

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.
VOL. XXIV, No. 18.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MAY 5, 1886.

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

KANSAS CROPS AND STOCK

Kansas Farmer's Reports, Showing the Condition of Crops and Stock on April 30th, 1886.

The KANSAS FARMER presents to its readers this week a bird's-eye view of the

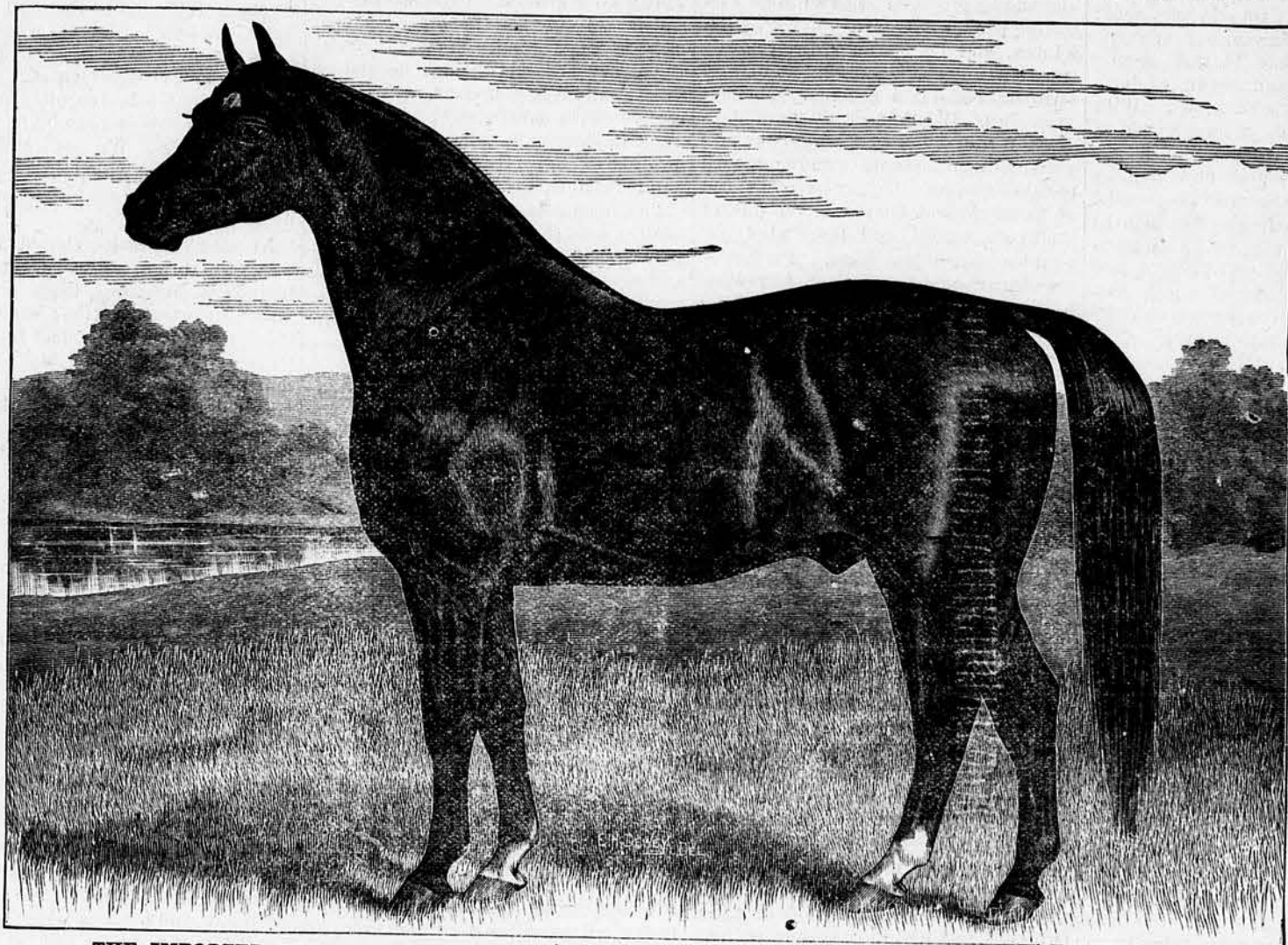
old wheat on hand among the farmers, and what is the market price? (3) What proportion of the corn acreage is planted? Is the stand good? What is the condition? (4) Is there any old corn on hand? What is the market price? (5) What about oats? (6) What varieties of tame grass do best in your county? Condition of tame grasses. Con-

dition of range pasture. (7) Condition of stock. Any diseases among farm animals?

Atchison.—Condition of wheat good, what there is of it. Some old wheat on hand; market price 75 cents. Proportion of the corn acreage planted one-third; just commenced planting. Some old corn on hand; market price 22½ cents. Oats look well.

there is is good; blue grass seems to be taking a good start. Range pasture is very late, but is coming on finely now. Stock in quite poor condition; no disease except a little hog cholera. White frost on the morning of the 29th.

Butler.—Wheat, 50 per cent. winter-killed, the remainder looks fair. Some old wheat



THE IMPORTED FRENCH COACH STALLION, RICHELIEU. -- OWNED AT GLANMIRE FARM, TOPEKA.
SEE NOTICE ELSEWHERE UNDER HEAD OF "GLANMIRE FARM."

crops and stock in the State, made up of letters from special correspondents. The report is made as of the 30th day of April. It will be seen that the growing wheat, though not nearly a full acreage, is growing well. There is still a good deal of old wheat and corn on hand among the farmers—enough for home use, anyway. Taking the state over, about 50 per cent. of the corn acreage was planted on the day the reports were made up, and the indications are that the stand will be good. Oats are good, with a largely increased acreage. Tame grasses are doing well wherever they have been tried; they are growing vigorously, making good pasture, while the range grasses are but fairly started. Stock is in fair to good condition, and there is no disease reported among farm animals except, in a few cases, there is complaint of cholera among hogs. The showing is very good, and farmers are in good spirits.

The letters of our correspondents are in response to the following questions submitted to them:

(1) Condition of wheat. (2) Is there any

dition of range pasture. (7) Condition of stock. Any diseases among farm animals?

Allen county.—Wheat good in bottoms but poor on upland. Proportion of the corn acreage planted 90 per cent; stand good; very little up, but it looks well. Very little old corn on hand; market price 35 to 40 cents. Oats looks well and lots of it. Varieties of tame grasses that do best in this county, orchard grass, Kentucky blue grass, red clover; condition of tame grasses good. Range pasture good. Condition of stock only fair; hogs are affected with something like cholera.

Anderson.—Wheat needing rain badly. Some old wheat on hand; market price 85 cents. Proportion of corn acreage planted five-sixths; young corn coming, ground in good fix but dry. Not much old corn on hand; market price 35 cents. Oats, some pieces good, some not. Tame grasses that do best in this county are clover, timothy and orchard grass; condition of tame grasses good but ground dry. Range pasture short, but little in our section. Condition of stock

Varieties of tame grasses which do best in our county are clover and timothy; condition of these grasses good, plenty to keep stock. Range pasture fair, not very much here. Condition of stock fine; no disease.

Barber.—Wheat in fair condition; some winter-killed. Old wheat on hand; market price 75 to 80 cents. Proportion of the corn acreage planted one-third; stand good; not all up. Some old corn on hand; market price 25 to 30 cents at crib. Oats in good condition at this time. Tame grasses that do best here are red clover and alfalfa, and their condition is good. Range pasture good but late. Stock in medium condition; no disease.

Barton.—Wheat, 25 per cent. winter-killed, the balance late, but some very fine. A little old wheat on hand, selling at 40 to 60 cents. Proportion of corn acreage planted small; not up yet; (we have had a cold wave.) Some old corn on hand yet, which sells at 20 cents. Oats, increased acreage, early-sown thinned by frost, remainder good. Tame grasses are on probation as yet; what

on hand; mills pay 80 cents. Seventy-five per cent. of corn acreage planted; stand good; was never put in in better shape. Old corn on hand, and sells at 25 cents. Oats prospect good. Of the tame grasses, timothy, orchard grass and clover do best here; their condition is good. Range pasture fair. Stock is in good condition; no disease.

Brown.—Hiawatha.—Wheat, 50 per cent. winter-killed; growing nice, both fall and spring. Very little old wheat on hand. Ten per cent. of corn acreage planted; not up; ground in fine condition. Old corn on hand, market price 20 cents per bushel. More oats sown than usual; condition very fine. The tame grasses which do best in this county are clover, timothy, blue grass and orchard grass, condition exceedingly fine, never better. No range pasture here. Condition of stock good; still some cholera among hogs. . . . Fairview.—One-half the wheat winter-killed. Ten per cent. of the old wheat on hand; sells at 50 to 70 cents per bushel. Very little corn planted yet.

(Concluded on page 4.)

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
 May 19—Col. W. A. Harris, Cruickshank Short-horns, at Kansas City, Mo.
 May 20—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.
 May 27—W. T. Hearne, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.
 June 1—Shepherd, Hill & Mathers, Short-horns, Jacksonville, Ill.
 June 4—Johnson County Short-horn Breeders, Olathe, Kas.
 June 8—Kansas Agricultural College and Bill & Burnham, Short-horns, etc., Manhattan, Kas.
 July 13—T. A. Hubbard, Short-horns, Wellington, Kas.
 Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

Swine Husbandry.

Following are some extracts from an address delivered before a Farmer's Institute held at Lane, Franklin county, Kansas, February 5, 1886, by Capt. O. E. Morse. [The address was published in full in the Kansas City Live Stock Indicator:

"An examination of stock and market statistics show conclusively that the value of hogs marketed exceed in value the marketing of all other farm stock, and is less by only a very small per cent. than the value of all the grains marketed."

After describing a good hog as to shape and form, Capt. Morse said: "Such a hog will measure nearly the same from top of head to tail, around girth and flank, and depth of body should be four-fifths of height. With good feed and care should weigh at four months of age 140 pounds; at six months 200 pounds; at nine months 300 pounds, and at one year 400 pounds. Can be marketed at four or five months old, or fed profitably until he is eighteen months old, and will have a fair chance without the aid of quack nostrums to withstand the ravages of cholera, pneumonia, thumps or other afflictions of hog kind. Now paint him black, spotted, white or red, stand his ears up or droop them down, call him whatever may suit your fancy, he is the kind of a hog that will do you the most good. * * *

The first step being the selection of breeding stock, it is well to always keep in mind the type of hog you wish to produce. Always have an ideal hog towards which you are working, and select breeding stock with that in mind. This is particularly necessary in the selection of boars, as it is a well-established fact that, in all domestic animals at least, the males impress their form and style upon their offspring to a greater degree than do females. Then it is important that a breeding boar comes as near the standard as possible. If you wish to breed up instead of down, your boar should always be thoroughbred and selected from a herd and family uniformly that produce animals that closely approach the true type. This insures to a great degree, a continuation of quality and uniformity. In selecting your boar, besides keeping in mind the ideal hog you should add that he should have a decided masculine air, more bony development and strength about the head, which is carried well up, with a decided prominence to the back of the neck or crest. For breeding thoroughbred animals the sows should be selected with the same care as to form and family as the boars. If breeding only for feeding hogs the question of pedigree and fancy strains of blood is less important. Sows should come as near the standard as practicable in their physical make-up, but should always be selected with special reference to constitution, vigor and health, not only of the individual selected but of the family and herd to which she belonged. She should be especially good about the heart and lungs, rangy without coarseness, and have at least ten well-developed teats. She should come from sire and dam belong-

ing to large families to insure prolificness; should have a good appetite with digestion to match, that she may consume and assimilate a goodly quantity of food. Now if the boar is nearly a year old, and the sow not less than ten months, and both in the best possible condition, not of fat, but health, vigor and strength, couple to have pigs farrow in April and early in October. Follow this with proper care and the best results may be looked for. Banish the too common idea that only young animals of either sex are suitable to breed from, and cling closely to the more rational and practical fact that only from mature parentage comes the highest type of offspring. Stick to the desirable breeders as long as their usefulness remains. Breeding hogs should be at their best at three years of age, and be profitably kept three years longer, even if in ordinary flesh they tip the beam at a quarter of a ton. Sows of mature age and kept in proper condition should raise two litters each year. * * *

About ten days before farrowing time, sows should be put in separate lots and be provided with suitable farrowing pens, which should never be adjoining, and be placed entirely away from other hogs, as absolute quiet at farrowing time is a necessary element to success. Within two or three days after farrowing, sows should be provided with suitable space and compelled to take exercise. If they have the run of grass ground they will do this of their own accord, and their pigs will soon learn to follow them. Particular attention should be given at farrowing time to cleanliness of pens, feeding floors and water, and continued until they are well past the dangers of that critical period of their existence. Pigs should be weaned at nine or ten weeks old. This is best done by leaving them where they have been kept and putting their dam entirely away. To prepare the way for successful weaning, the pigs should have been accustomed to eat, and the sow should have had her ration of milk-producing food gradually cut down to reduce the flow of milk as much as possible. * * *

A pig shelter should be warm, dry, and well-ventilated; should be enclosed on the sides from which come the prevailing winds and storms; should have a southern exposure and facilities for letting in plenty of sunlight. Experience has taught that hogs cannot be kept on the same ground year after year with safety to their health. This decrees that shelters must be temporary, or at least movable. Take two sets of rails or poles of different lengths say ten and twelve feet, build of these two pens, one within the other, with all or part of the south side open; lay them up to the height of three or three and one-half feet, fill the space between the two with hay, straw or leaves, tramp it down solid, dig a ditch around the outside, except at the opening, throw the dirt inside, level and pound down; lay across the open side two strong poles twelve to eighteen inches apart, and from the inside one and inside pen build up by gradually-shortened rails to a point; on this pack hay, deep and solid, and weight it down. If you think it needs additional ventilation insert at the apex a wooden pipe two or three feet long made of four by six inch fencing boards. Outside this shelter shows only three or three and one-half feet in the clear: inside a man can stand up. This shelter will comfortably accommodate from eight to fifteen hogs, and can be multiplied or enlarged to suit needs. It requires no outlay; a man and a boy can build it in a half day or take it down and move it

in the same time. It absolutely removes all excuse, if there ever was any, for leaving hogs to take the changes of weather, to sleep in snow, sleet, mud and filth, or bury themselves deep in manure heaps in their efforts to escape a freezing temperature. Modify this by setting the second rail from the bottom of inside pen six inches in, to leave a space for young pigs to go under to save themselves from being crushed to death by their mothers. Make a small feeding-floor in front and you have a good farrowing shelter, particularly in cold and stormy weather; enlarge both shelter and floor and you have a good place for feeding hogs."

Farrowing Time.

