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A Great Falling Off in the Condition of Wheat Since the Last Report.

PIFTY PER CENT. WINTER-KILLED.

Area of Oats and Corn Will be Largely Increased Over That of Last Year.

STOOK IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

Kansas Farmer's Reports, Showing the Condition of Crops and Stock on March 27th, 1886.

The KANSAS FARMER to-day presents to its readers very complete reports of the condition of crops and stock throughout the State on last Saturday, the 27th inst. Briefly summarized the reports show--(1) Wheat is badly injured by winter-killing, the loss ranging from 10 to 50 per cent. and higher; where the seed was sown on new ground or in cornstalks, the loss was trifling. There are no indications of fly except in two or three localities. (2) The acreage of oats and corn will be largely increased over that of last year. Oats sowing completed; some up and growing well; corn planting begun. (3) Tame grasses are being successfully grown in nearly every county reporting, and it is in good condition. The area will be increased this spring. (4) Fruit prospects are good except for peaches and, in some exposed places, blackberries. (5) Work animals are in excellent condition, and stock in general is healthy and in fair flesh.

Our reports from correspondents are in answer to the questions following: (1) Condition of wheat. (2) What per cent. of wheat was lost by winter-killing? (3) Are there indications of the fly? (4) Oats-acreage as compared with last year, and its condition? (5) Are the farmers raising much rye? If not, why? (6) Is any corn planted yet? (7) Will the corn acreage this year be larger than it was last? (8) Is the lister used, and how is it liked? (9) Are tame grasses successfully grown, and what kinds? (10) What is the condition of fruit trees, and what the prospect for fruit? (11) Condition of work animals? (12) Condition of stock in general.

Allen county.-Wheat good in bottom lands; rather poor on uplands; 25 per cent. winter-killed. No indications of fly. Oats —acreage about same as last year; condition good. Not much rye raised (acreage will exceed that of last year. No corn planted yet. Lister not used. Blue grass, orchard grass, perennial rye, meadow oat grass, all do well; so do clovers of all kinds. All trees and fruits promise well except be larger than it was last. The lister is not peaches. Work animals rather poor. Condition of stock in general good.

Anderson.-Garnett.-Wheat in fair condition; none lost by winter-killing. No indication of fly. Oats acreage 10 per cent. more than last year; not done sowing. Not much rye raised; farmers don't think it pays. No corn planted yet; the acreage will be greater than that of last year. Lister but little used. Clover, timothy, orchard and tion of trees and prospect for fruit good exgood condition; stock generally in moderately fair condition....Colony.-Small acre- fruit trees good; fruit buds uninjured, ex- never better. Condition of work animals

winter-killed. No fly. Oats acreage 100 per cent. greater than last year; all will be in the ground this week. Rye is not much raised; it is not profitable. Some corn planted; the acreage will be larger than it was last year. Lister not used enough to justify an opinion. Tame grasses grown are clover and timothy mostly, but all tame grasses do well. No peaches; apple prospect good. Condition of work animals and of stock in general good.

Atchison .- Condition of wheat poor; 50 per cent. winter-killed. No indications of fly yet. Just commenced sowing oats; acreage will be one-half smaller than last year. Not much rye raised-not a paying crop. No corn planted yet; there will not be any increase of acreage over last year. Lister is used a great deal and is well liked. Tame grasses are raised and do well; timothy and clover are grown most generally. Fruit prospect, except for peaches, good. Work animals in good condition and stock in general fair.

Barber.-Condition of wheat good; none lost by winter-killing. No fly. Acreage of oats, as compared with last year, three times as large. Rye is raised for feed and pas ture. Some corn planted; the acreage will be increased. The lister is used and well liked. Tame grasses, principally clover and timothy, are successfully grown. Condition of fruit trees good; peaches not killed. Condition of work animals good; stock in general fair.

Brown.-Fifty per cent. of wheat winterkilled; what is left is growing nicely. No fly. Oats acreage will be increased 10 per cent. over last year; not done sowing yet. Considerable rye raised; used for pasture and cut for the rye. No corn planted yet, and there will be no increase of acreage. Lister used nearly altogether. Timothy, clover, orchard grass and blue grass are raised and do well. Apples all right peaches all killed. Work animals in good condition. Stock generally thin in flesh but healthy.

Butler .- Wheat in poor condition, 50 per cent. winter-killed. No fly. Oats acreage will be increased 25 per cent. No rye grown; it does not pay. No corn planted yet; the acreage will be increased. Lister not much used, but well liked where it is. Tame grasses are successfully grown, such as timothy, clover and orchard grass. Trees in good condition; fruit prospect good except for peaches. Work animals in good condition; other stock in general, except hogs, good.

Cherokee.-Condition of wheat, 90 per cent. of average; 10 per cent. lost by winterkilling. Oats acreage, as compared with last year, 15 per cent. more. No field corn planted yet; the corn acrea Tame grasses successfully grown; orchard, timothy, clover, red top. Peaches bad, no fruit; cherry trees unhealthy; apples good. Condition of work animals fair;

stock in general good. Clay.-Wheat poor; will not make more than half a crop; 40 per cent lost by winterkilling. There are indications of fly. The acreage of oats is about same as last year, but it is too soon to tell about its condition. blue grass are grown and do well. Condi- The price of rye is and has been too low. No corn planted; the acreage will be increased. cepting peach. Majority of work animals in The lister is used and is well liked. Timothy and clover are grown. Condition of

of wheat and about one-half cept peaches. Condition of work animals good; stock in general fair.

Cloud.-Wheat on new ground is in good condition; on old ground about all killed; 50 per cent. lost. No fly. No oats sown yet: acreage will perhaps be increased. Farmers are not raising much rye; it does not pay, except as pasture. No corn planted: the acreage will be increased. The lister is used and is generally liked. Tame grasses, as far as they have been tried, are a success; timothy, clover, blue grass, orchard grass and oat grass do well. Peach buds killed; prospects good for other fruits. Condition of work animals average; stock in general at least average; a few hogs dying.

Coffey .- Early-sown wheat good; latesown poor; more than half sown late; 20 per cent. lost by winter-killing. No indications of fly. Oats, acreage 50 per cent. more than last year; some up and some sowing; in splendid condition. Farmers' not raising much rye; more money in wheat, oats and corn. Some corn planted; acreage will be larger than it was last year. Tame grasses are successfully grown-timothy, clover, blue grass and orchard grass. Condition of fruit good; peaches killed; apples and cherries all right. Condition of work animals splendid. Stock in general good.

Cowley.-Wheat condition much better than was expected by the farmers; about one-fourth winter-killed. Not much indication of fly. Condition of oats good; acreage will be increased 831% per cent. over last year. Not much rye raised because the farmers do not know the value of it. Not a great deal of corn planted yet; acreage will be increased. Lister is used and well liked. Tame grasses are successfully grown, as blue grass, orchard grass, timothy, clover, alfalfa, etc. A great many peach trees killed; apple trees in good condition; fruit crop not very favorable. Condition of work animals good; other stock good as was ever known.

Crawford .- Some few pieces of wheat fair; majority not good; 50 per cent. winterkilled. No indications of fly. Oats, average will be increased, condition good. Rye not raised much on account of chinch bug. Some corn planted; acreage will be increased. Lister is used to some extent. All kinds of tame grasses are raised and do well. Fruit prospect, except peaches, good. Condition of work animals and of stock in general good.

Dickinson.-Abilene.-Condition of wheat poor; at least 75 per cent. winter-killed. There are some indications of fly. Oats not up yet; the acreage large. Not much rye raised; it does not pay. No corn planted yet; the acreage will be increased this year. Lister is used and well liked. Tame grasses do well, such as timothy, orchard grass and good except for peaches. Stock of all kinds in good condition....Cheever.—Wheat looks very sick on old ground; on sod and cornstalks the stand is better; 75 per cent. winter-killed. No fly-no food for them. Oats area will be increased 150 percent.; farmers busy drilling in the wheat fields where the wheat was winter-killed. Not much rye raised only for pasture; oats pays better. No corn planted yet-snow this morning; area will be very large. Lister is used and liked first-rate. Tame grasses do well-timothy, orchard, blue, and tall meadow oat grass; meadows are in good condition. Except for peaches, the fruit prospect was

good-no disease. Stock in general healthy and in excellent condition.

Doniphan.-Wheat winter-killed in spots; some good fields; 30 per cent. lost by winter-killing. There are some indications of the fly. Oats, acreage about same as last year; not much sown yet. Not much rye raised; think it don't pay. No corn planted yet; acreage will not be increased. The lister is used and is liked very well. Tame grasses successfully grown-timothy, clover, orchard grass and blue grass. All kinds of fruit trees in good condition except peaches; prospects for fair crop. Condition of work animals good. Stock in general fair to good.

Douglas.—The general belief is that wheat is injured very little. Have heard of no indications of fly. Large acreage of oats and farmers yet sowing. Rye is sowed largely for pasture, but little for the grain. No corn planted; the acreage will not be increased. Lister not used much. Tame grasses are grown successfully, such as timothy, clover, orchard grass, blue grass, etc. Peaches killed; apples and other fruits fair. Stock ot all kinds in good condition.

Edwards .- Condition of wheat good; 5 per cent. lost. Oats, acreage 100 per cent. additional. A good deal of rye raised. No corn planted; acreage will be increased. The lister is used and is liked first-rate. A little clover is raised. The condition of fruit trees is good; fair prospect. Condition of work animals good; stock in general good.

Harvey.-Condition of wheat in cornstalks fair; stubble ground usually poor; 25 per cent. lost by winter-killing. No fly. Oats acreage double that of last year. Farmers are not raising much rye; do not think it as profitable as oats and corn. No corn planted; the acreage will be increased. Lister not much used. Tame grasses successfully grown; timothy, orchard, blue grass and clover. Fruit trees are generally all right; peach buds killed. Condition of work animals generally good; stock in general fair.

Jackson.-Wheat in good condition; about one-third winter-killed. No indications of fly. Oats area will be increased; prospects fair. Not much rye raised-every farmer in Kansas should raise rye. No corn planted yet; acreage will be increased. Lister used and well liked. Not much tame grass grown, but all kinds that have been tried will grow. Fruit prospect good except for peaches. All kinds of stock in good condi-

Jefferson.—Condition of wheat fairly good considering the severe winter; 25 per cent. lost by winter-killing. No fly. Oats, acreage 25 per cent. more than last year. The farmers are not raising much rye; the grain is too cheap, and wheat will make more pasture. No corn planted; acreage will not be evergreen (meadow oat). Fruit prospect increased. The lister is used and is liked well by those who have used it. Tame grasses successfully grown; all kinds; timothy and clover standard. Condition of fruit trees good in all lines except peaches. Condition of work animals good; stock in gen-

Jewell.-Condition of wheat good-better than for several years; killed out only in a few exposed places-loss probably 5 per cent. No fly. More oats will be sown than usual. Prices for rye have been too low to pay. No corn planted; acreage will be increased. Nearly everybody likes the lister, and over half the corn in the county is put in with it. Timothy, red top, and blue grass

(Concluded on page 4.)

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE. Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER

May 4 -W. P. Higinbotham, Short-horns, Manhattan Kas.
May 19—Col. W. A. Harris, Cruickshank Short-horns, at Kansas City, Mo.
May 26—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.
June 1-Shephard, Hill & Mathers, Short-horns, Jacksonville, Ill.
June 4-Johnson County Short-horn Bresders, Olathe, Kas. . Kas.
June 8—Kansas Agricultural College and Bill & Burnham, Short-horns, etc., Manhattan, Kas.
July 13—T. A. Hubbard, Short-horns, Wellington

esday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter-State Breeders' Association, Short-

THE SOW AND HER OFFSPRING.

Extract from "The Book of the Pig," a new illustrated work by Mr. James Long, London, England.

Some breeders make a practice of selling the majority of pigs in each litter to private customers, as sucking pigs. It must be confessed that the system has much to recommend it when pork is as low in price as it has been during the last year or two. The breeder frequently obtains almost as much per head at three weeks as he would at the age of eight weeks, when they had been weaned, in which case he not only saves a certain outlay for food, etc., but he gains time with his sow, and so much labor is not necessary in her management. It has often been remarked that young pigs require less attention than other young animals; and, provided the management in the yard is really good and regular, this is no exaggeration; but if it is irregular and careless, trouble is not far off. Litters of pigs, for instance, which are kept in a dirty state quickly become covered with lice, which are troublesome to remove, and can be better dealt with by the free use of carbolic soap than anything else. If, from careless feeding or any other simple cause, scour supervenes, there is nothing better to check it in its incipient form than a little soot placed in the food. If the sty is dry, clean, healthily situated, and facing the sun, and if the pigs are regularly fed upon good and appropriate food, there is, as a rule, little difficulty with them; but this attention must be regular and not hurried. If a meal is occasionally missed, or if the foods are given irrespective of their quality and fitness, or if the sty is frequently left untouched, the little pigs may stand the change for a few days, but they are certain ultimately to go wrong. On the other hand, there need be no petting or overfeeding. The attendant should be gentle with them, and occasionally handle them so that they may become accustomed to him, and then, as a general rule they will be fit for weaning at the age of about eight weeks; in some cases it may be nine or ten before little pigs can be taken from the sow.

A few years ago young weaners were worth from £1 to £1 5s per head, unless very inferior, but their prices have of late become very much smaller; and as buyers make the great mistake of preferring size and bone to quality-which really means more meat in proportion to bone—it has become necessary to use the growth of the pigs may be retarded other, for excessive obesity. the large races, and to breed pigs which or their stomachs deranged. It will are very much larger at weaning time also be found better to feed them five bred pigs, the exhibitor naturally why the improved small breeds, such as have not become so popular as they deserve to be. To our certain knowledge, dealers resolutely decline to purchase small-bred weaners at anything like the price which they will for large-bred mongrels, although they know perfectly well that the one is infinitely superior

mongrels instead of rearing pigs from the improved breeds.

Some persons prefer to let out their litters with the sow at a very early age, if the weather is fine. There is no doubt this plan assists in maintaining their health and vigor, and, if they are equally well fed, in developing their growth. Pigs at liberty, however, and more particularly young pigs, are excessively troublesome. If there is the smallest possible chance for their making their way on to a neighbor's ground, they will quickly do so, destroying his crops and causing considerable annoyance, and sometimes expense both to him and their owner. They also commence to root up grass very early, and should be rung immediately this propensity is noticed, if they have not been rung before. Previous to turning out pigs, therefore, at whatever season of the year, the fences should be thoroughly examined, as they must be both perfect and strong. The rails or wires should be sufficiently close together to keep in pigs of any age. Hedges, unless unusually thick, will not stop them from gradually making their way through. The ringing of young pigs is very simple, and there are two or three systems, which we describe later on, that may be easily managed by the owner or stockman.

Cutting, however-i. e., castrating or spaying—is generally performed by a practical man. The young boars, or at all events those which are not required for stock, should be castrated at from seven to eight weeks if sufficiently strong. Most breeders prefer the operation to be gone through before they leave the sow. It is absolutely necessary to cut boars not intended for stock, but we question very much whether the advantages of spaying yelts are sufficiently numerous to warrant the performance of that operation. It is much more severe than castration, and usually stops the growth, although perhaps not in a very great degree. There is, moreover, an element of danger in it which seldom exists in the operation upon the boar. If the yelts are to be grown into bacon pigs there is certainly some little trouble at the periods of heat if they have not been spayed; but this is not found upon a stock farm. serious, and for porkers it is questionable whether any commensurate advantage is gained by the operation.

