

KANSAS FARMER

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Are We to Have a Filature in Kansas? *Kansas Farmer:*

The following letter is a reply to one received from a lady in this State, and may be of interest to many others who are interested in the production of silk.

"Your first question regarding a market in this State for cocoons, I hope will be definitely settled in a short time. I am told there are capitalists looking at several points for the purpose of establishing a filature—silk-reeling machinery—and that they will be ready to purchase by the time this spring's crop is ready for sale. A filature requires considerable capital to start with, and they must be assured of a sufficient supply of cocoons; it will depend largely on the quantity that has been raised in the State as a basis of supply. No company of men would erect a great mill simply because a few farmers had raised crops of wheat by way of experiment; they must be assured it is the product of the country and that they can readily be supplied so as to keep the mill running.

If the Silk Bureau had confined its efforts to the founding of filatures, it would have served the interests of the country much better; the filature is the one missing link in the chain of our silk industries. I have been trying to impress on the "Department" the advantages free transportation for small lots of cocoons to their filature would be to the amateur raiser. The amount should be limited. Large quantities can be packed in bales—flour sacks can be made available—several ladies can join in sending at the same time so as to reduce the express or freight charges.

The Woman's Silk Culture Association, 1220, Arch Street, Philadelphia, is a Government station; also Mr. Jules Heberlin, New Orleans, La.

The second question: "How long will cocoons keep and be fit for reeling?" I have never seen any definite time given, but would say I had some reeled last fall at the St. Louis Exposition that I had had three years. There can be no difficulty in reeling as long as they are kept free from moth and mice, which can be done by sprinkling camphor or any insecticide among them. Mice are very destructive to the cocoon; they have a special liking for the chrysalid, it is a "tat-bit" to them.

With regard to "Allowing the purchaser to reduce prices on account of inferiority, and there being nothing left after the expenses are paid," is for the reason that the cocoons were not sorted. There are several grades in every crop. It saves time in determining their value at the filature if they are carefully sorted; if they are not, the whole crop is reduced to a low grade, and the consequence is, the lowest price is paid, and no one is to blame but the raiser.

The same is true of every product raised. If the good and poor are all mixed together, and the purchaser is expected to do the sorting, he will not take that trouble and pay the highest market price. This has yet to be learned by our silk growers.

The case cited of "The lady who sent her cocoons to New York and received \$1.00 per pound for them and said she made money on them," is not an isolated case. Many have made what is considered good wages for work at home occupying but a few weeks.

The price paid by the government stations this year has been \$1.15 for the best quality,

and \$1.00 for the second. Good waste silk, which is the outer covering, and the pierced cocoons, are quoted at from 60 to 70 cents; cocoons that are soft but not stained are sold as "waste," but the soiled ones in which the worm has died must be rejected; better throw them away, as they spoil the others, the filatures will not reel them. It is a mistake for the amateur raisers to expect to realize a large profit from the production and sale of the eggs; it is the silk that our manufacturers want, and what is attracting the attention of other raisers.

The well-known house of M. Darbouse, of France, has sent to this country a special agent to distribute silk worm eggs free to the prominent growers in order to improve our breed of worms. This is a preliminary



PANSIES.

ONE OF THE SPECIALTIES OF BRISTOL SISTERS, FLORISTS, TOPEKA.

step to testing our climate, which is well known to be the best in the world for the silk worm, and in the near future founding colonies of their own people who have been born to the work, and eventually draw their supply of silk from this country.

We have every reason to be encouraged and to persevere. There are discouragements connected with every pursuit in life, many far greater than we have experienced in raising silk. Our farmers are selling their produce in many instances for less than the cost of production, and our manufacturers are selling at a ruinous rate.

My correspondent further asks if it is not an imposition to send out manuals stating prices for products that cannot possibly be realized under existing circumstances? If statements are exaggerated it is wrong. I recently saw it stated by a house that cocoons were worth \$2.00 per pound. This will mislead very many and injure the industry.

It may be asked, is it not wrong to advertise Kansas, its superior climate and manifold inducements to secure immigration, when last winter people froze on our prairies, and produce below the cost of production; but one winter or a season does decide the fate of a country. This part of the "great desert" was but a few years ago what its name indicates; but now "blooms and blossoms as the rose."

MARY M. DAVIDSON.

Junction City, Kas.

The petrified skeleton of a whale over thirty feet long has been discovered by an officer of the Coast Survey on a range of mountains in Monterey county, Cal., over 3,300 feet above the sea level.

Wheat Culture in Eastern Kansas.

An essay read before the Lane (Franklin county) Farmers' Institute, February 12, 1886.

A successful wheat grower is of extremely slow growth himself; he does not jump into the world ready-made. Be content with the only safe, slow but sure way of growing into the business.

Good soil and pure seed are the most essential. Seasons change; and if you do not prepare the ground, having the elements necessary, you will miss two out of five crops. The "miss" is to be construed as—do not pay expenses. Rules in wheat culture will have to be varied according to seasons, and, like signs for rain in dry seasons, all fall. I have successfully raised wheat

roller, cross from the way you have plowed. Then harrow again, until you have packed and pulverized the ground completely. Do not attempt to drill wheat in cloddy land, but see to it before that you have a nice bed to sow on. Pack your plowing so that your drill hoes will not go down further than two to three inches; drill east and west in finishing. My experience in drilling both ways has been satisfactory, using one-half the quantity in each case, from one and one-fourth to one and one-half bushels per acre. Sow from 25th of August to 15th of September. Should your stand be spotted in places, re-drill them, and see that you are not going into the winter without a good stand of wheat.

A Word For Rye.

Kansas Farmer:

I have just finished looking over the crop and stock reports in the last FARMER, and feel like saying a word in favor of raising rye. I admit that it does not pay to raise it to sell, and I question whether it pays very big to raise corn or oats for market. But to the farmer that is raising hogs, and can get rye ground at a reasonable rate, I consider a few acres of rye very profitable.

I believe that if more oats and rye was fed to breeding and young stock we would have less disease, and better growth, using corn for final maturing for market.

One year ago last November, my nearest neighbor's hogs were dying with the cholera I got scared and sold about thirty pigs, seven months old, average 247 lbs. Last July I sold a lot at ten months old averaging 300 lbs. Last Thursday, (April 1) I weighed 45 last September pigs, average 120 lbs. My stock is no better than my neighbors, but theirs do not make these weights at these ages. I give rye slop the credit. Rye is a much surer crop than wheat. Let me say to Kansas farmers, raise more grass, more stock and less grain to sell.

J. C. EVANS.

Valley Falls, Kas.

Likes the Farmer.

Kansas Farmer:

The gallant fight you have made for temperance, law and order is indeed highly commendable. We also indorse your sentiments on the silver question, and we think you struck the nail square on the head in some articles on our county fairs. We like fairs and think they should be encouraged, but when the gamblers and jockeys run them, they cease to be a good place to take our families to. In fact, there are so many commendable features about the FARMER we cannot mention them all.

In this part of Brown county very little fall wheat is raised, but what we have looks very well, except a few very early pieces which was sown too early and were injured by the fly last fall and a few late-sown pieces. Our March weather has been splendid for wheat.

Farmers are well advanced in sowing oats. At this writing, however, the ground is frozen and considerable snow on the ground. Stock has generally wintered well; the reason is, we have more shelter and tame hay, and less wire fence shelter and straw. What few hogs we have left are still dying with cholera. There is more spring wheat sown this spring than usual.

S. E. E.

Baker, Brown county.

KANSAS FARMER till January 1st, 1887, \$1.

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, Crutckshank 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 19—T. A. Hubbard, Short-horns, Wellington, Kas.
 Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter-State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

Beef Production on Farms.

So much has been written during the past few years about the profits of beef production on the range and ranch, that many farmers owning from a fourth to an entire section of land have come to the conclusion that they cannot successfully compete with the "beef barons" in supplying the market with meat. They accordingly rejoice that the President has turned these gentlemen out of the Indian reservations, and has ordered their fences removed on all parts of the public domain. That these orders will result in diminishing the profits of the range and ranch men and increasing those of persons who keep cattle on their own farms, seems certain. In the future capitalists who are able to purchase several thousand head of cattle cannot appropriate large tracts of land belonging to the nation, or included in Indian reservations, and devote them to pasturing cattle on which they pay no taxes. Persons who keep stock on their own farms will be nearer on an equality with the ranch and range men in the matter of expenses. They cannot do as extensive a business, but the capital they have invested in it will pay as large dividends and be subject to fewer chances of loss. In all probability the competition of the ranch and range cattle will diminish year by year.

In many respects the man who keeps cattle on his own farm has a better prospect for success than one who keeps them on a ranch or free range. He can have the personal oversight of them all the time. If an animal is ailing he can take it from the herd and nurse it until it becomes well. He can recover his animals if they are stolen, though thefts will not be likely to occur in a civilized community. He can give extra feed to young cattle that do not thrive well on grass alone. He can inspect all his animals every day, and note the condition of each. He will experience no losses by having animals stray away from the herd. He can furnish them with cut food during times of protracted drought. He can furnish them with protection during storms and throughout the winter season. He can keep them free from vermin. He can so manage that they have an abundance of pure and cold water at times when cattle on the plains suffer greatly from thirst. He can furnish them with salt with very little trouble or expense. He can protect them from the sun by raising trees or building cheap sheds. In short, he can keep them in the best possible condition to thrive and gain during the entire year. Few of these things can be done by persons owning large herds of cattle left to roam over the great western plains.

Much has been written about the rapid increase of cattle kept on the range and ranch. But the increase on farms is still greater. Many calves are lost when a large herd is left in the hands of cowboys. Cows that have recently dropped calves are in an enfeebled condition and require special care. They are liable to many diseases,

such as fever and caked bag. Unless they are taken from a herd and carefully nursed they are likely to die. A motherless calf on the range or ranch is almost certain to die. There are no facilities for bringing it up by hand. Good nursing is as necessary to the raising of a large herd of cattle as to bringing up a family of children. On the ranch and range "the fittest survive," but on the farm nearly all do. On a farm a cow will, in addition to bringing up a calf, furnish a large amount of milk to be used in the family, to be used in making butter and cheese, or to be fed to pigs. Calves can be weaned on the farm much better than on the range or ranch. They can at the proper age be isolated from the herd, fed on skimmed milk or gruel, and gradually taught to eat grass, hay and grain. The mothers, released from the care of their calves, will soon gain in condition and flesh. Range and ranch cows, however, are kept poor by their calves during the entire summer and fall.

