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KANSAS STOCK AND CROPS

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

FIFTY PER CENT. WINTER-KILLED.

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

STOCK IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

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

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

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

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

Anderson.—Garnett.—Wheat in fair condition; none lost by winter-killing. No indication of fly. Oats acreage 10 per cent. more than last year; not done sowing. Not much rye raised; farmers don't think it pays. No corn planted yet; the acreage will be greater than that of last year. Lister but little used. Clover, timothy, orchard and blue grass are grown and do well. Condition of trees and prospect for fruit good excepting peach. Majority of work animals in good condition; stock generally in moderately fair condition.... Colony.—Small acre-

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

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

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

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

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

Cherokee.—Condition of wheat, 90 per cent. of average; 10 per cent. lost by winter-killing. Oats acreage, as compared with last year, 15 per cent. more. No field corn planted yet; the corn acreage this year will be larger than it was last. The lister is not used. Tame grasses successfully grown; orchard, timothy, clover, red top. Peaches bad, no fruit; cherry trees unhealthy; apples good. Condition of work animals fair; stock in general good.

Clay.—Wheat poor; will not make more than half a crop; 40 per cent. lost by winter-killing. There are indications of fly. The acreage of oats is about same as last year, but it is too soon to tell about its condition. The price of rye is and has been too low. No corn planted; the acreage will be increased. The lister is used and is well liked. Timothy and clover are grown. Condition of fruit trees good; fruit buds uninjured, ex-

cept peaches. Condition of work animals good; stock in general fair.

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

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

Cowley.—Wheat condition much better than was expected by the farmers; about one-fourth winter-killed. Not much indication of fly. Condition of oats good; acreage will be increased 83½ per cent. over last year. Not much rye raised because the farmers do not know the value of it. Not a great deal of corn planted yet; acreage will be increased. Lister is used and well liked. Tame grasses are successfully grown, as blue grass, orchard grass, timothy, clover, alfalfa, etc. A great many peach trees killed; apple trees in good condition; fruit crop not very favorable. Condition of work animals good; other stock good as was ever known.

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

Dickinson.—A bilene.—Condition of wheat poor; at least 75 per cent. winter-killed. There are some indications of fly. Oats not up yet; the acreage large. Not much rye raised; it does not pay. No corn planted yet; the acreage will be increased this year. Lister is used and well liked. Tame grasses do well, such as timothy, orchard grass and evergreen (meadow oat). Fruit prospect good except for peaches. Stock of all kinds in good condition.... Cheever.—Wheat looks very sick on old ground; on sod and cornstalks the stand is better; 75 per cent. winter-killed. No fly—no food for them. Oats area will be increased 150 per cent.; farmers busy drilling in the wheat fields where the wheat was winter-killed. Not much rye raised only for pasture; oats pays better. No corn planted yet—snow this morning; area will be very large. Lister is used and liked first-rate. Tame grasses do well—timothy, orchard, blue, and tall meadow oat grass; meadows are in good condition. Except for peaches, the fruit prospect was never better. Condition of work animals

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Concluded on page 4.)

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
 May 4—W. P. Higinbotham, Short-horns, Manhattan, Kas.
 May 19—Col. W. A. Harris, Cruickshank Short-horns, at Kansas City, Mo.
 May 26—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.
 June 1—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 SOW AND HER OFFSPRING.

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

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

A few years ago young weaners were worth from £1 to £1 5s per head, unless very inferior, but their prices have of late become very much smaller; and as buyers make the great mistake of preferring size and bone to quality—which really means more meat in proportion to bone—it has become necessary to use the large races, and to breed pigs which are very much larger at weaning time than they used to be, in order to approach old prices. This is one reason why the improved small breeds, such as the small white and the small black, have not become so popular as they deserve to be. To our certain knowledge, dealers resolutely decline to purchase small-bred weaners at anything like the price which they will for large-bred mongrels, although they know perfectly well that the one is infinitely superior to the other. Thus it is that the general pig-breeding public continue to produce

mongrels instead of rearing pigs from the improved breeds.

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

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

When pigs are weaned it is better to remove them to a fresh sty, in which case they will miss their dams far less than if they remain where they have been brought up. If the sow is let out daily they should be fed in their sty until she has thoroughly dried her udder. If they have become used to feeding with her, and by themselves in her absence, they will generally thrive well upon a slight increase of the same kind of food after having been taken from her. It must not be forgotten that, gluttons as pigs are, few animals so readily become disordered by the use of improper or variable food, more especially at this time. It is, therefore, imperative that changes should be made, unless by degrees, otherwise the growth of the pigs may be retarded or their stomachs deranged. It will also be found better to feed them five times a day at first, upon a small quantity of food each time, rather than to give them three heavy meals. Most people think that anything is good enough for the pig, and expect it to consume whatever is given to it, and to thrive equally as well as though it had its regular meals of ground corn. This is not the case; and although it refuses very little, yet it will be found useful to pay some attention to its likes and dislikes, and give only that which is found to suit it, rather than to feed upon

cheaper foods which leave no appreciable results. In other words, the feeding and management of the pig demand the continual thought of the breeder, just as is the case with other, although higher, classes of stock.

