

KANSAS FARMER

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The Monitor Wind-Mill.

Our first-page illustration this week shows the Monitor wind-mill in its various operations of farm work, which has justly made the Monitor a great favorite in the West on account of its great utility and satisfactory workings. We are indebted to Messrs. Sharrard, Searles & Co., the general agents at Atchison, for this illustration showing the capacity of the Monitor.

The Monitor wind-mill is regulated on the principle that steam engines are governed, and has a very regular motion; both the power and pumping mills are so regulated and governed. An advantage of the power mill is that it is so constructed that it will grind or pump or do both at the same time without constant personal attention, thereby saving the price of a man to run it. After oiling the mill and filling a large hopper full of grain, it can be left to run during the day or night without further attention, making the cost of oil, the wear and the interest on the mill the cost of operation. It will earn 100 per cent. on the investment if

worked to its full capacity. As a power it can be utilized for grinding, pumping, churning, or running any other light machinery. Owing to the excellent construction and regulation it will stand and work in high as well as moderate winds without being damaged. No wind-mill manufactured has a more perfect rotary power which transmits the motion and full power of the wind wheel without the aid of cog-wheels, ratchets or springs. When the wheel is properly adjusted it will not make two revolutions more per minute in a thirty-mile wind per hour than in a fifteen-mile wind. This is a decided advantage claimed for the Monitor wind-mill over others, because of its construction it always gets the full power of the wheel in all winds either light or heavy, making a twelve-foot rotary power equal to a fourteen-foot common-gear mill.

There are now in operation in Kansas and Nebraska about 5,000 of the Monitor wind-mills, and out of this number there are about 1,500 rotary powers with grinders. The entire satisfaction is attested by the hundreds of unsolicited testimonials direct from the farmers.

Messrs. Sharrard, Searles & Co., of Atchi-

son, Kas., who now have had the sale of the Monitor wind-mills and Baker pumps west of the Mississippi river since May, 1883, have sold in Kansas and Nebraska 2,394 mills; one-fourth of the number have been rotary powers. (Prior to 1883 they retailed about 1,000 mills in Marshall, Washington, Riley and Pottawatomie counties, Kansas.) This

West. Any reader of this in the territory west of the Mississippi may be supplied by Sharrard, Searles & Co., Atchison, Kansas. Mention this paper and write them for illustrated catalogue and price lists.

It is reported that 150 patents for manufactured butter are registered in the Patent office.

The Wool Question--The Other Side. Kansas Farmer:

On reading in FARMER of May 5th the letter and resolution of the Philadelphia Wool Merchants' Association and the editor's remarks on the same, I felt it a duty to lay down the hoe a little while and briefly present some facts on the other side of the question.

Without entering into the general discussion of the relative merits of free trade or of high tariff, I will start out with this distinct broad assertion: Good, healthy food and comfortable clothes cannot become too cheap for the common welfare.

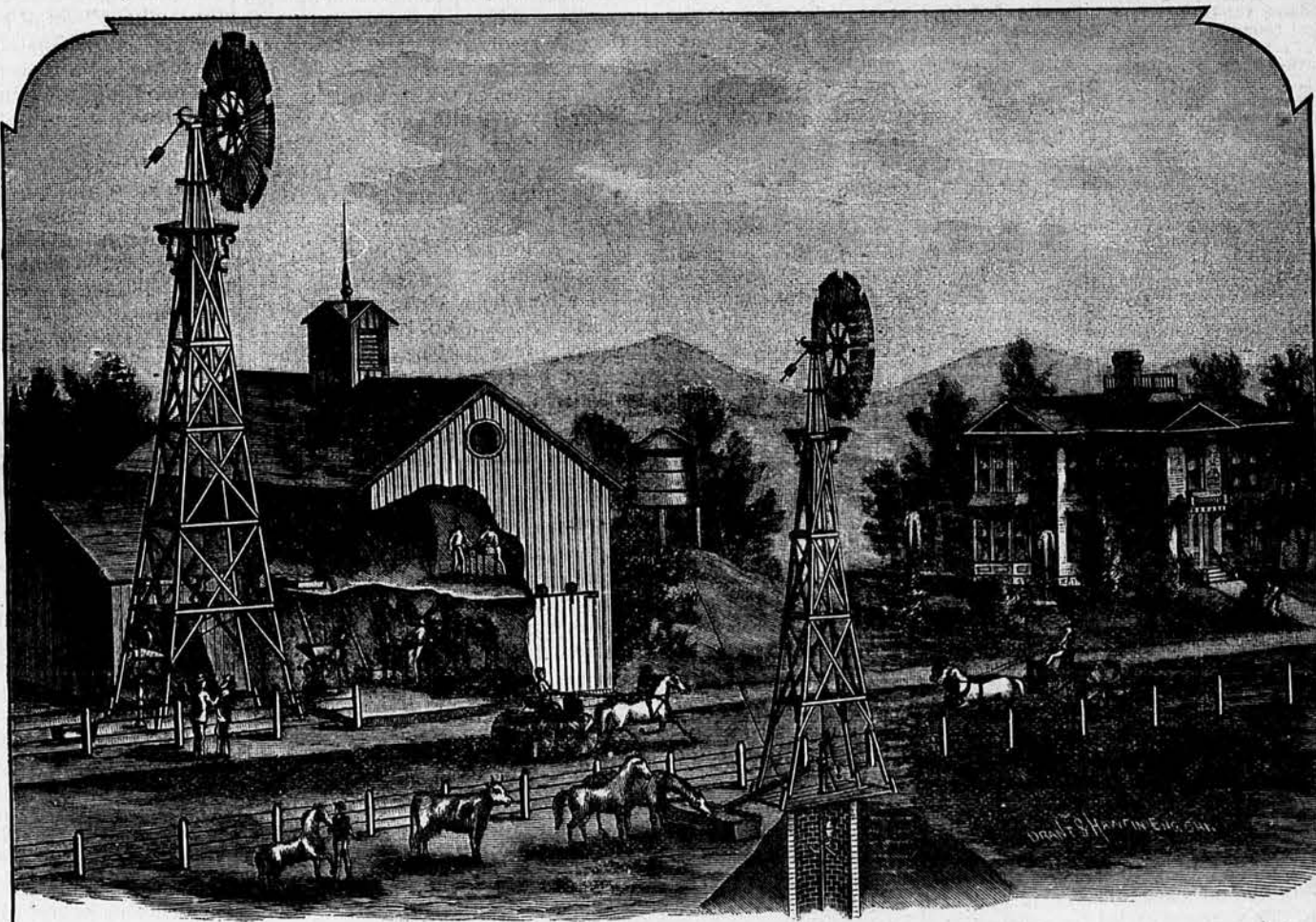
Every one that knows anything at all about hygiene knows that woolen clothes are the most essential requisites for health and comfort in our country. How many a night has the product of wool kept us warm on the cold, damp ground of the tented field. How many a disease could have been warded off among the poor had the price of woolen clothes been always such that they could obtain them. I have seen the day dear ones could not be supplied

with this comfort because the price was too high. I have no doubt there are such yet by the thousand.

The wool-growers who have their thousands, and these merchants who have filled their houses with the product of the sheep and want a rise in wool, are able to lobby our Congress, and, in order to avoid suspicion of their selfish plans, they try to interest our agricultural papers; but the widow, the orphan, the poor laboring man, those who are busy from early morn till late at night to earn and save the pennies in order to make both ends meet,—these do not have their lobby at the doors of Congress, and it is in behalf of these that I would raise my voice. Yes, cheap woolen clothes is a blessing to millions in this country, where it may unfavorably affect a few hundred, and then not even cause distress to them.

Go to the schools, especially those where the children of the poor and rich attend together. Behold the well-clad lads and lassies emerge from the school-room with ruddy cheeks and cheerful spirits enjoying the invigorating fresh air and athletic sports, and again behold a few stand shivering around

(Concluded on page 4.)



MONITOR ROTARY POWER AND PUMPING WIND-MILLS.

MANUFACTURED BY BAKER & CO., AND SOLD IN THE WEST BY SHARRARD, SEARLES & CO., ATCHISON, KAS.

enterprising firm writes us as follows:

"We do not know of a Monitor wind-mill ever having been replaced by any other style of mill, while there is not a mill of any note made that we have not put Monitors on their towers, thus proving the storm-staying qualities and durability of the Monitor Rotary Power and Pumping Wind-Engines. For large-sized power mills, where high speed is desired, we have a new swivel-gear mill, which transmits the power from the wheel to the machinery driver without any side drafts, no lugs, ratchets, nor side draft correctors. It is perfectly swiveled on the tower and does not increase nor decrease the speed of the machinery when the wind wheel changes from right to left on the tower, and positively has no tendency to draw the wheel out of the wind in doing heavy work. We say no man wants a cheaper mill than the Monitor, and no one can buy a better mill at any price. We also wholesale tanks, pumps, cylinders, hose, and all kinds of water supplies."

The writer, from a personal knowledge and use of the Monitor, has no hesitation in recommending the Monitor for either the deep-bored or shallow surface wells of the

Three prominent men are stated to have lately tested the "oxygen cure." The first drew a long, deep breath from the receiver and reported that the sensation was delightful; he felt it tingle to the ends of his fingers. The second took an inspiration, and became pale and agitated; he was told that the oxygen had found the weak spot in his anatomy. The third man declared he felt nothing; he could take the stuff in all day. Then it was discovered that the "Professor" had forgotten that morning to connect the tube with the oxygen reservoir. The patients had been breathing ordinary atmospheric air.

South Australia is coming into competition with south Africa as an ostrich-farming region. The feathers thus far produced are of superior quality and bring high prices; moreover, the chickens seem to arrive at a plume-bearing age much earlier than at the Cape.

At a parish church in Surrey, England, the other day, a widower of 84 was married to a widow of 87. The bridegroom was attended by a grandson, and the bride by a couple of great-granddaughters.

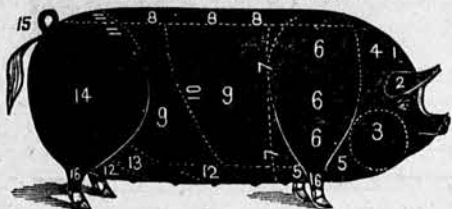
The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

June 1—Shepherd, Hill & Mathers, Short-horns, Jacksonville, Ill.
June 4—Johnson County Short-horn Breeders, Olathe, Kas.
June 8—Kansas Agricultural College and Bill & Burnham, Short-horns, etc., Manhattan, Kas.
July 13—T. A. Hubbard, Short-horns, Wellington, Kas.
Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter-State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

The Berkshire Standard.



[We are indebted to *The Hog* for the above cut.]

EXPLANATION.—1, Head; 2, Ear; 3, Jaw; 4, Neck; 5, Brisket; 6, Shoulder; 7, Girth around the heart; 8, Back; 9, Sides; 10, Ribs; 11, Loin; 12, Belly; 13, Flank; 14, Ham; 15, Tail; 16, Legs.

Color.—Black with white on feet, face, tip of tail and an occasional splash on the arm.

Face and Snout.—Short, the former fine and well-dished and broad between the eyes.

Eye.—Very clear, rather large, dark hazel or gray.

Ear.—Generally almost erect, but sometimes inclined forward with advancing age, medium size, thin and soft.

Jaw.—Full and heavy, running well back on neck.

Neck.—Short and broad on top.

Hair.—Fine and soft, medium thickness.

Skin.—Smooth and pliable.

Shoulder.—Thick and even, broad on top, and deep through the chest.

Back.—Broad, short and straight, ribs well sprung, coupling close up to the hip.

Side.—Deep and well let down, straight on bottom line.

Flank.—Well back and low down on leg, making nearly straight line with lower part of side.

Loin.—Full and wide.

Ham.—Deep and thick, extending well on the back and holding thickness well down to hock.

Tail.—Well set up on back, tapering and not coarse.

Legs.—Short, straight and strong, set wide apart with hoofs erect, and capable of holding good weight.

Symmetry.—Well-proportioned throughout, depending largely on condition.

Condition.—In a good healthy-growing state, not over-fed.

Style.—Attractive, spirited, indication of thorough breeding and constitutional vigor.

100

TRAINING THE COLT TO HARNESS.

An Ohio farmer who has been long at the business, thus discourses on the subject above named, as published in the *National Stockman* of Pittsburg, Pa.:

The horse, it has often been said—and perhaps truthfully—is the most useful animal given to man. This, however, is contingent upon several important conditions, his training to harness being one, and the one under consideration.

Training to harness is, as we understand, teaching the duties and requirements of a trusty draft or carriage animal, and the colt's training or education is not complete until he thoroughly understands and will comply with these demands.

In training all animate nature that ever yielded to training, man included, it is important that the subject for treatment should be received for instruction at as early a period of its existence as possible; like a blank sheet of paper before the scribe or artist, nothing to be erased or blotted out. It is often more difficult to eradicate old habits than to form new ones. For these reasons we would say, commence with the colt as soon as he comes into your possession; if that be when foaled all the better. But if he be a year or more old be sure that he is proficient in the A B C, or first lessons in training, before you attempt to impart something more advanced. You can easily satisfy

yourself as to his past training, by tests that will suggest themselves. Training is progressive, and it is very important that the various steps be taken in their proper order.

The colt should be taught, first, that you are his friend and worthy of his confidence. Do not frighten him, or allow others to. Be gentle, caress and handle him, but do not make a pet of him. A pet in the superlative sense is more difficult to manage than the wildest. If treated rightly, and he does not inherit a wild or vicious disposition, he will soon become as quiet and gentle as you wish. A halter should be provided, and he be taught to lead and stand tied up in stall, or to rack or fence, while his dam is taken out of sight and hearing. It is important that the halter be strong and comfortable, when not pulling on it. Weak and rotten halters and hitching posts are calculated to produce "habitual halter-breaking."

Do not give him too much strap, or he may become tangled and thus hurt himself. From his sucking days on till he is three years old, or when you expect him to commence work, he should be handled occasionally. In winter when he is fed and stabled is your opportunity. In handling him don't give him "too much rope," as the saying is, but keep him so that you can compel obedience, or rather prevent disobedience, if need be; thus forming in him a habit that in his working days he will not be likely to disregard.

Never attempt to do anything with him, in the way of training or handling, when he has it in his power to break away, or otherwise obtain a victory over you. Endeavor to convince him that you are a superior being, and capable of controlling him by superior means, and not a brute like himself. If on the other hand you should descend to his level and try to control him by brute force, you will very likely come off second best. Keep calm, and don't get excited or flurried. If you do not make as much headway as you wish watch your temper, and be patient in working with horses, and especially in training colts. A little indiscretion or violence may spoil the work of days or weeks.

The whip should seldom be used, and never violently. It should be more an emblem of authority than an instrument of torture. Put the bit in your colt's mouth frequently, after he is two years old, and allow it to remain for a few hours. Lead him about and turn him to right and left with the bridle; also teach him to back at the word. To do this stand by his head, grasp the reins near the bit, with a slight pressure, give the command to back, at the same time increase the pressure compelling him to back. Repeat this at different times until he will readily back at the word. Give frequent and short lessons in training, unless the colt be headstrong, and refuse to comply, then continue until you partially or altogether gain your point. Gentleness, firmness and perseverance, with good judgment, will always succeed. Success, though purchased with a half day or more of persistent labor, is cheaper than failure.

Continue these lessons with the bridle till he thoroughly understands the object and use of the bit. Teach him to start and stop at the word. Always use the same word of command for the same requirement. The fewer the words of command used the better, and they should be distinct and dissimilar in sound. Always be sure that the colt understands what is required before you attempt to enforce obedience. He should not be expected to make nice distinctions as to the meaning of words, or to comprehend the whole of "Webster's Unabridged." The tone of command

is as important as or more so than the word. Speak no louder than is necessary to make him hear. An angry tone will often be detected by the colt before the speaker is aware of it himself.

After the colt has learned the use and object of the bridle he should be made acquainted with the harness. If his lessons have been thorough up to this point he will give no trouble here. Be gentle with him and take your time, allowing him to examine and smell the harness and collar. Don't use some old things that have been cast aside "for breaking colts," and are stiff and hard from age and lack of oil. Such are calculated only to irritate and enrage. Fit him out with good, strong, comfortable harness, suitable for service. See that they are a good fit, and be particularly careful to have the collar a good fit and comfortable. Place them upon him carefully, speaking kindly to him the while. After he finds that they will not hurt him, move him about in his stall, that he may feel their presence in different positions. When he has become reconciled to this, and seems quiet, he may be led about the yard alone first, and then alongside of another horse for a short time, then return to stable. Allow him to stand a few hours with the harness on, and be careful not to frighten him in taking them off. On another day give him another lesson of the same kind, and if he be skittish several lessons may be given. If not he may be hitched alongside of a trusty horse.