Persons who raise cattle on farms will always enjoy a monopoly in supplying the market with choice beef. The flesh of cattle unprotected from storms and compelled to pick up their living during droughts and through the winter, will necessarily be greatly inferior to that of cattle raised on farms where they are protected from storms and cold, supplied with water at all times, and furnished with all the food they need. It costs no more to transport an animal that sells for six cents per pound than one that brings but half that sum. There are but few legitimate branches of business that pay better, or are attended by fewer risks, than that of raising cattle on the comparatively cheap lands in the West. Without extra feed, with cheap protection, and with only ordinary care, steers three years old will bring \$50 per head at the farm where they are raised. If properly fattened, as they may be on the grain raised on the place, they will bring 50 per cent. more than the price named. The business of raising cattle on farms is not only profitable but pleasant. It calls for less labor than grain-raising, and entails little expense for machinery.—*Chicago Weekly Times.*

Care of Sheep.

The following experience on the question of the winter care and feeding of sheep by Stephen Powers, in the *Country Gentleman*, is worthy of reproduction. Mr. Powers says:

My farm on the Muskingum river, Ohio, consists of 515 acres, of which about 150 acres is bottom land (partly a gravelly plain), while the remainder is mostly yellow and red clay, commonly called in that section white-oak land. About 200 acres of the whole farm is in permanent pasture, mostly June grass. Of the 150 acres of bottom land, about 20 is permanent meadow; about 10 of this is very low land, and inexhaustibly rich, but so subject to overflow as to be considerably reduced in value.

The whole farm is valued, for taxation, at \$17,780. It contains twenty-one buildings of various kinds, including a good fourteen-roomed house. The tenant has possession of everything the year round; and for the farm and 650 Merino sheep he pays a fixed cash rent. This rent I will not give here, but I may say, in a general way, that, when the lease was drawn up, it was the intention of the owner and tenant (who was thoroughly familiar with the farm) to put the rent at such a figure that the annual sale of sheep and wool should pay it.

The lease has now run one year and over, and the tenant, though he has had an extraordinary bad year to contend with, is satisfied the sheep will do the

task set for them—that is to say, the flock will make a living for the tenant (and something more), and pay about 6 per cent. interest on a valuation of about \$19,500.

An exact statement of the tenant's financial operations is, of course, not a proper subject for discussion in this place. But I may say, for the information of the reader, that he employs one man the year round at \$10 a month, with his cow pasture and garden free; and other labor during the year, which would doubtless amount to \$100 more. Total yearly outlay for labor, \$340. He furnishes all his own machinery, which, with the lack of a twine binder, is the best to be had in every department. He keeps four horses, three grade Jersey cows, and a varying number of hogs, generally enough to consume all the corn not required for the sheep and other stock. His family consists of four grown persons, and they live in a style befitting a prominent citizen, a hospitable entertainer, etc.

I mention this merely to show that sheep can enable their owner (or his tenant) to live like a gentleman, when they are well handled.

About fifty acres of corn and potatoes are grown each year, twenty to twenty-five of wheat, half or three-fourths of an acre of beets, six or eight acres of oats; there is a maple orchard of about 150 trees, and an apple orchard of two and a half or three acres which, however, barely supplies the family.

A year ago he went into winter quarters with about fifty loads of hay, fifty-six acres of corn fodder and corn, and twenty acres of wheat straw as a provender for his sheep. He bought one and a half tons of bran and few hundred pounds of oil cake meal.

While many of his neighbors suffered, owing to the exceptional severity of the winter, a loss of 5 to 15 per cent., he lost almost exactly 1 per cent., to wit, six sheep, of which one was a hopeless case to begin with. This result bespeaks remarkably good shepherding. And this, too, in spite of the fact that one of his flocks, the oldest wethers, had insufficient shedding, inasmuch that on one occasion, after being saturated with rain, they were caught by such a severe and sudden cold snap that every fleece became a perfect coat of ice all over, which it would require a blow with a hammer to break.

His practice in feeding could hardly be improved upon. To the dry flocks he gave, in slatted boxes or mangers, fodder and wheat straw, with shelled corn in troughs; to the lambs and weaker yearlings, hay, corn and oats; to the ewes, hay, fodder, corn and oats, and in the spring, corn, oats, bran and oil cake meal. He had no roots last year, but will not be without again. He has grown this year about 400 bushels of mangels.

His motto in feeding is: Never give more of any kind of feed than the flock will consume clean in about an hour. In each box he places a single bundle of fodder, unbinds it (pocketing the string for use again), breaks it into two equal portions, and turns the tops outward, leaving the butts together in the middle of the box. This distributes the bundle in such fashion that a sheep thrusting its head in anywhere between the slats can find some leaves: whereas if the bundle were carelessly tossed in and not unbound, the weaker sheep would stand a chance of finding nothing but the barren butts within their reach. When the weather was cold and the sheep had keen appetites, this feed would be repeated once or twice during the forenoon. A light layer of fodder thrown in this way enables the sheep to pick the cane so clean that nothing of

value is lost. The refuse canes were thrown out each time before a new feed was given.

In respect to hay, there was the same careful management. He considers hay, cured bright and green, much too valuable to bed sheep with. For bedding he saved his clover chaff (thrashed for the seed), and the poorest of the wheat straw. The hay was scattered in the boxes so thin that the sheep never wasted any, but ate it perfectly clean; then they received a little more.

Feed for Pigs.

Mr. F. D. Curtis, a very competent person, said some weeks ago, in the *Rural New Yorker*, that pigs will eat more than they can digest of any kind of concentrated food. When they have all the corn meal they want, at least a fourth of it is wasted by being voided in its natural state. Any farmer can satisfy himself of this by making a careful examination of the droppings. Another sign that things are going wrong, is the rank smell of the excrement. When this is the case, it shows that the hogs are overfed, and that the stomach and bowels are so feverish that there is a constant fermentation of the food. A person with a dyspeptic stomach and an observing mind knows this is true in his own case; and the same law applies to swine, only the effects are more manifest. An all-corn diet will put the animal into this feverish condition, and the stench follows. The same smell may arise in the feeding of beef cattle when they eat too much corn. I have heard many a farmer say, "My hogs are doing well; just notice how they smell." All wrong. When they are doing well, there should be very little smell. When the stomach is in such a condition that active fermentation takes place as soon as it is filled with food, there will not be a complete digestion and assimilation of the food, and when this is the case, the blood is impure, and its deposits of flesh and tissue are not perfect; or, in other words, they are diseased. If anyone doubts this, let him so eat that a fermented condition of the contents of the stomach is kept up for a few days, and he will begin to say, "Oh! how my head aches," or, "My kidneys seem to be out of order. I have a cough, my throat burns. I am out of sorts generally." Of course he is; his blood is partially poisoned; and so is a hog's under similar conditions, only in its case, the evil is greater as the amount of fermentable stuff is so much larger.

The result of this sort of doings is very often in the case of people some chronic malady, and doctors, with wise looks, treat the mere symptom, as they did in my case for years without ever touching the cause. The truth is that nearly all the ills of the flesh emanate from the stomach. Hogs finish up with founder, diseased livers, which farmers often notice, paralysis or consumption. A wise physician would advise wholesome food for his patients, and food so combined that it would not ferment in the stomach, or that it be prepared so that this disorganizing result would not follow. There is no doubt that when corn meal is cooked and fed in small quantities, it is the most wholesome form and also in a state to yield up its constituents for growth. However, even this form it may ferment. It does with some people, and it may with some hogs; for let it be remembered the stomachs of all animals are not alike in these respects. Next, when they are fermented enough to be sour before they are fed, all meals are in a healthful and economical form for feeding to hogs. Lastly, in order to secure a fuller digestion, and to keep the stomach in

Gossip About Stock.

Flock-masters will note with pleasure the action of the A. T. & S. F. and the Union Pacific railroad companies, in making freight concessions for shipping sheep.

M. B. Keagy, the successful Berkshire breeder at Wellington, writes:—"My spring pigs are coming on in fine shape, extra strong, growthy fellows. The herd is in good shape, with good prospects for a good trade this spring and summer. I wish the "old reliable" FARMER success.

That sterling breeder of Poland Chinas, J. A. Davidson, Richmond, writes: "I am having first-rate luck with young pigs. All our hogs are in first rate condition. Have thirty selected sows for this season's crop of pigs. Stock of all kinds doing well. Oats are coming up nicely. More grass has been sown this year than usual. Some corn planted.

The Leonard's cattle sale held last week at Mt. Leonard, Mo., was quite well attended and the results make the following averages: Shorthorns, seven bulls, \$91.22 females \$129. 29 Shorthorns averaged \$120; Galloways, 27 bulls, \$230, 23 females, \$238, 50 Galloways averaged \$238.90; Angus, 5 bulls, \$240, 17 females, 307, 22 Angus averaged \$292. One hundred head of cattle sold for the neat sum of \$22,710.

The first annual sale of Angus Park Herd will be held at Kansas City, April 29. This herd is owned by G. W. Henry, and is the oldest herd of Polled Angus Cattle in the West, and most of the offerings were bred in Angus Park, and in pedigree and individual excellence, they are at the top. Mr. Henry informs us that the cattle will be sold without reserve or by-bid and everything about the sale will be straight. This is an unusual chance to secure some "top" Angus cattle.

"Good wine needs no bush," is the full announcement made in the catalogue of the forthcoming public sale to be made from the Linwood herd of Shorthorns owned by Col. W. A. Harris, Linwood, Kas. This is a modest announcement indeed, for one of the best offerings of Shorthorns ever made in this country. The writer, however, understands with Col. Harris that breeders will appreciate the fact that his cattle and their breeding speak for themselves more effectually than any fulsome or graphic description could, in the best written and elaborate announcement.

A visit to Oaklawn Farm, this great horse importing and breeding establishment, convinces one that its reputation, which has extended to all parts of the world, has been justly earned. Located at Wayne, Illinois, its proprietor, Mr. M. W. Dunham, with remarkable foresight, early comprehended the need, and probable demand for improvement in the work horses of the country; and in 1872, in a small way commenced the work which has attained such proportions, the sales to date having aggregated several millions of dollars. The adaptability of Percheron stallions in crossing on the native mares of this country has long been established. To this fact may be attributed the increasing demand for Percheron stallions that require the annual importation of several hundred to supply the needs of "Oaklawn." In selecting this stock only horses individual excellence, possessing pedigrees tracing through an ancestry of choice breeding are purchased, certificates of registry in the Percheron Stud Book of France being demanded as proof of such breeding.

Bristol Sisters.

For our illustration this week we are indebted to the Bristol Sisters, florists and seed dealers, who have one of the most elaborate and beautiful establishments of the kind in the State. With their thorough knowledge of this business, in connection with their faithful devotion to the florist's art, they have built up one of the most complete and extensive establishments in the West. Look up their advertisement elsewhere, and write for one of their catalogues and then order some of their reliable and beautiful stock.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the advertisement of C. W. Warner & Co., Denver, Col., wholesale commission merchants. Try them with your consignments of butter, eggs, fruit and ranch produce, Fancy poultry will receive special attention.