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

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

Setting aside the fancy value of high-bred pigs, the exhibitor naturally remarks, in answer to a question as to price, that his pig is worth £10 to £12, as the case may be, to the butcher, and that it must necessarily be worth this sum to the breeder. Now, in order to prepare an animal for stock, the latter must get rid of the superfluous flesh, and therefore he purchases that which is of no possible use to him. We therefore advise every breeder to keep his young pigs intended for stock purposes in the very best store condition, and on no consideration to fatten them. The

principal quality to obtain in sows as well as in boars is growth. This is best furnished by sound feeding upon nitrogenous rather than fattening food, with the advantage of plenty of exercise in a meadow where there is good grazing.

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

The Value of the Percheron Stud Book of France.

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

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

You Ought to Attend.

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

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

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

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

For cuts from barbed wire fence, sore shoulders, ticks and open sores on animals, use Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 30 cts. a box.

A Word to Newcomers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

one of the most attractive regions on earth.

About Pruning Trees.

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

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

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

Patents to Kansas People.

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

Low binding harvester—J. C. and G. A. Cunningham, of Washington.
Listed corn cultivator—Geo. W. Moffitt, of Frankfort.
Egg case—Albert L. Martin, of Concordia.
Corn shock compressor—Mathew T. Mahin, of Grenola.
Carpenter's shingling clamp.—Wm. Ervin, of Argentine.
Double dasher churn—Geo. Brush, of Wakefield.
Geared churn—James Hultz, of Greeley.
Pan handle—Austin Perry, of Florence.
Car coupling—J. C. F. McCauley, of Crooked Creek.
Weather boarding gauge—Monroe E. Johnson, of Pittsburg.

Another Scheme of Plunder.

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

The thing for farmers to do in such a case is to combine against the grain dealers, organize farmers' co-operative associations and dispose of their grain and all surplus produce through agents of their own selection.

A cotton picking machine has been invented and it is advertised by a little book sent out by the United States Cotton Harvester Company, New York. The machine is said to be just what it purports to be. If it is, the cotton picking problem is solved.

About Weather Theories.

Kansas Farmer:

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

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

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

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

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

The following winter—1873-4, was severe, considerable snow having fallen, and the month of March was especially noted for its heavy falls of snow. I have a very distinct recollection of that, too. I had taken a government contract to deliver a large amount of corn at Fort Hays on the 1st day of March, and I failed to fill the contract because of the bad condition of the roads occasioned by the heavy snowfalls during the month. According to the theory in question, a very good season should have followed. But it was the most outlandish season Kansas ever had. Every man, woman and child that was in Kansas in 1874 will forever remember it. It was the Bull Run disaster of the great homestead battle on the plains. Red-hot air, as if from the burning lake below, kept up a fiendish howl

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

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

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

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

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

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

M. MOHLER.

Osborne, Osborne county, Kas.

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

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

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

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

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

Two Weeklies for \$2.

For \$2 we will send the *KANSAS FARMER* 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.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, March 29, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York. BEEVES—Receipts 26,501, making 7,100 for the week. Trading was dull, and the feeling at the close was rather unsettled.

St. Louis. CATTLE—Receipts 320, shipments none. The market was firm for butchers' cattle, other grades nominal.

Chicago. The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE—Receipts 4,600, shipments 1,800. Market values strong and a shade higher.

Kansas City. CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 531. The market to-day was stronger, but quiet for shipping grades, while butchers' stuff was active.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York. WHEAT—Receipts 19,800 bu., exports 27,902 bu. No. 2 spring, 96c; ungraded red, 87a95c.

Chicago. WHEAT—Weaker. Sales ranged: March and April, 75a76c.

Kansas City. WHEAT—The market to-day was weaker on change and values lower. No 2 red cash, March and April were nominal.

BUTTER—Receipts are moderate and the market very quiet. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 28c; good, 22c; fine dairy in single package lots, 16a18c.

St. Louis Wool Market. Very quiet; nominally weak and dull. We quote: Tubwashed, 28c for low to 33c for choice;

23c, fair 21a22c, low and coarse 16a17c, light fine 21c, heavy do, 16a17c; Kansas, from 14c per low to 20a22c for choice; black and slightly cotted or burry 2a5c per lb. less: hard burry quotable at 10c for Southern to 14a15c for Western; Texas, 12a22c.

SELL Your High-Priced Farm! BUY Good Farming Land —IN— FINNEY CO.

SCHOOL LAND.

From \$4 to \$7 per acre. One-half cash, balance in twenty years at 6 per cent. interest.

DEEDED LAND.

From \$8 to \$200 per acre.

Homestead and Tree Claim Relinquishments For Sale Cheap.

IRRIGABLE IF NECESSARY.

We locate Settlers on Government Land.

For further information address

KIMBALL & REEVE, Garden City, Kansas.

Butler County LAND

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

No snow winter; tame grasses are successful; all kinds of fruit do well; fine limestone for building; gravelly-bottom streams; splendid location for stock and agricultural products.

El Dorado, Butler Co., Kas.

FARMS AND RANCHES--INVESTMENTS and IMMIGRATION!

We have for sale or exchange Agricultural and Grazing Lands in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico, in tracts from one to one million acres.

100 REGISTERED SHORT-HORN BULLS

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

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

7 Bulls 7 FOR SALE.

We offer the splendidly-bred Flat Creek Mary Bull YOUNG MARY DUKE for sale. Also six others—one Fibert, one Adelaide, two Galateas, one Rosamond, one Nannie Williams.