Don't call in the neighbors and call out the women to see the colt hitched, as if it was to be a show; under such circumstances you will be very likely to have one. One cool-headed assistant, who can be relied on, is enough. Go about hitching him very much as if he were already trained, only use greater precaution. If the colt be a draft animal, and of a quiet or sluggish nature, a good plan is to hitch him at the off side of the pole in a three or four horse team, the driver riding the horse alongside, where he has a good opportunity to control him. Have the stay chains short, and couple him back well to the wheel horse, so that if he should plunge he will not have too much play. Don't require anything of him only to keep along, for awhile. He will soon learn to pull, and may be encouraged to do so as he becomes acquainted with his surroundings. Teach him to start and stop at the word, with the rest of the team, and to stand while loading, etc. To do the latter keep him near and check his attempts to start, when necessary.

If the colt in training is a spirited one, built for travel and ambitious to go, don't hitch him with a slow, sleepy team—we believe this to be one great cause of balky horses—but hitch him by the side of a trusty, not easily excited animal, one that is a brisk walker and nimble in action. A good vehicle to hitch to is a buck-wagon, with a pole that rides high, so that if he should kick he will not easily get his feet over the traces or pole. Be sure that everything about the harness is sufficiently strong. If the colt has been properly trained to the bridle he will be easily managed by the lines. When hitched they may be led around for a short time, one person holding each animal. If the colt seems quiet, the driver and his assistant may take their places in the wagon. When ready give the word to start, and at the same time let them feel the lines, and gently touch the other horse with the whip, turning them slightly to the side on which the colt is hitched (which should be the off side). Especially is this needful if the colt should hesitate. He being thus thrown on the inside of

the circle does not fall behind, even if his mate takes one or two steps before he starts. When a colt falls behind he is almost sure to make it up by a plunge forward. Very short stay straps to double-tree will prevent this to some extent, and if the driver keeps them well in hand—as he should do—he will not make many attempts of this kind.

Allow them to walk off briskly, for some distance, taking plenty of room and being careful in making your turns. After he has had a few short lessons of this kind he may be allowed to trot up a little on the bit, but must be kept well in hand, and the first indication of bolting should be checked. This can easily be done by a sawing motion of the lines, first slightly drawing one line and then the other in quick succession, which will disconcert and bring to obedience almost any horse.

Don't require the colt to pull for some time after you commence hitching him, but allow him to pull when necessary and he wishes to. Don't make your lessons too long. The colt should not be tired out, nor turned over to the boys and hired men to be hacked about at nights and on Sundays, to take the "ginger" out of him, and make him docile from exhaustion. Such "breaking" has to be repeated as soon as he has had time to recuperate his abused energies.

How to Begin Feeding Easily.

The great hindrance that is operative on most young men ambitious to move with the tide and keep close abreast of progress, is the want of sufficient capital to enable them to own a farm in one of the more advanced States, carrying it clear of a mortgage, paying the taxes, etc., having an investment at the same time in an expensive class of farm stock. Fortunately the great West has solved the problem for these young men. The country has been gradually—perhaps it would more nearly represent the truth to say rapidly—settled up, thereby curtailing the free pasturage, the privilege that has been of immense value to Western men. But, says one, suppose I buy a cheap farm, with range adjacent, how can I keep well-bred farm stock in a country where the absence of fences gives scrub bulls free access to my cows? We answer to this, that no man is competent to handle such stock until he has learned that important condition in the business, the keeping of a record showing every important occurrence that has taken place in the herd, and that is likely to occur. What do we mean by this? Simply that no cow is in danger when turned out to pasture, provided she is out of season; and nothing is more easy than to keep a record of the cows, brood mares and breeding sows upon the premises, thus giving a guarantee against impregnation from a source we propose to avoid. No man is ready for breeding on any farm, fenced or not fenced, until he has systematized his habits in the matter of keeping a memorandum book in his pocket, and at all times resorting to that, thus he may know when each animal on the farm will come "around." That he may have in his pocket a record of service, extended to show the date of probable birth. As is well known, in the case of cows, they quickly pass out of season, hence require but a brief confinement, and are best off when tied up in a safe, secluded place until safely bred, or safely over their heat. But, says another, to take well-bred stock into a new country—out West—who will be my customers? That question would have come in very well a few years ago, but now, where is the West—that part of it that has no customers for good stock? The fact is, the people are filling up that portion of the country that we now recognize as the West more rapidly by far than the country is being supplied with improved animals. This is the season of the year when many young men are looking westward, and there need be no anxiety but that customers will crowd about you by the time you have a surplus to sell.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

In the Dairy.

The Fight on Imitation Butter.

Ex-Governor Glick called upon the FARMER a few days ago to suggest that the war on oleomargarine be waged relentlessly. He had just received a letter from J. M. Hines at Chicago, who had come West as the representative of the American Agricultural and Dairy Association to ask aid in continuing the fight before Congress. In the letter was enclosed an appeal as follows:

The crisis is upon us. The anti-butterine bill is now before Congress for action, and its friends must be on hand, and remain until the final work is accomplished, ever watchful, alert and diligent.

The President of the American Agricultural and Dairy Association has remained personally at Washington during the greater part of the session doing yeoman's work. A number of prominent men closely allied to the dairy interest have united in the efforts to secure national legislation, both by their presence and means, and Colonel Robert M. Littler, Secretary of the Produce Exchange of Chicago, and Secretary of the National Cheese, Butter and Egg Association, has added materially in pressing the importance of this work upon Congress and the people.

Dairymen and friends the time is past for discussion. It is action that must be had now. Action prompt and decisive. Action without faltering or stopping by the way a single moment. We must raise means for the prosecution of the just demands of the millions of farmers whose prosperity depends upon honest dairying, honest butter and honest food. Money must be had at once. Funds are now imperatively needed. Shall the good work cease, or shall it go on? We know what the answer will be from you, and expect willing contributions, free offerings to the good cause without delay—for delays are dangerous. Friends of honest industry, farmers, dairymen, creamerymen, this appeal is addressed to every one of you, and we feel satisfied your prompt and generous responses will put the active workers of our cause in such position that they can live and fight the good fight to a victorious end. The small amount of money which has already been contributed by our friends has been expended in printing documents, collecting statistical information relating to the dairy and butter interest, postage and clerical hire in placing the same before Congress and the public. The opposition have plenty, and we have only that which our friends may supply. Please accompany your contributions with the enclosed blank properly filled and return to R. Lespinasse, 88 Lake street, Chicago, Treasurer of the fund. A careful register will be kept of all contributions received, and the list published in the agricultural press.

The KANSAS FARMER has frequently referred to this subject, and is ready to do its part in compelling the oleo men to fall in line with honest people so as to stop this thing of putting on the market as butter an article that is not butter. Our opinion as to the law and right of the case, has been, and is now that the Legislature, either State or National, has no constitutional or moral right to prohibit the manufacture and sale of any wholesome and useful article of food. There is no use to fight oleomargarine on the score of unwholesomeness, for it is used extensively in all the large towns and in many of the smaller ones, and not one person in a dozen knows when he is eating it that it is not butter made wholly from cow's milk, with salt added. But, as we have frequently said, most people would not purchase it for their own use if they knew what it was. And over this part of the subject the legislative power may act without question. The patents granted to these imitation butter-makers do not authorize them to deceive and cheat the people by selling these "substitutes for butter" as pure creamery butter, or as pure butter of any kind. The casks in which the substitute is packed at the manufactories, are, as we are informed and believe, all marked "Dairy Butter," "Creamery Butter," "Kansas Creamery Butter," "Iowa Creamery Butter," "Pure Creamery Butter," and in other forms of expression intended to conceal the real nature of the article, or rather, to present it as something different from what it is. This is fraudulent. It

deceives the people and causes them to part with their money under an impression falsely and fraudulently imposed upon them. Let the substitute men be put into straight jackets until they learn to act honorably in the matter. Let the government take charge of the matter and see that every oleo and butterine factory stamps and brands its packages properly, and make it a misdemeanor for any dealer, wholesale or retail, any restaurant or boarding-house keeper, or other person to sell or in any manner dispose of any of the butter substitutes as or for pure butter made from cows' milk.

The *National Live Stock Journal*, Chicago, takes the same view of the subject that we do. Indeed, this view is quite generally taken by the agricultural press. The *Journal* says:

Those who have paid attention to the subject are well aware that there are registered in the patent office at Washington nearly two hundred patents for the manufacture of counterfeit butter, and that several of them name cotton seed oil as one of the ingredients. Now, we are not aware that there is anything seriously objectionable in cotton seed oil as a carbonaceous article of food. It is largely used in adulterating olive oil, and it so closely approximates this article that it is very hard to detect its presence. In the manufacture of a substitute for butter, there probably can be no objection to its use. But there is a most decided objection to the fraudulent use and sale of cotton seed oil or any other article. And this is the foundation of the complaint against counterfeit butter, that inferior and cheaper fats are imposed upon the consuming public in the name of genuine butter, and generally at the price of butter. The desire of the public is to compel the manufacture and sale of all butter substitutes in an honest way, and for what they really are. But the makers of these substitutes insist upon their right to counterfeit, and through counterfeiting to swindle the consumer. Hence the efforts to secure national legislation for the regulation and sale of all butter substitutes, and the suppression of all counterfeits.

It may be best to tax the manufacture in order to obtain jurisdiction, as lawyers say; but the object is not to obtain revenue; it is to make the oleo people pay fair.

"100 Doses One Dollar," is true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is an unanswerable argument as to strength and economy.

Slop made of milk, ground corn and oats with a small proportion of wheat middlings, makes an excellent food for the young sow.

Trim off the dead tips of raspberry canes, and cut out the last year's growth, if it has not already been done. Tie straggling canes to stakes.

Draw two or three loads of sand, and place it in a frame of boards, for a permanent radish bed. Grown in this, the roots will be free from worms, early and tender.

When only a few hogs are raised on the farm the better plan is to have the sow litter but once a year, very early in the spring, then by careful feeding they can be made good hogs by January following.

CATARH.—For fifteen years I have been greatly annoyed with this disgusting disease, which caused severe pain in my head, continual dropping into my throat and unpleasant breath. My sense of smell was much impaired. By a thorough use for six months of Ely's Cream Balm I have entirely overcome these troubles.—J. B. CASE, St. Denis Hotel, Broadway and Eleventh St., New York. Not a liquid or snuff.

A correspondent of the *Canadian Horticulturist* says his Flemish Beauty pear trees showed signs of blight, probably caused by vigorous growth and heavy bearing. He gave the trees a heavy dressing of wood ashes and codperas, and they entirely recovered and bore fruit.

Nervous Debilitated Men

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

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

C. W. OULP, Scottsbluff, Kas., importer and breeder of Norman and Clydesdale Horses. 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. G. L. Bullene, dealer in registered Guernsey Cattle. Young stock for sale. Telephone connection to farm.

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

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

T. M. MARY & 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. Flayler, 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.

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.

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

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

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

AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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

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

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

SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHEEP.

MERINO SHEEP.

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

POULTRY.

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; 24 for \$3.50. A few P. R. eggs, 13 for \$2.50—very choice stock. 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. Pugsley, Plattburg, 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.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS—From the celebrated FELCH and AUTOCAT strains. 13 for \$2, or 26 for \$3. I make a specialty of this breed. Theo. F. Orner, 233 Clay street, Topeka, Kas.

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

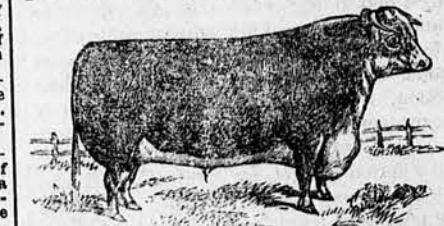
TIMBER LINE HERD —OF— HOLSTEIN CATTLE —AND— POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

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

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

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

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



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

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

(Continued from page 1.)

the stove. Look well at these, ask yourself this question: Has the wool tariff anything to do with their condition? Go to the homes of the poor and even those of moderate means, and see how many more for want of sufficient warm clothes did not even get to the school-room during the rigors of winter. What is it that is needed to bring these to school during the full term for their own good? Is it a law for compulsory attendance? Have these any one in our halls of legislation to represent their interests? The question may well be asked: Is it for the general good to have any tariff duty on wool or woolen goods that are used for comfort exclusively? The wool industry is not in an incipient stage in our country so as to need protection for that reason. In the beginning of the nineteenth century already President Madison wore a woolen suit manufactured in our country. At present three-fourths, or over, of our woolen goods are grown and manufactured at home.

A continued low price of wool may discourage those who are making sheep-raising a specialty, and cause them to invest, at least partly, in something else. But will that be detrimental to the best interests of our country? Will a low price or a high one be most conducive to the happiness of the millions of our people? I admit that also the rich are entitled to the protection of the law in the enjoyment of what is theirs, be that sheep, wool, or anything else. But to ask for a law that will enhance the value of their property at the expense of millions of poorer and equally worthy citizens is quite another thing. If our representatives in both houses have made up their minds to vote against making wool duty free, I hope they will consider well the merits of the other side before they give their votes to raising the duty on wool as asked by said Association.

I have not kept sheep since coming to Kansas. But it was not on account of the low price of wool. It was because my fences were not yet sufficient to hold sheep. I intend to have sheep again even if wool gets lower than it is now. I think it is good to have a variety of stock on the same farm. Sheep eat many of the weeds that other stock do not relish. I believe it is also better for the health of stock to have not too much of one kind always on the same ground. The odors of one animal will often banish the parasite of another animal. I believe it will be profitable for us farmers as soon as we get things in shape to keep some sheep, for the reasons given, and also for the mutton. How nice when we can divide a good mutton with a neighbor. And when May comes we take our clip to the nearest factory and exchange for such goods as are needed in the family; if wool is cheap woolen goods will correspond in price, as we exchange wheat for flour, the prices of which rise and fall together. Then there is the tender recollection of caring for the little lambs in my younger days, which is an influence for good that I would like for my children to enjoy as soon as possible.

Yes, there will be sheep even if there is no tariff on wool. The aim of the Merchants' Association bears the impress of selfishness. For the benefit of the readers of the FARMER I will add yet some remarks of T. J. Howland, of Indiana, very pertinent to the question. Among other things he said: "I raise sheep. I have wool for sale. I brought my wool to Indianapolis the other day and sold it for \$40. Wool is protected. The benefits of protection to me were just \$4. I had to buy woolen goods. My wife wanted blankets, knit sheets, and other things. I bought \$100 worth of woolen goods. All my wool, including the \$4 protection, went to the woolen manufacturer for protection. I paid him \$60 for protection and \$40 for the goods. Now I can figure where it is I get my protection. I can also figure very plainly and to my cost where the poor wool manufacturer gets his—at my expense; but for the life of me I can't see where thousands and thousands of toilers get any protection.

I must for the present drop the pen to get back to my potato patch.

H. F. MELLEBRUCH.
Carson, Brown Co., Kas.

Congressmen, as a rule, wear poorer clothes than any other class of men who receive \$5,000 a year salary.

Notes from Pottawatomie County.

Kansas Farmer:

This section was visited on the 11th inst. by a heavy wind, rain and hail storm, which did much damage to crops and stock. Besides submerging cornfields and washing out a great deal of corn that was up, the large pieces of ice which fell killed a great many hogs and cattle, and a few horses are reported to have been killed. So severe was the storm that in places the grass was pounded to pieces, leaving the ground bare. The creeks rose very rapidly, and in many instances to such a depth as to leave their banks and flood large bottom fields.

Considering the backwardness of spring, our farmers are well along with their work. Many fields of corn are large enough to be cultivated, which is now prevented by the wet weather. One thing is noticeable this year, that the majority of farmers are listing their corn instead of plowing and planting in the old way. Very little corn was listed here last year, but the result was watched with much interest. This mode of planting proved satisfactory to all, and the result is that 95 per cent. of the corn in this county will be listed in this year. Last year's listed crop was much the best, and the ground was kept free from weeds with much less labor than on ground planted in any other way.

The peach crop is a total failure, but apples, cherries and small fruits promise an abundant crop.

The necessity of a better quality of grass for pasture is rapidly becoming apparent to our farmers, and more grass seed was sown this spring than for any previous four years. Our wild grasses are of too short duration to make a profitable pasture, hence this wise remedy.

While we are unable to report a very large immigration into this county, we are pleased to note that the demand for property is sufficient to hold the prices steady. The improvements made in the county the past year have been of a substantial character, if they were not so "windy." We are free to say that our county will compare favorably with any other county in the State in point of increase of wealth during the past twelve months. While all towns in the county have received their share of prosperity, we think Onaga has been the most fortunate. Among her acquisitions I will mention the new \$7,000 creamery, which is now in successful operation—an institution that will prove alike beneficial to the city and surrounding country. Many farmers are paying off the mortgages on their lands as fast as they become due, which is a pretty good sign of prosperity; especially so, considering the times.

G. W. SHEDDEN.
Onaga, Kas.

Prairie Dogs.

