

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.
VOL. XXIV, No. 15.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 14, 1886.

SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY.
PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR.

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, Crulckshank 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

good condition, there should be a mixture of fruit or roots with the meal; vegetables of any kind are good for this purpose. They perform a double work, as they help to fill the stomach and so keep out an undue amount of rich food, and they prevent its forming into a concentrated mass impervious to the gastric juices, so delaying the processes of digestion, until the natural heat of the system, and the extra heat caused by the combination of the combination of the nitrogen (in food) and the water also taken from the stomach, begin the work of fermentation, and so resist a natural digestion, until the foetid mass is expelled by the disturbed and disorganized stomach, and the bowels in full sympathy with it and equally irritated. A little more sanitary sense and less corn would make better hogs.

In the Dairy.

Adulteration of Dairy Products.

Address of Joseph H. Reall, President of the American Dairy Association, at the recent convention in New York city.

If this, the sixth annual convention of the American Agricultural and Dairy Association, shall be productive of as good results to the country at large, as its predecessors have been, its mission will have been mighty, indeed; but I indulge the hope that its work and its effect will be yet more important and useful than those of any gathering which, as yet, we have enjoyed. There are a number of momentous questions which may be discussed with profit, and in particular that involving the adulteration of the products of our dairies, a subject of the last moment, is entitled to receive your most earnest attention, and to be a theme of your thorough and thoughtful deliberation.

To exaggerate the importance of this topic is, to my mind, impossible. For ten years the manufacture of artificial butter has been enlarging and growing until dairymen throughout the republic have arrived at the point of almost the entire ruin of their business and the destruction of their vocation. The 18,000,000 head of milch cows in the country have depreciated in value fully one-fifth, or not less than \$10 each, and the farms whereon they have been sustained, whose area aggregates no fewer than 75,000,000 of acres, of an average value of \$50 per acre, have fallen in price to the ruinous amount of 25 per centum. The total of these losses to our farmers, and the country—for when our farmers suffer the whole body-politic suffers in sympathy with them—is the stupendous sum of \$1,000,000,000, nor can that depletion of our resources be the end of the fatal story, for the future is dark with angry portent of fathomless disaster, unless some measure be taken and perfected, to hedge the industries of our agriculture about with safeguards fit and strong enough for the warding off conscienceless depredators.

For, gentlemen of the convention, the cause of this consternation is not honorable and fair competition—of that the dairy interest has nothing to fear—but it is the deprecation of conscienceless men, depredators I call them, who perpetrate constantly, and without shame, the most outrageous and glaring frauds possible for the ingenuity of men to conceive or to practice, because the substitutes for butter are not sold to their consumers under a true guise, but they are palmed off as real butter, at prices which yield exorbitant profits to the dealers in them, while the farmer groans under his burden of ill-fortune, and the deceived purchaser suffers in body and in purse, in presence of and

for the furthering the wretched traffic. There is no interest in the land which has not been laid under contribution, to create a fabric of falsehood in trade, and enrich base men, while the peaceful, and the loyal, and the honest homes of our people are being laid waste and made desolate.

The people of the city of New York, alone—including in this geographical designation the suburban districts—are paying annually no smaller a sum than \$10,000,000 for vile compounds which are sold as, and by the purchasers supposed to be, butter, and one-half of this sum is the actual profit of the dealers. The poor are the greatest sufferers, for they are the most easily deluded and imposed upon, and they in this, as in all Christian countries, are entitled to every aid you can give them, whereby they may be insured a fair return to themselves of the purchase value of their hard-earned dollars.

So widespread has this enormity become, and so disgraceful the business which coins its fortunes through and by means of it, that retail grocers of New York to the number of seven hundred, who heretofore have been engaged in it, have united in refusing to sell bogus butter longer, and they have addressed their colleagues in other parts of the country, urging the entering upon a generally concerted action to effect a universal interdict of the traffic. The situation in New York, so far as concerns the vendition of fraudulent butter, is the situation in every other city, North and South, for the South depends upon the North for its butter supplies,—with the exception, however, that the retailers elsewhere have not yet experienced the change of heart which grace has fructified among that busy class of merchants in this city.

Boston, New Haven, Cleveland, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, all have large bogus butter manufactories, while Chicago has half a score and is doing greater injury than all other places combined, and the others are doing the utmost in their power. The great provision firms in Chicago have taken up the manufacture of the stuff, and men who hold high places in the commercial and financial world are profiting by this grossest of all modern day swindles. The city of Chicago has an output of 150,000 pounds of butterine daily, and of more than 1,000,000 pounds each week, and large provision establishments there are to be numbered among those who manufacture extensively and realize enormous profits from their trade in the frauds upon the dairy. At one time all the butter trade of these different cities, including more than nine hundred wholesalers, were likewise engaged, with a few honorable exceptions.

Now, gentlemen of the convention, it is no ordinary industry which is affected when dairying suffers. Under normal conditions dairying is the most cleanly, wholesome, and profitable of all agricultural pursuits. In the past, the most thrifty, prosperous, intelligent, and moral communities in America have been those districts where the business of the dairy was the chief occupation; witness Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Bucks, and Lancaster counties, in the State of Pennsylvania; Orange, Delaware, Chenango, St. Lawrence, Franklin, Lewis, Herkimer, Chautauqua, in the State of New York; the whole of the State of Vermont, the Western Reserve in Ohio, northern Illinois, southern Wisconsin, and eastern Iowa. These will serve to illustrate the rule obtaining in all the Union, and the prevalence of which you, gentlemen, and all observant men, time and again have noted.

Injury to the business of these vast and populous localities is felt by the whole country, and everywhere the consumer is a victim. Therefore it is a national question which you must consider—this question of safeguarding the business interests of our dairymen—and it will be your duty to look at it as such, and deal with it and the topics which environ it in the broadest way, for you are the representatives of these injured localities; and these people—the young and the old—have a right to look to you, as you are gathered here, for guidance and for protection. The farmers patiently and quietly have submitted to these wrongs, until they no longer can bear their overweighing burdens. State legislation has been tried, almost all the States having enacted laws whose purport was to regulate the hostile traffic, but these have not had the hoped-for result.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

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

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

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

CATTLE.

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

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

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

DAVIS & CHANDLER, Lamar, Mo., have thirty-five head half-blood Galloway Bulls—1-year-olds, for sale. All solid blacks.

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

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-blood Bulls for sale. 50 High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

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

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

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM.—F. M. Neal, Pleasant Run, Pottawatomie Co., Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Poland-China and Berkshire Hogs. Young stock for sale.

SWINE.

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

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

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

Registered POLAND-CHINA and LARGE BERKSHIRES. Breeding stock from eleven States. Write from eleven States. Write F. M. Rooks & Co., Burlingame, Kas., or Boonville, Mo.

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

POULTRY.

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

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

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

POULTRY.

LANGSHANS!

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

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

T. S. HAWLEY, Topeka, Kas., breeder of nine varieties of THOROUGHBRED FOWLS. Only the best fowls used. Send postal card for my new circular. Eggs for sale now. Satisfaction guaranteed.

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.—Established, 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs \$2 per 13, \$3 per 20. Stock in fall. Wm. Hammond, box 190, Emporia, Kas.

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING. From imported stock of LANGSHANS (pure Orad strain). Good standard. Weight—male, 10 pounds; female, 8 pounds. Price of eggs from Pen No. 1, \$2 per 13, \$4 per 30; Pen No. 2, \$1.50 per 13, \$3 per 30. F. OLIVIER, Jr., Danville, Harper Co., Kas.

A. D. JENCKS, 411 Polk street, North Topeka, Kas., breeder of CHOICE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, Hawkin, Finken and Conger strains. I so make my fowls that each customer may be satisfied. Stock for sale at any time. Eggs supplied at \$2.00 per 13.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS—From the celebrated F. FELCH and AUTOGRAH strains. 13 for \$2, or 26 for \$3. I make a specialty of this breed. Theo. F. Orner, 228 Clay street, Topeka, Kas.

EGGS—From pure-bred P. Rocks and P. Cochins, \$2.00 per 13 or \$3.00 per 26. Fair hatch guaranteed. S. E. Edwards, Emporia, Kas.

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

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

FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS.—Eggs for hatch- ing: P. Rocks, Langshans, Houdans, S. O. B. Leghorns, L. Brahmas and Wyandottes—\$1.50 per 13, \$2.75 per 26, and \$4.00 per 40 eggs. Birds for sale. No circulars. Write your wants. Postals noticed. Mrs. C. Taggart, Lock box 754, Parsons, Kas.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

M. R. HUGHES & SON,

Independence, Jackson Co., Missouri,



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

MT. PLEASANT STOCK FARM,

J. S. HAWES, Colony, Kas.,



HEREFORD CATTLE.

I have one of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the country, numbering about 250 head. Many are from the noted English breeders: J. B. Greene B. Rogers, F. Turner, W. S. Powell, Warren Evans T. J. Carwardine and others. The bulls in service are: FORTUNE, sweepstake bull, with five of his get, at Kansas State Fairs of 1882 and 1883; 1885, first at Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joe. Imp. Lord Willton bull; SIR EVELYN; and GROVE 4th, by Grove 3d. To parties wishing to start a herd, I will give very low figures. Write or come. My Colony is in Anderson county, Southern Kansas R. R., 93 miles south of Kansas City. Parties writing to J. S. Hawes will please mention that they saw his advertisement in KANSAS FARMER.

Correspondence.

Lincoln County.

Kansas Farmer:

This is one of the best watered and most fertile counties in the State. It has many natural advantages, such as coal, wood, and building stone. The Saline river and its tributaries flow through broad bottoms, giving an unusual amount of the richest farming lands; while the uplands are also very fertile. There is an immense quantity of old corn on hand, and the wheat supply has been equal to the local demand. The promise of a good yield the coming harvest is very flattering. The most of the fields have come to the spring in fine condition. The stock interests in this county hold a prominent place; and there are several large ranches in the county where exclusive attention is given to the raising of blooded stock. F.