The Linwood Short-Horns!



A SELECTION OF 21 Cows and Heifers and 11 Bulls

FROM THIS HERD WILL BE SOLD AT KANSAS CITY, MO., Wednesday, May 19, 1886.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

As is commonly known, the imported prize-winning Cruickshank-Victoria bull BARON VICTOR 42824, has been used on his herd for over three years. We have aimed to breed a class of easily-kept, thickly-fleshed, early-maturing cattle, and by the use of first-class bulls of Mr. Cruickshank's breeding, believe we are making good progress in the direction intended.

MAMMOTH SALE OF FINE STOCK!

The Pawnee Valley Stock Breeders' Assoc'n, LARNED, PAWNEE CO., KAS., Will offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder, without reserve,

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, APRIL 20, 21 and 22, 1886,

Finest Collection of Stock Ever Offered at One Sale In the West, if not in the United States.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

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

All our stock has been selected and bred with great care, and any person wanting to stock a small ranch, or wanting thoroughbred or high-grade sires or dams will find at this sale as good stock as can be found in any State in the Union.

Our first annual sale will be held at our ranch, six miles west of Larned, Pawnee county, Kansas. Lunch will be served on each day of sale. Free transportation will be furnished parties from a distance from Larned to ranch and return.

LARNED,

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

Come everybody and attend the grandest sale ever held in the West. TERMS OF SALE:—Cash, or six months with good approved security drawing 10 per cent.

Catalogue of stock for sale will be sent free on application. The popular auctioneers, F. C. HAWKINS, of Larned, and Col. J. E. BRUCE, of Peabody, will officiate. Address C. A. WILBUR, Secretary.

FAY CURRANT GRAPES BEST STOCK IN THE HEADQUARTERS world. Niagara, Empire State and all the other best Grape Vines, new and old. Vines wintered in Mammoth stone cellars with roots in fine sand. Trees and Small Fruit Plants by mail express or freight. Lowest prices ever known for Dealers, Agents, Planters and Everybody. In every respect a Model and First-class Establishment. Accurate naming and highest grading. Free Illustrated Catalogue. Please write me before you buy. GEO. S. JOSSELYN, Fredonia, N. Y.

The Veterinarian.

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

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

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

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

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

EXCELSIOR HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS and ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

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

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

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.

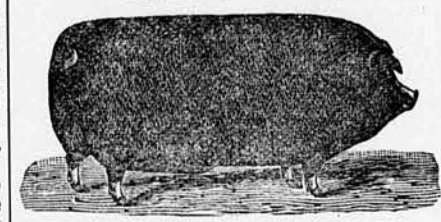
J. N. THOMPSON MORAN, ALLEN CO., KANSAS,

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.]

S. V. WALTON & SON, Box 207, Wellington, Kansas, —Breeder of—

IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA HOGS Of the Highest Type. All well pedigreed. Correspondence solicited.

J. A. DAVIDSON Richmond, : Kansas,



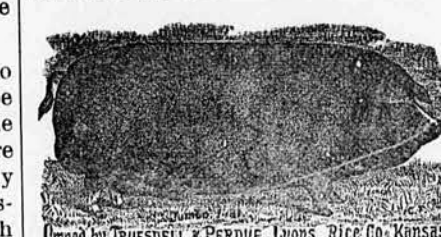
Breeder of POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Stock recorded in O. P.-C. R. 100 choice Pigs for sale. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS



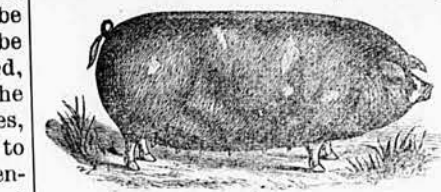
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THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS



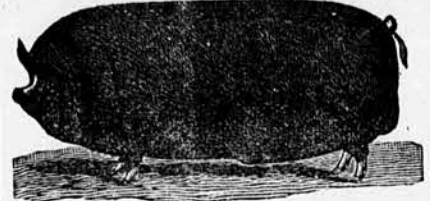
Comprises fifty sows and four choice males, every one a show animal, carrying the blood of Black Bess, U. S., and Tom Corwin strains. Sows safe in pig, young bears and sows for sale. All stock recorded in A. P.-C. Record. Pedigree with every sale. Describe exactly what you want. Orders booked for spring pigs. Correspondence promptly answered. E. W. TRUESDELL, Successor to Truesdell & Perdue, Lyons, Kas.

OTTAWA HERD OF Poland-China and Duroc Jersey Red Hogs.



I. L. WHIPPLE, Prop'r, Ottawa, Kas. I have for sale a fine lot of young pigs sired by Jay-hawker 2630, Ottawa King 2886 (the champion hog of Franklin county), and Buckeye Boy 2d 2219, Ben Butler 2977, Leek's Gilt-Edge 2887, which are very fine breeders of fashionable strains. My sows are all first-class and of popular strains. I also have an extra fine lot of Duroc Jersey Red pigs for sale from sires and dams that have never been beaten in the show ring in four c units in Kansas. I have hogs of all ages in pairs or trio of no kin, for sale. Herd has taken over twenty prizes this last year. My herd has never had any disease. Stock all eligible or recorded in Central Record. Please call and see stock, or write and give description of what you want. Inquiries promptly answered. Farm, three miles southeast of Ottawa, Kas.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



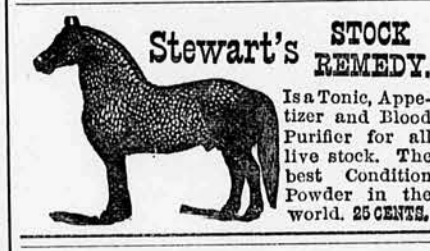
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I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am with three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for pigs of either sex not skin, or for matured animals. Price reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price-list, free. S. McCULLUGH, Ottawa, Kansas.

