of leather down into the channel and presses it upon the cement solid.

GIVING THE FINISHING TOUCHES.

When the shoe is made up to this point the trimming of the sole comes in, a job which is done by a machine operated by a man. The sharp knife follows along within a third of an inch of the sewing, never getting nearer and never getting further. When done the whole line is smooth and regular.

The putting on of the heels is done by hand. A majority of the heels are made of the leather "shoddy," with only one layer of the genuine leather on the outside.

When the heels are in place and nailed they are pared by machinery. After this a liquid black dye is rubbed over the yellow edges. As soon as this is done the edges are polished by a machine that holds them up against revolving discs of cast iron, that are kept heated to a certain degree by gas jets burning inside. A boot heel that has been polished in this manner will stand a great deal of wetting and rough usage before losing its lustre. Sand-papering the soles so they will be smooth is another beautifying process that is applied. This is done by a revolving face of emery, that can be turned so as to fit all parts of the surface.

One of the latest "touches" is painting the diverging sprays on feathers of black or bronze that are on the soles, beginning near the heel and diverging until they reach the ball of the foot. This is put on by a brush in the hands of a skillful painter, who makes the even lines with his brush as easily and evenly as a Yankee can whittle a pine shaving. The last thing before going down stairs is the stamping, which is done by machinery.

—Boston Globe.

Errors, like straws, upon the surface flow;
He who would search for pearls must dive below.
—Dryden.

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

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

CARDS

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

150 CARDS, in new styles, Embossed, Hidden name, Gold Edge, Transparent, &c., &c., of latest designs and lowest prices. 50 samples with name on 10c. Todd CARD Co., Clintonville, Conn.

HELP

WANTED. \$50 A WEEK and expenses paid. Valuable outfit and particulars free. J. F. HILL & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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

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

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

EXHIBITED AT ALL IMPORTANT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVE EXHIBITIONS SINCE THE YEAR 1867. MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS HAVE ALWAYS BEEN FOUND BEST AND AWARDED THE HIGHEST HONORS. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

MASON & HAMLIN

THE MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY MANUFACTURE UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES ADDING TO ALL IMPROVEMENTS ONE OF PECULIAR PRACTICAL VALUE, TENDING TO GREATEST PURITY AND REFINEMENT OF TONE AND DURABILITY, ESPECIALLY DIMINISHED LIABILITY TO GET OUT OF TUNE. PRICE LIST FREE.

ONE HUNDRED STYLES, ADAPTED TO ALL USES FROM THE SMALLEST, YET HAVING THE MASON & HAMLIN CHARACTERISTIC. AT \$22.50 UP TO \$900.00.

J. H. LYMAN
255 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.
Send for Catalogues, Price Lists and Terms.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

THE LIVER

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

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

T. H. OWENS, Louisville, Ky.
DR. JOHN BULL.—I have examined the prescription for the preparation of Dr. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, and believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alternative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla in use.
M. PYLES, M. D., Louisville, Ky.
Res. Phys. at Lou. Marine Hosp.

KIDNEYS

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

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

Yours truly,
THOS. H. BENTLEY, Rossville, Ill.

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

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

DYSPEPSIA

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

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

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

JOHN S. MCGEE, Horse Cave, Ky.

SCROFULA

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

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

B. B. ALLEN, M. D., Bradford, Ky.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
831 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
\$1.00 A BOTTLE.
For Sale by all Druggists.

THE BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 32-280 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING

DARLING & JOHNSON, Topeka, Kas., Fine Job Printers and manufacturers of

RUBBER STAMPS!

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

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

12 DOLLARS each for New and Perfect SEWING MACHINES. Warranted five years. Sent on trial if desired. Buy direct and save \$15 to \$35. Organs given as premiums. Write for FREE circular with 1000 testimonials from every state.
GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 3rd Ave. Chicago, Ill.



THE KANSAS FARMER

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.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

One Copy, one year, - - - - - \$1.50
CLUB RATES:
Five Copies, one year, - - - - - \$ 5.00
Eleven Copies, one year, - - - - - 10.00

A person may have a Copy for himself one year free, by sending us four names besides his own, and five dollars; or, ten names besides his own, and ten dollars.

SAMPLE COPY FREE.

Terms: - - Cash in Advance.

ADVERTISING.

Advertisers will find the KANSAS FARMER the cheapest and best medium published for reaching every part of Kansas. Reasonable rates for unobjectionable advertisements will be made known upon application. Copy of advertisements intended for the current issue should reach this office not later than Monday.

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

The saccharine matter in plants is supplied by the atmosphere, and the saline matter is supplied by the soil and by fertilizers.

Prof. Robson's encouraging letter on tame grasses in Dickinson county was overlooked until it was too late for insertion this week.

We are in receipt of a copy of the report of the committee on expenditures for Indians and Yellowstone Park, a very interesting document indeed, and we acknowledge our indebtedness to Hon. Thomas Ryan for it.

The *Scottish Agricultural Gazette*, charges the "bad times" in Great Britain to the scarcity and consequent high price of gold. Since reading the *Gazette* article, the telegraph announces the raising of rates of discount by the bank of England.

C. M. Weed, in *Prairie Farmer*, discussing insecticides, truthfully says: Some insects suck, others bite. To kill the former we must apply external insecticides; the latter may be reached internally. The secret of success in fighting insects lies in knowing the life history of each species, and attacking it at the most vulnerable points.

The best record made at the Chicago Fat Stock Show was made by the steer Cleveland, slaughtered last fall. He was slaughtered at 467 days old, with a gain per day of 2.60 pounds from birth; live weight, 1,205 pounds; dressed carcass, 849 pounds; per cent. dressed of live weight, 70; weight of carcass, hide and tallow, 989 pounds; weight of fore-quarters, 216 and 213 pounds, and hind-quarters, 210 pounds each.

Somebody was talking about foreign varieties of grapes growing in Kansas, and A. H. Griesa, of Douglas county, a competent horticulturalist, says it is very doubtful whether such an experiment would succeed. He says all efforts to grow foreign varieties of grape in the States east of the "rockies" has proved a failure this far. On the Pacific slope they grow with the same success and luxuriance as in Europe; but grape growing in the Mississippi valley and eastward, has not been the success that the first efforts indicated; the culture of them as any other plant or tree in large areas induces the insect and other enemies congenial to them, to also take possession in like proportion, and makes the crop very risky.

The Labor Situation.

It is much better now than it was a week ago. Sunday morning's *Capital*, epitomizing the situation, said that perhaps five hundred thousand men have taken part directly in the almost numberless strikes and other labor demonstrations of the recent weeks; 325,000, according to *Bradstreet's*, have taken part in the eight hour movement, and many of them were out on a strike at one time or another within ninety days last past; but, it is also true that much the larger portion of the whole number affected in any way have returned to work and are at least temporarily satisfied, and most of those that are not at work have quit striking and are looking for something to do. The southwest railroad strike, which was the first among the serious disturbances and which was the most formidable as to the effect on public interests, is wholly at an end, and though a considerable number of the strikers are still out, they are simply out of work, they are not striking. The same is true of the New York city railway strike, where a good many thousand men were involved. Every line there is now running regularly and without any kind of interference except only the Third Avenue road. Nine-tenths of the striking men are at work and satisfied; the other one-tenth are hunting work. The local troubles in St. Louis among the yard hands have been adjusted, and the same is true in a general sense as to the switch men and freight handlers in Chicago.

A meeting of anarchists in Chicago was directed by the police to disperse. A speaker was haranguing the crowd in incendiary language when the police demanded a dispersing in the name of the State and of the city, but he had hardly spoken the words when men in the crowd called out—"Kill the police!" and a lighted bomb was thrown among them, instantly killing some and dangerously wounding others. Immediately after the explosion of the bomb, the anarchists fired into the police with revolvers, when the police returned the fire with deadly effect, and though part of their number lay dead where they fell, the police followed up their fire and dispersed the assembly. The exact number of killed and wounded on both sides has not yet been stated, but it is not far from a hundred. The dead and wounded policemen numbered twenty-nine. Most if not all the anarchist crowd were foreigners, Poles, Bohemians and Germans. Many of them do not understand our language. The men who lead them are foreigners likewise, most of them, like Most, Fielden, Speis, and Schwab. They were nihilists and socialists in the old country and seem to think it necessary to keep up the same tactics here. But those fellows have learned a valuable lesson. Some of the dupes are dead, some will yet die of their wounds, and several of the leaders are in prison awaiting action of law officers. This anarchist movement is in no proper sense related to the labor troubles except that the leaders took advantage of the general commotion to bring on a conflict and it came.

Several persons were killed in a strike last week at Milwaukee. State militia fired into a crowd of strikers who were not committing or threatening any act of violence, but did not disperse when commanded to do so by proper authority.

But, as said above, the situation is much improved. About all the strikes of any consequence had ended when the shooting at Chicago occurred. There is little trouble anywhere now in the way of a general resumption of business. The causes for the unrest among the working men are not removed, but the

situation is greatly bettered in that respect, also. The subject is being very generally discussed among the people, and Congress is taking active steps to formulate some plan of adjustment. A committee with ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, at its head, has been busy the last two weeks taking testimony, and it is altogether likely that a Senate committee will go into a more general investigation of the subject, all with the view of appropriate legislation.

The Wool Industry.

This is a very critical period in the wool-growing business, and we can see no reason for it except in the effort of certain Congressmen to change the relations between American wool-growers and those of other nations by a modification of the tariff laws. If the proposed change was only slight, it would matter little, because our farmers had about got over the effect of the tariff work of 1883 by the loss of some millions of dollars; but it is proposed to sweep away all protection at one stroke, and admit foreign wool free as coffee and tea. We do not expect the bill to pass, but there is no telling what may happen. It would be a fatal blow, we fear, to the wool industry in this country, for while our farmers could raise wool cheaper than they do, it is very doubtful whether they could make a satisfactory living at wool-growing in open competition with people in Australia and in portions of South America. It is a fact that wool sold in England last year at lower figures than ever before in the memory of men now living. A prominent English manufacturer says he expects to see wool eventually as cheap as cotton. He says, "you can buy Montevideo wool at 7d in England to-day. Then New Zealand is raising 60,000,000 pounds of splendid wool, and has introduced English mutton sheep and English grasses, and the improvement of steam communication has practically annexed that country to the mainland of England. The shipment of frozen mutton from New Zealand to London enables the sheep owners to produce wool at a lower cost, by furnishing them a market for the flesh as well as the fleece."