Kansas Farmer:

Can some of the KANSAS FARMER readers that have had actual experience in exterminating prairie dogs give me through the columns of this paper the best manner to rid a place of these troublesome pests? Have read many theories, but know it is no easy task to exterminate a town of long standing. Any light on the subject will be appreciated by

A SUBSCRIBER.

From Marshall County.

Kansas Farmer:

The weather at present is all that the most fastidious could ask. Corn-planting will be most finished this week. But little complaint on account of poor seed. Small grain looking well, with the exception of rye, which was injured somewhat by the hail of a week ago, as was also fruit. Cattle are looking well. Pastures in fine condition.

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Notes From Russell County.

Kansas Farmer:

It is a very busy season, but I will take time to write a few words while resting. Stock is improving rapidly. Wheat has been badly damaged by hail in the southwestern part of the county; what is left has commenced rusting some. Spring grain is looking well where the hail did not hurt it. Corn planting is not finished yet; what is up looks well. Grass is good and plenty of it. There has been plenty of rain up to date.

Water is more abundant for stock than was ever known before.

RUSSELL COUNTY FARMER.

Gossip About Stock.

At the sale of Hon. M. H. Cochran in Chicago, May 13th, twenty-four Herefords averaged \$300, and thirty Aberdeen-Angus averaged \$371.65.

Wool-growers will be pleased to learn that Wilber & Gale, of Winfield, Kas., are again advertising to buy wool for the highest cash price. They would like to correspond with sheepmen having wool for sale.

J. M. Smith, breeder of Poland-Chinas, Globe, Douglas county, reports sales to the following parties: H. N. Oliver and J. W. Preston, Worden, Kas.; W. Pay, Mackville, Kas.; B. F. Garrett, Centropolis; Jas. Hays and Eli Downs, Baden; John Bartin, Clinton; and D. Brubaker, Globe, Kas.

Swine breeders report business as improving, which we are glad to note. The prospect of steady good prices for hogs is apparent, and it is good business sense to use thoroughbred sires on a herd of brood sows. The only way to "bridge over" the depression of hog cholera is to try and get even at once before another scourge of the disease visits the country.

At the joint sale of "high-toned" Short-horns at Chicago, May 13th, by H. Y. Atrill and William Murray, the former sold nine bulls averaging \$401, and five cows at an average of \$1,522; average for fourteen head, \$801.50. His Grand Duchess of Richmond 2d sold for \$2,700, to John Hope, Bow Park, Canada, and the Grand Duchess of Ridgewood 3d sold for \$3,250, to J. J. Hill, St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Murray's lot of twenty-three head averaged \$572; fourteen bulls averaged \$314, and nine females averaged \$972.

Will R. King sold a draft of Short-horn cattle from his Peabody Farm, near Marshall, Mo., at Riverview Park, Kansas City, last week. They numbered twelve males and thirty-four females, all of which were choice bred, in fine condition and brought the owner a very fair remuneration, taking future sales into consideration, from which he anticipates to reap a reward by making the offers as below quoted. Nothing was sold but what was choice in each particular, and as such will redound to Mr. King's credit. The twelve males brought \$950, an average of \$79; thirty-four females brought \$6,255, an average of \$184; grand total, \$7,205; general average, \$156.60. The weather was delightful, attendance good, and bidding at times quite lively but not high.

The first annual offering of the Missouri Valley Jersey Breeders' Association took place at Riverview Park, Kansas City, Mo., last Friday, consisting of three males and twenty-three females A. J. C. H. R., also twenty-three head A. J. H. B. and grades. The day was fair, attendance very good, and sales, although not as large individually as anticipated, were quite satisfactory, and all went their way realizing that much good had been accomplished by placing so many choice animals in different parts of the West. Another sale will be held about the same time in the season next year as this now closed. Twenty three females A. J. C. H. R. sold for \$2,755, an average of \$119.78; three males A. J. C. H. R. sold for \$155, an average of \$61.66; twenty-three A. J. H. B. and grades sold for \$1,570, an average of \$38.26; grand total, \$4,510; general average of the entire lot, \$92. Among the cows sold at this sale were some as fine butter test animals as are found in this country, and as far as breeding and quality appears they stand at the head in the head in the category of Jersey cattle, which is sufficient introduction for them to the public.

Messrs. Brown & Williams, successors to Walter Brown & Co., of Boston, place their card in this week's KANSAS FARMER. No wool commission merchants are better known in Kansas and the West than this firm. Write for their market reports and mention this paper.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality, manhood, etc. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope with full particulars, mailed free. Write them at once.

The Linwood Herd of Short-horns.

At Riverview Park, Kansas City, Mo., last Wednesday, Col. W. A. Harris sold at public sale a draft of choice animals from his celebrated Linwood Herd of Short-horns, consisting of twelve males and twenty-three females. This herd is headed by imported Baron Victor 42824. A more perfect animal will be hard to find, and his good qualities were decidedly manifested in the stock comprising this special sale. Twelve males sold for \$4,060, an average of \$338.33; twenty-three females sold for \$6,335, an average of \$275.43. General average of thirty-five head, \$296.57. The sale was well attended by the leading Short-horn breeders of the country, who expressed their admiration of the very representative offering. However, a number are now regretting that they hesitated to purchase and let a number of select animals sell low. The following comprises the sales and lucky purchasers:

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Mary Best 12th and cow calf, r., 5½ yrs.	
Alfred Storrs, Denver, Col.	\$190
Lady Bab, r., 23 mos, same.	170
Lady Primula, r., 2 yrs, same.	215
Gracilis, r., 2 yrs, same.	410
Grace Belle, r. and w., 6 yrs, W. P. Hig-	
inbotham, Manhattan, Kas.	225
Waverly Rose 8th, r. and w., 23 mos., T.	
B. Jones, Reading, Kas.	550
Josephine 7th, r., 6 yrs, A. Storrs.	185
Hortense, r., 18½ mos, R. O. McCann,	
Jacksonville, Mo.	200
Imp. Violet's Bud, roan, 6 yrs, S. L.	
Cheney, Empire City, Kas.	310
Sharon's Oxford, r., 6 yrs, A. Storrs.	400
Lady Linwood, r., 1 yr, Geo. R. Lath-	
oltz, Eudora, Kas.	110
Lady Gay Spanker, r. 4 yrs, W. Thomp-	
son & Son, Maysville, Mo.	180
Lady Teazle, r., 5½ yrs, A. Storrs.	120
May Violet, r., 2 yrs, A. Storrs.	420
Goodness of Hazelridge and c. c., r., 3½	
yrs., A. Storrs.	200
Gallardia, r., 7 mos, J. H. Potts & Son,	
Jacksonville, Ill.	370
2d May Violet, r., 1 yr, W. E. Crum,	
Bedford, Iowa.	250
Imp. Marsh Violet, r. r., 5½ yrs, Wm.	
Thompson & Son.	500
Oxford Butterfly Rose, r. r., 6 yrs, A.	
Storrs.	200
Linwood Butterfly, roan, 5 mos, G. W.	
Hebbe, Perry, Kas.	110
Mary Victoria, r., 18 mos, R. D. Blair.	300
3d Phyllis of Linwood, r., 19 mos, W. P.	
Higinbotham.	300
Imp. Vera, r., 15 mos, Geo. R. Latholtz.	405

BULLS.

Imp. Earl of Gloster, r. and w., 14½ mos.	
C. S. Eicholtz, Wichita, Kas.	\$490
Turlington, r. and w., 15 mos, T. B.	
Campbell, Dover, Mo.	185
6th Baronet of Linwood, r., 8 mos, Se-	
lectman & Bennett, Savannah, Mo.	305
5th Baronet of Linwood, r., 16 mos, J. S.	
Carson, Walnut, Kas.	180
Baron Richmond 2d, r., 9 mos, Wm. Sin-	
gleton, Savannah, Mo.	180
4th Baronet of Linwood, r., 20 mos, Pat-	
rick Kehoe, St. Marys, Kas.	300
Baron Lavendar 2d, r. r., 7 mos, G. W.	
Hebbe.	200
Master Waterloo, r., 16 mos, J. E. Mc-	
Namara, Labette City, Kas.	190
Royal Barmpton, r., 29 mos, 1,825 lbs.,	
A. Storrs.	700
Sir Samuel, r. r., 25½ mos, G. H. McKin-	
nie, Beloit, Kas.	165
Imp. Companion of the Bath, r., 13 mos,	
R. D. Blair, Higginsville, Mo.	410
Imp. Chief Justice, r., 14 mos, Wm.	
Thompson & Son.	765

5th Baron of Linwood.

Among those making purchases at Riverview Park, Kansas City, Mo., last week, from out of the Linwood Herd of Short-horn offerings, was Mr. J. S. Carson, of Walnut, Crawford county, this State. He purchased 5th Baron of Linwood, a male, calved January 15, 1885, and in color red, bred by W. A. Harris, at Linwood; sire, imported Baron Victor, No. 42824; dam, Mary Prest 12th, her sire 4th Duke of Sharon, etc., tracing through a perfect lineage of the very best blood of the justly-renowned Mary stock of thoroughbred Short-horns. This compact and well-developed animal ought to have brought \$500, and is worth every cent of that amount, but Mr. C. succeeded in getting him for a mere nominal figure—\$180. Mr. Carson already has a fine herd of Short-horns which are indeed hard to excel, and with this valuable purchase he more than sustains his reputation as a good judge of what constitutes a fine animal.

The Advance Stock Hydrant is not an experiment, but has been thoroughly tested and will do all that is claimed. If attached to a good pond it will furnish a sure, cheap and reliable supply, and end the terror of dry seasons as far as stock water is concerned. Send for valuable information on pond-making.

C. A. BOOTH, Topeka.

The Busy Bee.

Italian Bees as the Best Workers.

I have for many years tested the working qualities of the Italian bees side by side with the common native or black bees. At first I had doubts as to many of the reports, but after a long, careful, and fair test I was compelled to yield the point and give due credit to the beautiful Italians—not so much on account of their beauty, but for their real working qualities, especially in gathering and storing honey in dry seasons, while the common bees were idle and using up what they had already stored. This, as well as the fact of the Italians being almost moth-proof, was to me a trait of character not to be overlooked. I am well convinced by many and repeated experiments that they are truly the bees for America, having often tested them with combs that had many young as well as old moth worms; too well fortified as against our common native bees, which were given to the Italians to see what they would do with them; and to my surprise, in every instance they cleaned the worms out and repaired the combs ready for use. It is also a fact not to be overlooked that the Italian queen will lay at least one half more eggs in a given time than the common queen will, thus enabling them to raise larger swarms or stock than the blacks. Besides, I have at all times found the pure Italians more docile in handling, and the queens much easier found, which is a matter of great consideration in making up our artificial swarms—which should be the rule, rather than allow natural swarming. One thing more let me say, as a matter of fact, in favor of the Italian bee: that is, they gather honey from the blooms of the red clover, and they work on many other flowers that the native bees do not, and also on all that the common bees work. This to the honey-producer is an item of no mean importance. It is true that in forty-six years of practical experience in the management of bees, I have never taken in any season from the native bees over 335 pounds of extracted honey, while I have on several occasions taken twice that amount from an Italian stock; and I will here state that in the year 1882 I extracted from one stock of Cyprian bees 718 pounds of nice honey, and raised and sold twelve queens from the brood of the queen of said stock. This was thought by many to be extraordinary. But when I received the report of a Texas bee-keeper having extracted 952 pounds, I felt that all was right; and as I have often stated, I feel that we have only to make a few steps forward and then the 1,000 pounds will come—and that too from a single stock in one season. Who the successful party may be is not yet certain; but surely among the 300,000 bee-keepers of the United States, situated as they are in different localities, many of which are of the best, you need not be surprised to hear of such results. Why not, when we now have so many of the latest and best improvements in hives, extractors, and all needful tools, as well as the Italian and Cyprian bees, the best the world can afford, and a country not surpassed for fine-flavored honey on the globe, much of which is lost annually for want of bees to gather and store millions of pounds more that could be turned to good account if the people would consider their own interests and more of them take to keeping bees as they should? We then would have a land flowing with honey—not glucose, but the pure article, such as *John ate along with his wild locusts*.

I have often been asked if ladies could

keep bees with any degree of success, to which I say yes, and that too with as certain success as with men, if they attend to their business as well. And I have often found them more attentive to their duties, and managing bees much better and procuring better results from a given number of stocks. Especially so after the pure Italian bees were adopted as the standard bees of the country, being much easier to handle and manage for all general purposes. I know of several ladies who have turned their attention almost exclusively to bee-keeping, and are giving splendid reports of success.—*J. M. H., in Ohio Poultry Journal.*

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending May 22d, 1886; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Adjustable pump—Laing & Hutchins, of Paola.
Reversible chair and table—Gilfillan & Krusch, of Fort Scott.

The following were reported for May 15th:
Air space refrigerator—John T. Carrington, of Ottawa.

Stock or hay frame—Albert R. Gottschalk, of Clay Center.

Tongue support—Geo. A. Marvin, of Seneca.
Car coupling—John C. McCauley, of Crooked Creek.

Mail bag catcher—Oliver P. Williams, of Connor's Station.

The following were reported for May 8th:
Apparatus for watering stock—John M. Spencer, of Lawrence.

Window shade—Walter J. Cox, of Wichita.
Hay or grain shed cover—William E. McIntyre, of Oakwood.

Piano wagon—John D. Lindsley, of Hiawatha.
File, for bills, sheet music, etc.—Alfred Lake, of Leavenworth.

The following were reported for May 1st:
Sliding tether—John D. Wilson, of Greenleaf.

Adjustable bustle—Hugh F. Eaton, of Parsons.
Car coupling—Geo. O. Ross, of Ottawa.

Two or three bunches of grapes are enough for any branch of a young vine to bear. When that many are set, pinch off the end of the branch.

There never was a better time and there never will be a better time than now to look after all the trees, shrubs, vines and growing vegetables, to destroy attacking insects.

A good farmer has clean fields. He may be overtaken once in a while with a long wet spell, so that weeds get a start, but he soon "catches up" when the weather dries off.

When you see a weed, look cross at it if you can do no more, no matter whose it is. Weeds are not to be tolerated if one would keep a good farm, and maintain his own self respect.

Millet, Hungarian and Buckwheat Seeds.

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

In planting potatoes, use none but the best for seed. We do not mean the largest, but the purest and most healthy. A medium-sized potato may be quartered. A great many farmers insist that best results follow the use of whole potatoes. We always cut them for our own planting.

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.

The latest curiosities in natural history captured by California hunters are a white beaver, a white deer and a white mud hen.

Story of a Snowball.

Who, that as a boy has helped to make a big snowball, can forget the delight of it? The fun was increased ten-fold after added weight and volume made it necessary to strain every muscle and summon all one's strength, to get it over. With each push, then, it grew so much larger, made so much wider a track in its roll, that it was worth while to combine both work and play to attain results.

We are reminded of this by the fact that the Advertising Agency of Edwin Alden & Bro., through the application of much the same determination and energy to the pushing of their business that the boy gives to the ball, has been forced to remove to more commodious quarters than their late ones at the corner of Fifth and Vine streets, in Cincinnati. They are now on Fourth street, Cincinnati's principal thoroughfare, where they occupy three floors of a large building, instead of the two they previously filled.

Brains are always in the highest story, and of course the newspapers have the top floor. If there is any variety in the display of brains used in newspaper work, it can be readily discovered here among the 15,000 newspapers occupying this floor.

The floor below, the printers divide with the Checking Room, and find it not too large for the busy corps connected with each department. In still another department, the American Newspaper Catalogue is preparing its wardrobe for its debut in the summer.

Down another flight of stairs, and we reach the pleasant quarters of the members of the firm; the desks and cordial greetings of the solicitors; the clerks of the Order Department, with their never-resting pens and pencils, and piled-up mail baskets; the click of the type-writers; the big enclosure over which can be seen the intent faces of the bookkeepers and cashiers; and off in the corner, the electrotype room, where one catches glimpses of cuts and boys, which seem, sometimes, mingled in inextricable confusion.

It is a big snowball that has grown out of a very small beginning made about twenty years ago, and it is not much wonder that nearly every newspaper advertiser in the United States likes to help push, and that the publishers all over the land do not disdain to lend, each of them, a little assistance in the pleasant work.

We wish Edwin Alden & Bro., most cordially, the highest success in their new quarters. We understand that their New York headquarters still remain at 140 Nassau street.

The Annals of Kansas -- By Hon. D. W. Wilder.

The new, revised and enlarged edition of this great work is now in press, and will be ready for delivery about August 1st. It covers the period from 1541 to the close of 1885, and contains a brief annual or recital of every important event occurring in Kansas during that time.

The record previous to the organization of the Territory of Kansas covers all the historic material relating to the Northwest, such as the Spanish visits and expeditions; the Louisiana Purchase; the ancient charters and grants; the voyages and explorations of missionaries; the Indian tribes; the trappers, traders, miners and explorers generally; in short, all matters bearing upon the region out of which Kansas was carved.