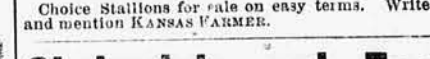
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Is a Tonic, Appetizer and Blood Purifier for all live stock. The best Condition Powder in the world. 25 CENTS.

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Breeders of and Dealers in Imported and High-Grade French Draft Horses. Choice Stallions for sale on easy terms. Write us and mention KANSAS FARMER.

Clydesdale and English Shire Horses.

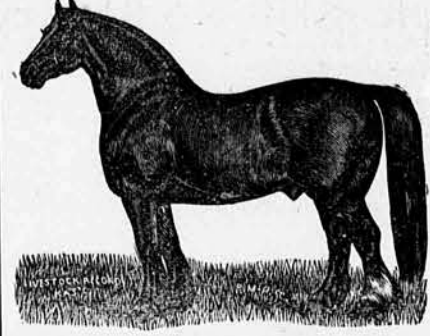


The only stud in America containing the very best specimens of both breeds. Prize winners at Chicago Fair, the World's Fair at New Orleans, the Royal Society of England, etc. Large importation arrived August 12, and more to follow. Our buying facilities being unequalled, there is no such opportunity offered elsewhere, to procure first class animals of choicest breeding at very lowest prices. Every animal duly recorded and guaranteed. Terms to suit all customers. Catalogues on application. GALBRAITH BROS., Janesville, Wis.

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



Dana's White Metallic Ear Marking Label, stamped to order with name, or name and address and numbers. It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sells at sight and gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated Price-List and samples free. Agents wanted. C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

The Bonanza Incubator.

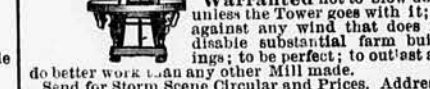


Perfectly Reliable. Self-Regulating. All Eggs turned at once. Requires no watching at night. Best Cheap Incubator made. Send for Price List and Circular showing cuts of the finest brooder in the world. Also breeder of high class Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Langshans.—20 Pens. O. P. SCOTT, Quincy,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



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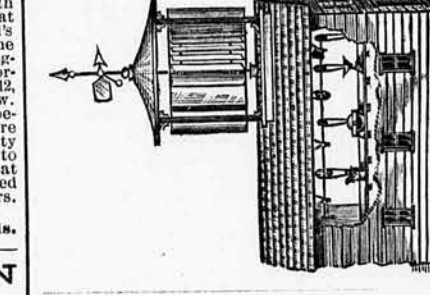
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 With the **TRIUMPH STEAM GENERATOR** It will save 1/2 to 2/3 of your feed, and your stock will thrive better and fatten quicker. Send for illustrated circular. Address **RICE, WHITACRE & CO.,** 47 W. Monroe St., Chicago.




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 Is simple, perfect and cheap: the **BEST FEED COOKER**; the only dumping boiler; empties its kettle in a minute. **Over 8,500 in use.** Cook your corn and potatoes, and save one-half the cost of pork. Send for circular. **D. R. SPERRY & CO. BATAVIA, - ILLINOIS.** Chicago Salesroom, 237 Lake St.



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 Raises all the Cream between the milkings. Saves 1/2 the labor. Increases yield of butter; Improves quality; quadruples value of skim milk. Will pay for itself twice or more every season. Cooley System is the only uniform dairy method in existence. Send for circular free, to **JOHN BOYD, Manuf'r,** 199 Lake St., CHICAGO.



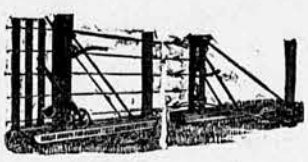
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 Easiest Riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all leading Carriage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



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 Perfect Mowing MACHINE KNIFE GRINDER.
 Weighs but 18 Lbs.
 Can be carried into the field and attached to Mowing Machine Wheel. Send for Descriptive Catalogue. Agents wanted in every County.
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HENLEY'S IMPROVED MONARCH FENCE MACHINE. PATENTED.
 The only practical machine in use that makes the fence in the field wherever wanted: makes the best strongest, and most durable fence for general use and farm and stock purposes; weaves any size picket and any size wire. The fence will turn all stock without injury to same. For catalogue and full particulars, address
M. C. HENLEY, Sole Manufacturer, Factory, 521 to 533 North 16th St., Richmond, Ind.



