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Notes from Clark County.

Kansas Farmer:

Owing to absence I did not receive your note in time to send you a brief statement concerning the crop of our county, and knowing that much interest is being taken by the old Kansan in the eastern part of the State in watching the rapid development of western Kansas, your correspondent will ask your indulgence for trespassing upon the columns of the "old reliable" farmer's paper. Clark county is bounded on the north by Ford county; on the east by Comanche county; on the south by the Indian Territory, and on the west by Meade county. It contains about one thousand square miles, and has been organized about one year. The surface is mostly level prairie, with some timber skirting along the streams. By reference to any well gotten up map the home-seeker will find that Clark is one of the best watered counties in the State, and not only well watered by never-falling creeks, but the general course of the streams is such that it gives a lay of surface distributed, making a most desirable selection of bottom, second bottom, and uplands, all well adapted for mixed farming. There are about four thousand quarter sections of land within the boundary, of which nearly three thousand have been taken up by the actual settler, whose prospects now were never better in the history of the settlement of any of the older portions of the State. The soil may be classed as black or mulatto, light sandy loam and red. During the season of 1885 the great test was made by the settlers in different parts of the county, and the results were indeed a great surprise even to the ever-confiding old Kansan. Everything grown in the older settled parts of the State was tried, and succeeded exceedingly well. The crop of 1885 lent encouragement to every one, and the result has been that twenty acres are in cultivation this season to where there was one last year. Of course the reader will understand that the crop of last year was grown principally on sod, but this year the new ground of last season is classed as old ground.

Winter wheat and rye promise as well now as in older settled parts of the State. Oats will be short in straw, though the heavy rains that have fallen generally in this section of the State during the past few days gives encouragement that this crop will be much better than was anticipated some days ago. Corn—well, everybody says that they never saw a more promising crop anywhere. To make a long story short, everybody is elated over the immense crop prospect now presenting itself over the county.

As every new county must have one or more towns and an aspiring city or two, therefore Clark County is fortunately favored with seven that rank in size in the following order: Ashland, the county seat, is centrally located, and is conceded by all traveling men as being the best business business town west of Medicine Lodge and south of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. Englewood is situated in the southwestern part of the county; Appleton, in the northwestern; Letitia, in the north central; Lexington, in the northeastern; Vesta, in the west central, and Reeceville in the western part of the county.

For fear this is already too long I will close by saying that it is safe to assert that at no time during the coming future can

land be had so cheaply as now. The first weeding out, as it were, is just setting in, and in order to secure homes and cheap lands the home-seeker should come and see the country and its growing crops, because no writer, however faithful he may be, can describe or picture this southwestern Kansas country to the satisfaction of every reader. The best and quickest way to reach Clark County is to take the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad to Dodge City, thence south by the Reynold Stage Line to all points in the county. It were better to come direct to Ashland, the central town, and radiate out in any direction from that point.

W. P. BRUSH.

Ashland, Kas., June 4.

Our Brown County Letter.

Kansas Farmer:

The latter part of May being dry and dusty, filled many hearts with anxiety, as pasture was getting short, and the grain crop did not grow much. But the big, general rain of June 1st brought contentment and satisfaction. The rain has, however, done considerable damage among the young corn plants, much having been washed out, and re-planting has to be done. Also, horses were killed by lightning. But crops of all kinds begin to look very thrifty, with a hearty growth. Cattle luxuriate in the prolific pasture, and look as if they really were enjoying life this beautiful spring time. Our small fruit crop promises abundance, but of the cherry and apple blossoms fully 60 or 70 per cent. have dropped off, and some of the young trees show a sickly growth, having been affected by last winter's cold or other causes.

A new railroad is to be built through the county from St. Joseph, Mo., an extension of the Chicago & Rock Island.

Money matters are very close with most of us; corn only 18 cents, and hardly any demand for it; but the general health of the people is good, and every farmer is pushing his spring work. There is a better stand of corn this spring (where it was not washed out) than has been the case for several years, because the farmers have been more careful in selecting their seed. It is always proper to be careful in all kinds of business, and especially in the selection of seeds; while slipshodness is disastrous in nearly everything.

C. H. ISELY.

June 5, 1886.

Filature—Silk Reeling.

Kansas Farmer:

On the table before me are numbers of letters from amateur silk-growers all asking the same question, "Where shall we sell our silk?" I would like to ask the same question through the medium of the KANSAS FARMER. It has been reported many times in the past two years that a filature would be certainly be established for the purchase of, and reeling the cocoons. There are many small crops, and some very large ones being raised in this and adjoining states, all seeking a market. To be told the Government have three stations at such remote distances as Philadelphia, New Orleans and California, is very discouraging. The expense in sending either by express or freight is too great for the producer to realize a fair return for the labor. We know that it takes considerable capital to establish a filature, and a large stock of cocoons to supply it even one month; but, unless

capital will come to the rescue, the producer will labor in vain. If we are not able to have a filature there could be authorized buyers in those states and localities where cocoons are produced, and shipped to the filatures. Some such arrangements would greatly stimulate the industry. It would be impossible to tell the number of persons asking for information this spring regarding the industry, who have been discouraged on account of the uncertainty of a near and reliable market for the crop. When we see it stated that eight or ten car loads of silk have passed through our State from California to New York, and think of its money value if raw silk is to be manufactured in our eastern mills. We have now over three hundred and eighty-six factories or mills. Ought we not, where we can raise as good, if not better, silk than foreign countries, keep the money at home in the pockets of our women and children? To do this we must have near and reliable markets. Will some one please reply?

MARY M. DAVIDSON,
Silk culturist.

Junction City, Kas., May 4.

[There is nothing certain about a filature being established in Kansas. When it is done, the Government will do it, we suppose, and we know of nothing very encouraging in that direction at this time, though such a thing is in contemplation.—Ed. K. F.]

To Get Rid of Prairie Dogs.

Kansas Farmer:

I see a subscriber asks for information about extermination of prairie dogs. As I have had considerable experience with them, perhaps I shall be of use to him to prevent unnecessary expenses on his part. In 1882 I bought my place, and on it there was a dog-town occupying about 40 acres. I did not do anything to them till fall of '83, then I thought of poisoning them with strychnine. I bought dried apples and a lot of strychnine, dissolved it in water and alcohol, and soaked the apples in the water. I fed a little dog with a piece of apple, among his other food, and he died; I only wanted to see whether the solution was strong enough. I had another man to help me; we went over the dog-town for over a week, dropping 2 or 3 pieces in each hole, and making a scratch in the dirt to see which holes we had doctored. Result: they seemed to like the apples, and actually grew fat on them, but I never saw a dead one, and could not see any decrease in their number. In spring of '84, before the green grass started, being told by some one that he had poisoned some with corn soaked in strychnine solution, I tried some. Result the same, only raising a good many young ones; now they spread out over a larger area. Next I got myself a target rifle, and after wasting about 500 cartridges I gave that up, too, although I know that I killed a good many. In summer of '83 I made a bargain with a man to kill the dogs for \$75, in 6 months; it was "no cure, no pay." He set to work and constructed a machine like a pair of bellows; then he would burn sulphur on a coal oil lamp, and pump the sulphur gas through a rubber hose into the holes, first having put dirt in the hole around the hose. He was working for several months, killed some, but the dogs dug the holes up again, and seemed none the worse for a little smoking. He then gave it up. During this time I had read in your

paper that somebody out in Colorado had killed them by procuring "bisulphite of carbon" on cotton balls, and throwing the cotton into the holes, and covering them up with dirt. I got some bisulphite of carbon, and I could not get less than 100 pounds. It is very dangerous stuff to handle, being very volatile and very easily inflammable, besides the smell of it is terrible; a polecat is like cologne compared with that stuff. Well, I got it and set to work. Result, a complete failure, my dear (by this time I had expended a good deal of money and time on them) little dogs being in as good health and spirits as ever before.

Whenever I get some time now I propose to do the following: to take water and pour it down the hole, then dirt; then water again, till the entire hole is chuck full of slush. This, of course, will take time, and it is a clear case of patience, perseverance, etc., but it is the only thing I believe will do any good. A friend of mine who runs a large ranch and employs about 25 men, had a dog town, also. He tried to poison them and failed; then he set all hands that he could spare to work, gathered small stones, threw them down in the holes and stamped them in with dirt; the dogs dug out close by the old holes and laughed at them; then he gave it. But I believe, by filling the hole entirely up with slush, they can not dig up again; anyhow, I will try.

This letter is a little long for publication, and has no interest except for a few; but if you send it to the gentleman who asked for information, it might save him some time and money. OSCAR VOIGHTLANDER.

Deserved Success.

On the sixteenth page of this paper may be found the advertisements of Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, which will be of special interest to most of our readers. This firm handle reliable farm machinery that has no superior. In regard to their Aultman & Taylor threshing machinery, our readers know that the facts set forth in their advertisement are true in every particular.

The T., R. & A. Manufacturing Company deserve special credit for their hay machinery—the Dain automatic stacker and gatherer, which are manufactured at Armourdale, Kas., which place is destined to become the great manufacturing point of the West. So great has been the success of this firm in saving our farmers the tribute heretofore paid to the East that other manufacturers are encouraged to locate West. Their stacker is meeting with great success all over the country, resulting in their receiving heavy orders from the States of Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Dakota, Kansas and Missouri. Farmers who have any quantity of hay to put up realize the need of such machinery.

Some remarkable photographs of a pistol bullet in its flight, under the illumination of an electric spark, have been secured by Prof. E. Mach, of Prague. He also photographed the air-streams which one may see over a Bunsen burner placed in sunshine, and has even obtained pictures of waves of sound, these last being made visible by a method in which advantage is taken of the irregular refraction of light by the waves set in vibration by sound. Although these experiments may not have any practical value, they are interesting as showing the great degree of perfection to which the photographic art has been carried.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
July 13—T. A. Hubbard, Short-horns, Wellington, Kas.
Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

Percheron Horse Show.

First annual show of the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, to be held at Chicago, September 6th to 11th, 1886, in connection with the Illinois State Fair—\$5,700 in money and a large number of gold, silver and bronze medals to be offered as prizes.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The jury of awards will consist of three members, one to be appointed by the Minister of Agriculture of France, one by the Commissioner of Agriculture of the United States, and one by the Minister of Agriculture of Canada.

All stallions and mares entered for competition (except grades) must be recorded in the Percheron Stud Book of America, and the official registry certificate of the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association must accompany the application for entry.

No entrance fee will be charged, but instead, at the conclusion of the show, the owners of all animals awarded prizes will be required to pay 10 per cent. of the total amount of the prizes offered in the ring in which the prize was won.

Competition shall be open to all, but no awards shall be made except there be two or more competitors in each ring. All animals entered in any of the rings must be owned by the individual, company, or association in whose name they are entered.

Should an animal have been admitted to competition through misrepresentation or fraud, the Executive Committee, on discovery of the same, shall declare the entry void and expel such exhibitor for fraud, and any premiums awarded animals improperly entered will be forfeited to the Association.

All stallions and mares offered for competition will be examined by a committee of experts, and any unsound or unworthy animals, as well as the apparent ages of the animals, will be reported by the experts to the Board of Management prior to the time fixed for the commencement of the work of the Awarding Committee. All questions as to age, ownership, soundness, discrepancies founded upon or arising out of allegations of facts relating to competing animals, must and will be definitely settled by the Board of Management, and in all cases where practicable previous to the time fixed for the commencement of the work of the Awarding Committee.

Animals affected by any contagious disease or having been exposed within time to endanger their health or condition will not be allowed to compete.

Exhibitors will at times give the necessary personal attention to the stock they may have on exhibition.

All horses will be permanently assigned stalls by Superintendent acting under the instructions of the Board of Managers, who will be directed to arrange all animals entered into divisions according to age and color.

All kinds of feed will be furnished by the Association and delivered at feeding time at stall of each animal, exhibitors to be charged pro rata of cost price for same.

In order to secure perfect cleanliness, the Association will provide special men to keep the stalls in order, a pro rata charge being made on each animal to cover cost of same.

A uniform system of decoration of

stalls will be adhered to under direction of the Association. Name and number of animal, age, name of owner and address, and name of importer or breeder will be placed over each stall. No individual sign other than this will be permitted. Each groom will be required to wear a simple uniform provided free by the Association, between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m.

If the Association shall be satisfied that protests were instigated by improper or malicious motives, the Association will in consequence withhold any prizes awarded, and also exclude the contesting party from exhibiting at future shows, at the discretion of the Association.

A handsomely-engraved diploma will be given to the owner of each animal awarded a premium. Such diploma will give name, and stud book number, and pedigree of the animal, the breeder, and exhibitor, as well as the character of the premium awarded.

Applications for entry should be made as soon as possible, that suitable provision may be made for the accommodation of stock. No entries will be received later than the 1st day of September.

All stock must be on the ground by 8 o'clock p. m. of the Saturday preceding the show.

Exhibitors must conform to the regulations of the Association and of the persons having charge of the horse department of the State Fair during the show.

Points in Rearing Swine.

Mr. W. D. Crout, of Fulton county, Ohio, discussed the subject of swine husbandry from the point of his own experience and observation in a late number of the *National Stockman*, Pittsburg, Pa. We copy:

There are many and numerous points to be observed in the rearing of swine, which if attended to with thoughtfulness and care would materially lessen the casualties so common in relation to losses in the rearing of swine. No herd of stock is naturally more selfish (not to say hoggish) or more apt to look out for "No. 1." A sow having a young litter just beginning to feed is just as likely to injure or maim for life some of her own pigs as she would those of another litter; and yet at the same time she will leave her feed and repel an attack if any other thing threatens her young. Yet immediately afterwards she will toss one on the point of her nose out of the trough, to the imminent risk of life and limb.

Our greatest care then is to so arrange things that this will become unnecessary. First, we will use long flat troughs, well slatted across the top, for swill, and also a small space enclosed by boards for feeding soaked corn, where the pigs and not the sow can eat at their leisure. During the first two weeks after farrowing only a small quantity of soft food should be given to the sow, which may be increased gradually after this time expires, or when the milk secretions become active. These should be kept in a state of activity by sloppy and at the same time nutritious food, with enough glutinous food to supply the wasting fat tissues, as nearly as safety will allow.

The principal difficulty experienced by most breeders is the too fat or too lean condition of the suckling sow, which we freely confess is what requires the closest attention. We have suffered more loss from stunting pigs by over-feeding of sows than any other cause; and for many years our desire to have our herd in good show condition has been the cause of considerable loss, until it became a subject of much thought with us as to whether it were better to have leaner sows or uneven litters. We have of late years, as far as

possible, given the suckling sows our personal attention, and have learned that brood sows can be kept in smooth, slightly condition, and yet fulfill all the requirements of abundant milk production. That this can be accomplished without personal attention we think almost impossible, or that a change of feeders can be successful in rearing a litter. Every animal has a certain limit, which if passed seriously retards the growth of the young litter; and yet if poorly supplied it is equally as bad—too large a feed of heat-producing food will create a feverish state in the sow, and also a sickening of the pigs, and if not immediately relieved by a lighter ration will effectually check the milk flow. If the high feeding is continued the sow gradually recovers the tone of her system, but at the expense of the milk secretion, which tells rapidly on the young brood, and unthrift and inequality of growth is inaugurated from that time. But if, on the contrary, the feeder makes this discovery, as he ought, being a careful breeder, he quickly check-mates the difficulty at its beginning by lessening the quantity of rich food and not increasing the other for a few feeds, or until the system recuperates from its overheated condition.

Complaints are frequently made that a sow is a poor suckler; that her feed all goes to flesh. This in some cases may be true, but it is more often the case that overfeeding of rich food, such as too much corn, is the prolific source of all the difficulty. A moderate quantity of corn can be fed, and indeed is the best of food, if only properly given; but it is so likely to do damage, if fed in undue quantities, that very many breeders have discarded it almost entirely in their breeding herds, and substitute shorts, oil meal, etc. To obtain the best results in rearing a young brood and keeping it up to the highest standard of excellence, rapid growth and early maturity is the first object; and in these days of progress, when no slow coaches are tolerated, it requires a safe and quick man at the helm to take in all dangers that beset the advance breeder. To have pigs weigh a hundred pounds at one hundred days' old, and only be in good breeding condition, will leave no slack in the line to be untangled at leisure; and yet this is not phenomenal, where only pork production is expected, and it has been many times exceeded. Our show boar of last fall weighed 380 pounds at 300 days old, but such growth is exceptional, and can only be accomplished in rare cases.