That is the tendency abroad—a fall of prices, and at the same time our legislators propose to throw down the bars and let that low-priced wool come in at liberty. We do not see how our farmers could successfully meet such a condition of affairs as that would bring about in the wool industry. We believe it would utterly destroy the business of wool-growing in the United States. Our manufacturers would get cheaper wool, but, as an exchange asks, how much better off would the people be? Would they get clothing any cheaper and would the difference be enough to justify the slaughter of so great an industry? We are not willing to believe that so suicidal a policy will be adopted. There is no ground for hope of any increase of duty, but it is reasonably certain, we think, that the farmers, if they will only make themselves heard, can prevent further disaster. We approve the concluding language of an article in the *Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower*:—"Continue to improve your flocks, prepare your wool suitably for market, provide food and shelter for winter use, own the range and when necessary administer rebuke to the offending party by means of the ballot. This is the prerogative of a freeman and generally has a most wholesome effect."

Work was begun at Topeka a week ago last Monday on the Kansas, Nebraska & Dakota railroad, which is to connect Topeka with Memphis and the southeast by way of Fort Scott.

Cultivating Corn.

A considerable part of our correspondence next winter—that is the flush season with writers) will have reference to the cultivation of corn planted with the lister. Probably five times as much corn is listed this year as ever before. But we will not anticipate, our object now is to call attention to the working of corn managed in the old fashioned way.

There are two objects in corn cultivation; one is to keep down the weeds, the other to keep the soil loose. Everybody understands the reason why it is not well to let weeds grow in a corn field. They ought not to be suffered on any part of the farm, because their presence is always hurtful. But among the stalks of any rapidly growing crop, as corn, weeds are particularly out of place.

As to loosening the soil, and the manner of doing it, farmers differ. It has, however, been demonstrated many times, that loose soil retains moisture longer than hard soil does. And the looseness must not be merely superficial; it must extend down below the surface no matter how far. But this does not mean that in cultivating corn the teeth or hoes of the implement ought to run deep. The necessary loosening below the surface must have been done before the corn seed was planted. At this point we come upon the line of the lister. That instrument makes a furrow, throwing ground, out on both sides, forming a ridge between the rows. The only plowing done for a lister, except where the ground was plowed in the fall (and that is the better way even where a lister is used) is done by the lister itself. It is followed by a little subsoiling plow with a planter attached, and the corn is dropped and covered in the furrow behind the listing plow. The cultivation afterwards consists of keeping the weeds down and throwing loose soil in about the young plants as they grow. Deep cultivation once, in listed corn fields is good, if the ground had not been fall plowed, and if the work is done early, before the lateral roots are long enough to be injured by the cultivator teeth or shovels. The point about looseness of soil is that it shall be in condition below the surface to allow ready movement of the corn roots and to hold water, and on the surface in order to prevent evaporation.

Other things having been well done, the shallower the working is done the better, because, the only thing needed so far as keeping a loose surface is concerned is a mere scarifying, just enough to prevent cracking of the surface. Every little opening of the surface is a flue for the escape of moisture.

Deep cultivation tears corn roots and thus retards growth, but that is not the only injury following the use of deep running implements. Keeping in mind that to prevent evaporation is the principal object in cultivation, aside from destroying weeds, it will be easily understood that in a warm day the more soil is brought up from below and exposed to the sun and wind, the more moisture is released. Digging up fresh moist earth from below and putting it where the sun will operate directly on it, is taking from the roots what they need and sending it off in vapor where it cannot be used. But if the surface is lightly touched, merely stirred about a little, or well scratched, there is practically no moist soil exposed, and the great bed of damp earth below is not disturbed at all.

The rule, then, should be: Keep the surface soft and loose and do not go deeper than just enough to keep ahead of the weeds. Where the ground is in such condition that a board dragged over it will destroy the weeds, it is a better cultivator than a toothed instrument of any kind, because it pulverizes the soil, shutting up all cracks and crevices, and it does not disturb the corn roots, nor dig up the soil and expose it to evaporation.

Prof. Snow's weather report for April says the chief peculiarities of the month were the remarkable snow storm of the 2d and 3d, and the marked deficiency in the rainfall, which was less than half the April average. The mean temperature, cloudiness and barometric pressure were above the average. The heavy freeze of the 4th did no damage to fruit, on account of the undeveloped condition of the buds, and the very light frost of the 29th was entirely harmless.

The *Housekeeper*, Minneapolis, Minn., was burned out for the second time in six years, April 12th, and a part of its large subscription list destroyed. Several of the ladies employed barely escaping with their lives. Such of our readers as do not receive the May number promptly, should write to the publishers, giving full address, time when subscription was made, and length of time paid for. The May number will then be forwarded and the name restored to the list.

An English writer says that when chickens are troubled with weakness of the limbs which prevents their moving about freely, the first step should be to cease giving all food which has a tendency to increase flesh and give that which will go in the direction of bone formation. Rice, corn and milk should not be given. Bone meal in the soft food is excellent; its use goes far to prevent leg weakness. A tonic is also good; salts of iron and phosphate of lime may be given.

A New York farmer tells that where he has cultivated the soil in his pear orchard, the fruit is of first quality, while in an adjoining orchard, in which tall grass was growing, the fruit was poor and knotty. But the best pears of all which he had seen the past season grew on ground where the lawn mower was kept running once a week, the free top dressing of manure which the lawn had annually, together with the short growth of the grass and its roots affording these excellent results.

A Springfield, Ills., dispatch, dated May 6, says that Governor Oglesby issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation of cattle into the State from the territory lying south of thirty-sixth parallel and west of the Mississippi river, and also that portion lying east of the Mississippi and south of the thirty-fifth parallel, between the 1st day of April and the 1st of November, except upon conditions prescribed by the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners. According to these conditions the proclamation does not prohibit the carrying of cattle through the State on railroad trains or the shipping of them in for immediate slaughter, but prohibits their importation for feeding or grazing purposes.

Lambs ought to be docked young. As to method, the lamb is held under the left arm, and the skin of the tail is slipped up toward the root with the fingers of this hand; the tail is then clipped off with the shears. A pinch of powdered blue-stone (sulphate of copper), is put on the wound, and the wool is drawn down and matted together with the little blood that escapes. Nothing more is required, and the wound heals quickly, the lamb evincing no indications of suffering. It is best to cut the tail about two inches from the root, so as to leave sufficient of it to escape injury if the stump does not heal favorably, and the joint next to the cut sloughs off; this, however, rarely happens if the shears are clean, and at the same time sharp.

Potato Raising.

Potatoes need a rich, loose soil, and they need clean surface cultivation. As to seed, it is generally admitted now among those who have made experiments that whole potatoes, or at least not less than halves when cut, make the best seed. If potato seed is covered lightly in good soil and then covered with straw or coarse hay for a mulching, in certain localities the crop will not only be more certain, but it will be better. The mulching prevents evaporation, which is a very important matter at the time when potatoes most need moisture. But when the ground is plowed deep and is in first-class condition when the planting is done, good cultivation will go far toward securing a good crop in ordinary seasons in Kansas.

This is one of the special subjects that has not had the attention it deserves in Kansas. In the range of the writer's experience and observation, in Kansas as well as in other States, sod ground is good for potatoes. The best potatoes we ever raised in Kansas were grown in wild prairie sod the first season. The seed was dropped in every third furrow, chucked under the edge of the last turned sod so that the horses would not step on them. The sprouts soon appeared between the edges of the sod, and they grew right along, needing no cultivation. That suggests the propriety of making sod specially for potatoes. Sow grass seed and make a meadow, and every year plow up as much of it as may be needed for potatoes.

Grapes in Western Kansas.

Some interested persons have been circulating extravagant stories about the growing of Hamburg grapes in the far western counties of Kansas, and Mr. Longstreth, of Lakin, takes occasion to speak about the deception. He says: "I have been a resident of Kansas seventeen years. Have lived in southwestern Kansas since the beginning of 1873. Have been engaged in horticultural pursuits during all this time. Never before have I heard of even an attempt to grow the Hamburg grapes anywhere in Kansas except under glass. If such has been done or tried, I would be pleased to learn the facts and results of such experiments. In the meantime I wish to say to all new settlers coming into southwestern Kansas not to be misled by this statement, but invest very lightly, if at all, in the Hamburg grapes, except they have a green house. I wish to state here that I have unbounded faith in southwestern Kansas as a successful grape-growing region, and would say to all they need have no fears of meeting with entire success in grape-growing here when planting the Concord, Clinton, Martha, Ives, or any of our hardy grapes. Concord are the best to begin with; try others afterwards if you wish to, but go very slow on the Hamburg varieties just yet. Kansas is a State of wonders. She has revealed some wonderful facts on the fruit question, but until she reveals the fact that we can produce or raise tropical fruits successfully here, let the Hamburg grapes alone. I would advise everyone before planting grapes or other fruit to first consult the list as recommended by our State Horticultural Society.

The Montana *Cowboy* says that about the only instance on record in which mountain sheep have been herded occurred recently on the Yellowstone divide. A flock was found on a high butte, to which there was but one ascent, by the cook of a hunting party. He had no gun, and there being no other person in camp, he jumped on a

horse, and, by a little riding, kept the flock on the butte for several hours, until one of the party returned, when three of the sheep were killed. To those who know the nature of mountain sheep, the idea of herding as above mentioned is about as unique as herding a flock of wild geese.

Inquiries Answered.

NOTE.—Correspondents will please not be offended when their inquiries are not answered by mail. The editor's time is intensely occupied, so that he cannot do nearly all he would like to do in the service of his readers.

SORGHUM HAY.—I desire to sow sorghum for hay. Which is the better way to harvest it? Can it be cut to advantage with a binder?

—If sown thick, it can be handled well with any machine that will take care of heavy wheat.

NOT SPAVIN.—A correspondent—W. J. C., after writing out some symptoms, asks if his horse has spavin.

—No. The trouble was probably caused by a sprain. The liniment suggested may do good, but we would prefer something of a more soothing nature.