The Hog makes a sensible suggestion on the subject above named: "This important period has now reached nearly every farm, and its successful results will determine a large share of the profits of the present year. In your eagerness to husband these profits do not try to do too much for your sows, but take the trouble to see that they are not neglected in any particular. Fortunately grass is early this spring, and it will be the means of saving many a pig's head, which otherwise would never reach the block, and as this succulent food is the very best corrective which nature could provide for a sow in farrow, an abundance should never be denied. How the mother sow will revel in it, and how the squealing little gourmands will thrive upon the healthy milk it produces. There is no prettier sight in the many refreshing scenes of farm life than the frisky litters having their jolly picnic in the new crop of grass. Even if you are so fortunate as to have an abundance of grass you should see that each sow is not robbed by other hogs of her proper portion. We take it for granted that you were wise enough to take your in-pig sows off of corn feed several weeks since in order to obviate any tendency toward fever, and the restlessness and viciousness which too much fat and over-heated blood are sure to entail during farrowing. This is a precaution which every one should take. Scalded wheat bran, middlings, or ship-stuff, fed barely warm, with an allowance of oats, should take the place of corn at least a month before time is up. Clover hay and an abundance of water should also be provided. For ten days after farrowing rations should be confined to bran and ship-stuff, after which the usual feeding can be gradually resumed, but if an abundant supply of milk is desired the food should never be too rich. For most successful farrowing pens and lots should be provided under all conditions of weather, as properly selected, they insure quiet and seclusion. They should be clean, dry, and comfortable. Short straw for bedding should be provided, and if everything goes right, sows should be left alone for nature's development."

About Feeding Lambs.

It is claimed by some that twice a day is sufficiently often to feed; that by feeding the hay and grain near together, and these feeds as near twelve hours apart as possible, the lamb has ample time to re-chew its food and the stomach time to rest before the next meal, and that the lambs will both gain faster and make a larger gain for the food consumed.

This is a fallacy, the *Rural New Yorker* says, that works to the injury of every one who may follow it. Ruminating animals are seldom without food in some of the compartments of their stomachs unless fed on starvation diet, which no one would recommend, at

least for fattening animals, and no matter how often fed, the food, as a rule, does not pass into the fourth, or digesting stomach until after it is chewed the second time. And if the lamb is fed, as it should be, at least seven times, it will not spend over seven or eight hours in eating, leaving at least sixteen hours for rumination and rest of the stomach, which is ample. And as the interval between the evening and the morning feeds must necessarily be not less than ten or more hours, the first feeding should not be later than 4 o'clock (5 would be better), and the shepherd will be very sure to find the lambs alert and show by their greediness that they have had ample rest and are ready for a good, "square meal." We prefer hay for the first feed, so that it may be quickly eaten, and the stomach quickly filled and the coarser food ready to mix with the grain ration and returned with it for remastication. If the hay is good and only a proper amount be given, it will be eaten in an hour, and the sheep will be ready for their grain. After this is given, the water troughs should be looked after and replenished, if empty, and the lambs then left in quiet until half-past 9, at which time roots should be fed; these should have been made very free from dirt and cut fine, but cut into irregular pieces or cubes in preference to pulping or being cut into slices. We use a cutter with circular knives, which in cutting the roots break them into pieces the size of hickory nuts.

At noon the racks should be filled with good, bright straw. If grained as high as is advisable, they will eat a large proportion of this; especially is this true if the straw has been barn-housed, for no matter how bright it may be or how well kept in the stack, they will not fail to detect the difference, and will show their preference by the larger consumption of that barn-kept. The troughs should now be looked over and refilled with water, and the lambs be left undisturbed until (where roots are fed as they should be, twice daily,) 3 o'clock, when the second feed should be given. At 5 p. m. the racks and grain troughs should be swept out, and the second grain ration be given, and at 6 the racks should be filled with hay, or if desirable to feed corn-fodder, that should be given at this time. If the second feeding of roots be omitted, which we do not by any means advise, the afternoon grain-feed may be given at half-past 4, and followed with hay or other forage at half-past five.

Thus it will be seen that we have marked out seven distinct feeds for each day, and have provided for keeping the shepherd busy and "at his post." That lambs will eat more when fed often we have not the least doubt, but that they will make a gain corresponding to what they eat, and more, too, we have proven by careful experiments more than once, and this course will, by the more rapid gain of the lambs, amply repay the shepherd whose heart is in the work and who begrudges no labor if he can see the lambs "doing their best."

Be merciful to dumb animals. Heal all open sores and cuts with Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cents a box.

It is estimated that Ohio has 290,000 less sheep and will have more than 1,500,000 less pounds of wool this spring than two years ago.

Horned toads are selling at 50 cents apiece in California, and large numbers are sent East as curiosities. They are harmless, and can be handled with impunity. They are cheap to keep, living six months on two house flies.

Cleveland Bays.

The earliest recollection of the writer is of a call of the whole household to admire a new colt, and of his father's saying, "You may have the colt if you will ride the old mare." A hired man exclaimed "You shall have the colt;" caught up the child and held him out with one hand, and with the other led the horse around the yard. Frank Forrester speaks with the very highest admiration of the Vermont draft horse—pony-built, of great size and immense strength and quick action and perfect docility, and says they were manifestly of the old style of Cleveland Bays. Admiral Coffin made repeated importation of Cleveland Bays into Boston early in this century, and on this farm (in frequent communication with Boston) these large Bays had been raised long enough to be among their earliest progeny. Their driver offered a wager that the old mare in the right position would draw more than any pair of cattle "up a steep side hill and into a brush heap." When the first line of four-horse stages claimed the whole road as carriers of the United States mail, their driver attained notoriety by locking wheels with the stage, getting the advantage and dragging four horses with two until the stage-driver caved in.

The colt became a horse less massive than the dam, but knowing no rival in draft and no superior on the road. In logging she would go through any ordinary harness and had to be worked with steer-chains for traces, and a double evener for a whiffletree. In a winter's frolic she would lead the line of fastest sleighs and needed two to hold her. In rough plowing without lines, she would lead an ox team. And in a slow drive the feeblest hand or voice could control her. In the saddle or two-wheeled chaise (as exacting on gaits as the saddle) her untaught gaits were the perfection of ease. Her points were delicate though massive. Her hair was fine and lustrous and glistened in the sun, with changeable hues, as occasionally seen in Arabian horses from the desert. As Arab sires then abounded in New England, she may have been a cross between an Arab and a Cleveland Bay. For many years she was the admired of all observers, and ever since she has been the model horse in the telescopic estimate of her child owner. Since the copious advertising of the Cleveland Bays he has omitted no opportunity to scrutinize them and their progeny, in the vain hope of finding another similar cross. If he has found one he has not had the wit to discern the fact.

A Cleveland should be a bay without a white hair. He has found many that were off color; some with white markings, some up on stilts, with the lower bones of the legs long enough to carry them as far in a day as they could come back in two; and all the imported horses fattened and pampered in idleness.

Many of the owners claim that there never was a distinct breed of Cleveland Bays. It was merely a cross between draft horses and thoroughbreds, and can be and is reproduced any day. And their mongrel stock and its varied progeny testify to their sincerity. They testify of each other that many horses are imported which have not a drop of Cleveland blood, and they claim to import cross-bred horses superior to the pure Cleveland Bays; while the imported colts are usually penned and fattened like steers, and no more harnessed and trained than so many swine. All there is of a horse is his legs," and when these are undeveloped and useless there is no horse.

The progeny of these high-priced

horses are from superior mares and include many very valuable animals. But many are doubtful and weak. A dealer in drafts at Bloomington gives a list of a purchase of twenty-one from nineteen owners at \$225 each. If any such list of English coach colts has been purchased it has escaped my notice. But to be equally profitable, coach horses must sell much higher, as they must be matched, broken, and trained to be salable. It is a question of no little interest to breeders, "How are Cleveland Bay colts selling in Elgin and other places where they have been raised the longest?"

A definite test of this kind will soon be presented. Rockford, Ill., and vicinity has had American raised coach sires like Kemble Jackson and Valley Chief, whose colts have sold young and at high prices for the East and for Europe. Ex-President Arthur rides after a pair sired by Valley Chief, a grand son of imp. Consternation, that are very greatly admired. Sales of these colts have been early and brisk at satisfactory prices. Stimulated by this fact there has been a rush for Cleveland Bays, and the region is full of them. In two more years a car-load a week can be found. The foundation stock of mares is very rarely superior. The breeders are the most skillful and enterprising; they will test this blood under the most favorable auspices and to a correct result.—*Rapier, in Breeder's Gazette.*

Are You Going South?

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

The spring is the best time to start in the poultry business. Less money will give one a start then than at any other time.

Currants would give better satisfaction if not so generally slighted. They repay very liberally for manuring and fair care.

I COULD SCARCELY SPEAK.—It was almost impossible to breathe through my nostrils. Using Ely's Cream Balm a short time, I was entirely relieved. My head has not been so clear nor voice so strong in years. I recommend this admirable remedy to all afflicted with Catarrh or Colds in the head.—J. O. TICHEBOR, Shoe Merchant, Elizabeth, N. J. Price 50 cents.

Raspberries throw up a great many suckers, and these should be thinned out, leaving not over four canes to the hill, so as to afford plenty of room.

Nervous Debilitated Men

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

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

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

H. W. McAFEE, Topeka, Kas.—For sale, six extra good Registered Short-horn Bulls. Also Clydesdale Horses. Three miles west of Topeka, 8th 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 HERFORD 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. 60 High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

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

CEDAR-CROFT HERD SHORT HORNS.—E. C. Evans & Son, Prop'r'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, Hamlin, 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. McCORMICK, Platts, 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 THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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

DR. A. M. EDISON, 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, Potawatomi Co., Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Poland-China and Berkshire Hogs. Young stock for sale.

SWINE.

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

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breeders of Poland-China Swine. Stock recorded in O. P.-C. R. Combination 4889 (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 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.

SHEEP.

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

POULTRY.

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

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

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

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BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—Pure blood and fine B 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. P. Farnsworth, 62 Tyler street, Topeka.

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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. Fugleley, Plattsburg, Mo.

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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 Brahmans, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs \$2 per 13, \$3 per 25. Stock in fall. Wm. Hammond, box 190, Emporia, Kas.

WAVELAND POULTRY YARDS.—W. J. McCollm, Waveland, Shawnee county, Kas., breeds Light Brahmans, 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 20; Pen No. 2, \$1.50 per 13, \$3 per 20. F. OLIVIER, Jr., Danville, Harper Co., Kas.

A. D. JENCKS, 411 Polk street, North Topeka, Kas., breeder of CHOICE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, Hawkin's, Pitkin and Conger strains. I so mate 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 FELCH and AUTOGRAAT strains. 13 for \$2, or 26 for \$3. I make a specialty of this breed. Theo. F. Orner, 238 Clay street, Topeka, Kas.

EGGS—From pure bred P. Rocks and P. Cochins. \$2.00 per 13 or \$3.00 per 25. Fair hatch guaranteed. S. R. 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 81, Kansas City, Mo.

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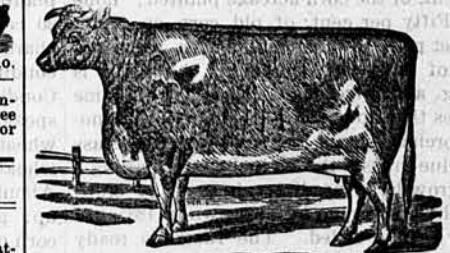
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Breeders of SHORT-HORN CATTLE and furnishers of High-grade Red and Roan Bulls and Heifers. Specialty of Grade Polled Angus and Galloways for Western trade.

(Continued from page 1.)

Forty per cent. of old corn on hand; market price 20 cents. More oats sown than usual. The varieties of tame grasses which do best here are clover, timothy and blue grass; condition of same 100 per cent. No range pasture. Condition of stock average.

Chautauqua.—Condition of wheat good. No old wheat on hand. Proportion of the corn acreage planted three-fourths; stand good. Old corn on hand; market price 40 cents. Increased acreage of oats planted. Of the tame grasses, blue grass does best in this county; condition of same good. Range pasture good. Condition of stock good; no disease.

Cherokee.—Condition of wheat improving, but far behind an average. No old wheat on hand. Fifty per cent. of the corn acreage planted; stand good; ground in good condition. Some old corn on hand. Oats good stand and color, forward, average acreage. Varieties of tame grasses which do best in our county are red-top, timothy, orchard grass and clover; condition good, none winter-killed, vigorous growth. Condition of range pasture average; killing out, too many weeds. Stock in good condition; no disease.

Clay.—Wheat two-thirds winter-killed; the remainder very backward. Very little old wheat on hand; market price 30 to 50 cents. Proportion of corn acreage planted 90 per cent.; not up yet. 25 per cent. of old corn on hand; market price, mixed, 19 cents, white, 20 cents. Acreage of oats increased; are in fine condition. Varieties of tame grass that do best in this county are orchard, timothy and blue grass; condition of tame grasses good; range pasture good. Condition of stock good, but hog cholera in places.

Coffey.—Wheat in fair condition. A little old wheat on hand; market price, 80 cents. Ninety per cent. of the corn acreage planted; medium stand; looks bad generally. Old corn on hand; sells at 35 to 36 cents. Large acreage of oats; looks fair. The varieties of tame grasses that do best in this county are orchard grass, blue grass and clover; condition good. Range pasture fair. Condition of stock good; no disease.

Cowley.—Wheat is not in very good condition in general; some good pieces on bottom land, where sown in cornstalks. Not very much wheat on hand among farmers. Ninety per cent. of corn acreage planted; stand splendid; corn is looking as nice as was ever known. Little old corn on hand; the average price throughout the county is about 28 cents. Oats look splendid; some oats on hand among farmers, worth about 25 cents. Of the tame grasses, orchard grass, red clover and Kentucky blue grass are giving the best satisfaction; condition splendid where it was not pastured too close last season. Horses and sheep can make a good living on the range, but cattle ought to be fed a while yet. Stock is in splendid condition; no disease.

Decatur.—Condition of wheat good where sown in cornstalks. Very little old wheat on hand among the farmers. About one-sixth of the corn acreage planted. Some old corn on hand; market price 30 cents. Oats looking well. No tame grasses sown. Range pasture getting fair. Condition of stock not good; no disease.

Dickinson.—Abilene.—Wheat in good condition, but very little of it. Old wheat on hand; sells at 50 to 60 cents. Fifteen per cent. of the corn acreage planted; not up. Some old corn on hand; brings 18 cents per bushel. Oats good. Timothy does best here; condition of tame grasses good. Range pasture poor. Stock in good condition; no disease.

....**Cheever.**—Wheat on sod will yield a fair crop; old fields are sown largely to oats, the remainder being planted to corn. Perhaps 20 per cent. of the wheat crop of 1885 yet on hand; market price 60 to 65 cents. Ten per cent. of the corn acreage planted; none up. Fifty per cent. of old corn on hand. market price 18 to 20 cents. An increased area of oats—200 per cent; the plant is strong and vigorous. Varieties of tame grasses that do best in this county are timothy, orchard grass, tall meadow oat grass and blue grass; the foregoing are making a fine growth; I predict a heavy hay crop; timothy and orchard grass sown in 1885 are badly winter-killed. The range is ready for grazing. Stock healthy and strong; hog cholera prevails slightly in some localities.

Dontphan.—Condition of wheat good,

what was not winter-killed. Some old wheat on hand; market price 90 cents. Ten per cent. of the corn acreage planted; stand good. Some old corn on hand; sells at 22 cents per bushel. Large acreage of oats sown. Red clover, timothy and orchard grass do best in this county, and are in first-class condition. We have no range pasture. Stock in good condition; no disease.