Our principal aim should be to have pigs farrowed late enough in the spring to be assured of warm weather, as warmth and sunshine have much to do with thrifty growth. The position assumed by young pigs during sleep has much to do with a rapid growth, as the greater part of their young lives are passed in sleep; and if affected by cold they will in all cases lie bunched up and keep their legs drawn under their bodies; whereas if warmth and sunshine dwell with them they lie more apart, and stretch themselves at full length, giving free circulation to blood and full play to muscles for rapid development.

Occasionally litters have been known to suddenly cease suckling, and many times we have been asked to give our opinion as to the reason. Why, we will say right here, we believe every case could be traced to overfeeding of rich food, and not being discovered at the time, the pigs become sickened and lose their desire for food; and during this time the full feeding of the sow being kept up increases the difficulty, until the result mentioned above occurs, and is only discovered by the unthoughtful feeder when too late to remedy the evil. This only applies to those who have

some desire to grow good stock, and yet lack some of the necessary care and knowledge that experience brings, but does not apply to the average farmer, whose sows farrow in the wood lot, and whose daily ration consists of wild roots, refuse pasture and a small quantity of thin dish water—a pailful to twenty hogs. In our next we will endeavor to follow his pigship to larger growth and maturer development.

The Men Who Succeed With Sheep.

It has been fortunate for the country generally, and especially for the interests of sheep husbandry, that a majority of the best men interested in the improvement of sheep have never lost faith in their business. While the mercurial few have caught on and let go with the rise and fall of flock products—have like raw recruits rushed forward with a cheer when few obstacles were in sight, and as rapidly pushed wailing to the rear when confronted with trials—the preservation and improvement of flocks was secure in the keeping of men who knew their value when managed on true business principles. Such men were not found overstocked when a boom was on, and never committed the folly of allowing their flocks to be picked for the sake of making sales when prices favored the buyer. They kept the best animals of their own raising, and bought only when something better than the average of their own flocks could be had at fair prices. For such men no adversity was so discouraging that they could not discern a better day ahead; no prosperity so dazzling as to tempt them from the even tenor of their way. Enough of such men were found fifty years ago to preserve the priceless Spanish Merino in its purity through the craze for crossing with the Saxony; and often since that era men of judgment and nerve have stood by their favorite varieties through evil as well as good report, and aided in bringing their many merits still nearer the standard of a recognized perfection.

The men who have made a success of sheep husbandry are confined to no special locality, are found wedded to no particular breed or variety of sheep, evince no characteristic in common, beyond a persistent, intelligent determination to adapt their surroundings to forcing the best possible results from their expenditure of labor and money.

They are found among the owners of high-priced lands dividing the busy cities of the Eastern and older States, with round-bodied, early-maturing sheep, always ready to respond to the metropolitan demand for first-class mutton.

They are found on the grassy hill-sides of the middle and manufacturing States, where near-by markets for fleeces and carcasses render the flock a favorite investment for those who know how to get the best results from it.

They are found in the grain-growing regions, where corn, and oats and hay are marketed in the form of well-fattened mutton carcasses and weighty fleeces, leaving the land as rich as they found it, and reducing the toll of the common carrier by many fold.

They are found along the frontier, where free pasturage for summer and cheaply-raised grain for winter are assured facts.

They are found far out on the plains, to the south and west, in regions untouched by the plowshare, where grass, green and dry, as it may be, completes the yearly ration.

A few are to be found, and many more are likely soon to be found, among the many inviting localities of the Southern States, where luxuriant herbage under

genial skies offers exceptional inducements for sheep husbandry.

Scattered as they are, all over the country; addicted, of necessity, to adverse systems of management, nevertheless the men who have made a success of sheep husbandry will be found to possess certain uniform characteristics. They are intelligent, experienced, prudent, persevering. Intelligent enough to appreciate their own surroundings, and to know the type of sheep best suited thereto. Sufficiently experienced to know that the business is not necessarily a failure because prices for its product are not uniformly high. Prudent enough to escape the panic which periodically seizes their weak-kneed co-laborers, and to profit by the mistakes of those who persist in selling when sheep are low and buying when, as a result of such folly, prices again advance. Persevering, with faith in that average of results which has made for sheep husbandry as good a record for profit as can be shown for any other agricultural specialty.

These are the men to whom those younger ones who think of becoming flock-owners should look for lessons, rather than to that class of talkers and writers who at times occupy the public attention, taking to themselves the credit for successes and blaming others with adversities. The road to success in sheep husbandry is the plain, simple track leading to success in other callings. The man who achieves his ambition must start right; must keep right; depending more upon his own efforts and judgment than those of any other man or set of men. Must meet low prices with economical management and meritorious products; must keep his face to the wind, whether it blow high or low; keep head and heart when others quail; advancing only when sure of his footing, and never voluntarily taking a step backward. Enough such men have always been found to keep the business abreast with kindred callings, and the *Gazette* has faith that in this respect the future will be no less fortunate than the past.—Breeder's *Gazette*.

In the Dairy.

What Is a Creamery?

There are still some persons who do not know what a creamery is. To such the following from the *Farmer and Dairyman*, Portland, Oregon, will be interesting:

A creamery is a factory for making butter, or butter and cheese on a large scale under improved methods, where every detail from the feeding and stabling of the cows to the milking and delivery of the milk to the factory, including the proper care of milk while on the farm and in transit to the factory, is governed by uniform rules and methods prescribed by the management of the factory. Cleanliness and neatness from the cow's udder to the consumer's mouth is the one rule which should be enforced as an absolute necessary condition and prerequisite to the manufacture of what is known to the trade as choice or fancy creamery butter.

A properly-arranged and conducted creamery or factory possesses the necessary conveniences for caring for all milk and cream at the proper temperature, no matter where the mercury stands, steam being used to raise the temperature in the vats in winter, and ice or cold spring water to lower it in the summer. These facilities, which cannot be afforded by the average private dairyman, enable the factories to produce a uniform grade of butter during all the changing seasons. Some creameries or factories take only the cream from the farms, leaving the skim milk with the farmer, to be

either fed or wasted, according as he is intelligent and thrifty, or ignorant and lothful. Such creameries are conducted upon what is called the "cream-gathering system." This system, much in vogue in the West, but which nowhere produces as fine a grade of butter as the system which requires the delivery of the entire or whole milk, is not adapted to the South. The intense heat of the Southern climate in the summer season, when there is greatest flow of milk, causes the cream to decompose before it can be raised from the milk. From such cream, even though of uniform age, choice butter cannot be made.

Other creameries require the delivery of the whole milk, from which, by the use of a centrifugal machine termed a separator, the cream is extracted from the milk immediately upon its arrival at the factory. In such factories the skim milk is either made into cheese, and the whey formed after the cheese is made fed to fattening hogs, or the skim milk is sold back to the farmers, to be either fed to hogs or calves. This little machine is called the "separator," and which can be run by either horse-power or steam, has rendered factory butter and cheese-making practicable in the Southern States. Under the old methods, running waters of a certain low temperature was necessary to raise the cream thoroughly, and without decay. Our climate requires for this purpose colder springs even than the more Northern States, and yet we do not possess springs of as low a temperature as that section.

With the separator system a spring or well cool enough to extract the animal heat from the milk before leaving the farm is all that is necessary. The separator does the rest.

Keeping Butter.

The present month is one of the best in the whole year for making butter in the farm house, with ordinary appliances; the quality is better and labor less than it will be during the heat of midsummer. Nice grass butter, fresh, and flavored with that delicious aroma which comes from the grasses of early summer, would be a great luxury during the dry, hot months of July, August and September. Many families are selling their surplus butter now at low prices, with the certainty of harder work and the result of poorer butter to eat later in the season. This can be avoided, and the good butter of the present preserved in all its freshness for the time when it will be esteemed a great luxury. Make the butter into convenient rolls, wrap around each a new clean cloth, and place it in a keg or barrel provided with sufficient brine to cover it. The brine may be made of clean, common salt, for it does not penetrate the butter. The butter will keep as good as new an unlimited length of time. Putting it in rolls allows taking out a small portion at a time and without exposing the rest of it to the air.—*Ex.*

Ingredients in Imitation Butter.

There are some two hundred different patents issued and now in force for making artificial butter. Here is a classification of the articles used in fifteen of them as stated by the Commissioner of Agriculture: "Acids—Lactic acid, boracic acid, salicylic acid, benzoic acid, nitric acid, butyric acid—(6). Oils—Peanut oil, almond oil, olive oil, cotton seed oil, butyric ether, oleo oil, benne oil, mustard oil, sesame oil, sunflower-seed oil—(10). Fluids—Milk, sour milk, buttermilk, water—(4). Solids—Fats of all animals, soda ash, salt, bi-carbonate of soda, pepsin from prepared cows' udders, oleomargarine, lard, tallow, butter, caul fat, kidney beef suets, ground slippery elm bark, saltpetre, borax, caustic soda, corn starch, sugar, glycerine, annatto, stearine, orris root, sal soda—22."

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

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

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

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

CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

F. W. AEROLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breed Poland-China Hogs (P. C. R.), American Merino Sheep, Wyandotte and Langshan Fowls. Young stock for sale. Write for terms.

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

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

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

ASH GROVE STOCK FARM.—J. F. Glick, Highland, Doniphan county, Kansas, breeds first-class THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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

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

SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

SHEEP.

MERINO SHEEP.

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

POULTRY.

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. Games, P. Rocks, B. and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Pekin Ducks. Eggs and birds in season. Write for what you want.

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

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

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

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

HIGH-SCORING WYANDOTTES AND B. LEGHORN. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13. Chickens for sale this fall. Address Geo. R. Craft, Blue Rapids, Kas.

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

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

LANGSHANS!

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

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

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

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

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.—Established, 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs \$2 per 13, \$3 per 26. Stock in fall. Wm. Hammond, box 190, Emporia, Kas.

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

HOLSTEIN PARK.



W. A. TRAVIS, HOLSTEIN BREEDER, TOPEKA, KANS.

WM. A. & A. F. TRAVIS, BREEDERS OF Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Inter-Ocean Stables, North Topeka.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



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

Parkinson Sugar Works at Fort Scott.

Kansas Farmer:

This being the only sugar factory in the State to operate this season, an account of what we have done, and propose to do, will be of interest to all sorghum raisers.

The lands owned by the Parkinson Sugar Company, 335 acres in all, lies northwest of the city, between the Missouri Pacific and Gulf roads, and is bordered on the west and north by the Marmaton, which affords ample drainage. It is all fine bottom land, and will nearly all be planted in cane. Already 200 acres are planted, and the cane is up and growing nicely, the gentle soaking rain of the past 24 hours being very beneficial. A portion of the company's land has been laid out in lots, and houses will be erected at once to accommodate the workmen employed at the factory. The company has also contracted with farmers for about 600 acres of cane, to be raised under the immediate supervision of its agent. This cane is all planted in small tracts on the best ground, and we hope to secure an exceptionally good crop, both as to quantity and quality.

The building is 54x180 feet, three stories high, with a fourth story in the middle to accommodate the vacuum pans. The boilers are eight in number, of over 500 horsepower. There will be three cutters, each with a capacity of 7 tons per hour, and only two can be run at once, leaving the third free for sharpening the knives. The diffusion apparatus will be what is known as a "line battery" of 14 cells, each with a capacity of one ton of cane. The evaporating will be done in a double effect, continuous vacuum pan designed by Prof. Swenson. These pans, as well as the filter presses, also designed by Prof. Swenson, the cutters and diffusion battery are being built by the Pusey & Jones Co., of Wilmington, Delaware. The strike pan will have a capacity of 50 barrels.

The cane is all to be delivered at the factory with tops and blades on, as grown in the field. From the wagons it will be drawn on to a car and weighed, then transferred to racks where it can be stored, if necessary, or moved to a carrier, where the heads are all ranged evenly one side and cut off by a circular saw, the seed being taken to the drying yard, while the cane passes on to the cutters. This method of topping by machinery, an invention of Mr. Parkinson, will be much more thorough and economical than the old way of topping by hand. After leaving the cutter the chips are subjected to a blast of air to remove the leaves, and then pass on to the cells. The subsequent operators have often been described, and need no further comment now. For storing the syrup as it comes from the centrifugals, a reservoir will be built with a capacity of a hundred thousand gallons. The building and grounds will be lighted with electricity, so that the factory can be kept in operation day and night without interruption. It is expected to have everything ready to begin operations by the middle of August.

J. C. HART.

Fort Scott, Kas., June 2.

Wool--Cheap Clothing--Protection.

Kansas Farmer:

I do not wish to take up your precious space by an array of statistics, but having started the subject I would like to add a few words while it is fresh in the minds of your readers. This is a live question, and should be candidly discussed and thoroughly examined. We know that all beginnings are difficult, and need assistance. Uncle Sam gives the beginner (farmer) a piece of land, and the same is five years untaxed. Also the \$200 exemption is designed especially to aid beginners. In like manner it was hard for our manufacturers to make a beginning. Capital was not so abundant; costly buildings had to be erected, machinery had to be perfected. The laborers that were to operate the factories were inexperienced and could not turn out as much nor as good work as now. Hence our fathers wisely concluded to aid them by "protection," so as to get an even stand with the older world.

Does that necessity exist yet? When the homesteader's five years are up he has to go it on an equal footing with the older farmers. Our manufacturers have over ten times that time behind them under protection; their machinery and the skill of their laborers are inferior to none other in the

world, and they are able to make clothing as cheap as in London, as you say; is there still need of protection where they have the ocean freight yet in their favor? Protection has certainly hastened the perfection of our manufactures as the homestead law hastened the settlement of our wild domain. But having been perfected, it is reasonable to consider them self-sustaining.

As to the free wool, it may not be advisable to come to that at once. In my article it was not so much my object to advocate free wool as to protest against the tariff. However if any change is made it should go down. It may diminish some of our larger herds; but there can be no danger of foreigners raising the price against us. The immense fields of South America, Australia and New Zealand afford too much competition to permit that. The danger of raising prices against us is at home, among those we fostered. It is not only that the heads of railroads come together to fix their pools against us. But look to some of the manufacturers, for instance, of nails, or wire, or glass, or almost any that are protected. They hold their conventions and set their price against us. This is an age of organizations in this country, and most of them work against the poor laborer. Where home competition is thus denied us we should seek or invite foreign competition.

The fact that too many large fortunes are accumulating in the hands of a few is an evidence that their profits have been too large; and that the number of penniless persons are increasing is another evidence. What was good policy 60 years is not necessarily good policy now. While it is not good to make too radical changes, the tendency of the tariff should be downward, looking to ultimate extinction on all the necessities and comforts of life.

H. F. MELLENBURCH.

Eden Park Farm.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

Eden Park Farm is hard by the Kansas division of the Union Pacific railway in Ellsworth and Saline counties, this State, and immediately adjoining this farm is Terra Cotta, the postoffice and shipping point, thus affording the best of facilities for shipment of cattle to any place—North, East, South or West.

"Horace," of the KANSAS FARMER, made a visit to Eden Park Farm last week, and in company with Mr. Clark, had a mustang ride over the length and breadth thereof—an agreeable feat, yet, irksome for one not accustomed to that mode of transit—viewing personally the landscape o'er so truthfully christened "Eden Park;" and upon which were about 2,500 head of cattle, 100 head of horses, and over 200 head of hogs, all thriving and in good condition. There are 35,000 acres in this tract, and of it 900 acres is in corn, 350 acres in millet, 1,100 acres in rye, and a few acres to garden, fruits, etc.

Eden Park is well provided with commodious and neatly-arranged dwelling houses, spacious and comfortable barns, sheds and other buildings, with a never-ending supply of choice spring water of easy access to all parts of the farm.

This is indeed a valuable scope of land, and is the property of F. G. and D. D. Babcock, the celebrated breeders of Hornellsville, New York; F. G. being also the owner of the famous trotting horses—Hartwood, Smuggler, Rosa Wilkes, and others.

However, Holstein cattle are made a specialty at Eden Park Farm, and the choice animals here seen, of this world-renowned breed, are equaled by but few in this country and excelled by none. All are imported stock, and the proprietors took great care to select them from the largest and deepest milking herds in Holland, and they are prepared to say that these are without a peer, individually or as a herd, in this country or the world.

They are pure-bred and are recorded in the Holstein Herd Book of America, and many of them are also recorded in the Netherland Herd Book of Holland.

These cattle combine qualities which have won for them the reputation of being the best and most profitable cattle for milk, cheese, butter and beef of any known breed, and in addition are of a quiet disposition and easily fattened. Wherever introduced and tested they have given utmost satisfaction.

Good milkers never come by chance, but

are the result of years of most careful breeding, and with that thought uppermost. Eden Park presents a superior herd from which to select, and the helpers now for sale are in calf by such bulls as Jacob Wit, Royal Aagle, Netherland Baron, and others.