From the organization of the Territory of Kansas down to December 31, 1885, the Annals are minute and exhaustive, giving an account, year by year, month by month, and day by day, of every important historic event that has ever occurred in Kansas. They include all the Territorial and State officers; all the Legislatures; all the Judges, Senators, and Members of Congress; all the constitutions in full; all the general political conventions, with their platforms; election returns; detail of State expenditures; the building of railroads; establishing of newspapers, etc., etc., making it, in brief, a perfect thesaurus of Kansas history.

The first edition of this work came down to the close of the year 1874. In this revised and enlarged edition, eleven full years have been added, and the whole work has been carefully and thoroughly revised. The materials for a much fuller history of our Territorial period than was contained in the first edition have been amassed during the last ten years. Among other advantages enjoyed by this edition, the distinguished author has carefully gone through a file of the New York Daily Tribune covering the entire period of the Kansas struggle. It has proved a mine of incalculable richness in regard to our earlier history. In addition to the full and frequent letters from Kansas of its own special and volunteer correspondents, its editors seem to have culled every Kansas item they came upon in their exchange list, covering the whole country, north and south, so that hardly a fact in regard to Kansas, appearing anywhere in the United States, failed finally to bring up in the capacious columns of the New York Tribune. These have all been carefully read, and made to contribute to the Annals. Much

other historical matter concerning Kansas has been amassed during recent years by our State Historical Society, the gist of which has been transferred to the pages of this book.

The value of the Annals as a historical work can hardly be over-estimated. Its arrangement is according to the order of time, so that each event has its proper date. As a school book on the history of the region west of the Mississippi, of the great slavery struggle in Kansas and throughout the country, and of the special history of Kansas as a Territory and a State, it cannot be surpassed, and a copy of it should be in every district school library in the State.

To the man of letters, the lawyer, the editor, the politician, it is invaluable. No man who wants to be well posted about Kansas affairs can afford to be without it.

The new, revised edition of this great work contains a beautiful steel-plate portrait of its distinguished author, Gen. D. W. Wilder, formerly State Auditor; is dedicated to Hon. T. D. Thacher, State Printer, and is being issued in the best style of the Kansas Publishing House, in a single volume of about one thousand pages.

The book will be sold only by subscription, in two styles, viz.: In muslin, \$5.00; Library style, \$6.00.

The general agency of this work has been committed to the hands of Hon. S. S. Prouty, of Topeka, the veteran editor, publisher and ex-State Printer, whose name is a household word in every part of Kansas. He is now organizing a corps of canvassers for every county in the State. Extra inducements will be offered to active and capable agents for immediate and vigorous work. Persons wishing to canvass for this great historical work should write at once.

Address THE KANSAS PUBLISHING HOUSE, Topeka, Kas.

This, That and the Other.

California is just now afflicted with 10,000 invalid tourists.

There are about 4,000 women on the pay rolls of the Government.

A black parrot from Madagascar lived in the Zoological Gardens, London, for fifty-four years.

D. T. Jewett, of St. Louis, is said to be the only man who ever served a "one day term" in the United States Senate.

Land in Connecticut, upon which pine trees were planted a few years ago, is now worth \$100 an acre for its timber.

The girls in the public schools of Brooklyn are compelled to commit to memory the Constitution of the United States.

At a recent yacht club dance in England, sea flags, nets, life-buoys, anchors and guns were used to decorate the ball room.

The new Philadelphia directory contains 63 Ashs, 4 Elms, 5 Walnuts, 11 Pines, 15 Cherrys, 13 Oaks, a single Poplar, 4 Chestnuts, and a single Spruce.

While digging holes for telegraph poles on the plains, seven miles from Merced, Cal., the workmen struck a stream of water within three feet of the surface.

The London *Field* tells of a raven that made an unexpected dive from a tree upon a big drake swimming. The drake was scalped and killed at the same time.

Some Chinese pheasants were liberated in Oregon a few years ago, and now a new species of bird has appeared with the head of a pheasant and tail feathers of a grouse.

Strawberries, on which Paris green had been blown from a neighboring potato field, occasioned several cases of serious illness in and near Easton, Pa., last summer.

Nearly a score of persons have been killed in San Francisco during the past year through the agency of cable cars, according to the records of the Coroner's office, which a San Francisco paper cites.

One of the two free circulating libraries in Philadelphia, that of the Friends in Germantown permits no work of fiction upon its shelves, yet it loans nearly 15,000 volumes a year, and about 25,000 people come annually to read in its rooms.

Book Notices.

The *Forum* is to continue its very interesting series of personal experience articles. In the June number Bishop Huntington will tell the story of his religious life, and Dr. Vincent, Chancellor of the Chautauque Circle, will describe how he was educated.

Hon. David A. Wells' third paper of the series, entitled "An Economic Study of Mexico," now running through the *Popular Science Monthly*, will appear in the forthcoming June number. The series will close with the fourth paper, and it promises, when completed, to be the fullest as it will unquestionably be the most accurate summary of the real condition of affairs, industrial, commercial and political, in Mexico, that has appeared since the Mexican war.

The Home Circle.

Light in Darkness.

I am old and blind!
Men point to me, as smitten by God's
frown,
Afflicted and deserted of my kind,
Yet I am not cast down.

I am weak, yet strong;
I murmur not that I no longer see,
Poor, old, and helpless, I the more belong,
Father Supreme, to Thee.

Oh, Merciful One,
When men are farthest, then Thou art
most near—
When friends pass by, my weakness shun,
Thy chariot I hear.

Thy glorious face
Is leaning toward me, and its holy light
Shines in upon my lonely dwelling place,
And there is no more night.

On my bended knee,
I recognize thy purpose clearly shown;
My vision thou hast dimmed that I may see
Thyself, thyself alone.

I have naught to fear,
This darkness is the shadow of thy wing,
Beneath it I am almost sacred,
There can come no evil thing.

Oh, I seem to stand
Trembling where foot of mortal ne'er hath
been,
Wrapped in the radiance of thy sinless land,
Which eye hath never seen.

Visions come and go,
Shapes of resplendent beauty round me
throng;
From angel lips I seem to hear the flow
Of soft and holy song.

It is nothing now,
When Heaven is opening on my sightless
eyes,
When airs from Paradise refresh my brow,
That earth in darkness lies.

In a purer clime
My being fills with rapture, waves of
thought
Roll in upon my spirit, streams sublime
Break over me unsought.

Give me now my lyre,
I feel the stirrings of a gift divine;
Within my bosom glows unearthly fire,
Lit by no skill of mine.

—Milton.

Summer Gowns.

Thrice blessed is the busy housewife who has her summer sewing "done up" before warm weather begins, for the extra household work peculiar to this season, together with the enervating heat, makes much sewing trying in the extreme. It is not very difficult to arrange matters for this desirable result; a little foresight and industry during March and April will wonderfully lighten the burden of summer work. As far as purchase of material is concerned, an inspection of the good New York shops shows abundant choice in material and price during these months, since the spring novelties were shown almost before holiday goods had left the counters. So we must decide what we want and how to make it. Graceful simplicity is the cardinal rule of summer gowns, though this does not always imply inexpensiveness. It is a rule with the writer never to make a washing gown with flounces or ruffles when it can possibly be avoided, as these trimmings add so much to the labor of washing and ironing. For excessively warm afternoons, when the bare labor of dressing seems almost too much to undertake, it is well to have a *neglige* robe after the style of the oft-derided Mother Hubbard. The back may be pleated, the front gathered and tied in at the waist-line from the side seams with a ribbon or sash of the same stuff; at the back the fullness should be held in place by a tape at the waist, leaving the pleats to hang out full and unconfined. A very nice material for such a robe is "crazy cloth," a soft, cotton stuff with a crape-like finish. It comes in cream, pale pink and pale blue, is warranted to wash and costs from 12 to 15 cents a yard.

For ordinary afternoon wear, a simple muslin on very warm days, or seersucker when a trifle cooler, will be found most satisfactory. The crinkled seersuckers come in very handsome colors, and have a much better look than the plain goods, though only costing about as much as the crazy cloth. If a combination of dark colors is chosen, such as navy blue and red, navy blue and fawn, or seal brown and fawn, the gown may be worn a season without washing, only pressing it a little when it becomes tumbled. In this case, it may be made after the model of

a stuff gown; but an every-day frock, likely soon to make an acquaintance with the wash-tub, must have no troublesome drapings or flounces to vex the soul of the laundress. In the latter case, either for muslin or seersucker, the best model is a peasant suit, having a plain, straight skirt, requiring three breadths of yard-wide goods; the bottom should be finished by a hem three and a half inches deep, and two tucks each two inches deep, above the hem. A plain pleated waist should be finished by a belt or sash, with a large bow in the back; the ends of the sash may be tucked like the skirt.

A frock of this style would require about twelve yards of twenty-seven-inch material; it is becoming to most figures and very easily laundered. To my mind, this pleated waist is much prettier than the gathered spencer or yoke waist. The same style in gingham or cambric without the sash, does admirably for morning wear, and is much neater than the gabielle wrapper affected by so many women, for this latter garment is very apt to have a dragged appearance after one washing. It is advisable always to tack a muslin frill or tucker, as our grandmothers would say, into the necks of our morning gowns—it removes the untidiness so often attendant on a hurried toilet. There are many models for our more elaborate seersucker gown, though it is well to avoid one having very bouffant drapery which is apt to become crushed. Navy blue and red stripes, trimmed with colored embroidery, navy blue ground worked in red, would be handsome, and peculiarly becoming to a dark-haired woman. The skirt may have a very full back composed of two triple box pleats without other drapery; the front and side breadths may be finished at the bottom by a knife pleating three inches deep. A full front drapery, looped high on the left side, while falling to the pleating on the right, should have a border of the embroidery, put on perfectly flat. A short basque, with square front and two little tabs, separated to the waist line at the back, should be finished with embroidery put on to simulate a vest, and cuffs of the same. A little bonnet or round hat of rough blue straw, trimmed with loops of blue ribbon and a bunch of poppies, or with red velvet, will make this a very jaunty walking costume. These crinkled seersuckers come in all the pretty light shades; but the pale pinks and blues, charming while new, are apt to lose their color through exposure to the sun, though, oddly enough, washing frequently restores the faded color.

This season we are offered many new and charming washing fabrics, a very pretty novelty being Turkish crape, a crape-like material printed in colors of Oriental aspect, but the price—45 cents a yard—seems to me excessive. There are also some very pretty linen etamines, or canvas.

Of course every woman, save those in the sere and yellow leaf, must have a pretty white gown for her "Sunday best," and we have a wide range of fabrics to choose from. We may safely say that a thick, entirely opaque, white washing gown is a mistake, therefore we should use taboo pique or Victoria lawn; the latter, by the way, looks as thick as Lonsdale cambric when washed. Fine India linen, organdy or mull is charming, and washes admirably. Most of the white gowns I have seen in the shops this season have skirts made after a design given for the seersucker suit, with a plainly-fitting basque rather than a round waist. Swiss or nainsook embroidery is preferable to lace for trimming, as it washes better. Yoke waists are rather out of date, save for children's frocks.

Another pretty white gown of fine mull may be entirely without drapery; the back very full pleated, and the front and side breadths covered with an embroidered flounce reaching to the waist. A round waist with embroidered fichu is most appropriate with this skirt. A hat or bonnet to accompany the white gown should be covered with the same material and trimmed with a bit of lace and some white flowers. It is a very inexpensive head-gear, but harmonizes with the costume as nothing else would.—E. L. Toplin, in *Rural New Yorker*.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased?
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow;
Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
And with some sweet, oblivious antidote
Cleanse the foul bosom of that perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart.

—Shakespeare.

Notes and Recipes.

Hot sharp vinegar will remove mortar or paint from window glass.

Starched shirts will iron easier if they are allowed to dry after starching, so that they require sprinkling before ironing.

A teaspoonful of granulated sugar moistened with pure vinegar will generally remedy that annoying complaint, hiccup.

Articles dyed with aniline colors, if not too much faded by exposure to light, can be brilliantly renovated by sponging with chloroform.

Sick headache may generally be cured by the administration of the juice of half a lemon in a cup of strong, black coffee, without sugar.

Baker's Cookies.—It is very pleasant to take dinner or tea with our village sisters occasionally and learn some of their ways of cooking, which are necessarily different from ours. Mrs. C. gave me her recipe for making cookies, which were like those purchased at a city bakery. They were better when two or three days old than when freshly baked. Two cups of granulated sugar, two eggs, one cup of milk, three-fourths of a cup of butter, one ounce of ammonia dissolved in the milk; flour to make a soft dough, roll out, and, when about a quarter of an inch thick, sprinkle a little sugar over the sheet of dough and roll lightly; cut in any desired shape and bake in a moderately quick oven. The ammonia comes in ounce cakes and costs from 5 to 10 cents an ounce, according to the avariciousness of the druggist.

When linen has turned yellow, cut up a pound of fine white soap into a gallon of milk, and hang it over a fire in a wash kettle. When the soap has completely melted, put in the linen and boil it half an hour, then take it out. Have ready a lather of soap and water; wash the linen in it and then rinse it through two cold waters, with a very little blue in the last. When linen has been scorched, use the following remedy: Add a quart of vinegar, the juice of half a dozen large onions, about an ounce of soap rasped down, a fourth of a pound of fuller's earth, an ounce of lime, and one ounce of pearl ash. Boil the whole until it is pretty thick, and spread some of it upon the scorched part. Allow it to remain until dry, then scrape it off and wash. Two or three applications will restore the linen, unless so much scorched that the fiber is destroyed. A little pipe clay, dissolved in the water used for washing linen, will clean it thoroughly, with half the amount of soap and a great diminution of labor. The article will be greatly improved in color, and the texture will be benefited.

Treatment of Invalids in Bed.

Sponging with cool water is one of the recognized means of reducing the heat of the body in fevers and it is very refreshing in any case when the sick person has to stay in bed for more than a day or two. Children always like to be sponged if they are at all feverish. "It does make me feel so good," a deaf little patient once said to me when I had finished bathing him, and many an older one has sighed thankfully: "I feel as if I could go to sleep now." By attending carefully to the following directions even a novice will have no difficulty in giving a bath to a person in bed. Collect at the bedside everything that will be needed; two blankets, two towels, a sponge, soap if desired, and a basin of tepid water. If the night-dress is to be changed a fresh one must be put to warm. Move the patient to one side of the bed and turn the clothes back towards him, keeping him covered; on the cleared space lay a doubled blanket over the under sheet, replace the clothes as before and move the patient over on the doubled blanket. Fold in two the other spare blanket provided and lay it on top of the bed-clothes, draw it close under the chin of the patient and pin it to the pillow by the two upper corners. Slip the hand under this folded blanket and draw away all the other bed-clothes towards the foot of the bed, leaving the patient covered with the blanket alone. Take out the pins and unfasten the night-dress, slipping out the arms and drawing it over the head, being careful the blanket does not slip aside during the operation. The patient is now ready for the bath. Squeeze the sponge so it will not drip and wash the face, ears and neck, drying them with a

towel as soon as possible; pass the sponge under the blanket and bathe the body, a small portion at a time, wiping one part before wetting another; to wash the back turn the patient on one side, still under the blanket. When all is sponged and thoroughly dried bring the warm night-dress, put the arms in first, then, holding the back gathered up in one hand, raise the head with the other hand and slip it on, pull it down, replace the bed-clothes that have been turned aside, draw out the upper blanket used, move the patient to the other side of the bed, take out the lower blanket used in the bath, arrange the pillows and spread the blankets to dry. They will be damp but not wet if the bath has been properly given.

To change the under sheet without removing the patient from bed is a simple matter to the initiated. Have the clean sheet rolled lengthways to about half its width, that is, take hold of the side of the sheet and fold it towards the middle, lay it across a chair near by and move the patient to one side of the bed folding the clothes back, towards him, as if about to give a bath, push the soiled under sheet towards him also and on the half of the mattress thus exposed lay the clean sheet with the rolled part towards the patient, tuck the free edge under the mattress at the side, head and foot, straighten the bed coverings over the whole bed and move the patient, under their shelter all the time, over the roll on to the smooth part of the clean sheet; go around to the other side of the bed, pull off the soiled sheet, unroll the remainder of the clean sheet and tuck that side under the mattress. These directions can easily be practised at any time, substituting a roll of cotton, or a pillow, for a patient, and when the knowledge is needed it will be found a great advantage to be able to perform this simple operation without difficulty. To change the upper sheet lay the fresh one outside the bed-clothes with a blanket over it, draw the other bed-clothes from under it, either holding it in place with one hand or pinning the upper corners to the pillows to keep it steady; the bed-clothes can then be spread over it. When there is great restlessness and difficulty in keeping the sufferer covered with the clothes, a flannel jacket should be worn over the night-dress. Two must be provided and changed morning and night; the one not in use being well aired.—Elizabeth Robinson Scott, in *Good Housekeeping*.

Beware of Scrofula

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

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

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

Salt Rheum

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

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

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

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The Young Folks.