Douglas.—Wheat is badly damaged by dry weather since last report; prospect, 40 per cent. of crop. Some old wheat on hand, sells for 70 cents per bushel. 80 per cent. of corn acreage planted; stand good and early planting looks well. Some old corn selling at 23 cents. Oats look well and average crop sown. Timothy, clover, orchard and blue grass are the best tame grasses in this county; clover winter-killed some but others O. K., range pasture doing well, but needs rain. Stock doing first-rate, no diseases reported.

Edwards.—Wheat nearly all in first-rate condition. No old wheat on hand. One-half the corn acreage planted; not up. A little old corn on hand; sells at 30 cents. Oats mostly good; a few pieces injured by the late freezes. Orchard grass, timothy, red clover and Johnson grass have been tried a little; red clover does best; timothy so far little tried. Condition of stock good; some mangle.

Ellis.—Wheat 5 to 10 per cent. killed, balance thin on the ground. Little old wheat on hand; market price 40 to 70 cents. Ten per cent. of the corn acreage planted; not up. Market price of old corn 30 cents. Oats, increase 50 per cent; what is up looks well. Varieties of tame grasses that do best in this county are blue grass, timothy and clover; condition good. Condition of range pasture 85. Condition of stock 100; no disease.

Ellsworth.—Wheat good on bottom and poor on upland, and especially where there was northern exposure. Some old wheat on hand among the farmers; market price 60 cents per bushel. Considerable corn planted; ground in good condition. Some old corn on hand; market price 20 cents. Oats growing nicely. Varieties of tame grass that do best in this county are clover and blue grass; condition good for the season. Range pasture just starting. Condition of stock good; no disease.

Graham.—Wheat, what did not winter-kill, is doing well and has made a good growth. No old wheat on hand. Ten per cent. of the corn acreage planted; no corn up yet. very little old corn on hand; market price 40 cents per bushel. Very little oats sown; what is up looks very well. No tame grasses sown in this county. Range pasture very short, just started. Condition of stock only fair; no disease.

Greenwood.—Comparatively little wheat sown; what is alive looks well, some winter-killed. Very little old wheat on hand among the farmers; market price \$1.00. Ninety per cent. of corn acreage planted; stand good; ground clean. Some old corn on hand; market price 32 cents. Not much oats sown, but what there is looks well. Clover, orchard grass and blue grass do best in this county; condition fine. Range pasture good, mostly fenced. Stock in good condition; no disease.

Harper.—Condition of wheat fair; hear of no fly. Some old wheat on hand; market price 85 cents. Fifty per cent. of corn acreage planted. Some old corn on hand; market price 25 cents. Oats all sown and looks fine; (fine rain April 24th.) Blue grass, timothy and the clovers are the most successful of the tame grasses; condition very good and farmers will increase acreage. Range pasture quite good. Stock in fair condition; no disease.

Jackson.—Soldier.—Wheat is not in extra condition; spring wheat looks well. No old wheat on hand. Half of the corn crop planted. Some old corn on hand; sells at 20 cents per bushel. Oats looks fine. Orchard grass and clover do best here; in good condition. Range pasture coming on well. Condition of stock good; no disease to speak of....**Adrian.**—The few pieces of wheat not frozen out look well. A little old wheat on hand; market price 75 to 85 cents. About one-third of the corn planted; none up; ground in fine condition. Some old corn on hand; sells at 20 cents. Oats looks well. Timothy and blue grass do best here, and generally in good condition; some red clover winter-killed. Range pasture nearly

all fenced; stock doing well on native pasture. Stock in good condition; no disease.

Jefferson.—Wheat in very poor condition; some plowed up and more ought to be. A little old wheat on hand; market price 50 to 75 cents. Ninety per cent. of the corn acreage planted; stand good; ground in good order. A little old corn on hand; sells at 25 cents. Large acreage of oats sown; needs rain. Timothy and clover do best here; condition good, but need rain, as does wheat. Condition of range pasture good, but needs rain. Stock in good condition; no disease.

Jewell.—Wheat is in good condition. Very little old wheat on hand. One-fifth of the corn in; not up yet; ground is in good condition, seed is sound, etc.; will grow well. Lots of old corn on hand; sells at 16 to 20 cents. Oats sown late on account of the rains and cold weather in the early part of month, but growing finely now. Timothy, clover and blue grass do best in our county; condition splendid, never looked so well before. Range pasture about as usual at this season; grass has grown very fast since the storms in early part of month. Stock in good condition; some hog cholera reported.

Johnson.—Some good wheat, some poor; about half crop. Some old wheat on hand; sells at 81 cents. One-third of corn crop in the ground; not up yet. Some old corn on hand; brings 25 cents. New-sown oats doing well. Of the tame grasses, red clover, timothy and blue grass do best in this county; all in good condition. Range pasture good. Condition of stock good; no disease.

Kingman.—About one-half crop of wheat. Some old wheat on hand, at 40 to 90 cents. One-half of corn acreage planted. There is some old corn on hand selling at 25 cents. Large acreage of oats sown. Timothy and blue grass are the best tame grasses here, and are in good condition. Condition of stock is good with no diseases.

Leavenworth.—Fairview.—Condition of wheat not good. Some old wheat on hand; market price 80 cents. Proportion of corn acreage one-half; but little up yet. Some old corn on hand; market price 28 cents. A large area of oats sown; is looking fine. Varieties of tame grass that do best in this county, timothy, blue grass, orchard grass, and clover; in good condition. Range pasture good. Condition of stock fair; no disease....**Leavenworth.**—Condition of wheat fair; upland poor, valley good. Very little old wheat on hand; market price 85 cents. proportion of the corn acreage planted one-half; stand good; condition very favorable. Some old corn on hand; market price 28 cents. Oats acreage increased; looks well. Varieties of tame grasses that do best in this county are timothy, blue grass and clover; condition No. 1. Range pasture good. Condition of stock fair; no disease.

Lincoln.—What remains of the wheat is in good condition. Some old wheat on hand; sells at 60 to 75 cents. One-tenth of the corn planted. Some old corn on hand; brings 20 to 22 cents. Ten per cent. increase in oats acreage; coming nicely. Orchard grass, alfalfa and red clover do best in this county; condition encouraging. Range pasture backward. Stock in good condition; no disease. Quite cold on 28th; cold wind to-day.

Lyon.—Wyckoff.—Condition of wheat is not quite so good as last reported; it has been too warm and dry for it, yet much of it is very promising. Some old wheat on hand; market price 75 cents. Proportion of corn acreage planted three-fourths; stand good so far as it is up. Very little old corn on hand; market price 35 to 40 cents. Oats are looking well. Timothy and clover, of the tame grasses, do best in this county; condition very fine. Range pasture very short; hardly equal to a living. Stock in good condition; no disease....**Americus.**—Condition of wheat fair only; weather very dry now and wheat suffering. Little old wheat on hand; market price 70 cents. Proportion of the corn acreage planted one half; some just coming up; looks well. Enough old corn on hand for home use; market price 30 cents. Oats, more sown by one-half than usual. Varieties of tame grass that do best in this county, clover and orchard grass; condition good; very little was winter-killed. Range pasture, early spring favorable and grass grew fast. Condition of stock fair; no disease.

Marion.—Marion.—Wheat, the 40 per cent, saved in fine condition. 50,000 bushels

old wheat on hand among the farmers; market price 60 cents. Proportion of the corn acreage planted three-fourths; very little up; ground in fine condition. A great deal of old corn on hand; market price 19 cents. Very large crop of oats sown; in fine condition. Varieties of tame grasses that do best in our county, orchard grass, blue grass, timothy, clover, alfalfa; injured some by cold winter, otherwise in fine condition. Range pasture will keep cattle, but needs rain. Condition of stock fair; no disease....**Peabody.**—Condition of wheat very poor; 10 per cent. of an average crop. Very little old wheat on hand. Proportion of the corn acreage planted, 80 per cent.; stand good. Some old corn on hand; market price 25 cents. Oats, 200 per cent. of usual crop sown. Varieties of tame grass that do best in this county, orchard grass, timothy and red clover; condition good; alfalfa winter-killed. Range pasture about as usual. Condition of stock good; no disease.

McPherson.—Condition of wheat good what didn't freeze out. Some old wheat on hand; market price 60 cents. Proportion of the corn acreage planted 25 per cent.; none up yet. Some old corn on hand yet; market price 18 cents. Oats nearly all up and in good condition. Of the tame grasses, timothy does best in our county; condition very good, especially timothy. Range pasture just starting and growing fast. Condition of stock excellent; no disease, only a little among hogs.

Mitchell.—Beloit.—Wheat in very fine condition, except the one-fifth winter-killed. Very little old wheat on hand among the farmers; market price 40 to 65 cents. Proportion of the corn acreage planted one-fifth; not up yet. Some old corn on hand; market price 17 to 19 cents. Oats, a big acreage in and looking well. The varieties of tame grasses that do best in this county are orchard and blue grass; in good condition except orchard grass, some killed. Range pasture late, otherwise O. K. Stock in fair condition; no disease....**Asherville.**—Condition of wheat good. Some old wheat on hand. Proportion of the corn acreage planted one-fourth; none up yet. A good deal of old corn on hand; market price 18 cents. Oats looking well. Varieties of tame grass that do best in this county, blue grass and red clover; condition good. Range pasture backward. Condition of stock fair; no disease except among hogs.

Montgomery.—Condition of wheat 90 as compared with average years; crop will be light. Perhaps enough old wheat on hand for home use. Ninety per cent. of the corn acreage planted; stand good. Very little old corn on hand; market price 25 cents. Oats look well; more than usual sown. Of tame grasses, orchard grass, timothy and clover do best in this county; condition good. Range pasture affords good feed and stock all out now. Condition of stock improving; no disease except a little cholera among hogs.

Morris.—Grand View.—Wheat very poor and backward. Very little wheat on hand; market price 60 cents for No. 2. Proportion of the corn acreage planted 25 per cent.; very little up yet; that planted is sprouting nicely; weather cool and dry; a good stand expected. Twenty per cent. of old corn on hand; market price 25 cents. Early-sown oats look well. All the tame grasses succeed well; condition very good. Range pasture very backward; barely sufficient yet to keep stock alive. Stock very thin; no disease....**Council Grove.**—Wheat fair. Very little old wheat on hand; market price 70 cents. One-eighth of the corn acreage planted; none up yet; ground in fine condition. Very little old corn on hand; market price 33 to 35 cents. Oats, a good stand; about one-fourth more sowed. Timothy does best in this county; considerable orchard grass and clover killed out. Range pasture just coming out. Stock in good condition; no disease.

Nemaha.—Winter wheat poor but improving nicely; spring wheat good. Very little old wheat on hand; market price 65 cents. Proportion of the corn acreage planted 10 per cent; none up. Lots of old corn on hand; market price 18½ cents. Early-sown oats good, late-sown not all up yet. Varieties of tame grasses that do best in this county, clover, timothy and blue grass; condition good; plenty of rain; good time for stocking. Range pasture nearly all fenced;

short, but growing nicely. Stock in fair condition; cholera still lingers.

Neosho.—Wheat thin on the ground, but growing nicely. Some old wheat on hand; market price 50 to 75 cents. Proportion of the corn acreage planted three-fourths; ground in fine condition; very little corn up; stand good as far as can be ascertained. Very little old corn on hand; market price 25 to 30 cents. Oats, large acreage and in good condition. Of tame grasses, timothy, clover and blue grass do best in this county; condition good except last fall sowing, which was badly winter-killed. Range pasture very good; a little earlier than last spring. Stock in very good condition; no disease.

Norton.—Condition of wheat good; but very little winter-killed. Some old wheat on hand; market price 40 to 50 cents. One-fifth of the corn acreage planted. Stand good. A great deal of old corn on hand; market price 25 cents. A large acreage of oats will be sown. Varieties of tame grasses that do best in this county are alfalfa, timothy, blue grass, millet and clover; all in good condition so far as I can hear. Range pasture, the grass is late starting. Stock never better at this time of year; no disease.

Osage.—Wheat 50 per cent. winter-killed. Some old wheat on hand; market price 60 to 80 cents. One-half of corn acreage planted; ground in fine order, and going in in good shape. Very little old corn on hand; market price 30 to 35 cents. Large acreage of oats sown, and are looking first-rate. Tame grasses that do best are orchard grass, clover and timothy; condition first-rate, considering the very severe winter. Prairie all fenced; cattle are getting their living on prairie grass. Stock in good condition; no disease excepting cholera among hogs.

Osborne.—Osborne.—Condition of wheat good but mostly thin on ground. There is some old wheat on hand; market price 60 cents. Corn acreage planted is small; not up. Some old corn on hand; worth 16 to 18 cents. Oats scarce; price 20 cents. Orchard and Johnson grass are the best grasses for this county; in excellent condition. Range pasture good. Stock good; no disease. Downs.—Wheat fair; about 85 per cent. of full crop. Twenty-five per cent. of old wheat on hand; good wheat is worth 70 cents. Very little corn planted; not up yet. Old corn on hand, one-fourth; market price 18 cents. Oats in fair condition and acreage increased 10 per cent. Of tame grasses, orchard grass and clover do best in this county; condition very good. Range pasture good but backward. Stock in good condition; no disease.

Ottawa.—Delphos.—What is left of wheat is in healthy condition. Very little old wheat on hand. But little corn planted. Some old corn on hand; brings 18 cents. A large acreage of oats and are looking well. The varieties of tame grasses that do best in this county are orchard, clover and timothy; have heard of no loss. Range pasture very poor grazing. Stock in fair condition; hogs dying from consumption. Bennington.—Wheat good, what is not killed. Very little old wheat on hand; selling at 70 cents. The average corn acreage planted; condition of ground good. Some old corn on hand; market price 18 to 20 cents. Oats look well. All tame grasses do well here. Range pasture fair; just starting. Condition of stock fair; no disease.

Phillips.—Winter wheat is very good, spring not. Five per cent. of old wheat on hand; market price 25 to 65 cents. Acreage of corn planted, one-eighth. More old corn on hand than ever before; brings 17 cents; (corn sold from 15 to 20 cents this winter). Oats, large acreage sown, and is up and looking well. Timothy, blue grass and clover are the best tame grasses in this county; condition very good; I saw where blue grass and clover patches are growing in buffalo sod. Condition of range pasture, stock can live and that is all; our buffalo grass is getting poorer every year and we are having more snow. Stock in very good condition; a few cases of distemper among horses; abortion in cows, and calves sometimes very weak.

Reno.—Wheat looking very well. There is very little old wheat on hand; brings 60 to 70 cents. One-third of corn acreage is planted; very little up; farmers just planting. Corn on hand, very little; brings 20 to 22 cents. There is a good stand of oats and growing nicely. Varieties of tame grasses that do best in this county are red clover, timothy and orchard grass; doing well; but little sown; orchard grass four inches high. Range pasture, upland one to two inches high, bottom land three to four inches high. Stock cattle poor; no disease. A good prospect for apples, cherries and plums.