Besides the Holsteins, the Eden Park Farm has a herd of Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway cattle, which are indeed gems of beauty, and parties in search of "daddies" should see them.

Visitors are welcome at all times, both gentlemen and ladies, and are with pleasure shown the different herds, whether they purchase or not. Catalogues now ready. Write for what you desire, and in so doing always mention the KANSAS FARMER. See ad.

HORACE.

Gossip About Stock.

H. C. Farnum, of Savage & Farnum, proprietors of Island Home stock farm, Grosse Isle, Wayne county, Mich., sailed June 5th for France to bring back a large importation of Percheron horses.

That well-known and genial breeding firm of R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo., place their card in this week's KANSAS FARMER. This firm have the finest lot of lambs they have ever raised, consisting of 200 extra rams and 100 registered ewes for sale this season.

M. B. Keagy, of Wellington, Kas., writes: "My stock are doing well, but prospect for the wheat and oats are slim; corn looks fine so far, and is very clean and growing nice. We have had only occasional showers of rain, and very light at that, not sufficient to wet down, as we need for the wheat and oats."

The "Maple Grove" herd of English Berkshires, owned by John B. Thompson, Plattsburg, Mo., graces our advertising pages this week. This establishment is one of the very best to be found in our sister State, and our readers who desire some grandly bred Berkshires will do well to confer with Mr. Thompson.

Mr. J. R. Killough, of Richmond, Kas., has a cow of common stock and medium size that on May 31st (last Monday) dropped a calf from a Short-horn bull that weighed 135 lbs. It measured 3 ft. 6 in. from top of head to root of tail, 2 ft. 10 in. around heart; 3 ft. high; color, dark red; sex, bull, and otherwise well-developed all over.

Eden Park Farm had the misfortune to lose, by death, June 1st, their chestnut colored Suffolk draft stallion, which was imported in December, 1884, by the owner, F. G. Babcock, of Hornellsville, New York, and sent out to the Kansas Farm about two months ago. Cause of death, getting wet and taking severe cold, bordering on influenza.

Attention is especially directed this week to that large and grand herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle, the largest in the West, and owned at Terra Cotta, Ellsworth County. The "Eden Park Stock Farm" is one of the creditable institutions of Kansas, and every breeder interested in first-class dairy cattle should send to the manager, D. D. Clark, for their new catalogue.

Mr. O. L. Thisler recently sold a plain bred cow and heifer, and a well-bred Short-horn (Bates) bull, one year old, to Mr. Garver, of Abilene, for \$325. Mr. T. has a choice farm and stock ranch near Chapman, Kas., and has 200 acres in corn, which is in fine condition; also, 50 acres of rye very good, but his field of oats are no good. The same is true of all other fields in his vicinity. The lack of rain where needed has caused the oats to head within from 4 to 6 inches off the ground, hence the crop can only be mowed, and will scarcely pay for so doing in many cases.

The public sale of Short-horn cattle held at Springfield, Ill., on the 2d inst., by D. W. Smith and S. E. Prather was well attended. The cattle were better in quality and in condition than any previously sold here. Twenty-eight cows and heifers brought \$4,115, an average of \$146.96. Thirty-one bulls sold for \$3,430.00, an average of \$110.64. Total receipts, \$7,545, being an average of \$127.88. It used to be said that it took some nerve to buy Short-horns. But times have changed, and now it is the seller who requires nerve to meet the low prices at which he sees his favorites go. The Springfield Jersey cattle breeders, who sell on the 16th inst., are perhaps finding themselves in need of nerve, also, about this time.

Book Notices.

BRIDLE BITS.—This is a new book on an old subject, but it has special interest for the reader of this day because it is a practical treatise on a practical subject by a practical man. Col. Battersby was a cavalry officer in the civil war, he was Assistant Inspector General in Sheridan's cavalry corps, and has been handling horses ever since. This book treats not only of bits, but of the training and management of horses, in this and other countries. It is full of interest for horsemen. Published by O. Judd Company, 751 Broadway, N. Y. Price \$1.00 postpaid.

The June Pansy is as bright as its namesake. The stories, poems and flower chorus are unusually attractive because of their timely import and seasonable aid. The sketches, both historical and biographical, are particularly notable, and the installments of an exceptionally strong character. Round the Family Lamp, (Margaret Sidney) is deserving of especial mention. Apropos of the month, it furnishes the Rose Game, a delightful out-of-door entertainment, and one that will be entered into with zest by the entire household. Illustrated, \$1 a year. D. Lothrop & Co., publishers, Boston. Specimen free.

THE PEOPLE'S FARM AND STOCK CYCLOPEDIA.—This is a new work, embracing comprehensive and practical treatises on farm topics of every description, including farm management; fencing; farm drainage; fertilizers; the soil, and its improvement; grasses; corn; wheat; miscellaneous crops of every description; root crops; fruit on the farm; gardening; insects; timber-growing; farm homes and surroundings; small farms for poor men; handy things about the farm, etc., together with a treatise on stock in all its departments, including the breeding, care and management of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, bees, etc.; foods for animals; barns and barnyards; animal diseases generally. This book is the ripe work of one who is himself a farmer. Many books on agriculture and stock-raising have been written and foisted upon the public by men who have gathered their meager and imperfect information at second hand, and whose views on the practical work of farming have been for this reason utterly worthless. Such authors are the quacks and charlatans of agriculture, and their works are to be classified with pernicious pamphlets and flashy advertisements of patent nostrums. Waldo F. Brown, the author of "The Farm and Stock Cyclopaedia," has been a farmer for more than forty years, and his great work is the matured fruit of observation and experience extending to every topic relative to the care of the home, the garden, the orchard, and the field. He writes of what he knows, and his counsels are as those of an old and tried friend, giving advice to the tyro of the farm. He takes the hand of the inexperienced and says to him, "This is the way to success." The same is true of all those who have assisted the author in the preparation of the work. Every one of them has added to his theoretical knowledge the higher wisdom of experience. The work is printed from large, new type, on fine cream tinted paper, made expressly for this book; comprised in one large royal octavo volume of nearly 1,250 pages, richly embellished with nearly 400 appropriate illustrations. It is elegantly and substantially bound, and will be furnished to subscribers at the following prices: In extra fine English cloth, black and gold sides and back, red edges, \$4.50 per copy; in full leather, fine library style, marbled edges, \$5 per copy; in half Turkey morocco, gilt edges and back, marbled edges, \$5.50 per copy. Sent to any address, post paid, on receipt of price. Hammond, Earle & Hammond, general western agents, Kansas City, Mo.

Messrs. Hammond, Earle & Hammond advertise in another column a "Farm and Stock Cyclopaedia," a very valuable work by that eminent author and practical farmer, Waldo F. Brown. This work is a complete farm library, and ought to be in the hands of every farmer and breeder. Messrs. Hammond, Earle & Hammond, the general Western agents, are a reliable firm and we bespeak for them a liberal patronage. Send them \$4.50 and receive this elegant book by return mail.

The Best Cattle Country.

Frank Wilkeson, who had some experience in cattle-raising in Kansas, and some observation elsewhere, prepared an article for the April number of *Harper's Magazine*, from which we copy the following:

Where is the best cattle country? Where can cattle be handled or raised with small loss and sure profit and no cruelty? Unhesitatingly I answer in the semi-arid belt. Here are the requirements of a perfect cattle country. Grass to usually start early in the spring, say by the middle of April. The summers should be warm. The winters dry, so that the cattle will not tramp their feed into the ground, where the hogs that follow them cannot find it. Corn should grow to perfection. The land should be comparatively free from hog and cattle diseases. Such a land is the semi-arid belt, lying between the 97th and 99th meridians, and extending from Dakota to Texas. Within that area hog cholera is almost unknown. The cattle are free from disease. There is plenty of cheap corn. Large crops of millet can be grown on all the land. Wheat is almost a sure crop. The corn-stalks, wheat straw and millet supply the cattle with an abundance of roughness during the winter. All points of the belt are convenient to market. The creeks seldom freeze over solidly, and the cattle have free access to water. The ground seldom becomes miry, and the cattle's feet are always sound. The business of raising cattle, or of feeding them, in the semi-arid belt is profitable. There are plenty of well-bred and intelligent people in the country. The country is healthful. There are good schools in every town. Land may be purchased on reasonable terms, but only the bottom land in the western portion of the semi-arid belt is corn land. The best of corn land, say twenty miles from a thriving town, can be bought for from twenty to thirty dollars per acre. Near the towns good bottom land can be bought for from fifty to seventy-five dollars per acre. The upland of the western portion of the belt is dear at any price.

The increase in the number of cattle in the semi-arid belt during the five years last past has been most remarkable. As long as wheat sold at remunerative prices the farmers did not pay much attention to cattle-growing. But when the price of wheat began to fall, and the value of cattle to increase rapidly, they realized that it was no longer wise to burn their straw, or to devote corn land to wheat culture. To show how closely intelligent men who are engaged in the same business employ the same methods of thought and arrive at the same conclusions, I instance the farmers of Kansas. Up to the autumn of 1881 calves were freely sold by these men. After the crop of calves of 1882 was born, it was rare to see veal hanging in a butcher's shop. Almost all the calves born in the semi-arid belt of Kansas since 1882 have been raised. Last spring, when traveling in Kansas, in a region where but few cattle were held three years ago, I saw small herds of cattle in every barnyard. The statistics of Kansas for 1883 show that there were 1,801,348 in the spring of that year. There are about 2,500,000 in the State now. There has been a similar increase in Nebraska; and there has been an astonishing increase since 1880 in the number of cattle in the five corn States—amounting now to 13,000,000.

Send for sample copy of *Orchard, Vineyard and Berry Garden*, a monthly journal devoted to the interests of the fruit-growers in the West. Subscription price only 50 cents per annum. J. R. Hendricks, editor, Cawker City, Kas.

The fixed stars do not actually revolve around the north star, but only apparently so, owing to the movement of the earth. The attraction of gravitation operates everywhere, and perfectly accounts for the stability of the universe.

Millet, Hungarian and Buckwheat Seeds.

Millet, Hungarian, buckwheat, turnip, carrot and beet seed for stock. Send your orders to Topeka Seed House, S. H. Downs, manager, 78 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

There are no such things as white teeth, as can be proved by contrasting those called white with snow, raw cotton or marble. Roughly, teeth can be divided, as regards color, into blue, gray and yellow, with hundreds of different shades. The apparent

white is due to the complexion and hue of the lips; and the "glistening ivories" of the negro are, as a rule, so exceedingly yellow that they would disfigure a white person. It is the black skin, hair and eyes that make them look white.

This, That and the Other.

The parasite character of diphtheria has been established by two investigators—Klebs and Löffler—who have independently found organisms which have been proven by experiments on guinea pigs and birds to be the specific germs of the disease.

Experiments recently made with wet and dry coal in the evaporation of water have shown that a loss of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. results when coal is used while wet—that is, the heating value of coal is that much less when water is added.

An interesting exhibition of whale skeletons and products has been held in Hamburg. The most imposing exhibit was the skeleton of the blue whale, the greatest animal on earth. It measured seventy-five feet in length, and was mounted in its natural position.

The importance of wholesome potable water for cities is shown in Vienna. Since the introduction into that city of water drawn from the Styrian Alps a constant and very considerable decrease has been observed in stomach and intestinal troubles, and cases of typhus fever have become rare.

Sir Joseph Fayrer considers it most remarkable that a poisonous snake cannot poison one of its species, and only slightly any venomous snake, although it quickly kills harmless snakes. A vigorous cobra can kill several dogs or from a dozen to twenty fowls before its bite becomes impotent, and then the rapid re-secretion of virus soon makes it as dangerous as ever.

O dearest bloom the seasons know,
Flowers of the Resurrection blow;
Our hope and faith restore;
And through the bitterness of death
And loss and sorrow, breathe a breath
Of life forevermore!

The thought of Love immortal blends
With fond remembrances of friends;
In you, O sacred flowers,
By human love made doubly sweet,
The heavenly and the earthly meet,
The heart of Christ and ours!

—Whittier.

The bay of Havana is said by the geographers to be the finest in the world. It is in the shape of a man's hand, the opening into the sea corresponding to the wrist, and the fingers represented by bays or inlets stretching in all directions. But in this magnificent haven there is not, and never has been, pier, or quay, or dock, or any place for a vessel to land. All the loading or unloading of passengers, freight or cattle is done by means of small lighters which are rowed back and forth between the vessel and the land.

The *Photographic News* contains an interesting illustrated article about one of the most unique photographic galleries in existence. The gallery is a car built after the fashion of a Pullman coach. It can be attached to any express train, and in it the photographer travels all over the country, principally on the Northern Pacific railroad, of which he is official photographer. M. F. Jay Haynes had the car built for him at a cost of \$13,000, while the fittings cost \$2,000 more. The landscapes he takes for the railroad are done by a camera, making pictures 20x24 inches. The car contains an operating room, reception room, storage rooms, dark rooms, and all other appurtenances of a first-class gallery.

A valuable discovery has been made, whereby the faded ink on old parchments may be so restored as to render the writing perfectly legible. The process consists in moistening the paper with water, and then passing over the lines in writing a brush which has been wet in a solution of sulphide of ammonia. The writing will immediately appear quite dark in color; and this color, in the case of parchment, it will preserve. On paper, however, the color gradually fades again, but it may be restored at pleasure by the application of the sulphide. The explanation of the action of this substance is very simple. The iron which enters into the composition of the ink is transformed by the reaction into the black sulphide.

AN OPIUM-EATER'S STORY.

Crawling Over Red-Hot Bars of Iron in His Fearful Frenzy—A Scientific Investigation and Its Results.

(Ottumwa Times-Star.)

"Opium or death!"

This brief sentence was fairly hissed into the ear of a prominent druggist on Vine street by a person who, a few years ago well off, is to-day a hopeless wreck!

One can scarcely realize the sufferings of an opium victim. De Quincy has vividly portrayed it. But who can fitly describe the joy of the rescued victim?

H. C. Wilson, of Loveland, O., formerly with March, Harwood & Co., manufacturing chemists of St. Louis, and of the well-known firm of H. C. Wilson & Co., chemists, formerly of this city, gave our reporter yesterday a bit of thrilling personal experience in this line.

"I have crawled over red-hot bars of iron and coals of fire," he said, "in my agony during an opium frenzy. The very thought of my suffering freezes my blood and chills my bones. I was then eating over thirty grains of opium daily."

"How did you contract the habit?"

"Excessive business cares broke me down and my doctor prescribed opium! That is the way nine-tenths of cases commence. When I determined to stop, however, I found I could not do it."

"You may be surprised to know," he said, "that two-fifths of the slaves of morphine and opium are physicians. Many of these I met. We studied our cases carefully. We found out what the organs were in which the appetite was developed and sustained; that no victim was free from a demoralized condition of those organs; that the hope of a cure depended entirely upon the degree of vigor which could be imparted to them. I have seen patients, while undergoing treatment, compelled to resort to opium again to deaden the horrible pain in those organs. I marvel how I ever escaped."

"Do you mean to say, Mr. Wilson, that you have conquered the habit?"

"Indeed I have."

"Do you object to telling me how?"

"No sir. Studying the matter with several opium-eating physicians, we became satisfied that the appetite for opium was located in the kidneys and liver. Our next object was to find a specific for restoring those organs to health. The physicians, much against their code, addressed their attention to a certain remedy and became thoroughly convinced on its scientific merits alone that it was the only one that could be relied upon in every case of disordered kidneys and liver. I thereupon began using it and, supplementing it with my own special treatment, finally got fully over the habit. I may say that the most important part of the treatment is to get those organs first into good working condition, for in them the appetite originates and is sustained, and in them over 90 per cent. of all other human ailments originate."

"For the last seven years this position has been taken by the proprietors of that remedy and finally it is becoming an acknowledged scientific truth among the medical profession; many of them, however, do not openly acknowledge it, and yet, knowing they have no other scientific specific, their code not allowing them to use it, they buy it upon the quiet and prescribe it in their own bottles."

"As I said before, the opium and morphine habits can never be cured until the appetite for them is routed out of the kidneys and liver. I have tried everything—experimented with everything, and as the result of my studies and investigation, I can say I know nothing can accomplish this result but Warner's safe cure."

"Have others tried your treatment?"

"Yes sir, many; and all who have followed it fully have recovered. Several of them who did not first treat their kidneys and liver for six or eight weeks, as I advised them, completely failed. This form of treatment is always insisted upon for all patients, whether treated by mail or at the Loveland Opium Institute, and supplemented by our special private treatment, it always cures."