Baby's Good-night Kiss.

'Tis bed-time; say your hymn and bid "Good-night,
God bless mama, papa, and dear ones all!"
Your half-shut eyes beneath your eyelids
fall.

Another minute you will shut them quite.
Yes, I will carry you, put out the light,
And tuck you up, although you are so tall!
What will you give me, sleepy one, and call
My wages, if I settle you all right!
I laid the golden curls upon my arm,
I drew her little feet within my hand,
Her rose palms were joined in truthful bliss,
Her heart next mine beat gently, soft and
warm;

She nestled to me, and, by love's command,
Paid me my wages—"Baby's Kiss!"
—*Earl of Roslyn.*

A tender child of summers three,
Seeking her little bed at night,
Paused on the dark stair timidly,
"Oh, mother! Take my hand," said she,
"And then the dark will all be light."

We older children grope our way
From dark behind to dark before;
An only when our hands we lay,
Dear Lord, in Thine, the night is day,
And there is darkness nevermore.

Reach downward to the sunless days
Wherein our guides are blind as we,
And faith is small and hope delays;
Take thou the hands of prayer we raise,
And let us feel the light of Thee!

Two spirits that had been at strife
Each with the other all through life,
Met, after death, and with surprise
Looked in each other's eyes.

And from those eyes all hate had fled
(For hating is not for the dead),
So, wandering there in unknown lands,
They met with clasp of hands.
—*Current.*

The Amusements of Presidents.

President Cleveland is the only President in our history who seems to have no amusements whatever. George Washington was noted for his muscular development. He was fond of jumping, and to the last day of his life kept a pack of hounds for hunting. He could dance upon occasion, and he was careful enough of his health to go to bed every night at 10 o'clock. Jefferson was a great horseback rider, and he rode throughout the country about Washington daily during his Presidency. He usually spent two hours in the saddle, and was fond of mixing with his fellows. At his home at Monticello he paid great attention to farming, and he often walked about the streets of Washington while in the White House.

When Cleveland was inaugurated the press was full of wonder at his getting up for breakfast at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the whole nation patted him on the back for it, as it were. Still Washington got up at daybreak, and Jefferson crawled out as the light struck his chamber. John Adams, who was as fat proportionately as Cleveland is, used to take a walk from the White House around the capitol before his breakfast, which, by the way, he took as early as Cleveland, and his son, John Quincy Adams, was wont to go down to the Potomac and take a swim before his morning meal.

Both of the Adamses were great walkers, and while John Quincy Adams was President he used to walk out to the race course, two miles from here, and back again whenever any great sport was on hand. Andrew Jackson was a hard worker, but he was a Democratic fellow, and he liked horse-racing, cock-fighting, and a good social smoke. He often attended the cock fights on the Washington Heights, above Sixteenth street, and at one of the great races of the days of his Presidency he had a horse of his own admitted in the name of his private secretary, Major Donelson. President Harrison was a great walker, and he did much of his own marketing during his short stay in the White House. He would get up and go to market before breakfast, and though he was an old man he often went about without an overcoat. Frank Pierce was another great horseback rider, and he was accustomed to gallop through the streets of Washington at midnight on a fine blooded steed. Buchanan was a great beau socially, and he did some walking. Lincoln drove about somewhat, and it was not uncommon to see him on the streets here. He liked the theater, and a box was always reserved for him. Grant walked up and down the broad pavement in front of the White House for an hour or two

every morning, and his love of horses and driving amounted to a passion. He was not averse to having fellows call upon him in the evening, and he partook of much social enjoyment. Arthur kept his house filled with guests, and took a long drive into the country daily.—*Washington Letter in Cleveland Leader.*

Pigmy Cattle.

The extraordinary pigmy cattle of Benares and other parts of India, a specimen of which, about the size of a month-old calf, has for some time been on exhibition at Central Park, are the result of careful selection continued for many generations, and are very fair representatives of the result of heredity. A cow of the same diminutive variety was for years an attraction to visitors at Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

The disposition of these small cattle, as indicated by their expression, is extremely mild and gentle. In their own country they are, as indicated by their name, worshipped by the natives as incarnations of the Holy Spirit and as containing the soul of some future Buddha. Treated with the greatest consideration and never subject to the vicissitudes that the Bos genus is subject to in Christian countries, they may rather be said to own their keepers, who are their servants, and who would consider it a greater crime to harm one of them than to kill a human being. Ramsay Wright considers the hump-back cattle of India possible descendants of the gayal or gam, the wild cattle of Bengal and the peninsula generally. The method of catching and domesticating these cattle by the Kookies of the Chittagong hill districts is as follows:

A number of balls, each about a foot in diameter, composed of salt, cotton, and a particular kind of earth, are first made up and scattered about a part of the jungles frequented by the animals. A number of tame cattle are then driven to these places, where they await the coming of the wild ones. The two herds mingle, the opposite sexes associating together. As they graze, the balls, attracting attention by their shape and smell, are tasted, and relishing the taste of the salt and the earth of which they are composed, the combined herd of tame and wild cattle never quit the spot until all the balls are consumed.

"The Kookies," says Mr. Macrae, from whom this account is quoted, "having once observed the gayals to have tasted the balls, prepare a sufficient supply of them to answer the purpose, and as the gayals lick them up they throw down more. It is to prevent them from being too readily consumed that the cotton is mixed with the earth and salt. This process generally goes on for three changes of the moon, or for a month and a half, during which time the tame and wild cattle are always together, licking the decoy balls; and the Kookie, after the first day or two of the mingling of the herds, makes his appearance at a distance, so as not to alarm the wild ones. By degrees he approaches nearer and nearer, and at length the sight of him has become so familiar that he can advance to stroke the tame cattle on the back without frightening the wild ones. He next extends his hand to the latter and caresses them also, at the same time giving them plenty of decoy balls to lick. Thus in the short space of time mentioned he is able to drive them along with the tame ones to his "parrah," or native village, without the least exertion of force; and so attached do these captives become to the parrah that, when the Kookies migrate from one place to another, they always find it necessary to set fire to the huts they are about to abandon, lest the gayal should return to them from their new pasture grounds."
—*Scientific American.*

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ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday, by the

KANSAS FARMER CO.

OFFICE:

273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

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

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

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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.

We expect that next week we will be able to present a very complete report of the crop condition in the State. Our reports are very much in demand.

The Missouri State Horticultural Society will meet at Louisiana, Mo., on the 8th and 9th of June. Indications are that it will be a very successful meeting.

It is not good to work ground when it is too wet to slip off clean tools readily. It spoils ground to disturb when wet; it makes it cloddy and renders it hard and unproductive. It takes the life out.

Let every farmer arrange well for early taking care of the crops soon to be cut. When the grain is fit to cut, get it into shock as soon as possible, and as soon as it is fit for stacking or mowing, get it up without delay.

The American Forestry Congress, in response to an urgent invitation from the Colorado State Forestry Association, seconded by the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Denver, will hold its fifth annual meeting in that city, in the month of September (probably 16th to 18th), the exact date to be announced hereafter.

The *Independent*, Oswego, Kas., says: "Tame grass pastures are coming into demand in this country. Orchard grass and clover are no longer experiments, they both do well. Orchard grass especially seems adapted to this country, furnishing both early and late pasture, before and after our native grass is useful."

Mr. Orange Judd, the veteran agricultural editor, founder of the *American Agriculturist* and present managing editor of the *Prairie Farmer*, is traveling over the western, southwestern and northwestern States, studying the situation with the view of obtaining practical information to assist persons who want cheap homes. His letters to the *Prairie Farmer* are full of interest. Mr. Judd was in Topeka twice recently.

A Word About Cheap Clothing.

The letter of our valued correspondent, Mr. Mellenbruch, on the "Wool Question," printed in another part of the paper, is well worth reading. Mr. M. is a practical man and he believes in the greatest good to the greatest number. His letter is timely, and although he does not see the subject as we do, we are very much pleased that he wrote it, for he sees the subject just as a great many other people do, his letter expresses their views as well as his, and it furnishes a good text for the FARMER. If the reader has not read Mr. Mellenbruch's letter before reading this, please do so, and then read it again after reading this. The points he raises are important.

Everybody is in favor of having clothing cheap. There is no difference of opinion on that subject; but does cheap wool and cheap cotton guarantee cheap cloth? A hundred years ago, "English lustre wool of fair average quality" was, in American currency, 12½ cents a pound in London. Within the hundred years wool reached as high as 46 cents. In 1849 the price was 19 cents; in 1863, on account of the civil war in the United States, the price was temporarily raised to 56 cents. "From 1872 the general course of the wool market has been downward. This was checked in '79 and '80, when prices rose from 23½ to 32 cents, but in '81 the value of fine-grown English wool was about 22½ cents per pound; and from this low figure 1883 brought a still further decline to 19 cents, the lowest point on record since 1849." These are English figures, taken from an English paper. It will be seen that even at the very low figures of 1883, a pound of wool was worth ten cents more in London than it was a hundred years ago, but woolen cloth was a great deal cheaper.

We have the average prices of wool in New York city for January of every year beginning with 1825 down to 1877. The fluctuations have been great and numerous. In 1825 the average price for January was 32½ cents per pound; in '30 it was 21½; in '36 it was 37½; in '37 it was 45; in '43 it was 19; in '54 it was 39; in '63 it was 47; in '65 it was 63½; in '66 it was 70; in '68 it was 48; in '72 and '73 it was 70; in '77 it was 48. What it has been since, we have not the figures at hand in convenient form to give, but it has fallen a great deal since '77. English wool in London in 1815 averaged 43 cents for the year. The next year it dropped to 27½ cents, and from that time on to 1842 the yearly average ranged between 24 and 27½ cents. That includes the year 1825 when our wools in New York averaged for January 32½ cents.

We need not quote price of cloth and clothing, except in a general way, for every person of mature years can remember something on that point. Sixty years ago cotton goods sold at 25 to 75 cents a yard; a better article of the same kind of goods now sells at 3 to 10 cents. Our first high tariff laws had the effect to raise the price of cotton goods temporarily, but in twenty years the price had been reduced more than one-half, and our manufacturers began to export plain muslins and calicoes. As said above, such goods can now be had at the factories as low as 3 cents a yard, and the tariff duty is 5 to 8 cents. The reduction in wool goods has not been as much as it has been in cotton, but it has been considerable. Woolen clothing never was as cheap as it has been in the last ten years. The writer of this is now wearing a wool suit—coat, pants and vest, that cost here in Topeka \$12.50. A good, heavy, strong, warm, winter working suit can be had

at \$10 to \$12, much better than could be bought thirty years ago under a low tariff for \$15. In all lines of plain wool goods, the reduction has been equally marked. This reduction has come about because Americans, under the protection of tariff laws have been manufacturing wool cloth. And while that was going, the farmers have greatly increased their flocks, but there has been very little reduction in the price of wools. The facts show that something besides cheap wool is required in order to have cheap cloth. By encouraging manufactures, as was urged by the fathers—Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison and others—we not only get cheaper clothing, but we add to the wealth of the farmer, and if we do not raise the market value of his products, we do not decrease their value; we give him opportunities for multiplying profitable crops by opening up new markets for him and bringing them nearer to him. Mr. Mellenbruch refers to James Madison and his home-spun clothing. Mr. Madison and nearly all the men who were prominent in the early days of the republic, favored the imposition of tariff duties on foreign-made goods in order that our own people might manufacture their own goods. Here is an extract from President Madison's special message dated May 23d, 1809. "The revision of our commercial laws proper to adopt them to the arrangement which has taken place with Great Britain, will doubtless engage the early attention of Congress. It will be worthy at the same time of their just and provident care to make such further alterations in the laws as will more especially protect and foster the several branches of manufacture which have been recently instituted or extended by the laudable exertion of our citizens." Mr. Madison was among the most earnest advocates of the first tariff act proposed in Congress, which was, indeed, the first general act passed by the first Congress. President Monroe, in his inaugural address, March 5th, 1817, said: "Our manufacturers will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of the government. * * * Equally important is it to provide at home a market for our raw materials; as by extending the competition it will enhance the price and protect the cultivator against the casualties incident to foreign markets." Andrew Jackson, said, May 17th, 1823: "Upon the success of our manufacturers, as the handmaid of agriculture and commerce, depends in a great measure the independence of our country, and I assure you that none can feel more sensibly than I do the necessity of encouraging them." George M. Dallas, afterwards Vice President with James K. Polk as President, said in a speech in the Senate, February 27th, 1832: "The effect of our (protective tariff) policy on this essential metal (iron) has been strikingly evinced, first, in augmenting the number of its factories and its quantity; secondly, in reducing the prices of its manufactures." Then he went on to state the number of new iron manufacturing establishments which had been started west of the Allegheny mountains, the number of hands employed, the development of the country, activity of trade, etc., and he enumerated specific articles that had been reduced in price by the competition of home manufactures though the tariff duties had been raised. He said: "Since 1818, 1819, and 1820, the implements of husbandry have sunk in price thus: axes from twenty-four dollars to twelve dollars by the dozen; scythes, spades and common shovels, 50 per cent.; iron hoes, at nine dollars by the dozen, have given way to steel hoes, at

four dollars by the dozen." He named many other articles that had fallen in price in the same way.

We refer to those men only because of the wisdom of their doctrine, and to show that the facts following their utterance justified them. That has been the rule in all of our general manufactures—reduction in price to the consumer. This could not have been effected under free trade because without some protection against foreign competition the manufactures could not or would not have been established. But by a wise oversight in this respect from the beginning the government has given the people cheap clothing. The Indiana man who thinks he is paying a good deal more for his woolen goods than he ought to pay will find, that if the free wool doctrine prevails he will get less for his wool but no reduction in the price of his goods, or, at least the difference will be so trifling as not to be worth noticing except as a text for discussion. The first effect of free wool would be to shorten the production of American wool to so great an extent as to leave foreign wool-growers practically in control of our markets. How long, then, would it be until the old game would be played over again, raising the price on us? Experience has proved the wisdom of the fathers in adopting a system of protection. If we do not protect ourselves no other nation will do it for us. It would not be good policy to take the risk of injuring the agricultural interests of the country, because of any hope that foreigners will do any better by us than we will do by ourselves. Better keep what we have and not depart from ways that have brought us to where we are. Cheap clothing is a very desirable thing, and experience has taught us that the best way to secure it is to make it for ourselves. Plain cotton and wool goods are as cheap in this country as they are anywhere in the world, quality considered, notwithstanding the tariff. Working men and farmers do not wear much fancy cloth, and that is the only kind that is higher here than elsewhere. All of the plain varieties of cotton and wool goods generally used by farmers and their families and by working people, are cheaper now than they were thirty years ago in this country, and they are as cheap here as they are in London and Liverpool.

Labor troubles are gradually settling down and business is regaining its usual activity. Failures are diminishing in number, and there is an improved tone in business talk. The losses and inconveniences to the strikers and to the struck set all hands to thinking, and it will probably be a long time before there will be another such an upheaval as we had this spring. Both sides have learned a great deal that will be useful to them in avoiding similar troubles in future. The tendency now is to shorten hours of labor, but there does not seem to be any immediate prospect of a general rise in wages. Some lines of business can bear it; some cannot. Already, time has been shortened in many establishments, and a slight advance of wages in others, but working people do not expect much change except in some instances where change must come in time; the better opinion appears to be that an adjustment is what is most needed, a general distribution of justice, and nearly everybody is willing to wait for the common sense of the people to assert itself. This feeling gives courage to trade. Things are much improved, we think, though prices remain low.

If your grape vines are growing too fast, pinch off the ends. That will check the growth temporarily and start lateral branches.

Stockmen and Bogus Butter.

A considerable number of stock exchanges and some stock associations have taken action in opposition to the bill now pending in Congress to put the bogus butter business under government surveillance. They set forth that oleomargarine and all the butter substitutes are made in considerable part of the fat of cattle and hogs, and that the quantity thus used is great enough to affect the stock business injuriously if it should be cut off from the trade.

This argument is good in one sense and bad in another. So far as the disposal of tallow and lard is concerned, the butterine business helps it; but so far as justice and right are concerned, and fair dealing between man and man, the argument is bad. We have read a good many arguments recently on that side of the subject, but not in one of them have we observed any evidence of a desire or even willingness to agree with dairymen and farmers on the vital point in the controversy—branding or making the substitutes in such manner as to inform the people what the article offered to them really is. The oleo makers insist in lying to the people in order to trade with them; they appropriate the honest name of honest butter so as to induce people to buy of them what they fraudulently represent as butter. If the people want to eat doctored tallow and lard in place of butter, then there is no reason for deceiving them by selling them just what they want, but believing it to be something else. But the great majority of them do not want any substitute for butter, and it ought to be made a criminal offense to deceive them in the matter fraudulently. There is the sticking point in this matter. Whenever the bogus people are ready to deal honorably, they need not be modest about saying so. But they have not done so, and do not now propose to do so. Their persistence in wrong-doing already very justly threatens their industry.