Shawnee County Items.

Kansas Farmer:

The wheat prospects are certainly very discouraging in the northern part of the county—particularly in the highland fields; along ravines and on bottom lands it is much better.

Clover fields and tame grasses are starting nicely.

Spring has opened out, and farmers are again commencing the season under very favorable circumstances. The condition of the soil has never been better in the past six years of my experience here. There is sufficient moisture to make it impossible to have an extended drouth, and the weather has been so pleasant that the soil is dry enough to handle nicely.

I should be glad to have some man that knows, tell me why my cabbage did not make heads last season. They were cultivated from setting until the first week in October, thoroughly; they were grown on new prairie soil, the first crop. I manured in the field, giving one shovelful to each plant. As I often see things in the FARMER to take lessons from, perhaps my information may do some one good.

I saw a mare last fall, that was kicked in the flank at the point of the ribs and ruptured. A surcingle was applied with a block of half-round wood placed on a piece of leather at tongue of buckle. And by running a piece of web around shoulders with piece over the withers, gradually tighten after the soreness leaves the skin until it is as tight as can be drawn: In about five weeks the hurt was all well and smooth, and the animal ready to go to work. The surcingle was kept on for a few days, and the animal is sound and well to-day. Keep animal quiet as possible. There is a mule under this treatment that is doing well at present.

C. E. HUBBARD.

About Berkshires.

Kansas Farmer:

The Secretary of the British Berkshire Society, in an article on this favorite English breed, traces the identity of the breed in the county of Berks to the beginning of this century with such certainty as to lead him to believe that they may be traced back another couple of centuries. For instance: "The points of color thought desirable eighty to a hundred years ago seem to have been exactly in correspondence with our present markings; a dash of white in the face, four white feet, a white tip to the tail, generally a few white hairs on one or both elbows, also a patch under the throat." In speaking of cross breeds, Mr. Humfrey says: "It seems a matter of certainty that they were never used in any of the herds of that time that were carefully bred. If they had, it would come out occasionally now."

As an outcome of one steady record of progress and improvement within their own lines, we have a hog not wanting in all that may be required. The Berkshires are hardy and healthy, and uniform in development. And the production of nicely-marbled pork, firm and tender, is the crowning victory of the Berkshire. It pays to breed them because they are very prolific, the sows are good nurses, and the litters are uniform and free from runts. Having inherited the hardness of their energetic ancestors that subsisted upon the acorns and beech nuts of the primeval forest with an occasional feed of barley, they are naturally great rustlers in

the cattle yard and on the pasture. When kept in pens, their vigorous appetites are well appeased by good feeding, their great vitality and thriftiness enabling them to assimilate a good share of food and maturing into plump, well-developed pigs on short time.

To those desiring to raise a cross breed, the thoroughbred Berkshire boar is recommended. In no other way can the common herds of the country (reduced in size and constitution and in which there is small growth and small pay) be improved as by the purchase of a good-boned, thrifty, thoroughbred sire. Being thoroughbred, having certain characteristics so thoroughly infused into his veins by a long line of careful breeding, he must transmit his points to the offspring.

At the same time, buy a well-bred sow. Save her sow pigs for breeders; then sell all the scrubs on the farm; and you will have made a step out of the ruts and horse-mill tracks of a shiftless, go-easy style of farming soon to be known in the past, when long-nosed rooters roamed the highways and wind-splitters galloped over the fields.

In the Berkshire we have a hog which, in the light of modern progress, is a pattern for the typical breeders of whatever breed; with the true and uniform markings, the symmetrical mould and finish, that tell of pure breeding; the firm bone that bespeaks an ability to walk to market; an ever readiness to put on flesh from his piggy-hood days to maturity; and one that keeps abreast of time with the introduction and improvement of other breeds.

G. W. BERRY.

Topeka, Kas.

Interesting Letter From Mr. Brown.

Kansas Farmer:

Mr. Bailey thinks we would do as much good to write out some of our mistakes and failures, as we do now only our successes. Perhaps we would, but a small part of them even in a condensed form, would soon fill the editor's waste basket to overflowing. All my late potatoes I mulched last year, and did not raise a bushel. I planted about the time I usually do, but it was at least a month too late, for they were up and tender just as the potato-bugs were hatching, and they ate them all up before I knew they were on them. Several of my neighbors lost theirs in the same way, while those who planted early, raised plenty of late ones, for the vines were so tough that the bugs would not, or did not eat them.

One of the most successful with potatoes around here last year, was Lorenzo Norris, who tried a new method in mulching. He planted his potatoes in drills four feet apart, cleaning them out once, and when about eight inches high, he mulched them by straddling the rows, covering two at a time one person to pitch off and another to follow, leveling the straw and covering the ground all over, just letting the tops of the potatoes stick out through the straw. The general experience here is, that where the mulching is thrown on before the potatoes come up, that only a part come through the straw; but this way we get a good stand, and it is only a little more work.

All early May wheat that I have seen is alive, but the Russian variety has winter-killed badly.

A cheap gate is made by nailing four wires with staples on the post where the hinges go, then tacking to the other post, and using slats one by one and one-half inches and five feet long, for stays, every four feet, fastening two wires on each side of the stay; one stay should be close to the post, opposite the hinges, and cut the wires at that post too, then make two hoops of smooth wire and put one at the top, and the other near the bottom, and in shutting the gate, put the stay in the bottom hoop first; make them small enough so when put on, your wires in the gate will be tight. The cost of the gate, in time and material is very small, and if made right, is very handy in a great many places.

E. W. BROWN.

Vining, Clay county.

The Tame Grasses.

Kansas Farmer:

Timothy is quite a success, and is fast superseding wild grasses, it is also used to seed down pastures without plowing, sowing the seed in the spring. The trouble with blue-grass is that a majority of the seed shipped West is musty or rotten before

threshing, and is therefore a failure. Where Kentucky seed can be got, cleaned by this new hulling process, it is always good and a decided success.

I have a number of acres in my orchard of orchard grass; it never fails, whether sown in the spring or in the fall. It is certain to grow and withstand all seasons. Timothy seed sown on the prairie soon takes full possession. The large red clover is proving more of a success every year. I am even seeding down my bottom corn land into grass. I consider it worth more to me than the corn crop, and will feed more stock.

CHAS. WILLIAMS.

Washington, Washington Co., Kas.

Farming in Ellsworth County.

Kansas Farmer:

I have been reading your crop reports from a good many counties with much interest, but I do not see any report from Ellsworth county. Why is this? In '82, '83 and '84 it used to rank close behind Dickinson, McPherson and Saline counties in wheat productions, and I believe it will take a place among the best this year again, although a large part of the wheat is winter-killed.

Allow me to come back to Mr. J. C. H. Swann's theory. He predicted a large wheat crop for 1886. Would not a farmer that put most of his land to wheat last fall been "left?" On my place I have now about 200 acres broken up; intend to break from thirty to fifty acres more for the next few years, but I do not put more than fifty acres in any one crop. I had fifty acres in oats last year; as soon as the oats were off the field was plowed in lands about two rods wide; there was a good deal of oats shelled out, so in the beginning of September there was a large amount of green oats growing; the land was harrowed with a disc harrow, and wheat then drilled in east and west; the wheat was all put in by September 20th. The wheat came up rather thin and feebly, being crowded out by the oats. I then put a lot of calves on the field, which kept the oats down till winter and snow set in. The whole field was covered with snow during January and part of February, and when it melted there was a good stand of wheat; the oats acted as a mulch. I have been over the field just now, and find not more than perhaps three acres killed, and this in strips along the north side of the ridges; on the south side of ridges and in the furrows the wheat stands very good. The ground is gently rising towards the west, and on the higher ground the wheat stands thinner than on the lower ground; in fact, on the lower ground there is still some oats left, but not enough to hurt. I always drill in wheat east and west, so the depressions of the drill collect some little snow, and it is my aim not to pulverize the ground too fine; rather than harrowing I would put on some calves or other cattle to pack the ground. Last year I had thirty acres in wheat; of this I had twenty acres sowed to sorghum, as the wheat was too poor; the wheat seed I bought was badly mixed with rye. The remaining ten acres looked as if they might give a fair crop. Of five acres I cut out the rye, as I wanted to save clean seed, and shocked and threshed it separately, and it yielded ninety-eight bushels to the five acres—good enough for an "off year." The wheat does not look as good as last year at this time, but we have a later spring than last year. Some of the wheat here is badly killed; a neighbor of mine lost all but three acres out of eighty acres. He had occasion to go into McPherson county, and says most all the wheat is gone there and farmers have put oats in the ground or are bearing it to list corn in. From the northern part of this county the reports are very bad, but a good deal of our wheat comes from the southwestern part—the so-called Plum creek flats, and is mostly good there.

I have been reading Mr. Mohler's weather prognostications, and I believe he is right. I am expecting a dry season, and am working accordingly. My oat land was plowed last fall; as soon as the land was fit to go on it was harrowed and the oats drilled in deep. It is sprouting nicely and a few warm days will bring them out, while I see farmers generally putting oats in now; it will get a good start now even if we should get it dry later. My corn, on the other hand, I shall put in late—anyhow not before the 20th of May. We usually get some rain along first part of August, which will be of great benefit to the corn then, and together with the fall rains we may expect a better crop of late corn than of early-put-in corn. I shall try listing this year. I believe wherever the lister fails on account of too many weeds the land has not been plowed before. I used to drill in corn with a one-horse drill in Pennsylvania, but always had the ground plowed and harrowed before and always had good results, especially in a dry season. Yours truly,

OSCAR VOIGTLANDER.

Ellsworth, Ellsworth Co., Kas.