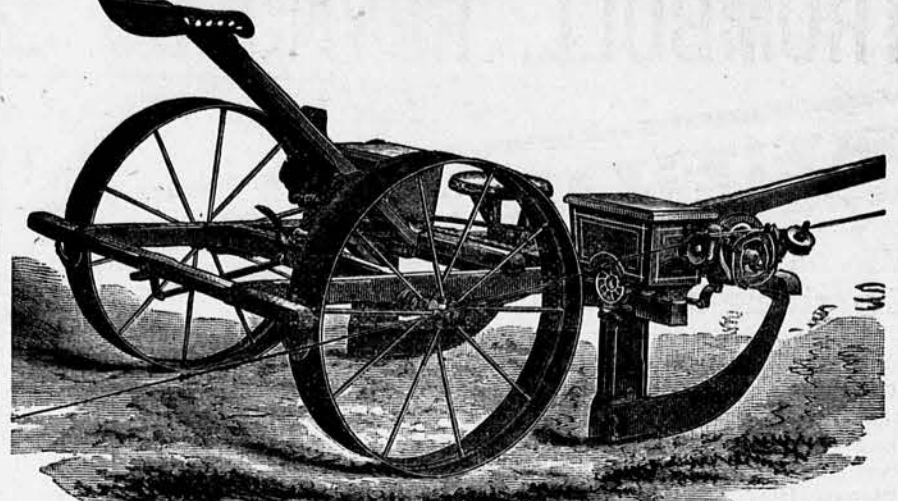
IMPROVED Eureka Butter Workers.
 The old "EUREKA" is too well known by Western Creamery men to need extensive advertising. The **IMPROVED** reduces the friction so much as to warrant the claim made that it is operated with much less labor. It is the best and easiest worker. The **EUREKA** is used in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



Grind your own Bone, Meal, Oyster Shells, GRAHAM Flour and Corn in the SHAND MILL (F. Wilson's Patent). 100 per cent. more made in keeping poultry. Also POWER MILLS and FARM FEED MILLS. Circulars and Testimonials sent on application. WILSON BROS., Easton, Pa.
\$1000 Positively sure to Agents everywhere selling our New SILVER MOULD WHITE WIRE CLOTHES-LINE. Warranted. Pleased at eight. Cheap. Sells readily at every house. Agents clearing \$10 per day. Farmers make \$900 to \$1200 during Winter. Handsome samples free. Address, **GIRARD WIRE MILLS, Philadelphia, Pa.**

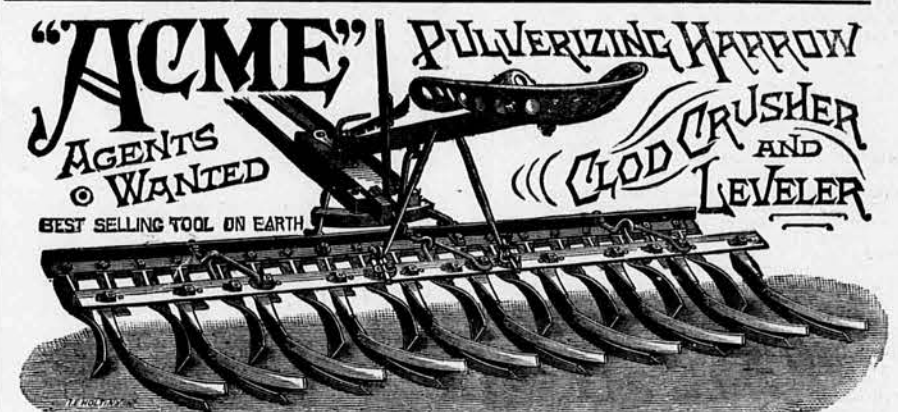


The Barlow Corn Planter AND BARLOW CHECK ROWER.



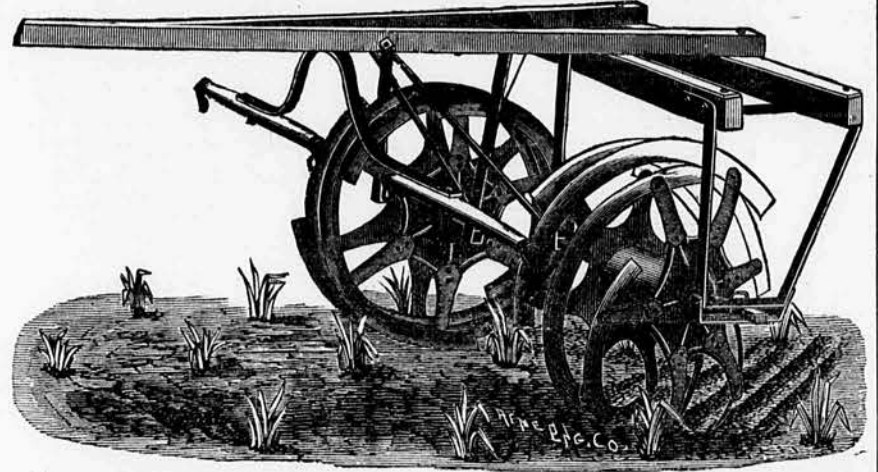
THE NEW STYLE BARLOW PLANTER has new improvements which make it not only the **LIGHTEST DRAFT PLANTER IN THE WORLD**, but also easiest to handle. Its dropping device is the most simple and accurate made. The revolving seed cup **SHOWS THE CORN FIVE HILLS IN ADVANCE IN THE FIELD.** In every respect the Barlow is the best planter in the world.
THE NEW BARLOW CHECK ROWER Is made only for our Planters. It requires no adjustment. Avoids the heavy bar across Planter. Can be thrown in or out of gear at any time. The wire can be thrown off without leaving Planter. It has only one-half the wear of centre motion check rowers. It is simple to handle and operate. Call on Agents for the new style Barlow Planter and Barlow Check Rower, or address
THE VANDIVER CORN PLANTER CO. Quincy, Illinois,