If these stockmen who want a market for their tallow and lard would set about convincing the people that they ought to use those articles as substitutes for butter, and then help the oleo manufacturers to work up a demand for oleomargarine, there would be some ground for the argument they now make, but applied in an open, manly way. But they do not seem disposed to take that shute. The injustice already done to the regular dairy interests of the country by these bogus butter people and their friends, the resolving stockmen, is enormous. But few persons have ever looked into the subject. The manufacture of oleomargarine and similar articles to take the place of butter and sold as butter, is already a vast industry, and it has seriously injured the dairy business. Unless it is checked up it will soon drive the best creamery and private family butter from the market. The stockman must be dull, indeed, if he does not see that he could not stand such a ruinous competition. Cattle are grown on the plains at little expense, taxes are evaded as much as possible, and the tallow of such animals is made to do duty in competition with butter carefully produced from milk of cows that are kept on private land worth \$25 to \$100 an acre. No industry could live long under such conditions. While some persons don't care much either way, it is a fact that most people do not want any substitute for butter, and it is a fraud to elate them into buying it in order that men may grow rich growing cattle on the plains.

T. A. Hubbard, Wellington, Kas., writes: "Our county is booming. The

acreage of corn planted is large and looks extra well, clean and a good stand. Wheat poor. Oats need rain. No peaches. Plenty of apples and cherries."

A Farmer Congressman.

Looking over our State exchanges we notice a little restlessness in some quarters to get into the place now occupied by Mr. Funston, of Allen county. This is not a political paper in the sense of taking sides with any of the parties and helping it fight its battles. The KANSAS FARMER is in favor of good government, and it favors the election of a farmer Congressman occasionally. If the talk in Funston's district looked toward setting up some other equally capable farmer against Mr. Funston, we would feel much less interest in the matter than we do. But it is not that way. So far as our information extends, the anxiety in relation to Mr. Funston's successor is confined to a few law offices. When Funston was nominated the first time, there were lawyers enough before the convention as candidates to officer a regiment of militia. Every one of his opponents was a lawyer, but he led them in the race and every one of them voted for him on election day. The other party put up against him one of the most energetic and capable lawyers in the district, Mr. Riggs, of Lawrence.

The KANSAS FARMER took interest in that election. The farmers of his district sent Mr. Funston to Congress to fill out the unexpired time of Dudley Haskell. They elected him afterwards for a full term which he is now serving in an honorable way, very creditable to him personally as well as to his constituents. He has not become puffed up. He is the same plain, sensible farmer that he was, but he has learned a great deal since he went to Washington. He knows three times as much now as he did the last time he was in this office—more than two years ago, and he knows ten times as much about how to do the work which a Congressman has to do.

As between Funston and the lawyers, we are for Funston, and we believe it will be wise to let them plod along at the law and send Funston back to Congress. This is an agricultural State, and that district is made up largely of farmers. Of the seven Kansas Congressmen now on duty, four of them are lawyers, one banker, one preacher, one farmer. The great body of the people are farmers, yet only one in seven of their Congressmen is of their calling. Both our Senators are lawyers. Unless the other party puts up a competent farmer against Funston, there ought not to be any opposition to him. Let us have at least one farmer Congressman.

The Wool Market.

Hagey & Wilhelm, St. Louis, write us under date 21st May: "Our wool market is active and firm under increasing daily receipts, and buyers from every State are here in greater numbers than ever before; all anxious for wools and prices are well sustained. Warehouses are empty, thus showing that purchasers are going direct to mills out of the city.

"We have no cause to change our quotations as they are made up from actual sales rendered, and we have expressions from growers that returns for their shipments of this season encourage them to increase their flocks and improve their grades of wool.

Fancy Medium.....	23a25
Choice.....	21a23
Low Medium.....	18a20
Light fine.....	18a20
Heavy fine.....	16a19
Heavy Merino and Buck.....	14a15
Carpet.....	13a16
Common, mixed and burry.....	15a18
Pulled.....	15a18

Hard burry 2a5 cents per pound less.

Defrauding the Poor.

The soul of the average chattel mortgage money-lender is small enough and hard enough to rattle in a tobacco seed. The Topeka correspondent of the Kansas City Journal calls attention to some facts that have been collected by the Labor Commissioner bearing upon the lending of money in small sums. He says:

In the counties of Wyandotte, Shawnee, Cherokee, Crawford, Leavenworth and Atchison, the money-lender has a rich harvest, and the working man suffers in the same proportion as the lender grows rich. In this county during the twelve months ending April 30th, 1886, there were 2,732 chattel mortgages recorded, of which number 506, involving a less sum than \$200, have been examined, their total being \$22,848.39. Time has prevented further work in this direction. Among these cases it is found that a widow with three children, during sickness, borrowed \$15, mortgaging her household furniture. She has paid \$3 a month interest for eleven months, or \$33, and still owes the original \$15.

Another case is that of a man borrowing \$25, giving a mortgage on his tools. He has paid each month \$2.50 on the \$25, but originally received only \$22.50, and has made sixteen such payments, amounting to \$40. He still has his note held for the original amount.

Another man borrowed \$60, and within seventeen months has paid \$145, and was last week threatened with foreclosure unless he paid the sum of \$130.

These are not isolated cases. Some are worse, some are not quite so bad. At the present time the amount invested in chattel mortgages in Shawnee county reaches \$2,000,000, on the greater part of which usurious interest is demanded and paid.

A tabulated statement of the "first eighteen cases in a batch of a thousand" in Wyandotte county are given, and the footings show the average amount borrowed to be \$28.35. The average difference between the face of the mortgage and the amount actually received by the borrower is \$5.09, and the average annual interest paid is 145+ per cent.

There ought to be some way devised to put an end to this species of robbery.

The Annals of Kansas.

A few years ago, Hon. D. W. Wilder compiled a compendious history of Kansas. It is terse, comprehensive and statistical. It is an exceedingly valuable book because it contains so much matter in the form which a reader wants it. It is cyclopedia of Kansas history, going into details, by simply stating facts in their chronological order, but not discussing them nor weaving them into a story. It is a standard reference book, a simple, truthful and very complete recital of facts as they occurred.

But that book was given to the people some ten years ago. It brought the history down to 1874. Now, we learn, Mr. Wilder has again gone over his work, and like a good mechanic, has improved it by some additions of great value, the facts being obtained from sources not before used, and the work is brought down to include 1885, nearly doubling the size of the first book without increasing the cost. The interested reader will find a complete description of the book in another part of the paper. Reference is here made to it simply to assure our readers that Mr. Wilder's "Annals of Kansas" is a reliable book. The author is an old and conscientious newspaper man who has worked himself down almost to a shadow in the harness. He is a very close student, a careful observer, a thorough Kansan, and we would be pleased to learn that fifty thousand copies of his book were sold and that he had cleared \$20,000 on the sales.

The summer meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society will meet at

Louisiana, Mo., June 8th and 9th next. Premiums are offered for the best strawberries, best bouquet, and best collection of vegetables.

Kansas State Horticultural Society.

The sixteenth semi-annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held at the city of Wichita, Sedgwick county, on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 29th and 30th, 1886, in response to an invitation of the Sedgwick County Horticultural Society, and to which all are cordially invited.

Local, county and district horticultural societies are invited to a representation by delegates, whose traveling expenses should be provided for by the Society of which they are members, as no reduction in railway fare has been secured of any of the railroad companies in the State whose lines run into the city.

All delegates and visitors to the meeting will be provided with free entertainment while in attendance, and should report at the G. A. R. hall on their arrival, where a committee will be in waiting to assign them to provided quarters.

The meeting will be devoted largely to papers, reports and discussions on small-fruits, varieties best adapted to localities, most successful methods of culture, and proper handling and marketing of the product.

Stock in Southeastern Kansas.

A reader in Labette county calls our attention to the impression which some people have that most of the good stock in Kansas is in the western part of the State, and by way of showing that southeastern Kansas, and especially Labette county, is up with the times on the stock question, he sends us a clipping from the Oswego Independent, giving a description of a stock show in that city not long ago. Introducing the subject, the Independent says: "As this part of Kansas becomes older, it gradually develops the fact to our leading, thinking farmers that stock-raising is the stronghold. And with the view of showing to the public their abiding faith in stock by their actions, a few of our advanced farmers conceived the idea of a series of stock shows or promenades on our streets, the first of which took place Saturday. And we confess that while we supposed a fair exhibition would be made, we did not expect nor did we suppose that the territory adjacent to Oswego possessed such a fine collection of horses or cattle. As closely as the procession could comfortably be packed it reached a distance of four blocks, representing about forty horses and thirty head of cattle without an inferior medium animal in the collection.

Then follows a list of the animals, their classes and breeds, together with the names of the owners.

If our correspondent could favor us occasionally with a letter from his county, he would do the part of one man in keeping people posted as to affairs among the farmers of Labette.

In mowing grass of this year's seedling to keep down the weeds, let the droppings lie, it will serve a good purpose as mulch.

The Manhattan Republic is authority for the statement that Welcome Wells orchard, three miles from Manhattan, which he planted himself, produced more than 2,500 barrels last year. This is in reply to an Eastern exchange which credits Prescott Williams, of Williamsburg, Massachusetts, with being the owner of the largest orchard in New England; its largest crop was 2,500 barrels.

The Poultry Yard.

FUTURE OF POULTRY BREEDING.

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

(Continued from last week.)

Strange as it may seem, the high prices which were realized forty years ago when the country was in a state of unprecedented excitement are more than equaled to-day. Ten, twenty, fifty dollars, are often paid for a single fowl, and as high as one hundred and twenty-five or one hundred and fifty dollars are occasionally realized here, while our English cousins do not allow their placidity to be ruffled at \$500 for a Game cock. And yet there is no unusual excitement; the interest in poultry is healthy; there is no raging hen fever to be treated. Many birds are annually sold at your great exhibition in this city, were sold last week, at very high prices.

Such is the present status of poultry-raising, but what of the future? Will this interest increase or diminish? Will the era of high prices continue? Will poultry-production assume any new phase or phases? These are the questions we wish to consider and find an answer for. I can only speak of the probabilities,—it would be presumptuous to make positive predictions.

I do not believe the interest in poultry will diminish. It has been years growing to its present dimensions. Its growth has not been a feverish but a healthy one. It rests upon a solid basis. Eggs and flesh are demanded and will continue to be in demand so long as human appetites need to be satisfied. As great as is our present production, it is less than the present demand. For years we have been importing eggs in ever-increasing quantities, and while we have been increasing our production the demand has constantly outrun the supply. Although statistics are tedious, allow me to call your attention to a few, very briefly.

We imported in

1876—	4,903,771	dozens, valued at..\$	630,393
1877—	5,048,271	" " " "	617,622
1878—	6,053,649	" " " "	726,087
1879—	6,022,506	" " " "	646,735
1880—	7,773,492	" " " "	901,932
1881—	9,578,071	" " " "	1,206,067
1882—	11,929,355	" " " "	1,808,585
1883—	15,279,065	" " " "	2,677,604
1884—	16,487,204	" " " "	2,677,360
1885—	16,098,450	" " " "	2,476,672

And this is the way, that the poor, overworked American hen has to compete with the pauper hens of other lands where the glorious doctrine of protection has never been preached! How long this state of things is to continue before she claims her rights before the law, holds a "hen convention," and instructs legislators to afford the needed protection, we cannot foresee. It is to be noticed that in the last ten years our importations of eggs have increased from 4,903,771 dozens to 16,098,450 dozens, and their value from \$630,393 to \$2,476,672, or in round numbers, our egg imports have nearly quadrupled. Our population has increased in five years, in round numbers, from 49,000,000 to 55,000,000, or about 12½ per cent. The increase for ten years at the same rate would be about 24½ per cent. While our population has increased about 24½ per cent., our importations of eggs have increased nearly 400 per cent. But, as we have already said, our production has greatly increased within the same period, so that the consumption must have increased more than twenty-five times as fast as the population. Should this state of things continue, we should never be able to supply the home market, and would therefore always, to a

certain extent, be dependent upon foreign production. At first sight therefore it would appear that the era of high prices would continue indefinitely.

We scarcely expect this to be the result. A steady and growing demand will increase the supply. It will take time to do this, but the future will see poultry farms multiplied until the demand for poultry products is met. At the present time there is no business which will yield so great profits for the amount of money invested as poultry-raising. This fact will lead many men into the business, until at last, as has been the case in all other branches of business, the cost of production will regulate the price of the products. We may hopefully look forward to a time, which, if we do not ourselves see, our children or our grand-children may, when what was once regarded a luxury and could only be afforded by the rich, will be considered a necessity for the poor, when eggs and chickens will become staple articles of diet upon the table of the laborer as well as upon the table of his employer. Such has been the history of many articles of diet. It is not so very many years ago, when sugar, tea, coffee and other articles were regarded as luxuries, but to-day there is scarcely a household in the land where these are not found daily upon the breakfast table. We feel that we are not straining our imaginations in foreseeing the general use of poultry products by all classes made possible through greater production and better methods.

But how is this to be brought about?

Two ways are possible. The first we have already indicated, by keeping greater numbers of fowls. This is the way which will be earliest employed. Those who keep ten will increase their flock to fifty or a hundred; those who keep a hundred will provide accommodations for five hundred or a thousand. New poultry-keepers will swell the ranks, and in towns where there are ten men engaged in poultry-raising there will be fifty or a hundred devoted to this pursuit. We see present indications of this, and we expect to see in the near future greater numbers engaging in this healthful and lucrative business. This method will serve for a time, but eventually the second method will be called into service. Better fowls will be produced, those which will lay greater numbers of eggs in a season, or will produce the greatest amount of flesh for the least expenditure of money. Just as close competition in manufacturing produces better machines for doing the work, so that the power-loom supercedes the slower hand-loom and reduces the cost of production, so better breeds of fowls will be demanded, breeds which will lower the cost of production of eggs and meat. Something has already been done in this way in our own country. The Plymouth Rock was made, and as it proved to be a quick-growing, hardy and productive fowl, it sprang into popularity. Later the Wyandotte appeared, and as it was supposed to possess similar merits to the Plymouth Rock, it achieved popularity at a bound. The Leghorn had proved itself a very useful and profitable fowl, but complaint was made that its comb was liable to become frozen and when frozen the fowl ceased to be profitable,—it would not lay,—and a rose comb was engrafted upon it. And later the Plymouth Rock has been improved by changing its single for a pea comb. This comb, fitting closely to the head, and in the female being very small, is practically exempt from the attacks of frost. This fits the hens for winter-layers, enabling them to produce eggs when eggs are scarce and command a high price. This we regard as no small

triumph of the breeder's art, to combine the many useful qualities which the Plymouth Rock possesses with a comb that can bid defiance to zero weather. It is just such improvements as these that we expect to see made in the future when competition has reduced the price of products and made reduced cost of production indispensable to a good profit. This is a fascinating field to the breeder, full of grand possibilities, but beset with numerous difficulties. He sees in his flocks slight variations from year to year. These he can make use of until in a long series of years the accumulation has transformed the character of his fowls. There are, also, sudden and great variations, and these are seized upon by the intelligent breeder as means of creating new breeds. Then there are crosses to be made, producing some chicks like one parent, some like the other, and some of an intermediate type. The latter, if of a type which he wishes to perpetuate, are selected for breeding purposes, and then comes the long struggle with the law of reversion. It requires patience and time to overcome the effects of this law, but it can be done, as it has been, in the case of the Plymouth Rock and the Wyandotte, the Crevecoeur, Houdan and La Fleche. There is much the same interest attaching to the making of a new breed as there is to the raising of seedling roses. It is not possible to exactly foresee the results, but if success comes in a solitary instance it more than compensates for the many failures. If a new breed is established which cheapens the cost of production of either eggs or meat, the maker has conferred a benefit upon the public. If the man, who makes two blades of grass grow where but one was formerly produced, is a public benefactor, certainly the man who produces a better variety of fowls is entitled to be so regarded.