Mr. Wilson stands very high wherever known. His experience is only another

proof of the wonderful and conceded power of Warner's safe cure over all diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood, and the diseases caused by derangements of those organs. We may say that it is very flattering to the proprietors of Warner's safe cure that it has received the highest medical endorsement and, after persistent study, it is admitted by scientists that there is nothing in materia medica for the restoration of those great organs that equals it in power. We take pleasure in publishing the above statements coming from so reliable a source as Mr. Wilson and confirming by personal experience what we have time and again published in our columns. We also extend to the proprietors our hearty congratulations on the results wrought.

The Light Brahma makes a good cross on common fowls to increase size and other desirable qualities.

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

A Topeka dude attempted to tell his girl what she was thinking about. He thought she was thinking of him, but was mistaken, as she was thinking of the Compound Oxygen she had received at 247 Kansas avenue, which cured that terrible nervous headache that had been troubling her so long.

She should have died hereafter; There would have been a time for such a word.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow, Creeps in this pretty pace from day to day, To the last syllable of recorded time; And all of our yesterdays have lighted fools The way to dusty death. Out, brief candle! Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player That struts and frets his hour upon the stage, And then is heard no more.

Nervous Debilitated Men

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

In lobsters and crabs the mouth is situated underneath the head, and consists of a soft upper lip, then a pair of upper jaws provided with a short feeler, below which is a thin lower lip. Then follow two pairs of membranous under jaws which are lobed and hairy, and next three pairs of foot jaws. The horseshoe crab has no special jaws, the thighs answering the purpose.

Farm Loans.

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

Are You Going South?

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

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

The Home Circle.

Silent Sounds.

You do not hear it? Unto me
The sweet low sound comes ceaselessly;
And, floating, floods the earth and sky
With tender tone.
You do not hear the restless beat
Upon the floor of childish feet—
Of feet that tread the flowery street
Of Heaven alone.

At morn, at noon, at eve, at night,
I hear the patter, soft and light,
And catch the rush of wings, snow-white,
About my door.
And on the silent air is borne
The voice that from my world was torn—
That left me, comfortless, to mourn,
For evermore.

Sometimes floats up from out the street
The boyish laughter, bird-like, sweet—
I turn, forgetfully, to greet
My darling fair;
Soft as the ripple of the stream,
Breeze-kissed beneath the moon's pale beam,
How strangely real doth it seem!
And he not there.

Ah, no; you cannot hear his call;
You catch no laugh, nor light footfall;
I am his mother, that is all;
And he who said,
"I will not leave thee desolate,"
Has, somehow, loosed the bonds of fate
And left ajar the golden gate
Which hides my dead.

—Nellie Watts McVey.

THE PRESIDENT'S WEDDING.

It is not often that the people have opportunity to chat about the wedding of a President, but such a case now is presented. Last Wednesday evening, June 2d, 1886, in the White House at Washington, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, and Miss Frances Folsom, of Buffalo, N.Y., were married. Below we give part of the ceremony and attending incidents:

About half-past 6 o'clock the wedding guests began to arrive, their carriages rolling up to the main door of the mansion, through the great iron gates on Pennsylvania avenue. The first arrival was Secretary Lamar, at 6:37; he was closely followed by Rev. Dr. Sunderland and wife, and during the next few minutes there came in quick succession Postmaster General Vilas and wife, Mr. Wilson, S. Bissell, Secretary and Mrs. Endicott, Secretary Bayard, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, and Secretary Manning and his wife. Removing their wraps in the state dining-room, all the guests proceeded to the blue room, where they were received by Miss Rose Cleveland. For a few minutes the guests chatted gaily, but conversation was quickly suspended, at 7:35 p. m., when a selected orchestra from the Marine band, stationed in the corridor, struck up the familiar strains of the wedding march from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream." All eyes were turned to the doorway to catch the first glimpse of the coming bride and groom. Starting from the western corridor on the upper floor, the President came slowly down the western staircase with his bride leaning on his arm. They were unaccompanied, even the bride's mother awaiting her with the other guests. Passing through the central corridor, the bride and groom entered the blue room and took a position near its southern wall which was completely hidden from sight by a mass of wedding palms, tropical grasses and an endless variety of choice flowers. The crystal chandelier poured a flood of mellow radiance upon the scene, and the colors of the massive banks of scarlet begonias and royal jacquinet rose mingling with the blue and silver tints of the frescoed walls and ceiling, gave a warm and glowing tone to the whole brilliant interior. The delicate ivory shade of the bride's wedding gown found an exquisite setting in the masses of crimson roses immediately beyond. The President was in full evening dress, with turned-down collar, white lawn necktie and white enameled studs. A hush fell upon the assemblage as Dr. Sunderland stepped forward to his position fronting the wedding couple, with the Rev. William Cleveland, the President's brother, at his left hand. In a distinct tone of voice and with a deliberate utterance, the Doctor began the simple and beautiful wedding service as follows: "For as much as we are assembled to observe the holy rites of marriage, it is needed that we should seek the blessing of the great God, our Father, whose institution it is, and therefore I beseech you now to follow me with reverent hearts in prayer to Him: 'Almighty and

everlasting God, the father of our spirits, the framer of our bodies, the giver of every good and perfect gift, thou who can'st see the end from the beginning, who knowest what is best for us, Thy children, and hast appointed the holy rite of marriage to be sacredly observed throughout all generations, regard now, we beseech Thee, Thy servant, our chief magistrate, endow him plenteously with Thy grace and fill him with wisdom to walk in Thy ordinances, be very nigh to him in the midst of many cares and grave responsibilities; day by day may Thy law direct him and Thy strength uphold him, and be Thou forever his sun and shield. And be graciously pleased to look down upon this, thy daughter, even as Thou didst favor the chosen Rebecca and many noble women that have adorned the world; may she indeed be a precious boon of God to her husband to cheer and help him continually, a woman gifted with the beauty of the Lord and shedding the sweet influences of Christian life upon the nation in whose sight she is to dwell. Wilt Thou approve what we Thy servants come to do in Thy name, by thine authority and under the laws of the land in which we live, and graciously assist them, this man and this woman, who are here to be united in the bonds of holy wedlock according to the institution of thy word; mercifully be pleased Almighty God to vouchsafe to each of them the grace that they may well and truly weigh the unfulfilling vows they are now about to make to each other in the presence of this company and before them, and that they may be enabled hereafter at all times so to live together as to rejoice in the solemnization of this union with joy unspeakable and full of glory, through Jesus Christ our Lord, amen." Addressing the company, Dr. Sunderland said: "Marriage is honorable among all men, in that a man shall leave his father and mother and shall cleave unto his wife, and the twain shall be one. In the first paradise it was confessed by patriarch and priest, prophet and apostle; it was confirmed by the teaching and adorned with the presence of the Redeemer, and has been honored by the faithful keeping of all good men and women since the world began. It is not, therefore, to be undertaken lightly, or unadvisedly, but soberly, discreetly and in the fear of God. Into this holy estate this man and this woman come now to enter. If any man can show just cause why they may not be lawfully united in marriage, let him now speak or else hereafter forever hold his peace."

To the bride and groom—If you desire to be united in marriage you will signify the same by joining your right hands. [The groom and bride joined hands.] "Grover, said the minister, do you take this woman, whom you hold by the hand, to be your lawful, wedded wife, to live together, after God's ordinance in the holy estate of wedlock? Do you promise to love her, cherish, comfort and keep her, in sickness and in health, in joy and in sorrow, and forsaking all others keep you only unto her so long as you both shall live?"

The groom (firmly)—I do.

Dr. Sunderland—Frances, do you take this man, whom you hold by the hand, to be your lawful, wedded husband, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of wedlock? Do you promise to love him, honor, comfort and keep him, in sickness and in health, in joy and in sorrow, and forsaking all others keep you only unto him, so long as you both shall live?

The bride replied in a low clear voice—I do.

Dr. Sunderland (solemnly)—For as much as Grover and Frances have agreed and covenanted to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of wedlock, and have confirmed the same by giving and taking a wedding ring, now, therefore, in the presence of this company, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, I pronounce and declare that they are husband and wife, and what God hath joined together let no man put asunder.

The Rev. Mr. Cleveland then pronounced the following benediction: "God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Ghost bless, preserve and keep you, the Lord mercifully fill you with all temporal and all spiritual blessings, and grant that you may so live together in this world that in the world to come you may have life everlasting. Amen."

At the conclusion of the ceremony, Mrs.

Folsom, showing traces of deep emotion, was the first to tender her congratulations. She was followed by Miss Cleveland, the Rev. Mr. Cleveland, and the other relatives and friends in turn. While the congratulations were in progress, the band, under the leadership of Professor Sousa, performed the bridal chorus and march from Lohengrin, and to the music the President and his wife led the way into the stately east room. The adornments of this noble hall were in keeping with its majestic proportions, and its ample space and brilliant illuminations afforded an opportunity for fitting display of the ladies' toilets. The bride wore an enchanting wedding dress of ivory satin, simply garnished over the high corsage with India muslin crossed in Grecian folds and carried in exquisite falls of simplicity over the petticoat. The orange blossom garniture commencing upon the veil in a superb coronet is continued throughout the costume with artistic skill. Her veil of tulle, about five yards in length, completely enveloping her, falling to the edge of the petticoat in front and extending the entire length of her full court train. She carried no flowers and wore no jewelry except an engagement ring containing a sapphire and two diamonds, and a plain gold wedding ring which had been placed on her finger before she descended the staircase. Mrs. Folsom wore a superb dress of violet satin, with a garniture in white faille with crystallized violet drops in pendants every where. Miss Cleveland wore an exquisite dress, a combination of Nile green and cameo pink, Duchess satin with silver ornaments, low corsage, garnished with pink roses, short sleeves and demi-length gloves, in light tan. She carried a fan of pink curlew feathers. Mrs. Hewitt, the President's sister, wore a dainty costume en train, of china crepe, in robin egg blue, most effectively garnished with rare old lace. Her flowers were LaFrance roses. Mrs. Manning's dress was of white satin, flounced across the front with duchesse lace, trimmings finished with sea pearls, square neck and elbow sleeves and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Endicott wore satin, with silver and white sapphire, draped in black chantilly lace, a red pompon in her hair and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Whitney wore a bodice of violet, with white satin and tulle skirt, trimmed with violet and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Vilas' dress was a light blue silk, with a long train strewn with daisies of silver, the front of crystal and point lace and pearl trimmings, low neck and elbow sleeves. Mrs. Lamont wore an ivory-tinted satin dress, demi-train, with a panel of crystal and pearl on the left side of the skirt, square neck corsage, edged with crystal and jet fringe, elbow sleeves and a beautiful, large bouquet of Jacqueminot roses. Mrs. Rogers, cousin of the bride, was dressed in a costume of delicate colored pink, with brocade front. Mrs. Colman, a relative of the bride, wore a white satin dress en train, with black lace draperies. Mrs. Harmon wore a train dress of light orange, Miss Nelson wore a handsome costume of corn-colored satin, with over-dress of white antique lace, cut pompadour, with low corsage, elbow sleeves; her flowers were Jacqueminot roses. Miss Huddelston was dressed in pink silk, with blue trimmings. Mrs. Sunderland's dress was grey satin trimmed with lace, long train, square neck and elbow sleeves.

The decorations of the executive mansion were of an elaborate character, and in the language of one of the old employees, "It never presented a handsomer appearance." The various public gardens in the city and many private conservatories here and in other cities sent their choicest plants and flowers to lend their beauty and fragrance to the scene. Of course the blue room, where the ceremony was performed, occupied the principal attention of the decorators, and their work was certainly well done. It was transformed into a veritable bower of beauty. A stately group of tall exotic plants extended along the entire south end of the room concealing the windows and the south doors, and the long leaves formed an arch which stretched almost across the room. On the hearth under the east mantel was a floral arrangement representing a cheerful blazing fire, and the mantel sustained a solid bank of roses, in which none but the choicest were used, commencing with delicate pink at the ends, and growing darker and richer towards the cen-

ter, where was interwoven the monogram, "C. F." Over the main entrance from the corridor was a beautiful floral scroll in which the motto, "*E Pluribus Unum*," was interwoven in immortelles. The decorations of the private dining-room, where the wedding supper was served, were also of an elaborate character. The main table decoration was a full rigged, three masted ship, displaying the word "Hymen."

After the guests proceeding to the dining-room, there was no formal order observed in the supper room, but a collation was served and the guests sat at small tables or slowly promenaded the room as they discussed the menu and chatted over the event of the evening. Elegantly-designed souvenirs of satin boxes containing dainty pieces of bridal cake, and each one bearing the hand-painted monogram, "C. F.," were received with great admiration. While the orchestra was playing one of its happiest selections and the guests were gathered about the tables, the bride quietly slipped away to her room and changed her wedding dress for a heavy gray silk traveling dress. She then returned to the company, and was soon after joined by the President, who had in the meantime changed his dress suit for a traveling costume. This was about 8:30 p. m., and the President and his bride said a "good-bye" to their friends and left the house through a private exit from the red room into the south grounds. A closed carriage awaited them, and as they entered and the horses started off a shower of rice was thrown on the carriage and their friends waived a final godspeed from the rear porch. It was expected that the President would try to slip away unobserved, and in order to prevent this a number of newspaper reporters stationed themselves near the southwest entrance to the grounds, with carriages convenient to follow the President in case he should make his exit by that gate. This was reported to the President, so he instructed his driver to go out of the grounds by another and almost unused way, and in that way avoided the reporters altogether. His carriage was driven direct to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad depot, where a special train was in waiting to take the President and his bride to Deer Park. They were escorted through the station and into the car provided for them without attracting attention, and at 9 p. m. the train started off to its destination. The President and his wife were wholly unaccompanied on this journey.

Letter from Mrs. Hunter.

We have had a glorious rain, very little wind, though it threatened a storm after the long hot days preceding. The small fruits are splendid, strawberries never so abundant before. I have Charles Downings an inch in diameter. Our vineyard will be loaded with fruit; we will have twelve varieties, and in the fall I will tell you which is most productive. But the late frost killed the pears, cherries and apples; very few left on the trees.

Decoration day with us was well attended, and the ceremonies very impressive. Many sad recollections these things recall to our mind; and each year, as the solemn procession follows with measured tread the muffled drum to the cemetery on the hill, there are new mounds to strew with flowers, and more are left to mourn.

To-day our citizens "took in" the big show, or rather, the show "took them in." It was accompanied with the usual quantum sufficit of sharpers, who drew the country people around them by hundreds and fleeced them. I drew up my buggy close to one of them and watched the fellow with his auxiliaries until I grew heart-sick seeing so many country people giving away their money, when I know none of them but are pressed because of the disasters—of stock and low prices. One couple of old people lost twenty dollars at one chance. Such people can never learn. They'll go home and lay up their pennies for the celebration and the fair with the same results. I wish there could be either civil or military guardians appointed to protect such people on such occasions. They couldn't see the men had no less than three, and maybe, five assistant sharpers in the crowd, drawing them on. And you would think, when one is sold, the rest would take alarm and flee, but the glib-tongued orator keeps them spell-bound. He talks so clever and kind. How they will curse him when they get

home and realize their loss. But the celebration and the fair will see the same performance, or another equally interesting one. I wish there could be legislation to end such things effectively. When the man told the children to "give way," he could not deal with them, it should have been warning.

We did not attend the show, but took a holiday, riding around, seeing the parade and the throngs of people. Nothing draws like a show.

M. J. HUNTER.

Charming Barbarity.

So enormous is the slaughter of birds now taking place to supply the demands of feminine adornment, that the speedy extermination of a whole species is a question of only a short time, unless some means are devised for putting a stop to it. Out of our whole population, at least 10,000,000 are not only of bird-wearing age, but of bird-wearing proclivities. At least two-thirds of these are now wearing as ornaments to hat, bonnet or head, the wings, head or whole bodies of one or more birds, and they average at least two hats each thus adorned. Of fifty women met on one of the streets here yesterday, forty-one, by actual count, wore the spoils of song birds—the nine others were shabbily dressed and too poor to afford the cruel luxury. Over 40,000 terns were killed in a single season on the shores of Cape Cod to supply the demand for plumes. A similar slaughter in the interior has greatly reduced the number of feathered favorites that cheered the scene with their songs and brightened it with their plumage, besides doing an inestimable service to the agriculture of the country by destroying myriads of the insect pests that prey upon every branch of it. Add to the millions of birds annually slaughtered for frivolous fashion, the vast numbers of nests robbed by juvenile thoughtlessness, curiosity, cruelty and greed, and by the wicked ambition of older marauders to make up worthless "scientific" collections, and is it any wonder that the "balance of nature" has been deranged, and that insect pests multiply to an alarming extent as their foes are recklessly exterminated? We are glad to see that associations are being formed in numerous places to discountenance and check this barbarous carnage; but laws should be passed and sternly enforced in every State to protect all insectivorous feathered friends of the farmer and fruit-grower, and every one of these should at once urge upon his representative in the Legislature of his State the importance of such legislation. If heartless fashion must be gratified, why not confine its cruelty to the English sparrows? With these pests the painter's art ought to be able to satisfy the desires of the vainest, most thoughtless, charming and fashionable of the amiable but cruel sex.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Tried to Carry Off a Child.