The warmer weather often has a depressing and debilitating effect. Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes all languor and lassitude.

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.

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.

From B. F. Liepsner, A. M., Red Bank, N. J.: I have been troubled with Catarrh so badly for several years that it seriously affected my voice. I tried Dr. —'s remedy without the slightest relief. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored and my head feels better than for years.

In regard to Ely's Cream Balm for Catarrh, my answer is, I can recommend it as the best remedy I ever used.—DR. J. S. VAUGHAN, Dentist, Muskegon, Mich. See advertisement.

Williams & Updegraff desire to call your attention to their large stock of lumber and building material. They have a big lot of fence posts—red cedar, white cedar and oak—at very low prices. If you think of building, go and get their prices before you buy, as they are selling lower than lumber has ever been sold in Topeka. Tar paper, lime, plaster hair, cement, mixed paints, and everything used in building, always on hand. Don't forget the place. WILLIAMS & UPDEGRAFF, Cor. Second and Kansas avenue, Topeka.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12 DOLLARS each for New and Perfect SEWING MACHINES. Warranted five years. Sent on trial if desired. Buy direct and save \$15 to \$25. Organs given as premiums. Write for FREE circular with 1000 testimonials from every state. GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 2d Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Free Tuition. Expenses Light. KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. Endowment \$500,000. Buildings \$100,000. Apparatus \$50,000. 17 INSTRUCTORS. 400 STUDENTS. Farmers' sons and daughters received from Common Schools to full or partial course in Science and Industrial Arts. Send for Catalogue to Manhattan, Kansas.

RUPTURE RELIEVED AND CURED Without any Operation or Detention from Business, by my Treatment, or Money Refunded. Consultation Free. Send for Circular. DR. D. L. SNEDIKER, Emporia, Kas. Rooms over D. W. Morris' Drug Store.



THIS ELEGANT Gents or Ladies 18 KARAT GOLD PLATED WATCH, For \$7.50.

To introduce our goods into the market and as an inducement to agents to handle watches of our manufacture we will make the following liberal offer: We will send a sample watch by Registered Mail to any address on receipt of "Seven dollars and a half" by Draft, Money Order or Registered Letter. If you wish to examine same before paying for it we will send it "C. O. D. with the privilege of inspection" on receipt of "50 cents" to guarantee express charges.

The cases are "Solid Aluminum" heavily plated with 18 karat gold, are guaranteed to stand the acid test, hunting or open-face style and have the appearance and with ordinary care will wear as well as solid 18 karat gold watches that cost from \$75.00 to \$100.00. They have fine full jeweled lever movements, compensation balance, patent sprung over regulator, French enamel dials with second hand, and are all adjusted to keep perfect time, a guarantee being given with each and every watch. We also have the same grade of watch stem-winder and stem-setter costing one dollar more than the key-winders. When ordering please say if Hunting or Open-face, Plain or Engraved, Gents or Ladies size are desired. All other styles at equally low prices.

ADDRESS NASSAU WATCH CO., 38 & 40 Willow Place, BROOKLYN, N. Y.



EHRET'S PREPARED ROOFING.

Waterproof and Fireproof. Adapted for any Roof. Guaranteed Best and Cheapest Roof used. Ask your Dealer or write us for prices and testimonials. Ask for BLACK DIAMOND BRAND. M. EHRET, Jr., & CO. W. E. CAMPE, Agent, 9th and Olive Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

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Dyspepsia!

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

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

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The Home Circle.

All Arts One.

All arts are one—all branches on one tree;
All fingers, as it were, upon one hand.
You ask me to be thumb alone; but pray,
Reft of the answering fingers Nature plann'd,
Is not the hand deformed for work or play?
Or rather take, to illustrate my thought,
Music, the only art to science wrought,
The ideal art, that underlies the whole,
Interprets all, and is of all the soul.
Each art is, so to speak, a separate tone;
The perfect chord results from all in one.
Strike one, and as its last vibrations die,
Listen—from all the other tones a cry
Wails forth, half-longing and half-prophecy,
So does the complement, the hint, the germ
Of every art within the others lie,
And in their inner essence all unite;
For what is melody but fluid form,
Or form but fixed and stationed melody?
Colors are but the silent chords of light,
Touched by the painter into tone and key,
And harmonized in every changeable hue.
So colors live in sound—the trumpet blows
Its scarlet, and the flute its tender blue;
The perfect statue in its pale repose
Has for the soul a melody divine,
That lingers dreaming, round each subtle line
And stills the gazer lest its charm he lose.
So rhythmic words, strung by the poet, own
Music and form and color—every sense
Rhymes with the rest: 'tis in the means
alone
The various arts receive their difference.

—W. W. Storey.

O finest essence of delicious rest!

To bid for some short space the busy mill
Of anxious, ever-grinding thought be still;
And let the weary brain and throbbing breast
Be by another's cooling hand caressed.
This volume in my hand, I hold a charm
Which lifts me out of reach of wrong or harm
I sail away from trouble; and, most blessed
Of every blessing, can myself forget;
Can rise above the instance low and poor
Into the mighty law that governs yet.
This hinged cover, like a well-hung door,
Shuts out the noises of the jangling day,
These fair leaves fan unwelcome thoughts
away.

—The Spectator.

Plea for The Girls--No. 5.

With an apology for my long silence, I take my pen again, to resume our chats, under very favorable circumstances, I think, judging from your strict attention to the former letters under this heading; and having left you some time since, where each of you had reached the point of self-support so admirably befitting one who wishes to make herself independent in the eyes of the world. We will not weary you further with the tiresome repetition, how, step by step, the average woman may become her own bread-winner, since you have learned from experience that only to the brave fall the laurels in the strife.

For all of "my girls" are now on the highway to fortune; some following one occupation of trust, some another; and it little matters what calling you have chosen to fulfill, be it simply kitchen-maid, or the assistant of the millionaire in the counting-room, only that you perform your part faithfully and cheerfully. Now, girls, there may come a time, when the never-ending round of washing dishes, baking, sweeping, and the thousand-and-one things that occupy the busy house-maid become monotonous, and the long columns of figures in the rich man's ledger seem irksome, and you pine for your liberty, and sigh for a snug little home-nest, with the author of your day-dreams at its head; mentally ejaculating: "Then I could rest and be happy." So, I suppose every matron in all this Christendom of ours, has, at one time in her life, repeated those very words in her own heart, before embarking in the life partnership, upon which so many vessels (happiness for life) have been wrecked. And can you not recall more misery traced way back from the marital altar, than from all the happy "old maids" in creation? Were there no marriage vows pledged, there would be no jealousy bordering on despair, no divorce court's record, no sundering of once happy hearts by cruel words and acts—no skeletons in the closet, for who ever heard of the manikin in the closet of a happy old maid? And yet, it is not in my province to manufacture you, girls, into the despised spinster even though I could. Having good and evil set before you, you are free to "choose this day whom you will serve," whether your own individual necessities and pleasure, or whether you will be decoyed into sharing the crusts of the capricious suitor (for the loaf becomes the dry crust oftimes, even of the once extravagant lover, and the

new wears off the honeymoon, leaving a darkened surface behind, just as old Luna changes her smiling face for dark, sullen gloom.) But you say by this time, (and truly too), "Are there none of the *genus homo* that doeth good; no! not one?" Our answer is most emphatically, *yes!* There are very many unnoticed heroes, out upon the billowy ocean of life, far out of sight of "Home, Sweet Home," whose mission would be fulfilled in ministering to the little one he loves best, if only he thought his means adequate to meet her requirements of every-day life. But he knows that girls, now a days are mere pieces of extravagant folly, and it would need a snug bank account to support most girls in their whims of fashionable necessity.

When will girls, and women too, begin to learn and practice true economy? Upon the altar of extravagant desire, have been slain thousands of reckless victims, young and old, of both sexes, whose wild wants so far outweighed the contents of their purse, that greed—the parent of crime—despairingly drove its hordes of hopeless ones into the gambling vortex, from which many victims never rise to view. Then, girls, should you ever take upon yourselves the yoke matrimonial, be sure, before your affirmative fixes you for life, that the coffers of the man whom you take for better or for worse (generally worse) shall compare favorably with your notions of ways and means; and if you love a poor man well enough to "leave father, and mother, and houses and lands, for his sake," let your aim and purpose be to work with him with a will, to secure for yourself as snug a home as you left at marriage; and let your needs and necessities, while building up a home, be in harmony with the means at hand, thus avoiding a failure at the outset. You will find, oftentimes, the last season's hat, and the old cashmere dress will do duty still another term, and not ridicule the wearer, either. And you will be surprised at your own economy and comfort in helping buy a permanent home. The secret in life's successes is more due to saving than to earning. But I will not undertake, until the next chapter, to describe the sort of fellow I shall consent to give my girls of the

MYSTIC.

Oskaloosa, Kas., April 6, 1886.

From Bramblebush.

The sweet song of the meadow lark whispers to us that soon the warm, sunny days are coming, and the prairies will be covered with bright and beautiful flowers.

It is a good time now to see about the summer clothing. All that can be altered over for the little folks could be attended to now before the spring house-cleaning. Stockings can be made and repaired. It is always such a relief if one can get most of the sewing done before hot weather.

I found a very pretty knitting pattern in the *Yankee Blade* not long ago, and I will send it. It is called "Seed Point Lace."

Cast on 16 stitches.
1st row.—Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 2, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 2.
2d row.—Slip 1, knit the rest plain.
(All of the even rows are the same.)
3d row.—Slip 1, knit 10, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 2.
5th row.—Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 4, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 2.
7th row.—Slip 1, knit 12, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 2.
9th row.—Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 6, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 2.
11th row.—Slip 1, knit 14, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 2.
13th row.—Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 5, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1.
15th row.—Slip 1, knit 11, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1.
17th row.—Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 3, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1.
19th row.—Slip 1, knit 9, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1.
21st row.—Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1.
23d row.—Slip 1, knit 7, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1.
24th row.—Slip 1, knit rest plain.
Over means throw thread over the needle. The above is very pretty, and I hope some of the ladies will try it.

BRAMBLEBUSH.

The average age of the 1,400 inmates of Sing Sing is twenty-six years.

Notes and Recipes.

To Keep Cheese Fresh.—When purchased in small quantities keep what is not cut for the table rolled in a damp cloth in a wooden or tin box; you must protect the tin box inside with a coating of hardware paper, that the damp cloth may not rust it.

Raised Doughnuts.—Three eggs, one cup of sugar, one-third cup of butter, three pints of bread sponge. Mix with the hand as soft as possible; let it rise. Mold again; have the bread board floured, put the dough on it, roll out half an inch thick and cut out. Let them rise half an hour. Fry in hot lard.