Republic.—Clyde.—Wheat, one-half plowed up, that left one-half stand. Very little old wheat on hand, market price 50 cents. One-tenth of corn acreage planted, not up, ground in good condition. Some old corn on hand, market price 15 to 16 cents. Oats acreage increased, doing well, price 22 to 23 cents. Tame grasses that do best in this county are orchard grass, oats, clover and timothy, not much sown, all doing well. Range pasture ready for stock now. Stock in fair condition, and no disease. Belleville.—Wheat, early-sown prime, late-sown 20 per cent. winter-killed. Not much wheat

on hand, 40 to 60 cents. Just commencing to plant corn. Some old corn on hand, sells at 18 cents. Oats all sowed, good stand, ground in splendid condition. Clover, timothy, red top, blue grass and orchard are the best tame grasses for this county, condition good, plants thrifty and growing fast. No range pasture yet, too early. Stock prime, no disease.

Rice.—Sterling.—Condition of wheat, 80 per cent. of that not winter-killed. Little old wheat on hand, market price 70 cents. Twenty-five per cent. of the corn acreage planted, and not up yet. Old corn on hand 25 per cent., brings 20 cents. Oats acreage increased about 40 per cent. Tame grasses that do best in this county are orchard grass, clover and timothy, condition is 90 per cent. Range pasture 60 per cent. Stock 100 per cent., no disease. Chase.—Wheat on stubble poor, good in corn. Little old wheat on hand. One-fourth of corn acreage planted. Some old corn yet, market price 18 to 20 cents. Oats, stand good and 10 per cent. more sowed than last year. Orchard grass is the best tame grass in this county, good condition. Range pasture a little late but promises to be good. Stock thin in flesh, no disease.

Riley.—Wheat in bad condition. Some old wheat on hand. Some old corn, sells for 22 to 25 cents. Orchard and blue grass do best here, fair condition. Stock thin.

Roots.—Plainville.—Insects working on wheat, May wheat turning yellow, damage 25 per cent. Some old wheat yet, brings 30 to 60 cents. Proportion of corn acreage planted one-fourth, not up. Twenty per cent. old corn on hand, market price 25 to 30 cents. Oats not coming up good, large acreage sown. Range pasture is later than usual. Range stock good, housed stock poor, no disease. Stockton.—Wheat, some pieces thin but generally good. Some old wheat on hand, brings 40 to 50 cents. One-fourth of corn acreage planted. Old corn on hand, sells for 25 to 35 cents. Oats looking well but rather thin. Timothy, clover and blue grass do best here, in good condition. Range pasture about average. Stock thin in flesh, no disease.

Rush.—LaCrosse.—Wheat good, very little winter-killed. Some old wheat on hand, market price 50 to 60 cents. One-tenth corn acreage planted, ground in good condition. Plenty of old corn, brings 27 cents. Oats up and in good condition. Range pasture coming nicely. Most stock thin, no disease.

Russell.—Wheat good, all that is alive. Some wheat on hand, brings 60 to 75 cents for No. 2 and 3. One or 2 per cent. of corn acreage planted, stand good, condition fair. Some old corn, market price 25 cents. Full an average of oats sown and looking well. Clover and timothy do best here, condition good but very little sown yet. Range pasture good where there is June grass. Stock fair, no disease.

Saline.—Salina.—A very great improvement in wheat since last report, 70 per cent. Very little old wheat, market price 67 cents. Thirty per cent. of the corn acreage planted, ground in good condition and being put in good shape. Some old corn on hand, brings 17 cents. Oats, a good stand and growing finely. The tame grasses that do best in this county are orchard grass, tall meadow oat grass and alfalfa, but orchard grass and alfalfa were pretty badly damaged by the severe winter. Range pasture rather late, but coming on nicely now. Stock in fair condition, cholera among hogs.

Smith.—Wheat good, that sowed in corn best, none but what will make a crop. Very little old wheat on hand, 50 to 75 cents. One-tenth of corn acreage planted, not up yet, most farmers have not commenced. Some old corn, brings 15 cents. Oats are about all up, look well, some sowed late because the corn was not all out. Tame grasses that do best here are timothy, orchard and blue grass, condition good, stood winter very well. Range pasture in very good condition, starting nice, better than last year, cattle nearly all out. Stock in good condition, distemper and hog cholera among farm animals.

Stafford.—Wheat in good condition and growing finely, no fly. Not much old wheat on hand, price 60 cents. Ten per cent. corn acreage planted, ground in good condition. Some old corn, market price 20 to 23 cents. Large acreage of oats sown, condition fair. Timothy, clover and orchard grass do best here, condition good. Range pasture not as good as usual this time of year. Condition of stock good, no disease.

Summer.—Wellington.—Wheat, a few good fields, will be 30 per cent. of average crop. Very little old wheat on hand, price 60 to 80 cents. Ninety per cent. of the corn acreage planted, average stand, condition not good, weather too cold. Some old corn on hand, brings 25 to 28 cents. Oats in prime fix, prospect for a good crop. Tame grasses that do best here are timothy, clover, blue and orchard grass, clover 5 per cent. winter-killed, other kinds all right. Range pasture very late, stock now out. Stock in average condition, farcy among horses. Belle Plaine.—Condition of wheat, 80 per cent. Some old wheat yet, price 80 to 90 cents for the mills. Corn acreage planted 98 per cent., stand good, condition 100 but a little late. Some old corn on hand, market price 22 to 25 cents. Oats, 20 per cent. increase in acreage and looks well. Tame grasses that do best in this county are timothy and clover, condition good but a little late. Range pasture good but late. Stock good, no disease.

Wabauensee.—Pavilion.—Wheat is badly killed. Perhaps 10 per cent. all right, another 10 per cent. one-half crop, and balance will be planted to corn. A small quantity of old wheat on hand, at about 75 cents. Some corn planted, but none up yet. Con-

dition of soil good for corn only a little cold yet. Market price for corn 21 cts. but it brings 25 cts. among farmers. A good many oats sown and look fine at present. Alfalfa, orchard, and blue grass do best here. Some alfalfa, orchard and clover killed. Range pasture rather earlier than usual. Stock in good condition, no disease. Harveyville.—Wheat, 60 per cent. of a full crop. It was badly winter-killed, worse than first thought. Some old wheat on hand, and brings 86 to 90 cts. One-half of corn acreage planted, and the stand is good. The condition of the soil is cool, but in fine shape. One-sixth of crop of old corn on hand, which brings 30 cts. Oats are in fine condition with an increased acreage. The best varieties of tame grasses for this county are, orchard, timothy and clover; winter-killed in spots but otherwise good. Range is late in starting. Stock is healthy except cholera among a few herds of hogs.

Washington.—Wheat fair. Some old wheat on hand, brings from 45 cts. to 50 cts. Corn planting just commenced. Some old corn on hand, market price 18 cts. to 20 cts. What oats are in look well. The best varieties of tame grass here is timothy, orchard and blue grass. Condition good. Range pasture just beginning. Condition of stock, good, no diseases.

Wilson.—Wheat good, 20 per cent. winter-killed. Some old wheat on hand, sells for 80 cts. Corn nearly all planted, stand good, and plant strong and growing. Some old corn on hand, sells for 35 cts. Oats are in fine condition and acreage double that of any previous year. Timothy, blue grass, orchard and clover do best here. In fine condition, some timothy sown last fall will be cut this summer. Range pasture good. Stock in fair condition. Black-leg is among some young cattle.

Woodson.—Fully 50 per cent. of the wheat killed, remainder thrifty. 95 per cent. of corn acreage planted. Is coming up well, not much up, but prospect good. A little old corn on hand, brings 30 cts. A very heavy crop of oats in, looks well but needs a shower. The varieties of tame grasses that do best here are clover, orchard, timothy and blue grass, some little winter-killed, otherwise good. Range excellent, grass is plenty now. Stock is in generally fair condition. No diseases. Rose.—Wheat fair to good, some winter-killed. Some wheat on hand, market price 60 cts. All the corn planted. The stand is excellent and forward and in good condition. A little corn on hand, sells for 35 cts. An average acreage of oats in fine condition. Clover, timothy and blue grass do best here, good condition, best for some time. Range in fair condition but will not last—too much stock. Stock in good condition, no diseases.

A cherry tree stood in the way of a German railway extension that is being pushed at Neiderlahnstein, and the owner asked about \$900 for the tree. Experts were appointed, and he then showed that it had for years yielded him crops each of which sold for sums equivalent to the interest on the amount named. They finally agreed to award him \$300, and the tree had to go.

The last slave sold in Virginia in the spring of 1865 for a hundred head of cabbage plants.

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

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Glanmire Farm. The illustration this week of the imported French Coach stallion Richelleu, was furnished us by Sam Scott, superintendent of the Glanmire Farm, near Topeka, which has a creditable and representative stud this season, consisting of the splendid imported Percheron stallion Conqueror 2742, the handsome imported Cleveland Bay stallion Englishman, and the subject of our illustration on first page, the magnificent French Coach stallion Richelleu, which cost his owners about \$3,000. He is a beautiful bay, stands seventeen hands high, weighs 1,550 pounds, was foaled May 12, 1882, and was imported last year. He is one of the best horses of this class imported to this country and is a rapid and graceful mover. He was bred by M. Guerard, of St. Pierre de Jonquet, Department of Calvados; got by the government stallion Stade 9973; he by Jactator; he by Elu; he by Electeur; he by Young Rattler; he by Rattler. Dam, Rachel, by Irlandais; he by Seducteur; he by No-teur; he by Eylau; he by Napoleon; he by Bob Booty. Second Dam, by Esculape; he by Utrecht; he by Prince; he by Don Quichotte; he by Sylvia; he by Trance.

Farmers who propose raising good horses should avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the enterprising owners of Glanmire Farm stud, which is well worthy of patronage. For terms and other information, call upon or address the superintendent, Sam Scott, box 237, Topeka.

Kaw Life Association.

We are asked by a correspondent this question: "Do you consider the Kaw Life Association a reliable company, safe to insure in?" "I think," says the writer further "that you come out in the FARMER in an article, some time ago, denouncing the company."

For the benefit of our correspondent, and for others of our readers who noted the article referred to above, we will state that it came to our columns from an outside source and that upon further and fair investigation we were led to correct the wrong and unjust impression conveyed, through a more recent notice, appearing in the FARMER several issues ago. The FARMER is in the habit of striking right and left at frauds of every kind and description, but we do not seek to harm a hair, so to speak, of any honest institution or company. We find that the Kaw Life Association is duly incorporated under our laws and is legally authorized to do business in the State of Kansas; also that it has not only complied with every requirement of the State Department of Insurance, but has filed securities larger than has been deposited by any other similar company doing business in this State. These facts will answer our friend's question as to the reliability of the Kaw Life Association. In these days of fraudulent imposition upon the people, it pays well always to investigate, and our correspondent's query is therefore in no wise out of place. We would consider the Kaw Life Association, with its deposit and ample securities, as safe as statutory requirements could make it. We find out that though a comparatively new company, they have already paid out nearly one hundred thousand dollars in death benefits to the needy in our midst, and certainly we cannot help but regard its joint, or husband-and-wife plan, a most beautiful feature of family life insurance.

It is estimated by insurance companies that in the United States last year dwelling-houses were burned at the rate of one every hour, with an average loss of \$1,396. Barns and stables, fifty per week. Country stores, three per day, with a loss of \$110,000 per week. Ten hotels burn weekly, with a loss per year of \$4,000,000. Every other day a lumber yard goes up in smoke, each representing \$20,000. Forty-four cotton factories, the loss in each case being \$23,000; forty-three woolen mills, \$25,000 each; forty-two chemical works at \$27,000 each, were destroyed by fire last year. Forty-two boot and shoe factories were consumed, the loss being \$17,000 each.

The Advance Stock Hydrant will be on exhibition in Shawnee, Osage, Lyon, Wabauensee, Jackson, Jefferson and other counties during this season, showing it in practical operation. Do not fail to see it.

The Home Circle.

For the KANSAS FARMER.

To the Dove.

Bird of the bright glad spring, why so forlorn?
'Midst all the joys she brings, why dost thou mourn?

While every forest tree
Rings with glad melody,
Thy sad song comes to me on the soft breeze borne.

Why was't thy only lot, this sad, sweet lay?
Were other songs forgot on that dread day
When man whose wilful vice
Drove him from Paradise?
Caught'st thou his wailing cries? Say, mourner, say.

Was't when the mighty flood o'er earth did sweep,
Wrapped in its folds she stood, in deathlike sleep,

Seeking, poor weary thing,
Rest for thy falling wing,
Where but the ark did fling a shade on the deep;

When stood by Jordan's stream Christ's faithful band,
Soft as an infant's dream did it descend,

God's spirit from above
Imaged in thee, sweet dove,
Fit emblem of that love thou did'st portend.

Still thy sweet, plaintive tone falls on my ear
Like a lost angel's moan, low, sad and clear.

O may I ever be
Harmless, sweet dove, like thee,
And when death sets me free, find Heaven near.
M. J. HUNTER.

Concordia, Kas.

HOUSE-CLEANING.

A prize essay, written by Mrs. H. A. Gladding, Windsor, Ohio, and published in the *National Stockman*, Pittsburg, Pa.

Each household is a law to itself; and each housekeeper is, or ought to be, a law to herself. Each has her traditions, her preferences, her special capacity or incapacity, her strength or her weakness, and must plan her work in her own way. In almost every kind of work some methods of doing are easier than others, and the study of the house-cleaner may well be to discover those ways of procedure which will accomplish the work in the shortest, pleasantest and easiest way. The logical faculty is a great helper in house-cleaning, by suggesting the order of one's work—what shall be done first, what next and what last. When one has thus planned her work, and thought out her plans in all their details, the carrying of them into execution is comparatively easy. The head should always anticipate the hands and the feet.

One very important thing in house-cleaning is to make ready for it. The rules of procedure and methods suited to the house-cleaning of one are not suited to that of another, and will even vary in the same household in different ways. Painting, papering and white-washing are not necessary every year. These should be done by professionals; but if that is impossible, let the housekeeper inform herself on these subjects and remember that "where there is a will there is a way." With the prepared paint, almost any woman, by practice, can spread it to look quite well. She can select her paint and paper to harmonize, tint her white-wash just the right shade, thus producing a happy change in her home, which she might not feel like indulging in, were she to hire it all done.

"When woman wills, she wills,
You may depend on it."

The white-wash should precede the papering. Prepare white-wash days before it is needed. Slake a peck of lime, and while the wash is hot add a pint of boiled linseed oil and a quarter of a pound of white glue dissolved. If tinted walls are desired use "Diamond" dyes. Dissolve in water and add to the prepared white-wash. For cellar walls dissolve coppers and mix with the wash. Dilute the wash with water to the thickness of cream. If a room requires white-washing, and it is not necessary to renew the paper, fasten a straight piece of tin to a long handle and hold this between the brush and paper to prevent soiling it. The brush if new should be soaked in clear

water, several hours, days before it is needed, then hung in a damp place. Do not dip it in water just before it is used. This will prevent the wash from dripping. If calcimine is wished dissolve a quarter of a pound of white glue and stir into it eight pounds of whitening, adding water enough to make as thick as common white-wash. Tint as desired. If the walls have previously been white-washed, scrape and wash with a solution of white vitriol—two ounces of vitriol to a pail of water. Apply with a mop to protect the hands.