The Temperance Mutual Benefit Union.

[Topeka Capital.]

We are pleased to note the fact that this association has qualified under the laws of the State for the control of Mutual Life Insurance associations. The directors and officers have given bonds as required by the State, the sureties justifying to the amount of \$200,000, to say nothing of the financial standing of the gentlemen composing the directory, which would augment the bond at least an additional \$100,000. This is the oldest Mutual Life association in the State, having been organized in December, 1878. They start out under the new law with a fine record for fair dealing with its members and is deservedly popular with the people.

It now offers to the public the best and cheapest plan of mutual life insurance, backed by the largest financial bond of any co-operative company in the State. It is a Kansas institution in the broadest sense, and has, as its management deserves, the fullest confidence of our people. It has never had a litigation. It has averaged not quite three and one-half deaths per year.

The Union has disbursed \$25,376.04 at a total cost in assessments to the assured, of \$80.60, an average cost of \$3.20 to each deceased member.

The association has added an accident provision to its plan of indemnity, which will have the effect to still further popularize it with the people.

This association is one of the best co-operatives of the State. It is on a sound financial basis, and its fair dealing makes it deservedly popular with the people. The prompt and satisfactory manner in which it disburses its death losses, and its unprecedentedly rapid growth, make the insurance offered by this company of the most desirable character.

No one is authorized to write an application for a life insurance in this State, for any company or association, unless he has a license from the insurance department of the State. When solicited, demand of the agent his authority, and the evidence that the association he represents has been authorized by the insurance department.

Its officers are men well known in Kansas, as men who have successfully conducted their private business, and this is an evidence that the affairs of the Union will be so conducted as to meet that success so well merited.

The following are the directors and officers:

Board of Directors:—Hon. A. B. Jetmore, Topeka; Hon. J. G. Haskell, Lawrence; Hon. A. Franklin, Ottawa; M. R. Mitchell, M. D., North Topeka; F. E. Crane, Ottawa.

Officers:—Hon. A. B. Jetmore, President; F. E. Crane, Vice-President and General Superintendent; Hon. J. G. Haskell, Treasurer; Dr. M. R. Mitchell, Medical Director; Hon. A. Franklin, Secretary; E. H. Paramore, Assistant Secretary.

MANHATTAN, KAS., Sept. 28, 1885.

This is to certify that I have this day received from the Temperance Mutual Benefit Union full payment of my wife's policy, No. 1107, and I hereby recommend this company to all persons wishing life insurance. My wife was a member four years and only paid in assessments \$25.50.

WILSON D. ALLEN.

MARION, KAS., Oct. 31, 1885.

I hereby testify that the Temperance Mutual Benefit Union, of Topeka, Kansas, is a reliable and responsible company, and did, at the death of my husband, promptly pay the full amount of my policy, \$1,250.

MRS. REV. J. R. BAKER.

YATES CENTRE, KAS., Dec. 15, 1885.

This is to certify that October 26, 1882, my wife, Sarah E. Wright, took out a policy—No. 3,535—for twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500) in my favor as her beneficiary in the Temperance Mutual Benefit Union, of Kansas and Missouri. My wife died on the 16th day of August, 1885, and the Union have this day paid me the full amount of the insurance assessment for No. 23, made for my benefit under the policy. For promptness, honesty and fair dealing, it gives me unbounded pleasure to recommend the Union to all who desire the cheapest and safest insurance of any now in existence.

JOSEPH G. WRIGHT.

CAMBRIDGE, KAS., March 25, 1886.

This is to certify that my husband, Wm. L. Koons, on the 17th day of April, 1883, took out policy No. 6715 in my favor as his wife and beneficiary, for \$1,250, in the Temperance Mutual Benefit Union, of Topeka, Kansas. My husband died in the month of August last, and the Union has this day paid me \$1,250, the full amount of the policy, to my entire satisfaction. I make this voluntarily, in justice to the Union.

SARAH P. KOONS.

Attest: E. S. SHERLOCK.
S. B. SHERMON.
JONAS LEEDY.

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 product, 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.

GARDS 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.

GARDS 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 GARDS, in new styles, Embossed, Hidden name, Gold Edge, Transparent, &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.

A PRIZE. 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.

HEADACHE POSITIVELY CURED.

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

To the Women!

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

Nervousness!

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

Dyspepsia!

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

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

Grinnell's Pain King!

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



MANILLA ROOFING

ESTABLISHED 1866! Takes the lead, does not corrode like tin or iron, nor decay like shingles or tar compositions, easy to apply, strong and durable at half the cost of tin. Is also a SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER at Half the Cost. CARPETS and RUGS of same, double the wear of all cloths. Catalogues and samples free. W. H. FAY & CO., CAMDEN, N. J.



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

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

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 in sealed envelope mailed free by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

SECRETS OF LIFE

Sent FREE; sealed. Private adviser, 24 illustrations; all languages. Contains copies of our Diplomas, Certificates and Testimonials of Cure. Correspondence sacredly private. Dr. Lucas Private Dispensary, 123 Clark St., Chicago.

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-sup-
port so admirably befitting one who wishes
to make herself independent in the eyes
of the world. We will not weary you fur-
ther with the tiresome repetition, how, step
by step, the average woman may become
her own bread-winner, since you have learn-
ed from experience that only to the brave
fall the laurels in the strife.

For all of "my girls" are now on the high-
way to fortune; some following one occu-
pation of trust, some another; and it little
matters what calling you have chosen to
fulfill, be it simply kitchen-maid, or the as-
sistant 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 Christen-
dom of ours, has, at one time in her life, re-
peated 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 plighted, 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 skele-
tons 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 manu-
facture 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 pleas-
ure, 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 lit-
tle 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 ac-
count 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—de-
spairingly 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 af-
firmative 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 an-
other 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 suc-
cesses 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
FARMER.

MYSTIC.

Oskaloosa, Kas., April 6, 1886.

From Bramblebush.

The sweet song of the meadow lark whis-
pers 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 wood-
en 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 lit-
tle 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 en-
tirely 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 tea-
spoonfuls of ground cloves and two tea-
spoonfuls 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 pow-
der 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 let-
ters 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 occa-
sionally 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 or-
ganized, 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 be-
cause man is compounded of men and
women. Whatever women suffer, they
suffer from an imperfection of human so-
ciety, not from any combined intentional
oppression by the stronger sex. Woman suf-
frage languishes, not because men will not
grant it, but because women do not wish it.
Women can not be made to wish it, be-
cause 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 sub-
stantial, most ceremonious. The one best
excuse for the late hours of fashion is that
business being over, and the days perplexi-
ties 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 house-
hold 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 conces-
sion of natural order is better than that,
and one thing that should be invariably in-
sisted 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 cere-
moniousness 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 rough-
shod 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 accom-
modated 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 oth-
ers, 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 har-
mony, for which nothing else gives oppor-
tunity. 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 sus-
ceptible 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 unhealthful formations, and, in a word, restores it to natural activity, without which health is an impossibility.

IT CURES ALSO Female Complaints, Leucorrhœa, 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.

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.

OFFICE:
273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

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

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

SUBSCRIPTIONS:
One Copy, one year, - - - - - \$1.50

CLUB RATES:
Five Copies, one year, - - - - - \$ 5.00
Eleven Copies, one year, - - - - - 10.00

A person may have a Copy for himself one year free, by sending us four names besides his own, and five dollars; or, ten names besides his own, and ten dollars.

SAMPLE COPY FREE.
Terms: - - Cash in Advance.

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 employees. 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.

Horticulture.

Strawberry Culture.

Every farm garden ought to have a strawberry bed. The size should be in proportion to the size of the family and to the amount of help about the place (not hired) to take care of the plants and fruit. Nothing can be more luscious to the taste than good strawberries. They do not require as much labor in proportion to their value as many other products of the farm. They are easily grown, if one is disposed to take good care of anything. Methods are very much alike in all the States, though we think the plants should be set deeper in the soil of Kansas than in that of Ohio or Pennsylvania, and a good mulching is very profitable. The *Farm, Field and Stockman*, in a late issue discussed the subject thus:

"A small plot will give a large yield of berries if the vines are properly treated the first year, hence no crop should be expected during the year the young plants are set out. The ground should be plowed deeply and harrowed several times until the soil is as fine as it can be made. This is very essential, as the preparation of the soil is the most important matter, the growth and future productiveness of the vines depending on an early start. The young plants should be set out just as soon as the frost is out of the ground, so as to give them as much time as possible for growth before the dry season comes on, and as strawberries are very partial to moisture, they also get the benefit of the early rains. In setting out plants spread the roots and give them plenty of room, putting them in openings made with a dibble, and pressing the soil closely and firmly to the plants.

"Plenty of stable manure should be used on strawberries, but it is best to apply it in the fall. They will, however, need manure in the spring; but a few handfuls of good, rich, well-rotted compost, assisted by a tablespoonful of superphosphate, will give them a vigorous growth till fall, when the manure should be well and evenly spread thickly over the plants and on both sides of the row. This should be done as late in the season as possible, in order that the manure may serve as a winter mulch, and also to allow the frost to operate upon it, thereby hastening its decomposition, and rendering it more soluble when turned under in the spring. The plants should be placed in rows, the rows wide enough to admit of cultivation, with the plants one foot apart in the rows. Many persons place them closer, but better results can be obtained by allowing plenty of room. Pick off every blossom that appears, and do not allow a single runner to make growth. The plants will then grow, and store up matter, which will give abundant fruit the second year, but no grass or weeds must be allowed to grow between the rows or around the plants, as the bed must be kept scrupulously clean. In removing the mulch of manure in the spring it is best to chop it into the soil with the hoe, but not deeply, only enough to clear the vines and mix the manure with the top soil. After the ground has been thus treated, a litter of cut straw around the plants, held in place by corn stalks on both sides of the row, will assist in the prevention of grass, as well as serving as a summer mulch and keeping the berries clean.