Broiling Fish.—In broiling shad, or any fish, says Miss Corson, the rule of broiling the inside first must be followed. She showed her class how to cut open the back of the fish, take out the backbone, and then by a dexterous jerking, to extract a large portion of the lateral bones before the fish is broiled.

Beefsteak Toast.—Chop cold beefsteak very fine, add a small piece of butter, a little pepper and salt and a little gravy if at hand. If not, add for one pint of chopped meat, one teacup of water; heat the meat until hot, then place a spoonful or two upon pieces of toast which have been soaked and well buttered.—*The Cook.*

Lemon Candy.—With which to celebrate the children's birthdays, is made of three pounds of white sugar, the juice of one lemon, the grated peel of half the lemon, half a teaspoonful of soda, and over half a cup of water; do not put the sugar and water on the stove to boil until the sugar is entirely dissolved, then let it boil until it will harden in cold water; add the lemon then, and let it boil up once. After this is put in, take from the stove, and stir in the dry soda; turn out on buttered plates, and pull vigorously when it is cool enough to take in your hands; form in sticks or odd figures, lay on a platter and set in a cool place for an hour.

Old Maid's Cake.—One pound of fat salt pork chopped fine, one pound of raisins, one pound of currants, half a pound of citron, one quart of flour, one pint of brown sugar, one pint of boiling water, half a pint of molasses, two teaspoonfuls of ground nutmeg, one teaspoonful of mace, two teaspoonfuls of ground cloves and two teaspoonfuls of ground cinnamon, the grated rind of a lemon, one tablespoonful of soda dissolved in two teaspoonfuls of boiling water or three teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted with the flour. Pour the water on the pork and stir until it is melted; then pass through a colander to avoid bits of fibre. Add the sugar, molasses and half the flour, reserving half a pint to rub with the fruit; then add the soda, the rest of the flour and fruit. Put the mixture into two buttered pans, lined with paper; bake for three-quarters of an hour and then try with a straw; if done the straw will be dry.

Cheap, Strong Comforts.

It has been a long time since I contributed my mite to add to the more interesting letters of my worthy sisters for the purpose of helping each other along in the struggle of life by our experience as farmers' wives mostly. I have been much benefitted and encouraged by these letters. I will tell the ladies how we make our comforts; they are so nice and strong where there are boys. Take unbleached muslin for both sides; get sumac bobs or tops, say half a bushel to a boiler of water (iron boiler); cook them two or three hours; take out the bobs; wet your cloth before putting in the dye (lift it occasionally to air) for two hours; dry; wash in cleansed water, as the lye water and soap brings out a nice dark color. You can make a comfort this way that will not cost as much on the start as calico and is more durable.

R. A. L.

Gail Hamilton.

Gail Hamilton has written the following against woman suffrage, in her customary decisive manner:

"Woman suffrage is an artificial cause, and is just as hard to keep up as slavery was to put down. Convention, discussion, legislation, fail to arouse any enthusiasm for woman's rights, because there is no organized, insistent, radical, woman's wrongs. Individual women suffer, and concrete laws are unjust to women as a class. As men increase in refinement and virtue, women

share in the improvement—inevitably because man is compounded of men and women. Whatever women suffer, they suffer from an imperfection of human society, not from any combined intentional oppression by the stronger sex. Woman suffrage languishes, not because men will not grant it, but because women do not wish it. Women can not be made to wish it, because they do not suffer for the lack of it. Whenever they want it, they will have it. There is more danger that they will have it without wanting it, than they will want it without having it."

Being Neighborly at Table.

The dinner has always been the chief meal of the day—most elaborate, most substantial, most ceremonious. The one best excuse for the late hours of fashion is that business being over, and the days perplexities and labors shut away behind the grim down-town office, the husband and brothers of the family can deliver themselves freely to the comforts and pleasures of the household festival, making it a social reunion of no little importance. Where this is really done it is warrant enough, in cities at least, with all the complicated claims of modern life, for the dinner hour is apt to be the only time at which the whole family assembles, and, but for that, its members might grow up as distant acquaintances. Any concession of natural order is better than that, and one thing that should be invariably insisted upon is absolute promptness and regularity at this meal. In truth, it is a great mistake not to have this discipline at all meals; and children should be taught that they can show no greater and no more selfish discourtesy than in either keeping others waiting to sit down, or, if this ceremoniousness is excused, in breaking the harmony and propriety that good manners demand, by being late at table. Respectful, considerate manners are almost out of vogue, and the children of to-day ride roughshod over the proprieties in a manner to make their great-grand-parents believe there is no saving grace left in the world, if their horrified shades ever revisit their accustomed earthly walks. The old-time stiffness and formality of manner may have had its absurdities, but there is no sweeter charm in life than the habit of considerate regard for the comfort and regularity of the home,—the thoughtful deference to others, the affectionate dependence upon one another. If this spirit is cultivated, the family unity, with all its tender and helpful relations, is assured, and the home becomes the real center and influence of the life. There is no better or surer test of this than the manners at the table. And, therefore, it is a great loss to the best training and *cameraderie* when its arrangements are so formed as to leave altogether to the waitress the duty of attending to the wants of the company. To keep a watchful eye upon the needs of others, to invite them with gentle courtesy to partake of what they may lack in their supply of the different dishes, will add a gracious spirit of unselfishness and harmony, for which nothing else gives opportunity. No collection of dainty dishes, no extent of formal elegance of arrangement will give the heart-warmth and delight of simple, unobtrusive, kindly attention from one's neighbors at the table.—*Marian S. Devereux in Good Housekeeping.*

The Spring Months

Are undoubtedly the best in which to purify the blood and strengthen the system, because at this time the body is most susceptible to the beneficial effects of a reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. The feeling of debility, languor, and lassitude, caused by the changing season, is entirely overcome, and scrofula and all humors are expelled from the blood by the powerful reviving and purifying influence of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Do not delay—Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It is made by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists. 100 Doses One Dollar.

A good fat sheep was grazing in a field near Mt. Pleasant, Pa., when a big bald eagle swooped down on it like a lightning bolt. It buried its talons so deep in the sheep's back that it could not release itself, and the sheep ran home, when the immense bird was captured.

The Young Folks.

He Climbs My Knee.

I cannot see him anywhere,
Nor hear his childish singing,
His little prattle here and there,
His silver toy-bell ringing.
O wherefore comes he not to me,
As he was wont, to climb my knee?

Still sings the bird he bade me hear
With his uplifted finger,
And in our neighbor's garden near,
The flowers he saw still linger.
O, wherefore comes he not to me,
To point at them, and climb my knee?

His blocks lie scattered hereabout,
His horses wait his riding—
Where is he? At my back, or out
Beneath my window hiding?
O, wherefore comes he not to me,
As he was wont, to climb my knee?

Oh! to my higher self he comes
In moments that are golden;
For sunshine, offered to all homes,
I am to God beholden;
My smiling angel-boy I see,
And, soft and light, he climbs my knee.
—Ralph Henry Shaw, in *Good Cheer*.

WORKING THE RANGES.

System by Which Each Herd-Owner Receives His Own.

So much has been written during the past few years upon "round-ups," "roping," "branding," and the minor details of range life that our Eastern friends must be reasonably well informed upon the subject. For that reason I shall only allude casually to the extensiveness of this system. In receiving, say, 1,000 head of cattle from the States (of value not less than \$25,000), branding them at the stock yards with an X on the left hip for instance, and turning them loose upon the range, the owner either understands the methods of the business or has an unswerving trust in Providence. A portion of his herd may be seen occasionally by himself or his cowboys, but other portions may drift away fifty or a hundred miles, sometimes more, before the next "round-up." Even then it may be impossible to find them all.

HOW THE "DISTRICTS" ARE WORKED.

The ranges are divided into "districts," and each district is worked by a separate company of cowboys numbering anywhere from twenty to sixty (more occasionally,) according to the importance of the district. All who have range cattle within the limits of that district are represented, either personally or otherwise, in the round-up party, every member of which exercises his abilities for the mutual advantage of his neighbors as well as himself. The district may be two miles long and fifty to seventy-five miles wide and the cowboys move from six to ten miles each evening, gather the cattle from the hills surrounding the camp, the next morning divide the stock into bunches, each bearing the brand of a separate outfit, brand the calves with the marks borne by the mothers they follow, and in cases where the ownership of the calves cannot be determined, they, in this territory, receive the brand of the outfit that holds the range upon which they are found.

Now, in the district where those "X" cattle live, the representatives of the brand will see, as far as possible, to the holding and branding of the stock belonging to their outfit. They will be on the alert, however, to aid in the work of others whenever necessary, and the others will do likewise for them. Then the cattle that are disposed of will be thrown into herds, according to the locality of their ranges, and driven toward their regular grazing grounds. Those that belong in the vicinity of the camp will be left there, and the "round-up" party moves on.

"CUTTING OUT" THE BEEF CATTLE.

The above has special reference to the spring round-up, which takes from sixty to ninety days. In addition, at the fall "round-up" the beeves are "cut-out"—separated from the other stock—and driven by members of their respective outfits to the points of shipment. It is at these shipping points that the value of the stock inspector is seen. He examines the brands of every animal shipped from his point, and if some of those "X" cattle are being shipped with the beeves of some other party, he notes the fact, reports to the secretary of the stock commission—the whole lot goes to market,

and in due course the owner of the "X" cattle receives the proceeds of his "strays" on the basis of the price at which the main body of the shipment is sold.

The number of animals thus found is large. "Srays" that belong in Montana have frequently been shipped from points on the Union Pacific in Wyoming and vice versa on the Northern Pacific. It is not considered surprising for cattle to drift 100 to 150 miles from their customary range. Thus are range cattle looked after, and though it may take years for the "X" outfit or any other, to secure all their stock, they are more than likely to do so eventually, excepting where the "critters" are stolen, killed by wild animals, or die on the range. The inspectors are thoroughly familiar with the brands of the Northwest, watch closely for stolen stock, do much toward bringing offenders to justice, and are stationed at the principal stock-landing points. The detectives are equally instrumental in furthering the success of this great system. About 5,000 different brands have already been recorded in the office of the Territorial Treasurer at Helena. Even the Indians have their brands, and with the multiplicity of devices that are used, under the acts of 1864, to distinguish stock, it is no easy matter to keep them all in mind.—*Miles City Cor. Chicago Times*.

Wild Hog of San Joaquin.

"I don't know whether they do it any more out there or not," said a former resident of California now in this city, "but when I lived in San Joaquin county we used to have more fun than a house afire at the quiet little pastime of trapping wild hogs. No one ever seemed to know where the wild hogs of the San Joaquin tule lands came from, but there they are, at least they were ten years ago. They probably originated from some runaway domestic stock. These wild hogs were so shy that it was rare that any one ever got a glimpse of one, and then it would be only by accident. They held themselves entirely aloof from civilization, and it was only by strategy that they could be captured. This is the way we used to do it:

A LIBERAL TRAIN OF BARLEY.