Paper should be trimmed on the left edge, neatly fitted to wall and nicely matched. Paste may be made of flour or starch, to which add a little dissolved glue. If the wall is broken, mend with plaster paris. Fresh-plastered or white-washed walls should be washed with vinegar before papering.

Commence cleaning house in the remotest corner of the upper story. If one is the fortunate possessor of an old garret, surely the work will have a delightful beginning. As dust is brushed away, old acquaintances will be renewed. Memory and imagination will give the thoughts food. There will certainly be found something which will be reinstated below. Quaint old furniture should be brought down and polished up. It will add much to the interest of a house. But the thoughts must not carry us away from our purpose. Everything must be brought out, dusted, and its place cleaned. Ceiling and walls must be swept, floor cleaned, windows washed, and things replaced. Old chests must be looked over and precaution taken against depredations of moths. If it has already become infested with them, wash the chest with benzine or naphtha, or fumigate with sulphur or insect powder. To do this place a dish of coals in the chest, and before closing, sprinkle the sulphur or the powder over the fire. Leave closed for several hours. If sulphur is used be careful not to inhale the smoke. In the meantime take the articles contained therein to a small, close room, and treat to the same process. Replace them with a liberal supply of insect powder or camphor gum. If the package is free from this pest, and the articles are put away before the moth miller makes its appearance, all the preventive necessary is to securely close every opening. To guard against an attack of moths on upholstered furniture, tuck tiny bags filled with insect powder or camphor gum between the back and seats of chairs and sofas. To prevent them working in a carpet, thoroughly cleanse the floor and paint it with coal oil or benzine. Dust the floor along the edge of the carpet as it is tacked down. Camphor gum may be used instead of the powder, or tarred paper may be placed underneath the border.

After the garret take the front chambers in their order, always cleaning that room first which can be shut away from the dust of the cleaning which is to follow. One room a day is enough for one woman if she has help. By not undertaking too much the house-cleaner will save her strength so that when she is through she can enjoy her labors. Commence work by removing all the furniture, pictures and curtains from the room. Lift the carpet, hang on a line or pole, free it from dust, and leave it to air. Sprinkle the floor with damp sand, or, better still, damp wood ashes, and sweep. Pin a clean cloth over a clean broom, and with it brush the ceiling and walls, after which treat them as the case demands. Next scrub the floor. If it has become musty it may be sweetened by scrubbing into the floor with a broom a strong hot solution of chloride of lime. This done, wash the paint in tepid soft water; if there are spots which this will not remove, wash with suds and rinse immediately with clear water. Paint should always be wiped with a dry cloth. The windows should be taken out, washed in suds, rinsed in clear water, left to drain a few moments, wiped with a clean, dry cloth, and polished with paper, or the glass may be cleaned by rubbing it over while dry with whiting mixed with enough water to spread nicely. Before it is dry rub off with a clean cloth and polish with paper. Clean and hang the pictures.

Replace the carpet. Stretch it by walking across it with a pair of rubber overshoes, bringing the carpet with each step. If the carpet is much soiled and needs cleaning, to a pail of clean hot water add two tablespoonfuls of beef-gall and one of ammonia. Begin at one corner of the carpet, scrub a small

portion, using a stiff scrubbing brush, and wipe dry with a woolen cloth. Treat the whole surface of the carpet in this way, using care that it is not wet through. When finished open the windows and do not use the carpet until perfectly dry. Grease spots may be taken out of a carpet by rubbing with benzine, or take one part ammonia and two parts water and rub the spot with it.

The furniture can be returned to the chamber after it is cleaned and polished. Wash it with clear, tepid water, and wipe dry. Pass lightly over the furniture with boiled linseed oil on a flannel, and rub vigorously with a chamolis. If there are any signs of bed bugs, use insect powder, blowing it into every crack and crevice. Benzine, naphtha or hot alum water may be used if you do not regard the bedstead.

If the curtains are soiled and require laundrying, free them from dust. If they are plain white window shades never run through the wringer, as the wrinkles thus produced cannot be easily removed. Wash clean and starch rather stiff in starch that contains a little white glue or gum arabic. Hang up dripping wet and let them dry in this manner. Should the curtains be lace, dust, repair, fold, and soak for a few hours in a warm suds to which has been added a heaping teaspoonful of powdered borax to each pail of water. Press the water out of them and pass to another like suds. Do not rub but press them carefully with the hands, changing the water frequently. If white curtains are wished lay them in the sun over wet sheets to bleach for a few hours. After this is accomplished blue them. Starch in a very thin boiled starch to which has been added a little glue or gum arabic and bluing. But if cream-colored curtains are preferred, use strong coffee instead of the bluing as directed above. Dry on sheets pinned to the carpet in a clean room or on frames made for the purpose. Pin the curtains to the sheets, passing the pins through the sheets into the carpet. Stretch the lace evenly to the size it was before it was wet, pinning every scallop carefully out. Curtain frames are made like quilt frames, except that the inside edges are thickly set with small silvered hooks.

If there are woolen blankets to wash prepare a suds as for curtains, only stronger and very hot. Put the blankets in this and let stand until cool enough to hold the hand in it comfortably. Wash in this, pass into another like suds, and wash until the blanket looks clean. Rinse in clear water. Do not rub soap on the blankets.

Clean each room after this method, doing all that is required to make it clean and cheerful. When an oil-cloth is to be cleaned, rub it thoroughly with a dry cloth. Then with a clean flannel rub it with sweet oil or unsalted butter. Rub vigorously with another clean flannel. Straw matting can be cleaned after it is tacked down. Rub with a cloth wrung out of salt and water, and wipe as dry as possible. Wash zinc quickly with a little sulphuric acid diluted with two parts of water. Wash off the acid immediately with warm water. Wipe with a clean dry cloth. Polish with dry whiting. Do not attempt this over a carpet. Burn the cloth used in the acid.

Black a stove by wetting the blacking with coffee to the thickness of cream. Apply with a shoe brush. But an old broom in strong hands will bring out the polish soonest. Replace the stove in the sitting-room. Economize in anything else in your house but warmth and light. Mornings and evenings are often cool, and people who are not exercising may require a fire. Do not compel them to go to the kitchen.

Why Do We Have Eggs at Easter.

Easter is observed among all Christian people as the anniversary of the great event of the resurrection of Christ. He was dead, but returned to life. The egg is taken as emblematic of a return to life. It is to all appearance dead, but we know that if placed under proper conditions, life will come forth from it. The use of eggs at Easter was adopted from an usage older than our era. It was the custom in very early times to celebrate the return of spring by making presents of eggs.

"Why does not Easter always fall upon a fixed day. Christmas is always on December 25th, why should not Easter be fixed with equal certainty?" Easter must always be on Sunday. It is not a particular date

that is observed, but a particular Sunday. How to decide upon the Sunday, gave the very early churches much trouble, and there were differences on that account, but the matter was settled at a council held at Nice, in the year 325. The rule was adopted that: "Easter day is always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after March 21st, and if the full moon happens on a Sunday, Easter day is the next Sunday after." This gives Easter day a wide range of dates, as it may occur on any Sunday from March 22d to April 25th.—*American Agriculturist*.

One of our prominent attorneys, who is at the same time one of the leading fishermen of the vicinity, claims that the weather invariably repeats itself, and gives the following as the result of his observations, viz.: All years ending in 9, 0 or 1 are extremely dry. Those ending in 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are extremely wet. Those ending in 7 and 8 are ordinarily well balanced. Those ending in 6 have extremely cold winters. Those ending in 2 have an early spring. Those ending in 1 have a late spring. Those ending in 3 and 4 are subject to great floods.—*Ex.*

That Tired Feeling

The warm weather has a debilitating effect, especially upon those who are within doors most of the time. The peculiar, yet common, complaint known as "that tired feeling," is the result. This feeling can be entirely overcome by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives new life and strength to all the functions of the body.

"I could not sleep; had no appetite. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon began to sleep soundly; could get up without that tired and languid feeling; and my appetite improved." R. A. SANFORD, Kent, Ohio.

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Keep Out of Debt.

[With the usual intricacies of English orthography.]

A man in debt
No rest will get
Until he's in the tomb.
His cares will weigh
So heavy theigh
Will shroud his life with glomb.

He'll practice guile;
And never smile;
His head with pain will ache;
He'll grieve and sigh
And want to die
And thus his troubles shache.

But owing none
He'll have more fone
Than any king that reigns;
He'll feel benign;
His health is sign
And he long life atteigns.

Without a doubt
All can keep out
Of debt if only they
Will never buy
To please the euy
And cash down always pay.

—Detroit Free Press.

A MANDARIN AT HOME.

A Lady Traveler's Observations in the City of Canton.

The American consulate is on Shamin (Shameeh, as pronounced), an island in the midst of the Canton of industry and spreading population, which extends on both sides for miles along the Pearl river. Consul Seymour was for several years editor and proprietor of the *LaCrosse Republican*. For the last three years he has been a favorite, constant friend and official protector of every American in or about Canton. He has the respect of the Chinese, a sensitive and touchy people. He came one Monday morning, with sedan chairs and a quatum of chair-bearers, who wore a consulate uniform. He brought an extra servant or two, and lunches luscious, and gave us an excursion to "the White Clouds." These are hills or young mountains a few miles out of Canton. They command thirty-mile views of lately unknown China.

There is a monastery of monks of Buddha just below the summit of the White Clouds, built into the incipient ravine between two descending branches of the mountains; the sides of the aperture forming the solid walls of the monastery. In the dining-room of Buddha's priests we ate our lunch. It was served on the loveliest of Eastern porcelain. We saw on the way the superior cultivation of the ground, the complete, laborious irrigation, and the plowing, of which the wooden yoke rested against the hump of the Oriental ox or cow, and thus need not go under the neck.

A VISIT TO MRS. MANDARIN NO. 1.

Later we went to the wonderful, and as roomy and intricate as the largest castle or convent, ancestral habitation of the Flowgna family. Five hundred persons have a home within its well-built walls. The mandarin who is the present head of the family received us with great warmth, and even invited the Consul to enter the extensive rooms where was madam—madam No. 1, for the matrimonial customs are polygamic.

Yet Mrs. Mandarin, the No. 1, is deferred to, and even served, by all her combinal associates. The Consul declined the honor, as he thought he should. But the mandarin urged, "Oh, yes; can go in, when very, very friend. But the Consul did not accept, and the mandarin took me through intricate corridors with high walls, until he brought me to Mrs. Mandarin, who arose on her little feet and greeted me very pleasantly. She was in fine toilet and seemed to be very cheerful, and at peace. Other women and children were numerous, but only to her was I presented.

I was then taken to the—I should call it a temple, or private chapel, consecrated to Buddha or the like. I should have recognized it anywhere for a place of worship, from the altar, the lights, etc., resembling nearly enough for religious identification the Roman Catholic sanctuaries. The tone of the place was very still, dark and reverential. Beyond it was another religious room—a chapel I might term it also—in which the mandarin pointed to the portraits inlaid in the wall, back of the altar. This place I immediately identified as the ancestral re-

ligious hall, so dear, so frequented, and carefully preserved by Chinese.

We returned to the festive place of reception where Mr. Seymour had remained, and where we had been served with tea as soon as we arrived. It was a several-sided place, the half of it uninclined except by an elegant, elaborate Chinese railway; it looked upon a lotus pond of—I should think—two or three acres. At this season, December, the large leaves rested on their long stems, all looking dry and dead, and lily there was none.

ACRES AND ACRES OF HOUSES.

In going in, and by another way, passing out of this family residence, we seemed to pass acres of houses, or united houses, all built in the best manner. Their excellent quality of brick and plumb brick-laying we do not exceed. The plan was secluded and compact. We went through narrow passages to labyrinthically-situated courts. No windows in the blank, high walls revealed anything. It takes but a generation, or two, or three, to accumulate a family large enough to be conveniently situated in such a home, where a man has around him his first wife and several secondary wives, and is blessed with children by each one—blessed only if they are boys, who in turn surround themselves each with as many more. Each lady pair of little feet must be provided with a corp of servants, large and fleet-foot maids, nurses, cooks, waiters, messengers, etc.

And when the older parents die out posterity are clustered reverentially and with feelings in common of interest and of religious affection. The attention to ancestral altars, portraits and tablets, the periodical ceremonies in their memory, seem like another version of masses for the repose of the dead and prayers to the saints. All this and much more I could not have had the memorable pleasure of actually seeing, as well as reading about, but for the kindness of the American representative, whose daily bearing among the Chinese has secured their respect and elevates the prestige of the star-spangled flag that drapes Mr. Seymour's door.—*Foreign Cor. Inter Ocean.*

Drum-Making.

Of a total of 200,000 drums made in this country last year, it is said that 178,000 were manufactured in Granville, Mass. The old-fashioned drum with wooden barrel, which was formerly the only kind in the market, is being rapidly supplanted by the neater and lighter model with a tin barrel. For the manufacture of the latter, tin of various colors is employed, blue and red predominating, though the larger quantity of tin drums are made of a brass imitation. This tin comes in sheets of two sizes, 14x20 inches and 20x28, the sheets being packed in cases holding 112. The process of manufacture is thus described by the *Springfield Republican*: The sheets are first sent to a knife, which cuts them into various lengths, from which drums of sizes varying from 6 1/2 inches across the head to 13 inches are made. This done, the strips are each punched with a hole, then secured and tightened together. Hoops are placed on the inside rims, and the barrel is then ready to receive the sounding skin. This is generally a sheepskin, which is stretched tightly across the head above and below, and fastened from the outside by hoops. These skins are all imported from Liverpool, and cost from \$1.75 to \$2.50 a dozen. Previous to using, they are stretched and dried by steam in the winter and by the sun in summer. Before being stretched over the drum barrels, they are once more moistened, generally in a solution of pure water or slightly ammoniacal. Then remains the tightening of the drum hoops. This is done either by strings or rods. The first are stretched diagonally, leather tighteners being inserted to stiffen the sound skins. The rods are hooked on one end and screwed at the other. Of this latter kind, the consumption is over six times that of the older-fashioned.

Wooden drums differ but slightly from the above. The barrels are generally bass or white wood, occasionally oak. The stay hoops are of oak or beech. Before the strip of wood can be used, it needs to undergo many processes, among others being bending, planing, and sweating. The first drums made used to be boiled in open tanks, and the limit that could thus be prepared daily was less than fifty. The introduction of machinery and more perfect methods has in-

creased the daily production, so that 2,000 drum pieces is considered nothing more than one man's fair day's work. The log, usually cut to three feet in length, is placed between the teeth of a huge machine, and the slicing begins. The knife receives it, and, as the log revolves, the piece sliced is received on a wooden cylinder and then rolled up. Seventy-five thicknesses make one inch of the log. If then the log is three feet through, one revolution will yield a piece nine feet long, and the total length sliced from the log would extend over a mile. Cutting machines further reduce this huge sheet to the desired lengths. A core of six inches thickness is left, which is taken out of the jaws and split into drum-sticks or ten-pins. The veneers heated, then bent, and are soon ready to be shaped as a drum. There are also planing and sandpapering machines, all run by water power. The strips are put through the bender, from three to six at a time. The sticks are smoothed by rolling in revolving barrels, the process being continued for three or four hours.