"After the fruit has been taken off, work the ground clean and keep it so. Apply broadcast, for an acre, a mixture of 400 pounds superphosphate and 300 pounds muriate of potash, late in the fall, and mulch with straw, hay, leaves

or whatever will answer. The next season use manure again. By thus continually keeping off the runners and alternating with fertilizers and manure, the plants will last for five years, and in favorable seasons the yields will be very large. As to the varieties, the Wilson holds its own for market, while the Sharpless is usually preferred for home use. No variety, however, will give satisfaction unless well cultivated and the runners prevented from growing. Mulching in winter is not absolutely essential in this section, but it is best, as the benefits derived from a mulch will more than repay the cost of its application. Should the grass get a foothold the plants will be injured so that they will never fully recover. The roots of strawberry plants feed close to the surface, and hence the hoeing of them in spring should be very shallow. A deep hoeing may be given after the crop is picked, and subsequent workings should be done in such a manner as to simply keep the grass out and the bed clean. Wood ashes may be used on the rows with advantage, and if plentiful may be substituted for the muriate of potash. The plants may also go in the ground in the fall instead of in the spring, if preferred."

Low-Growing Trees.

A Virginia farmer, some time ago, discussed low-growing trees in the *Country Gentleman*. He said:

In years past, farmers set their orchards in their cornfields, or made a cornfield of their orchard, and the custom is not entirely a thing of the past even now. Formerly standard trees were set thirty feet apart, and the axe was frequently brought into requisition to remove the lower branches, so as to admit of the passage of the plow and team, and the moving of the soil and planting of crops quite up to the bodies of the trees. Frequently the bark was torn from them by the rubbing of the traces, leaving hurtful wounds, and many an orchard bore the marks of the ax, wielded ruthlessly at the bothersome branches. The farmer wanted apples, and planted the trees to grow them; and then he wanted corn, and well nigh destroyed the trees to make room for it. This was management, truly.

There is not much sense in thinking to grow two leading crops on the same ground at the same time. It may be done to a limited extent, but in the case of fruit and grain, the accepted rule now is that when an orchard of bearing trees occupies a piece of ground the other should not. But no matter what may be the crop occupying the intervals between the rows of trees, the plow should never be put close up to them. A space equal to the width of the trees should be left unplowed, and this drift should be kept well mulched with leaves, straw, or stock-pen litter. The branches of fruit trees should be allowed to grow low on the body, and to hang pendant nearly to the ground. It would thus be much easier to gather the fruit, and the trees would be much stronger and healthier, and would come into bearing sooner. We have in mind at this moment two orchards that are direct proof of what is here stated. Both were set the same fall on land divided only by the public road. The owner of the one trimmed high to admit the horse and plow close up to the trees. In the course of five or six years all the lower and main branches had been cut off, and the trees were left tall and spindling. The tops were small, the trees were weakly, and at the end of five years had borne no fruit of any consequence, and looked perfectly discouraged.

The owner of the other orchard was,

from the first, very sparing of the knife, left the strong, healthy limbs to grow low, would not allow the plow team to come in contact with the trees, planted potatoes in the row with the trees, and kept the ground above them well manured. In three years his trees began to bear nicely. They were strong and thrifty looking, with low-drooping branches, and the orchard for beauty and thriftiness is now the remark of all passers along the highway.

Now, the difference in the two orchards is due mainly to the mode of pruning. Both farmers are industrious, stirring men, and fair managers generally. But one has ruined his orchard for the sake of an additional row or two of corn. And thus it ever is. The ax is the bane of an orchard. No ax should ever touch a fruit tree, except to remove it entirely; and if the proper use was made of the knife from the start there would be no need of it.

Prune for a low and stout growth of tree. Fruit trees should be pruned downward more than upward. Potatoes, cabbage, or low crops requiring manuring, are best for an orchard. Better still if nothing else is grown on the land than the trees. Let the land be kept well mulched with some coarser litter, and the soil will remain mellow enough for the tree roots to find a living. It were well to plant a variety of kinds on the same land, large and small together, and keep the soil well manured. But spare the ax and save the tree.

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

DR. BIGELOW'S POSITIVE CURE.

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

GRIGGS' GLYCERINE SALVE

The great wonder healer. The best on earth. Satisfaction or money refunded. 25 cents. All druggists.

LABETTE COUNTY NURSERY.—Seventeenth year. Crescent Strawberry Plants, \$1.50 per 1,000. All kinds of nursery stock equally low. Address J. L. Williams, Oswego, Kas.

Russian Mulberry Seeds!

Of superior Fruit and Silk-producing qualities, per Package of 10,000 Seeds, \$1. Trees, \$5 to \$12 per 1,000. Address I. HORNER, Silk Culturist, Emporia, Kas.

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

STONE'S HARDY All leading Strawberries and Small Fruits. **STONE'S HARDY Blackberry** is our specialty. Best plants. Lowest Prices. Send for List. **COE & CONVERSE, BLACKBERRY** (Name paper.) Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

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

Newton Home Nursery.

FOREST TREES for Timber-Culture Claims, also the justly-popular Russian Apricot, Russian Mulberry and Catalpa Trees and seeds a specialty. Send for Catalogue. R. W. RANDALL, Newton, Kas.

GRAPEVINES—Large Stock, First Quality, Low Prices. Empire State, Niagara, Golden Pocklington, Delaware, Lady; one each, first-class, postpaid for \$2. 50,000 first-class Concord, at \$2 per 100; \$12 per 1,000. Also Worden, Elvira, Iowa, Ives, Catawba, Verennes, Brighton, Early Victor, Moore's Early, Rogers' Hybrid, etc. Raspberries and other small fruits. Catalogues free. **GEO. W. CAMPBELL,** Delaware, Ohio.

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

Alfalfa Seed! For sale by **L. K. YOUNG & CO.,** South Pueblo, Colorado.

STRAWBERRIES! RASPBERRIES! SEND 10c. for my new 22-page Illus. Guide to Small Fruit Culture, containing full description and colored plate of the **MARIANA PLUM, B. F. SMITH,** Lock Box 6, LAWRENCE, KAS.

500,000 No. 1 Hedge Plants, 50,000 One-Year Maple, 15,000 No. 1 Grape Vines, and a full line of all kinds of Nursery Stock for the spring trade. Send for Catalogue. Write for what you want and we will give you lowest prices. **WM. PLASKET & SON** County Nursery, Lawrence, Kas. January 18, 1888.

FREEZING TO DEATH! CATTLEMEN!

FARMERS! Don't let your stock freeze another winter. Plant **RED CEDARS** and **TIMBER TREES** for shelter—wind-breaks—ornament and profit. We have immense stocks. Red Cedars and Timber Tree Seedlings—all varieties. Also Large and Small Fruits. Write us for Price Lists. Address **BAILEY & HANFORD,** (On Ill. C. R. B.) Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries

OF FORT SCOTT, KANSAS. A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. We have no substitution clause in our orders, and deliver everything as specified. 220 Acres in Nursery Stock. Reference: Bank of Fort Scott. Catalogue Free on application. Established 1857.

Catalpa Grove Nursery

CATALPA SPECIOSA and **RUSSIAN MULBERRY** Trees—all sizes—one to three years old. Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, and a fine stock of extra two-year-old Currant Bushes. Ornamental Shrubbery, Roses, Etc. Please state just what you want, and amount of each variety, and we will quote you special prices. Address **D. C. BURSON & CO.,** Topeka, Kas.

IRISH POTATOES! Free Catalogue of Seed Potatoes—Irish and Sweet—20 varieties.

3,300 BUSHELS FROM EIGHT ACRES! How it was Done and the Variety.

SWEET POTATOES!

Priced and Described In same Book. It contains directions for Sprouting, Raising and Keeping SWEETS, and valuable hints on Irish Potato Culture. Address **EDWIN TAYLOR,** Potato Specialist, Edwardsville, Kas.

LAMAR NURSERIES

Have a Complete Line of General Nursery Stock, consisting of

Fruit, Shade and Ornamental TREES, Flowering Shrubs, Evergreens, Small Fruits, Etc.

We make a specialty of Forest Trees, consisting of Catalpa, Soft Maple, White Ash, Box Elder, Black Walnut, etc. Also Red Cedar. Stock guaranteed to be first-class and at bottom prices.

Price List Free upon application. Address **C. H. FINK & SON,** Lamar, Mo.

TOPEA SEED HOUSE!

ORCHARD GRASS, Timothy, Clover, Blue Grass, MILLET, HUNGARIAN.

All Kinds of Garden Seeds Fresh and true to name, direct from Growers.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST OF SEEDS. Address **S. H. DOWNS,** 78 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

MANGELSDORF BROS. SEED MERCHANTS,

ATCHISON, KAS. Sell the most reliable SEEDS. Send us your address and we will mail you a nice ILLUSTRATED Catalogue Free of Charge.



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 bee-keeper 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.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND TESTIMONIALS OF CURES.

60c. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Proprietors, Owego, N. Y. 60c.

CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES GOLD IN ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE EASY TO USE PRICE 50CENTS ELY BROS., OWEGO, N.Y. U.S.A.

HAY-FEVER

THREE ILLS

Crab Orchard Water. A Remedy for all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. A positive cure for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation. Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls. Genuine Crab Orchard Salts in sealed packages at 10 and 25 cts. No genuine salts sold in bulk. CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., Prop'rs. SIMON N. JONES, Manager, Louisville, Ky.

HALF A MILLION GARDENS ARE ANNUALLY SUPPLIED WITH Peter Henderson's SEEDS AND PLANTS. Our Seed Warehouses, the largest in New York, are fitted up with every appliance for the prompt and careful filling of orders. Our Green-house Establishment at Jersey City is the most extensive in America. Annual Sales, 2½ Million Plants. Our Catalogue for 1886, of 140 pages, containing colored plates, descriptions and illustrations of the NEWEST, BEST and RAREST SEEDS and PLANTS, will be mailed on receipt of 6 cts. (in stamps) to cover postage. PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 Cortlandt St., NEW YORK.