"It was no trouble to find where a drove of hogs were feeding, for they left abundant evidences of their presence. I never knew who first found out that they were partial to barley, but they were, and for that reason we thought it was more than likely that the original stock was escaped distillery-fed swine. Anyhow, some one discovered that if there was anything a San Joaquin wild hog would risk his all for it was barley, and so we took advantage of the discovery and went to tempting the wild hog to his destruction. The first step in the conspiracy against him was the building of a corral or pen, big enough to hold a dozen hogs or so. In one side of the pen a heavy drop-gate was set, which was raised up and held in position by a rope that extended to the side opposite. The rope was held taut by being fastened to a sort of figure-four drop, which the slightest touch would spring. The corral was placed on the trail of a drove of hogs.

"The next step was to lay a liberal train of barley from the gate of the corral some distance from it along the trail. Barley was scattered about inside the pen, thickest about the gate, and gradually thinned down as the deadfall was approached. As soon as the hogs struck the trail of barley, they followed it up, crowding and pushing, and each one trying to get the biggest share, I suppose, just as natural as tame hogs. When they reached the gate in they rushed, the first one stopping where the barley lay thickest, until they were crowded in further by the squealing, greedy lot behind. It was only a matter of a few seconds before some one of the leaders had to be jammed up against the deadfall. That settled it. Down would come the heavy gate, and there would usually be a dead hog or two under it, and a dozen of choice fat porkers inside. The old fellows we butchered with rifle balls on the spot. If there were any young pigs in the corral we lassoed them and took them home for future reference.

"I never saw a drove of wild hogs loose but once, and from what I saw of them and their methods then I was satisfied to hunt them with barley-baited corrals, and leave

the free and open chase to some one else. I was out shooting birds one day, and as I was passing through a dense thicket to get to an open where I expected good sport, I heard the unmistakable snorting and tusk-grinding of wild hogs. I thought some one had a corral set near by, and had got the drop on some hogs as usual. I drew toward the edge of the thicket, and then it seemed to me that the snorting was too voluminous and the grinding too far-reaching and penetrating to be made by a dozen penned-up porkers, but I kept on. When I reached the edge of the thicket I peered out into the open. Well, that's all I did. I had no desire to proceed farther.

THE WILD HOGS AND THE WOLF.

"Such a sight I never saw before or since. I think there must have been a thousand wild hogs of all sizes, ages and sexes, congregated in that open. They huddled together like free-men at an out-door ward meeting. Each and every individual hog was mad—very mad. Their bristles stood up all the way from their ears half-way down their backs. Froth flew about in that undulating mass like foam on a storm-lashed coast. Rage gleamed from every eye and voiced itself in every snort. I stood there, peering out on the extraordinary scene, wishing myself ten miles away, and not daring to move, for fear the furious mob of hogs would detect me and parcel me up among them. It was five minutes before I discovered what was the cause of this turbulent gathering and the object of its fury, when I saw, in the midst of the wild concourse, a poor, lean and haggard wolf, gathered together on the top of a stump, just beyond the reach of the biggest boar in the drove, and with the most abject look of terror on his face that it was possible to express. I don't know what the wolf had done to bring this avenging army of hogs down upon him. But there was this vulpine, unfortunate, trembling and haggard, perched on a pinnacle barely large enough to give room for his four feet, gazing out over this waving sea of upturned tusks. He was a cowardly, thieving wolf, but I felt sorry for him.

"The hogs never let that wolf rest a second. Some big fellow would lift himself up against the stump on one side, with a snort like a thunderclap, and quick as a flash the wolf would turn his head that way. Then another long-tusked brute would jump up and let go a howl, and around the wolf would go toward him like a flash. And so it went all around the stump, and it was a wonder to me how that terrorized wolf managed to keep his footing on that stump at all. By and by I got tired watching the proceedings, and I thought I would try an experiment. I raised my gun and fired in the air. That was the climax. The wolf hadn't calculated on that. With the report of the gun he lost his presence of mind. He leaped ten feet in the air and came down twenty feet away. A thousand upraised tusks were ready to receive him. There was one wild yell. Then pieces of the wolf filled the air a second, and the vengeance of the wild hog was complete."
—*New York Sun*.

Broiled sausages are all the rage this season, at Coney Island. On Surf avenue there is a sausage stand; the owner is a rich frame-maker in New York. He is reported to have made a fortune on sausages.

A wonderful doll at Long Branch is the size of a three-year-old child, and has a most elaborate trossseau, including a wedding dress and fine veil. A very large Saratoga trunk is required to hold the doll and wardrobe.

One gets a striking idea of the magnitude of this country from the statement of Rev. Dr. Barrows, that if the entire population of the globe, estimated at 1,400,000,000, were divided into families of five, the State of Texas alone could give each family half an acre of land to live upon.

Tiny, a black-and-tan terrier, has the honor of having been the smallest full-grown dog that ever lived. He belonged to Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald MacLaine, of England, and in honor of his extreme thinness is now carefully preserved under a glass case. Tiny was less than four inches long, and could comfortably curl up and take a nap in a common glass tumbler.

WHAT WARNER'S SAFE CURE CURES AND WHY.

CONGESTION OF THE KIDNEYS, BACK ACHE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER OR URINARY ORGANS.

Catarrh of the Bladder, Gravel, Stone, Dropsy, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Impotency or General Debility, Bright's Disease.

WHY? Because it is the only remedy known that has power to expel the uric acid and urea, of which there are some 500 grains secreted each day as the result of muscular action, and sufficient if retained in the blood, to kill six men. It is the direct cause of all the above diseases, as well as of Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity and Death.

This great specific relieves the kidneys of too much blood, frees them from all irritants, restores them to healthy action by its certain and soothing power.

IT CURES ALSO Jaundice, Enlargement of the Liver, Abscess and Catarrh of the Bile Ducts, Biliousness, Headache, Furred Tongue, Sleeplessness, Languor, Debility, Constipation, Gall Stones, and every unpleasant symptom which results from liver complaint.

WHY? Because it has a specific and positive action on the liver as well as on the kidneys, increasing the secretion and flow of bile, regulates its elaborating functions, removes unhealthy formations, and, in a word, restores it to natural activity, without which health is an impossibility.

IT CURES ALSO Female Complaints, Leucorrhoea, Displacements, Enlargements, Ulcerations, Painful Menstruation, makes Pregnancy safe, prevents Convulsions and Child-Bed Fever and aids nature by restoring functional activity.

WHY? All these troubles, as is well known by every physician of education, arise from congestion and impaired kidney action, causing stagnation of the blood vessels and breaking down, and this is the beginning and the direct cause of all the ailments from which women suffer, and must as surely follow as night does the day.

WHY Warner's Safe Cure is acknowledged by thousands of our best medical men to be the only true blood purifier, is because it acts upon scientific principles, striking at the very root of the disorder by its action on the kidneys and liver. For, if these organs were kept in health all the morbid waste matter so deadly poisonous if retained in the body, is passed out. On the contrary, if they are deranged, the acids are taken up by the blood, decomposing it and carrying death to the most remote part of the body.

WHY 93 per cent. of all diseases which afflict humanity, arise from impaired kidneys, is shown by medical authorities. Warner's Safe Cure, by its direct action, positively restores them to health and full working capacity, nature curing all the above diseases herself when the cause is removed, and we guarantee that Warner's Safe Cure is a positive preventive if taken in time.

As you value health take it to avoid sickness, as it will at all times and under all circumstances keep all the vital functions up to par.

We also Guarantee a Cure and beneficial effect for each of the foregoing diseases, also that every case of Liver and Kidney trouble can be cured where degeneration has Not taken place, and even then Benefit will Surely be Derived. In every instance it has established its claim.

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER, particularly in the Spring, it is unequalled, for you cannot have pure blood when the kidneys or liver are out of order.

Look to your condition at once. Do not postpone treatment for a day nor an hour. The doctors cannot compare records with us. Give yourself thorough constitutional treatment with Warner's Safe Cure, and there are yet many years of life and health assured you!

THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1868.

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KANSAS FARMER CO.

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ADVERTISING.

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

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

What wheat is left is growing well. A very large acreage of oats was sown, and the corn area will be larger than ever before.

When training grape vines to trellises or arbors, the buds on the under side of the arms should be removed. They are in the way and do no good.

By courtesy of Secretary Sims, we have a copy of the report of the State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending March 31st. It puts the wheat loss in the State at 40 per cent. Stock, generally in good condition, a few cases of glanders reported, hog cholera abating; fruit prospect, except for peaches, good.

In building stone fences, they should always be put in the ground deep enough to be below the frost line, and the earth thrown out of the trench should be banked up on both sides of the fence to form a water shed. Joints should be broken continuously and the fence should taper on both sides toward the top like a good hay rick. Two feet thick in the ground—not less than eighteen inches any way—then taper to one foot at the top.

As was announced some time ago, there is to be a "Division of Pomology" added to the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Funston, of Kansas, the farmer Congressman, has taken a very active part in the matter. His membership on the committee of Agriculture affords him excellent opportunities in this direction. He secured the favorable consideration of an amendment providing for the pay of a competent pomologist, and it is altogether probable that the new office will be held by a Kansas fruit grower and farmer.

We are in receipt of the programme for the twenty-first annual meeting of the Kansas State Sunday School Association, to be held at Junction City, May 4th, 5th and 6th. The topics are practical, and in the hands of those whose names appear, can hardly fail to make an enthusiastic and useful convention. Among those from abroad are E. O. Excell and Rev. S. B. Barnitz, while the State is represented by its leading Christian workers. Local matters are in the hands of leading citizens of Junction City, with Rev. H. W. Stearns as chairman, and they will cordially welcome all who come. The only credential required is that you want to go, and either tell or learn of better methods of Sunday School work.

Farmers and the Postoffice.

It is very convenient for farmers often to have a little business transacted through the mails, as the handling of a package of choice seeds, plants, or a bit of wool and the like. The actual amount of business of this kind done is very large, and if it could not be done through the postoffice and cheaply, too, a great deal of it would not be done at all. This kind of postal merchandise is called Fourth class matter. A few years ago the rate of postage on such matter was raised from 8 cents a pound to 16 cents a pound, and recently a bill was introduced by Senator Wilson, of Iowa, to again double the rate and make it 16 cents. The committee having it in charge reported a few days ago against it. How soon it may be called up and by "courtesy" placed on the calendar, nobody knows, but it is not likely that such a bill can ever pass either house of congress. There are a great many farmers in this country, they pay a great deal in the way of taxes directly and indirectly to support the government, and they will have little patience with Senators and Representatives that would drive them from the postoffice, where work is done at cost, to the express office where men charge all the trade will bear.