For the past two weeks two large eagles have been noticed by farmers living five miles north of Little Falls, and last Friday one of them created a great excitement by endeavoring to carry off a 5-year-old son of Joseph Davis, who lives near the old Strow tavern, two miles from there, on the old Ritter road, in the town of Mannheim. Mr. Davis and a hired man were engaged in building and repairing fences when they were suddenly alarmed by a frantic appeal for help by the little boy, who had wandered a short distance away from where they were at work. The men looked in the direction from where the voice emanated, and were startled in discovering that a mammoth eagle, measuring about seven feet from tip to tip, was viciously tugging at the child's garments in order to get a good hold, so that the child could be carried into the forest and made its prey. The men came to the rescue of the boy and fought the eagle off with clubs. They were so excited that no effort was made to capture the bird.—*Union (N. Y.) News.*

Washing pine floor in a solution of one pound of copperas dissolved in one gallon of strong lye gives oak color.

Stains on ivory may be taken out by washing with soap and water and placing it, whilst wet, in the air to bleach.

Good humor only teaches charms to last. Still makes new conquests, and maintains the past.

—Pope.

The Young Folks.

Little Girls.

Brown and healthy, fresh and fair,
Hearts as light as mountain air,
Fettered by no thought of care;

Do you hear me, little girls?
With your sunny, floating curls,
Fairest things in all the world!

Or your closely-shingled pates,
Laughing, chattering with your mates,
There beside the garden gates;

Do not try to overgrow
All the pretty plays you know;
Simple things that charm you so;

Aping older children, who
Had far better be like you,
Daisies gemmed with morning dew.

Do not don a lengthened gown,
And the huge and ugly crown;
Wait, till it has tumbled down.

'Tis a burden hard to bear,
All those ugly things they wear,
Who are under Fashion's care!

Silly girls there are, I know,
Who so anxious are to grow,
(What's the reason I don't know.)

That before they reach their teens,
On the streets they may be seen,
Trailing garments like a queen.

Let your pleasant childhood stay,
With its charming, healthful play;
Soon enough 'twill flit away,
Little girls.

—Emily J. Bugbee.

West Indies Negroes.

Some of the Obeah men are very expert in preparing poisons. They have several kinds, to be used according to circumstances. One of the worst of them is made from the root of the cassava. They express the juice and allow it to ferment, and quantities of small worms are soon seen in the liquid, one of which taken into the stomach is almost certain to cause death. One of the worms is concealed under a thumb nail, which is allowed to grow long for the purpose, and the operator, in handing his victim a cup of coffee or some dish of food, manages to drop the worm into it. In Jamaica almost every negro has growing in his garden numbers of arsenic bean plants which are neither useful for food or handsome in appearance, but the beans are very poisonous. It is said, too, that a dangerous poison is made from the liver and gall of the alligator. The Obeah men are also too handy in the manufacture of narcotics. They could not procure opium without too much risk, but they know how to distill narcotics from various plants. Some of them seem to have a considerable knowledge of botany. They can find leaves anywhere that if put in a water vessel will make the water a deadly poison in a few hours.

POISONS FURNISHED AT LOW RATES.

"Kingley, in his visit to Trinidad, picked up a number of cases of Obeah poisoning. He says the habit of poisoning did not spring up among slaves desirous of revenge upon the white masters, but that it was imported from Africa. Perhaps he forgot that many of the African negroes were slaves in their own country, with hard Portuguese masters. He says, too, and truly enough, that some white West Indians will deny the existence of Obeah, because they believe in it a little too much, and are afraid to have it known that they believe in it. There was an old woman named Phyllis, in Trinidad some years ago, who was called an 'Obeah woman,' and who furnished poisons at cheap rates. She lived and ruled in a remote little village, where her supposed supernatural powers gave her such influence over her companions that she could make them do almost anything she liked. A large number of murders were laid at her door, but it seemed impossible to get any legal proof. Her acquaintances were too much afraid of her to tell what they knew about her.

"They understand too well the effectiveness of ground glass. We know it usually as a coarse powder, useful for exterminating rats or troublesome dogs. But they make a more dangerous poison of it. They pound it up between two hard stones till it seems hardly coarser than flour. In this form it is shaken up with water in a bottle, and really seems to dissolve. Administered in small doses this produces what is known as 'West India dysentery,' and if the doses are con-

tinued death is sure to follow. These bottles, filled with ground glass and water, are used for charms. One of them hung under a tree in an orchard is almost sure to keep the negroes away from the fruit. They believe that the charm poisons it, and that they would die if they should eat any of it. A bottle of 'Obeah water' put under a man's doorstep is supposed to bring him the worst possible luck. It is worse than finding a white cock's head lying in the yard, with his beak pointing toward the door. When an Obeah man wants to give you just a mild touch of his supernatural powers, he gets somebody to bury near your door a bottle containing a toad, a spider, rusty nails, muddy water, and other articles. They know how to work with corrosive sublimate, but that is not often used, because other poisons are cheaper and easier to obtain. A negro could hardly go to a chemist's and buy any of the deadly poisons without suspicion being aroused. In slave times, of course they never bought any medicines at all, for everything was furnished by their masters. So they fell naturally into using such poisons as they were familiar with in the fields. And some of these are deadly enough.

THE TRADE OF THE OBEAH MAN.

"In the old slave times, of course, the Obeah men, being slaves, had to work as well as the rest. But when they were freed they could use their influence over the others to even better advantage. They are generally now in some small business, very often keeping little shops, where their customers, of course, are wholly negroes. They sell any cheap thing there is a demand for, principally rum and fruits and sugar and poor kerosene oil and salt meats. To their profits from the sale of goods, which are often considerable, they add what they can make from the Obeah business. If a servant wants something to make his master appreciate him, he goes to the Obeah man and buys some nonsensical thing in which he has every faith. It may be no more than a few white pebbles, wrapped up in a package with some human hair; or it may be harmless powder, to be scattered about the master's sleeping room. Or perhaps a silly colored girl wants something to secure the affections of her lover. They have to pay well for these things. If they have no money the Obeah man will take goods in exchange; bananas will do, or coconuts, or some jewelry—any of the little things that negroes nearly always have.

"I visited one of these little shops kept by an Obeah man some time ago. He had hanging up openly some of the peculiar beads that are used at Obeah dances—the same kind that years ago the mere possession of was punishable with death. The shop was not in a village, as you might imagine, but alongside of a frequented path through the woods, with not another building within two or three miles of it. And I can hardly call that a building, for it was little more than a shanty, with a thatched roof. The proprietor of it lived in a small room partitioned off at the back, and the shop was in front. Why did he keep his shop out in the woods, do you ask? That was just as good for his business as if he had been in the midst of a town—much cheaper and more retired. You must have noticed all through the West Indies that a negro is never afraid of a long walk. He may be too lazy to do anything else, but he will willingly undertake a walk of five or ten, or even twenty miles, if he has any ob-

ject to gain. He will not hurry about it, but he will go. I should not hesitate to send a negro on an errand that would take him five or six miles, for he would rather enjoy it. He would loiter along, pick up a little fruit here and there, and have a chance to talk with the friends he met on the road. So distance from his customers is no drawback to one of these little shopkeepers."—*New York Times.*

Let us lay to heart the comfort,
In this sweet reflection found,
That, however dense our darkness,
Somewhere still the world around
Dews are glistening, flowers uplifting,
Wild birds warbling, as re-born.
Lakes and streams and woods and mountains
Melting in the kiss of morn!

Ne'er was night, however dismal,
But withdrew its wings of gloom,
Ne'er was sorrow but a day-star
Hinted of the morrow's bloom;
Ne'er was woe but in its bosom
Was the seed of hope imperaled,
There is still a sunrise somewhere,
Speeding, speeding round the world!

When time, which steals our joys away,
Shall steal our pleasures too,
The memory of the past will stay
And all our joys renew.

—Moore.

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

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

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THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.

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273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.
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H. A. HEATH, - - - - - Business Manager.
W. A. PEPPER, - - - - - Editor-in-Chief.

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

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

Get Acquainted.

There are thousands of intelligent and progressive farmers yet in the West who should become permanent subscribers to the KANSAS FARMER, and would do so if they knew its real value. To any such we will send the paper on trial thirteen weeks for only 25 cents.

Millet seed may be sown any time when the ground is fit up to the middle of July.

The weather was very dry in Texas last week. A severe drought prevailed, and we have not learned that it has been relieved by rain.

A great deal of rain has fallen in different portions of the State during the last week. Our information is that it was quite general, and that no part of the State is now suffering for want of rain.

As to the best time to cut grass for hay the prevailing opinion is, that it depends a good deal on the weather and the other departments of farm work. But if all things work just right, it is better to cut a little green, rather than too dry.

A good deal of corn in southern counties is "laid by," and tassels are showing themselves. And then, there is some ground not yet planted. One advantage the farmers of Kansas have is the long season of growth. We have known good corn grown from seed planted in July.

In reporting the weather for May, Prof. Snow says: The chief meteorological features of this month were its high temperature, abundant rainfall, light cloudiness, extremely low wind velocity, and entire absence of frost. Only four Mays of our record have been warmer and only three have had a heavier rainfall.

Maxey Cobb, a trotting stallion of note, that died on the 3d of last month in Philadelphia, had a trotting record in single harness of 2:13½, and with Neta Medium, he had a team record of 2:15½. Maxey Cobb was bred in New Jersey and his sire was Happy Medium, who for many years was king of the roster at Cedar Park stud farm, and is now in Kentucky. As a stallion Maxey Cobb was only approached by Phallas, both of whom had broken the old Smuggler record.

The Fisheries Trouble.

There is some trouble just now on account of the fisheries question. After the war of 1812 a treaty was made between this country and Great Britain concerning the fisheries on the eastern coast of Canada. It was stipulated that citizens of the United States, fishermen, should not trespass on Canadian fishing territory within a line drawn three miles out from shore. That was in 1818. Since then several other treaties were made concerning the same subject, but none of them repealed or were intended to repeal that one. The last treaty on the subject was the Treaty of Washington, which, according to its own terms might be terminated on notice from either party. Our government gave notice two years ago, and the treaty expired recently. Nothing else having been done about it, the treaty of 1818 is revived, and a dispute has arisen about the location of the three mile limit. Canadians and the British government claim that the line shall be drawn from the headlands, from point to point straight, and the points farthest out to sea, while our people and government claim that the line shall be simply three miles out from shore, that it shall bend and curve just as the shore line does. The American construction is just what the treaty provides—a line three miles out from the shore, while the British construction would put the line straight from point to point, thus covering thousands of square miles of the best fishing waters of the world. That construction would shut out from our fishermen all the bays and inlets along the coast that fall within a line drawn from the capes.

Two fishing schooners belonging to citizens of the United States have been seized by Canadian authorities for alleged violation of Canadian laws, and although the seizures do not necessarily involve treaty constructions, the whole subject is brought up and the President and Secretary of State are giving the subject serious and earnest attention.

Butter Bill Passed the House.

The bill providing government surveillance of the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 177 to 101. The only important amendment of the original bill (an abstract of which we published some weeks ago), was in the substitution of five for ten in the taxation clause. The bill as it was introduced proposed a tax of ten cents a pound, the bill as passed the House puts the tax at five cents.

It may be interesting to our readers to know something about the political, party and sectional character of the vote on the bill. There are 325 members of the House, and the Democrats are in a majority about 40. Southern members number 155, nearly all of whom are Democrats. Whole number of members voting on the bill 278. Of the 101 voting against it, 71 are from Southern States and 30 from Northern States; 16 are Republicans and 85 are Democrats. The seven Kansas members all voted aye.

The Senate, we expect, will pass the bill, though it is altogether likely that the tax feature will undergo another reduction in that body.

We wish every reader of this paper would read the letter of Prof. Hart describing the sugar factory at Fort Scott. It is an important step in the history of sugar-making and of Kansas. Experiments last year at Ottawa demonstrated that sugar can be made in Kansas from sorghum and at a rate of expense that admits the business among the commercially profitable enterprises of the State and nation. Some defects of machinery were discovered

and they will be corrected in the new works now in process of erection at Fort Scott. Since Prof. Wiley's visit to Ottawa last summer he has been in Europe and examined all the different sugar-making systems there. What additional knowledge he obtained during his visit to the old world that can be made available here, will be utilized in the construction of the Fort Scott works. We regard this new enterprise very favorably and hope to be able to give our readers a good report of it in the coming autumn. It will be the first large permanent sugar works in the State, and will take the sugar-making business wholly out of the experimental stage.

Cheaper Butter.

Can butter be made at less expense than is now done? A West Virginia farmer, says he can make good butter for ten cents per pound. He has adopted the ensilage system. He has three large silos that hold eighty tons of ensilage each, and he feeds that with a little grain feed to his cows in the winter. He says the cost of preparing and storing the ensilage is not greater than to cure and store the dry fodder from the same ground, while it will keep twice or three times as many cattle or sheep. Again, he says, two or three tons of ensilage will feed as far as one ton of hay, while an acre of ground that will produce two tons of hay will produce from fifteen to twenty tons of ensilage.

While we believe the West Virginia man is extravagant in his expression and over hopeful in the matter, we do believe that butter can be made cheaper than is usually done in Kansas. Most of our farmers have not yet begun to study the economies of feeding. One acre of ground can be made to keep one cow. It requires ten times that much ordinarily. Range cattle need or use about twenty acres each. But there is no system about that kind of feeding. If a farmer would get out of land all possible yield, he must make a study and a business of it. He must put the land in good condition for production, just as he would do with a machine he that he expects good work from, or an animal, it must be prepared for the work to be done. Ordinarily farm land turns off a ton and a half of hay to the acre, sometimes the yield is larger; but the same land could be made to yield twice as much. So of wheat, of corn, and of any other crop. English farmers raise twice as much wheat to the acre as we do in this country, and it is because they put their soil in good condition and keep it so.

Kansas farmers must learn the art of condensing. They must improve their lands so that the crops may be doubled or trebled in extent. They must look after their ground with as much solicitude as they do their bank accounts. That will be the first step necessary in the production of cheaper butter. Then they must feed differently, so as to get the most out of what the ground produces. For dairy purposes they must adapt the soiling system which is to cut the crop and give it to the animal in a stall or pen and not have the grass tramped over by the stock. Oats, corn, sorghum, peas, millet, rye and other crops may be used for this purpose so as to have grain feed growing all through the summer. The animals must have good, clean, healthy and comfortable quarters, with room for sufficient exercise, and they must be fed in their places each one in his own regular stall. Grain, when fed, must be ground or cooked, or both as may be best.

Ensilage will follow this kind of summer work. That will secure succulent feed in winter. There will be no waste

of substance by evaporation or by over ripeness. Every particle of feed will be used to the best advantage. When all these things come to pass, butter will be made cheaper than it is now.

Renovating Rancid Butter.

If we may rely upon a statement made in the New York Sun, in New Hampton, Orange county, N. Y., a newly established firm is doing an extensive and thriving business in taking butter of all degrees of rancidity and impurity, and subjecting it to a patented process invented and owned by the firm, by which it is made over and afterwards placed on the market as new, sweet butter.

"The rancid stock is purchased in New York city and in Western markets, and costs the concern an average of ten cents a pound. At the renovating works it is placed in large vats and surrounded by boiling water. When the butter is heated to the right degree all the impurities rise to the surface of the melted compound. They are skimmed off, and the remaining liquid butter is run from the vats to a big circular churn. There milk and cream is added, and the ingredients are churned until the whole are thoroughly mixed, and the new milk and cream have been formed into butter. The fresh butter is a small proportion of the whole, but it seems to be sufficient to leaven the lump, so that when it is treated with butter coloring and salt, it is turned out as an apparently prime product of Orange Co.

"The dairy inspectors did not seem to regard this manufacturing of new style butter as objectionable."

Trials of Insecticides.

From a bulletin recently issued by the entomological division of the department of agriculture, some interesting facts may be gathered in relation to the relative merits of various productions used as insecticides. Experiments were made by persons under the direction of the department and results were reported. The ice water remedy seems to have little merit. The fall web worm was destroyed by a solution of copperas—an ounce to a pint of water. Ants were killed by a mixture of one part of carbolic acid to sixty parts of water. For potato beetles tar-lime proved effectual. It was composed of half an ounce of tar to one pound of powdered gas lime. It appears to have thoroughly cleaned the plants of the beetles. No Paris green had come near them. If this remedy proves always as effectual, it may be used by those who are afraid of Paris green on potatoes.