TOPEKA Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE. We make a specialty of all forms of Chronic and Surgical Diseases. We cure Hemorrhoids or Piles without the use of the knife and with but little pain. We cure Varicocle without the knife. We have a large Eye and Ear practice, and treat all forms of diseases of those organs. We cure Catarrh, Cancer, and remove all kinds of Tumors. We treat successfully all forms of Scrofula, Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, Kidneys and Bladder. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs yield readily to our treatment if the cases are curable. We cure all forms of Female Diseases. We remove Tape-worm in from one to four hours. Private Diseases in every form cured. In short, all Chronic and Surgical Diseases successfully and scientifically treated. PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME. Correspondence solicited. Consultation free. Send for private list of questions. DRs. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE. No. 86 East Sixth street, TOPEKA, KAN.

COMPOUND OXYGEN. Advanced medical science now recognizes "Compound Oxygen" as the most potent and wonderful of all nature's curative agencies. It is the greatest of all vitalizers. It purifies the blood and restores its normal circulation; it reaches every nerve, every part of the body, and imparts to all the vital forces of the system a new and healthy activity, enabling it to resist and overcome disease. It has cured Incipient Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Bright's Disease (and other Diseases of Kidneys), Scrofula, and all "Blood" Diseases. It is also the most effective remedy for the effects of Overwork, for Nervousness, Lowered Vitality and Semi-Invaldism. This great Remedy is now manufactured by the Western Compound Oxygen Co. For further information call upon or address, stating the symptoms of the disease, WESTERN COMPOUND OXYGEN CO., 247 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

LOW'S RELIABLE Garden Seeds. MARKET GARDENERS' trade A SPECIALTY. Catalogue free. Send for it. AARON LOW, SEED GROWER, ESSEX, MASS.

PLANT SEED COMPANY'S RELIABLE SEEDS FOR THE GARDEN, FARM & FIELD. Write for their ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. Address: PLANT SEED COMPANY, 612 NORTH FOURTH STREET, SAINT LOUIS, MO. (Mention this Paper.)

J. T. LOVETT LOVETT'S GUIDE TO FRUIT CULTURE 1886 LITTLE SILVER HILL. Is a book of 70 pages, with 200 engravings of Orchard and Small Fruits, Nuts, &c. Gives honest descriptions of Golden Queen Raspberry, Lawson Pear, and over 400 other Fruits, instructions for planting, pruning, cultivation and management, with low prices for Trees and Plants. Price 10c. with Colored plates; without plates 5c. Price Lists free.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S SEED ANNUAL FOR 1886. Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 180 pages, 600 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting all varieties of VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, BULBS, &c. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Michigan.

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

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, April 13, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 260, shipments 120. Market firm in all grades. Good to choice shipping 4 90a 5 40, common to medium 4 00a 4 80, butcher steers 3 90a 4 50, cows and heifers 2 50a 3 85, stockers and feeders 3 00a 4 15.

HOGS—Receipts 1,300, shipments 200. Market steady and active. Butchers 4 25a 4 40, mixed packing 4 00a 4 20, light 4 10a 4 30.

SHEEP—Receipts 200, shipments none. Market easier at from 3 50a 4 60.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 8 600, shipments 2,500. Market active and 5a 10c lower. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 5 10a 5 90; 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., 4 50a 5 40; 950 to 1,200 lbs., 4 40a 4 90; stockers and feeders 2 50 a 4 25; cows, bulls and mixed 2 20a 4 20, bulk 3 00a 3 80, slop-fed bulls 3 00a 3 90.

HOGS—Receipts 26,000, shipments 8,900. Market slow and 10c lower. Rough and mixed 4 00a 4 85, packing and shipping 2 50a 3 50, light 3 95a 4 50, skips 3 00a 4 00.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,079, shipments 710. Market weak and a shade easier. Choice to fancy 5 10a 5 40, fair to good 4 60a 5 00, common to choice 4 00a 5 00, stockers and feeders 3 30a 4 20, cows 2 10a 3 40.

HOGS—Receipts 4,020. Market weak and 5c lower. Good to choice 4 00a 4 15, common to medium 3 65a 3 90, skips and pigs 2 00a 3 60.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,295, shipments 469. Market steady. Good to choice 4 00a 5 25, common to medium 2 00a 3 50.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Market fairly active and higher. No. 2 red, cash, 86 3/4c; May, 86 1/2a 87 1/2c; June, 87a 87 1/2c; July, 84a 84 1/2c.

CORN—No. 2 mixed cash, 83 1/2a 83 3/4c; May, 83 3/4c.

OATS—Market almost entirely neglected. No. 2 mixed, cash, 29 3/4c.

RYE—Easy at 59 1/2c.

BARLEY—Dull and unchanged. American, 60 a 80c; Canadian, 95c.

Chicago.

WHEAT—Active and stronger, closing at 1/4c higher than Saturday. Sales ranged: April, 73 3/4c a 74 3/4c; May, 78 1/2a 78 3/4c; June, 80a 80 1/2c; No. 2 spring, 72 3/4a 76 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 66a 69c.

CORN—Quiet and firm. Sales ranged: Cash, 83 3/4a 86 3/4c; April, 83 3/4c; May, 87 3/4a 87 1/2c; June, 87 a 88 1/4c.

OATS—Steady. Cash, 26a 28 1/2c; April, 28c.

RYE—Steady. No. 2, 57a 59c.

BARLEY—Dull. No. 2, 60c.

FLAX SEED—Quiet. No. 1 cash, 1 06.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts 1,000 bu., shipments 1,600 bu., in store 541,000 bu. Market steady. No. 2 red cash, 62 1/2c bid, 63 1/2c asked; May, 65 1/2c; June, 68 1/2c bid, 68 3/4c asked; No. 2 soft cash, 79c asked; No. 3 red, May, 55c bid; No. 3 soft, April, 58c bid, 64c asked.

CORN—Receipts 5,000 bu., shipments 17,000 bu., in store 178,000 bu. Market steady. No. 2 cash, 27 1/2c asked; May, 28c bid, 28 1/2c asked.

OATS—No. 2 cash, nominal; May, 28 1/2c bid, 29c asked.

RYE—Nominal.

BUTTER—Receipts are moderate and the market very quiet. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 28c; good, 22c; fine dairy in single package lots, 16a 18c; storepacked, in single package lots, 10a 12c; common, 4a 5c; fancy fresh roll, 12a 13c; common to medium, 6a 10c, and dull.

EGGS—Receipts larger and market steady at 9c per dozen.

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

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, choice and of one variety in carload lots, 50a 60c per bus. Sweet potatoes, red, 1 20 per bus; yellow, per bus, 1 25.

BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl, 12c; self-working, 8a 9c; common red-tipped, 7c; crooked, 5 1/2a 6c.

HAY—Receipts 6 cars. Best firm; low grade very dull and weak. We quote: Fancy small baled, 7 50; large baled, 6 50; medium 4 00a 5 00; common, 2 50a 3 50.

FLAXSEED—We quote at 1 00a..... per bus upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 50a 1 55 per bus.

OIL-CAKE—100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; 3 ton, 23 00, free on board cars. Car lots, 22 00 per ton.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Kansas and Nebraska: Choice, 3/4 and 1/2 blood, 23a 25c, medium 21a 23c, low medium 18a 20, light fine 19a 20c, heavy fine 17a 19c, carpet 13a 16c, common and burry 15a 18c.

Two Weeklies for \$2.

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

HAGEY & WILHELM,

WOOL

Commission Merchants

ST. LOUIS, MO.

REFERENCE:

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

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

S. J. SULLIVAN'S Daisy Churn.

(Pat. August 11, 1885.)

This wonderful Churn will churn Sweet Cream as well as Sour, and produce more butter to the amount of cream than any other churn on earth. Territory for sale on liberal terms.

S. J. SULLIVAN, LAMAR, MO.



The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 328 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 1/2 inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices

direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The Line selected by the U. S. Gov't to carry the Fast Mail.

Burlington Route H&S J K&C S J & G B R R S

5,000 MILES IN THE SYSTEM. With Elegant Through Trains containing Pullman Palace Sleeping, Dining and Chair Cars, between the following prominent cities without change: CHICAGO, PEORIA, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, DENVER, OMAHA, ST. JOSEPH, QUINCY, BURLINGTON, HANNIBAL, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, ROCK ISLAND, LINCOLN, COUNCIL BLUFFS, ATCHISON, TOPEKA, LEAVENWORTH, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS.

Over 400 Elegantly Equipped Passenger Trains running daily over this perfect system, passing into and through the important cities and towns in the great States of ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, MINNESOTA.

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

"BURLINGTON ROUTE"

Daily Trains via this Line between KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS. KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and QUINCY, HANNIBAL and CHICAGO, Without Change.

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

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

The Linwood Short-Horns!



A SELECTION OF 21 Cows and Heifers and 11 Bulls

FROM THIS HERD WILL BE SOLD AT

KANSAS CITY, MO.,

Wednesday, May 19, 1886.