The *Rural New Yorker* calls attention to the complaint that carrying fourth class matter in the mails at present rates is a losing business and asks: "What if it is? Has not the carrying of any sort of mail matter into many parts of the country been always a losing business? Shall the mails be stopped altogether, therefore, over all the "star routes" and several others, or shall the rates on letters be raised to out-of-the-way places? Uniformity of postal rates for the whole country has been found best by every nation. A profit is made on some classes and for some distances; a loss is incurred in others, and generally they counterbalance each other. The letter and postoffice order department of the postoffice are acknowledged to be the most profitable; and to the profits of these there is hardly anything that contributes more than the letters and remittances connected with the mailing of fourth class matter. Such matter must not exceed four pounds, and includes a vast variety of goods, from silk to sorghum seed, and probably an average of three letters and one postal remittance is associated with the mailing of each package. Will not the profits on these more than make good any loss on fourth class matter? An expert in the postoffice here says the present shortage in the postoffice receipts will be increased by at least \$3,000,000 a year, if the Wilson bill becomes law. One of the great dailies here characterizes it as a "foolish" bill; it is that and worse—it is a foolish and culpable attempt to tax the multitude for the benefit of a few."

Strikes and Farmers.

One of our most valued exchanges, *Colman's Rural World*, calls attention to the fact that farmers lose quite as much by strikes as other people do. Without discussing the comparative extent of losses of different classes of workers occasioned by strikes, for it is enough in any case, there is one thing about the relations of farmers to strikes that ought to be made clear to every man. Farmers have no better means of redress in cases of outrages practiced by carriers than employes have. Half a dozen railroad managers meet in an office or in a hotel parlor and agree to raise the rates on freight for farmers' produce; that operates to take money from the farmers, but what remedy

have they except to withhold their crops from the market? And unless there is organization among farmers, they cannot enforce any demand, nor prevent the perpetration of any outrage upon them. By combining they can get what they want if it is within reason. Organization gives them a fighting chance. The railroad employe, when he strikes, is making an effort to redress a grievance; he is trying to help himself, and in proportion to his success the condition of his fellow laborer is improved. The farmer is a working man and he is very closely allied with every other working man. Railroad strikes are rebellions against encroachments of organized capital, and the farmer's only enemy is that same organized capital. It is organized capital that is despoiling him. Every strike which results in obtaining justice even in small degree to working men, assists farmers that much, because it is a victory of muscle over money. Labor is honorable as it is necessary, and it is entitled to every privilege that common justice among men will sanction.

The farmer is not benefited by violence and disorder. He is a man of peace. He does not advise the use of force except to compel obedience to law. But he is interested in the establishment and maintenance of justice among the working people.

Double-Deckers for Sheep.

As our readers know, there has been a good deal of discussion concerning the use of double deck cars for shipping sheep in order to reduce expenses of transportation. An agreement has been made, through the agency of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Union Pacific Railway companies to the effect that sheep may be shipped over those roads in double-deck cars at a rate of 25 per cent. higher than is charged for single-deck cars. By courtesy of Hon. E. J. Turner, Secretary of the Board, we are in possession of a copy of the following order of the Board made in case of an application of H. C. Reeder, of Harvey county:

ORDER OF THE BOARD.

April 7th, 1886, the Board met Mr. J. S. Leeds, General Freight Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, to discuss and determine a fair rate to be charged on sheep shipments in double-deck cars. Mr. Leeds, by appointment and delegated authority, representing for this purpose, besides his own road, the Union Pacific. After full conference and consideration of the matter it was agreed that 25 per cent. of the rate now charged for single-deck shipments should be added to the single-deck rate, and that the existing single-deck rate plus 25 per cent. should constitute a rate for double-decks. It is understood that the extra decking will be done by the shipper, under such reasonable rules, as to the manner of building the same, as the Company may prescribe. E. J. TURNER, Sec'y.

Veterinarians are agreed, at least those of them who have had best opportunities and most literal facilities for investigation of the particular matter, that hog-cholera, so-called, has a common operating cause, though the symptoms are different in different localities. The germ theory is now generally adopted. Dr. Salmon, chief Veterinarian of the Department of Agriculture, and his assistants have in the last two or three years made a special study of hog cholera, and they "have succeeded in artificially propagating the germs and inoculating animals with them, producing the disease in a mild form, which thereafter renders the system unsusceptible to the contagion. But it is found difficult to propagate these germs artificially and keep them alive for use, and a study is now being made to find some chemical which can be used in place of the modified virus in inoculating animals against hog cholera. Should such dis-

covery be made the medicine could be introduced into the system in the food or into the circulation by the hypodermic syringe."

Don't Waste the Manure.

An uncomplimentary though proper commentary upon Kansas farmers recently appeared in the *Industrialist*, the little paper printed at the State Agricultural College. It is this: "A class nearly fifty strong of second-year students begins work this week on the farm and in the nursery. Hauling manure, grinding, and caring for the stock, pruning and cleaning up the orchard, furnish occupation to the greater body of the class. Although a very large proportion of our students are farmers' sons we notice that a very considerable number get their first lessons in hauling manure afield at the College Farm." That a farmer's son should receive his first lesson in manure hauling at a college is a fact not at all creditable; still, it is true that thousands of farmers in this and other Western States have not yet learned that manure pays its way if spread on the fields and mixed with the soil. The farmer who does not thus use his manure will some day learn his mistake if he lives long enough.

We have wondered many times why farmers have been so long in ignorance on this matter. They all understand that poor land is benefited by manure; but they do not appreciate the fact of added fertility to rich land. If such farmers would experiment on a small piece of ground they would soon learn something worth knowing. Not one of them would think of making a garden even on his best land and crop it year after year without manure, but they do not apply the same practice on the farm. If a garden needs fertilizing why not other parts of the farm as well? Let every guilty man who reads this, set up a bit of experimentation on a piece of ground—say quarter of an acre, if he does not care to devote more space to it. Manure it heavily; plow it in well; sow clover and give two years rest except to cut off a crop of hay the second year, then plow under a crop of clover when it is well out in head, and follow with wheat or corn as may be most desired. The crop will show whether there is any virtue in manure.

Public sentiment in California is not all favorable to the expulsion of the Chinese laborers. The farmers, in some parts of the State, are protesting. In one county upwards of one hundred prominent fruit growers, owning 5,551 acres of orchard, say: "The present condition of the labor market, and the sparseness of our population make it absolutely impossible to carry on the business of fruit culture here without the employment of large numbers of Chinese laborers." Their workingmen are alarmed and ready to desert, and the fruit growers say their departure would cause them a loss of a \$1,000,000. The Hop Growers' Association, of Mendocino county, say the hop crop is the only one to which they can look for money, and most of their capital is invested in hop-yards, and in machinery for raising and handling the crop. "We cannot pick and save our crops with white labor alone," they say, "as it is not in the State, and can not at present be had." Like many other employers on the Pacific coast, they are willing to exert themselves to stop Chinese immigration, and prefer white labor when it can be found; but they insist that the Chinese now in California should be protected. The anti-Chinese agitators, mostly foreigners, will not pick hops or grapes, or do any other farm work, and in any case many farmers prefer Chinese, as "they are steadier, more faithful and more trustworthy."

The Carrier's Responsibility.

The KANSAS FARMER has had occasion recently to call attention to good work done and doing by Congressmen from this State. On all the great questions of the day they have convictions on the right side. Every one of them voted for the resolution favoring the free coinage of silver, every one of them voted for the labor arbitration bill. Hon. John A. Anderson has given the railroad problem more consideration than any of the Kansas members. He has taken an active part in all the discussions on that subject. He introduced a bill recently to provide a national arbitration commission for the settlement of disputes between railroad corporations and their employes. His speech in advocacy of his views was vigorous and strong. That part of it relating to the responsibility of carriers is a very clear statement of the law, both as it is and as it ought to be. After denouncing all unlawful acts on the part of employes, Mr. Anderson said:

The point I make is this: They have a right to combine so long as they recognize the lawful rights of other men and themselves do nothing unlawful; then and so long they are doing a just and wise thing. And if they be not, certainly the last men who should raise this objection are the representatives of the railroad interests. Combination! Look at the combinations of the railroads; look at the poolings and the other rascalities performed by them. I do not say by all of them, but look at the lands some of them have tried to steal. Look at their gross violation of the rights of the public, and then say whether when they combined and have done these things they have not acted just as illegally as when the employes combined and did things which they ought not to have done. My point is that in so far as the kettle is black the pot at least need not call it black. * * *

But it is alleged that the combination of employes excuses a common carrier from the discharge of his duties as such. The only act or occurrence which can excuse a common carrier is an act of God, or of the public enemy. Certainly under this first exception there can be no just exemption.

The action of these men is not the act of God; it is the act of man. Nor can the carrier be excused under the second proposition, because these men can not be regarded as a public enemy until they do some unlawful act. Up to that point the carrier is not excused by their action. So that in fact, under the constitution and laws of this nation, Congress has the right, as to interstate commerce, to require the common carrier to discharge his functions as a common carrier, and the excuse of a railroad company that it is not able to employ men is not a sufficient excuse.

Let me take an extreme illustration. Say that a company offers to pay its men 12½ cents a day, that the men refuse to accept such compensation, that the company can not find others who will work for such wages, that you buy a ticket for a certain train upon that road and go to the depot at the hour advertised and ask the company to fulfill their contract. They say, "No; we can not do it; we have no employes." You say, "Why have you not employes?" "Why," they reply, "because we have offered the men 12½ cents a day and they want 15." Your answer would be, "Very well; pay them 15." The excuse of the company would not be regarded as sufficient, either by the public or by the court. They can not come before a court and say that because of their own avarice, because of an insufficient payment of their men they are unable to discharge their functions as common carriers, and are therefore to be excused. No court would exempt them upon that ground. It would require them to perform their duties.

In such a case what then would remain for the railway company to do? Why, to throw up its franchise as a common carrier. It must either perform its duty as a carrier, or it must go out of the business. But some one says, "If it goes out of the business, what becomes of the road?" The road stays just where it is and as it is and belongs to the State. That is what becomes

of it. It is a public highway; and some day, before this great question is settled, Congress will reach the point where it will recognize every railway simply and solely as a public highway. It will concede that a given company as a common carrier has the exclusive franchise of carrying freight and passengers upon a certain road so long as it performs that duty; but, if it sees fit to throw up or forfeit this franchise, then it will be held that the government, or the State, can offer the use of that public highway to any other common carrier who will operate the road; and I fancy that just there will ultimately be found the settlement of this question. When these corporations ascertain the fact that they can not go on with impunity outraging the public, failing or refusing to perform their duties, and attempting to create a public sentiment against the employes in that way, but that they may forfeit their franchise as common carriers, they will come to terms and act with a reasonable amount of decency.