Stramonium, Jamestown (Jimson) weed, is a good insecticide. Boil the leaves and make a strong decoction, which is to be applied where the insects are.

A Strawberry Treat.

Last Saturday, a crate containing twenty-four boxes of fresh strawberries were delivered by express at this office. The mail carrier, about the same time delivered the office mail, among which was a letter from B. F. Smith, nurseryman and fruit grower, of the South Lawrence Nurseries, Douglas county, this State. There were some twenty varieties among them, including the Parry, (which we put at the head of the list because it was the largest of the lot and the largest we have yet seen this season) Windsor Chief, Miner's Profitic, Mt. Vernon, Jersey Queen, Atlantic, Indiana and others.

It was the best strawberry treat we had this season, and we thank Friend Smith heartily. He informs us that he sold about 700,000 strawberry plants last spring, most of them to Kansas people.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

Messrs. W. C. Houston & Co., Philadelphia, wool commission merchants, do not take as hopeful a view of the wool prospect as Western men do. They say:

"It seemed at one time as though fine domestic fleeces would find a lower level than they have reached, but very fortunately, and decidedly unexpectedly, an advance of 20 per cent. transpired at an auction sale held at Antwerp of about 1,600,000 pounds of Montevideo wool. The news of this improved tone was a great surprise, as there seemed to be nothing in the state of affairs abroad to warrant high prices, except the fact that wool having declined so greatly had perhaps reached too low a level, and this reaction was but the natural consequence. Such an explanation has, however, been somewhat changed by later mail advices, which state that the purchases were largely to fill orders given by American manufacturers to foreign spinners for worsted yarns, so that we on this side of the water are not very much benefited by the improvement, for we are to receive the manufactured goods instead of the raw material.

"Fears are entertained that when the larger auction of fine wools comes off at London on June 16th, at which some 150,000,000 pounds will be offered, the advance obtained at Antwerp may be lost and a weakness in values ensue. Until this sale commences and the course of prices can be ascertained, fine wool must have a very uncertain value in the United States. Under these conditions, which we give in full so that our Western friends can judge for themselves, we advise extreme caution, and would suggest that purchases be based upon those figures which ruled in June of last year, excepting in the case of strictly fine which is now lower.

"The tariff bill before the House is also an element of uncertainty. It has been considered by many a 'dead letter,' but recently it has shown renewed signs of life, and there are not a few who predict its passage. It is hardly necessary to expatiate upon the effect that would be produced upon domestic wool by such a result, but those who have lost money during the last six months on account of the competition with foreign wool, though protected, will readily understand what the effect would be of entirely doing away with the tariff duty on the raw material.

"From what we have said it will be seen that the outlook of the wool trade at this time of the year has hardly ever been as complicated as at present, and it is extremely hard for a commission house to give that advice to its consignors which will enable them to purchase with an average degree of certainty of making a profit. Generally speaking, the condition of our worsted interest and our relation to foreign wools would seem to indicate that today's prices are high enough, and that manufacturers could not possibly pay any more and get a new dollar for an old one. But, on the other hand, we all know that nothing so often occurs in trade as what seems impossible, and the course of the wool market for many years has thoroughly illustrated the truth of this assertion, therefore it may transpire that, in spite of all adverse influences, wool will improve; the latter seems to be the view taken by Western men generally, for from what we learn from our correspondents prices are being paid in the West which will require an advance over to-day's Eastern quotations in order to realize a profit, consequently, if Western buyers pay extreme figures for wool, while on the other hand Eastern manufacturers decline to

exceed to-day's quotations here, which they maintain are if anything too high, then there must occur either a decline in the Western markets or an advance East in order to bring on a parity. The question is, which will it be?"

The ruling prices as quoted above:

KANSAS, NEBRASKA AND SIMILAR WOOLS.			
	Light and bright.	Dark, heavy and brassy.	
Fine.....	18a20	16a17	
Medium.....	20a21	19a20	
Quarter blood.....	20a21	18a19	
Common, cots and burry.....	15a16	14a15	

ST. LOUIS WOOL MARKET.

Messrs. Hagey & Wilhelm, commission merchants, write: "Our wool market continues active and firm at unchanged values, and all receipts quick sale at the following prices:

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.			
Choice, $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ -blood.....	23a25		
Medium.....	21a23		
Low medium.....	18a20		
Light fine.....	19a20		
Heavy fine.....	17a19		
Carpet.....	13a16		
Common, burry and heavy.....	15a18		
Pulled.....	15a18		

The South-downs.

At the fifth annual meeting of the American South-down Association, held in the Leland hotel, Springfield, Ill., June 2d, 1886, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, J. H. Potts, Jacksonville, Ill.; Secretary, S. E. Prather, Springfield, Ill.; Treasurer, D. W. Smith, Bates, Ill.

The members of the Board of Directors whose terms of office have not yet expired are as follows: D. W. Smith, Bates, Ill.; J. H. Kissinger, Kissinger, Mo.; C. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.; Geo. Pickrell, Lanesville, Ill.; T. W. Harvey, Turlington, Neb.; J. H. Potts, Jacksonville, Ill.

The three new members chosen to serve for three years are: H. E. Alvord, Mountainville, N. Y.; C. M. Clay, White Hall, Ky.; and Frederick Billings, Woodstock, Vt.

The report of the Treasurer was received, referred to the auditing committee and found to be correct.

The association is in good condition financially, with its first volume paid for and a balance in the treasury, toward the publication of a second volume.

The report of the Board of Directors was received and adopted. The following is a part of the report:

Shall breeders whose flocks have heretofore been recorded, and who now use for breeding purposes none other than recorded sires and dams, or dams descended in all their crosses from recorded ancestors, be allowed to enter animals in future volumes of the record without fully identifying and recording the dams of said animals?

For example: A breeder has a flock of say thirty ewes, all recorded in Volume I. He breeds them to a recorded ram, but when the lambs come no care is taken to mark each lamb as belonging to a particular ewe.

The Board of Directors have recently had under advisement the question whether lambs bred and handled as above, should be admitted, and record numbers given them, without the dam of each being fully identified and also recorded.

The Board decided that no deviation from present rules on this point would be advisable.

Men of the longest experience in the breeding of South-down sheep have said that in the breeding of rams to be afterwards used in their own flocks they preferred to identify and record the dams as well as the sires. They recognize the fact that there are as many dams in a pedigree as there are sires, and that if the highest excellence is to be attained it must be through the judicious selec-

tion not only of well-bred rams but also of equally well-bred ewes.

In the opinion of the Board of Directors the association cannot afford to adopt a lower standard of selection than that followed by the best representative breeders in the country. The right place for an association of breeders having for its object the improvement and dissemination of a favorite and valuable breed of animals is at the front, if not in the very lead, in whatever tends to advance the interests of the parties thus associated.

Some idea of the loss occasioned by hog cholera in Kansas last year may be inferred from the following statement sent to this office by W. E. Wilkinson, Secretary of the Nemaha Fair Association: "I figured up loss of hogs from cholera in Nemaha county last year today, from full assessors' returns. Result, 50,356 head died. Present crop over six months old reported at 43,453 head."

Commissioner Sparks, of the General Land Office, issued an order some days ago to Registers and Receivers of the different land offices in the Western districts forbidding all further entries of timber culture and pre-emption claims because a bill to repeal the laws authorizing such entries is pending before Congress. People were surprised, for nobody ever before heard of any provision in the law authorizing the Commissioner to issue such an order. Fortunately the Commissioner has recalled the order under an adverse ruling of the Secretary of the Interior, who at first approved the order. It would be a pretty state of affairs if an officer may at his pleasure nullify the laws of the land.

Western Kansas people have been given much to singing the last few days. The cause of this was the coming of a heavy rain at a time when a great many men saw blue streaks in everything. Look at a man from western Kansas now and you see a happy mortal. A dispatch of June 3d dated Garden City says: "This section was visited Tuesday night with the heaviest rain that has been known for years by the oldest inhabitant. That it has extended over a large territory there is no reason to doubt, and just at this time it was certainly a Godsend, for the new comers were about to believe that they were to go through a siege of drouth of which they had often heard as belonging particularly to Kansas. This welcome rain amounted to almost a flood at this place, and has so thoroughly soaked the soil that those who were becoming anxious as to the outlook have gone to work with renewed vigor and confidence in the 'future great' of Kansas."

Experiments with potatoes for seed demonstrate that when cut in very small pieces the yield is not as large as when cut in larger pieces or not cut at all. The *Rural New Yorker*, in an illustrated article showing the single-eye method of cutting, says: "Last year we planted for trial about a dozen different varieties of potatoes, using a single tuber of each. They were cut after the manner above described and the pieces dropped in the drill as they were sliced off. In this way the eyes were planted in the same order in which they grew on the potato. Of course the pieces at the seed end where the eyes are nearest together were quite small, and the difference in yield followed very closely to the difference in the size of the pieces planted. If potatoes are cut to single eyes it is very important to have the land mellow and rich and the fertilizer evenly distributed in the soil so that the young plant can draw upon the soil for its support as soon as the young roots

are sent out. A single eye in poor land will most surely bring a small crop."

Help for Farmers' Wives.

Here is a very sensible and practicable article copied from *Colman's Rural World*. The average farmer's wife is the hardest-worked person about the farm. It ought to be the constant aim of every farmer and of his sons to make it as easy as possible for "Mother."

With the increase of work on the farm many farmers have added one or two, perhaps more men to their forces. It is always well to have plenty of help, enough to keep the work well in hand, especially at this season when a day's delay often causes serious losses. But in engaging the farm help has there been any thought taken in regard to house help? It is hard to say it, but we believe that in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred where help has been engaged to assist in the out-door work no thought has been given to securing assistance for the in-door work, much less has the assistance been secured. Spring and summer bring their additional labors to the house-keeper, and if there are boys in the family who in the less busy season were of some little help (usually very little) they are now taken to the field. Then the additional hired men in the family add to the labors.

Whatever may be said of the labors of farmers as compared with that of other classes, we believe it is true that no class of wives in America is so hard worked as the average farmer's wife. Her day of labor begins with her husband's and ends after he has gone to bed, and for many of them to take a "nooning" is a thing unthought of. And when we compare her labor, that which men are apt to look on as trifling, it is a question if it does not actually require more muscular exertion than does that of the farmer with his teams and labor-saving machinery. House-work has not been lessened by machinery as has other work. Take a sewing machine, for instance; while it does the sewing much more rapidly it has not made the work any easier, and as fashion's decrees have made the seams longer and added flounces and furbelows to dresses the sewing, if done at home, actually demands more physical labor than in former years. Then consider for a moment the washing, ironing, cooking, scrubbing, sweeping and making beds; it is all work that calls for the outlay of about as much muscular force as the average work of the farmer if the most modern machinery is used, and while the man has to work, it may be, in the hot sun, he has the breezes of heaven to cool his brow, but the woman has to work in the sweltering heat of a kitchen fire. Then in addition to the house-work she usually has an infant in arms and two or three other toddlers about her feet which alone as mother and nurse should be enough to take the most of her time and care.

If our farmers' wives could be promoted from the position of domestic and maid-of-all-work to that of wife, nurse and mother, there would be fewer cheerless farmers' homes, and fewer country boys and girls anxious to leave the farm. One of the first duties, then, of the farmer is to see that his wife is as well provided with help as he is himself.

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending June 5th, 1886; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Roller mill—O'Neil & Young, of Leavenworth.
Sheet metal wagon tongue—Jas. L. Hill, of Severance.
Vehicle top—Vincent A. Menuez, of Lansing.

Horticulture.

Shrubs Suitable for Hedge Planting.

One practical way of multiplying and conserving leafiness, and so of remedying the serious faults about which even jocose Dr. Holmes speaks seriously would be the general planting, along permanent lines of wire fence, of hedge plants of some easily-grown and kept and enduring sort which, even if left untrimmed, will not sprawl or sucker or attain over 10 feet in height. It need not be thorny, or so stiff as to stop breaching animals, as one barbed wire within it will do this perfectly, if stretched 30 to 35 inches above the ground. Yet a certain stiffness is necessary, or pigs, dogs and poultry may push through at the base. A wire near the ground will help to prevent this, and if the plants are either set close or headed down close to the ground until thick with shoots, there will be no trespass of the sort. Even breaching boys or men will go far around and resist much temptation before undertaking to get over a thin 4 foot hedge that has a barbed wire in its heart.

Other requisites in an ideal hedge plant are that it be not liable to be browsed by cattle, that its stems be firm and permanent, and its leaves evergreen, or nearly so, to give better shelter to the land and its workings on each side. Ease of propagation and ready growth are important essentials. Beauty of foliage and trimness of growth are also worthy of consideration. Hardy shrubs that combine more or less of these requirements are the common privet, the barberry, the sweet briar, the Japan quince, the shrub honeysuckle, and the taller deutzias. They have merit in about the order named. The Japan quince is exceedingly handsome in flower, and it flowers well even where closely trimmed. Its leaves, too, are of a rich green. But its stems are straggling, very pliant and short-lived individually. It is also liable to be cut off by the borer, and it suckers occasionally. It is also rather expensive.

The sweet briar has its merits—of thorniness, and of very agreeable fragrance, and very numerous stems; but it is liable to lose its leaves in hot, dry weather, and they are pallid in color.

The barberry is handsome, dense, enduring, and will grow and live in the poorest, driest soil. It is prickly too. It is doubly handsome in flower and fruit; but trimming checks its flowering and robs it of beauty. It and the sweet briar can be grown from seeds, but not with certainty, and they require some years to make a full hedge.

The honeysuckle and the deutzia are best adapted for fancy hedges—to contrast with a dark bank of evergreens, or to dot into a hedge here and there for pleasing variety, brightening up a dark line.

The privet possess the most points of merit, indeed all of the essential ones. It grows as well and as surely from cuttings as any willow. The plants should be pushed down firmly into the soil in spring—it having been well cleaned and mellowed in the fall—and at any distance apart under eight or ten inches in the line of the hedge. Its cost is, therefore, very little. It is nearly evergreen, and hardy throughout the North, grows up rapidly, but stops at about ten feet. The Californian, or oval-leaved privet has leaves still more glossy and of lighter green; it is rather less hardy.

A friend here completed a good chicken-proof hedge of common privet within one week. He stretched three wires about eight, sixteen, and thirty inches from the surface, the upper one barbed. Then, having plenty of young

rods of privet in a hedge row, which had been headed down close and then purposely left to make a full growth without any trimming, he cut quantities of these, from two to four feet long, and pushed their somewhat sharpened ends about six inches down into the well mellowed, and cleaned soil along the line of the hedge, first passing them through the wires from alternate sides, so as to have a web like that of a basket. They were put in about two inches apart, to debar young chickens from getting through. It was an effective hedge at once, and was soon "a thing of beauty," as well as of use. The shelter afforded by such hedges is worth many times their small cost, while they are one of the greatest of landscape adornments, and essential to cozy comfort about a country home in our climate.—W. G. W., in *Rural New Yorker*.

Potting Strawberry Plants.

A New Jersey fruit-grower some time ago told the readers of the *Country Gentleman* how he managed the potting system. Here is what he said:

The point I would like to emphasize in strawberry culture, is that the "potting system" is the surest, quickest and best way of treating young plants. Let a runner get started into the ground, then bury the pot in the ground, pot the runner, and let the connecting stem be unsevered until expiration of about ten days. You can generally tell whether the runner has made sufficient growth in the pot to stand setting out, by seeing whether the roots have made their appearance through the holes at the bottom of the pots. Sometimes a plant will make an excellent rooting in the pot, and will not send any roots through the hole. But if the plants have good strong roots, the majority of them will have some of their roots through the hole at the end of a week or ten days. The growth of the runner can be forwarded by watering them from the time of potting until the time of setting out. The greatest number can be watered with the greatest ease, as the power of the parent plant to produce new plants is almost infinite. One parent plant, if properly cared for and watered before and during the time of "running," is capable for one potting of producing some twenty-five new plants. Letting the parent plants produce such numbers of runners is conducive to wearing out the parent; but then a very few parent plants properly cared for will give so many new plants, that the life of the parent should not be taken into consideration. With proper care and water and fertilizer, the life of the parent will not materially suffer.

A new bed of berries ought to be mulched for the winter and early spring with fine barnyard manure, and during the bearing season the berries can be kept much cleaner, and the moisture retained in the soil, by a mulch of seaweed, salt hay, straw or hay; in fact, anything will answer. The number of runners a parent plant will give is according to the nature of the different kinds of plants; but I think it safe to say that one good strong plant of three years' growth will give two hundred new plants. Younger plants of very old plants will not give such good results. I should say that the third year of a strawberry plant is its best year. It will not pay to keep a strawberry plant the sixth year.