When pigs are weaned it is better to remove them to a fresh sty, in which case they will miss their dams far less than if they remain where they have been brought up. If the sow is let out daily they should be fed in their sty until she has thoroughly dried her udder. If they have become used to fattened and bred to a standard in this feeding with her, and by themselves in respect which is absolutely disgusting. her absence, they will generally thrive well upon a slight increase of the same kind of food after having been taken ordinary farm-yard. The farmer or from her. It must not be forgotten that, gluttons as pigs are, few animals so readily become disordered by the use of improper or variable food, more especially at this time. It is, therefore, imperative that changes should be made, unless by degrees, otherwise

ble results. In other words, the feeding and management of the pig demand the continual thought of the breeder, just as is the case with other, although higher, classes of stock.

Some consideration is necessary at the time of weaning as to the purpose to which the young pigs are to be devoted. For instance, if they are to be sold as weaners they should be kept in a good, growing, fleshy condition, and as clean as possible. If it is intended to keep them as porkers, and consequently to put on flesh rapidly, their feed should be increased by degrees, as well as improved in quality, until a few weeks after weaning they will consume as much as is given to them. In this case, too, they should be confined to the sty and furnished with plenty of clean straw, to encourage them to divide their time as much as possible between eating and sleeping. If, however, they are to be grown for stock purposes, they should be still fed thoroughly well-not necessarily upon fattening food-and let out upon the pasture whenever the weather is favorable. Great care, too, must be taken as to dividing a weaned litter, for pigs, like other young animals, are troublesome when strange to each other; and they quickly become so if separated for a time. Litters which are bred and kept together always do much better than those which have been mixed. In the latter case, in addition to regular fights, there are youngsters which invariably fail to get their proper portion of food, and which fall off in growth and possibly in health. If one portion of a litter is intended for fattening and another for breeding, it is wise to divide them at once, and at the end of a week to commence to treat each lot according to the special circumstances of their case. The picked yelts of a litter, for example, which are intended for breeding, will do much better if taken from the boars and kept together until they have become advanced in farrow. At the same time there should be no overcrowding. Although pigs can be kept in a marvelously small space when well managed, overcrowding is one of the worst faults which can be

It must not be forgotten that, in stock pigs, fat is not required. If a novice in breeding were to visit the principal agricultural shows in this country and take especial note of the exhibits of swine, he would not be favorably impressed with the truth of this remark. It is a lamentable fact that in order to obtain prizes, pigs, whether for stock purposes or not, are necessarily The system largely prevents the introduction of high-class stock into the stock breeder visiting an exhibition for the purpose of selecting animals for the improvement of his herd is generally unable to do so without purchasing those whose breeding capacity, on the one hand, has been partially or wholly spoiled, and paying a long price, on the

Setting aside the fancy value of highthan they used to be, in order to times a day at first, upon a small marks, in answer to a question as to approach old prices. This is one reason quantity of food each time, rather than price, that his pig is worth £10 to £12, to give them three heavy meals. Most as the case may be, to the butcher, and the small white and the small black, people think that anything is good that it must necessarily be worth this enough for the pig, and expect it to sum to the breeder. Now, in order to consume whatever is given to it, and to prepare an animal for stock, the latter thrive equally as well as though it had must get rid of the superfluous flesh, its regular meals of ground corn. This and therefore he purchases that which is not the case; and although it refuses is of no possible use to him. We therevery little, yet it will be found useful to fore advise every breeder to keep his pay some attention to its likes and dis- young pigs intended for stock purposes to the other. Thus it is that the general likes, and give only that which is found in the very best store condition, and on pig-breeding public continue to produce to suit it, rather than to feed upon no consideration to fatten them. The

cheaper foods which leave no apprecia- principal quality to obtain in sows as well as in boars is growth. This is best furnished by sound feeding upon nitrogenous rather than fattening food, with the advantage of plenty of exercise in a meadow where there is good grazing.

It should be a point to employ kindness and gentleness in dealing with stock pigs. Few persons but those who have had experience know what trouble badly-bred pigs are, and what losses they frequently cause. Some of our prominent breeders have urged the necessity of grooming stock pigs, as it results in the conversion of a most sullen animal into an unusually gentle one. It will be seen that there is considerable advantage to be derived from it, although we can hardly expect farmers in general to undertake such a

The Value of the Percheron Stud Book of France.

It contains the pedigrees and brief descriptions of about 5,000 of the best-bred Percherons, and none but the produce of recorded sire and dam are now eligible to entry. Every one is familiar with the old breeding axiom, "Like begets like or the likeness of some of its ancestors." From this alone the most obtuse mind will readily perceive that a knowledge of those ancestors is as necessary to the successful breeder as the perfection of the animal himself. Stud books are histories of the individuals of a breed, and are, therefore, the only means by which the value of any animal for breeding purposes can be measured; while the worth of animals of unknown ancestry, however fine they may be, individually, can only be ascertained by experiment. This is the reason why animals of established pedigrees, tracing through a line of excellent ancestry, always command higher prices. In this advanced age of scientific breeding any person attempting to disparage the value of pedigrees, or opposing improvement through the means of stud books, must be actuated by selfish motives and should be regarded with suspicion. There are many horses being imported from France, of whose origin nothing is known.

When a stump is burned, piling around it some sods which will become heated throughout changes them to a valuable manure. In some parts of England it is a common practice to gather sods from waste places, which, after thoroughly drying, are burned and the ashes and charred earth spread on cultivated fields.

You Ought to Attend.

Next week, at Mt. Leonard, Mo., the Leonard Bros. will offer at public sale about 400 fine cattle — Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorns, Galloways, cross-breds and grades, affording the grandest opportunity ever offered to procure bulls and heifers at your own prices. See the advertisement and make arrangements to attend. Reduced railroad rates

The man who drugs his horse to make his hair sleek and "shiny" shows little sense. The best means to keep the coat glossy is careful and daily grooming. This, with plenty of oats and water and an occasional bran mash, is all the horse needs when in health. The arsenic groom should be discharged.

ONLY Two BOTTLES.-Messrs. Johnston, Holloway & Co., wholesale druggists of Philadelphia, Pa., report that some time ago a gentleman handed them a dollar, with a request to send a good catarrh cure to two army officers in Arizona. Recently the same gentleman told them that both of the officers and the wife of a well-known eral had been cured of Catarrh by the two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm. Not a liquid or snuff. Price 50 cents.

To destroy the cabbage worm, take finelyground black pepper and finely-ground salt, mixed with a little plaster to increase the bulk. This is dusted on with a fine wire sifter while the dew is on. It will kill the worms at once. The same remedy may be used for extirpating the currant worm.

For cuts from barbed wire fence, sore shoulders, kicks and open sores on animals, use Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 80 cts. a box.

1886.

To the Producers and Consumers of Dairy Products.

"By St. Paul, the work goes bravely on!" Never, in so short a time, was so strong a public feeling worked up against a crying wrong as has been against the counterfeit butter fraud since the meeting of the National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association in Chicago last December. The sentiment has become almost universal, not only that the fraud ought to be, but must be, suppressed. The question has been brought before the State Legislatures of all dairy States and before Congress. Ample legislation has been proposed, but sufficient has not yet been consummated. And herein lies a great danger. Spring business is opening, and the busy season for farmers is beginning. The danger is, that activity in keeping the important question of legislation for the protection of the dairy interest and the consumers of dairy products. will be allowed to flag, and both the Legislatures and Congress be permitted to lapse into indifference about the public demand and welfare, and we shall fail to get the necessary laws put upon our statute books. It is easy to overlook or forget when the urgency of the appeal ceases to be felt. Besides, the enemy is wealthy, is strongly entrenched, alert, and will not fail to use all possible efforts to stave off legislation, if it cannot be prevented altogether. Let us not become so absorbed in our present duties and our immediate personal interests as to neglect to urge upon our State and National legislators the enormity of the bogus butter fraud, and the necessity for legislation to compel it to appear in its own guise and enter the wholesale and retail markets in its own name. This effectually done, there will be no cause left for complaint; but until this is done, petitions, personal appeal, and all honorable means, must be unremittingly used to secure protective legislation for the benefit of producers and consumers of dairy products. Eternal vigilance in this case is as necessary as it is to preserve our political liberties. Keep it before the people and their representatives that counterfeit dairy goods, like counterfeit money, must be suppressed, until victory is complete and both the laws and the courts have done their duty in behalf of honesty and fair dealing. The legislation must be both ample and specific, making provisions for funds with which to prosecute, procure evidence, and convict where violation of the law is found. Laws without means provided for their efficient execution are mere brute thunder, neither harming nor frightening any one. Let it be insisted, not only that we have protective legislation, but the provision of all necessary means to render it effective. It would seem to be common sense, and a great aid, to impose fines of reasonable magnitude, and give onehalf of them to the informer when conviction follows on information furnished by him, the other half to be added to the funds provided for executing the law.

The friends of the dairy and hones trade ask national legislation to regulate the sale of these bogus compounds that are foisted upon the consumer under the guise and brand of "Creamery" and "Dairy" butter. Place these imitations under the charge of the Internal Revenue Department of the government. There may be a difference of opinion as to the amount of the tax, but all are agreed as to the principle they demand—that the manufacturer and all who sell the stuff shall be compelled to sell it for what it is, and the consumers are the consumers of Dr. Dyes Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permarient cure of Nervous Debility loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases Complete restoration to health, vigor and manh od guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated permarient cure of Nervous Debility loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases Complete restoration to health, vigor and manh od guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated permarient cure of Nervous Debility loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases Complete restoration to health, vigor and manh od guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated permarient cure of Nervous Debility loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases Complete restoration to health, vigor and manh od guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated permarient cure of Nervous Debility loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manh od guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated permarient cure of Nervous Debility loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases.

be thoroughly advised of what they are buying. There should be no loop-hole for the manufacturer to crawl through when he claims to sell the product for what it is and blames the middle man and grocer for all misrepresentation to the dear public. The law should be operative against any and all parties who adulterate and counterfeit the products of the dairy.

Respectfully sucmitted.

ROBERT M. LITTLER, Sec'y of the National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association, and Sec'y of the Iowa Butter and Cheese Association.

Peas and Oats for Cows.

Davenport, Iowa, March 20, 1886.

Kansas Farmer:

It is not good economy to depend upon one kind of green food, and especially one containing so little albuminoid matter as corn fodder. Clover and a mixture of meadow grasses may be relied upon alone, but corn should always be fed with some more nitrogenous food. It does very well with half pasture, for the grasses will supply the albuminoid matter. There are other crops which should be raised to be fed with fodder corn; and we know of none better than peas and oats, sown together, one-third oats and two-thirds peas, two and a half bushels of the mixed seed per acre. This crop will grow best on new ground, and may be profitably raised upon new breaking, if the ground be broken up a little deeper than is usual; give one harrowing, sow, after which thoroughly harrow and cross-harrow. When sown upon ground that has been back-set, a heavier crop may be expected. Peas and oats are equal to clover, and may be raised on a variety of soils. The pea is rich in caseine (just what is required to make milk) and the oat is also rich in the elements of milk.

These two grow well together, for the oats hold the peasup, and prevent them from lying too flat on the ground. They mature so close together that they are ready to cut at the same time. But the crop should be cut when the pea pod is full and the grain in the milk as nearly as possible. It is then very succulent and palatable, and is the best milk-producing food we know of, aside from a variety of pasture grasses in their most succulent state.

Joseph Allen, in the Ohio Farmer, thinks a farmer might as well attempt to dodge death and taxes as escape the results of unwise or unkind treatment of his cow or other stock animals.

"I have no appetite," complains many a sufferer. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives an appetite, and enables the stomach to perform its

The American Cultivator says that how ever valuable cotton seed meal may be for feeding farm stock, it is beyond doubt that its use affects the butter product injuriously making it soft, oily and "off flavor."

The "ACME" Pulverizing Harrow, Clod-Crusher and Leveler is a capital implement for pulverizing inverted sod, in preparing for planting corn, as it goes down several inches in mellowing the freshly-turned earth, while its slanting cut prevents tearing up the sod. For this purpose alone it is worth more than its cost on any farm of even moderate size. See advertisement on

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This incubator is a Process. I have hatched 75 per cent. of the eggs without testing, and raised 90 per cent, of the chicks with my Brooder.

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(Continued from page 1.)

all do well, and clover in some places. Fruit all right except peaches. Work animals in good order, and stock generally, with few exceptions, is in extra good condition.

Leavenworth .- Forty to fifty per cent. of the wheat winter-killed; what is left is looking well. There are indications of fly. Oats, very little sown yet; acreage will be about the same as last year. Farmers say it does not pay to raise rye. No corn planted yet; the acreage will not be increased. Lister is not much used; don't like it. Clover, timothy, orchard and blue grass are successfully grown. Apple trees in fine condition; prospects good for all kinds of fruit except peaches. Work animals in good condition, and stock in general reasonably fair.

Lincoln.-Loss of wheat about 331/2 per condition compared with other years. Don't find any fly. Oats acreage will be increased about 10 per cent., but little sown yet. Not much rye raised; it mixes with wheat and spoils its market. No corn planted yet; the acreage will be increased. Lister is used by a few farmers and is well liked. Not much tame grass sown; some alfalfa, orchard grass, red clover, meadow oat grass-all will do well. Peach trees badly injured; but few other trees big enough to bear. Work animals in good condition; feed plenty for all kinds of stock.

Lyon.-Wyckoff.-Condition of wheat is good, especially the early sown; 10 per cent. lost by winter-killing. No fly. Oats acreage is large—two or three times as large as last year; condition is good. Farmers are not raising much rye; it is thought to be hard on land and difficult to get it eradicated from the ground; the straw is not valuable and the grain commands small price as a rule. A few fields of corn planted; the acreage will be increased. The lister is not used to any extent; is well liked by those who do. Tame grasses successfully grown; timothy and clover. Condition of fruit trees good; fruit prospect is fair, especially for apples. Condition of work animals good; stock in general very good indeed ... Americus.— Condition of wheat hardly fair, perhaps 75; 25 per cent. winter-killed. No indications of fly. Oats acreage, as compared with last year, double the quantity sown this year. Considerable rye raised for fall feeding. No corn planted yet; acreage will not be increased. The lister is used and is liked very well. Tame grasses successfully grown; clover, timothy, orchard grass. Everything in fruit line promising fair but peaches. Condition of work animals very good; stock in general tair.

Marion.-Wheat very poor; 50 per cent. killed. Have observed no fly indications. Oats acreage will be increased; not done sowing yet. Rye is not profitable for grain or pasture. No corn planted yet; acreage will not be increased. Lister not used much. Orchard grass, clover and timothy are successfully grown. Fruit prospect poor. Condition of stock good.

McPherson.-Fifty per cent. of the wheat froze out; what is left is doing well-rather thin. No indications of fly. Oats area will be increased 50 per cent.; farmers still sowing. Not much rye raised, on account of its mixing with wheat. No corn planted yet; acreage will be increased. Lister not much used. Tame grasses are successfully grown, but timothy and clover froze out last winter. Fruit prospect good except peaches. Work animals in good condition. Stock in general very good.