FISH FOR PONDS.—Please inform through the *KANSAS FARMER* which are the most profitable fish to put in ponds and where they can be got.

—Carp are the best fish for ponds. The State Fish Commissioner is Hon. S. Fee, Wamego, Pottawatomie county. Write to him for information.

COLIC IN HORSES.—In reply to an inquiry on this subject, we give what one of our readers says has been a never-failing cure in his hands: "Take one quart of the droppings from the poultry roosting room, put into a sack, boil a few minutes to get the strength, cool, and give as a drench in the usual manner.

FISTULA.—I have a mule that has a fistula—a running sore—on top of his shoulder. Can it be cured, and with what? Mule in good health otherwise.

—Keep the sore well open and running; wash out at least once a day with castile soap and water, and then inject a wash made of chloride of zinc $\frac{1}{2}$ dr., water 1 qt. If the bones are affected they will have to be cut out—(the affected parts)—and that can be determined as soon as the abscess is thoroughly cleaned. After the sore is cleaned out well, and the bones are not implicated, bathe daily with some healing lotion and keep well protected from insects. Use pine tar plentifully about the withers.

BLACK-LEG.—A correspondent asks if bleeding is useful in cases of black-leg. No. What you want to effect by bleeding is better done by drenching with salts, and after that feed a little chloride of potash and sulphate of soda on oil-cake and wheat bran. Here is a Dakota man's cure, which he has unlimited faith in: "Equal parts sulphur, saltpeter, garlic, assafetida and lard. Mix thoroughly and make into balls the size of buckshot or peas. Introduce one into each side of the neck under the skin; cut the skin with a knife and work the finger down two inches, then drop in the ball. I give a large dose of Glauber salts as a purgative and feel no alarm for the animal.

DYING ORCHARD.—What is the matter with my apple orchard? It has been and has the appearance now of being in a thrifty, healthy condition, but upon examination just below the surface of the ground I find with a majority of the trees the bark is dead. Orchard is five and six years old, beginning to bear, every season has been planted with corn and thoroughly cultivated until last year when it was planted with cane, but the seed falling no crop was raised, though it was kept cultivated. For several years have used coal oil on the trees to prevent the ravages of the borer, and it has proved an effective remedy, and before this I have failed to notice any indications of injury that might have come from its use. The oil is applied to the body of the tree by being discharged from a machine oil-can and is used on every tree on my place. I have also every fall or spring put manure about the trees, not piling it up, but scattering it about the trees perhaps three inches deep. A few trees set out a year ago receiving same treatment are not injured. The injury is the worst on southwest side, many of the trees not being damaged on north side. Would it be best to grub out the trees and replace with new ones, or chop them off and save a sprout from the roots, as this will grow much faster than a young tree?

—Cases of coal oil killing trees have been reported in this paper several times. Whether it was that, or the nature and con-

dition of the soil, or insects, it is difficult to tell. If the trees are not too far gone, it would be well to dig about the roots, cleaning the tree and removing grubs, and mixing lime and wood ashes with the soil close to the tree. But if the trees are dead or so badly injured as to be practically beyond recovery, cut them away, and set out a new orchard on other ground.

LUNG AFFECTION IN CALVES.—I have lost a number of calves. I dissected one. They were affected at the age of about one month. They would lose appetite partially and would dwindle for perhaps two months, when they would seem to starve to death, being affected all the time with a light cough and a lolling of the tongue while coughing. At the solicitation of a stockman I made as good examination as I could. I found the lungs grown fast to the concave of the ribs forward, so they would slough off before being detached, and spotted with liver color. The paunch was grown to the ribs slightly on one side. Can you tell me the cause and remedy? Never had such before; fed reasonably rich milk, and they would eat some hay.

—The calves probably took cold, and fever followed. In such cases remedial treatment is properly confined to attention to the animal's comfort, giving light feed of nutritious food that is not stimulating, as wheat bran with a little flax-seed or oil-cake, given in warm mash. We have no faith in medication in most of these lung disorders.

Book Notices.

BOOK-KEEPING.—We have a copy of a late work on book-keeping prepared by two eminently practical men, Calvin G. Hutchinson and Walter S. Parker, and published by William Ware & Co., Boston. The book is thorough, and covers the entire field of single and double entry by the shortest and best methods.

The Missouri Pacific Railway company has just issued a neat advertising sheet, containing valuable statistics relating to Kansas and her productions, together with a map of the State, showing all the new counties made by the last Legislature.—H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

ENSILAGE.—A treatise on ensilage, showing how silos are made cheapest and best, how crops are prepared for them, their uses and benefits—in short, all about silos and ensilage. Our readers understand that ensilage is green food preserved for animals, and silos are the pits, vats or places where the feed is kept. Published by T. R. Carskadon, Keyser, W. Va.

THE WEDDING RING.—We have just received a book with the above title, comprising a series of sermons, by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, upon the relations existing between husband and wife and all the family relations. No series of sermons ever delivered have caused a greater sensation than these, and we recommend all who can to read this book. The following is the table of contents: The Choice of a Wife; The Choice of a Husband; Clandestine Marriage; Matrimonial Harmony or Discord; Marital Duties; Costume and Morals; Duties of Wives to Husbands; Hotels versus Homes; The Domestic Circle; Sisters and Brothers; The Children's Patrimony; "Motherhood;" Trials of Housekeeping. It contains 204 pages, and will be sent to any address, in paper cover for 25 cents, or in plain cloth for 50 cents, or cloth with gilt edges for one dollar, by J. S. Ogilvie & Co., the publishers, 31 Rose street, New York.

CANON FARRAR'S NEW BOOK.—A few weeks ago, when Canon Farrar was in this country, tens of thousands of people paid as much as one dollar each to hear a single lecture delivered by him, and were well pleased with what they got for their money. Several of the most important of those lectures and addresses with other papers are now published by John B. Alden, of New York, and can now be had in a very handsome cloth-bound volume, for the price of 40 cents. Some of the lectures are also published separately in his *Elzevir Library*, in which form the lecture on Dante sells for 3 cents; on Temperance, 2 cents; on Ideals of Nations, 2 cents; Thoughts on America, 3 cents. The millions of intelligent people who admire Canon Farrar and who were not able to hear him lecture, will be delighted to find his brilliant, scholarly and eloquent thoughts placed in this handsome form within their reach. The publisher's illustrated catalogue, 132 pages, is sent to any address on receipt of 4 cents; or condensed catalogue free. John B. Alden, publisher, 393 Pearl street, New York.

Horticulture.

Protection of Orchards.

A correspondent of the *Farmers' Review* presents some new phases of the orchard-protection business. He says:

My last chapter on this subject ended with asking the question: "Does protection by groves or timber belts on the north and western sides of an orchard protect or kill? I have shown that it does not protect, but that it is an injury in every way. It now remains to be shown that such a so-called protection results in the actual killing of a certain portion of the trees in every large orchard so protected, unless such wind-breaks be very high. I will explain by example. Some years ago a friend, who had quite a large orchard on the open prairie, came to me and wished me to explain why about one-third of his apple trees had winter-killed and the rest had not. I told him if he would name his varieties, give the exact location of his orchard and its surroundings, that I thought I could explain why part of his trees had winter-killed and others had not, without my visiting it. His reply was that his orchard was on nearly level prairie, sloping slightly to the south, and was protected on the north and west sides by a very dense Osage hedge sixteen to eighteen feet high, that the varieties, of which there were many, were planted in the rows east and west, and that all varieties were killed very nearly alike in a segment of a circle running through the orchard from near the northeast corner to near the northwest corner, with the convex side of the segment near the northwest corner. The orchard was forty rods square, or an even ten acres, soil and drainage very near the same over the whole surface. Why the center of this orchard was killed by a spell of severely cold weather and the rest was not, was the question my friend wished me to explain. My explanation was that it was simply and entirely owing to the high hedge on the north and west, that the wind striking this was shown upwards, then after passing the hedge it was pressed down again with seemingly increased force, when it rebounded again somewhat and passed over and among the rest of the orchard with near its natural perpendicular motion, relative to the surface of the ground. But where it struck the ground after passing the hedge at a sharp angle it killed the trees, sucked the life out of them and the moisture from them and the soil, blew the snow, leaves, soil and other covering from the roots of the trees; and froze the soil intensely to a great depth; and further, this sudden downward pitch of the wind, after passing such a barrier, rasps and rends the trees, twists off the fruit, and plays the "Old Nick" generally the season through. I could answer his question readily, "for I had been there before," having had the entire center half of a hardy seedling cherry orchard of the same size, killed out almost to a tree by the same process, in exactly the same way. The soil and trees were the same throughout, and with the same kind of a dense, high hedge on the west, and in my case high timber beyond. And there it stands to-day, in proof of my position. Since the first killing it has been replanted and killed out again in the center, while the scattering trees planted near the east and west margins at this replanting, are sound and good.

In traveling over the prairies of this State in late years, I have invariably found all large, square orchards killed the worst through the center, and the rows of trees on the north and west sides invariably the best of the whole lot when not protected (?) by a high barrier on the outside. In these cases

the outside rows of trees made a barrier. I have also found that when orchards had an open, free exposure to the north-west, that the trees of any variety that were injured at all, were injured very nearly in the same degree. And farther, I pass every day a thrifty young orchard, eight years planted, of a thousand trees of one of our hardiest varieties. This orchard extends from the rich, deep, sandy loam of the "third bottom," over and half way down the bluff of the "second bottom" of the Illinois river. The drifting sand has been piled up by the winds on top of this bluff, causing quite a steep incline or wind-break to the trees to the east. The result was that last winter when the thermometer sank to 35 deg. below zero, with a west to northwest wind, that the trees on the level—on B. F. J.'s rich, deep, moist soil—were all killed or sadly crippled, while those on the clean western and rather steep western slope were not perceptibly injured, made a good growth and bore a fine crop of fruit last season.