The advantages of the potting system are the saving of time, the better and more rapid growth of the plants, the greater number of plants that can be realized from one parent plant, the ease of watering both the parent and new plants; and, furthermore, it is easier to retain moisture in the pot than in the

large expanse of earth. The mulch which I recommend to put around the bearing plants in the bearing season should be taken away as soon as the plants have stopped bearing, as the roots, if kept for too long a time from the air and light, will blacken and decay. In every case I prefer the "hilling" system to the "matted-row" system. It gives greater satisfaction in potting and in ease of cultivation, and in the size of the fruit. I think that the way in which the roots of the new potted plant are placed in the ground does not make much difference, for they will soon adjust themselves in growing, and if the attempt is made to place the roots in a certain position, the ball of earth is likely to be broken, and many young roots destroyed. The young plants should never be left too long in the pot, because they will stop growing after their roots exhaust the soil of the pot, and fill it up. To keep the parent plant and young plant connected during the period of growth in the pot is indispensable.

Scrofula diseases manifest themselves in the spring. Hood's Sarsaparilla cleanses the blood, and removes every taint of scrofula.

FAST TIME

From Kansas City to New York Via the Wabash Route.

The following telegram explains:

St. Louis, May 20, 1886.
H. N. Garland, Western Passenger Agent, Wabash Route, Kansas City, Mo.:

Under new arrangement taking effect Sunday, May 30, the Wabash New York Limited train will leave Kansas City at 7 a. m., St. Louis 6:30 p. m., Toledo at 7:50 a. m., Buffalo at 5:10 p. m., arriving at Grand Central Depot, New York City, 7:30 a. m., second morning from Kansas City. This shortens the time between Kansas City and New York four hours. The finest through car service in the world is on this train.

F. CHANDLER, G. P. & T. A.

Wabash Ticket Offices, 531 Main street, 1040 Union avenue and Union Depot.

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

J. L. STRANAHAN, BROOMCORN Commission House.
194 Kinzie street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Sibley's Tested Seeds
Catalogue free on application. Send for it.
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y. AND CHICAGO, ILL.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries OF FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. We have no substitution clause in our orders, and deliver everything as specified. 220 Acres in Nursery Stock.

Reference: Bank of Fort Scott. Catalogue Free on application.
Established 1857.

Catalpa Grove Nursery

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

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

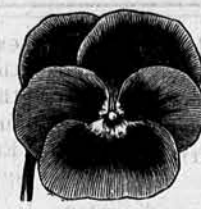
SALESMEN WANTED!

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

NURSERY STOCK--FALL 1886.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE SYRACUSE NURSERIES. COME TO THE FRONT FOR THE FALL OF 1886

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



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



Is a book of 70 pages, with 200 engravings of Orchard and Small Fruits, Nuts, &c. Gives honest descriptions of Golden Queen Raspberry, Lawson Pear, and over 100 other Fruits, instructions for planting, pruning, cultivation and management, with low prices for Trees and Plants. Price 10c. with Colored plates, without plates 5c. Price Lists free.

HEADACHE

POSITIVELY CURED.

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

To the Women!

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

Nervousness!

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

Dyspepsia!

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

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

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MACKEREL

IN PAILS
25 MACKEREL IN THIS PAIL GUARANTEED



Cheapest Eating on Earth!
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THEM.

TRASK'S ARE THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE!
Take no other Brand.

The Poultry Yard.

The Wonders of Incubation.

The following description of the process of incubation is taken from the *Farmers' Magazine and Rural Guide*: It is wonderful to trace the development of the chickens, during the process of incubation, from the day in which the mother hen begins her tedious term of "sitting" to the moment when the downy biped bursts the shell and enters on life as an animate and independent existence. In the pursuit of learning, and in the interest of science, no seeming destruction of material is of any moment, and we trust no economical poultry-raiser will accuse us of extravagance if we remove each day or oftener of the twenty-one days required for the perfection of the chicken, a single egg, and show you (as far as we can comprehend the principles of creation) how the feathered tribes of our barnyard are made.

Of course the germ of life is in the egg from the beginning, as no amount of warmth and quiet will produce a bird from a sterile egg; but with this fact assured, the hen has sat on her eggs hardly twelve hours before we find some lineaments of the head and body of the chicken. The heart may be seen to beat at the second day, and its aspect, or shape, is that of a tiny horse-shoe. Blood vessels appear at the end of the second day, and their faint pulsation is distinguishable, one being the left ventricle and the other the rudiment of the great artery. About the fiftieth hour one auricle of the heart appears, resembling a loop folded down upon itself. At the end of seventy hours symptoms of the wings are apparent, and on the head five bubbles are seen, two for the incipient brain, one for the bill, and the other two for the front and back of the head. At the end of the fourth day the auricles, already visible, approach nearer to the heart, and the liver appears towards the fifth day. At the end of seven hours more we see the lungs and stomach, and, with wonderful rapidity, are developed, four hours afterwards, the intestines, the loins, and the upper jaw. At the one hundred and forty-fourth hour two ventricles are visible, and two drops of blood instead of the single drop which we had seen previously. The seventh day the brain begins to have some consistency; and at the one hundred and nineteenth hour of incubation the bill opens and flesh appears on the breast. Four hours after the breast bone is seen; and in six hours after this the ribs appear, forming the back of the chicken; and the bill is distinctly visible, as well as the gall bladder. The bill becomes green at the end of two hundred and thirty-six hours, and if we remove the chick from the shell it evidently moves itself. At the two hundredth hour the eyes appear, and eighty-eight hours after the ribs are perfect. At the three hundred and thirty-first the spleen draws near the stomach and the lungs to the chest. About the fifteenth day the bill frequently opens and shuts; and a careful listener can catch the smothered cry of the imprisoned chick at the end of the eighteenth day.

For the remaining three days it grows continually, developing the finishing touches to its various organs, and to the silken covering of down which envelopes the tiny creature from glossy beak to slender drumstick. Strength comes with all the accelerated forces of quickening life, and a few strokes of the powerful bill sets the pretty prisoner free, and his after life and prosperity is something with which we, as his owners, have more or less connection.

Poultry Notes.

Now is a good time to whitewash your poultry houses, if you have not already done so.

It is not too late yet to set hens; but be sure the eggs are fresh—the fresher the better.

A dust bath is a necessity; be sure you have a good one, and keep it filled with fresh, clean earth.

At the season when hens are laying abundantly, lime should be kept before them at all times, or there is a liability of soft-shelled eggs. The best way of feeding lime is in the form of raw, crushed bones or oyster shells.

Young chickens need animal food. When it fails to do them good it is in consequence of the common fault of overfeeding. They cannot bear large rations of rich food. Watch the mother hen at liberty scratching for her young brood, and see how infrequent and how small the morsels and how many the competitive mouths. A method has been recommended for producing maggots as food not only for chickens, but old fowls.

Fresh fish make a mild nourishing animal food for young chicks. The best and simplest way of preparing fish is to take a portable boiler about half full of fish, fill up with cold water, and start the fire. As soon as the water comes to a good boil, the fish will be sufficiently cooked. When the fish are cooked they fall to pieces. Take some of the fish, bones and all, and mix corn meal with this and the liquid the fish were boiled in, and a mess is furnished which the young birds will greedily devour.

The first step is to dig a trench a foot deep and six feet square, and brick it up or cement the sides, so that none of the maggots can escape. Then throw in enough straw that has been used as bedding for horses to make a layer three inches thick. On this place a layer of horse manure a couple of inches thick. Next make a layer of scraps from the table, Indian meal, yeast and almost anything which will cause fermentation rapidly. Lastly sprinkle about an inch of loose dirt, and over all place a roof tight enough to keep out rain and sun, but open under the eaves. Soon the muck flies will come and take possession and lay their eggs. In a few days the pit will be swarming with maggots, supplying a feast for your fowls. Two or three pits of this description will furnish a constant supply.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good. I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." Mrs. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y.

"I suffered three years from blood poison. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." Mrs. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

THE LIVER

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

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

T. H. OWENS, Louisville, Ky.

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

M. FYLES, M. D., Louisville, Ky.

Res. Phys. at Lou. Marine Hosp.

KIDNEYS

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

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

Yours truly,

THOS. H. BENTLEY, Rossville, Ill.

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

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

DYSPEPSIA

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

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

JAMES MOORE, Louisville, Ky.

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

JOHN S. MCGEE, Horse Cave, Ky.

SCROFULA

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

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

B. B. ALLEN, M. D., Bradford, Ky.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

831 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
\$1.00 A BOTTLE.
For Sale by all Druggists.

THREE ILLS

Grab Orchard Water

Genuine Crab Orchard Salts in sealed packages at 10 and 25 cts. No genuine salts sold in bulk.

DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION.
A Remedy for all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. A positive cure for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls.

SIMON N. JONES, Manager, Louisville, Ky.



TOPEKA Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE

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

PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME.

Correspondence solicited. Consultation free. Send for private list of questions.
DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE,
No. 86 East Sixth street, TOPEKA, KAS.

COMPOUND OXYGEN

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

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

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

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

MEN ONLY. A Quick, Permanent Cure for Lost Manhood, Debility, Nervousness, Weakness. No quackery. Indisputable Proof. Book sent sealed free. ERIE MED. CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

G LAD TIDINGS FOR MOTHERS, who would escape the pains and dangers of child birth. Sent free. Also, "Diseases of men," for men only. Address
DR. STAINBACK WILSON, Atlanta, Ga.

Lonergan's Specific

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

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RELIEVED AND CURED

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

DR. D. L. SNEDIKER,
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Grinnell's Pain King!

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

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

The Busy Bee.

Use of the Smoker.

A California bee-keeper tells the readers of the *American Apiculturist* about the use of a smoker in handling bees. He says:

Commonplace things we often pass by in our search for the unusual. Yet commonplace things are most practical, and even humdrum affairs may be dwelt upon to advantage. The use of the smoker is one of those every-day features of bee-keeping that approach closely the character of humdrum, and to write an article about it may strike one with much the same impression that the writer once felt when a lecturer at a teachers' institute was talking on "how to use chalk." Yet, even the smoker is wrongly used; and no wrong, however small, but needs correction.

Often have I seen an operator while manipulating a colony of bees, deluging the poor creatures with volumes of smoke, regardless of the disposition which they show. I have seen one man stand by with a smoker while another examined a hive, and he would seem to amuse himself by puffing away with the bellows and ever and anon sending a stream of smoke down among the already stampeded and thoroughly conquered bees, throwing them into confusion and fright, perhaps even driving them out of the hive through the entrance below.

The smoker is thus often indiscriminately used. Now the one idea of this article is to show that, as with even more dignified subjects, there is science and reason in handling the smoker. Different bees have different tempers; the same bees have different tempers at different times. Moreover, there are different objects in view at different times while using a smoker. I have seen hybrid Syrians and hybrid Cyprians at times when smoking only goaded them to greater desperation, like the use of little arrows on a mad bull. No matter how much one smoked them they would spring fiercely in air at every puff and settle in little clouds over both smoker and operator. I have handled such colonies again under the same conditions and often at nearly the same time without the smoker, patiently receiving such stings as must come, and received far less annoyance than had the smoker been used. Blacks under the same smoking would have stampeded like sheep, after a puff or two, and each additional smoking would have driven them more and more on the hive. If you are intending to examine the condition of a hive, find the queen, etc., you cannot go too quietly about it. It is well to open the hive without smoke, receiving a few stings even, and see if the bees are then likely to subside. Should they crowd up in force, a very few faint puffs causing the smoke to be just breathed by them will usually cause them to back off in an unconcerned way and retreat between the frames without exhibiting alarm. A degree worse of irritability, if shown, may generally be quelled with vigorous puffs that send the stream of smoke horizontally clear across the frames without any of it going between them into the hive.

Then handle your bees carefully and use smoke gently wherever they again come to the attack. If you are extracting honey, where you want to do hurried work and dislodge the bees rapidly from the combs, or making artificial swarms, or doing aught else where you want them to fill themselves with honey, then it is well to use smoke abundantly, and as soon as the cover is removed from the hive. A copious application of smoke renders the bees less tenacious to the combs; and a

smart jar then dislodges them so thoroughly that but few are left to be brushed away.

In extracting, it is better to jar the bees into the super with comb scarcely elevated from it. To sum up, then, use smoke as much as is needed, and no more.

Study your bees, and learn to know just as quickly as the hive is opened how they are likely to act. And then you will be able to use none, little or much, in that most essential way, appropriately.

Gonzales, Cal., March 24th.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, June 7, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts 253 carloads. Market dull and weak at a reduction of 10a15c on medium to common grades; good to prime steers are about steady. Poor to best steers 4 40a6 16, bulls and dry cows 3 00a4 65.

SHEEP—Receipts 17,900. Market dull, depressed and weak. Extremes for sheep 3 00a5 50, for spring lambs 6 00a8 00.

HOGS—Receipts 14,380. Market firmer at 4 55a 4 85.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,021, shipments 600. Market active and a shade higher; butchers' cattle stronger. Choice shipping and exports 5 25a5 60, fair to good 4 90a5 15, common 4 40a4 75, butchers' steers 3 25a4 55, grass fed Texans 2 50a4 00, cows and heifers 2 25a2 85.

HOGS—Receipts 4,691, shipments 1,200. Market active and 5a10c higher. Butchers and best heavy 4 10a4 25, mixed packing 3 90a4 10, light 3 90a4 05.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,983, shipments 1,000. Market steady at 2 25a4 60.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 6,300, shipments 2,300. Market steady, strong and a shade higher. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 4 40a6 50; stockers and feeders 2 75a4 50; cows, bulls and mixed, 2 00a 3 75; bulk 2 60a3 00, through Texas cattle 3 00a3 75.

HOGS—Receipts 26,000, shipments 7,000. Market strong and 10c higher. Rough and mixed, 3 85a4 20, packing and shipping 4 00a4 30, light 3 90a4 72½, skips 3 75.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,400, shipments none. Market firm. Natives 2 00a4 30.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 1,387. The market to-day was strong and active, with values of best shipping grades 5c higher. Sales ranged 4 40 for butcher's steers to 5 25 for export steers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 5,673. There was an active market to-day with values 5 cents higher than Saturday. Extreme range of sales 3 60a3 95, bulk at 3 85a3 95.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 820. Market steady. Sales, 80 natives av. 77 lbs. at 3 00, 204 stock av. 79 lbs. at 1 75.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 88½c f. o. b., 89 7-16 delivered; No. 2 red, June, 86½a87½c.

CORN—Ungraded, 42a43½c; No. 2, 43a43½c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 77½c; July, 77½c.

CORN—No. 2 mixed, cash, 31½a32c; July, 32½c bid.

OATS—Dead dull. No sales.

RYE—Weak at 52c bid.

BARLEY—No market.

Chicago.

WHEAT—June, 76½a77½c; July, 78½a79½c.

CORN—Firm and higher. Cash, 35½c; June, 34½a35½c.

OATS—Firm. Cash, 27c; June, 26½a27c.

RYE—Dull. No. 2, 56½c.

BARLEY—Nominal. No. 2, 50a53c.

FLAX SEED—Steady. No. 1, 1 07.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—There was a somewhat weaker market to-day on 'change. No. 2 red was nominal except for July, which sold at 63½c—½c lower. No. 3 red, and No. 2 and No. 3 soft were entirely nominal.

CORN—The market to-day on 'change was quiet with no trading except for No. 2 white, June, which sold at 28½c against 28c bid Saturday, when 28½c was asked.

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

RYE—No bids nor offerings.

HAY—Receipts 11 cars old, 1 car new. New 8 00. Best old weak; low grade very dull and weak. We quote: Old fancy, small baled, 6 00; large baled, 5 00; medium 3 00a4 00; common, 2 00 a3 00.

FLAX SEED—We quote at 85c per bus. upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 45a1 50 per bus.

OIL CAKE—No. 100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; No. 200, free on board cars. Car lots, 22 00 per ton.

BUTTER—Receipts lighter and demand fair

for choice. Off stock accumulating. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 12c; good, 10c; fine dairy in single package lots, 10c; storepacked do., 6a7c; common, 8a4c.

EGGS—Receipts light and the market firm at 8c per dozen for strictly fresh.

CHEESE—Full cream 12c, part skim flats 9c, Young America 18c, Kansas 10a11c.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, in carload lots: Peachblows, 40a45c per bus.; Neshannocks, 35a 40c per bus.; Michigan Rose, Early Rose and Early Ohio unsalable.