Columbus found the cotton plant wild in Hispaniola, in other West India Islands and on the continent of South America, where the natives used it for dresses and fishing-nets.

In 1418 4,000 bullets were ordered to be made of stone from the quarries of Maidstone, England. These were for cannon. Iron bullets were made for the same purpose in 1550.

The great canal which united the Nile to the Red Sea was dug by the orders of Sesostus, 1500 B. C. China is thus fairly anticipated for once, as the great canal of China was not made till the ninth century A. D., about the time of Charlemagne.

The earliest account of any aqueduct for conveying water is probably that which is given by Herodotus, who was born 484 B. C. He describes the mode in which an ancient aqueduct was made by Eupalmus, an architect of Megara, to supply the city of Samos with water. In the course of the aqueduct a tunnel, nearly a mile in length, was pierced through a hill, and a channel three feet wide made to convey the water.

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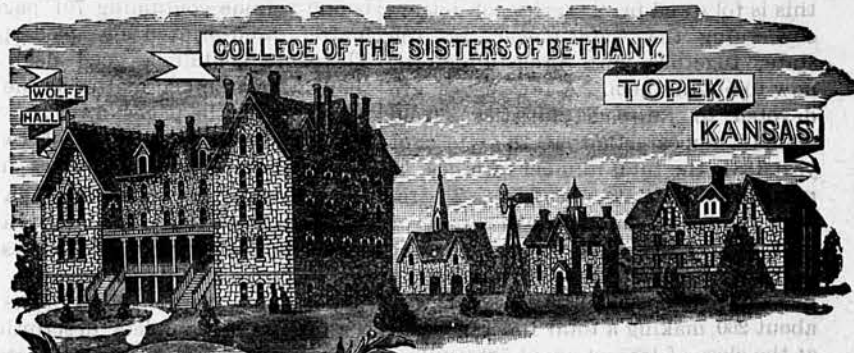
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ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.

OFFICE:
273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

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

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

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The Department of Agriculture, in its forestry division, has prepared a schedule for observations of tree-life; and accompanying it, of weather conditions, for the purpose of aiding an interest in forestry work; and to arrive at certain results explained on the schedule. It is desirable that these observations should be noted by a very large number of persons; and everybody interested will be welcome to apply for the blanks, to the department. As the season is rather advanced, not all the points required may be taken this year, but even a partial report will be acceptable.

Missouri and Kansas.

We are in receipt of a copy of the eighteenth annual report of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture. It contains 514 pages exclusive of the index, and is preceded by a loose map of the state showing the counties and congressional and state legislative districts, and shaded so as to indicate the localities of known mineral deposits. The first twenty-three pages are occupied by matter relating to animal diseases; next is a report of the Board's meeting in 1883; this is followed by a very interesting discussion of fertilization, wherein the philosophy of manuring is well presented; next comes a good article on the Grasses of Missouri, illustrated by cuts representing the varieties named in the text; this is followed by a series of letters concerning the water-power of the state, together with brief directions how to obtain them. A few pages are devoted to railroad statistics, from which it appears that at the close of year 1884, the total number of miles of railroad in the state was 4,741. The report was prepared in the latter part of 1885, so that the exact figures of that year are not given, but the number of miles of road opened in that year was about 260, making a total for the state at the close of 1885, of about 5,000 miles. Six pages are devoted to educational statistics, showing that the state school fund amounts to \$3,638,266.23, and that with the county fund and township fund and special funds, the aggregate school resources of the state are \$10,475,334.09. The crop reports (1884) shows a wheat acreage harvested of 1,550,197 acres, and of corn, 6,229,772. The report of the State Veterinarian is an interesting paper, followed by an article on Common Roads, after which is

a sketch of the geology of Missouri. Horticulture on the Farm, is a good paper occupying five pages. Then comes the proceedings of several Farmers' Institutes held in different parts of the state during the year, laws relating to forestry and a paper on draining for stock water. Next are several of Prof. Sanborn's bulletins sent out from the college farm, discussing various matters relating to agriculture and giving results of experiments. Origin of Soils, another paper on drainage, and two pages devoted to Flora of Missouri, complete the volume except a catalogue and fourteen pages of figures giving number and value of live stock in the state by counties. From these stock figures it is seen that the total number of horses in the state in 1885 was 718,185, of an average value of about \$85. The number of mules was 213,075; of neat cattle, all kinds, 2,081,764; sheep, 1,148,555; hogs, 2,931,671.

It will be seen that while there is a good deal in this report, yet, as compared with what ought to be there and with what is found in a Kansas report of like nature, there is not much in it. This is not said in any carping or unfriendly spirit, for the secretary does his work on less than half pay, and the legislature is so niggardly that it is a wonder the State Board of Agriculture has either the means or heart to get out any report at all. Missouri is equal to the best state in the Union in all the elements of natural wealth; there is no better soil anywhere than is found in Missouri. It ought to be in the very fore front in agriculture, and the legislature ought to authorize and direct the publication of annual reports that the people of Missouri would be proud of and that would be useful at home as well as among strangers.

We want to compare this Missouri report with the last Kansas report, for the purpose of calling attention to the difference in our favor. The report itself has a stingy look about it; it is gotten up in cheap style and bound in paper. This had to be done because of the stinginess of the legislature. The Board and its tireless secretary are not to blame. The map is loose and falls out when the book is handled unless it is held in place with the hand. There are no statistics for counties and cities except as to railroads, education and live stock. There is nothing in the report from which anything like even a general idea of Missouri can be gathered.

As compared with this, the last report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture (our reports are now made biennially and this report covers the years 1883 and 1884) is a handsome, well-bound volume containing 701 pages of matter, well-printed on good paper. The pages contain a good deal more than twice as much matter as the Missouri report; the pages of reading matter being in the proportion of twenty-three to twelve, and the tables in the Kansas report are in smaller type than the straight matter. It contains a map of the state showing the counties and the congressional townships and ranges, and in the body of the book is a brief, yet complete description of every organized county in the state, including a map showing the townships and post-offices. The county statistics are very interesting and instructive. A stranger can pick up the report, turn to any particular county and study it in detail with the map before him. The population, the face of the country, the streams, the mills, bridges, railroads, school-houses, churches, newspapers, towns, what the farmers raise and how much, what manufactures, what mines—everything about the

county is told in from three to four pages of condensed matter. And then, in tables properly prepared the county statistics are brought together in alphabetical order and totals for the state are shown. There are diagrams and tables showing the progress of the state from year to year, giving the figures for each year relating to all our productions. There is a great variety of matter prepared by competent persons concerning special industries of the state, as grass, grain, sugar, fruit, etc., with special reports on stock, forestry and other departments of agriculture, besides a great deal of pertinent matter that we have not room or time to mention. When one sees that book he sees Kansas in miniature.

That much by way of comparing the two reports, and we would be pleased if every member of the next legislature of Missouri could have a copy of the KANSAS FARMER containing this article marked for his personal information. We like Missouri, and wish for her progress and welfare. We would like to see her placed before the world as she may deserve to be. Now a word or two about certain special interests; Railroad mileage in Missouri at the close of 1884, 4,741 miles. Missouri was forty-one years old as a state when Kansas was admitted to the Union, yet in 1884 Kansas had 4,120 miles. The value of all school property in Missouri is given at \$8,825,588; in Kansas at \$5,344,006. As to live stock, Missouri had 718,185 horses, Kansas 461,136; neat cattle, Missouri, 2,081,754; Kansas, 1,858,925; sheep, Missouri, 1,148,555; Kansas, 1,206,271; hogs, Missouri, 2,931,671; Kansas, 1,953,144. Population of Missouri in 1880 was 2,168,380; Kansas, 996,086.

The Oleomargarine Bill.

The committee on agriculture of the House of Representatives, unanimously agreed upon a bill to protect the dairymen of this country against the competition of articles made to take the place of butter, but are not butter. We have not seen a copy of the bill, but find in the Washington correspondence of the metropolitan papers a synopsis, and the fact that the American Agricultural and Dairy Association approves the bill is good evidence that it ought to pass. We are in receipt of a circular letter from the president of that association urging the importance of passing the bill. Below is a condensed statement of its provisions, those of most interest to the people. We hope our readers will consider these points well, and if pleased with them, let their congressmen know it. The KANSAS FARMER is of the opinion that the bill had ought to pass. If it is not all that experience shall show to be needed, the defects can be remedied hereafter. This abstract is taken from correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Section 1 provides that "butter" shall be understood to mean the product usually known as butter, manufactured exclusively from milk or cream or both.

Section 2 provides that certain extracts, mixtures and compounds shall be known and designated as "oleomargarine," namely oleomargarine, oleo, oleomargarine-oil, butterine, lardine, suine and neutral; all mixtures and compounds of the same; all lard and tallow extracts and all mixtures and compounds of tallow, beef-fat, suet, lard, lard-oil, vegetable-oil, annatto, and other coloring-matter of intestinal-fat and off-fat made in imitation or semblance of butter or intended to be used as butter.

Section 3 imposes special tax as follows: Upon manufacturers of oleomargarine, \$600; upon wholesale dealers in oleomargarine, \$480; retail dealers, \$48.

Section 4 provides that every person who carries on the business of a manufacturer of oleomargarine without having paid the special tax, shall be fined from \$1,000 to \$5,000 in addition to the liability to pay the tax. Wholesale dealers shall likewise be fined from \$500 to \$2,000, and retail dealers from \$50 to \$500.

Section 5 provides that manufacturers shall file with the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District such notices, inven-

ories and bonds, keep such books, render such returns, put up such signs and conduct his business under such surveillance as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may require.

Section 6 is as follows: "All oleomargarine shall be packed by the manufacturer thereof in firkins, tubs, or other wooden packages, not before used for that purpose, each containing not less than ten pounds, and marked, stamped and branded, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe. And all sales made by manufacturers of oleomargarine and wholesale dealers in oleomargarine shall be in original stamped packages. Retail dealers in oleomargarine must sell only from original stamped packages in quantities not exceeding ten pounds, and shall pack the oleomargarine sold by them in suitable wooden packages which shall be marked and branded as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe.

Dealers violating this section shall be fined for each offense not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

Section 7 provides that manufacturers shall under penalty of \$50, affix a label to every package of oleomargarine, stating the number of the manufactory and cautioning all persons not to use the package or the stamp again, nor remove the contents without destroying the stamp.

Section 8 fixes a tax of ten cents a pound upon oleomargarine to be paid by the manufacturer, and any fractional part of a pound shall be taxed as a pound.

Section 10 provides that all imported oleomargarine shall pay in addition to the import duty an internal revenue of ten cents a pound.

Section 14 provides for the appointment of an analytical chemist and a microscopist in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and authorizes the Commissioner in his judgment to employ chemists and microscopists. And the Commissioner is authorized to decide what substances which may be submitted in contested cases are to be taxed under this act, and his decision shall be final. He is also authorized to decide whether any substance made in imitation of butter is deleterious to the public health, but his decision in this matter may be appealed from to a board composed of the Surgeons-General of the Army and Navy and the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Any person who shall willfully remove or deface the stamps, marks or brands on packages containing oleomargarine shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of \$100 to \$2,000, and by imprisonment from ten days to six months.

Oleomargarine may be removed from the place of manufacture for export to a foreign country without payment of tax or affixing stamps thereto, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe. Every person who shall export oleomargarine shall brand upon every tub, firkin or other package containing such article the word "oleomargarine" in plain letters one-half inch square.

All fines, penalties and forfeitures imposed by this act may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction, one-half of the fine or penalty when paid to go to the informer.

Depression in Wool.

Every time that congress begins a serious effort to reduce tariff duties, business becomes unsettled, and prices of staple articles of agricultural production fall. It has been that way all along through our history as a nation. The year opened with fair prospects for wool, and farmers were taking heart. It was known that the party in power had undertaken to revise the tariff, and it was known that Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, chairman of the committee on ways and means in the House of Representatives, contemplated introducing a bill intended to effect what is believed by many persons to be a needed revision, but nobody expected that he would bring in a bill proposing to put wool on the free list, thus removing from it all protection. But he did do that very thing, and now the wool market languishes again. We have recently received letters from the large cities calling our attention to the subject. Here is one of them, dated Philadelphia, April 24:

We enclose a resolution of the "Philadelphia Wool Merchants Association" passed at their last meeting. This is a most important subject to all interested in wool, either as growers, dealers or manufacturers. It calls for immediate action and we earnestly request your co-operation, by your appeal to your representative in congress, as suggested by the resolution. The effect of such a restoration would undoubtedly be a return to the prices prevailing before the agitation of the tariff in 1880, and the subsequent reduction in 1883. Now the threat of free wool has reduced prices to a point lower than those of a year ago, and there

can be no improvement unless the proposed change is killed at once and so effectually that it will not be brought up again.

Labor troubles have also had a depressing effect, but as they have generally resulted in higher wages, they will have increased the purchasing power of the laboring classes and as they are the largest consumers, will eventually increase the demand for woolen goods.

Until the tariff bill is acted upon we must advise extreme care in purchasing. If, as we anticipate, it falls to pass, we predict that the improvement in values, which commenced last year, will be fully sustained, and the present depression pass away. We would advise our consignors to have their wools held until the bill is acted upon. There would be no possible advantage in forcing sales on the present unsettled market.

The resolution referred to is this:

The Philadelphia Wool Merchants Association asks the attention of all those who are interested in growing or handling wool to the opportunity that there may now be to so influence Congressional legislation as not only to prevent any decrease of the clip by reducing duties upon foreign wools, but to endeavor to increase the production of domestic wool, and its use in this country, by asking for higher protection than at present. The present depression in prices is largely incidental to the low rates at which wool, yarns and goods can be imported—both wool and labor being lower abroad than for many years.

This Association, therefore, proposes to use its influence for higher duties on wool and also higher duties on the products of wool, and they earnestly request all interested to immediately ask their representatives in congress not only to oppose any reduction of duties but to ask for a restoration of the tariff of 1867 on wool, and an amply compensating protection on yarns and goods, in order to keep the American markets for domestic wools and their products. The fact of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives having proposed to put wool on the free list should bring forth the earnest protest of all interested, and the opportunity is thus given to ask for a remedy for the present depression.

The bill will not become a law, as we believe, but during the time required to kill it, wool interests will suffer. The KANSAS FARMER has done what it could to prevent this dangerous action, but it is only one of a thousand influences. Not a single representative of Kansas, in either house of congress will vote for the bill, and we are satisfied that there are enough members of the house opposed to the bill to defeat it. In the meantime, we must be patient. It would strengthen the hands of our congressmen if their constituents would talk wool to them in earnest language.

Our Brown County Letter.

Kansas Farmer:

The theory which has been long held up as a true saying—"A late Easter, a late spring," has certainly been exploded, at least in these parts of God's green footstool. I cannot remember of having seen such a beautiful opening of growing spring weather as at this time so early in the season. Meadows are green, trees in bloom, forest foliage is rapidly unfolding, and we never had so late an Easter in my time surely. We have had very little cool weather since the first week of April. The spring, so far, has been remarkably good for small grain and tame grass. If we have no more frosts the prospects are excellent for a large fruit crop, cherries, plums and apples; no peaches, only where trees had been covered up behind hedges by snow-drifts.