Miami.-Wade.-Some wheat looks well, some very poor; 40 per cent. winter-killed. No fly. Oats acreage will be slightly increased. Rye not grown because farmers think it have proved to be better than was antici than it was last year. Lister used and liked won't pay. No corn planted yet; acreage will be increased some. Lister is used and of. Oats acreage will be larger than last grown—timothy, blue grass and clover. liked very well. Tame grasses do welltimothy, clover, red top, orchard and blue grass. Prospect for apples and cherries good; peaches dead. Work animals in good condition, and stock generally fair. Paola.— Condition of wheat: some fields very good; some fair; 25 per cent. was lost by winter-killing. No fly. Oats acreage about the same as last year. Farmers not raising much rye; do not know its value; fear of chinch bug. No corn planted yet; acreage will not be increased. The lister is used some and liked tolerably well. Tame grasses successfully grown; all kinds. Fruit

work animals fair; stock in general the

Mitchell. - Beloit. - Condition of wheat generally good except where frozen out; 20 per cent. winter-killed. Oats will be increased about 15 per cent. Not much rye raised; price low; farmers do not realize its real value for stock feeding. No corn planted yet; acreage will not be increased. Lister used some and growing in favor. Timothy, orchard and blue grass do well. Fruit prospect splendid except for peaches. Condition of work animals good; that of other stock a littl- below average... Asherville.-Wheat in fair condition; 10 per cent. killed. No fly. Oats acreage 10 per cent. increase. Not much 1 ye raised; it does not pay as well as oats and corn. No eorn planted, and the acreage will be about the same as last year. Lister is used and well cent.; what is left is about 80 per cent. in liked. Tame grasses are successfully grown but theire is not much raised; some alfalfa clover and orchard grass. Fruit prospect good excepting peaches. All stock in fair condition.

Morris.-Fifteen per cent. loss of wheat on new ground and 85 per cent. on old ground. No fly. Oats will be increased 25 per cent. But little rye raised, because it is not profitable in the market. No corn planted yet; acreage will be increased 25 per cent. Lister not generally used, but liked well by those farmers that do use it. Clover, timothy, orchard grass, blue grass, etc., grow well. Fruit prospect fair except for peaches. Condition of work animals very good; other stock fair—in good health.

Neosho. - Wheat 33 per cent. winterkilled; don't think there will be more than half a crop. No fly. Oats put in in good condition; acreage increased. Very little rye sown. Very little corn planted; acreage will be increased. Lister not much used. Tame grasses are successfully grown-timothy, blue grass, orchard grass and clover. Peaches all killed; other fruit prospects good. Condition of all stock good.

Norton.-Condition of wheat good; know of none winter-killed. No fly. Oats will be increased. Farmers are raising a good deal of rye. No corn planted yet; acreage will be increased. Lister used and well liked. Timothy and clover grown to some extent. Few trees old enough to bear, but prospect good. Condition of stock was never better.

Osborne.-Condition of wheat good except that which was winter-killed and that which was poorly put out; 10 per cent. killed. No fly. Oats acreage will be about the same as last year. A great deal of rye raised. No corn planted yet; the area will be increased. Lister used and liked very well. Clover, orchard grass and alfalfa are grown success fully. Excepting peaches, the fruit prospect is very fair. Work animals in good condition, and stock in general better than usual. Ottawa. - Bennington. - Condition · of wheat not flattering-25 per cent. winterkilled. Too early to tell about fly. Oats area will be about the same as last year.

Not much rye grown because it mixes too much with wheat. No corn planted; the area will be increased. Lister is used and is liked well. All kinds of tame grasses do well. Fruit prospect, except for peaches, Work animals in good condition; good. other stock fair Delphos .- Wheat about half a crop; some fields entirely killed. No fly. Oats area about the same as last year. Rye is not much grown-not a paying crop. No corn planted; the acreage will be increased. Lister used and well liked. Or chard grass, timothy, clover and blue grass grown successfully. Think apples are O. K. Condition of work animals excellent;

other stock good. Phillips.—Condition of wheat very good; even the bare places not covered with snow year. Farmers are raising rye; it makes the Condition of fruit trees very good; apple best winter pasture and is a never-failing prospect good. Condition of work animals crop—larger yield after being pastured. No corn planted; acreage will be increased. The lister is a puzzle, but some of our best farmers say they can raise more corn with it. Timothy and blue grass are grown in front yards; some farmers are talking of sowing clover in the fields this spring. What few fruit trees we have are in good condition, with good prospect for fruit. Condition of stock good in general.

Reno. - Wheat drilled in among cornstalks, on millet stubble, etc., without plowtrees all sound but peaches. Condition of ing, O. K.; sod wheat O. K.; 40 per cent, trees all right; peach buds killed. Work years for stealing a quart of buttermilk.

the same as last year. Not much rye sown; price too low. No corn planted; acreage will not be increased. Lister used and liked very well. Tame grasses are not a success: timothy dries out in the summer; red clover is more in favor. Peach buds all frozen. Work animals in good condition generally. Other stock healthy; cattle thin.

Republic.-Condition of wheat best for years; small acreage; 10 per cent. loss of the very late sown. No fly. Oats acreage will be somewhat less than it was last year. Farmers grow rye for pasture principally. No corn planted; acreage will be increased. Lister is gaining in favor. Clover, timothy and blue grass are successfully grown. Fruit trees healthy and prospect good except for peaches and blackberries. Condition of all stock except hogs good.

Rice.-Condition of wheat in stalks 100; stubble, 25 per cent. froze out; 15 per cent. lost by winter-killing. Oats, acreage as compared with last year, 10 per cent. greater. Farmers not raising much rye; not profitable. No corn planted; acreage will be increased. The lister is used and is liked first-class. Tame grasses are successfully grown; orchard grass seems ahead for hardihood and pasture. Peach trees damaged; other fruits all right. Condition of all stock

Rooks.-Wheat looking well, but not so forward as at this date two and four years ago. There are indications of the fly in some places. Oats, some increase in acreage over last year, and looks well. Nearly usual amount of rye growing; some are changing to corn. No corn planted; the acreage will be increased. The lister is but little used; liked very well. Tame grasses but little tried; clover and timothy do we'l. Peaches badly injured, other fruits good. Condition of work animals fully average condition of stock in general, under average.

Russell.-Condition of wheat good except in exposed situations where the snow blew off; 12 per cent. lost. No indications of the fly. Oats, about the same acreage as last year. Farmers are not raising much rye because they prefer to raise corn. But little corn planted; the acreage this year will be larger than it.was last. The lister is used, and is liked generally well. Tame grasses but very little grown; timothy and clover some. Too early to decide about fruit. Condition of work animals generally good; stock in general, fair.

Saline.-Condition of wheat: That not injured by freezing looks well and is starting off nicely; where injured looks bad; 40 per cent. killed. No fly. Oats, acreage about the same as last year; condition good. But very little rye raised in this county; is not considered profitable. No corn planted yet: the acreage will be larger than it was last year. The lister is used by some, and is liked well. Tame grasses are successfully grown, principally orchard grass, alfalfa and red clover. Apples, pears, plums and cherries all right; prospects good. Condition of work animals good; stock in general rather thin of flesh.

Shawnee.-Auburn.-Condition of wheat good; 50 per cent lost. No indications of fly. Dats, larger acreage; still sowing. Very little rye sown, and only for pasture. No corn planted yet; the acreage will be about the same as last year. The lister is used some and liked fairly well. Tame grasses successfully grown; mostly clover, timothy and blue grass. Condition of fruit trees good; peaches all killed. Condition of work animals good; also of stock in general. ... Menoken.-Wheat badly winter-killed; 33 per cent. lost. No indications of the fly. But little oats sown yet. Rye don't pay. No corn planted; the acreage will be larger generally good; stock in general in very good condition.

Stafford. - Wheat generally good; late sown poor; some fields winter-killed in spots; 5 per cent. killed. No fly. A considerable larger acreage of oats; condition good. Farmers are raising rye; large acreage was sown. No corn planted yet; the acreage will be increased. The lister is used, and very well liked. Tame grasses successfully grown; a large acreage of timothy and herd grass sown this spring. Apple

winter-killed. No fly. Oats acreage about animals are in good condition; stock in general good.

Sumner. - Wellington. - Condition of wheat, fair to good; some pieces all killed, others all right; 25 to 50 per cent. lost. No fly. Oats acreage, as compared with last year, larger; went in in good shape; needs rain. Farmers are not raising much rye; it don't pay. Very little corn planted; the acreage will not be increased. Lister not used. Timothy, red clover, blue and orchard grass are successfully grown. Fruit trees all right except peach and cherry. Condition of work animals good; stock in general average. . . Belle Plaine. - Wheat, 30 per cent. killed; all cornstalk wheat good. Some indications of fly in localities. Oats, 10 per cent. more sown. It does not pay to raise rye. No corn planted yet; the acreage will be 20 per cent. more. The lister is used; a few don't like it. Tame grasses are successfully grown; timothy and clover. Condition of fruit trees good, except peach and blackberry. Condition of work animals and stock in general good.

Trego.-Wheat, some pieces looking fine; a large per cent. is winter-killed-20 per cent. gone. No fly. Oats, none sown yet. No rye growing; did not pay last season. No corn planted yet; the acreage will be larger than it was last year. The lister is used and well liked. No tame grasses grown except a few small pieces of alfalfa. As to fruit trees, they are few and mostly too young to bear. Condition of work animals fair; stock in general poor and weak.

Wabaunsee .- Wheat, compared with average years, would stand about 90; 25 per cent. killed. No fly so far as known. Oats, 10 per cent. increase in acreage and put in in fine condition. Farmers are not raising much rye, because of the low price it brings in market. No corn planted; the acreage will be increased. The lister is used and is well liked; it is gaining favor every year. Orchard grass, timothy, red-top and red clover are grown. Trees in good shape; peach buds winter-killed; prospects good for all other kinds of fruit. Condition of work animals fair; stock in general rather thinner than usual.

Washington .- Condition of wheat good on new ground; 25 per cent. winter-killed. No fly. Oats, acreage as compared with last year, one-fourth less. Not as much rye as usual; it does not pay. No corn planted; the acreage will be larger than it was last year. The lister is used; corn about half listed; it is gaining ground every year. Timothy, orchard grass, blue grass, red clover, Alsike clover and alfalfa are grown. Apples all right; prospect good. Condition of work animals good; stock in general not quite as good as usual, but in good heart.

Wilson .- Condition of wheat fair; needs rain; 10 per cent. lost by winter-killing. No fly. The acreage of oats is double. Rye is only sown for pasture; does not pay. No corn planted; the acreage will be larger than it was last year. The lister is not used. Millet, clover, orchard grass, timothy and blue grass are successfully grown in this county. No peaches; other fruits O. K. Condition of work animals good; stock in general better than usual.

Woodson.-Wheat looks well; 15 per cent. winter-killed. - No fly. Acreage of oats, as compared with last year, much larger; sowing finished. Farmers think rye doesn't pay. No corn planted; the acreage will be increased. The lister is used and is liked well. Timothy, clover and orchard grass are grown. Trees are all right; peaches killed. Condition of work animals good; stock in general fair-no grain.

Wyandotte.-Wheat is looking well; 10 per cent. lost. No fly. Very little oats sown yet. Farmers not raising much rye; can't say why. No corn planted; the acreage vill not be increased. The lister is not popular. Timothy, clover and orchard grass are grown. Apples and cherries all right; peaches bad. Condition of work animals good; stock in general very good.

The census officials estimate the population of the country at present to be 60,000,000.

Ship your Sheep Pelts to Hagey & Wilhelm, St. Louis, Mo., the oldest Wool Commission House in the city.

A Tennessee court has closed a term in which six murderers escaped conviction, by sending a hungry woman to prison for two

The Busy Bee.

More About Dividing.

Whether it is best to divide bees, or let them swarm, depends in a measure largest mercantile house ever opened in the upon the object to be attained. I have State for the sale of Dry Goods, Carpets, not presumed to advise those who have experience and plenty of bees. The opinions given are the result of six years' practice in dividing-from twenty to sixty colonies each year, and as this plan has worked so well, must reiterate -divide the bees; not because J. M. Hicks, a noted bee-keeper, said in one of his articles in the Inter-Ocean a few months ago, "the old-fashioned way of letting bees swarm naturally is not practiced by modern bee-keepers," and not because the majority of those whom and of whom I know prefer to divide, but because bees can, by wise control and judicious management, be made to do just as much more and better than they would in "nature's way," as can domestic animals, which if left to themselves, would soon deteriorate; and because it is beginners I have been trying to help, those who have only a swarm or two, and naturally wish to get more increase than honey. Persons who have 100 colonies are likely to work them more for honey, and if some swarms go off it is to them not a serious matter. I should be willing to "avoid discussion" were it not that interests not my own are being considered, but safe in saying that no one doing business will try not to be too "set in my opinion" to change it if I see good reason to do so.

If bees are not divided till the weather is warm enough, and only such brood taken away as is nearly ready to hatch, slight strip of white hairs down the face, (which can be ascertained by picking heavy with foal, in good condition, about the cap off a few cells) there will be no nine years old, 151/2 hands high, weighs "loss of brood and bees." When I first about 1,100 pounds, heavy mane and tail, read Gleanings in Bee-Culture, six or seven years ago, it was claimed by strap; stock, part Norman, was bare-some of the writers that good queens footed. \$50 for the mare. \$200 for the thief some of the writers that good queens could only be raised in the natural way; and by others, that just as good ones could be produced by dividing, so I tried both ways, letting some swarms make queen cells, and when nearly ready to hatch, cut them out, thus obtaining them under the "swarming impulse," but it was more trouble, and after three years' trial I made no effort 3to get them except by dividing, for one was not superior to the other that I could see, and they were just as good as "selected, tested queens," which I got of A. I. Root at \$3 each, and queens from other dealers also, which were bought for the purpose of raising queens and drones from different stocks not related to each other, or to mine. A queen is a good one when she will go right on laying eggs while the frame is being held out of the hive, if, also, her bees are good honey gatherers. The March number of Gleanings has this from James Heddon, who was quoted as opposed to dividing: I wish it were true that we might multiply the number of honey-producers tenfold; but, however much I may desire this, I cannot believe that much more increase in our ranks can take place, without a suffering on the part of those already engaged." There may be too many bee-keepers and too many bees in Michigan, but not in Kansas, nor will there be in ten, perhaps in twenty years. Will give something in regard to increase next week.

MRS. J. N. MARTIN.

CUARANTEED

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OPER CENT Loans, in sums of \$200 and upourds. Prompt payment of interest consona, and principal made and remitted to one, and principal made and remitted to one, and principal made and remitted to four times the amount of the loan. NO MONEY REQUIRED UNTIL ALL PAPERS ARE IN THE INVESTOR'S HAMPS, AND PROVE CATISFACTORY. Send for form, circular and Eastern references.

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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. Topeka's "Boom."

Taft & Curdy have already done for Topeka what no other mercantile firm has ever attempted.

It may not be generally known in the country that the above firm are opening the Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Men's Furnishing Goods, and the almost endless variety of other goods, at wholesale and retail.

The great object of this enterprise is to cheapen the expense of doing business by combining under one roof and management a complete outfit for man, woman and child of all they need to wear for comfort, convenience or style, and this could only be done by uniting some half a dozen stores in

The people of this part of Kansas have long needed just such a store, where shopping can be made easy instead of tiresome, and where time can be saved instead of wasted, and every cent of money expended to the best possible advantage.

This store is situated at 127 and 129 Kansas avenue, a few doors south of the court house, and has a frontage of 50 feet with a depth of 150, and a basement equally large.

The proprietors, Messrs. Taft & Curdy, intend to make this place of business headquarters for the people who come from out of town to make their purchases.

This firm will always carry in each and every department the best goods for the price, and the price will always be the lowest possible for the value.

No one sees Topeka who does not visit this establishment, and we feel perfectly with this firm will ever have cause to be dissatisfied.

\$250 Reward.

Stolen from H. H. Hayward, at Iola, Kansas, March 19th, 1886, one sorrel mare, somewhat curly, leather halter, spliced when convicted. Write or telegraph.

JOHN HERFURTH, Humboldt, Kansas.

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



Waterproof and Fireproof. Adapted for any Roof.