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending April 10th, 1886; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Paving composition—Paul C. Smith, of Topeka.

Adjustable calipers—Adolph Heydrich, of Topeka.

Apparatus for exposing large surfaces of liquid to air—Albert A. Denton, of Bavaria. (Three patents.)

Wire fence machine—Wm. J. Raymond, of Cherryvale.

Listed corn cultivator—Albert I. McCandless, of Vining.

Steam radiator—Francis Marak, Jr., of Everest.

Automatic cut out and lightning arrester—Perley P. Belt, of Columbus.

Fertilizer distributor—Jno. R. Anthony, of Sherman City.

Corn planter—Geo. S. Agee, of Louisville.

The following were reported for last week:

Clothes drier—Joseph Carr, of Elk Falls.

Pipe wrench—George M. Gillett, of Larned.

Plow—Albert R. Tomilson, of Severy.

Planting Corn With a Lister.

An unusual interest in the listing method of corn planting is manifest this year. We have frequently described it, but some of our newer readers may be interested in a brief re-statement. Quoting an exchange, it is the operation of plowing and planting all in one operation. The plow has a double mould board which throws the dirt right and left, making a furrow similar to that made by a shovel plow. Behind this plow follows a subsoil attachment which digs a trench for the reception of the corn. Immediately behind this subsoiler comes the pipe which conducts the corn from the seeding attachment. Finally, a wheel presses the earth down over the corn and the planting is completed. The wheel in the rear also communicates motion to the device in the seed box which regulates the dropping of the corn. The advantages claimed for listing are:

1st. No preparatory plowing or harrowing of the ground is necessary.

2d. The corn being drilled, a greater quantity can be planted to the acre.

3d. The seed being deposited in the fresh, moist earth, it germinates more quickly.

While this method may not be adapted to all localities, it is undoubtedly growing in favor, as the demand for these implements is increasing every year.

There is a little machine called "The Stunner" which every farmer ought to have. It consists of a little harness that is attached to the head of an ani-

mal about to be slaughtered. In the center and directly over the forehead is a pin with a cap or plate on it. When in place, a sharp blow on the plate over the forehead drives the pin into the brain, causing insensibility instantly, and death will not be long delayed. Such an implement is a great convenience to persons not accustomed to killing animals and it lessens materially the danger of unnecessary cruelty in the operation.

Inquiries Answered.

TREE SEED.—Will white ash seed grow the first year? I have read somewhere that they would not. They were put into moist sand as soon as received last fall and buried out doors.

—Any kind of tree seed will grow the first year after it matures, and some will grow the same year.

TEXAS ITCH.—Many horses in the Western part of Kansas are suffering with what is known as Texas itch. For the benefit of your readers generally, please give treatment of malady with formulas for same. Is it a skin or blood disease?

—It is a skin disease and must be operated on through the blood. Green vegetable food, or grass, will be all the medicine you need.

MILLET FOR SOWS.—Does millet fed to brood sows cause abortion or injure them in any way?

—Millet seed is very rich in oil, rendering it unfit food for any pregnant animal. Fed in small quantities and mixed with other food of a different nature, as mill stuff, it does no harm. The same may be said of sorghum seed, and Hungarian.

ENLARGEMENT IN UDDER.—My cow's udder has become hard on one side; is giving milk; not sore; no fever, and not swollen. What is the cause, and what will remove the hardness?

—If there is no fever and no soreness, the trouble is probably only a temporary enlargement of the glandular structure. Poultices of flax seed or slippery elm bark, or wheat bread and milk, applied a few days will probably be all that is needed.

KIDNEY AFFECTION.—Can you tell me what is the matter with my horse? Yesterday I hitched him to my buggy, and he seemed as well as usual; after driving him a short distance he suddenly dropped on his haunches and his hind legs seemed cramped. I got him up and at first he went very stiff, but when I got him home he ate his food as usual.

—Get your family physician to prescribe a good kidney remedy for you and use it, at the same time give him clean and nutritious food (except corn) mixed with wheat bran or shorts. Keep the horse's kidneys and bowels in good condition, and watch for indications of worms.

GOPHERS.—Can you or any of your readers tell me what will destroy, or how to trap the pocket gopher? I mean the chap that throws up the small mounds of dirt that we see on the bottom lands, especially where it is inclined to be sandy, as they almost entirely spoil some of our tame grass meadows.

—We never had any experience in fighting gophers, but have heard of several alleged remedies, such as poisoned apples and potatoes, flooding, etc. Several interesting communications on gophers and prairie dogs were published in this paper about two years ago. This query, we hope, will bring out the writers of these articles again, with their added experience.

CAKED UDDER.—Will you please tell us in your next paper what is best to do for our cow? She came in about two weeks ago and ever since, her left hind teat has troubled us; we can't get the milk out of it like we can out of the other three. One of milk veins seems to have hardened milk in it, which goes away up into the bag. I can feel it there. I can get the milk out of the teat where the veins are soft by pressing that side of the bag with both hands and then stripping the teat. I spend about half an hour, three times a day, at her. She is 5 years old, runs on rye, and is an easy milker.

—The udder is caked. Poultice it with warm applications, anything warm and softening, like wheat bread and boiled milk or flax seed scalded, and milk frequently, but be easy in handling so as to not unnecessarily irritate other parts.

GRASS.—I have 60 acres of prairie that has a small creek but no timber on it, but has draws running through it so I cannot break it up, it would wash out too much. I want to get it to tame grass as soon as I can, fifteen acres for meadow and the balance for pasture; what would be the best method to get seed in and the best kind of seed to sow?

Harrow with a sharp-tooth harrow

until the surface is well scarified and loose; sow (for pasture) orchard grass and Kentucky blue grass mixed; for meadow, sow timothy and red-top mixed; roll, then scatter straw or hay over the ground to protect the seed from wind and wash, but not thick enough to smother the seed. If the timothy and red-top do not catch well, it may be better to try meadow oat grass or red clover.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.—(1) Will you please tell how to make apple butter with sugar or molasses, which would be best, how is sorghum syrup? (2) When should I plant my grape seed? (3) When is a girl of age legally? (4) Do you know anything about the paper called *The Cotton Belt*, printed at Memphis, Tenn.? (5) Can you or any of your readers tell me where I can get some sorghum seed called Lynx Hybrid, and is it better for syrup than other varieties? (6) Do you want written on one side of paper or are you particular?

—(1) Boil the apples in water until they are soft, then finish with sugar or molasses to suit taste of your wife or mother. (2) Any time after the warm spring weather has come to stay, and the ground is in good condition. (3) When she is 18 years old. (4) Yes. (5) Write to any of our Kansas or Kansas City advertisers. It is no better than the *Early Amber*. (6) Write on one side of the paper only.

ORCHARD TREES.—Will you be kind enough to give me the varieties and number of each kind of trees to set an orchard of 200 trees? I am aware there is some good varieties in the East that do not do well here, so I would like to get the kinds that are recommended by the horticultural society of this State and especially the northern part.

—We suppose you mean apple trees. The varieties here named are those recommended by the State Horticultural Society for a family orchard in the northern part of the State. The numbers are our own suggestion. SUMMER—Early Harvest, Carolina, Red June, Red Astrachan, Cooper's Early White, Duchess of Oldenberg, each 3, making 15. AUTUMN—Maiden's Blush, Rambo, Lowell, Fameuse, Grimes' Golden, 7 each—35. WINTER—Winesap, Ben Davis, Rawle's Genet, Jonathan, Missouri Pippin, Willow Twig, White Winter Pearmain, Rome Beauty, Smith's Cider, Gilpin, 15 each—150, in all 200.

COLICKY MARE.—I have a mare 11 years old this spring; has been subject to colic since she was 7 years old; never had it to my knowledge before she was 7 years old; has four or five attacks in the spring and latter part of the winter. When she has it, it is after she has been worked or driven hard. As soon as grass gets big enough to pick, I let her have grass; she never has colic when she is on grass; does have it oftener than she used to when she was younger; is a good hearty feeder only when she has colic; then she wants to roll or lie stretched out on her side, as soon as it is over goes to feeding, apparently as well as any horse; never swells any when she has colic. Can I do anything to cure her permanently or to prevent it? She always gets over it in a short time.

—Your experience shows that the mare must not be worked hard, and that she must have soft, nutritious food. She ought not to have corn, or sorghum, or millet, or Hungarian seed at any time. Her food should be grass and oats, rye, wheat bran, with roots occasionally. Come as near to grass feed as you can all the time. Let her exercise be light; don't push her fast, nor load her very heavily; and never allow her to pull long at a heavy load without rests.

SCOURS IN CALVES.—What can I do to save my calves? The cows go to the proper time, the calves come all right to all appearance, good, strong, healthy looking calves, get up and suck the mother, but when twelve to twenty-four hours old they take the scours and die in spite of everything that I can do for them or have been able to hear of. I have taken some right away from their mothers and gave them boiled milk, but it made no difference. Have been careful with the cows' feed before coming in, but it made no difference.

—There is something wrong with the keep of the cows before calving; their feed was too strong, too oily, too rich and dry; or in some other respect there was a mistake about the feed and care, for scours comes from feed, and at that early age, the only food that the calves had was the mother's milk. Besides that, the calves came predisposed to the disease because of some mistake as to the care of the mothers. Cows, a few weeks before calving should be fed a good deal of wheat bran and oats and rye, with clean hay or fodder, but not millet, Hungarian or sorghum, and no corn. We wish our correspondent would write out a full and detailed description of his methods, including feed, water, shelter, range, and everything that will throw light on the subject and send it to the FARMER for publication.

The Busy Bee.

Increase by Dividing.

Kansas Farmer:

Something of my experience may encourage those who have but few bees to begin with; for that reason only will I give it. Six years ago I bought six swarms of bees, got a neighbor to show me a queen, procured bee books, and proceeded to business. Increased the six to thirty, and took 400 pounds of honey. The winter was mild and they wintered nicely on the summer stands. In the spring I sold some, commenced work with seventeen colonies, increased to sixty, and took 1,500 pounds of extracted honey and 500 pounds of comb honey; could have taken more if I had known it, but fearing to leave them short for winter, stopped extracting too soon. That winter was the hardest we have known; bees did not fly from the last of October to the 23d of March, and then there were not many left to fly, were dead, with plenty of honey in hives. By the 1st of May all had dwindled away. Then I sent to southern Kansas for bees by the pound, enough to make three swarms, which I increased to thirty-nine, buying queens till I could raise some and took 300 pounds of extracted honey. Of course such an increase was possible only because of having the combs which were left from the lost bees, but it was obtained without feeding or any advantage except close attention; always went through every hive at least twice every week, placing brood which was capped to the outside, and as soon as the queen filled a comb gave her another empty one. We were living then in Nebraska, where we had no clover of any kind. The following winter was not severe, and my thirty-nine swarms wintered well on summer stands. Think I have had my share of "ups" and "downs," especially the "downs," caused principally by not having a good cellar to winter in, but have never even thought of being discouraged. We took bees out of cellar three weeks ago in good condition; did not weigh them, but think they had consumed from five to eight pounds of honey per hive. I have just received word from Mr. Newby, an old beekeeper of Tonganoxie, Kansas, that three pounds of timothy should be sown with the same amount of alsike clover per acre, early in spring.