As a general thing farmers about here are in good spirits over fair prospects; but with many money is close, the produce market is not very active, and prices low. Not a few of the producing and consuming classes are losing their patience towards the Knights of Labor and railroad strikers. A good number of our producing Kansas farmers were Federal soldiers in vindication of the honor of our country's flag, and when the war closed great multitudes of them who had staked their all for our Nation's life were thrown out of employment, their former business pursuit was occupied by others, and then what did the returned soldier do, with the laurels of victory on his brow? did they order a strike? Nay, verily; but like good law-abiding and order-loving civilians, they diligently sought for other honorable employment, and great numbers of them came West and established homes on the untilled and treeless prairies, glad to find a place they might call their own. And so it seems to many of us, that the 300,000

Knights, not more than one-third as many as the soldiers were when they were mustered out, might take a lesson from the soldiers' examples, and leave the crowded cities, abandon the worse than useless habit of smoking, dash away the intoxicating bowl, and become peaceable and prosperous citizens on a Kansas or Nebraska farm. Would such a course not be better for them, for their children, and our country?

C. H. ISELY.

Hiawatha, April 30.

Letter from Kiowa County.

Kansas Farmer:

This section is settling up fast with a thrifty and industrious class of people. Wheat is looking very well in most places, but on exposed fields a good deal has been killed since the snows went off. Oats are not doing well on the hard land. All the farmers are busy planting corn. Rain is needed here, although the ground is quite moist a few inches down. There are no bearing orchards that I know of. Corn sells at 30 to 40 cents and there is a good deal in the county. Stock of all kinds looks well as a rule, although some of the cattlemen along the Medicine river have lost heavily for want of proper feed. The Wichita, Pratt & Western railroad is being pushed ahead rapidly, they tell me, and is expected to be built as far as Cullerson by July or August.

I will now give you what little I know of Pawnee and northern part of Edwards. Crops looking fine in most cases, especially on corn and stubble ground. Oats and barley looking fine. Every one busy planting. Listing is all the rage this year. Double the ground will be planted that was last season. Lots of old corn in the country; price, 25 cents. Peach trees all coming in blossom. What about the fruit? We supposed it was all killed. Stock generally quite poor and lousy. Rough feed very scarce and high. Grass very late for want of rain and warm weather. No cholera among hogs that I hear of. Some have lost by lung fever contracted by exposure during the cold spell.

W. J. COLVIN.

Creamery Butter in Kansas.

Kansas Farmer:

If you will stand to one side for a few minutes and give me floor room to swing myself, I'll tell you how to make fancy butter in a Kansas creamery. We will not be selfish and confine our remarks to Kansas men only, but will invite creamery men of Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and other States to listen, and if we are wrong we are open to conviction. As cleanliness is next to Godliness, we will lay that for a foundation stone. Suppose, to start on, we have good healthy cows, giving good rich milk, and these cows are milked regularly in a clean stable or yard, with no rough handling or profanity to aggravate them. As soon as possible the milk should be strained into deep-setting cans, so that the animal heat will be quickly taken out without stirring the milk. These cans must not be in a cellar, but in a room for the purpose, through which pure air can freely circulate. This cream should be skimmed and taken to the creamery in a double can while sweet. By all means have covers on the cream wagons in the summer. Now we have in the creamery sweet cream, in every sense of the word. The next process is to ripen this cream, and the nearer 60 deg. it can be kept the better. It is now in its first acid and has acquired a good thick body. (The cream should be strained into the vat before ripening, and again into the churn.)

Some differ in opinion as to temperature, but we will take 60 deg. for a standard—cream 60 deg., and room 60 deg. If the room is below 60 deg. we commence churning with the cream above 60 deg.; how much above 60 deg. depends upon the temperature of the room, the quantity of cream in the churn and its previous condition. For instance: Cream that has been exposed to a great deal of cold will need to be made a trifle warmer. It will take longer to churn a churn two-thirds full, than one that is one-third full; hence the greater quantity should be warmer. In hot weather, if the room is above 60 deg., and the cream has been unduly heated in any way, begin churning at a lower temperature; how much lower depends upon the room and the quantity of cream in the churn. Bear in mind that the cream from a fresh cow will churn quicker than that from a farrow cow. Stop churn-

ing when you have the butter in its granulated state.

Now we are again at a disputed point. Some say when the particles of butter are about the size of a bean, others a kernel of wheat, others fine shot, and others again in flakes. I approve of the last, or of stopping just when the flakes are uniting; and be sure that they have united, for if they have not there is danger of losing butter in the washing. If you wait until it forms in larger particles than this, there is buttermilk in it that will not wash out in the churn. Draw the buttermilk out, letting it run through a sieve made of perforated tin to catch the particles of butter that will come through, then put in as much cold water as you had buttermilk, and revolve the churn twelve or fifteen times, as fast as your steam or power permits you. Repeat this process until the water coming out is clear, which is proof that the buttermilk is all taken out. Lift the butter from the churn carefully to keep it in its granulated state, and place it on the worker ready for salting, about an ounce and a quarter of salt to the pound sifted over the butter. Take a paddle and stir the salt into the butter as much as possible before working it. English salt is the purest, and the finer the grain of the salt the less working of the butter is needed. Work the butter till the salt is all through it and no more, and by that time you will have a little less than an ounce of salt to the pound.

Pack it into tubs that have been soaked for eighteen hours in weak salt water. Place over the top of the butter a cloth that has been dipped in salt water, and over the cloth put strong brine, sprinkling dry salt enough over that to make a thick paste. Nail the lid of the tub on and it is ready for market.

Butter should not be worked twice, as the second time you have to work the salt through it anyway, and the white streaks caused by the salt. Now, Mr. Editor, if this escapes the waste-basket, we will come again some rainy day and talk on cream-raising.

H. E. W.

Kirwin, Kansas.

[Don't forget, please.—ED.]

Book Notices.

HOG-RAISING AND PORK-MAKING.—By Rufus Bacon Martin. Illustrated. Paper, 12mo. Price, post-paid, 40 cents. O. Judd Company, 751 Broadway, New York.

CAPE COD CRANBERRIES.—By James Webb. A valuable hand-book by a successful cultivator of cranberries, who thoroughly understands the subject upon which he writes. Illustrated. Paper, 12mo. Price, post-paid, 40 cents. O. Judd Company, 751 Broadway, New York.

SAP BEWITCHED.—Lovers of nature will find a choice morsel in the article "Sap Bewitched," by W. H. Gibson, in the May Harper's, beautifully illustrated by the author. Mr. Gibson's poetic fancy gives this title to a description of the strange swellings, commonly known as galls, which occur in surprising variety on nearly all plants and trees. Many accurate facts of original observation are woven together with occasional touches of imagery in a style worthy of Thoreau.

HOW TO PLANT—and what to do with the crops, together with valuable hints for the farm, garden and orchard. By Mark W. Johnson, practical husbandman, horticulturist and fruit-grower. Illustrated. A most useful little hand-book. Full of information presented in a practical way by a practical man. Contents: Introduction, preliminary remarks, times for sowing seeds, covering seeds, field crops, garden or vegetable seeds, sweet herbs, etc., tree seeds, flower seeds, fruit trees, distances apart for fruit trees and shrubs, profitable farming, green or maturing crops, root crops, forage plants, what to do with the crops, varieties, bird seeds, standard garden seeds, standard field seeds. Paper, 12mo. Price, post-paid, 50 cents. Orange Judd Company, 751 Broadway, New York.

SALAMMO OF FLAUBERT—Englished by M. French Sheldon. Of this book the London Times says: "Salammo," the masterpiece of Flaubert, the founder of the naturalistic School of Literature, followed and debased by Zola and others, has at length been Englished by M. French Sheldon, and is now in the press. This fascinating story of love and war, rich in heroic

Carthaginian lore, set in glowing barbaric splendor, surrounded with an atmosphere of dreamy tropical warmth and local color, and with its weird serpent scene and mysterious cults, has long been regarded as an untranslatable work. It is said that this delicate task has been accomplished in such a subtle manner as to preserve all the vigor, natural realism, and idyllic style of the original." Price, \$1.50 in cloth. Saxon & Co., publishers, Tribune building, New York.

ALDEN'S LIBRARY MAGAZINE.—This popular magazine, which, beginning with the month of May, was transformed from an octavo monthly into a handy, small quarto weekly, has taken other steps in the line of progress. No. 4 of the weekly issue appears in a new and larger type, and also with the addition of a handsome cover. In its new appearance it becomes one of the most attractive magazines in the field, while it is beyond rivalry in economy of cost, \$1.50 per year. From the amount and quality of the matter it presents it is commonly considered even superior to the great four-dollar monthlies. You can get a specimen copy free upon application to the publisher, John B. Alden, 393 Pearl street, New York.

Gossip About Stock.

At the semi-annual sale of the Saline County, (Mo.) Short-horn Breeders last week, 59 head were disposed of; 45 bulls bringing \$2,375 and 14 cows \$1,325; total, \$3,700; average \$62.

Glanmire Farm, of Topeka, shows up in "good shape" this week. In addition to their fine stud they have pedigreed Yorkshire and Berkshire swine, also Aberdeen-Angus and Jersey breeding bulls.

The sale last week of a draft of Polled-Angus cattle from the Angus Park herd owned by G. W. Henry, of Kansas City, was not so well attended as it should have been. The average made was only about \$260. The cows and calves averaged \$237; the heifers, \$192.50; the bulls, \$259.

Don't raise "scrubs," "plugs" or "runts." It is not economical and shows poor business sense. Never before in the history of Kansas were pure-bred horses, cattle, sheep or swine offered at such reasonable prices as now. Make a resolve to use nothing but thoroughbred male animals.

Topeka is fast becoming the leading center and headquarters for finely-bred horses of all kinds. There are already several establishments of draft and roadster horses, but more recently is the locating of a much-needed establishment of the English Shire draft horses at this place by Sexton & Offord. They have an excellent lot of these justly famous horses, and tell our readers so in a neat advertisement. Come to Topeka and see our fine horses.

Messrs. Shockey & Gibb, of Lawrence, Kansas, in sending us their new ad., write that they have a few choice Hereford bulls and heifers of Horace, Hotspur by Lord Wilton, and Rudolph blood for sale at reasonable prices. Men seeking high-class Herefords at moderate prices, are fast finding out that Messrs. Shockey & Gibb never make any representations or claims that they cannot substantiate, and the successful sale of the draft from the Early Dawn Herd the 14th ult. at Kansas City fully demonstrated that their advertisements can always be relied upon. The cows and heifers comprising the Early Dawn Herd are of the first quality and being bred to two such bulls as Beau Monde and Beau Real should make for this Kansas herd an attraction to purchasers of good Herefords almost irresistible. We advise our readers to inspect the cattle or write for private catalogue and see illustrated four great and famous Hereford bulls.

In keeping with his pledge to present the recognized champions of the several branches of the circus profession, Manager W. W. Cole has secured the widely-famed Silbon family—undoubtedly the greatest gymnasts of their time. Their act is an entirely novel one, and is the result of years of training. Not only are their feats startling in their daring, but there is a grace and fascination about their performances that charm the eye as no other aerial act has ever done. The crowning sensation of the Silbon's mid-air exploits, is the thrilling leap of Master Eddie—a little lad of thirteen years—from the apex of the canvas, to the outstretched hands of his brother, Charles, who swings picturesquely on a trapeze bar below. This feat is a terror to weak nerves. See advertisement on page 16.

Artificial sponge made of cotton, rendered absorbent and treated with antiseptics, has been invented in England. A piece of the size of a walnut has absorbed water until it reached the size of a cocoanut. It is so cheap that it need be used but once.

Horticulture.

Horticulture.

A paper read by Henry Ewalt before the Farmers' Institute at Wa-Keeney, March 25, 1886.

There are but few localities in the United States but what are well adapted to the growing of some varieties of our American fruits. From the time of the earliest settlement of western Kansas we have heard the reiterated statement that this part of the West would never be a fruit region, and that time and money would be spent in vain by those whose efforts will not be seconded by soil and climate, and constant failure will be the result where Nature designed it to be a treeless waste. Such have been the prophecies regarding all prairie countries from the time the pioneer boldly ventured out from the timber skirts on the untried plains of Illinois. We know that the raising of fruit has long been an assured success in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Eastern Nebraska, and the eastern part of this state. Knowing this, why should we raise the doubt in our minds, that western Kansas lies within the great forest belt of the American continent? Confiding in the promise of a bright future just before us, may we fully realize that time and money cannot be spent with more pleasure and profit than in horticultural pursuits, and that no place is worthy of the name of home unadorned with flowers and shrubbery and shade and orchard. The same general principles which insure success to the farmer and orchardist in all his operations apply to this country, with but slight modifications in his practices. Intelligent work always gives the best returns, and we cannot expect to make horticulture a success here, unless we carefully follow the methods and utilize the experience of practical fruit men. Do any of us act up to our full knowledge of how to make orcharding a success? Our failures are more frequently the result of neglect than of a want of general information on the subject. It will be assumed that we will, for the present, at least, depend wholly on the nurserymen for our stock of fruits for planting, and it will be the object of this paper to briefly give some general directions in the treatment of this stock after it comes into our hands. The losses may sometimes be attributed to the carelessness of the nurserymen, but stock from reliable firms is generally handled and shipped so that it comes to us in fine condition. One hour of exposure of the roots to sunshine and wind is often fatal, as nature designed in the ground to be the only place for the roots of trees and plants. How often do we see bundles of trees lying for days around our stations or lightly heeled in for weeks or perhaps for the entire winter, so that the winds and frosts easily reach the roots and leave them entirely worthless! As soon as trees are received they should be opened out from the bundle and so heeled-in that the mellow earth will come in contact with all the roots, well watered, the ground firmed, and left in this condition till planting time. The soil should be dry; in fact we have but few locations in western Kansas too wet for fruit. If possible, a northern slope should be selected for an orchard, for the reasons that the soil will not dry out as quickly as a southern incline, and the ground being somewhat colder, the fruit buds will not start as early, and risk of late spring frosts will be lessened. Having made the selection of a location, the soil should be thoroughly subdued by deep and frequent plowing, requiring at least two years' cultivation. It is true that trees may