Not only will useful breeds be produced, but utility will clasp hands with beauty, in the production of ornamental varieties. Man is born with a love of the beautiful. This faculty finds expression in a thousand ways. Why do we, for example, employ skilled architects to design our houses, with columns, and battlements, with pinacles and towers? A shed would shelter us from the storm and the cold. Why do we call into service decorators to adorn their interiors with frescoes and tinted walls, hangings and draperies? Plain mortar would keep out the wind and the rain. Why do we hang the wall with the glowing colors of the artist and fill the niches with the chiselled marbles of the sculptor? Why do we, when we make choice of living creatures, select a horse with clean fat limbs, a beautiful arching neck, a finely-cut head, a bold, prominent eye, a flowing mane and tail, and a movement that is the very "poetry of motion"? He will draw no heavier loads and traverse no longer distance in a day, than a veritable "plug-ugly," with round, post-like legs, roach back and stumpy tail, whose drooping head and listless attitude make him, in appearance, no mean rival of the fat boy in Pickwick. Why, but to gratify our love of the beautiful? Every article which we possess and use, from the daily household utensils to the most famous public building, is designed with the intention of ministering to this universal need of human nature, this love for beauty. And is it forbidden that our fowls should be beautiful, too, that they should possess forms of grace and be clad in radiant colors? Ah! no. In them we find beautiful combinations of colors, that the painter can but feebly imitate, and when we look upon them we are forced to confess

"The course of nature is the art of God." • In the breeding of all fowls, and

especially of the ornamental varieties, there is an indescribable pleasure. Not only do we rejoice over their beauty, but we feel that by our intelligent matings we have helped to create this beauty. We have guided the hand of nature as she laid on the colors; we have directed the sculptor as he chiselled the perfect form. The rapidity of reproduction, in comparison with mammals, enables us to make numerous experiments in breeding fowls. What effect will this mating have upon color, or of that upon figure? What relation does food bear to the color of the plumage? What is the relation of the color of eggs to the plumage of the fowl which lays them? These questions may lead us to seek for their answers. Then there is the pleasure to be derived in watching the constant change from the first downy covering to the matured plumage, in observing the peculiar traits of character exhibited, in studying their aversions and likings, their hates and their loves, their gallantries and their rivalries, their various methods of expression and communication. The poultry yard, to the careful and observant student, is a miniature world from which no end of innocent pleasure as well as useful instruction may be drawn.

And in this connection we must call attention to the work of the American Poultry Association—an organization made up of the leading poultry breeders who have issued a *Standard of Excellence*. This work affords a common ideal for all breeders of poultry. It is not expected that their fowls will be exactly in conformity to its requirements, but that it shall hold up something ever in advance of attainment. The advantages of such an ideal are obvious. It unites the efforts of poultrymen. It leads them to adopt a common type, so that a Plymouth Rock in Massachusetts shall be like a Plymouth Rock in California, so that a Game in Maine shall possess the same characteristics as a Game in Florida. Without such an ideal there might be as many types as there were breeders. A might prefer a long-tailed Game, and B a short-tailed one; C might choose a low-tailed bird, and D a high-tailed one. But with a common *Standard* there is a unity of purpose. The effects of this *Standard* are now visible, and will be more apparent in the future than now.

But will poultry-keeping assume any new phases? We feel safe in saying that we believe it will. It is already doing this. Last year there was but one exhibitor of eggs at the Madison Square Garden Show. This year there were nine. The exhibitor last year engaged customers for his eggs, to be supplied weekly, at fifty or sixty cents per dozen. This year others have done the same thing at increased prices. It is but a few years ago when butter was butter. It brought about twenty cents a pound in summer and thirty in winter. Now butter is graded according to quality, from the lower grades that bring fifteen or twenty cents per pound, to the higher grades which bring fifty, sixty, and seventy-five cents or more per pound. The same grading of eggs will be made, and quality will be the basis of price. Already this is done. The firm of J. M. Galway & Co., corner Twenty-ninth street and Broadway, we are informed, are regularly disposing of eggs for culinary purposes, at \$1 per dozen. More will be doing this in the future.

Another new phase of the business of poultry-raising will be in the production of better table poultry. Fowls will be bred with special reference to their edible qualities, and those which produce the most meat upon the most desirable parts, and produce meat that

Horticulture.

Floriculture.

An address by Mrs. M. P. Hanna, before the Farmers' Institute at Wa-Keeney, Kas., Thursday evening, March 25th, 1886.

As Col. Tilton has asked me to give my experience in floriculture, I should like to be able to do the subject justice; also to bid to our friends from a distance welcome to Wa-Keeney—not to the "desert;" that phantom is fast receding before the face of industry!

That I love the beautiful flowers, the glorious creatures of a beneficent God, and have worked more or less among them for nearly fifty years, is true. Still, to analyze them, or go into detail respecting their habits, might be vastly better given to others than myself. There is one thing that I will say: I have watched, worked for and loved Kansas in all her interests, and perhaps in her agricultural interests more than the others, since before she was a State.

In treating of every plant and flower that grows, it is well to begin at the root of the matter, analyzing the soil and taking note of the subsoil. The subsoil of Kansas was moistened by the blood of martyrs! The soil that we tread on was the struggle-ground for liberty! From it we hurled slavery from its former domain, and laid our killed in the struggle to sleep in its bosom, before even it bounded before us a new free State. I could tell you more of those times than would be fitting for me to narrate here. You may say, "Why, then, touch it at all?" and what has that to do with agricultural interests? Much, especially in Kansas, else I would never revert to such a terrific struggle, a struggle for right and possession, which strengthened the people to the endurance necessary to develop our wonderful State. When I came to Kansas, in the year 1861, my brothers, sister and mother were here before me. My oldest brother had been in the thickest of the Territorial struggle, fighting by day and sending his column-length articles to the New York Tribune (Greeley's paper) by night, and spying the invaders between times.

My husband had just then taken passage for us up the Missouri river when he heard the rumor in St. Louis that my brother was killed. He saved me the long agony of suspense by keeping the news from me till we reached Salina, by wagon (no railroads then), and the very day that we got to Salina the word came that it was another Phillips, not my brother, that was murdered. I tell you this, that you who are weary with frontier struggle may not think that the trial of it has come alone to you. We had a grand entry into the State. Our boat was fired into at Boonville; a doctor of divinity and an elder escorted us in wagons to Salina from Leavenworth. Weather-beaten they looked, as we were soon destined to be, for the wind blew through the Indian reserve between Leavenworth and Lawrence, just as it blows at the worst here now. My husband brought his printing press and material by wagon, fifty miles farther west than any frisket had been flung to the desert air this side of Denver; and, amongst other things, we advertised Vick's catalogue. Seeds he sent us liberally, and we divided with our neighbors. We laid out our ground in beds and winding paths, and we hoped for success; but when the wind blew through the treeless valley till mid-summer, the flowers and plants perished one by one. A neighbor seeing me hoeing, knowing that his plants were blasted, came to see what I had left to hoe. Ruefully enough I answered, "I hoe the beautiful pumpkin

vines, for nothing else will grow." But we kept on planting, though the ground was so wild and dry. We did not confine our efforts to flowers; we dug up the wild plum and currants, mixed manure, ashes and soapsuds with the soil, and they grew almost as large and sweet as peaches. The currants also grew large, losing their bitter taste, and made excellent jelly.

We planted all the nursery fruits, but the soil seemed incongenial. Could we look for it to be otherwise. The buffalo grass on the uplands turned the rain, moistening only its roots, and the rank grass of the valley, perhaps alone since the days of Adam, sent its fibers through the unturned soil.

To make the fruit trees root and get established took a long time. Almost despairing, we would cry, "Will the apple trees ever bear in Kansas? Will the trumpet creepers ever creep? will it ever blossom?" Now the whole valley is flush with fruits and flowers and trees. That same creeper has crept to the top of the lightning-rod on our two-story house in Salina, and its clustering blossoms mantle the eaves. The climbing roses are twenty feet high, and should I ever go back there to live I shall have as hard work cleaning out the undergrowth as I had to make it grow.

One lady of Wa-Keeney said to me, "You must speak of the beautiful pansies, petunias, phloxes, etc., you raised in Wa-Keeney. You had such a variety." True, flowers will grow and repay the trouble well, but they require more attention, shading, watching and patience than in some climates. When the shrubs are once fairly rooted they do well if their habits and nature are attended to. And our native plants are very much the same or need the same conditions. The yucca or soap-plant, calirahoe, the sensitive plant, will all grow from the seed, but perhaps not as easily as we might expect. Unless you happen to find some young root for transplanting you will be sure to think, if you try to dig them, that some little Chinaman at the other side of the world has hold of the tap-root. Still let us keep trying. No great achievement is accomplished without labor, and if our beautiful land is once broken in it may never again be termed wilderness.

Perhaps you may wonder that my taste runs so much in this line. Habits are often formed by necessity. In the second year of the war, when the need was strong, we sent our men to fight for the Union, when we really needed to have more guard for our frontier than less, and we encouraged our boys to do the farming, sometimes helping. How good it was for the boys, giving them health and varied knowledge, for "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." Mr. Hanna was one of the Regents of the Manhattan Agricultural College, and our eldest son got part of his education there. I visited the college then, and liked the plan of the boys farming with their studies, though our boys did their farming before they went.

When Salina got older, some youths met at the gathering that could speak prettily of our valley flowers, so a lady, with myself, brought them once a pale lilac cluster with golden stamens for them to name. It went the rounds the first time unanswered, but the second

trial, some one seeing a smile on our lips, brightened to the memory of the potato blossom. Mothers, teach your children to love and develop our dearly-bought land and to know the potato blossom when they see it.—Wa-Keeney World.

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

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

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

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SYRACUSE NURSERIES. COME TO THE FRONT FOR THE FALL OF 1886.
With the largest Stock of their Specialties, STANDARD APPLES, STD. and DWARF PEARS, PLUMS and CHERRIES, ever offered to the public, all Young Thrifty and Well Rooted. At 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 & LAMB, Syracuse, N. Y.

is the tenderest and best-flavored, will command the highest prices. There will be many grades of poultry offered, with prices varying according to quality.

Capons will be produced in greater numbers. Caponizing is but imperfectly understood in this country and but little practiced. But we believe the day is not far distant when not only

"The justice, in fair round belly with good capon lined," but many others, successful business men, legislators, railroad kings, New York farmers, and all who can afford such a luxury, will be found with a similar lining. The law will not have a monopoly of the good things. It has been supposed to have had it in the past, though we believe this to be a popular error. But when our American Shakespeare shall be born, he will select other classes to dignify with the descriptive epithet "capon lined."

The business of raising broilers can hardly be said to be a new phase and belong to the future of poultry-raising. It is already prosecuted to a considerable extent, but with the perfection of incubators we may expect it to assume much greater proportions in the future than it has already attained.

Such, gentlemen, is the future of poultry-breeding as it appears to me. The business will increase in magnitude to meet the increased demands, competition will eventually become closer, which will result in improved breeds of fowls, the cost of production will regulate the general price, while quality will become an important factor in establishing the price of the best grades of goods, and the laws of political economy, of supply and demand and division of labor, will be operative in this as it has been in other kinds of business.

It is a hopeful outlook. It promises much for the near, and more for the distant future. It sees the luxuries of the rich becoming the necessities of the poor. It discloses healthier and happier circumstances for the mass of mankind. It opens fields of healthful and pleasant labor in supplying the food markets of the world. It is a picture that we as men and lovers of our kind, in whom "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin," may contemplate with unalloyed satisfaction, and may, if we are so disposed, help to make real. I have tried to confine myself to plain and simple statements of fact, to give no roseate hues to the clouds that veil without concealing the future, to indicate without exaggeration the probabilities of the future of poultry-breeding in this country. How well I have succeeded in this task I must leave for you to say. I desire to thank you for your courteous attention, and while I may have presented nothing new upon this subject, I indulge the hope that I may have brought afresh to your attention old truths that will bear a new examination.

Poultry houses must be well ventilated to keep out disease. The great cause of roup is the impure air of poorly-ventilated coops and poultry houses.

Sprout peas in moist sand before you plant them. By placing the box containing the sand in a warm place, the seeds will start much sooner than in the ground.

A poultry-keeper says nothing will give a fowl scaly legs so quickly as sitting down on or walking over the droppings, which should be removed at least twice a week.

Farm Loans.

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

T. E. BOWMAN & Co.,
Bank of Topeka Building, Topeka, Kas.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, May 24, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts 142 carloads for the market and 78 carloads for exporters and city trade and slaughterers direct. There was an easier feeling and ruling prices were 10a15c lower. Extreme steers 5 00a6 40, bulls 3 20a4 10.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,120. The market was extremely dull for clipped sheep at a reduction of 1/2c per lb. Clipped sheep sold at 3 75a5 80, clipped yearling lambs 5 00a5 60, spring lambs 6 50a 6 90.

HOGS—Receipts 850 carloads. None offered alive. Market nominally steady at 4 15a4 85.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 3,000, shipments 12,000. The general market was 10a15c lower. Shipping 5 00a5 50, butchers steers 4 50a4 80, cows and heifers 3 50a4 25, stockers and feeders 3 75a4 75, corn-fed Texans, common to choice, 4 00a5 00, grass Texans, common to good, 2 50a3 50.

HOGS—Receipts 4,850, shipments 1,600. Market opened a shade higher, but later part of the advance was lost. Butchers 4 10a4 20, packing and shipping 1 90a4 15, light 3 90a4 20.

SHEEP—Receipts 320, shipments 330. Good sheep would sell if here. Common to fair 2 50a 3 00, good to choice 4 00a4 75.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 5,000, shipments 6,000. Market slow but firm. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 4 60a4 85; stockers and feeders 2 90a4 80, through Texas cattle 4 25a5 00.

HOGS—Receipts 33,000, shipments 7,000. Market opened 10c lower, closed strong. Rough and mixed 3 50a4 15, packing and shipping 4 00a4 25, light 3 75a4 20, skips 2 50a3 60.

SHEEP—Receipts 500, shipments none. Market weak and 25a50c lower. Natives 2 00a5 10, Texas 2 00a4 00.

The Drovers' Journal special from London quoted liberal supplies and demand weak but prices steady. Best American cattle 12a12 1/2c per lb. estimated dead weight.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 1,927. The market to-day was weak for heavy weights, while light were about steady. Sales ranged from 4 40 to 5 25 for best grades of corn-fed steers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 8,532. The market to-day was weak with values 5c lower than Saturday. Extreme range of sales 3 30a3 87 1/2, bulk at 3 75a3 80.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 807. Market quiet. Sales: 700 natives av. 71 lbs. at 2 25.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Lower. No. 2 spring, 56 1/2c; No. 2 red, June, 86 1/2a87 1/2c; July, 86 13-16a87 1/2c.

CORN—Ungraded, 42a46 1/2c; No. 2, 46c elevator.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Weak and lower. No. 2 red, cash, 77 1/2a78 1/2c; June, 77 1/2a77 1/2c.

CORN—Dull and easy. No. 2 mixed, cash, 32a 83c; June, 32 1/2c.

OATS—Very dull. No. 2 mixed, cash, 28 3/4c.

RYE—Strong at 65c.

BARLEY—No market.

Chicago.

WHEAT—Easy and a shade lower. May, 75 3/4c; June, 75 13-16a75 5 16c; July, 77 1/2a78c; No. 2 spring, 75 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 65a66c.

CORN—Weaker. Cash, 33 1/2c.

OATS—Easy. Cash, 28c.

RYE—Dull. No. 2, 59 1/2a60c.

BARLEY—Dull. No. 2, 55c.

FLAX SEED—No. 1, 1 06.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—The market to-day on 'change was weaker and values lower, with no trading on the call. Before the call No. 2 red, June, sold at 57 1/2a58 1/2c, and after the call at 57 3/4a57 1/2c against 58 3/4a59c closing sales Saturday afternoon.

CORN—There was a weak and quiet market to-day on 'change, with no sales on the call either for cash or future delivery of any of the different grades. No. 2, cash, 25 3/4c bid, 26 1/4c asked.

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

RYE—No bids nor offerings.

HAY—Receipts 21 cars. Best weak; low grade very dull and weak. We quote: Fancy small baled, 7 00; large baled, 6 00; medium 4 00a5 00; common, 2 50a3 50.

BUTTER—Over supply, no demand. Creamery, fancy, 16c; good, 14c; fine dairy, 12c; store-packed, 6a7c; common, 8a4c.

EGGS—Weaker at 8 1/2a9c.

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

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, in carload lots: Peachblows, 45a50c per bus.; Neshannocks, 40c per bus.; Michigan Rose, 35c per bus.; Early Rose 25a30c per bus.

BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl, 12c; self-working, 8a9c; common red-tipped, 7c; crooked, 5 1/2a6c.

HAGEY & WILHELM,

WOOL

Commission Merchants

ST. LOUIS, MO.

REFERENCE:

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

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

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,
P. O. Address, Rock or Winfield, Kas.

The Line selected by the U. S. Govt to carry the Fast Mail.

Burlington Route

H&STJ & K.C. STJ & C.B.R.Rs

5,000 MILES IN THE SYSTEM, With Elegant Through Trains containing Pullman Palace Sleeping, Dining and Chair Cars, between the following prominent cities without change:

CHICAGO, PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, DENVER, OMAHA, ST. JOSEPH, QUINCY, BURLINGTON, HANNIBAL, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, ROCK ISLAND, LINCOLN, COUNCIL BLUFFS, ATCHISON, TOPEKA, LEAVENWORTH, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS.

Over 400 Elegantly Equipped Passenger Trains running daily over this perfect system, passing into and through the important cities and towns in the great States of

ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, MINNESOTA.

Connecting in Union Depots for all points in the States and Territories, EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH. No matter where you are going, purchase your ticket via the

"BURLINGTON ROUTE"

Daily Trains via this Line between KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and QUINCY, HANNIBAL and CHICAGO, Without Change.