Mrs. J. N. MARTIN.

Who stands safest? tell me, is it he That spreads and swells in puff'd prosperity. —Pope.

Hogs do well and fatten readily on ground oats, wheat screenings and barley, with corn-fodder in the summer and roots in the fall. They are healthy and the pork is firm and sweet.

A trout was caught in eighty feet of water near Moose Island, Lake Winnepiseogee, recently, that measured 31½ inches in length, nine inches from back to belly, and weighed 13½ pounds.

Said to be a good furniture polish: One ounce of white wax, one ounce of yellow wax, one-half ounce of white soap and one pint of boiling water. Melt altogether in a saucepan over the fire and pour into a bottle. Apply it by rubbing a little on a small space with a cloth of any kind; rub with a second cloth and polish with a third.

"Why Not Eat Insects?" is the title of a recent English book. The writer thinks that such a diet would have certain advantages for poor people, and he insists that an "appetizing relish" is to be found in "boiled caterpillars, fried grasshoppers and grilled cockchafers." His argument rests mainly on the descriptions of half-starved travellers concerning their personal enjoyment of cooked insects, and the fact that certain savages thrive on such diet.

A Brief Sermon on Cranks.

What would we do were it not for the cranks? How slowly the tired old world would move, did not the cranks keep it rushing along! Columbus was a crank on the subject of American discovery and circumnavigation, and at last he met the fate of most cranks, was thrown into prison, and died in poverty and disgrace. Greatly venerated now! Oh, yes, Telemachus, we usually esteem a crank most profoundly after we starve him to death. Harvey was a crank on the circulation of the blood; Galileo was an astronomical crank; Fulton was a crank on the subject of steam navigation; Morse was a telegraph crank. All the old Abolitionists were cranks. The Pilgrim Fathers were cranks; John Bunyan was a crank; any man that don't think as you do, my son, is a crank. And by and by the crank you despise will have his name in every man's mouth, and a half completed monument to his memory crumbling down in a dozen cities, while nobody outside of your native village will know that you ever lived. Deal gently with the crank, my boy. Of course some cranks are crankier than others, but do you be very slow to sneer at a man because he knows only one thing and you can't understand him. A crank, Telemachus, is a thing that turns something, it makes the wheels go round, it insures progress. True, it turns the same wheel all the time, and it can't do anything else, but that is what keeps the ship going ahead. The thing that goes in for variety, versatility, that changes its position a hundred times a day, that is no crank; that is the weather-vane, my son. What? You nevertheless thank heaven you are not a crank? Don't do that, my son. Maybe you couldn't be a crank, if you would. Heaven is not very particular when it wants a weather vane, almost any man will do for that. But when it wants a crank, my boy, it looks about very carefully for the best man in the community. Before you thank heaven you are not a crank, examine yourself carefully, and see what is the great deficiency that debars you from such an election. — Burlington Hawkeye.

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, Mo., 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

Dr. Sherman now in St. Louis.

Trusses never cure, but they subject the wearer to strangulation

RUPTURE

with all its horrors, being equaled only by hydrophobia. No matter how strong one may be, rupture is a lurking enemy, undermining the constitution and unfitting its victim for all the physical and social enjoyments of life. The displacement of the bowel in rupture and the use of the truss affect the kidneys, bladder and other organs till impotency, impaired memory, fevers, Bright's disease and other mortifying ailments are induced. DR. J. A. SHERMAN, well known throughout this country and the West Indies, through his successful method of curing rupture, is NOW IN ST. LOUIS, for a limited period. OFFICE, 404 MARKET STREET. In his treatment there is no operation, no restriction from labor, but comfort and restoration from all the ailments caused by rupture and the use of trusses. Dr. Sherman's pamphlet, containing endorsements from physicians, clergymen, merchants, farmers and others who have been cured, is mailed for 10 cents.

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

ELY'S CREAM BALM

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

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

For 15 years I was annoyed with catarrh, severe pain in my head, discharges into my throat and unpleasant breath. My sense of smell was much impaired. I have overcome these troubles with Cream Balm. — J. B. Case, St. Denis Hotel, Broadway, N. Y.

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

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

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

A particle of Balm is applied into each nostril. It is quickly absorbed and always inflammation. Causes no pain — is agreeable to use — convenient and cleanly. Sold by every Druggist or sent by mail on receipt of price.

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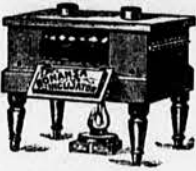
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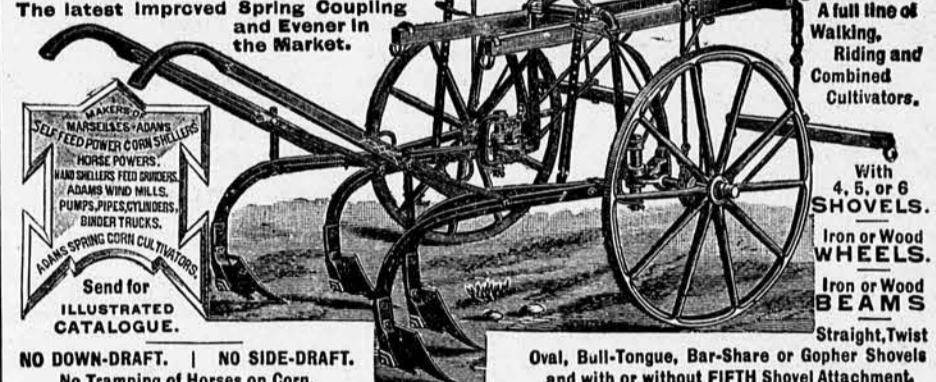


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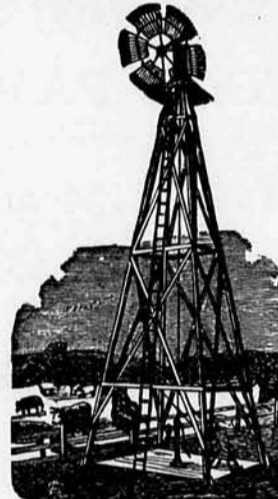
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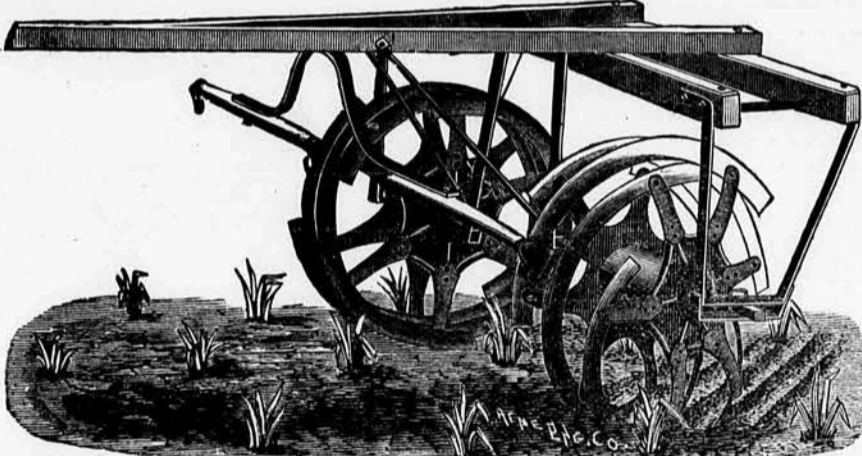
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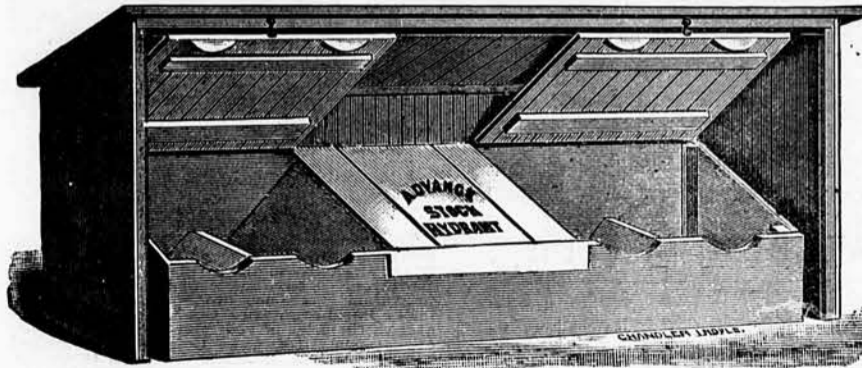
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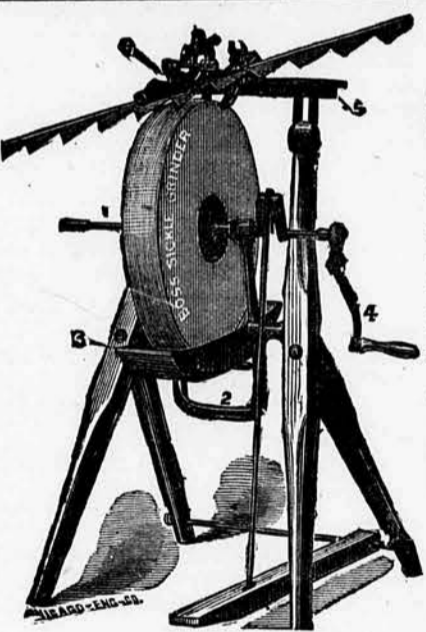


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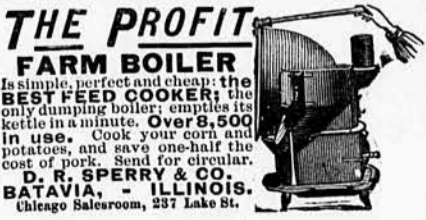
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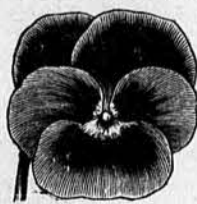
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The Pawnee Valley Stock Breeders' Assoc'n,
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Will offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder, without reserve,
 On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,
APRIL 20, 21 and 22, 1886,

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.

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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.

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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.
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