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KANSAS IS AHEAD

HUNTER'S Kansas Cultivator 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 drait is so light in cultivating and seeding, it 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, Cultivator, without Wheel, Correspondence solicited. C. C. HUNTER, Inventor, Concordia, Kansas.

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

Established FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING

CRIMPED & CORRUGATED SEND FOR GIRCULAR & PRICES + CINCINNATI O

FLORIDAに HOME TO OG.

Warranty Deed for a 25x102 feet Building Lot at St. Andrews Bay, Fla., will be sent by prepaid mail to any one who, within 30 days, remits 50c., 40c. to pay legal fee for executing Deed by Notary Fubilc, and 10c. postage. Write name in full, so that Deed will be correct. No more than 5 Deeds for \$2.20 to any one family. This great offer is for the purpose of starting a Local Colony in your community. We pay all taxes for trow years. Lots are selling at the Bay for from \$25 to \$300. Illustrated Pamphlets sent with Deed. Address & Andrews Bay, Raitroad & Land (Co., 27 Main St. Cincinnatt, O., Pensacola, Fla., or St. Andrews Bay, Fla.

Bed Deed can be executed more promptly if you address Cincinnati office. Postagestamps not accepted. Notary Fre must be paid in cash. Remit postal note or registered letter.

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, LAMAE, Mo.

A New Farm Implement.

B BROWN'S FENCE-BUILDER! Z

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.



Home-made Netting Model, 50c. Ready-made Netting, Barbod and plain Wire, Iron Gates, Posts, Tools, City, Cometery and Farm Fence, 2 c. to \$1.00 per foot. The bost Picket and Wire Fence Machine only \$10. Farmers and Agents make Money. Catalog free.



A. G. HULBERT, 904 Olive St., ST. LOUIS, MO. Fencing Furnished Farmers For Factory Figures. Write me before buying, and save store profits

The Bome Circle.

Light.

The following exquisite poem by William Pitt Palmer, was some years ago pronounced by one of the most eminent of European critics to be the finest production of the same length in our language.]

From the quickened womb of the primal

gloom,
The sun rolled black and bare,
Till I wove him a vest for his Ethiop breast
Of the threads of my golden hair;
And when the broad tent of the firmament

Arose on its airy spars, penciled the hue of its matchless blue And spangled it round with stars.

I painted the flowers of the Eden bowers,
And their leaves of living green,
And mine were the dyes in the sinless eyes
Of Eden's virgin queen;
And when the flend's art in the trustful
heart
Had fastened its mortal spell,
In the silvery sphere of the first-born tear
To the trembling earth I fell.

When the waves that burst o'er a world ac

Their work of wrath had sped,
And the ark's own few, tried and true,
Came forth among the dead,
With the wondrous gleams of the bridal

beams
I bid their terrors cease,
As I wrote on the roll of the storm's dark God's covenant of peace.

Like a pall at rest on a senseless breast, Night's funeral shadow slept— Where shepherd swains on Bethlehem's

Where snepnerd swains on Beanchead plains,
Their lonely vigils kept;
When I flashed on their sight the heralds bright
Of Heaven's redeeming plan,
As they chanted the morn of a Savior born—
Joy, joy to the outcast man.

Equal favor I show to the lofty and low,
On the just and unjust I descend;
E'en the blind, whose vain spheres roll in
darkness and tears,
Feel my smile, the best smile of a friend.
Nay, the flower of the waste by my love is
embraced.

embraced,
As the rose in the garden of kings;
at the chrysalis bier of the worm I appear,
And lo! the gay butterfly wings.

The desolate morn, like a mourner forlorn,
Conceals all the pride of her charms,
Till I bid the bright hours chase the night
from her flowers,
And lead the young day to her arms;
And when the gay rover seeks eve for his
lover,
And sinks to a balmy repose,
I wrap the soft rest by the zephyr-fanned
west,

In curtains of amber and rose.

From my sentinel steep, by the night-brooded

deep,
I gaze with unslumbering eye,
When the cynosure star of the mariner
Is blotted out from the sky;
And guided by me through the merciless sea,
Though dyed by the hurricane's wings,
His compassionless, dark, lone, weltering
bark

bark To the haven home safely he brings.

I waken the flowers in the dew-spangled

bowers;
The birds in their chambers of green,
And mountains and plain glow with beauty
again,
As they bask in their matinal sheen.
Oh, if such the glad worth of thy presence
to earth,
Though fitful and fleeing the while,
What glories must rest on the home of the
bleet.

blest, Ever bright with Deity's smile.

Blind Boone, the Musician.

I wish it understood that I will not attempt a description of Boone to those who have seen and heard him. It is for those who have not, and never may, that I make the effort.

To begin, he is a negro in appearance and manner, but betrays white blood decidedly in his hands, which are white and delicately formed. On his first appearance your attention is instantly riveted by the peculiar oscillation of his body, which varies in proportion to the agitation of his mind. When seated for a few moments previous to the exercises, he inclined his head in different directions as though intently listening, apparently, and as I afterward observed. discriminating the different classes of his audience; for while singing it was evident he knew where the adults, boys and girls were seated. In fact, our first impression was of something remarkably strange. On taking his position at the piano, he appeared to be feeling his way by touching a key to a certain relative position, which when found his hands would seem to strike the keys with automatic certainty. Then his hands

combination of harmonies filled the house, his body swaying to and fro, keeping time to the music. On witnessing his performance, one felt as though the soul of music possessed him and was literally pouring itself out through his fingers. The soul of music embodied in an humble representative of the most humble race on earth. His manner betrayed excessive mirthfulness in his disposition. There seems to be no instrument or sound that he cannot imitate. He is said to be able to imitate the most difficult performance of the most skillful players in his hearing, and if they make a blunder, he will imitate that to their great dismay.

I don't know what effect it had on others, but the performance filled me with awe and wonder, as though I had a glimpse into the things unseen, "which are eternal." If the science and culture of ages falls so far below this gift of nature, what must be the source? Is it divine? We cannot pass the boundaries of our perceptions of the mysteries of life and death, of time and eternity. We know that these things are-but the why and wherefore-nature is silent here, and we are forced to turn for light to another source. It is reasonable to suppose that He who created us should or would have devised means by which to communicate to us those things which were necessary for our happiness. And if we reject the only avenue through which this communication has ever been proposed, we are left entirely the victim to doubts and vain suppositions. The incomprehensible is none the less so. We throw our compass to the waves and drift with the changing winds.

M. J. HUNTER.

Attar of Roses.

The following account of the manufacture of this interesting substance is condensed from a paper in the United States Consular reports. The annual product in the district referred to reached three tons in 1873-4, selling for \$500,000. In 1883-4, the product was 4,600 pounds, but the cost of manufacture has been greatly increased in recent years, and it sold for \$625,000.

Attar of roses is produced on a large scale in the province of Roumelia, on the southern slope of the Balkans, and it is only the attar of these districts that is of any moment. Small quantities are produced in India and Persia, but they are used for home consumption, and the same is the case with the attar of roses produced in the south of France, which, although of quitegood quality, forms only a very small part of the consumption of these producing places. The attar of Tunis is of the best quality, but the quantity produced is comparatively small and the rrice high. Very little is exported.

The attar produced in Roumelia is made by distillation from the Rosa damascina, whose color is, as a rule, bright red; it is sometimes, but rarely, white. It is not very full as a flower, and blooms in May and June. The rose trees when full grown reach a height of about six feet, and are planted in rows. They have to be tended very carefully from the autumn to the time of gathering. The flowers when in full bloom are plucked before sunrise, only in such quantities as can be distilled on the day they are plucked. The distilling apparatus consists of a plain tinned still, from which a long curved tube is directed through a tub filled with fresh water and empties into a big bottle. Several such apparatus are usually standing on rough stone hearths by the side of each other, and, if possible, close to a brook in the shade of trees.

According to the size of the apparatus, the still may hold twenty-five to fifty pounds of roses, on which about double that quantity of water is poured, and it is boiled briskly for about half an hour. The distilled liquid is collected in the bottle that stands at the flowers were all dead and withered then—as mouth of the cooling tube, and the attar of tes from the water, appears on the surface, where it is skimmed. The distilled water is again used for distillation, and constitutes ultimately the rosewater which enters into trade.

After a sufficient quantity of attar is produced, it has to be totally freed from the water, and is kept in copper cans, tinned both on the inside and the outside.

The rose trees attain their maximum producing capacity in their fourth year; say from 2,500 to 4,000 pounds per acre. They are very sensitive to cold; fogs and rains are

the time of distillation; the latter lasts some- he slew himself because he could not live on times ten days only, when the weather is warm and clear, whereas it may require a month, and more, if the sky is cloudy, especially if rain falls at intervals. In the first case, the yield is almost always unfavorable, as the roses are blooming at the same time. and as there is no time to gather and work them all, the odor of the flower soon vanishes and the yield of attar is much less in consequence, so that 5,000 to 7,000 pounds of leaves are needed to give one pound of attar. When the weather is favorable and the buds bloom gradually, 2,500 to 3,000 pounds of leaves will give one pound.

Pure attar of roses when distilled with due care is at first colorless, but soon takes a yellowish color. No certain method is known to detect falsification. Admixtures of alcohol for the purpose of increasing the freezing capacity, or admixtures of spermaceti, neither of which, at least in the wholesale trade, are now resorted to, are, of course, easily detected. But the most important falsifying medium is oil of geranium, which some dealers order even at Constantinople to be sent to Kyzanlik, to be distilled over again with rose leaves and to be mixed with attar of roses. Moderate additions of this oil defy detection. The surest method of testing is by the smell, but it requires much training, and can only be acquired by many years' patience. It is still a wide-spread belief, although an erroneous one, that the quality of the attar of roses corresponds exactly with the degree of its freezing capacity. The "stearopten," which is the freezing agent of the attar, is devoid of any smell whatever, and has therefore no bearing on the flavor or the purity of the attar. A certain freezing capacity is, it is true, one of the claims which one may lay on really good attar, but this only because the admixture of other essential oils has the effect of lowering the freezing point. The attar sets at 52 deg. to 63 deg. Fah., according to the quantity of stearopten contained in it; it sometimes, but exceptionally, congeals at a higher temperature; it then shows feathery, transparent crystals, filling all the liquid; specific weight is 0.87 at 66 deg. Fah.

Attar made in the higher situated villages is, as a rule, considered of greater freezing capacity, and of more intense but harsher flavor, whereas the produce from the plain shows a lower freezing point, and is possessed of a sweeter and finer flavor.

New York Elevated Railroads.

In passing by the windows of houses many fleeting glimpses are caught of the inmates within—each glance a sketch of their lives. Says an observing conductor: "The most interesting scenes, of course, are among the houses where the poor people live. It is wonderful what difference there is in them. In some 1 can see a fire burning cheerfully, the beds all neat and clean, children clean and contented looking out of the windows, a clean tablecloth on the table where the humble family supper is spread. When I see all that, I know at once that some good woman is blessing a poor man's life. Perhaps in the same block I'll see a picture entirely the reverse of this—rooms dirty, beds untidy, children unwashed, and often the sound of strife between husband and wife making itself heard above the din of the train. Then I think, God help the children in such a home! One gets to feel quite an acquaintance with certain homes and certain faces. At one humble attic window I used often to see the face of a sweet little girl. There were a few pots of flowers on the window-sill, and the little girl used to tend them carefully and they flourished face and I noticed the flowers were fading, fading, day by day. At last one day—the flowers were all dead and withered then—as the train flashed by I saw a little coffin being carried out of the door and into the street, and I knew that my little girl was dead.

Type Posita!

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 perturent will find TURNER'S TREATMENT pleasant to take, sure and gentlemen will find TURNER'S TREATMENT pleasant to take, sure and gentlemen, will sold its wonder discoveries and restoring vital power this discovery has never been equaled Ladies and gentlemen will find TURNER'S TREATMENT pleasant to take, sure and gentlemen will find TURNER'S TREATMENT pleasant to take, sure and gentlemen will find TURNER'S TREATMENT pleasant to take, sure and gentlemen will find TURNER'S TREATMENT pleasant to take, sure and gentlemen will find TURNER'S TREATMENT pleasant to take, sure and gentlemen will find TURNER'S TREATMENT pleasant to take, sure and gentlemen will find TURNER'S TREATMENT pleasant to take, sure and gentlemen will find TURNER'S TREATMENT pleasant to take, sure and gentlemen will find TURNER'S TREATMENT pleasant to take, sure and gentlemen will find turn tending with some late discoveries and additions, has been used for over thirty years by Dr. Turner in St. Louis, for over thirty years in St. Louis, we will give the following written haps in the same block I'll see a picture enand I knew that my little girl was dead. The empty flower-pots still stand on that window-sill, and it always makes me feel sad to see them."

The Romans excelled in the sumptuousness of their feasts, spending fortunes thereon. They ransacked the then known world for delicacies; they exhaused ingenuity and the most generous incomes in the gratification of their jaded appetites. Marcus Gabius Apicus set up a school of cookalso very fatal to the blossoms. But the ery, and spent millions in cultivating his swept the keys, and an incomprehensible yield depends most upon the weather during appetite. Finding he had but \$500,000 left,

so meager a sum. Lucullus' suppers cost, in our money, \$10,000 each. Vitellius contrived a single dish of peacocks' and pheasants' brains, with livers of the rarest fish, at an expense of \$40,000; the outlay for his kitchen sometimes reached \$25,000,000 in a

Beware of Scrofula

Scrofula is probably more general than any other disease. It is insidious in character, and manifests itself in running sores, pustular eruptions, boils, swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, etc. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels all trace of scrofula from the blood, leaving it pure, enriched, and healthy.

"I was severely afflicted with scrofula, and over a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles Hood's Sarsaparilla, and am C. E. LOVEJOY, Lowell, Mass.

C. A. Arnold, Arnold, Me., had scrofulous sores for seven years, spring and fall. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured him.

Salt Rheum

Is one of the most disagreeable diseases caused by impure blood. It is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

William Spies, Elyria, O., suffered greatly from erysipelas and salt rheum, caused by handling tobacco. At times his hands would crack open and bleed. He tried various preparations without aid; finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now says: "I am entirely well."

"My son had salt rheum on his hands and on the calves of his legs. He tood Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." Stanton, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

HEADACHE

POSITIVELY CURED.

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

To the Women!

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

Nervousness!

Whether caused from overwork of the brain or imprudence, is speedily cured by Turner's Treatment. In hundreds of cases one box 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 sighs, aversion to society, want of ambition, etc. For

Grinnell's Pain King!

For Rheumatism, Headache, Neuralgia, Lame Back, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Feyr 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, Ashma, Catarrh, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, Frosted Feet, Chilbiains, 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.

CATARRH SAMPLE TREATMENT

So great is our faith that we can cure you, dear sufferer, that we will mail enough to convince you, FREE. Send to 2c-stamps to cover expense & postage, B.S.LAUDERBACH & CO., Nowark, N.

The Houng Folks.

A Fateful Darning-Needle.

A bevy of fair girls they were,
And all exceeding busy;
Maud sewed upon a crazy-quilt,
And so did Jess and Lizzie;
And Jennie painted on a fan
Some charming cherub taces;
And Nell and Bell right skillfully
Weave yards of pretty laces.
But Peg—in wicker-chair bedecked
With ribbons, gentle rocking—
Darned—foot drawn on her little hand,
The toe of her silk stocking,
Her dainty, black silk stocking.

Oh! such a picture as she made,
The golden sunbeams glancing
On golden head, as, to and fro,
She swayed with grace entrancing.
Her lovely brows were slightly bent,
Her lips closed rather tightly;
One saw at once her task was not
A task to think of lightly.
With care she drew the fine thread through,
The stitches interlocking,
And with her needle pierced my heart
While darning that silk stocking,
That dainty, black silk stocking.
—Margaret Eytinge.