One more example in the opposite direction and we have had enough. Years and years ago Deacon B., a good, but not a very thrifty neighbor, planted a small orchard away out on the rich, level, and rather wet prairie. (This was in the old days of mild winters, mind, and B. F. J. should not catch on.) Deacon B.'s orchard grew and came into bearing, and he had apples in plenty nearly every fall. This was a puzzle to us bluff fellows, for we knew, as a rule, that prairie orchards did not give regular crops (owing to frosts on the too level lands killing the fruit in the spring,) but the Deacon's crops came very regularly. I concluded that the first time I passed the Deacon's place to see if I could find out the reason for its fruitfulness. When the chance came I found that his orchard sloped slightly to the west, with a free open exposure in that direction. And the only difference between it and other orchards in the neighborhood that were only fruitful "semi-occasionally," was the fact that he had planted a row of cottonwood trees on the east side of it before he planted his orchard. These were forty to fifty feet high and completely protected the trees from the morning sun, that and nothing more. In times of frost the blossoms or young fruit thawed out in the beneficent shade of those lofty trees, and their vitality was saved.

Judgment is required in pruning flowering shrubs, roses and the like. Often a clumsy hand will set to work with a pair of shears, and go through the whole place, clipping off everything indiscriminately. Distinctions should be made between those flowering shrubs that made a vigorous growth and those which grow weakly, and between those which flower on the old wood of last year and those which flower on the new growth of next season, as the effect of pruning is to force a strong and vigorous growth. Those specimens that already grow too strong to flower well should be only lightly pruned, and, in the same individual, the weaker shoots should be cut in more severely than the stronger ones. Some things, like the mock oranges, lilacs and others, flower on the wood of last year, hence to prune these much destroys the flowering, while such as the altheas, which flower on the young wood, cannot be too severely cut in, looking to that object alone.

Trees which have smooth bark, or trees which have rough bark only after a number of years, are not very liable to be disfigured by the growth of lichens. The lichen grows only on decaying bark. If a tree grows so rapidly as to throw off the decaying bark, lichens will not

trouble them much, hence manure or rich soil is a great help to keep down this nuisance. Where the lichen has gained a foothold, certain washes will be effective without injury to the tree. Thus a solution of potash, common whitewash and kerosene oil is recommended for removing this growth, and indeed the trees will be benefited by the application.

The first and essential point in planting trees is to secure plenty of roots, and then to see that the earth is not only put into every crevice among the mass, but that it be pressed and hammered in as tightly as possible.

Care for the Children

Children feel the debility of the changing seasons, even more than adults, and they become cross, peevish, and uncontrollable. The blood should be cleansed and the system invigorated by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Last Spring my two children were vaccinated. Soon after, they broke all out with running sores, so dreadful I thought I should lose them. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured them completely; and they have been healthy ever since. I do feel that Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my children to me." MRS. C. L. THOMPSON, West Warren, Mass.

Purify the Blood

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.

Russian Mulberry Seeds!

Of superior Fruit and Silk-producing qualities, per Package of 10,000 Seeds, \$1. Trees, \$5 to \$12 per 1,000. Address I. HORNER, Silk Cultivist, Emporia, Kas.

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

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

Hart Pioneer Nurseries

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

Evergreen & Forest Trees.

Trees 60 cents per 1,000 and upwards. 1,000,000 or more, 25 to 50 per cent. lower than any other reliable dealer in the United States. Season here one month later than other Northern States. Price List free. C. A. COCAGNE & SON, Sawyer, Door Co., Wis.

NURSERY STOCK---FALL 1886.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE SYRACUSE NURSERIES. COME TO THE FRONT FOR THE FALL OF 1886. With the choicest Stock of their Specialties, STANDARD APPLES, STD. and DWARF PEARS, PLUMS and CHERRIES, ever offered to the public, all Young, Thrifty and Well Rooted. Also a very superior assortment of GENERAL NURSERY STOCK, both FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL, including 11 the popular ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS and ROSES. All Nurserymen and Dealers are cordially invited to inspect this superior stock or correspond with us, before placing their Orders for the coming Fall. [When writing always mention this paper.] SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Syracuse, N. Y.

THREE ILLS DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION. A Remedy for all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. A positive cure for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls. Genuine Crab Orchard Salts in sealed packages at 10 and 25 cts. No genuine salts sold in bulk. CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., Prop'rs. SIMON N. JONES, Manager, Louisville, Ky.

Sibley's Tested Seed

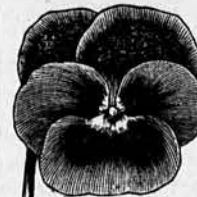
Catalogue free on application. Send for it. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y. AND CHICAGO, ILL.

Catalpa Grove Nursery

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

Ornamental Shrubbery, Roses, Etc.

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



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



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

IRISH POTATOES!

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

3,300 BUSHELS FROM EIGHT ACRES!

How it was Done and the Variety.

SWEET POTATOES!

Priced and Described

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

Address EDWIN TAYLOR, Potato Specialist, Edwardsville, Kas.

LAMAR NURSERIES

Have a Complete Line of General Nursery Stock, consisting of

Fruit, Shade & Ornamental TREES,

Flowering Shrubs, Evergreens, Small Fruits, Etc.

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

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

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

Grinnell's Pain King!

For Rheumatism, Headache, Neuralgia, Lame Back, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Fever and Ague, Congestive Chills and all kinds of Fever, Cramps, Colic, Diarrhea, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Croup, Toothache, Earache, Burns and Scalds, Fever Sores or Sores of any description, Bites and Stings, Asthma, Catarrh, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, Frosted Feet, Chills, Swellings, Bunions and Corns. This Preparation is purely vegetable and contains some of the best blood-purifying qualities. Manufactured by P. H. GRINNELL, No. 32 Kansas Avenue, between First and Crane, TOPEKA, KAS.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor, and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

The Poultry Yard.

The Rearing of Chickens.

The point in which the majority of chicken raisers fail is in respect to the feeding. One of the most difficult matters to instill into the minds of poultry keepers is, that the feeding of their stock must be very carefully and systematically done. Overfeeding is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which poultry, both old and young, are subject. Thus it will be at once apparent that if it is important to feed adult fowls in the right manner, it is especially so in the case of young chickens. The former may, under certain conditions, throw off the evil effects of bad feeding, but this is scarcely possible in the case of young and growing stock at the time when the frame is being formed. The very desire to feed the birds sufficient very often leads to the giving of either too much or too rich food. The delicate stomachs of the little things need food that shall be of a suitable nature, and full of nourish-

chicks to enable them to break open their prison house, combines cruelty with other things, for this scale will drop off of itself within a few days. The less chickens are interfered with, the better, during the early stages of their growth.

The first feed should consist of hard-boiled eggs chopped fine, and mixed with twice their bulk of bread crumbs. Those eggs which have been sat on for a week and proved to be infertile, answer capably for feeding the chickens. Failing these, we should purchase duck eggs in preference to using fresh eggs from the hens, unless the latter are exceptionally plentiful. Only as much of the egg and bread crumbs should be prepared as will serve two or three times, as it soon loses its freshness, and if sour, will soon cause scouring. It should be slightly moistened with milk, but very slightly, just sufficient to damp it. Much depends on the way in which the bread crumbs are prepared. The way I have always adopted has been to rub the bread—stale bread is to be preferred—through a fine sieve, turned up-

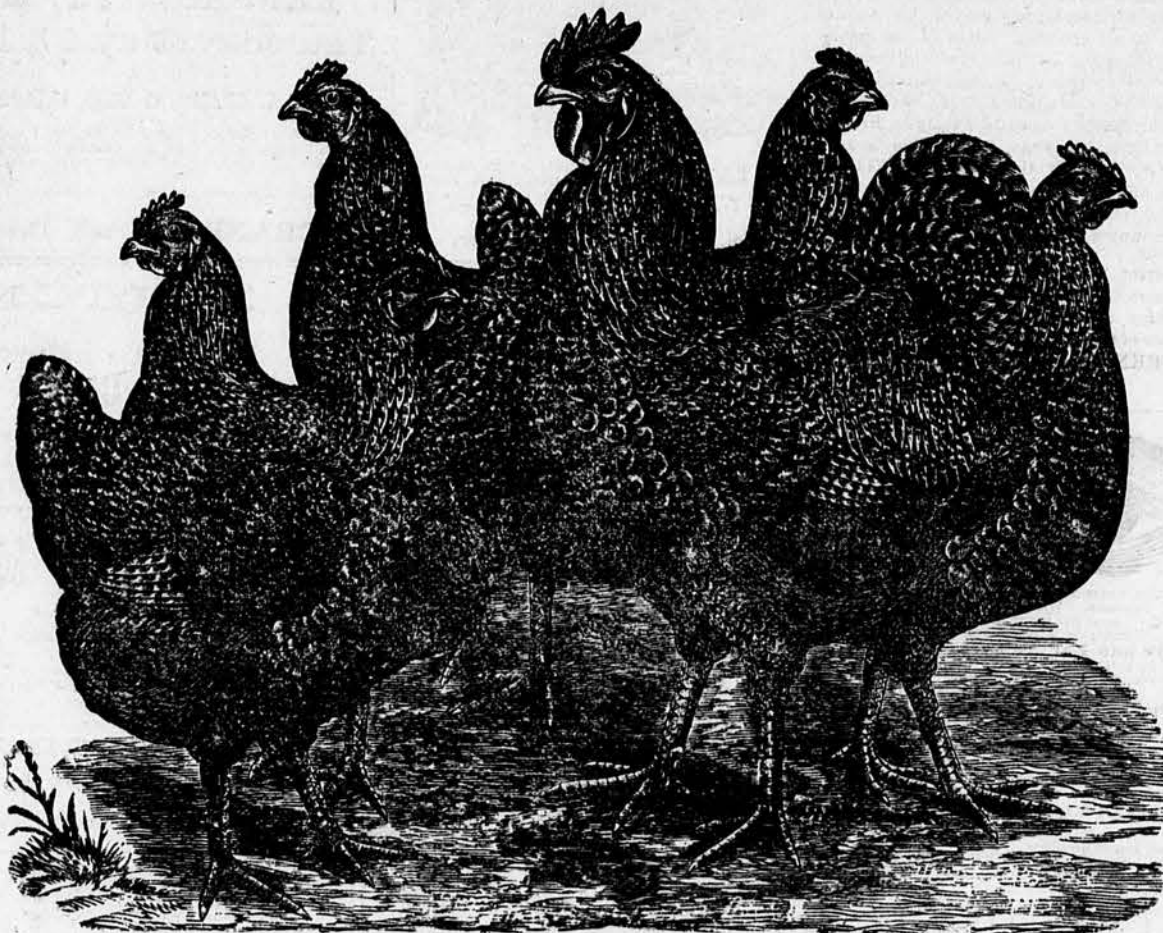
manage the whole corn until they are older. From the time I have already stated they may be gradually accustomed to a plainer diet until four months old in case of the more rapid growing breeds, and five months in the others, when they will require no different treatment from the older fowls. There should always be mixed with the soft food a little bone meal which I regard as an invaluable thing for chicken rearing. I like that best which is about as coarse as ordinary oatmeal.