"ACME" PULVERIZING HARROW
AGENTS WANTED
BEST SELLING TOOL ON EARTH
CLOD CRUSHER AND LEVELER



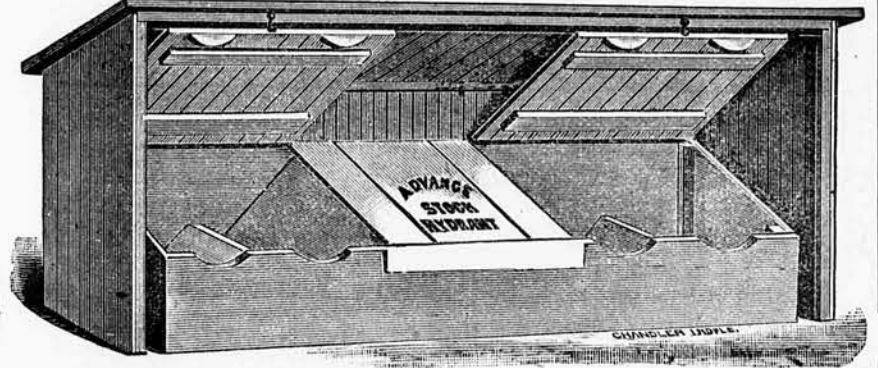
Subjects the soil to the action of a Steel Crusher and Leveler, and to the Cutting, Lifting, Turning Process of Double Gangs of Cast Steel Coulters. Immense cutting power. Crushing, Leveling and Pulverizing performed at the same time. Entire absence of Spikes or Spring Teeth avoids pulling up rubbish. Only Harrow that cuts over the entire surface of the ground. Sizes, 3 to 15 ft. wide. With and without Sulky attachment. We deliver free at Distributing Depots.
FAIR DO NOT BE DECEIVED. Don't let dealers palm off a base imitation or some inferior tool under the assurance that it is better. **SATISFY YOURSELF BY ORDERING AN "ACME" ON TRIAL.** We will send a double gang Acme to any responsible farmer in the United States; if it does not suit, he may send it back, we paying return freight. We don't ask pay until tried on his own farm.
 Send for pamphlet containing thousands of testimonials from 48 States and Territories. Branch Office, **HARRISBURG, PENN. NASH & BRO.,** Manufacturing and Principal Office, MILLINGTON, NEW JERSEY. N. B.—"TILLAGE IS MANURE" and other essays sent free to parties who NAME THIS PAPER

THE PULVERIZER CULTIVATOR.



For working Corn and Cotton, this Cultivator, as improved for 1886, is the best in the market. Full information **FREE** on application to
MAYWOOD COMPANY,
 In writing ment'n *KAS. FARMER.* Room 64, Metropolitan Block, Chicago, or, Maywood, Ill.

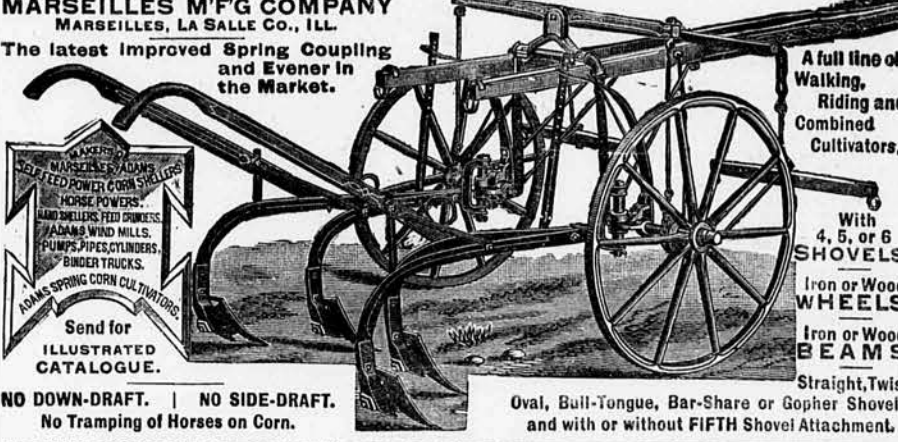
The Advance Stock Hydrant



A Self-Acting Artificial Spring for Watering all kinds of Live Stock from Reservoirs, Ponds, Springs, Tanks, etc.
 RICHMOND, MO., January 16, 1886.—The Brown Hydrant Co., Corydon, Iowa—Gentlemen: I have several good wells, pump, and a windmill on my farm, but my Hydrant is the best investment I have made for stock water. A good pool with Hydrant attached, stocked with fish, and an ice house near the edge of it, is a luxury of which I know from experience.
 Yours respectfully,
WM. F. LANCASTER.
 Send for Illustrated Pamphlet giving full description.
CHAS. A. BOOTH, Topeka, Kas.

For Adams Standard Spring Cultivators,

—ADDRESS—
MARSEILLES M'FG COMPANY
 MARSEILLES, LA SALLE CO., ILL.
 The latest improved Spring Coupling and Evider in the Market.
 A full line of Walking, Riding and Combined Cultivators.
 With 4, 5, or 6 SHOVELS.
 Iron or Wood WHEELS.
 Iron or Wood BEAMS
 Straight, Twist Oval, Bull-Tongue, Bar-Share or Gopher Shovels and with or without FIFTH Shovel Attachment.