A LAND OF WONDERS.

Such Japan Appears to the Eyes of the Tourist of To-day.

[Special correspondence of the Inter-Ocean.] (Continued from last week.)

American missions are very prosperous in Japan. The government now places no restrictions on any religion, but welcomes Christianity in many ways. The missionaries can make little progress, however, with the more educated classes, for the Japanese students who return from our colleges report that educated Americans no longer believe the "fables of the Bible;" that the advanced scientific mind has progressed beyond that stage, and that only the more ignorant classes now really practice and believe the doctrines of Christianity! The practical result has been that while education has drawn the cultured Japanese away from the follies of Buddhism and Shintooism it has left him an agnostic or an atheist.

ONE SUNDAY, WHILE IN YOKOHAMA,

we attended a large native church and heard a Japanese pastor discourse to an attentive and intelligent audience. Here we heard "Hold the Fort" and other familiar songs, sung in Japanese. The organist, choir, and ushers were all natives, and part of the money to build the church was contributed by Christianized natives of the Sandwich Islands. Here is some comfort for enthusiastic advocates of foreign missions. If some of these worthy people could have been with us they might have been even further pleased, for this service was certainly in strong contrast to the scenes we witnessed in the great Buddhist Temple of Asakusa in Tokio. Like all the temples of China and Japan, it seemed to us more like a great toyshop or a cheap museum than a place of worship. Here the ignorant people who still cling to Buddhism come to offer their praise and prayers and to throw their coppers in the large coffer before the great gilded images. The priests look after it then, and also derive considerable revenue from the sale of printed prayers and cuts of the various gods. Birds flew in and out of the large open portals, and to us the whole atmosphere was anything but religious. However, the many earnest faces about us could leave no doubt as to the genuineness of their devotions and belief.

From Utsonomiia we had a charming ride of twenty-three miles in jinrikyshas to Kikko, through a pretty agricultural country. All the way along we saw the peasants gathering their rice, thrashing and pounding it. They usually stopped work to watch us pass, for foreigners are still something of a and commerce. At the towns where we stopped for luncheon, or for the coolies' soup and rice, they often crowded around us in an amused and curious way. The ladies were especially interesting to them, and they often felt carefully of a sealskin sacque which one wore, and had lively discussions regarding another, who was quite tall and wore a long ulster, as to whether she was a man or woman. The curiosity of one of the women could not be satisfied until one of the ladies, who wore kid gloves, proved to her that her arms were not brown all the way

dren along the way stopped their play, and gazed at us, or called each other's attention by pointing, but

NEVER SHOWED THE LEAST RUDENESS. On the contrary, they frequently saluted us with a deferential bow, and their comical appearance was a constant source of amuse

The road is shaded by two rows of lofty cedars the entire distance, and running streams course along its sides, or cross it at frequent intervals. It was customary when one of the old Shoguns died for each of his relatives to present a large, bronze lantern to his shrine. On the death of one of the Shoguns, whose tomb is at Nikko, a certain relative was too poor to comply with this custom, and set out this double row of cedars, twenty-three miles long, instead! Certainly pilgrims who go to Nikko in the heat of summer have reason to bless his memory, and be thankful for his poverty.

The temples are certainly beautiful, and possess interesting historical associations which it would take too long to recount. The site itself is appropriate, and impresses one with a religious sentiment. Who can help sympathizing with those simple, earnest, old monks who caused the rearing of such splendid temples in the midst of grand old mountains and forests, beautiful valleys, rippling rivers, and overlooking smiling and extensive plains? Though they were built as shrines to deified men, their real purpose was to lift men's thoughts to the Great Ruler of the universe, whose worship seems inborn in the hearts of all men, though expressed in different ways and with varying helps and

We were shown by our priestly conductor into the inner chamber, or holy of holies, of one of the finest temples. The priests themselves only enter it once a month, and

WE WERE THEREFORE HIGHLY FAVORED in gaining admission. It was a veritable cave of jewels, and would have done credit to the imagination of Scheherazade. Great paper lanterns lit up the large gilded images, and were reflected in the gold and laquer work which surrounded us. Precious stones and metals were there; and boxes, covered with mother-of-pearl, contained many sacred writings. It was an impressive place. The rich robes of the priests lent added splendor to the scene, and we felt as if they were wizards who had conducted us to the treasure-house of some Eastern genii.

It would be impossible to describe all these temples, with their rich carving, gold, and laquer, or to enumerate the many fine pieces of bronze we saw in their courts. The great sweet-toned bells, bronze doors, tombs, and lanterns, revolving library, drum pagodas, stately avenues, and elaborate portals, would require a volume by an able pen to do them justice. We are glad to have seen them; and Nikko, with all its beautiful surroundings, will always be a bright spot in our memories of travel. C. D. IRWIN.

A Governor and a Baby.

On the train between Atlanta and West Point was a poor tired mother, whose sick and fretful infant had well nigh exhausted her strength and patience. The cries of the child, with pleadings and lullabies of its mother for hours, had driven the more thoughtless and uncharitable passengers into nervousness and despair. The fond mother noticed the discomfort of her fellow passengers and redoubled her efforts to quiet the child. The good-hearted Governor, the late Mr. Conley, noticing this condition of affairs, went over to where the mother was sitting, and, in a most fatherly manner and tone of voice, asked to be permitted to relieve her of the child for a little while. Taking the baby in his arms, the Governor of the State of Georgia walked backwards and forth the length of the car, "talking novelty outside the regular tracks of travel baby talk," and in various other ways soothing and diverting the thoughts o one for an hour or more, or until it had quieted down and slept sweetly in the Governor's arms, who then handed it over to its mother. This act was, of course, witnessed by the passengers, and when it was known that the kind old gentleman who was assisting the tired mother in quieting her babe was the Governor of the State of Georgia, it was easy to imagine the feelings of the party.

Detailed accounts are given in the Berlin and Paris papers of a monster movable up, by peeling off the coat of tan. The chil- globe, made of copper, the work of a blind This remedy is not a liquid, snuff or powder, contains no injurious drugs and has no offensive odor.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

I have used two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm and consider myself cured. I suffered 20 years from catarrh and catarrha headache, and this is the first remedy that afforded lasting relief.—D.T. Higginson, 145 Lake St., Chicago.

For cold in the head Ely's Oream Balm works like magic It cured me of catarrh and restored the sense of smell — E.H. Sherwood, Banker, Elizabeth, N. J.

For 15 years I was an noyed with catarrh, se vere pain in my head, discharges into my throat and unpleasant breath. My sense of smell was much impaired. I have overcome these troubles with Oream Balm.—J B. Case, St. Dents Hotel, Broadway, N. Y.

I was cured before the second bottle of Ely's Oream Balm was exhausted. I was troubled with chronic catarrh, gathering in head, difficulty in breathing and discharges from my ears. —0. J. Corbin, 928 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

A God-send is Ely's Cream Balm. I had ca-tarrh for 3 years. My nose would bleed. I thought the sores would never heal. Cream Balm has cured me.—Mrs. M A. Jackson, Portsmouth, N. H.

It is wonderful how quick Ely's Oream Balm has helped and cured me. I suffered from acute in flammation in my nose and head. For a week at a time I could not see.—Mrs. Georgie S. Judson, Hartford, Conn.



A particle of Balm is applied into each postril. It is quickly absorbed and allays inflammation. Causes no pain - is agreeable to use - convenient and

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

clock-maker, and on the construction of which seventeen years were spent. The globe represents the earth, and, like it, turns on its own axis by means of mechanism; an artificial moon moves round the globe in twenty-eight days and six hours, while a movable metal band on which the hours are marked, indicates the mean time in the different parts of the earth. Round the upper portion of this immense globe, which weighs a ton and a half, and whose surface measures 126 feet in diameter, spins a railroad car capable of holding six persons, and which serves to give a better view of the regions of the north pole. The painting of the globe is done in oil, and necessitated the employment of two men during an entire year. The sun is represented by an apparatus, is lighted by an intense Drummond calcium light, which enables the spectator to watch intelligently the origin and change of the different periods of the day, the early dawn, the twilight, eclipses of the sun and moon, etc.

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

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

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Our readers are reminded that tomorrow is Arbor Day. Let every man, every woman, every boy and every girl in the State, plant at least one tree.

Don't sign papers of any kind for a stranger, not even a receipt for you do not know how soon you will see your signature to a note calling for money.

This month has been generally mild and pleasant, with few storms and very little cold. Doors and windows were opened frequently to let the fresh air in.

C. S. Wynn & Co., wool commission merchants, Chicago, writes us: "The outlook for the wool clip of 1886 is encouraging to shippers, based on the present values and condition of the woolen goods market.

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston, Mass., through its President, Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, calls attention of women throughout the country to fraudulent advertisements offering work at home.

A national convention of agriculturists was held in New York City last week, attended by a number of prominent farmers from different parts of the country. It continued three days and

and never offensive. He is just such a men after it had been telegraphed all of progress abroad in the State. Imthe State and Nation. The man as plain people like to deal with. approachable, always ready for duty,

THE STRIKE IS ENDED.

The condition of affairs during the last two or three weeks in the region of country traversed by the Gould system of railroads was not encouraging. In the spring of 1885 there was a general strike of shopmen on the Gould lines. and the troubles were ended through the mediation of Governor Martin, of Kansas, and Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri. An agreement was entered into and adopted, satisfactory to both parties, and the striking men returned to work.

As reason for the recent strike, the men allege that the company did not keep its promises nor live up to its agreement. The stipulations of the settlement of March, 1885, as the men understand them, were-first, that the wages of September, 1884, were to be the basis, with one and one-half time for Sundays, and over time over ten hours; second, no man's wages were to be reduced without thirty days notice. That agreement was to apply to all the roads belonging to the Gould system, and though the late strike began on the Texas Pacific, a road now in the hands of receivers and managed under orders from the United States courts, and over which the Gould management say they have no control, the men claim that as to the Gould roads, throwing out the Texas Pacific, the following facts are

First.—In many cases the September wages never were restored, as the agreement provided. Second.—Section foremen were reduced \$5

Second.—Section foremen were reduced \$5 per month, without any notice.

Third.—Boiler makers were sent out on the road from Denison, and allowed only one-half time while traveling.

Fourth.—Engine wipers in round houses were reduced from \$1.26 to \$1.15 per day.

Fifth.—The car foreman at Forth Worth was reduced \$10 per month, and then had to do the work of two men, for which the company had previously paid double what they paid him.

Sixth.—The foreman in the mill at De

pany had previously paid double what they paid him.

Sixth.—The foreman in the mill at De Soto, Mo., was reduced \$10 per month without notice.

Seventh.—Carmen at Parsons reduced about \$10 per month and no notice given.

Eighth.—Many men worked over the entire system eleven and twelve hours per day for \$1.15 without anything for overtime, and on Sunday the same long hours for same sum, \$1.15, without overtime.

Ninth.—Check clerks in freight houses reduced \$5 per month without notice.

Tenth.—Men were discharged on no other grounds than because they had taken part in the strike of 1885, and new men were employed, at less wages, in their places. A systematic method of discharging in detail and replacing with cheaper men was being carried out, which, if allowed to go on, would have resulted in bringing the men back to the reduction basis against which they struck in 1885.

The men in setting forth their

The men in setting forth their grievances, add to the above-

subjects of general interest to the farmers were discussed. The last day was devoted to dairy interests and a discussion of butter imitations.

With compliments of J. R. Dodge, we have a copy of his special report on distribution and consumption of wheat and corn, in which he takes occasion to remind farmers that the Bohemian Oats business is a fraud of the first water. We have not yet heard of any cases in Kansas, but.there is no telling how soon the "agents" will be around. When any man undertakes to sell a new variety of anything at an exorbitant price, it is well to let that man pass on to the next neighbor.

There is a strong current in favor of the re-election of State Auditor McCabe. The KANSAS FARMER is not in politics, but it sees no good reason why Mr. McCabe should give place for no better reason than to accommodate some hungry politician. He has proven him self competent and faithful, and every person that has nad business with him knows that he is courteous, accommodating and prompt. He is always approachable, always ready for duty, and never offensive. He is just such a subject to the farmers were discussed. The way have referred from time to time. A wonference was asked for redress from time to the fatt, but we have asked for redress from time to the first, but in the Kanish of Labor sought to seal to the matter, but were reterred from one official to another, and deferred from one official to another, and

That is a full statement made by the

Kansas and Missouri, "after a careful railroad companies had fulfilled its part of the agreement of March, 1885, opinion the men had no just cause of going on. grievance and that the strike was silly and without cause. In presenting the foregoing allegations the men say-"Other forms and other instances of its violation might be cited, but it would be useless. These can be proven by the sworn testimony of scores of men. We are prepared to substantiate our assertions at any time."

At the beginning of the strike, the men demanded redress of Receiver Brown, of the Texas Pacific, who claimed to be a dummy in the hands of the court; that his actions were so machine-like that he had no volition of his own, and could not either hear the men or redress their grievances. Then they extended the strike to the whole system, and a great deal of trouble, annoyance and loss followed. Mr. Hoxie, First Vice President of the Gould company, headquarters at St. Louis, was asked by the striking men for a conference, and he refused. Mr. Powderly, Grand Master of the Knights of Labor, came to Kansas City to look into the strike and its causes. and he requested an interview with Mr. Hoxie, and was refused. He then went East and called together the Executive Committee of the order, and they decided that the strike ought not to be prolonged; that it ought not to have been begun; that the men ought to return to work and await the result of further negotiations with the railroad company. Mr. Powderly then asked for a conference with Jay Gould, President of the railroad company, and that was refused, on the same ground that Hoxie had refused, viz.: That the company had not violated its agreement and the men had no cause for strike. Mr. Gould would not receive any person as a representative of any labor organization. However, last Sunday, he received Mr. Powderly personally and they had a long conference resulting in a much better understanding, so that Mr. Gould promised to telegraph Mr. Hoxie that there was no objection to arbitrating past or future grievances of the employes, and that in resuming work no discrimination should be made against strikers who had not injured the company's property; and on the strength of that, Mr. Powderly telegraphed orders for the Knights to return to work. But some misunderstanding occurred and these orders were countermanded to await another conference on Tuesday, the result of which is not known when this is written (Tuesday 10 a. m.)

But the strike may be regarded as ended. If the company will agree to submit the grievances alleged to arbitration, as the men desire, that will end the trouble; if not, there is no telling what or when the end will be.

A State Fair.

Persons frequently ask us whether there will be a Kansas State Fair in 1886. We only know that up to this time no arrangements have been made for holding such a fair. It does not look well to let slip so good an opportunity to do good to and for ourselves as a State Fair would be. And this year of all years, such an opportunity would be worth a great deal. The State is receiving fresh population in large numbers, and many thousands of persons not yet ready are waiting to hear from us again. A State Fair would be useful to both those classes of people. And then there is a very general spirit

and a great many miles of railroad are investigation," had concluded that the to be built. A State Fair would bring representative people of the State together, where they could exchange leaving the impression that in their notes and learn of one another what is

The reasons in favor of a fair are many, and there is not one good reason that can be urged in opposition. If fairs are good things, a State Fair must be very good. The KANSAS FARMER is decidedly in favor of the fair, and would be very much pleased if the fair company would push things in that direction.

Farmers and the Laws.