An important matter to be considered is the times of feeding, for the most inexperienced will see that young animals and birds need smaller quantities, but at shorter intervals, than adults. The following may be regarded as a very good table for the periods at which chickens should be fed: For the first week or ten days, every two hours; from ten days to a month old, every three hours; after that time, five times a day; and when two months old, four times a day. It is most desirable that the times of feeding be divided as equally as possible, and be strictly ob-

that the birds, both old and young, can help themselves, but I do not believe it is the better method. A hungry chick is a thriving one. Much contention has been raised as to whether chickens should have water or not. As to whether they can be raised without liquid needs no discussion. That has been proved possible often. But what is possible is not always advisable, and I think it is most desirable that chickens should have access to water. They will only drink as much of it as their system requires.

One most important thing in the feeding of chickens is a supply of green food. If they are being reared on a nice piece of juicy grass, they can do without anything else, but even then a supply of fresh lettuces will be to their benefit. Should there not be good grass, the lettuces become indispensable.

It is necessary to remind the reader that the directions given here for the feeding of chickens refer to those that are intended to be kept as layers or stock birds. If to be fattened as speedily as possible and killed off, then another course should be adopted. Under those circumstances the food should be such as will develop flesh and not bone. For this purpose, boiled rice and Indian corn should form the staple food.—*Stephen Beale in Country Gentleman.*



GROUP OF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

ONE OF THE VARIETIES BRED BY HUGHES & TATMAN, NORTH TOPEKA, KAS.

ment. This fact often leads to error. Rich food is not necessarily nourishing, and vice versa.

Chickens do not need any food during the first twenty-four hours after they are hatched. The contents of the yolk-bag, which bag is absorbed into the stomach immediately before hatching takes place, contains sufficient nourishment for the first day, and any attempt to compel the chick to swallow other food is likely to do more harm than good, by derangement of the digestive system. There will be no difficulty in getting the chicks to eat, if they are simply let alone for the first twenty-four hours after they make their debut into the world. All such practices as the giving of a peppercorn to the newly-hatched chick are most objectionable indeed and are founded either on superstition or ignorance. Such pungent things as peppercorns must be very trying indeed to a delicate organ like the stomach of a young chick. That still more objectionable practice of tearing off the horn or scale which nature has placed on the beak of

side down. In this way they are not only speedily made, but are fine and even, which is almost impossible to secure, if simply rubbed in the hands. On cold or wet mornings it will do good to add a little seasoning to the mixture, and the same thing is desirable with the soft food afterward. The egg and bread crumbs should be continued for about a week, when the alternate feeds may be given of some such food as Spratt's poultry meal, which, without hesitation, I have found to be the best thing for rearing chicks that has come under my notice—that is, as a soft food, for I should never think of giving that or any other soft food alone.

When the chicks are eight or nine days old, they may have the egg and bread crumbs discontinued, in place of which can be given a little boiled rice but not much of that, and some oatmeal mixed with barley or wheat meal, or, if it can be obtained, in place of the oatmeal, some ground oats. When they are about a fortnight old, a little crushed buckwheat may be put down to them, as they will not be able to

served. Doctors say that there is nothing worse for children than irregular meal times, and this is just as necessary in the case of chickens. The first feed should be early in the morning, say about an hour after day-break. This may necessitate early rising on the part of some one, but that grace is a most essential one for the chicken raiser. It can scarcely be expected that chickens will thrive properly which have to run about hungry for hours after they are astir. Some feeders leave a little hemp seed over night so that the birds can help themselves in the morning. This is undoubtedly better than nothing, but they will be more likely to do well if they have a warm feed first of all. Then until the chicks are a month old, they should have a feed about 9 or 10 o'clock at night. This entails trouble, but it will repay any trouble involved. Food should be fed sparingly, and never left for long. The system of feeding I have found best of all is to only give as much as is eaten readily. Lately there have been those who have written in favor of always having food so

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, me ory 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.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Head.

Allays Inflammation. Heals Sores.

Restores the Senses of Taste, Hearing and Smell. A Quick Relief. A Positive Cure.

CREAM BALM

has gained an enviable reputation, displacing all other preparations. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use. Price 50c. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, May 10, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 100, shipments 500. Market fairly active and 10c lower. Choice shipping and export 5 25a 60, fair to medium 4 90a 10, common 4 35a 4 75, butchers steers 3 75a 4 60, cows and heifers 2 50a 3 65, stockers and feeders 4 25a 4 75.

HOGS—Receipts 5,800, shipments 2,000. Market fairly active and 5a 10c lower. Butchers and selected heavy 4 10a 15, mixed packing 3 80a 4 05, light 3 85a 4 00.

SHEEP—Receipts 120, shipments none. Demand stronger at 2 50a 5 00.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 9,500, shipments 3,500. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 4 50a 5 50; stockers and feeders 3 00a 4 50; bulls and mixed 2 00a 4 10, bulk 3 00a 3 25, through Texas cattle 4 05a 5 10.

HOGS—Receipts 25,000, shipments 5,000. Market slow and 10a 15c lower. Rough and mixed 3 75a 4 05, packing and shipping 3 90a 4 20, light 3 75a 4 10, skips 2 50a 3 60.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,300, shipments none. Market weak. Natives 2 00a 2 75, Londons 2 50a 3 00.

The Drovers' Journal special Liverpool cable quotes: Cattle fully 1c per lb lower; 2,300 American steers at Depford. Best steers, 12c per lb. dressed weight.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 1,378. The market to-day was slow, with values of shipping 15c lower and butchers' stuff 10c lower; feeding steers were quiet. Sales ranged 4 40 for feeding steers to 4 95 for shipping steers; cows 3 60.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 5,716. There was a weak and only moderately active market to-day at a decline of 5a 10c from Saturday's figures. Extreme range of sales 3 25a 4 05, bulk at 3 70a 3 90.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 7. Market steady. Sales, 221 natives, scalawags, av. 61 lbs. at 1 25.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Ungraded red, 86a 97c; No. 1 red, 97c; No. 2 red, May, 89a 90 1/2c.

CORN—Spot lower and dull; options weak. No. 2, 47 1/2c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Very weak and lower. No. 2 cash, 85c bid; May, 88 1/2a 84c.

CORN—Delivered, dull and easy. No. 2 mixed, cash, 38a 33 1/2c.

OATS—No. 2 mixed, cash, 29 1/2c; May, 29 1/2c.

RYE—Firm; 63c bid.

BARLEY—Nominally unchanged.

Chicago.

WHEAT—Weak and lower. Sales ranged: May, 75 1/2a 76 1/2c; June, 77 1/2a 78 1/2c; July, 79 1/2a 79 3/4c; No. 2 spring, 75 1/2a 76c; No. 3 spring, 67c.

CORN—Ruled easier. Cash, 34 1/2a 34 3/4c; May, 34 1/2a 34 3/4c.

OATS—Dull and easy. Cash, 29c; May, 28 3/4a 29c.

RYE—Dull. No. 2, 60 1/2c.

BARLEY—Nominal. No. 3, 46a 56c.

FLAX SEED—Firm. No. 1, 1 04 1/2c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—There was a weaker market to-day on 'change and values lower. No. 2 red was nominal, except for June, which sold on the call at 65c.

CORN—The market to-day on 'change was weaker and values lower. No. 2 cash was nominal; May sold at 26 1/2c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 25 1/2c bid, 26 1/2c asked.

RYE—No bids nor offerings.

HAY—Receipts 7 cars. Best lower; low grade very dull and weak. We quote: Fancy small baled, 7 50; large baled, 6 50; medium 4 00a 5 00; common, 2 50a 3 50.

BUTTER—Receipts are fair and market quiet. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 20c; good, 18c; fine dairy in single package lots, 14a 15c; storepacked, in single package lots, 10a 12c; common, 4a 5c; fancy fresh roll, 10a 12c; common to medium, 3a 8c, and dull.

EGGS—Receipts light and the market active at 8 1/2c per dozen for strictly fresh.

CHEESE—Full cream 11c, part skim flats 9c, Young America 12c.

POTATOES—In heavy supply and weak. Irish potatoes, in carload lots: Peachblows, 45a 50c per bus.; Neshannocks, 40c per bus.; Michigan Rose, 35c per bus.; Early Rose 25a 30c.

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

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/2c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): hams, 9 1/2c; 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,

W O O L

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.

COMPOUND OXYGEN

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



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 cure. 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. DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE, No. 86 East Sixth street, TOPEKA, KAS.

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.

Lonergan's Specific

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

PILES. Instant relief. Final cure in 10 days, no suppository, and never returns. No purge, no salve, no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a sure remedy free, by addressing C. J. MASON, 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

Free Tuition. Expenses Light.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Endowment \$500,000. Buildings \$100,000; Apparatus \$50,000.

17 INSTRUCTORS. 400 STUDENTS.

Farmers' sons and daughters received from Common Schools to full or partial course in Science and Industrial Arts. Send for Catalogue to Manhattan, Kansas.

Fun Facts and Fiction.

SATURDAY EVENING PLATON

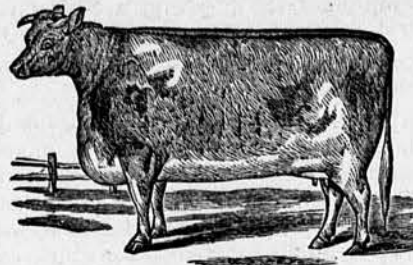
A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

Devoted to Society, Lodge, Amusement and Dramatic News, good Literature, etc. Will be published especially for the State of Kansas. Terms, \$2 a year; \$1 for six months. Specimen copy free.

Address HARRY W. FROST, Publisher, Topeka, Kansas.

Clubbed with the KANSAS FARMER for \$2.75.

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.

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. 20th 5009, Prince of the Wye 1648, 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.