J. F. BARNARD, GEN'L MGR., K. C., ST. J. & C. B. AND H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH.

A. C. DAWES, GEN'L PASS. AGT., K. C., ST. J. & C. B. AND H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH.

Two Weeklies for \$2.

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

Lonergan's Specific

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

BROWN & WILLIAMS,

(Successors to WALTER BROWN & CO.)

Wool Commission Merchants

98 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Consignments solicited. Cash advances made. Sacks at H. C. Litchfield's, corner Third and Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.

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—OF—
SALINA, : KANSAS,

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

Premium Notes in Force and Other Assets, \$125,000.
Your Insurance solicited. Correspondence invited. Agents Wanted. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

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Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

—OF—
ABILENE, : : KANSAS,

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings
Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows the KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has more assets for every one hundred dollars at risk than any other company doing business in this State, viz.:
The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$80.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00, the Burlington, of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.



EHRET'S PREPARED ROOFING.

Waterproof and Fireproof.
Adapted for any Roof.

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

Ask for BLACK DIAMOND BRAND.

M. EHRET, Jr., & CO.

W. E. CAMPE, Agent,
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RE-SEAT YOUR CHAIRS!

PATENT FIBER SEATING!

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

For Re-seating, this material is unrivalled. Make a paper pattern 1/4 inch larger than the cane, cut the material with shears and secure to the frame by brass-head nails 1 1/2 inches apart. Any person can thus make as good as new a chair otherwise worthless, at a very trifling expense. Sent by mail, cut and fitted, on receipt of paper pattern and price. Price by mail, 30 cents. Address 6 cents per seat for postage. Nails, 5 cents per seat. AGENTS WANTED.

J. H. GOLDRING,
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Kansas Knight and Soldier,

A 24-column Semi-Monthly Paper.

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

Only 50 Cents a year. Single Copies 5 Cents.

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

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SELECTED SHORE

MACKEREL

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25 MACKEREL IN THIS PAIR GUARANTEED

TRASK'S SELECTED SHORE MACKEREL

CELEBRATED

APPEALING

CHEAPEST EATING ON EARTH!

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THEM.

TRASK'S ARE THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE!

Take no other Brand.

VIRGINIA FARMS Mild Climate. Cheap homes.

Send for circular. A. O. BLISS, Centralia, Va.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

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

And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send 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, 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 12, '86.

Woodson county—I. M. Jewett, clerk.

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

Barton county—Ed. L. Teed, clerk.

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

Marshall county—J. F. Wright, clerk.

2 CALVES—Taken up by Gottlieb Adam, of Franklin tp., (P. O. Home City), March 15, 1886, two red and white heifer calves, about 8 or 10 months old, one with ring in nose to prevent sucking; valued at \$18.

Jackson county—Ed. E. Birkett, clerk.

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

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

Strays for week ending May 19, '86

Montgomery county—H. W. Conrad, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Jno. Shille, of Prawn Creek tp., April 25, 1886, one bay mare pony, about 4 years old, branded JJ on right shoulder; valued at \$15.

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

Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk.

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

Norton county—Jas. L. Wallace, clerk.

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

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 B 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 \$60.

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 tall 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.

C. W. WARNER & CO.,

Wholesale - Commission - Merchants,

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

397 Holladay street, Denver, Colorado.

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.

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!

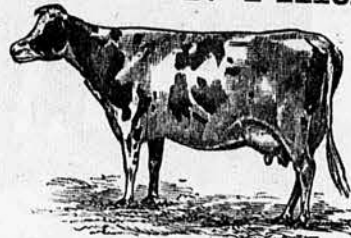
Whether caused from overwork of the brain or imprudence, is speedily cured by Turner's Treatment. In hundreds of cases one box has effected a complete cure. It is a special specific and sure cure for young and middle aged men and women who are suffering from nervous debility or exhausted vitality, causing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

HOLSTEIN PARK.



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

Inter-Ocean Stables, North Topeka.

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

ELY'S
CREAM BALM

WHEN APPLIED

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

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

It quickly cures Cold in the Head and Catarrhal Headache.

A thorough treatment will cure Catarrh.

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

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

50c. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Proprietors, Owego, N. Y. 50c.

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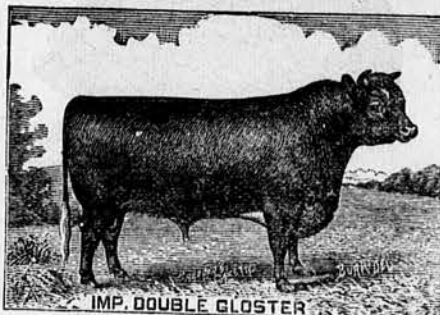
RELIEVED AND CURED

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,
Emporia, Kas.

Grinnell's Pain King!

For Rheumatism, Headache, Neuralgia, Lamé 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 P. H. GRINNELL, No. 32 Kansas avenue, between First and Crane, TOPEKA, KAN.

BLUE VALLEY HERD & STUD
OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,

IMP. DOUBLE GLOSTER



"DOG VAIL"

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

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

A Few Choice, Highly-bred

HEREFORD

BULLS and HEIFERS,

For sale reasonable. Come or write for Private Catalogue.

HEIFERS IN CALF to BEAU REAL

SHOCKEY & GIBB,

Lawrence, Kansas.

LITTLE JOKER BUTTONS!

For MARKING STOCK. Never COME OFF.

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

DAIRYING APPARATUS

AND SUPPLIES.

Engines, Boilers, Vats, Cheese Presses, Churns, BUTTER-WORKERS AND PRINTERS, ETC.

Send for elegantly-illustrated Catalogue. Mailed free.

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

The Veterinarian.

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

HORSE LAME IN SHOULDER.—My mare has been lame in the right fore leg for the past eight months. She was used mostly on the road. There is a small wind-gall on the ankle near the joint, and I thought I could detect heat and soreness. I bathed and bandaged it, and the gall has somewhat decreased in size. Sometimes there was not an undue amount of heat. At first she would be lame in starting, and get over it; would not be at all lame unless she had previously been driven hard. I put her to work on the farm, and she would not show any lameness on a hard road, but on coming on soft ground or sandy or soft road, would be lame in proportion as she sank in; at times she would not be at all lame for several days, but, stopping her in the lot, on starting, would be very lame; was as likely to be lame after being idle for a week as if I used her every day. I recently drove her a mile, when she commenced to be lame, and soon got very lame, and has been lame since; she stands square and all right; never favors leg in any way; it does not swell. I have bathed with liniment and bandaged; she can step over a sill or fence as well as ever. [The lameness, in my opinion, is located in the muscles of the shoulder. It should have been treated long ago. Eight months is a long time for lameness to exist. Apply Golden blister to the shoulder, and repeat in three or four weeks; and do not be afraid to blister it very strongly.]

BLIND STAGGERS.—I would like to ask your veterinary surgeon a few questions with regard to a horse I own. He is about 9 or 10 years old, perfectly sound in limbs, always has a good appetite, high life, good wind, but has some disease that I believe to be palsy of the stomach, while others think it is blind staggers. He has never had but one bad attack. When they begin to come on his head begins to jerk, and it looks as though he had a contraction of the throat. Then the skin and muscles in the flank begin to jerk. The time he had the bad fit the jerking kept on until I had to unhitch him, when he would pull over to one side (the right side), and finally backed up, partly reared and fell down, with his head drawn under his neck. In about three minutes he was over it and got up, when I hitched him up and drove home, but he did not seem to have any life about him. He was driven sixteen miles yesterday, to a buggy, and driven fast, and did not show any signs of it. Sometimes when he is eating he makes a queer, grinding noise in the back of his mouth or throat. Will you please tell me what you think is the trouble, and the remedy, if any? Also, if you think it curable? He is a splendid traveler and good driver. [The disease is evidently blind staggers, a transitory congestion of the brain, where all the symptoms detailed are exhibited. Blind staggers is in nearly every case an incurable malady, and treatment can only be palliative. Keeping the stomach and bowels in good order is one of the first things to attend to on account of the very intimate sympathy existing between the stomach and brain. In order to accomplish this the food given should be nutritious and at the same time of a laxative nature, and a dose of physic medicine should be given occasionally. Do not drive the horse immediately after feeding.]

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

The works of the immense clock which has been put up in the Board of Trade building in Chicago are pronounced a most perfect reproduction of those of the great Westminster Palace clock in London, but with some additions and improvements adapted to its commercial purpose. It is constructed of iron, bronze and steel, and weighs ten tons without the bell, the latter adding some 4,500 pounds more. The pendulum alone weighs 750 pounds. In its arrangement the works are divided into a time train, a hand train and a striking train, these several trains comprising separate machines resting side by side on separate frames. Each of the trains is operated by a separate weight, and the three weights together reach some 3,500 pounds. The hammer that strikes the bell weighs eighty pounds, the clock-work is below the dials, which are ten feet six inches in diameter, and the bell is above them, or 250 feet above the ground. The pendulum swings one way in two seconds.

Rid your hogs of lice by using gasoline or coal oil mixed with a strong decoction of tobacco juice, or soapuds containing an ounce of carbolic acid to the pailful. It sickens the lice and they retire to a more congenial habitation.

Registered Poland-Chinas.

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

MOST POPULAR FAMILIES.

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

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

J. N. THOMPSON

MORAN, ALLEN CO., KANSAS,

Breeder, Dealer in and Shipper of

IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Choice Pigs for Sale.

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

J. A. DAVIDSON,

Richmond, Kansas,



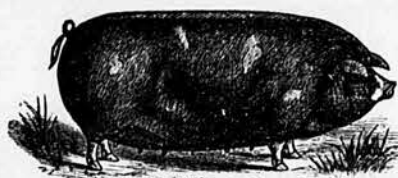
Breeder of POLAND-CHINA SWINE of the very best strain. All stock recorded in the Ohio Poland-China Record. Choice pigs for sale at prices to suit the times. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited. Mention the KANSAS FARMER.

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS



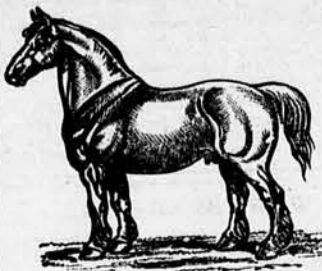
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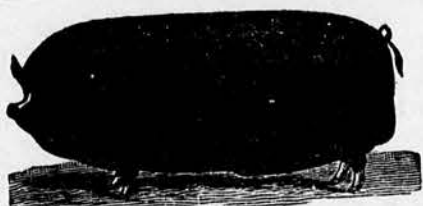
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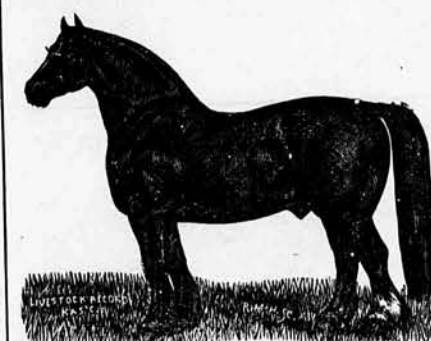
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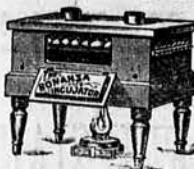
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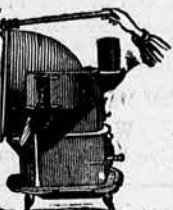
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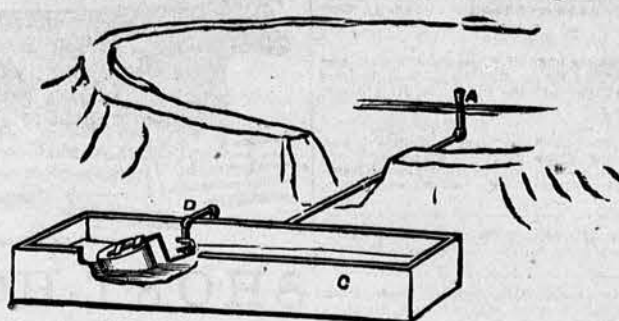
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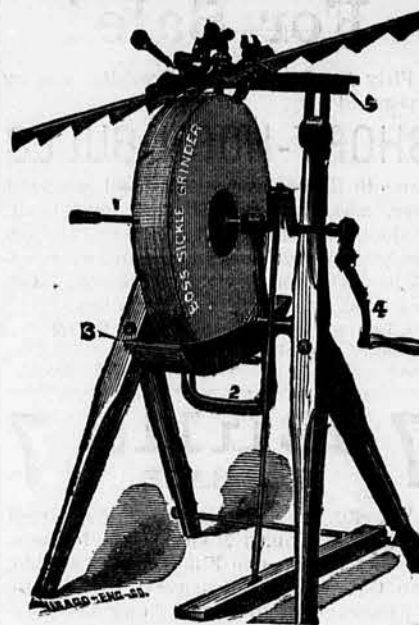
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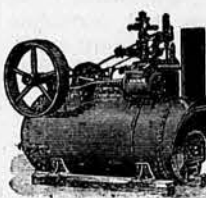
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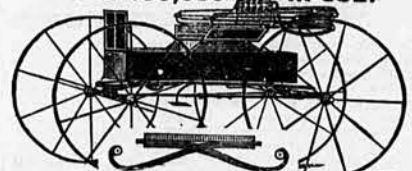
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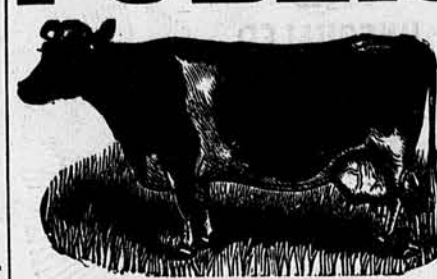


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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE,

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TO BE HELD AT RIVERVIEW PARK,

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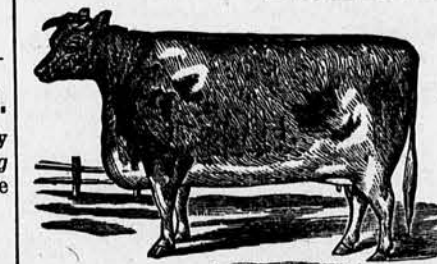
Kansas City, Mo., Thursday, June 10th, 1886.

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

This special offering comprises some of the choicest and best Milking Strains. Dairy-men and Farmers are invited to inspect this stock and attend the sale. These animals are duly recorded and certificates of pedigree will be furnished purchasers at time of sale. Stock on exhibition at Riverview Park after May 20th.

For Catalogues apply to **WALTER O. WEEDON & CO.**,
COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.] Live Stock Exchange, KANSAS CITY, Mo.

JOINT :: PUBLIC :: SALE!



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

SHORT-HORN, JERSEY, AND ONE OR MORE CROSS-BRED CATTLE,

THE KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM.

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

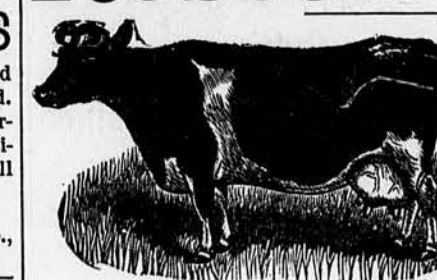
A choice lot of recorded **BERKSHIRE** and **POLAND-CHINA PIGS** will be included in the sale.

For Catalogues, address the undersigned.

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

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

Rosedale Farm.



C. F. STONE,
PEABODY, KANSAS,

Breeder and Shipper of
Holstein-Friesian Cattle
—AND—
AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP

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

MILK.—Milk and butter records of several animals imported or bred by us, or members of our herd: Mink (402)—1 day, 91 lbs.; 31 days, 2,499½ lbs. Mink (402)—1 day, 96 lbs. Jantje (2221)—1 day, 90 lbs. 8 oz.; 31 days, 2,623 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 Jelsum (1627)—1 day, 78 lbs.; 31 days, 2,227 lbs. Tierke (2222)—1 day, 76 lbs. Maid of Holstein (21)—1 day, 72 lbs. Friesland Maid (1624)—1 day, 71 lbs. 8 oz.; 31 days, 2,183 lbs. Overlooper (626)—1 day, 70 lbs. Terpsira (6596)—68 lbs. Vreda (2238)—1 day, 67 lbs.; 31 days, 1,878 lbs. Mercedes (2287)—1 day, 64 lbs.; 31 days, 1,827½ lbs. Jantje 2d (5538)—1 day, 64 lbs. Tietje 2d (726)—1 day, 60 lbs. 2d (1658)—1 day, 64 lbs.; 31 days, 1,827½ lbs. Marie 3d (1659)—1 day, 61 lbs. Wanda (2283)—1 day, 45 lbs. Bleake (2287)—1 day, 42 lbs. Tritomis—1 day, 74½ lbs.; 31 days, 2,062½ 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. Bleake (2287)—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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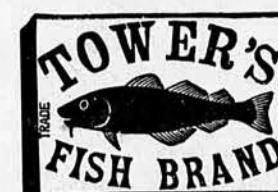
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