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

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually ¼c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): hams, 10c; breakfast bacon, 8½c; dried beef, 11c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides, 5 25; long clear sides, 5 10; shoulders, 3 90; short clear sides, 5 50. Smoked meats: clear rib sides, 5 75; long clear sides, 5 60; shoulders, 4 50; short clear sides, 6 00. Barrel meats: mess pork, 9 00; mess beef, extra, 8 50. Choice tierce lard, 5½c.

HAGEY & WILHELM, WOOL Commission Merchants

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REFERENCE:

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

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Adapted for any Roof.

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MAKES A SPECIALTY OF INSURING FARM BUILDINGS AND STOCK
Against loss by Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

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M. P. ABBOTT, Secretary.

Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, ABILENE, : : : KANSAS, Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

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

The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$50.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00, the Burlington, of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

WOOL

We are in the market again for a large amount of WOOL, and will pay the very

Highest Price in Cash!

And will be pleased to correspond with any parties having wool for sale.

Sacks furnished. Apply to

GALE & WILBUR,

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600 Merino Sheep for Sale.

Mostly Ewes, acclimated and free from disease. I must sell as my range is all fenced.
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Florence, Kansas.

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

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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

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

And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send no paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending May 26, '86.

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

PONY--Taken up by J. H. Couch, of Attica, May 8, 1886, one dun mare pony, branded H C on left hip; valued at \$20.

PONY--By same, one dun mare pony; valued at \$20.

PONY--By same, one bay mare pony, dim brand on left hip; valued at \$20.

PONY--By same, one gray mare pony, branded D S on left hip; valued at \$20.

PONY--By same, one iron-gray stud pony, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

4 MULES--By same, four dark mules--three mares and one horse, no marks or brands; valued at \$80.

Butler county--James Fisher, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by L. Wait, of Towanda tp., (P. O. Towanda), April 28, 1886, one brown mare pony, 10 years old, about 14 hands high, branded L on right shoulder.

PONY--By same, one brown gelding pony, 10 years old, about 14½ hands high, branded J on left shoulder, left hind foot white, saddle marks.

Reno county--W. R. Marshall, clerk.

HORSE--Taken up by G. R. Manning, of Sumner tp., May 6, 1886, one brown horse, 15 hands high, blind in one eye; valued at \$75.

Chase county--J. J. Massey, clerk.

CALF--Taken up by J. T. Prather, of Falls tp., one heifer calf, red with white face and white on belly, feet and end of tail white, over 6 months old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.

HEIFER--Taken up by J. B. Ferguson, of Cottonwood tp., one spotted roan heifer, scar on left hip; valued at \$12.

Clay county--W. P. Anthony, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by B. B. Bacon, of Goshen tp., May 1, 1886, one bay mare, about 12 years old, no marks or brands, had three old shoes on; valued at \$20.

Strays for week ending June 2, '86.

Franklin county--T. F. Ankeny, clerk.

HORSE--Taken up by Jacob Dudding, of Franklin tp., April 26, 1886, one bay horse, about 14 years old, 15 hands high, both hind feet white, branded W on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

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

STEER--Taken up by J. R. Stultz, of Mertilla, April 1, 1886, one white steer, 3 years old, dark ears, swallow-fork in left ear; valued at \$12.

Butler county--James Fisher, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by Aaron Barringer, of El Dorado tp., (P. O. El Dorado), May 27, 1886, one gray mare pony, 6 years old, five feet four inches high, brands on left side and strip across back.

MULE--By same, one mouse-colored horse mule, 5 years old, five feet high, no brands.

Hodgeman county--E. E. Lawrence, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by Michael Nall, of Sterling tp., May 15, 1886, one small bay gelding pony, star in forehead, left hind foot white; valued at \$30.

Strays for week ending June 9, '86.

Shawnee county--D. N. Burdge, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by E. H. Malden, of Dover tp., April 25, 1886, one sorrel mare pony, about 7 years old, left hind foot white, white strip in face; valued at \$25.

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

HORSE--Taken up by Robert Baker, of Alcona tp., May 24, 1886, one sorrel horse, harness and collar marks, had leather halter on with strap tied around

the neck when taken up, has white spot in forehead, 9 years old; valued at \$100.

Graham county--B. Van Slyck, clerk.

COW--Taken up by J. O. McClure, of Bryant tp., one white cow, branded I on right hip and indelible brand on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Dickinson county--Richard Waring, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by P. F. Whitehair, of Noble tp., May 10, 1886, one black mare pony, about 12 years old, branded O on left hip; valued at \$15.

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Special Rate to Stockmen, \$1.50 Per Day.

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Do You Want a Home? Yes.

Then write to WM. J. ESTILL & CO., Medicine Lodge, Kas. They have for sale over one hundred tracts of Choice Land in Barber county, Kansas, suitable for farms or ranches. Payments cash, or terms to suit purchaser. Those desiring to locate in the best part of Kansas should write at once. Particulars free. City property--addition of 80 acres to Medicine Lodge--in lots 56x150 feet, at low cash prices.

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The newest and best, run through without change, from Kansas City to Chicago, Kansas City to St. Louis, and St. Louis to Chicago. It is the only line running

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Vice Pres't and Gen'l Manager,

Fort Scott, Kansas.

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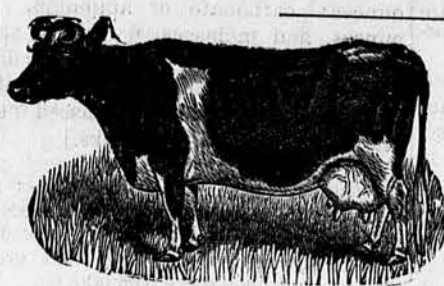
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We have the largest herd of HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE, with the largest Milk and Butter Record in the State. All ages and both sexes, home-bred and Imported. Cows and Heifers bred to best Mercedes Prince Bulls.

MILK.--Milk and butter records of several animals imported or bred by us, or members of our herd: Mink (402)--1 day, 91 lbs.; 31 days, 2,499½ lbs. Mink (403)--1 day, 96 lbs. Jantje (2221)--1 day, 90 lbs. 8 oz.; 31 days, 2,623 lbs. 8 oz. Rhoda (434)--1 day, 89 lbs. 8 oz. Mercedes (723)--1 day, 88 lbs.; 31 days, 2,534 lbs. Brillante (101)--1 day, 80 lbs. Lady of Jerusalem (1627)--1 day, 78 lbs.; 31 days, 2,227 lbs. Tlerkje (2222)--1 day, 76 lbs. Maid of Holstein (21)--1 day, 72 lbs. Friesland Maid (1624)--1 day, 71 lbs. 8 oz.; 31 days, 1,878 lbs. Mercedes 2d (1658)--1 day, 70 lbs. Terpetra (6595)--68 lbs. Vreda (2249)--1 day, 67 lbs.; 31 days, 2,153 lbs. Overlooper (626)--1 day, 64 lbs.; 31 days, 1,627½ lbs. Jantje 2d (6538)--1 day, 64 lbs. Tietje 2d (726)--1 day, 60 lbs. Amelander (6525)--1 day, 60 lbs. Marie 3d (1659)--1 day, 51 lbs. Wanda (2283)--1 day, 45 lbs. Bleke (2267)--1 day, 42 lbs. Tritonia--1 day, 74½ lbs.; 31 days, 2,623½ lbs. BUTTER.--Mercedes (723)--1 day, 3 lbs. 10 oz.; 7 days, 24 lbs. 6 oz. Overlooper (1626)--1 day, 3 lbs. 2 oz.; 7 days, 21 lbs. 10 oz. Mink (402)--1 day, 3 lbs. 9 oz.; 7 days, 20 lbs. 9 oz. Tietje 2d (726)--1 day, 2 lbs. 15 oz.; 7 days, 20 lbs. Wanda (2283)--1 day, 2 lbs. 8 oz.; 7 days, 16 lbs. 15 oz. Bleke (2267)--1 day, 2 lbs. 2 oz.; 7 days, 14 lbs. 2 oz. Mink also made 29 lbs. 6 oz. of butter in 10 days, at 4 years.



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BULLS and HEIFERS,

For sale reasonable. Come or write for Private Catalogue.

HEIFERS IN CALF to BEAU REAL

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TIMBER LINE HERD OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

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

At Prices to Suit the Times.

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

W. J. ESTES & SONS,

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LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES!

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JOHN B. THOMPSON,

At "MAPLE GROVE," one mile northwest of PLATTSBURG, MO.

The imported boar, SHELTON 14518, stands at head of herd. Weight at eighteen months of age, nearly 800 pounds, and secured at a cost of \$300. He is one of the grandest show boars in America to-day, having never been beaten in his class in the show ring. He won in 1885, five first prizes in England and six first in Canada and the United States. My herd is not the largest, but it is one of the best in the country. Have for sale, at all times, first class stock of all ages. If you cannot visit me, write for what you want, and receive by return mail, price and my illustrated catalogue free. Say where you saw this advertisement.

LITTLE JOKER BUTTONS!

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HAMMOND, EARLE & HAMMOND, General Western Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

The Veterinarian.

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

CYSTIC TUMOR.—I would like to ask what caused a bunch on a hog of mine. The swelling appeared in August last, and I thought it was a rupture, as it appeared soon after the hog was castrated. The hog died and I cut the swelling off. It was the shape of a testicle, but one-half larger than a man's head. I opened it, and it had about a quart of yellowish matter in it. I had one last year affected the same, but after the swelling had attained the size of a man's double fist it went away. I would like to know what it is and what to do. [Such swellings are due to some undue irritation following the castration of hogs. Sometimes tumors of large dimensions form within the seat of the scar from the same cause, and sometimes the tumors are of a malignant nature. In tumors of the kind described by you the proper treatment is to lay open and liberate the imprisoned fluid, keeping the wound open till it heals from within, in the meantime giving a nourishing and at the same time a laxative diet to the hogs.]

HORSE'S HEEL INJURED.—I have a yearling colt of fine blood, which, in running in the pasture last fall, full of play, so bruised her heel that a new hoof is actually growing out. The leg became very badly swollen from the foot clear up to the shoulder, and the pain was so intense that she was compelled to hobble along on three legs for some time. By the application of liniments, the swelling was gradually reduced, but a little still remains about the ankle and appears to be stubborn. I had the smith yesterday pare down the old hoof, as it had been pushed out so far by the new one as to make her lame. The damage was done to the left fore leg. Is there any serious danger to be apprehended from the injury, in the final outcome, by an enlarged hoof or other unlooked-for trouble? [If the hoof is growing down ringed, or there is a thickening of horn below the injury, then such extra horn must be kept rasped off every two weeks. File off bunches so as to keep the natural shape of hoof as nearly as possible. If horn does not grow well, blister the foot from hoof to fetlock. The colt being so young, and not at work, you have plenty of time and opportunity to work at the foot, and you can bring it around all right, if you will keep it rasped properly.]

INDIGESTION.—I desire to ask your veterinarian what ails my cow. The first thing that I noticed on her was, one afternoon her legs got stiff; then she would lean to the right behind, and her head to the left. If you would not hold her up she would turn around two to four times behind, that is to the right; then she would fall to the left; in a minute she would get up again and would go to eating, and in a few minutes she would fall again; every time she fell she fell with her head under her so as it would almost break her neck. It lasted about five hours, then she was all right again for one day; then she got the spell again, but not quite so bad; she did not fall; she seems to be hearty between spells; she eats well and her bowels are regular; she also chews her cud if she is not in a fit. There are more cows in the neighborhood with the same disease. Indigestion is the cause of your cow's trouble, often causing a temporary stoppage in the circulation of the blood and symptoms as those described sometimes the condition is

caused by the animals partaking of some poisonous plant. Give a dose of Epsom salts, 1½ pounds; ginger, 10 ounces; carbonate of ammonia, 10 ounces, and molasses, 6 ounces, suspended in two quarts of thin, cold oatmeal gruel. Feed on slops, boiled oats, bran, and put a handful of linseed meal into each feed for a few weeks.]

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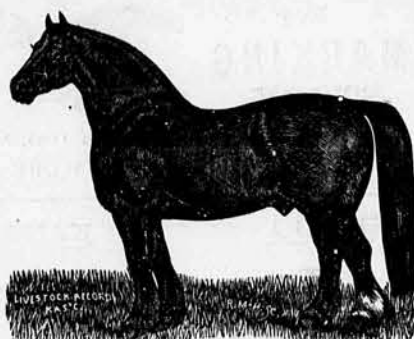
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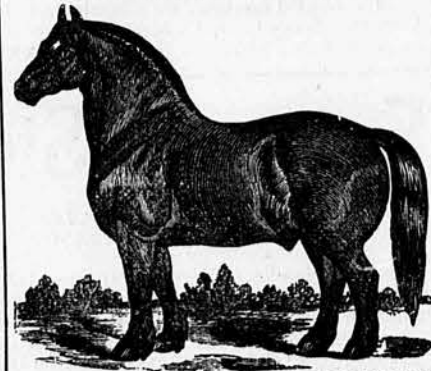
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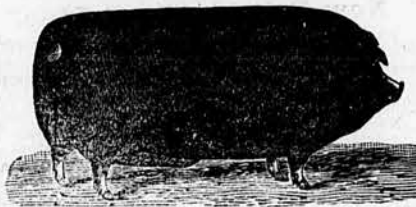
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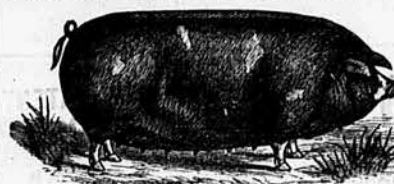
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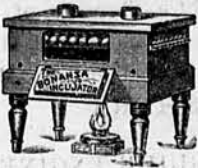
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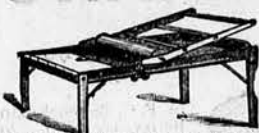
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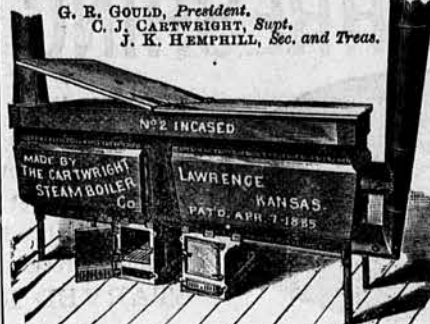
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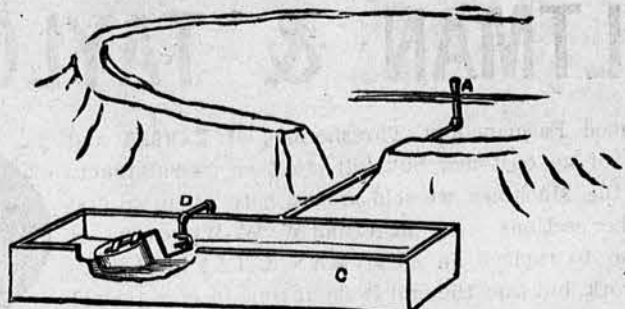
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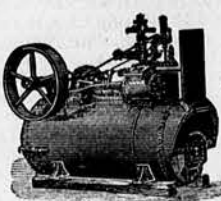
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STRAYED.—One dark bay Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks high up on both shoulders—fresh-made, long mane—clipped under collar. Also, one bright bay Horse Pony, 9 or 10 years old, snip on nose, leather strap around neck, he is a cribber. The finder will be rewarded for information about said animals. Jas. Hayden, Cummings, Kas.

I AM A CANDIDATE FOR CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT, subject to the decision of the Republican convention, July 21, 1886. William M. Abernathy.

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY Remedies for sale by D. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka, Kas.

STRAYED.—From 82 West Eighth street, Topeka, Kas., a Mare, 14 hands high, mouse color, forehead white, branded M on shoulder, age about 12 years. Supposed to have gone west; brought from Belvue. Finder take up and notify George Meens.

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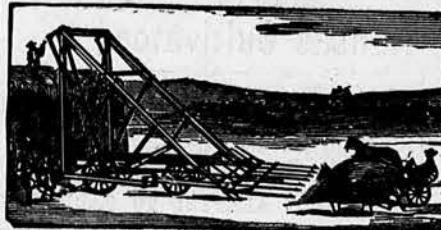
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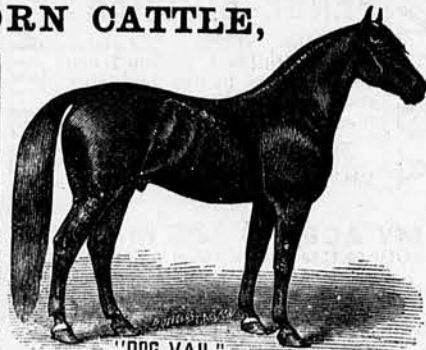
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