The Kansas Farmer has frequently presented the study of law to farmers, not intending to suggest that farmers should leave their own vocation and take up the profession of law, but simply urging that farmers ought to be informed as to general principles of law. No class of people have greater need of such information than they who furnish the world its supplies of bread and meat. There are a few general principles underlying the law of contracts; these should be fixed on the farmer's mind, it would help in many times of doubt. Principles of evidence may be grouped into a few leading propositions that farmers ought to understand. Agency is easily understood as to its generalfeatures; the same is true of bailment, hire, etc. Commercial law is important, and every owner of land ought to know something about the laws governing the holding and conveying of real estate.

In referring to this subject we have often suggested the organization of farmers' associations and the study of law through the medium of lectures, readings, discussions, etc. Our attention is again drawn to the subject by the reading of a report printed in the Scottish Agricultural Gazette, published at Edinburg. It is the report of a lecture delivered by a Mr. Hislop on agricultural law before the Strathearn Central Agricultural Society. "Mr. Hislop, in the course of his remarks, pointed out the importance of the new doctrine recently introduced into the law of Scotland, affecting the agricultural occupancy of the land, which found expression in the Agricultural Holdings Act of 1883. Two obligations were selected for special treatment as being the chief matters which had given rise to counter claims by landlords under the act. These were (1) the obligation on the tenant's part to pay additional rent for miscropping; and (2) the obligation by the tenant to consume on the holding certain portions of the produce. Having explained the principles of the common law respecting the tenant's obligations as to cropping and management, in the abscence of express contract, the lecturer showed what effect the Scottish system of leases had had in stereotyping the modes of cultivation by confining the limits of "good husbandry" to certain definite rules unmodified by extended knowledge and improved methods."

And so the report proceeds giving the points made by the lecturer and his explanations. The lecture was full of just such information as the Scottish farmer needs. This is a practical illustration of the theory we have presented. That lecture did not cost the farmers to whom it was delivered a penny. And so it could be arranged here. An association of farmers could at almost association of farmers could at almost any time have a lecture by a competent lawyer who would enjoy a privilege so tendered. A good lawyer is always pleased to talk to the people about matters which they wish to hear him discuss. In the course of one winter, any farmers' society could have half a dozen or more good lectures delivered before them on matters of very great importance connected with the laws of the State and Nation. The subject is well worth thinking about.

A Word to Newcomers.

The eastern half of Kansas is so well settled and so much experience has been had that strangers locating need not have much trouble in getting along if they will look around a little and see what has been done and how and why But it is different in the western part of the State where the population is nearly all new and but little has been done in the way of farming. And aside from the newness of the country and the limited knowledge of what can be done successfully, there are certain climatic differences that are too important to be overlooked. The rainfall in Ford county is very little more than one-half as great as it is in Douglas county. The records at Dodge and at Lawrence show this, and the time of observation has run over a period of at least ten years. That, to begin with, suggests different methods of agriculture in the two sections of the State. If twenty inches of rain water were well distributed during the year, it would be enough for all farm purposes, but it is not. There are seasons of drouth occasionally that are not relieved by an extra rainfall three months before or after. There are men now living in the western counties and living well, too, that went there ten or a dozen years ago and stayed and worked ahead, which proves that pluck and industry, with good common sense applied to work and methods will succeed in western Kansas as well as anywhere else. The experience of every one of those men is to the effect that general agriculture as farmers in the old States understand and practice it will not pay. That is to say, the raising of wheat, corn, oats and other grains with only stock enough to supply family wants, is not the kind of agriculture that is adapted to that part of the State. Stock and not grain must be the leading item. Sorghum, rye, rice corn, sweet corn and similar crops do well, and there is nothing better as feed for sheep and cattle than they. With extra culture good vegetables are raised, and some years wheat, corn and oats return fair yields. But they are not at all certain, while the others mentioned always

These facts are sufficient, when known to set intelligent newcomers in the western part of the State on the way to success. Don't start out with the intention of raising grains chiefly, make that subsidiary; but set out with the intention to raise sheep, cattle and horses. If you are poor, you will have less to start with, but rich or poor, start that way and you will win. A Gove county farmer, in tendering some advice to new settlers says, in the Grinnell Golden Belt-

If you have a little money and intend to "stick," build you a good sod or stone house partly in the bank and plaster it with native lime so as to make it comfortable, and buy all the young cattle you can. Keep your credit good for a rainy day.

credit good for a rainy day.

If you have more money than you need for a year's living, build you a comfortable house and stable, get you a good team to improve your place, and buy what cattle you can. Do not depend on farming for a living, for crops may fail. We know by experience that they do fail sometimes. Do not depend on your cattle for a living if you have less than fifty head. But take in every day's work you can with your team or otherwise.

Whether you have little or much money never put over one-tenth into a house, for you can use it to a better advantage. Remember that you must live here a year without a crop to sell. So save your money and keep your credit good.

These words of advice are copied and endorsed by the Wa Keeney World, a very healthy country out there, capable of supporting a large population, and when it becomes well settled with an intelligent, thrifty people, it will be Trego county. That is a beautiful and

one of the most attractive regions on

About Pruning Trees.

A Topeka correspondent of the Daily Capital calls attention to the reckless habit of cutting and slashing the trees of the city as practiced by some persons who imagine they are doing a good work. There are some very handsome trees spoiled in this way, and the remark applies to some farmers as well as to some city people.

Trees, like boys, need trimming sometimes, but it does not do to take the life about all out of the boy in order to bring are sure to have another good season in Kanhim up shapely. Like the tree, he inherits a natural tendency, and the best thing to do with him is to train him, not destroy him. The rough places must be knocked off as they appear, and he needs bending one way or another a little at times, but the nature of the boy remains fundamentally the same. So of the tree. Prune it as may be needed in training, but do not destroy it nor hack it to pieces, which is about the same thing.

Pruning should be done according to some design If it is intended or desired that a tree should be low, it must be taken when young and the leading branches nipped off occasionally. If it is to grow tall, the lower and not the upper branches must be removed. And branches which, from their position it is evident will have to be removed some time, ought to have attention when the tree is young. Train the tree while young as it is to grow, and then let it alone in after years except to trim a little off the ends of branches if they spread too far on one side. Well formed trees add very much to the charms of

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending March 20th, 1886; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Low binding harvester--J. C. and G. A. Cunningham, of Washington.
Listed corn cultivator—Geo.
Moffitt, of Frankfort.

Egg case-Albert L. Martin, of Con-Corn shock compressor-Mathew T.

Mahin, of Grenola.

Carpenter's shingling clamp.—Wm

Ervin, of Argentine.

Double dasher churn—Geo. Brush, of Wakefield.

Geared churn-James Hultz, Greely.
Pan handle — Austin Perry, Florence.

Car coupling—J. C. F. McCauley, of Crooked Creek. Weather boarding gauge—Monroe E. Johnson, of Pittsburg.

Another Scheme of Plunder.

It appears that a new device for getting money out of farmers has been recently invented. It is described in the Inter-Ocean by an Iowa correspondent as the Grain Buyers' Association. He says it is composed of grain dealers in the western and northwestern States crops. who are combined and stand by one another in holding prices at rates agreed upon, and when an outside dealer is unruly they boycott him and crowd him out of business.

The thing for farmers to do in such a case is to combine against the grain March, and I failed to fill the contract bedealers, organize farmers' co-operative cause of the bad condition of the roads occassociations and dispose of their grain sioned by the heavy snowfalls during the and all surplus produce through agents of their own selection.

A cotton picking machine has been invented and it is advertised by a little

About Weather Theories.

Kansas Farmer:

I do not claim to be a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but I claim to have the same right to prophesy about the future weather of Kansas as any other man in the State. I will, however, in the outset, say that 1 am not skilled in the solution of those intricate problems of nature by which her future operations are determined with mathematical certainty. For that kind of knowledge the reader is referred to those who are on more intimate terms with nature.

We hear from so many different sources the idea advanced that because we have had a heavy fall of snow during the winter we sas, and it has occured to me that it might be of some interest to inquire into this matter to see whether the character of the winter has auything whatever to do in determining the character of the season which follows.

An intelligent opinion of the future can be found only from the knowledge we have of the past, and if guided by that knowledge, I think we will be led to form a different opinion from that which generall y prevails.

Somehow or other the people of Kansas have got it into their heads that heavy snowfalls in the winter are followed by heavy rainfalls in the summer, and, of course, by bountiful harvests. If this theory is true, we ought to know it. If it is not true, we ought not to be misled by it. The people generally accept it as true and allow their faith in the theory to influence or determine their course of action in their farming operations. Enterprises, on the frontier, which depend for success wholly on a prosperous season, are determined upon chiefly because the leaders have faith in this theory. A prominent member of the Gospel who is enaged in establishing churches on the frontier, informed me recently that he had received a letter from the Secretary of the Home Missionary Society in New York stating that they were desirous of pushing the work forward vigorously in the spring, because Kansas was certain to have another good season in consequence of the heavy snowfall there and in the mountains. Hundreds of men in Kansas on the strength of that theory are willing to take ventures which they would, otherwise, consider very imprudent. Many, without any means, will rush to the frontier, feeling sure of another good season. Now, while the crowd seems to have set their heads in that direction, I desire to say that mine is set in an opposite direction-that the behavior of Kansas in my opinion at the present time indicates a drouth next July, just when our corn needs

The above theory I heard advanced many years ago, and made it a point to take notes. If it is true that a heavy snowfall in the winter is succeeded by a heavy rainfall in the summer, then it is also true that a light snowfall in the winter is succeeded by a light rainfall in the summer. Neither of these propositions is true, as a rule, which can be shown clearly by the records of the last fourteen years. My first winter in Kansas was 1872-3-I shall never forget it. We had a period of seven months without rain or snow. The last rain in the fall fell the 12th day of September; the next was a snow the 9th of April, and a genuine Kansas blizzard, equal in ferocity to our last January blizzard, but not quite so cold. Being a winter without snow or rain, according to the theory in question, we could not expect a good season to fellow, and yet we had an excellent season for all kinds of summer

The following winter-1873-4, was severe, considerable snow having fallen, and the month of March was especially noted for its heavy falls of snow. I have a very distinct recollection of that, too. I had taken a government contract to deliver a large amount of corn at Fort Hays on the 1st day of month. According to the theory in question, a very good season should have followed. But it was the most outlandish season Kansas ever had. Every man, woman and child that was in Kansas in 1874 burning lake below, kept up a fiendish howl price of one paper.

most of the time for two solid months in midsummer, and then, to cap the climax, the Rocky mountain locusts in untold numbers came upon us and devoured the last green thing left. Surely the theory did not hold good there.

The next winter-1874-5, was for the most part a mild winter, very little snow having fallen. I have a very distinct recollection of that winter, also, as I was on the road during the entire winter, and frequently heard it remarked how fortunate it was that we had a mild, open winter, as we had actually no feed left for stock, and yet we never had our cows do so well in the winter. They had volunteer spring wheat to feed on, which remained green most of the winter. Now, according to the theory, a dry winter is followed by a dry summer, but we had just the opposite; we had an abundant rainfall and well distributed; it was one of the best seasons we ever had. I raised, that season, 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre, and have never done it since. The winter of 1877-8 was severe, much snow having fallen, and the season following was a remarkably good one, but this proves nothing. The winter of 1879-80 was open and snowless, and was followed by a bad season. This, too, is in accordance with the theory, but it proves nothing.

What I desire to prove, and what I think have shown clearly, is, that the character of the winter cannot be relied on to determine the character of the season which follows. I have said that I am looking for a dry season rather than a wet one, and for these reasons:

First.-When we have had for three or four years in succession a rainfall above the general average for fifteen or twenty years, we must expect about the same number of years to have an average rainfall below the general average for a term of years. From 1875 to 1878, three years, we had high tide; from 1879 to 1881, three years, we had low tide; from 1882 to 1885, three years, we had high tide; and according to that law which seems to govern our rainfail, it is time for low tide to set in again.

Another reason is this: We are having an unusual amount of snow during the present month. We have had snow every few days in March, and the ground is literally full of water. My observation is that a wet March is followed by a dry July and August. It seems to me there has been no March so much like the March of 1874 as the present, and while I do not believe that Kansas could get up another season so outrageously bad as that of 1874, if she was to try, she might succeed in getting up a season bad enough for all that. A word to the wise is sufficient.

In some sections of Kansas, where they have been drowned out for several years, they will hail with gladness the prospect of a lighter rainfall, and, indeed, here in our section where crops have not been damaged by excessive rains, we may raise equally good crops with much less rainfall if well distributed. To sum up the whole thing in a nutshell: We have no positive knowledge of the future, and, therefore, if wise, we will plant and sow all we can to do it well, and trust to Providence for the result.

M. MOHLER.

Osborne, Osborne county, Kas.

In Stuttgart, Germany, the tricycle has been adopted by the government for the postal service.

Prof. Huxley says it would require nearly 1,000,000 barrels of herring to supply the cod on the Norweigan coast with one breakfast.

A Philadelphia physician fastens his lantern on his horse's breast in dark nights so that the light is thrown forward, where it is needed.

Kentucky has 14,000 square miles of coal fields; Pennsylvania, 12,630 miles; Great Britain, entire, 11,859 miles; and England, alone, 6,039 miles.

The mussel has been turned to account for stewing at North Haven, Me., and is already said to rival the oyster for that purpose among local epicures.

Two Weeklies for \$2.

For \$2 we will send the KANSAS FARMER will forever remember it. It was the Bull and the Weekly Capital and Farmer's Run disaster of the great homestead battle on the plains. Red-hot air, as if from the paper and a State newspaper for almost the

Borticulture.

Fruit Trees for Kansas.

The State Horticultural Society has been the means of greatly assisting the inexperienced fruit-raiser in the proper selection, planting and the after-management of fruit trees in Kansas. This Society is composed of a large portion of our best horticulturists and pomologists, and their reports have always been eagerly sought after and read by thousands of horticulturists throughout the Western States. The list of fruits that this Society recommend as being the best suited to our climate and soil, is a list, we believe, that cannot be improved upon, certainly not for years to come. We therefore present their recommended list of fruit to our readers in the expectation that they will profit thereby.

For the convenience of the members and to secure more accuracy, the Society divided the State into districts. calling all the territory north of the Kaw river, the northern district, and about evenly dividing the territory south of the river into the central and southern districts. For the northern district the following apples, in their order, viz.: Summer-Early Harvest, Carolina, Red June, Red Astrachan, Cooper's Early White, Duchess of Oldenburg. Autumn-Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Lowell, Famuese, Grimes' Golden. Winter—Winesap, Ben Davis, Rawles' Genet, Jonathan, Missouri Pippin, Willow Twig, White Winter Pearmain, Rome Beauty, Smith's Cider, Gilpin. For the central district the following are recommended, viz.: Summer-Early Harvest, Carolina, Red June, Red Astrachan, Cooper's Early White, Chenango Strawberry. Autumn -Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Lowell, Fall Wine. Winter-Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Winesap, Rawle's Genet, Jonathan, Willow Twig, Gilpin, White Winter Pearmain, Red Winter Pearmain, Smith's Cider. In the southern district we find for summer-Carolina, Red June, Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Cooper's Early White, Trenton Early. Autumn-Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Lowell, Grimes' Golden, Famuese. Winter-Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Winesap, Willow Twig, Rawle's Genet, Jonathan, White Winter Pearmain, Rome Beauty, Stark, Gilpin.

Under the head of reaches we find the following list, viz.: Early-Amesden's June, Alexander, Hale's Early. Medium-Stump the World, Old Mixon's Free, George the Fourth, Crawford's Early. Late—Heath Cling, Crawford's Late, Smock, Ward's Late Free. In the central and southern districts we find the same varieties recommended.

is, for early: Bartlett, Osband's Summer. Medium-Seckel, Flemish Beauty. Late-Vicar of Winkfield, Lawrence. Central district, for early: Doyenne thread. Almost every scion will push; d'Ete, Bartlett. Medium-Duchess d'Angouleme, Sheldon. Late-Vicar of These can be cut free from the parent Winkfield, Winter Nellis. Southern vine, and a fine lot of new vines on their district, for early: Bartlett, Doyenne Lawrence.