LITTLE JOKER BUTTONS!

For
MARKING
STOCK.



Never
COME OFF.

Price \$5.00 per 100, Numbered. Send for Sample. LEAVENWORTH NOVELTY WORKS, LEAVENWORTH, KAS.



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.



CRIMPED & CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING

W.G. HYNDMAN & CO.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR & PRICES - CINCINNATI, O.

FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING

ESTABLISHED 1866

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.

M. O. FROST, Publisher,
No. 273 Kansas ave., Topeka, Kas.

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

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 affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

No person, 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 April 28, '86.

Meade county--Matt. B. Reed, clerk.

BULL--Taken up by J. A. Fultz, of Mertilla tp., (P. O. Mertilla), February 6, 1886, one red bull, 2 years old, no brand; valued at \$4.

COW--By same, one red cow, 6 years old, branded Z; valued at \$15.

STEER--By same, one red and white steer, 3 years old, indistinct brand; valued at \$4.

STEER--By same, one white steer, 3 years old, indistinct brand; valued at \$10.

HEIFER--By same, one lean heifer, 3 years old, indistinct brand; valued at \$4.

COW--Taken up by T. B. Johnson, of Mertilla tp., (P. O. Mertilla), March 1, 1886, one cow, 4 years old, indistinct brand on left side; valued at \$5.

STEER--By same, one red and white steer, 3 years old, indistinct brand; valued at \$12.

STEER--By same, one red steer, 3 years old; valued at \$12.

STEER--By same, one red and white steer, 2 years old, branded X on left hip; valued at \$12.

STEER--By same, one red steer, 4 years old, indistinct brand; valued at \$5.

COW--Taken up by J. H. Planck, of Fowler tp., (P. O. Fowler City), one red cow, 4 years old, branded K (or nearly like it); valued at \$25.

Riley county--O. C. Barner, clerk.

HEIFER--Taken up by Richard Meyer, of Riley Center, one red yearling heifer, white spot in face, white strip on right hip.

BULL--By same, one red yearling bull calf, white strip in face.

Ness county--G. D. Barber, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by A. F. Kerberg, of Franklin tp., one bay mare, had on leather halter, snod behind, left hind foot white, no other marks; valued at \$25.

Montgomery county--H. W. Conrad, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by Cyrus Hey, of -ycamore tp., March 23, 1886, one sorrel mare pony, about 7 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.

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 \$60.

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 15, 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.

COW--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.

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.

C. W. WARNER & CO.,
Wholesale - Commission - Merchants,
Handle Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fruit, Ranch Produce,
Flour, Hay and Grain, etc.
397 Holladay street, Denver, Colorado.

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. MELOHER, O'Quinn, Fayette Co., Texas.

HELP WANTED.
We will pay Agents a salary of \$80 to \$100 per month and expenses to travel and sell our goods to dealers, or \$40 a month and expenses to distribute circulars in your vicinity. Business honorable, permanent, pleasant & easily operated. All expenses advanced. SAMPLE CASES FREE. No stamps required. No humbug. We mean what we say. Address NATIONAL SUPPLY COMPANY, Bradford Block, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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, Sedgewick City, Kas.

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.

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 80 acres to Medicine Lodge--in lots 60x150 feet, at low cash prices.

STEWART'S HEALING POWDER.
CURES ALL OPEN SORES,
CUTS FROM BARBED
WIRE FENCE,
SCRATCHES,
KICKS,
CUTS,
&c.
Sold Everywhere.
15 & 50 cts. a
box. Try it.
STEWART HEALING POWDER CO., ST. LOUIS.

SALESMEN WANTED!

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

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch larger than the cane, cut the material with shears and secure to the frame by brass-head nails $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 cent for postage. Nails, 5 cents per cent. AGENTS WANTED.

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

HOLSTEIN PARK.

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

Inter-Ocean Stables, North Topeka.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

DAIRYING APPARATUS

AND SUPPLIES.

Engines, Boilers, Vats, Cheese Presses, Churns,

BUTTER-WORKERS AND PRINTERS, ETC.

Send for elegantly-illustrated

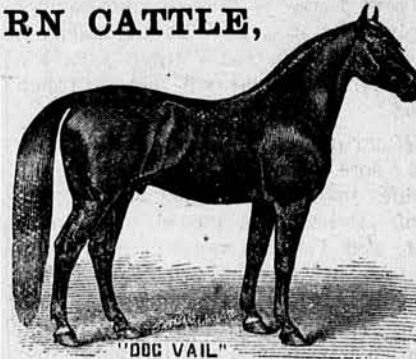
Catalogue. Mailed free.

H. McK. WILSON & CO.,

112 North Second St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

BLUE VALLEY HERD AND STUD

OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,



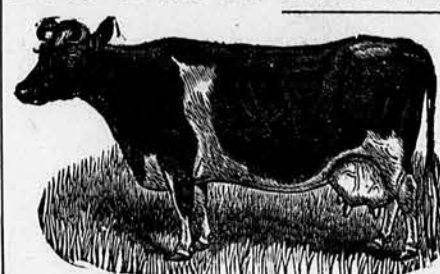
The Blue Valley Herd and Stud offers for sale FIFTEEN RECORDED SHORT-HORN BULLS of choice breeding, good colors and splendid individual merit; thirty head of equally good COWS AND HEIFERS; also thirty head of first-class ROADSTER, DRAFT AND GENERAL-PURPOSE HORSES, many of which are well-broken single 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 Merced 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, 2,499 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Mink (402)--1 day, 96 lbs. Jantje (2221)--1 day, 90 lbs. 8 oz.; 31 days, 2,623 lbs. 8 oz. Rhoda (434)--1 day, 89 lbs. 8 oz. Merced (723)--1 day, 88 lbs.; 31 days, 2,634 lbs. Brilante (101)--1 day, 80 lbs. Lady of Jelsum (1627)--1 day, 78 lbs.; 31 days, 2,227 lbs. Tierke (2222)--1 day, 76 lbs. Maid of Holstein (21)--1 day, 72 lbs. Friesian Maid (1624)--1 day, 71 lbs. 8 oz.; 31 days, 2,153 lbs. Overlooper (626)--1 day, 70 lbs. Terpetra (6595)--68 lbs. Vreda (2259)--1 day, 67 lbs.; 31 days, 1,878 lbs. Merced 2d (1658)--1 day, 64 lbs.; 31 days, 1,627 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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. Bleake (2267)--1 day, 42 lbs. Tritonia--1 day, 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; 31 days, 2,063 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. BUTTER.--Merced (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. Bleake (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.

SEXTON & OFFORD,

TOPEKA, : : : : KANSAS,

Importers of the

English Shire Draft Horses

—AND—

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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), Dack's Matchless (1509), Wieman's Wonder (2357), England's Glory (733), 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.

Write for Catalogue to

SEXTON & OFFORD, 34 E. Fifth St., Topeka, Kas.

The Veterinarian.

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

LAME HORSE.—One of my horses has been quite lame for a long time. I had his foot examined, but failed to discover any cause for the lameness. When he trots he goes very lame. I have examined him all over and cannot find a tender spot anywhere, and have finally concluded that the horse is lame in the shoulder. [The great success in the treatment of all cases of lameness in the horse depends more on the science of finding out the exact location of the lameness rather than in the efficiency of any particular remedy. All doctors are free to admit that the secret of success in the practice of medicine is the ability of the practitioner to form a correct diagnosis; any fool can prescribe. If your horse is lame in the shoulder apply a blister, or have a seton inserted. If he is lame in some other part, the shoulder treatment will not do much good.]

QUITTOR.—My eight-year-old mare has a sore on her left fore foot—on the inside, just at the upper edge of the hoof. It has been sore since January last, and I think was caused by being bruised in breaking through frozen ground. It keeps discharging all the time. [If you make a careful examination with probe you will no doubt find one or more sinuses (pipes) running in different directions in the foot. This is what is technically known as a "quitter," which is sometimes very troublesome to cure. You cannot make any progress in effecting a radical cure, and at the same time work the patient. You must give absolute rest. If the sinuses are well back towards the heel of the foot you may use a paste made of corrosive sublimate and lard, introducing it with a probe to the bottom of each sinus. If, however, the sinus is midway between the heel and toe, we advise you not to use the paste. Use instead a saturated solution of sulphate of zinc, injecting it with a small syringe every other day for a week. A blister may then be applied over the coronet.]

SHEEP SCAB.—Two of my sheep are losing their wool. They have a yellow itch on the skin. I wish to know what to do for them. Should I separate them from the other sheep? [Your sheep are affected with a contagious disease, commonly called scab. Separate them from the ones not affected, but when the disease gets into a flock the majority of sheep forming it need treatment. Make a bath-tub, varying in size according to the number of sheep you have, and into this bath put twenty gallons of boiling water. To the water add one and a half pounds each of powdered arsenic, impure carbonate of soda, soft soap and sulphur. Stir with a stick until dissolved, when thirty gallons of cold water are to be added, making in all fifty gallons. The bath is then ready for use, and will dip fifty sheep. The dipping is done as follows: A man at the head and another at the tail lift the sheep bodily into the bath, holding it in a standing position, and taking care that the head is held above the water—this must be particularly attended to. The sheep is left in the bath for one minute, or a little longer if badly affected, while the scabby part may be rubbed with the hand. In order that the dip be not wasted, a table-like structure is usually attached to one end of the bath. The sheep, when removed from the dip, is placed upon this draining table, and the fleece pressed by the hand, so as to extract as much of the water from it as possible, the water running along the draining-table into

the bath. After applying, the sheep should be allowed to stand in a bare yard, where there is no grass or fodder scattered about. They should be kept in this yard so long as any drippings come from the fleeces, as should the fluid fall upon grass or hay, and it should be eaten by the sheep, it would be poisonous.]

Few People Escape

The taint of scrofula in the blood. With many it is hereditary; but it may also be acquired from want of air or lack of exercise, from improper food, or any cause which brings about weakness of body and impurity of the blood. The disease is characterized by running sores, abscesses, swellings, enlarged joints, sore eyes, etc. No medicine has been so successful in curing scrofula as Hood's Sarsaparilla. The most terrible running sores gradually disappear under the purifying and strengthening influence of this great medicine. If you are a sufferer from scrofula and desire more evidence as to the wonderful success of Hood's Sarsaparilla, send to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., for a book containing many remarkable cures.