BOOKWALTER ENGINES
 UPRIGHT AND HORIZONTAL, 3 TO 10 HORSE POWER.
 OVER 3,000 IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.
 Illustrated Pamphlet sent free. Address,
JAMES LEFFEL & CO., Springfield, Ohio.
 Eastern Office; 110 Liberty St., New York.



Champion Hog Ringer
 Rings and Holder.
 The only ring that will effectually keep hogs from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.
CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO., Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

Only Single Ring Ever Invented that Closes on the Outside of the Nose.
BROWN'S Elliptical Ring
 Triple Groove Hog & Pig Ringer. Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore.



ESTABLISHED 1871

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, KANSAS CITY.

The Largest, Purest, Freshest and Best Stocks of

FIELD, GRASS, AGRICULTURAL & GARDEN

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SEEDS IN THE WEST

We give only a partial list of our stocks.

We have Everything in the Seed Line.

10,000 Bushels Red Clover; 2,000 Bushels Alfalfa Clover; 1,000 Bushels White Clover; 1,000 Bushels Alsike Clover; 10,000 Bushels Timothy; 10,000 Bushels Kentucky Blue Grass; 10,000 Bushels Orchard Grass; 5,000 Bushels Red-Top; 5,000 Bushels English Rye Grass; 10,000 Bushels German Millet; 10,000 Bushels Common Millet; 5,000 Bushels Hungarian; 5,000 Bushels Early Amber and Early Orange Cane Seed; 500 Bushels Improved California Golden Broom Corn Seed; 1,000 Bushels Jerusalem Artichokes; 5,000 Bushels Northern Seed Potatoes (Irish); 3,000 Bushels Seed Sweet Potatoes, Etc., Etc. LARGE STOCKS OF T. R. & A.'S RELIABLE GARDEN SEEDS. ALL NEW CROP. CATALOGUE FREE. ADDRESS TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, KANSAS CITY, MO

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Send for circular. John C. Snyder, Constant, Kas.

FOR SERVICE—The Holstein Bull Lester No 3916, by gburus and Nettie L., both imported. Owned and kept by T. S. Hawley, at Sunflower Poultry Yard, one-half mile west of Topeka, on Sixth avenue.

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

FOR SALE—A large quantity of Turner and Mammoth Cluster Raspberry Plants. Guaranteed first-class \$5.00 per 1,000. H. F. Longworth, Beloit, Kas.

FOR SALE—A few extra fine Scotch Collie Pups. Address Sam Robinson, Tyner, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Three two-light Chandeliers (oil), at Skinners' Shoe Store, 219 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

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

APPLE TREES CHEAP.—We will sell good 2-year trees, from 2 1/2 to 5 feet, branched, for \$30.00 per 1,000, \$3.50 per 100. Boxed free and put on cars; small lots haled. Largely of the following varieties: Wine-sap, Ben Davi, Missouri Pippin, Willow Twig, Jennings, Rambro, Maiden's Blush, Red June, Lowell Early Harvest. One-year Concord Grape, \$1.50 per 100. The Lecoute Pear, 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents. All kinds stock cheap. Douglas County Nursery, Wm. Plasket & Son, Lawrence, Kas.

PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS—\$1.50. F. E. Marsh, Manhattan, Kas.

15 PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—\$1.50. Seven Toulouse Geese Eggs, \$1.50 Isaac H. Shannon, Girard, Kas.

BROOMCORN SEED.—Choice Tennessee Evergreen for sale by J. L. STRANAHAN, dealer in Broom-corn and BROOM MATERIALS, 194 Kinzie St., CHICAGO.

WANTED—Agents for "Platform Echoes or Living Truths for Head and Heart." Now selling by thousands. A brand new book by John B. Gough—his last and best. Send for circulars, terms, etc., to S. F. Junkin & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS—For hatching. Wm. B. Scott, Emporia, Kas.

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

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

WANTED—To trade land for two-year-old Stallion. Address Wm. A. Knipe, Hazen, Arkansas.

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

SPECIAL BARGAIN.—A fine Calf Sewed Bont—"Skinners' Best," reduced from \$5.50 to \$4.50 C. O. D. Cheaper grades as low as \$2.25. It will always pay you to attend our Clearance Sales. Skinner & Son, 219 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

BROOMCORN SEED! Choice Tennessee Evergreen, for sale by J. L. STRANAHAN, Dealer in Broom-corn and BROOM MATERIALS, 194 Kinzie St., CHICAGO.

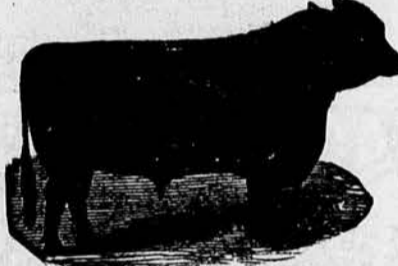
Creamery Building for Sale

Of large capacity, new and substantially built on the most approved plan, and fitted with steam engine tanks and other appliances for a first-class business, with 10 acres of land. Situated in eastern Kansas, on the main line of the A., T. & S. F. R. R., the center of a flourishing live stock district, where all that is required to secure a large patronage is reasonable business ability and attention. Peremptory Sale. For full particulars address, up to 1st of April, CREAMERY, P. O. Box 1592, PHILADELPHIA, PA. After that date, address GEO. S. WETHERELL, BARCLAY, OSAGE CO., KAS.