Among plums, the Wild Goose and

The Early Richmond for early, and the English Morello for late, are the two

Moore's Early still hold the fort among state, and bent so as to pull out easily—

Kittatinny and Lawton, for early Farmer.

and late, are recommended among the blackberries.

Among black raspberries we find the Doolittle, McCormick and Gregg, as early, medium and late.

Strawberries in the northern district -Early, Wilson's Albany; medium, Charles Downing; late, Kentucky. Central district—Crescent; medium. Captain Jack; and late, Kentucky. For the southern district-Crescent, Charles Downing and Kentucky, This list should be kept as a reference. You will not go amiss in setting any of these varieties.—Capital.

Grafting the Grape Vine.

The importance of being able to change the varieties of grapes in the vineyard or garden, the arbor or trellis screen is becoming more apparent from year to year, as new varieties are being introduced far transcending those of a score of years ago. Many of the old varieties, though of most inferior quality, are vigorous growers, and it requires but about two years' time and a small amount of labor and care to change them to the newest and the best. The grape vine should only be grafted below the surface of the ground, as it requires more care and attention to surrounding conditions to top-graft than is supposed to be at the command of the ordinary "hand" or merely amateur grower.

The vine is cut off in March from two to four inches below the surface, with a smooth, square cut. Split across the end twice or oftener, according to the size of the stalk to be grafted, with a thin, sharp blade, to the depth of an inch and a half. Have some small wedges or keys to insert in the slit open to receive the graft easily, the top of the wedge to project above the stalk so as to be easily withdrawn when the scion is properly placed. The "scion" or graft is cut with a long, thin wedge form, an inch to inch and a half, and a small, square cut-clean should be cut on the top of the wedge. The scion is inserted, with the inside bark of the stalk and graft in perfect line, and the shoulder pressed firmly upon the square end of the stalk, the wedge gently withdrawn, and the stalk will hold the scions firmly of itself. If the slit is too long, or the stalk too "limber," it may be necessary to tie in firmly to keep them in contact; grafting wax may be used, or only the soil thoroughly firmed around the scions—the soil filled in just to cover the top "eye" or bud. The scion may be of two or more eyes long, according to the length of the "joint" or internode, but an eye should always be placed at the point of insertion into the stalk.

We often find a vine with a fine circle of roots near the surface, radiating The pear list in the northern district from the center like the spokes of a wheel; trace these eight to twelve inches back and cut off, split, and set a scion in each, tying it with waxed each form a whole of independent roots. own roots secured. Grafting on seedling d'Ete. Medium—Bartlett, Flemish roots and rooted cuttings is often practiced, so as to propagate rare varieties with facility.

This whole subject has so many Miner are recommended for the entire points of interest as to become truly fascinating, as well as profitable. Patent clamps and saws are often sold at high rates to facilitate grafting heavy vines; best varieties of cherries throughout the but a sharp knife, thin chisel, wooden mallet and small wedges-we use soft The Concord, Hartford Prolific and nails, hammered to form in the cold do the work conveniently.-Midland 359 sorts Fruits, Plants, Trees. Low prices. Catalogue free. J.S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N.J.

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On all farms the fowls, as a rule, are crossed, the majority of farmers insisting that it is better to do so than to keep them pure. That it is an advantage to do so cannot be denied, but when the object is to improve a nonsitting breed by crossing with non-sitters of some other breed, the object sought is not usually obtained. For instance, if we cross Black Spanish and Hamburgs (both non-sitters), the progeny will be sitters. The same is true of other breeds. But this does not include non-sitters of the same class, though of different varieties, such as crossing Brown and White Leghorns, but avoid crosses of distinct breeds if you wish to have hens that are not inclined to sit. Why crossing causes such results we cannot explain, unless for the reason that the inclination to sit is natural, while man, by careful selection, has produced an artificial qualification, so to speak, which is destroyed by crossing. Even the non-sitters will sometimes sit, some of them being as persistent in that respect as the Asiatics. Crossing the fowls is beneficial, but with non-sitters we incur the risk, by so doing, of destroying the habit which they have acquired. In crossing always select a pure-bred male, as he will impart a greater degree of uniformity in the chicks. To secure eggs by crossing, mate cocks of the non-sitting breeds, such as Black Spanish, Polish, Hamburgs, Houdans, or Leghorns, with strong, healthy, good-laying hens, and the result will not be a disappointment. To raise pullets for laying and to raise them for market is two different matters, as the one should be active and the other somewhat indolent and easy to fatten.—Ex.

Green Food for Poultry.

As to kind, with the single exception of onions, which should be given once a week, it makes but little difference what kind of green food is supplied, the price and keeping qualities alone being considered. Apples are good to feed as long as they will keep, say until Christmas; from then until May turnips or sugar beets are good, as they keep well, and on good land, with plenty of hen manure, can be raised for 10 cents a bushel. For the three spring months I find the American rutabaga turnip the best of all; they will keep crispy and nice until June. As to how much to provide, one bushel per hen for fowls in confinement is not too much to last from October 1st to May 1st, or until green rye or oats are large enough to cut. "A pretty liberal allowance," some one says. "How much grain do you save?" About 10 per cent. less grain will be required than if no green food were given, and 25 per cent. more eggs will be received, besides keeping the fowls in better health. I have in each pen a small trough, protected by stout wires two and a half inches apart, expressly for green food, which keeps it clean until it is eaten. It is quite unnecessary to chop or mince any kind of green food, as some writers recommend; cut turnips, beets, etc., in two or three pieces, and the hens will manage them after they learn. I love to hear the music of 100 hens all picking at crisp roots; it resembles hail beating against the window pane.—American Poultry Yard.

The Dust Bath.

The dust bath to the fowl is what the wash bowl is to an individual. With the dust bath the hen cleans her body. She uses it also for exercise. When a hen is incubating she comes off as regularly

to dust herself as she does to feed, instinct teaching her that it is the best of methods for ridding herself of lice. If the quarters are cleaned of lice the hen will remove them from her body by dusting. It is important, then, to have the material for the dust bath in fine condition. Dry earth is excellent, but dry earth is not easily obtained at this season. Coal ashes are good, but wood ashes should not be used, as they contain potash. If a handful of fine plaster (in proportion of a pound of Persian insect powder to a bushel of plaster) be added to the dust, it will be an advantage.



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DR. D. L. SNEDIKER, Emporia, Kas. Rooms over D. W. Morris' Drug Store.

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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.

Private Dispensary., 132 Clark St., Chicago.

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

DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, March 29, 1886. LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES-Receipts 26,501, making 7,100 for the week. Trading was dull, and the feeling at the close was rather unsettled. Extremes for steers were 4 60a6 15, for bulls and dry cows 3 10a4 15; general sales at 4 80a5 40 for steers, and 3 40a3 60 for bulls and dry cows.

SHEEP-Receipts 7,270, making 2,690 for the week. The market was dull for inferier and common stock, and fairly active and firm for prime and extra.

St. Louis.

CATTLE-Receipts 320, shipments none. The market was firm for butchers' cattle, ether grades

HOGS-Receipts 1,800. Market weak and 5a10

SHEEP--Receipts 1,100. In active demand at from 3 25a5 25.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE-Receipts 4 600, shipments 1,800. Market values strong and a shade higher. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 4 00a4 60, stockers and feed

ers 250a450; cows, bulls and mixed 200a390, bulk at 2 90a3 30; through Texas cattle 2 00a4 50. HOGS-Receipts 24, 00, shipments 9,000. Market slow and 5a10c lower. Rough and mixed 8 85 a4 25, packing and shipping 4 15a4 45, light 3 85

a4 30, skips 3 00a3 75.
SHEEP—Receipts 4,000, shipments 500. Market strong and higher. Natives 3 00a6 00, lambs 4 50a

The Drovers' Journal special Liverpool cable quotes the cattle market slow; prices steady at a decline from last week; supplies of cattle only fairly large, but the demand continues weak. Best American, 12c per 1b. dresped.

Kansas City.

CATTLE-Receipts since Saturday 591. The market to-day was stronger, but quiet for ship-ping grades, while butchers' stuff was active. Sales ranged 3 75 for feeding steers to 5 50 for ship-

HOG3-Receipts since Saturday 4,038. The market to-day opened steady, closing weak, with values a shade lower. Extreme range of sales

_. Market strong SHEEP-Receipts to-day -Sales: 180 natives av. 88 lbs. at 3 85.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT-Receipts 19,800 bu., exports 27,902 bu. No. 2 spring, 96c; ungraded red, 87a951/4c; No. 2 red, 941/4943/4c; No. 2 red, March, 93c.

CORN-Spot steady and more active for exports. Receipts 29,062 bu. exports 252,507 bu. Ungraded, 48a45c; No. 2, 45%a46c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT-No. 2 red. cash, 881/20; May, 893/4903/20. CORN-No. 2 mixed, cash, 84c. RYE-Easy, 60c bid. BARLEY-Neglected

Chicago.

WHEAT-Weaker. Sales ranged: March and April, 75½a76½c. CORN—Easier Cash, 35%a365%c.

OATS-Dull and easy. Cash, 29c. RYE-Quiet. No. 2, 561/4561/c. BARLEY-Nominal. No. 2, 60c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT-The market to-day was weaker or 'change and values lower. No 2 red cash, March and April were nominal. May sold on the call at 701/c, against 701/a71c before the call.

CORN-No. 2 was nominal except for May, which sold at 29½c; No. 2 white, cash, 28‰c. OATS-No. 2 cash and March, no bids nor offer

ings. April, 281/4c bid, 285/sc asked. RYE-No bids nor offerings.

BUTTER-Receipts are moderate and the market very quiet. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 28c; good, 22c; fine dairy in single package lots, 16a18c storepacked, in single package lots, 10a12c; common, 4a5c; fancy fresh roll, 14a15c; common to medium, 6a10c, and dull.

EGG8-Receipts fair and market firm at 9c per dozen with demand good from shippers

CHEESE-Full cream 12c, part skim flats 9c,

POTATOES-Irish potatoes, choice and of one variety in carload lots, 50a65c per bus. Sweet potatoes, red, 1 20 per bus; yellow, per bus, 1 25. BROOM CORN-We quote: Hurl, 12c; self work

ing. 8a9c; common red-tipped, 7c; crooked, 51/2a6c. HAY-Receipts 8 cars Best firm; low grades very dull and weak. We quote: Fancy small baled, 7 00; large baled, 6 00; medium 4 00a5 00; common, 2 50a3 50.

FLAXSEED-We quote at 100a per bus upor the basis of pure

CASTOR BEANS-Quoted at 1 50a1 55 per bus, OIL-CAKE-% 100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; % ton, 23 00, free on board cars. Car lots, 22 00 per ton.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Very quiet; nominally weak and dull. We quote: Tubwashed, 28c for low to 88c for choice; unwashed, choice medium clothing and combing

28c, fair 21a22c, low and coarse 16a17c, light fine 21c, heavy do, 16a17c; Kansas, from 14c for low to 20a22c for choice; black and slightly cotted or burry 2a5c per 1b. less: hard burry quotable at 10c for Southern to 14a15c for Western; Texas, 12a22c.

SELL

Your High-Priced Farm!

BUY

Good Farming Land

SCHOOL LAND.

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

DEEDED LAND.

From \$3 to \$200 per acre.

Homestead and Tree Claim Relinquish

For Sale Cheap.

IRRIGABLE IF NECESSARY.

We locate Settlers on Government Land.

For further information address

KIMBALL & REEVE Garden City, Kansas.

Butler County LAND

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

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

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

FARMS AND RANCHES--INVESTMENTS and IMMIGRATION!

and IMMIGRATION!

We have for sale or exchange Azricultural and Grazing Lands in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico, in tracts from one to one million acres, Wild Lands, \$i to \$i0 per acre on one to eleven years' time. Improved Farms, \$i0 to \$50 per acre, owing to location; terms reasonable. We are agents for Union Pacific Railway Lands, and locate colories; 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 raise to excursionists, Address or call on. Farm, Ranch & Investment Co., Room 32, Cor. 7th and Delaware Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

100 REGISTERED

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

Good Individuals. Good Pedigrees. Low Prices Apply to any of the following gentlemen, at Inde-pendence, Mo.:

L. P. WILLIAMSON, M. R. HUGHES & SON, M. W. ANDERSON, FURNISH BROS. G. L. CHRISMAN.

Bulls

We offer the splendidly-bred Flat Creek Mary Bull Young MARY DUKE for sale. Also six others—one Fibert, one Adelaide, 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 Junction City, Kas.

he Linwood Short-Horns!



21 Cows and Heifers and 11 Bulls

FROM THIS HERD WILL BE SOLD AT

KANSAS CITY, MO.,

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 his bed or over time yea, and it till in service. We have simed to breed a class of easily-kept, thickly-fleshed, early-maturing cattle, and by the use of the breed a class of easily-kept, thickly-fleshed, early-maturing cattle, and by the use of first-class bulls for Mr. Cruickshank's breeding, believe we are making root progress in the direction in indicates. In the sale at Kansas City, May 19, will be included eight heifers a drive young to hulls be longing to well-known (Fullekshank families, the get of such tuils a Baron Victor, bulls belonging to well-known (Fullekshank families, the get of such tuils a Baron Victor, bulls belonging to well-known (Fullekshank families, the get of such tuils a Baron Victor, callor; eight heifers by Baron Victor and our young bulls by same size (one of which is own bro her cellor; eight heifers by Baron Victor and our young bulls by same size (one of which is own bro her cellor; eight heifers by Baron Victor and our young bulls by same size (one of which is own bro her cellor; eight heifers by Baron Victor and our young bulls by same size (one of which is own bro her cellor; eight heifers by Baron Victor and our young bulls by same size (one of which is own bro her collor; or the Baron Victor or imp. Barbarossa. For catalog ies and full particulars address will be in calf to imp. Baron Victor or imp. Barbarossa.

W. A. HARR'S, Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas

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

MAMMOTH SALE OF FINE STOCK!

The Pawnee Valley Stock Breeders' Assoc'n,

LARNED, PAWNEE CO., KAS.,

Will offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder, without

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,

APRIL 20, 21 and 22, 1886,

Finest Collection of Stock Ever Offered at One Sale

In the West, if not in the United States.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

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

All our stock has been selected and bred with great care, and any person wanting to stock a small ranch, or wanting thoroughbred or high-grade sires or dams will find at this sale as good stock as can be found in any State in the Our first annual sale will be held at our ranch, six miles west of Larned,

Pawnee county, Kansas. Lunch will be served on each day of sale. Free transportation will be furnished parties from a distance from Larned to ranch and return.

LARNED,

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

Come everybody and attend the grandest sale ever held in the West.

TERMS OF SALE: - Cash, or six months with good approved security drawing 10 per cent.

Catalogue of stock for sale will be sent free on application.

The popular auctioneers, F. C. HAWKINS, of Larned, and Col. J. E. BRUCE, of Peabody, will officiate.

C. A. WILBUR, Secretary.

FAY CURRANT GRAPES BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD

Nagara, Empire State and all the other best Grape Vines, new and old. Vines wintered in Mammoth stone cellars with roots in fine sand. Trees and Small Fruit Planters and Everybody. In every respect a Model and First-class Establishment. Accurate naming and highest grading. Free Illustrated Catalogue. Please write me before you buy. GEO. S. JOSSELYN, Fredonia, N. Y.