J. L. HASTINGS,

Wellington, - - Kansas,



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

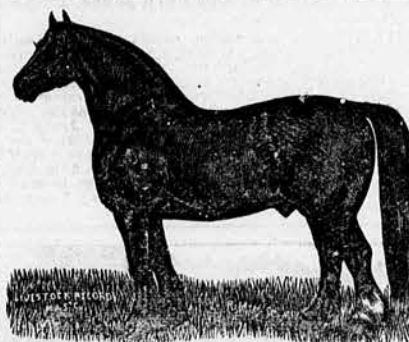
JOHNSON BROS.

Garnett, - Kansas,



Breeders of and Dealers in Imported and High-Grade
French Draft Horses.

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



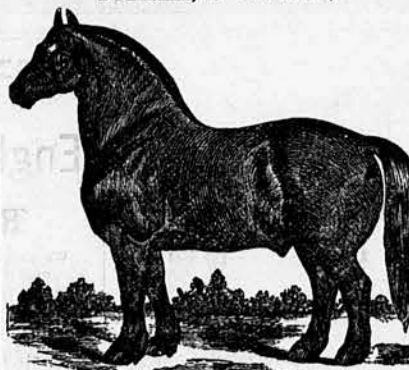
JOHN CARSON,

Winchester, - - - Kansas,

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

E. BENNETT & SON

TOPEKA, : KANSAS,



Importers and Breeders of PERCHERON-NORMAN and CLYDESDALE HORSES. Sixty head just received from Europe. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

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
M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

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. MCULLUGH, Ottawa, Kansas.

SELECT HERD OF BERKSHIRE SWINE.

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.

G. W. BERRY, (Box 14), Topeka, Kas.



Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by **W. GIBBONS & Co., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.** Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

J. N. THOMPSON

MORAN, ALLEN CO., KANSAS,

Breeder, Dealer in and Shipper of

IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Choice Pigs for Sale.

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

Registered Poland-Chinas.

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

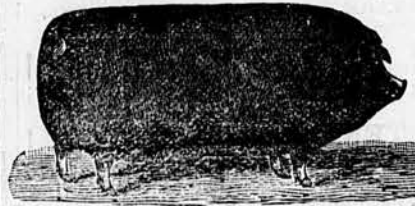
MOST POPULAR FAMILIES.

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

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

J. A. DAVIDSON,

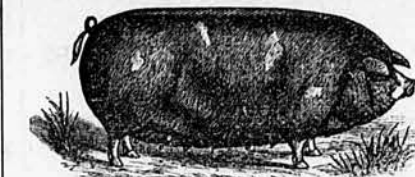
Richmond, : Kansas,



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.

OTTAWA HERD OF

Poland-China and Duroc Jersey Red Hogs.



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

I have for sale a fine lot of young pigs sired by Jayhawker 2639, Ottawa King 2885 (the champion hogs of Franklin county), and Buckeye Boy 2d 2219, Ben Butler 2977, Leek's Gilt-Edge 2887, which are very fine breeders of fashionable strains. My sows are all first-class and of popular strains. I also have an extra fine lot of Duroc Jersey Red pigs for sale from sires and dams that have never been beaten in the show ring in four counties in Kansas. I have hogs of all ages in pairs or trio, of no kin, for sale. Herd has 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.

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS



As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of *thoroughbred Poland-Chinas* in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in *American P. C. Record*. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 43 breeders free. *Swine Journal* 25 cts. in 2-cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

EXCELSIOR HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS and ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

D. H. WEBSTER, Austin, Cass Co., Mo.

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

HORSE BILLS.

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

On Cloth, Cardboard or Paper.

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

WHITING & DIXON,

City Building, Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

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

KANSAS IS AHEAD!

HUNTER'S Kansas Cultivator —AND— Seed Drill Combined

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

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO GARDENING.

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

IT IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

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

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

Cultivator and Seed Drill combined, . . . \$13.00
Cultivator combined, without Drill, . . . 8.00
Cultivator, without Wheel, . . . 1.75

Correspondence solicited.

C. C. HUNTER, Inventor, Concordia, Kansas.

S. J. SULLIVAN'S Daisy Churn.

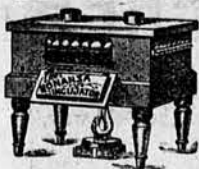
(Pat. August 11, 1885.)

This wonderful Churn will churn Sweet Cream as well as Sour, and produce more butter to the amount of cream than any other churn on earth.

Territory for sale on liberal terms.

S. J. SULLIVAN, LAMAR, MO.

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

The Bonanza Incubator.

Perfectly Reliable. Self-Regulating. All Eggs turned at once. Requires no watching at night. **Best Cheap Incubator made.** Send for Price List and Circular showing cuts of the finest brooder in the world. Also breeder of high class Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Langshans. - 20 Pens. O. P. SCOTT, Quincy, Ill.

HOOSIER AUGER TILE MILL.

Mills on hand. **Prompt delivery.** FOR PRICES AND CIRCULARS, ADDRESS **NOLAN, MADDEN & CO.,** Rushville, Ind.

TILE and BRICK MACHINERY. STONE-SEPARATING CLAY-CRUSHERS.

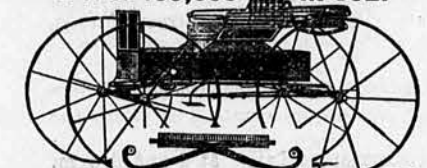
Illustrated Catalogue free. **H. BREWER & CO.,** No. 146 Mill St., **TECUMSEH, MICH.**



COOK FEED FOR STOCK With the **TRIUMPH STEAM GENERATOR** It will save $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of your feed, and your stock will thrive better and fatten quicker. Send for illustrated circular. Address **RICE, WHITACRE & CO.,** 47 W. Monroe St., Chicago.



THE PROFIT FARM BOILER Is simple, perfect and cheap; the **BEST FEED COOKER**; the only dumping boiler; empties its kettle in a minute. **Over \$5,000 in use.** Cook your corn and potatoes, and save one-half the cost of pork. Send for circular. **D. R. SPERRY & CO.,** BATAVIA, - ILLINOIS. Chicago Salesroom, 237 Lake St.

IMPROVED Eureka Butter Workers.

The old "EUREKA" is too well known by Western Creamery men to need extensive advertising. The **IMPROVED** reduces the friction so much as to warrant the claim made that it is operated with much less labor. It is the best and easiest worker. The **EUREKA** is used in more factories than any other worker made. Four Sizes. The **IMPROVED** is manufactured only by **VT. FARM MACHINE CO.,** Bellows Falls, Vt.

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES. OVER 400,000 IN USE.

Easiest Riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all leading Carriage Builders and Dealers.

AGENTS WANTED

A New Farm Implement. **BROWN'S FENCE-BUILDER!** Portable, simple, durable, strong. Builds a picket fence on the posts in the field, substantial, economical. The most practical machine yet devised. **JOHN P. BROWN,** Rising Sun, - - - Indiana.

MY AGENTS ARE MAKING

\$5.00, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00 and \$30.00 Per Day **LEWIS COMBINATION FORCE PUMP** **AGRICULTURAL SPRINGER** **VETERINARY SPRINGER**

Selling LEWIS'S Combination HAND FORCE PUMPS. It makes 3 complete machines. I have agents all over the U. S. who are making \$10 to \$25 per day selling these pumps. I give their name and address in catalogue. To introduce I will send a sample pump, express paid, to any express station in the U. S. for \$5.00. Made of brass; will throw water from 50 to 60 feet, and retails for only \$6.00. Indispensable for spraying fruit trees. The Potato Bug attachment is a wonderful invention. Agents wanted everywhere. Send at once for illustrated catalogue, price-list and terms. Address **P. C. LEWIS, Catskill, N.Y.**

The Vaneless Monitor

— IS — **UNEQUALED AS A FARM MILL.**



Has the only successful Rotary Power in the World. **SEND for CATALOGUE of WIND MILLS, Iron Pumps, etc. Address** **Sharrard, Searles & Co.,**

GENERAL AGENTS, No. 621 Commercial St., **ATCHISON, KAS.**

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

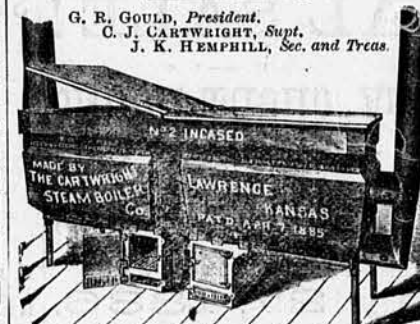
Guaranteed the Best Regulating, Safest in Storms, Most Powerful and Most Durable Wind Mill made. 17 Sizes, 1 to 40 Horse Power. Adopted by the U. S. Government and Leading Railroads. Also the Celebrated **I X L FEED MILL,** Which can be run by any power and is cheap, effective and durable. Will grind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

THE PERKINS WIND MILL.

Buy the **BEST** & save Money. I have been in constant use for 14 years, with a record equalled by none. Warranted not to blow down unless the Tower goes with it; or against any wind that does not disabie substantial farm buildings; to be perfect; to outlast and do better work than any other Mill made. Send for Storm Scene Circular and Prices. Address **PERKINS WIND MILL & AX CO., Mishawaka, Ind.** Agents Wanted.

Stock Feeders:

Did you know you could save from one-third to one-half the feed by cooking it?

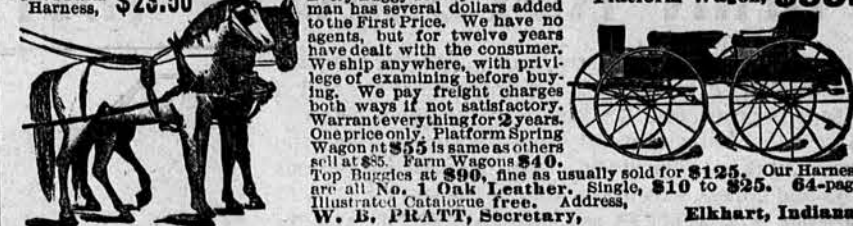


MADE OF SHEET STEEL.