GRAND PUBLIC SALE!

600 HEAD

FINE CATTLE!



LEONARD BROS.,

MT. LEONARD, Saline Co., MISSOURI,

Will Sell at Public Auction on TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6 AND 7, 1886,

Six Hundred Head of Choice Cattle, consisting of 50 Thoroughbred Short-horns, 150 Imported and Home-bred Galloways and Polled Aberdeen-Angus, and 400 cross bred and grade animals of above breeds, males and females. The best families of the breeds named will be represented in this selection from their herds.

The sale will be made on the farms of Leonard Bros., adjoining Mt. Leonard Station, on the Chicago & Alton R. R., 75 miles east of Kansas City. Trains arrive in the morning from the east and west, in time for the sale, and depart in the evening, east and west after sale. Special rates will be given by the C. & A. R. R., to parties in attendance and on stock purchased. Sale will be continued till stock is disposed of.

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

SPANISH AND NATIVE JACKS at private sale. LEONARD BROS., Mt. Leonard, Saline Co., Mo.

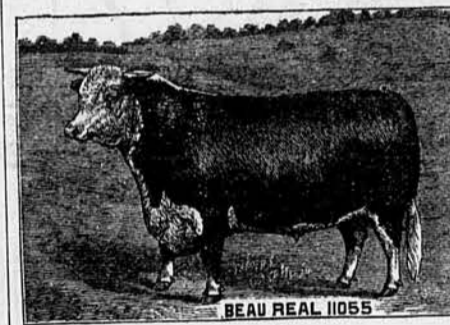
PERCHERON HORSES!

500 PURE-BRED MARES & STALLIONS Of the most popular families, all recorded with Extended Pedigrees in the Percheron Stud-Books of France and America, now on hand at Oaklawn Farm.



The Percheron is the only French bred possessing a Stud-Book in both France and America where eligibility to entry is based on authentic pedigrees. I have a few imported Stallions of individual excellence (but not eligible to entry in the Percheron Stud-Book) which I will sell at half the price of pedigreed animals of equal appearance. 100-page Catalogue, illustrated with engravings sketched by Rosa Bonheur, sent free. Address, M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, Du Page Co., Illinois.

Shockey & Gibb.



PUBLIC SALE OF

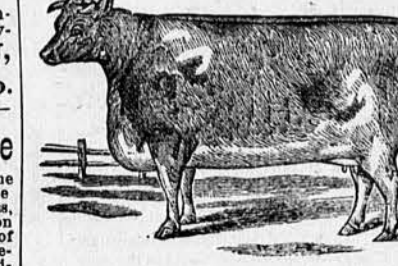
HEREFORD CATTLE

At Riverview Park, KANSAS CITY, MO., Wednesday, April 14th, 1886, At 1 o'clock p. m., sharp.

We will sell to the highest bidder, without reserve, 32 FEMALES and 12 BULLS from EARLY or those seeking high class foundation stock, and to practically illustrate the class of Hereford bred in our herd. The Heifers are entirely imported 1 1/2-year-olds this spring, short legged, broad-backed, deep-ribbed, of good style and great substance and are in first-class condition. They are sired by Famous Royal Prize-winning Bulls, such as HOTSPUR by LORD WILTON, CHANCELLOR by HORACE, RUDOLPH and MARTINGTON by THE GROVE 3D, PRINCE ROYAL 2D, and are bred to BEAU MONDE, BEAU REAL and HOTSPUR. The BULLS are sired by HOTSPUR, CHANCELLOR and M. Cochran's CASSIO, the Cassio Bulls being out of RUDOLPH Heifers. Catalogues furnished April 1st, by applying to SHOCKEY & GIBB, Lawrence, Kas. CUL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer. Our herd Bulls BEAU MONDE and BEAU REAL will be at the sale for inspection.

M. R. HUGHES & SON,

Independence, Jackson Co., Missouri,



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

PUBLIC SALE OF HEREFORDS!

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

I will sell 21 choicely-bred COWS and HEIFERS, every one of sufficient age being in calf, or with calf at the side. Three of the cows are by the noted SPARTAN 3978. Also 17 YOUNG BULLS, some of them very choice. For Catalogues address G. S. BURLEIGH, MECHANICSVILLE, IOWA.

Do You Want a Home? Yes.

Then write to WM. J. ESTILL & CO., Medicine Lodge, Kas. They have for sale over one hundred tracts of Choice Land in Barber county, Kansas, suitable for farms or ranches. Payments cash, or terms to suit purchaser. Those desiring to locate in the best part of Kansas should write at once. Particulars free. City property—addition of 80 acres to Medicine Lodge—in lots 50x150 feet, at low cash prices.

NATURES INCUBATOR

Best known for hatching chicks. Its principle is just like a hen sitting on a nest full of eggs. Chicks can be raised in it at 5 or 6 cts. per lb., and sold for 50 to 25 cts. per lb. A fine chance for women and boys to make money. Send for circular. Address Natures Incubator Co., Quincy, Ill.