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for week ending March 17, '86.

Coffey county-H B. Cheney, clerk.

GOHey county—H. B. Uncley, clear, tp., January 4, 1886, one red and white yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

STEER—by same, one red yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Lemuel Ellis, of Warnerton January 6, 1886, one yearling steer, red with white spots on back and hips, branded D on left hip; valued at \$15.

January 6, 1886, one yearling steer, red with white spots on back and hips, branded D on left hip; valued at \$15
STrER—Taken up by Chas. H. Bean, of Key West tp. January 18, 1886. one yearling steer, red with white spots, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.
Hodgeman county—E. E. Lawrence, clerk, MARE—Taken up by Lemer Mason, of Ravanna, in Ro coe tp., March 3, 1886, one sorrel mare, about 18 years ol white strip in face; valued at \$10.
MARE—By same, one sorrel mare, 6 years old, spot in forehead; valued at \$40.
FILLEY—By same, one sorrel filley with spot in forehead; valued at \$25.
FONY—By same, one sorrel filley with spot in forehead; valued at \$25.
FONY—By same, one sorrel filley with spot in forehead; valued at \$25.
Nacsho county—T. B. Limbocker, clerk.

Neosho county--T. B. Limbocker, clerk. HORSE-Taken up by John Lewis, of Lincoln tp., (P. O. Osage Mission), one red roan horse, 10 yearsold, branded on left shoulder with letter S, dim brand on each hip supposed to be O.

Labette county—W. W. Cook, clerk.
COW—Taken up by J. D. Lombard, of Hackberry
tp., opered and white cow, about 10 years old, crop off
right ear, short tail; valued at \$18.

Franklin county—T. F. Ankeny, clerk, FILLEY—Taken up by C. E. Shaver of Lincoln tp., February 22, 1884, one gray fillev, 2 or 3 years old, no marks or blands visible, very wild; valued at \$15.

Cherokee county--L. R. McNutt, clerk. HEIFER-Taken up by Solomon Ryan, of Lowell to, February 3, 1886, one pale red h-ifer, large diamond-shaped spot in forehead, white about flanks; valued st \$18.

Strays for week ending March 24, '86.

Decatur county--R. W. Finley, clerk.

HORSE--Taken up by S. O. Dumbauld, of Olive tp,
March 9, 1886, one light bay horse, 7 years old, 4 feet 8
inches high, white face, one white foot, white spots on
each side.

Greenwood county--J.W. Kenner, clerk.

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

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

Strays for week ending March 31, '86

Strays for week ending March 31, '86

Rooks county--J. T. Smith, clerk.

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

Labette county.-W. W. Cook, clerk.

HORNE-Taken up by M. P. Dill, of Richland tp.,
March 15, 1886, one gelding, medium height, about 1r
years old, bianded S on right shoulder, small star in
forehead, right hind foot white, saddle, bridle and
halter on when taken up; valued at \$60.

Ford county-S. Gallagher, Jr., clerk.

COW-Taken up by H. B. Vap Voorbis, of Spearville
tp., March 17, 1886, one red cow, 7 years old, some white
in face, brass knobs on ends of horns.

Osage county-R. H. McClair, clerk.

Osage county—R H. McClair, clerk.

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

tail off, no brands; valued at \$20

Harper county---E. S. Rice, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by D. O. Ellis, of Lake tp., (P. O. Inyo), February 28, 18:6, one black horse pony, stripe in fa e, branded P on right hip and OC on left hip, other dim brands, right him foot white.

HORRE -- By same, one young bay horse, saddle marks, X on left hip, left hind foot white.

COLT--By same, one 2-year old iron-gray horse colt, cut on both hind legs; value of the three animals, \$100.

Batton county---Ed I. Taged clerk

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

Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. BR. SCOTT. 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

CALVES and COWS prevented suck SUCKING, by Rice's Patent Mal. Iron Weaner. Used by all Sock Raisers. Prices by mail, postupida: For Calves till 1 year old, 55c; till 2 years old, 80c; older, \$1.12. Circulars free. Acents wanted. H. C. Rice, Farmington, Conn.

HONEYEXTRACTORS

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 Manu-facturer, J. C. MELCHER, O'Quinn, Fayette Co., Texas.

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING

Job Printers and manufacturers of

RUBBER STAMPS!

for printing cards, envelopes. marking clothes, etc. Also Stencils for marking εacks. Δ Make money by writing us.

WANTED! HALF A MILLION FARMERS

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s, in

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

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 sam-ples 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, Topeka, Kansas. City Building,

PROF. R. RIGGS, V. S., performs all Surgical Operations on HORSES and CATTLE.

Custrating Ridgling Horses and Spaying Heijers 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 norse 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.

Wichita, Kas.
References; — C. C. Arnold, V. S., Wichita, Kas.; Dr. G. S. Snoke. V. S., Wichita, Kas.; Dr. A. Stanley, V.S., Newton, Kas.; Dr. H. A. Freeland, V. S., Peabody, Kas.; Chas. Westbrock, owner of "Joe Young," Peabody, Kas.; Dr. C. Welsle, V. S., Salina, Kss.; Dr. Young, V. S. Abliene, 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.]

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



Dealer and Breeder in Imported and High-Grade FRENCH DRAFT & CLYDESDALE HORSES.

Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

THE ELMWOOD HERD

A. H. Lackey & Son, PEABODY, Marion Co., KAS.,

BREEDERS OF

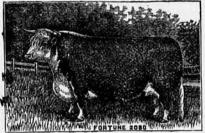
SHORT-HORN CATTLE

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Our herd numbers 130 head of wellbred Short-horns, comprising Cruick-shanks, Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Arabellas, Woodhill Duchesses, Lavinias, Floras, Desdemonas, Lady Janes and other good families. The well-known Cruickshank bull BARMFTON'S PRIDE 49854 and the Bates bull ARCHIE HAMILTON 49792 serve our herd. We make a specialty of milking Short-horns, the Arabellas being specially noted as milkers. Good, useful animals of both sexes always for sale. Our herd numbers 130 head of wellsexes always for sale.

Premium Berkshires very cheap.

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



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE

I have one of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the country, numbering about 250 head. Many are from the noted English breders: J. B. Greene B. Rogers, P. Turner, W. S. Powell. Warren Evans T. J. Carwardine and others. The bulls in service are: FORTUNE, sweepstake bull, with five of his get, at Kanssas State Fairs of 1882 and 1833; 1885, first at Kanssas City, St. Louis and St. Joe. Imp. Lord Wilton bull

ton hell
SIR EVELVN; and
GROVE 4th, by Grove 3d.
To parties wishing to start a herd, I will give very
low figures. Write or come. 55 Colony is in Anderson county, Southern Kansas R. R., 98 miles south of
Kansas City.

—Parties writing to I. 2.

Kansas City.
—Parties writing to J. S. Hawes will please mention that they saw his advertisement in Kansas Farmer.

CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

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

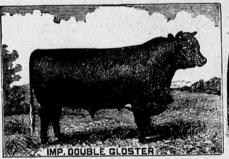
Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards,

SUCCESSORS TO-

ANDY J. SNIDER & CO., & CAMPBELL, LANCASTER & CO., Of OHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.

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

BLUE VALLEY HERD 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 offequally good COWS AND HEIFERS; also thirty head of first-class ROAD-STER, DRAFT AND GENERAL-PURPOSE HORSES, many of which are well-broken single and double drivers.

My stock is all in fine condition and will be sold at reasonable prices. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank respectfully solicited. Write for Catalogue.

MANHATTAN, KAS., January 1st, 1886.]

WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM. MANHATTAN, KAS., January 1st, 1886.]

HOLSTEIN PARK, TOPEKA.



WM. A. & A. F. TRAVIS

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

Also have a YEARLING DEVON SHIRE BULL for sale.

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

Holstein-Friesian CATTLE .-



Largest Herd & Largest Average Milk Records.

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

BUTTER RECORDS.

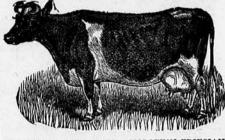
5 cows have averaged 20 lbs. 7 oz. in a week. 9 cows have averaged 19 lbs. % oz. in a week. 11 three-year-olds have averaged 13 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week. 15 two-year-olds have averaged 10 lbs. 8 3-10 oz. in a week.

This is the herd from which to get foundation stock. Prices low for quality of stock.

[When writing always mention Kansas Farmer.]

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

Rosedale Farm.



C. F. STONE,

PEABODY, KANSAS, Breeder and Shipper of

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP

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

b st Mercedes Prince Bulls.

MILK,--Milk and butter records of several animals imported or bred by us, or members of our herd:

MINK (4·2)—1 day, 91 lbs; 31 days, 2,499½ lbs. Mink (402)—1 day, 96 lbs. Janije (2221)—1 day, 90 lbs. 8 oz.; 31
days, 2.63 lbs. 8 oz. Rhoda (434)—1 day, 89 lbs 8 oz. Mercedes (723)—1 day, 88 lbs.; 31 days, 2,534 lbs Briliante (101)—1 day, 86 lbs. Lady of Jeitum (1027)—1 day, 78 lbs.; 31 days, 2 227 lbs. Tierkje (2222)—1 day, 76
lbs. Maid of Holstein (21)—1 day, 76 lbs. Friesland Asida (1624)—1 day, 71 lbs 8 oz.; 31 days, 2,153 lbs. Overlooper (626)—1 day, 70 lbs. Terpstra (6595)—68 lbs. Vreda (22:9)—1 day, 67 lbs; 31 days, 1.8718 lbs. Mercede (726)—1 day, 66 lbs.; 31 days, 1.627½ lbs. Janije 2d (6585)—1 day, 64 lbs. Tietje 2d (726)—1 day, 60 lbs.

Amelander (6523)—1 day, 66 lbs. Marie 3d (1659)—1 day, 51 lbs. Wanda (2283)—1 day, 45 lbs. Bleake (2267)—
Amelander (6524)—1 day, 74½ lbs; 31 days, 2,62½ lbs. BUTTER.--Mercedes (723)—1 day, 3 lbs. 10oz.; 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, 29 lbs. 9 oz. Tietje 2d (723)—1 day, 2 lbs. 15 oz.; 7 days, 20 lbs. Wanda (2283)—1 day, 21 bs. 6 oz. of butter in 10 days, at 4 years.

The Veterinarian.

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

BRIDLE SORES .- Tincture of myrrh, diluted with equal quantity of water, or one ounce of alum, dissolved in a pint of water, are good applications for superficial wounds and ulcers in the mouth. Discontinue the use of the bit until the sores have healed; and if the bit is too severe or the head-stall is too short, lengthen the latter, and either change the former to a smooth one, or have it covered with leather.

CURB.-I own a valuable young driving horse that has recently thrown out a "curb" on his right hind leg. He is quite lame, and the injured leg is swollen, hot, and tender. Please tell me how to cure him and very much oblige one of your old subscribers. [Have the heel-calks of the shoe of the injured limb raised about one inch, and dispense with the toe-calk. Give the patient absolute rest, and apply simple cold water frequently to the inflamed parts until the increased heat and tenderness subsides. You may then apply a blister made of beniodide of mercury 1 drachm, hog's lard 1 ounce. This blister may be repeated in two or three weeks if necessary. After the patient recovers care should be taken not to lower the heel calks too suddenly.]

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.-One of my horses has weak eyes; sometimes one and sometimes the other is attacked; it runs water and looks very red, and he keeps it shut all the time. After about two weeks it gets better and will remain so for a month or six weeks, and then the other eye becomes attacked in a similar manner; the eyes begin to look quite dim. What can be done to cure them? [From the history we have no doubt he is affected with the disease of the eyes known as periodical ophthalmia; a constitutional disease of hereditary origin. We know of no treatment that will effect a radical cure. A lotion made of sulphate of morphia 16 grains, sulphate of zinc 16 grains, distilled water 1 pint, makes a very excellent application, but it will give temporary relief only.]

STRANGLES.-Horses from three to four years old are most liable to be affected with this ailment. The symptoms you have mentioned are peculiar to this disease. It is usually preceded by a cough, with a copious discharge from the nostrils, of a yellowish color. A tumor at length appears under the jaw, which proceeds to suppuration, and bursts most frequently externally, and a great quantity of pus is discharged, the cough soon subsides, and the horse may speedily recover. The great point in the treatment is to produce a speedy suppuration of the tumor; which is best effected by blistering the part as soon as the tumor appears. The use of poultices and fomentations is too tedious. As soon as fluctuation can be distinctly felt in the tumor, it may be fully opened and the matter evacuated, and Friar's balsam injected into the wound dai'y. A few bran mashes, sliced succulent roots, or green feed, to keep the bowels in a lax state, are generally all that is required even in a severe case.

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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 sate. Prices low. I also breed from premium stock, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, Mammoth Brouze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese and Imperial Pekin Ducks, Fowls for sale. Eggs in season. Sena for Circular, and mention Kansas Farmer,

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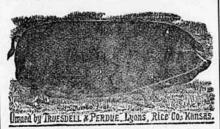
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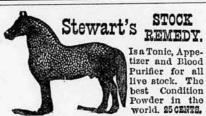
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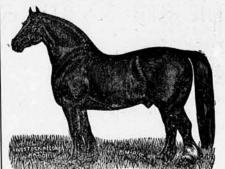
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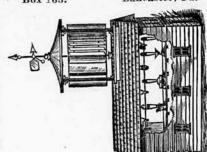
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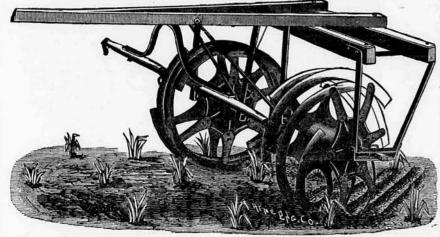
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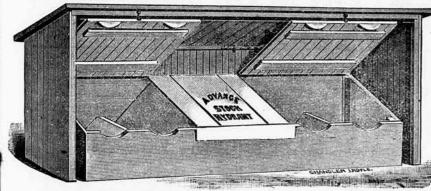
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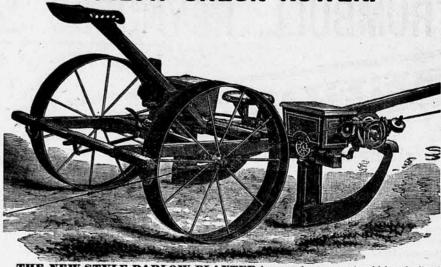
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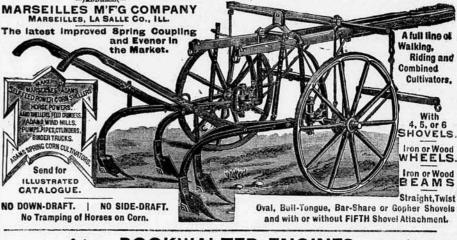
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In view of the large number to be sold, and in consideration of the fact that they have all been handled by the same parties and have received the same treatment, we believe no such favorable opportunity has ever before been offered for the comparison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

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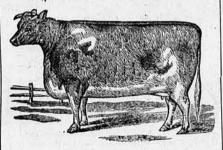
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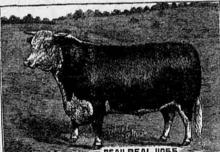


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CUL. S. A SAWYER, Auctioneer. We will sell to the highest bidder without reserve

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At Riverview Park, Kansas City, Mo., Thursday, April 15, 1886,

I will sell 21 choicely-bred COWS and HEIFERS, every one of sufficient age being in calf, or with calf at the side. Three of the cows are by the noted

Also 17 YOUNG BULLS, some of them very choice.

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