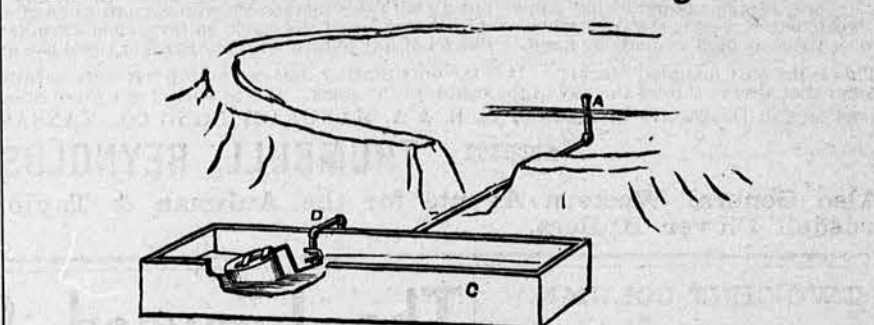
If you did not the fact is fully demonstrated by parties using the Cartwright Cooker. Send for catalogue and price list to **The Cartwright Steam Boiler Co.,** Manufacturers and Proprietors, Territory for sale. **Lawrence, Kas.**

TO ADVERTISE

and meet with success requires a knowledge of the value of newspapers, and a correctly displayed advt. To secure such information **JUDICIOUSLY CONSULT LORD AND THOMAS** **NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.**

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS M'F'G CO.

No. 1 Farm Harness, \$23.50. Every Buggy sold by the middle man has several dollars added to the First Price. We have no agents, but for twelve years have dealt with the consumer. We ship anywhere, with privilege of examining before buying. We pay freight charges both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant everything for 2 years. One price only. Platform Spring Wagon at \$55 is same as others sell at \$85. Farm Wagons \$40. Top Buggies at \$90, fine as usually sold for \$125. Our Harness are all No. 1 Oak Leather. Single, \$10 to \$25. 64-page Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, **W. B. PRATT, Secretary,** **Elkhart, Indiana.**

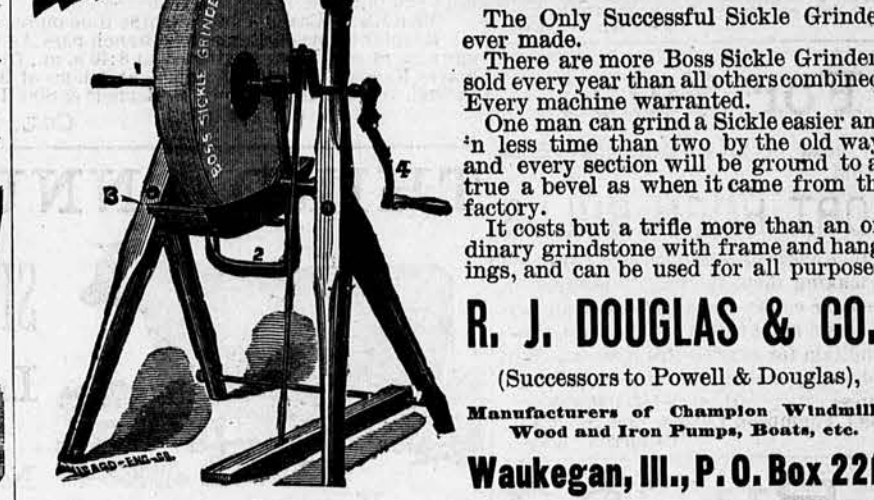
The Advance Stock Hydrant

The above cut represents the Valve and Float which controls the Water and keeps the Trough always full. It is self-acting, doing its work perfectly, day and night, summer and winter. With it the farmer knows his stock is watered when he is away from home the same as when he is with them. It has been thoroughly tested and will not freeze! It saves time, reduces expense, and will make you money. Try it and you will be its friend. Send for Illustrated Pamphlet giving full description. **C. A. BOOTH, TOPEKA, KAS.**

If you propose buying a Windmill

GET FULL INFORMATION OF THE **CHAMPION** Vaneless Self-Regulating **WINDMILL**

If you want the agency for the best windmill investigate the **MERITS OF THE CHAMPION.** Every mill fully warranted and **ALWAYS** gives Satisfaction. 20 years experience in the manufacture of Pumps and Windmills. A 10-ft. mill will pump from 50 to 300 barrels of water every 24 hours; it will handle a pump in a well 150 feet deep. Also manufacturers of the Star Wood Pumps, Door and Window Screens, Boss Sickle Grinders, Etc. To dealers we can offer Superior Inducements to handle our goods. Over 3,000 Dealers are now handling our manufactures. Also, manufacturers of Hunting, Fishing and Pleasure Boats. Send for catalogue A for Windmills and catalogue B for Boats. (Successors to Powell & Douglas.) **R. J. DOUGLAS & CO.,** **WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.** P. O. BOX 16.

**THE BOSS SICKLE GRINDER**

The Only Successful Sickle Grinder ever made. 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. **R. J. DOUGLAS & CO.,** (Successors to Powell & Douglas), **Manufacturers of Champion Windmills, Wood and Iron Pumps, Boats, etc.** **Waukegan, Ill., P. O. Box 221.**

CHAMPION HOG RINGER

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.,** Exclusive Manufacturers, **DECATUR, ILLINOIS.**

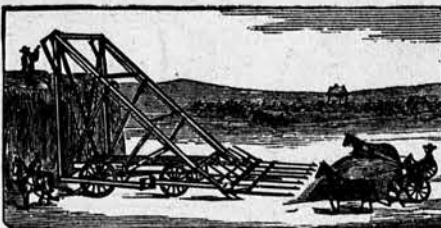
Only Single Ring Ever Invented that Closes on the Outside of the Nose. **BROWN'S ELIPTICAL RING** Triple Groove Hog & Pig Ringer. Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore. **GLAD TIDINGS FOR MOTHERS,** who would escape the pains and dangers of child-birth. Sent free. Also, "Diseases of men," for men only. Address **Dr. STAINBACK WILSON, Atlanta, Ga.** **MEN ONLY.** A Quick, Permanent Cure for Lost Manhood, Debility, Nervousness, Weakness. No quackery. Indisputable Proofs. Book sent sealed, free. **ERIE MED. CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.**

THE DAIN AUTOMATIC HAY-STACKER AND GATHERER

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. Send for full Descriptive Circulars to T., R. & A. MANUFACTURING CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

ADDRESS TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, SEEDSMEN, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Also General Western Agents for the Aultman & Taylor Threshers and Engines, Dederick Hay Presses, and Birdsall Clover Hullers.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

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

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

FOR SERVICE—The Holstein Bull Lester No 8916, by "Gibbous" and Nettie L., both imported. Owned and kept by T. B. Hawley, at Sunflower Poultry Yard, one-half mile west of Topeka, on Sixth avenue.

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

FOR SALE—Three Pups from imported pedigree Gordon Setter slut. Ten months old. Perfect in colors. \$15 each. John Whitworth, Emporia, Kas.

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, 169 1/2 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.

PEKIN DUCK EGGS—A setting of nine Pekin Duck Eggs for One Dollar. Address C. D. Martin, Topeka, 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.

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

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

STRAYED.

One iron gray Colt, 2 years old, face and hind feet white. Also one Dun Colt, 1 year old, white star in face. A liberal reward will be given for information leading to their recovery. GEORGE PIDDUCK, Scranton, 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.. Prices low MILLER BROS., JUNCTION CITY, KAS.

The Linwood Short-Horns! W.W. COLE'S



A SELECTION OF
21 Cows and Heifers and 11 Bulls

FROM THIS HERD WILL BE SOLD AT

KANSAS CITY, MO.,

—ON—
Wednesday, May 19, 1886.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

As is commonly known, the imported prize-winning Cruickshank-Victoria bull BARON VICTOR 42824, has been used on this herd for over three years, and is still in service. We have since bred a class of easily-kept, thickly-fleshed, early-maturing cattle, and by the use of first-class bulls of Mr. Cruickshank's breeding, believe we are making good progress in the direction indicated. In the sale at Kansas City, May 19, will be included eight heifers and five young bulls belonging to well-known Cruickshank families, the get of such bulls as Baron Victor, Roan Gauntlet, Pride of the Isles, Bampton, Dunblane, Earl of Aberdeen and Chancellor; eight heifers by Baron Victor and four young bulls by same sire (one of which is a son brother to Clay & Winn's show calf The Baronet). All cows and heifers of proper age not having calves at foot, will be in calf to imp. Baron Victor or imp. Barbarossa. For catalogues and full particulars address

W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas

COES. L. P. MUIR and S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneers.

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.

THIRD ANNUAL SALE!



—OF—
SIXTY SHORT-HORNS
—AT—

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 Mile of Unregistered JERSEYS.

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.

W.W. COLE'S

HUGE, TWO MILLION DOLLAR
COLOSSAL ALL-FEATURE SHOWS

Two Magnificent, Complete Exhibitions at
Topeka, Tuesday, May 25.

\$225,000 EXPENDED for UNIQUE NOVELTIES!



Stupendously Reinforced With
DR. W. F. CARVER'S
("Evil Spirit of the Plains")

FAMOUS ORIGINAL
"Wild West" Combination

THE ONLY LIVING 2-HEADED COW.
2 Heads—4 Eyes—4 Horns—2 Mouths.

SAMSON, God's Most Wondrous Creation!

THE \$10,000 CHALLENGE GYMNASTS
THE GREAT SILBONS.

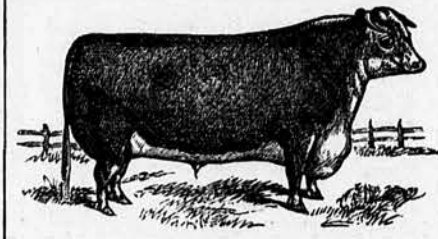
Peerless, Poetic, Oriental Street Parade,
Passing Through the Principal Streets of Each
Town Visited, at 10 a. m.

ADMISSION, 50 cts. Children, under 9 years,
half price.
Reserved Cushioned Opera Chairs at the usual Slight
Advance.

Two Performances Daily, at 2 and 8 p. m.

Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m., for Inspection of Museum
and Menagerie.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



F. R. FOSTER & SONS, TOPEKA, KAS.,
Breeder and dealer 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.

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 82, Cor. 7th and Delaware Sts., Kansas City, Mo.