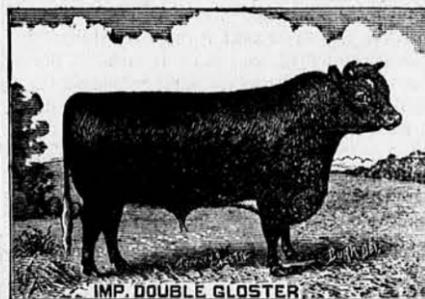
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

As is commonly known, the imported prize-winning Cruickshank-Victoria bull BARON VICTOR 42824, has been used on his herd for over three years, and is still in service. We have aimed to breed a class of easily-kept, thickly-fleshed, early-maturing cattle, and by the use of first-class bulls of Mr. Cruickshank's breeding, believe we are making good progress in the direction indicated. In the sale at Kansas City, May 19, will be included eight heifers and five young bulls belonging to well-known Cruickshank families, the get of such bulls as Baron Victor, Roan Gauntlet, Pride of the Isles, Barmpton, Dunblane, Earl of Aberdeen and Chancellor; eight heifers by Baron Victor and four young bulls by same sire (one of which is own brother to Clay & Winn's show calf The Baronet). All cows and heifers of proper age not having calves at foot, will be in calf to imp. Baron Victor or imp. Barbarossa. For catalogues and full particulars address

W. A. HARRIS, Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

COES: L. P. MUIR and S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneers.

FOURTH ANNUAL SHORT-HORN SALE!



At Fair Grounds,

MANHATTAN, Riley Co., KANSAS,

Tuesday, May 4, 1886,

At 10 o'clock a. m., sharp. Lunch at 12 m.

45—WELL-BRED—45

RECORDED SHORT-HORNS

From the BLUE VALLEY HERD.

TERMS:—Cash, or six months on approved notes, interest at 10 per cent. per annum. Catalogues now ready.

S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM.

First Public Sale of POLLED ANGUS CATTLE

Bred at ANGUS PARK, will be held at

RIVERVIEW PARK, KANSAS CITY, MO.,

Thursday, April 29, 1886,

RAIN OR SHINE.

TWENTY-EIGHT HEAD OF COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS, comprising such families as Ardovie Queens, Greystone Bellas, Ballinloch Nosegays, Montbletton Corakies, and other good, useful cattle. 18 Females in this sale. No stock sold prior to the sale and all cattle sold

WILL BE LOADED ON CARS AT MY EXPENSE AND RISK.

TERMS:—Cash, or six months credit on satisfactory note with 8 per cent. interest. Catalogues now ready. Apply to G. W. HENRY, BOX H, KANSAS CITY, MO. COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

HOLSTEIN PARK, TOPEKA.



WM. A. & A. F. TRAVIS

BREEDERS OF

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

Also have a YEARLING DEVON-SHIRE BULL for sale.

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

CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY. ST. LOUIS.

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

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

SUCCESSORS TO—

ANDY J. SNIDER & CO., and CAMPBELL, LANCASTER & CO., of CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.

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

GUARANTEED First Mortgage, Real Estate. 6 PER CENT Loans, in sums of \$200 and upwards. Prompt payment of interest coupons, and principal made and remitted to lender without charge. Security worth three or four times the amount of the loan. NO MONEY REQUIRED UNTIL ALL PAPERS ARE IN THE INVESTOR'S HANDS, AND PROVE SATISFACTORY. Send for form, circular and Eastern references. HODGES & KNOX, Topeka, Kas.

WANTED!

HALF A MILLION FARMERS

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

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for week ending March 31, '86.

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

Lafayette county--W. W. Cook, clerk. HORSE--Taken up by M. P. Dill, of Richland tp., March 15, 1886, one gelding, medium height, about 12 years old, branded S on right shoulder, small star in forehead, right hind foot white, saddle, bridle and halter on when taken up; valued at \$60.

Ford county--S. Gallagher, Jr., clerk. COW--Taken up by H. B. Van Voorhis, of Spearville tp., March 17, 1886, one red cow, 7 years old, some white in face, brass knobs on ends of horns.

Osage county--R. H. McClair, clerk. COW--Taken up by Eugene Bourger, of Osage City, March 23, 1886, one roan cow, 9 or 10 years old, piece of tail off, no brands; valued at \$20.

Harper county--E. S. Rice, clerk. PONY--Taken up by D. C. Ellis, of Lake tp., (P. O. Inyo), February 28, 1886, one black horse pony, stripe in face, branded P on right hip and OC on left hip, other dim brands, right hind foot white.

HORSE--By same, one young bay horse, saddle marks, X on left hip, left hind foot white. COLT--By same, one 2-year-old iron-gray horse colt, out on both hind legs; value of the three animals, \$100.

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

Strays for week ending April 7, '86.

Lyon county--Roland Lakin, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by James Dunn, of Center tp., February 3, 1886, one white yearling heifer with red neck, dim brand on left hip; valued at \$14.

Mitchell county--A. D. Moon, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by John S. Smith, (P. O. Solomon Rapids), one red and white heifer, 2 years old this spring.

Rice county--Wm. Lowrey, clerk. HEIFER--Taken up by J. A. Burlingame, of Union tp., March 20, 1886, one 2-year-old roan heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

Davis county--P. V. Trovinger, Clerk. COW--Taken up by J. L. Hulise, in Smoky Hill tp., near Junction City, one red and white cow, 6 years old, blind in one eye; valued at \$17.

Barton county--Ed. L. Teed, clerk. COLT--Taken up by Adolf Hampel, of Grant tp., March 20, 1886, one roan yearling mare colt, white spot in forehead, no brands; valued at \$25.

Shawnee county--D. N. Burdge, clerk. MULE--Taken up by John S. Morse, of the city of Topeka, March 11, 1886, one bay male mule, about 5 years old, harness marks, no other marks or brands; valued at \$20.

C. W. WARNER & CO., Wholesale - Commission - Merchants, Handle Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fruit, Ranch Produce, Flour, Hay and Grain, etc. 397 Holladay street, Denver, Colorado.

Look Here--Great Bargains!

5,000 TIMBER TREE SEEDLINGS, one year, for \$7.00; 10,000 Timber Tree Seedlings, one year, for \$12.00. Consisting of Hardy Catalpa, Sugar and Soft Maple, White Ash, White Elm, Box Elder, Red-bud, Sweet Gum, Sycamore and Tulip Trees. This offer only open for three weeks. Order quick!

BAILEY & HANFORD, Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill. (On Ill. C. R. R.)

Rose-Comb Brown Leghorns Rose-Comb White Leghorns

A limited number of Eggs for Hatching from my yards of this famous breed of layers and non-sitters at \$1.00 for 13. Order early. Orders filled in rotation. Remit by registered letter, or money order on Girard, Kas. J. I. ROBERTSON, Beulah, Kas.

FOR SALE! 40 P. ROCK COCKERELS, \$2 to \$5 each. 100 P. Rock Pullets, \$1 to \$2 each. Eggs in season. Wyandotte and B. B. R. Game Eggs, \$2.50 per 13. P. Rock, White Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, Buff Cochinchina and Pekin Duck Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. L. E. PIXLEY, Eureka, : : Kansas.

CALF' BOOTS! CLOSING OUT SALE OF BOOTS. LOT NO. 1--Twenty-six pairs Men's Buff and Calf, Pegged, Opera-Leg Boot, reduced from \$3.00 to \$2.25. LOT NO. 2--Thirty-three pairs Hand-Made, Custom, Calf, Pegged Boots, reduced from \$4.50 to \$3.50. LOT NO. 4--Sixteen pairs genuine Imported French Kip, Hand-Made and warranted, \$5.50, cut to \$4.00. LOT NO. 5--Thirty pairs all kinds, sewed and pegged, many of which are cut to HALF PRICE. D. S. SKINNER & SON, 219 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

HONEY EXTRACTORS The simplest, best and most practical and durable in the world. Patented Feb. 9, 1886. Price only \$2.50. Also new patent Ant, Mole, Gopher, Ground-Squirrel and PRAIRIE DOG EXTERMINATORS. Warranted to beat anything of the kind in America. Send for circulars. Address the Inventor and Manufacturer, J. C. MELCHER, O'Quinn, Fayette Co., Texas.

VIRGINIA FARMS Mild Climate. Cheap homes. Northern Colony. Send for circular. A. O. BLISS, Centralia, Va.

SELL Your High-Priced Farm!

BUY Good Farming Land

FINNEY CO.

SCHOOL LAND.

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

DEEDED LAND.

From \$3 to \$200 per acre.

Homestead and Tree Claim Relinquishments

For Sale Cheap.

IRRIGABLE IF NECESSARY. We locate Settlers on Government Land.

For further information address

KIMBALL & REEVE, Garden City, Kansas.

FLORIDA HOME FOR 50c. A Warranty Deed for a 25x102 feet Building Lot at St. Andrews Bay, Fla., will be sent by prepaid mail to any one who within 30 days, remits 50c., (40c. to pay legal fee for executing Deed by Notary Public, and 10c. postage. Write name in full, so that Deed will be correct. No more than 5 Deeds for \$2.50 to any one family. This great offer is for the purpose of starting a Local Colony in your community. We pay all taxes for two years. Lots are selling at the Bay for from \$25 to \$300. Illustrated Pamphlets sent with Deed. Address St. Andrews Bay Railroad & Land Co., 227 Main St., Cincinnati, O., Pensacola, Fla., or St. Andrews Bay, Fla. Deed can be executed more promptly if you address Cincinnati office. Postage stamps not accepted. Notary Fee must be paid in cash. Remit postal note or registered letter.

Butler County LAND

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

No snow winter; tame grasses are successful; all kinds of fruit do well; fine limestone for building; gravelly-bottom streams; splendid location for stock and agricultural products; thirty miles of railroad more than any other county in the State, and out of debt. A. J. PALMER, El Dorado, Butler Co., Kas.

FARMS AND RANCHES--INVESTMENTS and IMMIGRATION! We have for sale or exchange Agricultural and Grazing Lands in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Texas and New Mexico, in tracts from one to one million acres. Wild Lands, \$1 to \$10 per acre on one to eleven years' time. Improved Farms, \$10 to \$50 per acre, owing to location; terms reasonable. We are agents for Union Pacific Railway Lands, and locate colonies; buy and sell city, county, township, bridge and school bonds; make loans on first-class improved lands (personal examination) at 7 to 8 per cent., 2 to 5 years' time. Correspondence and capital solicited. References and information given free. Special rates to excursionists. Address or call on, Farm, Ranch & Investment Co., Room 32, Cor. 7th and Delaware Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Do You Want a Home? Yes.

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

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING

DARLING & JOHNSON, Topeka, Kas., Fine Job Printers and manufacturers of RUBBER STAMPS! for printing cards, envelopes, marking clothes, etc. Also Stencils for marking sacks. Make money by writing us.

Shockey & Gibb, LAWRENCE, : : KANSAS, Breeders and Importers of



HEREFORD CATTLE

Our special private offering consists of FORTY HEAD of curly, mossy-coated, deep-meated HEIFERS, in calf to our noted herd bulls, BEAU MONDE and BEAU REAL, and sired by the Royal winner HOTSPUR by LORD WILTON, ATTILLA (own brother to HESIRD), CASSIO and RUDOLPH, by THE GROVE 3D and REMUS. Also THIRTY HEAD of YEARLING and TWO-YEAR-OLD BULLS by the

above sires, a number of which are well suited to head choice herds and win honors in the show ring.

OUR HERD NUMBERS 125 HEAD of easily-kept, early-maturing Herefords, of great scale and substance, and our first-prize and sweepstakes-winning herd bulls, BEAU MONDE and BEAU REAL, stand high in typical beef points, having for ancestry bulls of Royal Show notoriety and famous as beef-producers.

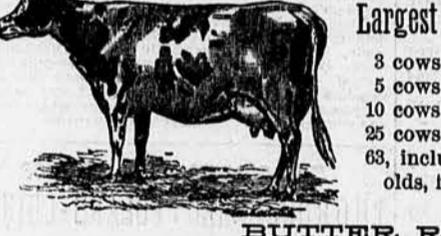
BLUE VALLEY HERD & STUD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,



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

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

Holstein-Friesian CATTLE.



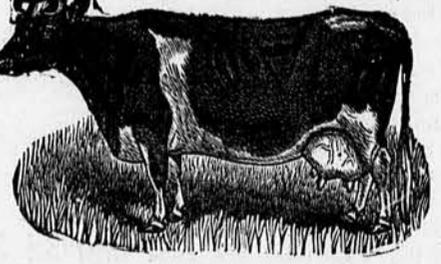
Largest Herd & Largest Average Milk Records.

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

BUTTER RECORDS.

5 cows have averaged 20 lbs. 7 oz. in a week. 9 cows have averaged 19 lbs. 3/4 oz. in a week. 11 three-year-olds have averaged 13 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week. 15 two-year-olds have averaged 10 lbs. 8-10 oz. in a week. This is the herd from which to get foundation stock. Prices low for quality of stock. [When writing always mention KANSAS FARMER.] SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

Rosedale Farm.



C. F. STONE, PEABODY, KANSAS, Breeder and Shipper of

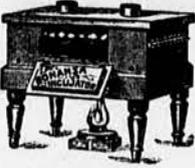
Holstein-Friesian Cattle AND AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP.

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

MILK.--Milk and butter records of several animals imported or bred by us, or members of our herd: Mink (402)--1 day, 91 lbs.; 31 days, 2,499 1/2 lbs. Mink (402)--1 day, 96 lbs. Jantje (2221)--1 day, 90 lbs. 8 oz.; 31 days, 2,623 lbs. 8 oz. Rhoda (434)--1 day, 89 lbs. 8 oz. Mercedes (723)--1 day, 88 lbs.; 31 days, 2,534 lbs. Brillante (101)--1 day, 80 lbs. Lady of Jelsum (1627)--1 day, 78 lbs.; 31 days, 2,227 lbs. Tierkje (2222)--1 day, 76 lbs. Maid of Holstein (21)--1 day, 72 lbs. Friesland Maid (1624)--1 day, 71 lbs. 8 oz.; 31 days, 2,153 lbs. Overlooper (626)--1 day, 70 lbs. Terptratra (6595)--68 lbs. Vreda (2259)--1 day, 67 lbs.; 31 days, 1,878 lbs. Mercedes 2d (1658)--1 day, 64 lbs.; 31 days, 1,927 1/2 lbs. Jantje 2d (6538)--1 day, 64 lbs. Tietje 2d (726)--1 day, 60 lbs. Amelander (6523)--1 day, 60 lbs. Marie 3d (1669)--1 day, 51 lbs. Wanda (2283)--1 day, 45 lbs. Bleske (2267)--1 day, 42 lbs. Tritonia--1 day, 74 1/2 lbs.; 31 days, 2,062 1/2 lbs. BUTTER.--Mercedes (723)--1 day, 3 lbs. 10 oz.; 7 days, 24 lbs. 9 oz. Overlooper (1626)--1 day, 3 lbs. 2 oz.; 7 days, 21 lbs. 10 oz. Mink (402)--1 day, 3 lbs. 9 oz.; 7 days, 20 lbs. 9 oz. Tietje 2d (726)--1 day, 2 lbs. 15 oz.; 7 days, 20 lbs. Wanda (2283)--1 day, 2 lbs. 8 oz.; 7 days, 16 lbs. 15 oz. Bleske (2267)--1 day, 2 lbs. 2 oz.; 7 days, 14 lbs. 2 oz. Mink also made 29 lbs. 6 oz. of butter in 10 days, at 4 years.

TOWER'S SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new FISH BRAND SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

The Bonanza Incubator.



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

HOOSIER AUGER TILE MILL.



Mills on hand. Prompt delivery. FOR PRICES AND CIRCULARS, ADDRESS NOLAN, MADDEN & CO. Rushville, Ind.

TILE & BRICK MACHINERY. STONE-SEPARATING CLAY-CRUSHERS

Illustrated Catalogue free. H. BREWER & CO., No. 146 Mill St., TECUMSEH, MICH.



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

IMPROVED Eureka Butter Workers.

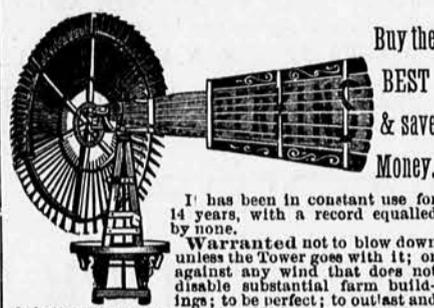
The old "EUREKA" is too well known by Western Creamery men to need extensive advertising. The IMPROVED reduces the friction so much as to warrant the claim made that it is operated with much less labor. It is the best and easiest worker. The EUREKA is used in more factories than any Worker made. Four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

THE OLD RELIABLE HALLADAY STANDARD WIND MILL. 29 YEARS IN USE.



Guaranteed the Best Regulating, Safest in Storms, Most Powerful and Most Durable Wind Mill made. 17 Sizes, 1 to 40 Horse Power. Adopted by the U. S. Government and Leading Railroads. Also the Celebrated I & L FEED MILL, Which can be run by any power and is cheap, effective and durable. Will grind any kind of small grain into feed at the rate of 6 to 25 bu. per hour, according to quality and size of mill used. Also, I & L Corn Sheller, I & L Stalk Cutter, Horse Power Wood and Iron Pumps, Tanks, Noyes' Haying Tools, etc. Send for Catalogue and Price-List. Address U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Kansas City.

THE PERKINS WIND MILL.



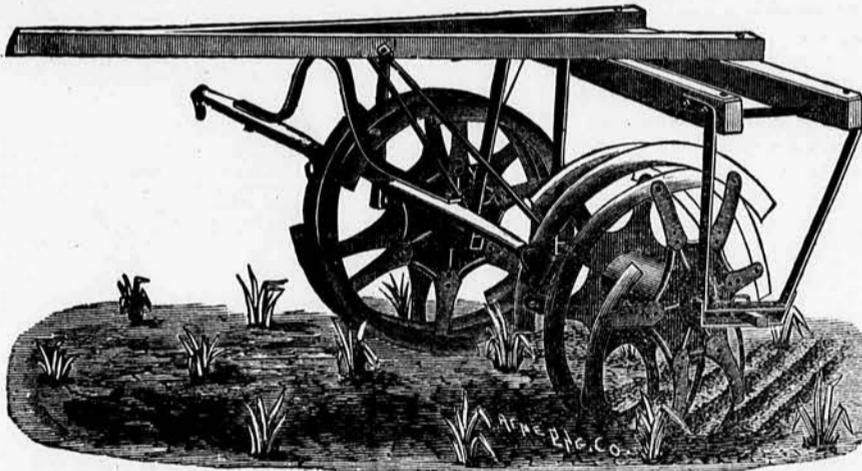
I has been in constant use for 14 years, with a record equalled by none. Warranted not to blow down unless the Tower goes with it; or against any wind that does not disable substantial farm buildings; to be perfect; to outlast and do better work than any other Mill made. Send for Storm Scene Circular and Prices. Address PERKINS WIND MILL & AX CO., Mishawaka, Ind. Agents Wanted.

DUTTON GRINDER



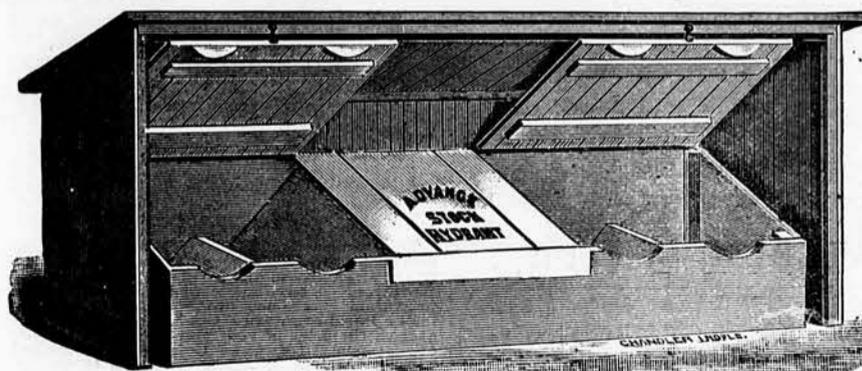
Perfect Mowing MACHINE KNIFE GRINDER. Weighs but 18 Lbs. Can be carried into the field and attached to Mowing Machine Wheel. Send for Descriptive Catalogue. Agents wanted in every County. R. H. ALLEN CO., 189 Water St., New York.

THE PULVERIZER CULTIVATOR.



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

The Advance Stock Hydrant



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

ELKHART CARRIAGE & HARNESS M'FG CO.

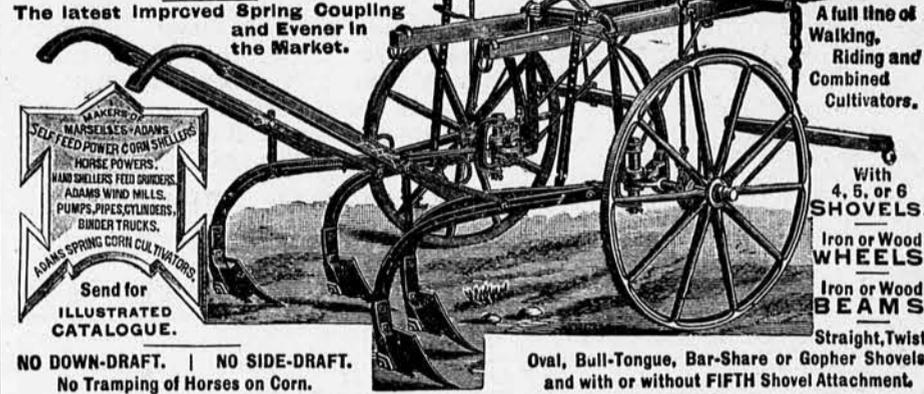


No. 1 Farm Harness, \$23.50 Every Buggy sold by the middle man has several dollars added to the First Price. We have no agents, but for twelve years have dealt with the consumer. We ship anywhere, with privilege of examining before buying. We pay freight charges both ways if not satisfactory. Warrant everything for 2 years. One price only. Platform Spring Wagon at \$55 is same as others sold at \$85. Farm Wagons \$40. Top Buggies at \$90, fine as usually sold for \$125. Our Harness are all No. 1 Oak Leather. Single, \$10 to \$25. 64-page Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, W. B. PRATT, Secretary, Elkhart, Indiana.



For Adams Standard Spring Cultivators,

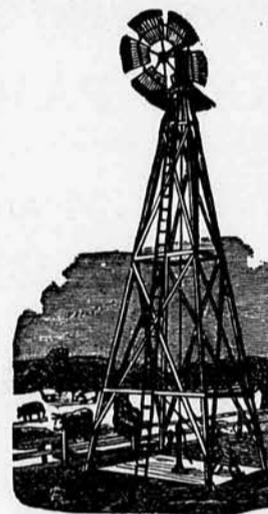
MARSEILLES M'FG COMPANY MARSEILLES, LA SALLE CO., ILL.



NO DOWN-DRAFT. NO SIDE-DRAFT. No Tramping of Horses on Corn.

Oval, Bull-Tongue, Bar-Share or Gopher Shovels and with or without FIFTH Shovel Attachment

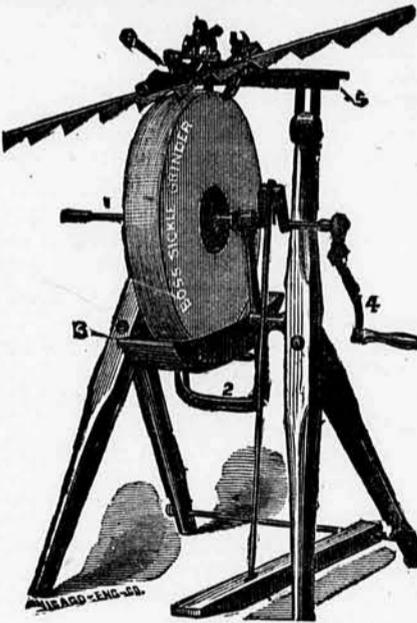
If you propose buying a Windmill



CHAMPION Vaneless Self-Regulating WINDMILL

GET FULL INFORMATION OF THE MERITS OF THE CHAMPION. Every mill fully warranted and ALWAYS gives Satisfaction. 20 years experience in the manufacture of Pumps and Windmills. A 10-ft mill will pump from 50 to 300 barrels of water every 24 hours; it will handle a pump in a well 150 feet deep. Also manufacturers of the Star Wood Pumps, Door and Window Screens, Boss Sickle Grinders, Etc. To dealers we can offer Superior Instruments to handle our goods. Over 3,000 Dealers are now handling our manufactures. Also, manufacturers of Hunting, Fishing and Pleasure Boats. Send for catalogue A for Windmills and catalogue B for Boats. (Successors to Powell & Douglas,) R. J. DOUGLAS & CO., WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS. P. O. BOX 216.

THE BOSS SICKLE GRINDER



The Only Successful Sickle Grinder ever made. There are more Boss Sickle Grinders sold every year than all others combined. Every machine warranted. One man can grind a Sickle easier and in less time than two by the old way, and every section will be ground to as true a bevel as when it came from the factory. It costs but a trifle more than an ordinary grindstone with frame and hangings, and can be used for all purposes.

R. J. DOUGLAS & CO., (Successors to Powell & Douglas), Manufacturers of Champion Windmills, Wood and Iron Pumps, Boats, etc. Waukegan, Ill., P. O. Box 221.

Advertisement for Champion Hog Ringer. Closes on outside of nose. Only Double Ring Invented. Rings and Holder. The only ring that will effectually keep hogs from rooting. No sharp points in the nose. CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO., Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

Advertisement for Brown's Elliptical Ring. Only Single Ring Ever Invented that Closes on the Outside of the Nose. BROWN'S Elliptical Ring. Triple Groove Hog & Pig Ringer. Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore. CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO., Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

Advertisement for The Profit Farm Boiler. Is simple, perfect and cheap; the BEST FEED COOKER; the only dumping boiler; empties its kettle in a minute. Over 3,500 in use. Cook your corn and potatoes, and save one-half the cost of pork. Send for circular. D. R. SPERRY & CO. BATAVIA, - ILLINOIS. Chicago Salesroom, 237 Lake St.

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

ESTABLISHED 1871

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, KANSAS CITY.

The Largest, Purest, Freshest and Best Stocks of SEEDS! :: SEEDS! :: SEEDS!

We have Everything in the Seed Line.

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

CATALOGUE FREE. ADDRESS TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, KANSAS CITY, MO

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS AND EGGS. J. A. McCreary, Emporia, Kas.

CHOICE FRUIT—Either of the following packages sent postpaid for 25 cents each: Four Concord Grapes; 3 Dwarf Juneberries; 4 Red Dutch Currants; 10 Turner Raspberries; 5 Souhegan Raspberries; 50 Russian Malberries; 1 Prairie Queen Rose; 1/2 pound Mammoth Russian Sunflower Seed; 2,000 Hardy Catalpa Seed. Odell Nursery, Odell, Nebraska.

BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 139 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Write them for information about Topeka, the capital of the State, or lands, farms or city property.

FOR SALE—Registered Short-horn Cattle. Also one high-grade Percheron Norman Stallion Colt, 2 years old. Apply to L. A. Knapp, Dover, Shawnee county, Kas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPECIAL BARGAIN—A fine Calf Sewed Boot—S. "Skinnners' Best," reduced from \$6.50 to \$4.50 C.O.D. Cheaper grades as low as \$2.25. It will always pay you to attend our Clearance Sales. Skinner & Son, 219 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

Too Late to be Classified.

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

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



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

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

MAMMOTH SALE OF FINE STOCK!

The Pawnee Valley Stock Breeders' Assoc'n, LARNED, PAWNEE CO., KAS.

Will offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder, without reserve, On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, **APRIL 20, 21 and 22, 1886,**

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

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF

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

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

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

LARNED,

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

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

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

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

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

Address **C. A. WILBUR, Secretary.**

LITTLE JOKER BUTTONS!

For MARKING STOCK. Never COME OFF.



Price \$5.00 per 100, Numbered. Send for Sample.

LEAVENWORTH NOVELTY WORKS, : : LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

100 REGISTERED SHORT-HORN BULLS

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

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

J. O. T. SMITH, L. P. WILLIAMSON, H. M. YAIL, M. R. HUGHES & SON, L. O. SWOPE, M. W. ANDERSON, G. L. CHRISMAN, FURNISH BROS.

7 Bulls 7 FOR SALE.

We offer the splendidly-bred Flat Creek Mary Bull YOUNG MARY DUKE for sale. Also six others—one Fibert, one Adelaide, two Galateas, one Rosamond, one Nannie Williams. YOUNG MARY DUKE has been used in our herd for two years; calved February, 1883; he is a red, and breeds; got by 6th Duke of Acklem, dam Harrington Bates 11th by 20th Duke of Airdrie 13,873, grand dam Red Belle 2d by Bell Sharon, etc. Come and see him and his calves. Prices low.. MILLER BROS., JUNCTION CITY, KAS.

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



Dealer and Breeder in Imported and High-Grade FRENCH DRAFT & CLYDESDALE HORSES. Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

PERCHERON HORSES! 500 PURE-BRED MARES & STALLIONS

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



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

CALVES and COWS prevented sucking each other, also SELF-SUCKING, by Rice's Patent Mal Iron Weaner. Used by all Stock-Raisers. Prices by mail, postpaid: For Calves till 1 year old, 50c.; till 2 years old, 80c.; older, \$1.12. Circulars free. Agents wanted. H. C. Rice, Farmington, Conn.