be raised in the buffalo sod, by such an amount of labor as but few persons would be willing to bestow, by digging wide and deep and filling in entirely with old soil, and not allowing any grass to grow within six feet of the trees. This may do in the yard with partial success where the grass plot is to be preserved. The holes for all trees should be dug three feet square and twenty to twenty-four inches deep, the subsoil being thrown out and surface soil filled in. Our soil is rich enough without fertilizers being used in contact with the roots. Having your trees on hand and the holes ready, dig a hole large enough for four or five trees, throw in water and dirt, so as to make a thin mortar, place the roots of the trees in this mortar bed, and in planting take out only one at a time. Bruised roots should all be carefully cut off with a sharp knife, and branches shortened corresponding to the loss of roots. Trees should be set slightly deeper than they stood in the nursery, inclining with a small angle to the south-west, with the lowest and heaviest branches in that direction. Have the holes large enough that the roots may have plenty of room, spread them out evenly around, throw in a little of the finest-pulverized surface soil, move the tree slightly up and down to settle the dirt in among the roots, throw in a little more dirt till the roots are well covered, pour in a gallon or two of water, according to the condition of the soil, let it settle away, and firmly press the dirt around the roots, and fill up, leaving the ground somewhat dished around the tree. More than 90 per cent. of trees handled in this way will grow on the plains of western Kansas. Nearly all fruit men recommend mulching after planting to keep the soil moist around the tree. My experience has been that frequent hoeing and stirring of the ground, the soil pulverized into a dust, is better than any amount of litter around the tree. No weeds or anything else should be allowed to grow within six feet of the tree, and if a crop is to be planted, it should be a hoed one of some kind—corn, potatoes or some other root crop or vegetables. This annual cultivation should be had beyond the bearing age of the trees. From observation and experience, we know that a very small per cent. of the loss of trees properly handled, planted and cultivated has been the result of our past dry seasons. We do not have to travel far for the discovery that the principal enemies of our orchards have been weeds, borers, rabbits and free range of stock. Any one of these is fatal to success; combined, what would the showing be? Remedies for the first and last are known to every one. The eggs from which the borer is hatched are deposited in the month of June at the base of the tree, and if the trunk is washed two or three times during this month with a strong solution of concentrated lye or carbolic acid, all the eggs will be destroyed; if not, they will soon hatch, and the young will soon commence operations between the bark and wood of the tree, often working to the branches and completely girdling it. After it has got in its work of destruction, and as winter approaches, it makes its way to the heart of the tree. It requires close observation to detect them in the early stages of their work, as no powder-dust is thrown from the tree. Among the several remedies suggested as a preventive against the working of the rabbit, none is more effective than rubbing the tree with any kind of fresh bloody meat. Going over the apple orchard two or three times during the winter will be sufficient. Orchardists do not always agree as to the distance apart apple trees should

be planted, varying from twenty feet apart to thirty-three. It is well-known that some varieties of the spreading kind require more space than the upright growers. Trees are usually planted in squares where economy of space is an object. It is a good plan to plant five in a square. Some have advocated wide north and south rows and closer in the row, say the rows thirty-five feet apart and the trees twenty feet apart in the row. The advantages of this method are convenience in cultivation and plenty of room for driving with a wagon through the orchard in gathering the fruit. No doubt the mistake is oftener in too close planting than at too great a distance. We are advised on all sides to so prune our trees as to have them headed low down as a protection against the prairie winds. But there is a happy mean between having the branches high enough that a horse may walk under them, and where when laden with fruit the lowest limbs rest on the ground. As to the varieties of apples hardy to the West and best for cultivation here, it will be best to look to the orchards in bearing farthest west in the State. While the quality of the Ben Davis is not first or second rate for cooking or eating, it is planted as largely as any other variety. The tree is a hardy, strong grower, a tolerably early bearer, and medium keeper; but what recommends it is its size and color, being as salable as any apple in the market. Other kinds popular for Kansas are the Red Astrachan, Early Herbert, Sweet Bough, Maiden Blush, Missouri Pippin, Wine Sap, Genet, Nonesuch, Jonathan, and White Winter Pearmain for summer, fall and winter. A good proportion would be fifteen summer, ten autumn and seventy-five winter in an orchard of 100. While this paper is confined pretty closely to the cultivation of the apple, I do not wish it to be understood that the many other kinds of fruit, both large and small, are to be entirely ignored; for the peach, plum, cherry and crab can be made a success equally as well as the apple; and long before these large fruits can be brought into bearing, we may have a succession of choice small fruits rounding up in the late summer and early fall with that most ancient, universal, celebrated, but not yet half prized fruit—the grape. Knowing what the grape requires to bring it to perfection, how can we avoid the conclusion that this will be the home where this most luscious of fruits will luxuriate? With our abundance of sunshine, dry atmosphere and limestone soil, every home in town and country should be well supplied with vines of several different varieties of this unequalled, healthful, tempting fruit. Brother farmers, on the threshold of

a new life, new experiences, hopeful for the future, home-builders on these once distant plains, where desolation and dreariness lately reigned, we can, if we will, make this Great American Desert to bud and blossom as the rose; and by practical horticulture enrich hill and slope and valley with orchards, fruit-laden, and vineyards with their wealth of grapes.

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.
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Catalogue free on application. Send for it. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y. AND CHICAGO, ILL.

BROOMCORN SEED! Choice Ten-ner-see Evergreen, for sale by J. L. STRANAHAN, Dealer in Broomcorn and Broom Materials, 194 Kinzie St., CHICAGO.

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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.
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Trees 60 cents per 1,000 and upwards. 1,000,000 or more, 25 to 50 per cent. lower than any other reliable dealer in the United States. Season here one month later than other Northern States. Price List free.
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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.

LAMAR NURSERIES

Have a Complete Line of General Nursery Stock, consisting of

Fruit, Shade & Ornamental TREES,

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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.

NURSERY STOCK---FALL 1886.

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

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

HALF A MILLION GARDENS

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PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 Cortlandt St., NEW YORK.

In the Dairy.

Practical Dairying.

A paper read by Mrs. Ben C. Rich before the Farmer's Institute at Wa-Keeney, March 25, 1886.

Mr. Chairman and Co-Laborers:

Imagine my surprise when, a day or two ago, I received a letter from your corresponding committee, informing me that the subject of "Practical Dairying" had been assigned me to answer before this meeting. I felt at first that I was not able to do so. There are many others, I am sure, that are better posted and could do this subject more justice than I. However, I will try, and do as best I can in my own way, not according to science or factory principles, but the manners and ways that are within the reach of my listeners.

I will first treat upon butter. 1. The milking: Great effects are produced by the manner in which the fluid is drawn from the cow. Most people in this vicinity, in summer time, drive their herds quite a distance during the day and leave them remain out until late, then rush them up and milk immediately. I prefer my cows to do as little walking as possible, and to arrive at the corral at least one-half an hour before they are milked. This gives time for them to cool off, and not so much animal heat in the milk. 2. The milk-room should be neat, clean, and well ventilated, no odor arising from vegetables or other sources. I speak of this, for as a rule, in rural homes the cellar or cave is the receptacle for such things. Straining and setting of milk require care. Most people use strainer pails and set their milk in crocks. I prefer tin pails, as they are more easily cleansed and lighter to handle; either should be well washed and sunned each time before using. The strainer does not catch near all the particles desired, and I use a cloth besides, place the cloth over the strainer and force the milk through both. The strainer catches the coarse parts, the other the small particles, and you will be surprised to see the amount. The amount of cream rising from milk depends greatly on the kind of grazing. I find that in the summer, when stock graze on blue stem, it requires more pounds of milk to produce a pound of butter or cheese than when on buffalo grass. It takes from twenty two to thirty pounds to make a pound of butter, according to the grass, and will add here that the butter made from buffalo grass is of a firmer, more solid grain and texture, and will stand more heat without yielding than that made from any other feed that I am acquainted with. For my part, I am sorry to see so much blue stem coming in. I wish there was nothing but the buffalo grass for my use.

Gathering of Cream.—I prefer to skim when the milk has just changed from sweet to sour, but in very warm weather it is difficult to do so, especially among our farmers, who have not yet the proper place for milk. Do not let the cream get too old—churn often. A great many have only a few cows, and it requires two or three days to gather enough for a churning; to those I would say, salt your cream as you skim it; it will help to preserve it and make sweeter butter. In churning, I do not use a thermometer, but I can tell by the touch if the cream is about the right temperature. Churn until it comes in small, crumbly grains, drain off the buttermilk, turn in cold water and wash well and gather, take out in butter-bowl, salt a little more than to taste, as in second working some will work out, and be too fresh. In very

warm weather I put in a very little saltpeter, in the salt—think it helps to keep it sweet. Do not allow the butter to remain in the butter bowl, but take it out and put in some earthen or tin vessel until ready for working, packing or stamping, for if left in, the bowl will in time get sour and strong and will spoil the finest butter in a few hours. The same with the churn; empty, wash and scald soon. Sun and keep everything sweet; if not, the butter will be tainted, hence one of the causes of so much bad butter. In working the butter, have everything connected with the operation well scalded and cooled. First out up the butter and soften it a little in this way; then take just enough for one print at a time; do not spank or pound it, but with the ladle press and squeeze out all the brine you can, until there are no streaks; do not overwork it, it will make the butter salty and it will lose its grain and texture.

Now, I come to an essential point, the preparation for market. Everyone will buy a neat, nice looking article of any kind in preference to a shabby, slouchy one. So in butter, if put up in nice carefully prepared prints stamped with some handsome design, will sell far better than the same article put up in a slouchy way. In regard to stamps, I would advise every lady to have one with the initials of her name, instead of some flower or sheaf. It acts as a guarantee of your production; you will not place it there unless you are sure it is O. K. I have heard some say that they did not care if their butter was not good, nobody would know who made it; you may be mistaken there. "Murder will out." If stamped with your name people become acquainted with it and call for it, and who does not like to know the maker of what they eat? I have used one for the past seven years, and it has been a great help to me; I would not part with it for any other kind. If the season is too warm, and you have to pack, have your name on your jar or pail. When I was furnishing butter I had two sets of jars, with name and weight painted on the bottom, and as I took in one week's supply I brought home the one I took in the week before. I do not like the way most of our merchants handle our produce; if you have them empty your vessels, they dig and claw it out in any manner they can; the finest butter does not look fit to eat when they get through with it. It is discouraging to those who sell at the stores in trying to have it nice. I knew a lady who made excellent butter, but in time she did not. She said she had no inducement; she might take the best of butter to the stores, and the way they handled it made her mad; she did not get any more for it than her neighbor who did not try at all; it was all thrown into a mess together, and she was not going to spend any more of her time and labor for nothing. Don't you think that if every merchant had his tester, and paid according to the quality, like wheat, it would do wonders towards raising the grade? I think you would see much energy and strife to reach the highest and be equal with others, there would be some emulation, something to work for—her reputation and the almighty dollar.

Cheese.—I have been making cheese for the past four years, and find that I have learned many things, and still expect to. The old adage is "Never too old to learn," and indeed I find it true in cheese making. I commenced and made like I was taught in Iowa, and find it not adapted for this hot climate. Many things must be done differently or you will fail. For instance, the scalding of the curd. The rule is to

scald from 85 to 90 deg., but I scald in the hot period from 100 to 105 deg. and cool as soon as possible with ice water; if I do not, it will ferment like yeast, and I salt more in the hot season. Then in sacking I was taught to place a circular piece of cheese cloth both at top and bottom and bring the bandage over, but it will not do in this climate. It cannot get enough air, and will spoil; therefore I leave off the upper and lower cloths, and press. The drying and curing room should be dry and cool. This is hard to get in this country. I have mine arranged so that the wind blows on them most of the time, especially night wind. I presume you would like for me to give you every step, from the setting of the curd until fit for use, and I gladly would do so, if I thought it would benefit any one. There are so many things to be considered, the strength of the rennet, the atmosphere, etc., everything calls for a change, and one has to study them. It takes time and experience, which are difficult to impart except by sight; will say that cheese making requires greater skill and knowledge than butter making, and far more work.

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Allays Inflammation
Restores the Senses of Taste, Hearing and Smell. A Quick Relief. A Positive Cure.

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has gained an enviable reputation, displacing all other preparations. A single application to each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use. Price 50c. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.



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1886
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You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor, and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelopes mailed free, by addressing **VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.**

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

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

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

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

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Res. Phys. at Lou. Marine Hosp.

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

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, May 3, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 5 000, shipments 2,000. Market slow but steady. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 4 00a4 65; stockers and feeders 3 00a4 75; cows, bulls and mixed 1 75a4 10, bulk 3 00a4 20, corn fed Texas cattle 5 25.

HOGS—Receipts 19,000, shipments 6,000. Market slow but steady. Rough and mixed 3 40a4 20, packing and shipping 3 90a4 20, light 3 60a4 25, skips 2 25a3 25.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,000, shipments 3,000. Market steady. Shorn natives 2 00a5 50.

The Drovers' Journal special Liverpool cable quotes the cattle market lightly supplied and prices 1/2c higher. Best American steers 13 1/2c per lb. dressed weight.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 1,163. The market to-day was active, with values of choice shipping and butchers' steers about 5c higher; other classes firm at Saturday's figures. Shipping steers 4 60a4 87 1/2, feeders 3 90a4 85.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 4,957. Market to-day was weak and rather slow at a decline of 5c for medium and common; good to choice were about steady. Extreme range of sales 3 40a3 90, bulk at 3 70a3 80.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 195. Market firm and active for good muttons. Sales: 76 natives, clipped, av. 75 lbs. at 3 10.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago.

WHEAT—Dull and easier. Sales ranged: May, 78a78 3/4c; June, 79 1/2a80 3/4c; July, 81 1/2a82 1/4c; No. 2 spring, 78 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 68 1/2c.

CORN—Lower. Sales ranged: Cash, 35a35 1/2c; May, 34 1/2a35 1/4c.

OATS—Cash, 29 1/2c; May, 39 1/2c.

RYE—Dull. No. 2, 62c.

BARLEY—Dull. No. 2, 59c.

FLAX SEED—Quiet. No. 1, 1 03 1/2.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—There was a weaker market to-day on 'change and values lower. No. 2 red, cash, was nominal; May sold at 63c.

CORN—The market to day was weaker and values lower on 'change. No. 2 cash was nominal; May sold at 25 1/2c.

OATS—No bids nor offerings.

RYE—No no bids nor offerings.

BUTTER—Receipts are very light and there is a good demand for choice. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 23c; good, 20c; fine dairy in single package lots, 14a15c; storepacked, in single package lots, 10a12c; common, 4a5c; fancy fresh roll, 10a12c; common to medium, 3a8c, and dull.

EGGS—Receipts moderate and market steady at 8c per dozen for strictly fresh.

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

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

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/4c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): hams, 9 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 8c; dried beef, 10c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides, 5 20; long clear sides, 5 10; shoulders, 3 55; short clear sides, 5 50. Smoked meats: clear rib sides, 5 75; long clear sides, 5 65; shoulders, 4 20; short clear sides, 5 95. Barrel meats: mess pork, 9 50; mess beef, extra, 8 50. Choice tierce lard, 5 45.

HAY—Receipts 10 cars. Best steady; low grade very dull and weak. We quote: Fancy small baled, 8 00; large baled, 7 00; medium 4 00a5 00; common, 2 50a3 50.

FLAXSEED—We quote at 90c per bus. upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 50a1 55 per bus.

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

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

Thomas Heslin has lived in poverty for years in Logansport, Ind., and has had more than his share of misfortune. Fortune has at length smiled on Thomas, for he has just heard that a brother who has died in Dublin has left him property worth \$50,000.

Mr. Edward Atkinson states that nearly the whole wool clip now comes to market unwashed, and that out of the 320,000,000 pounds of domestic wool used, there must be 25 per cent. at the least, or 80,000,000 pounds, of a very valuable oil thrown into the rivers and wasted. When the "suint" is refined, a thick, viscous oil is obtained, which is absolutely free from oxidation, and which is, therefore, the most valuable oil for carriers' use that can be found.

Paper is about to monopolize another branch of industry, which is no less a one than the making of gentlemen's headgear. By a new process of manipulation, hats more serviceable and finer than anything now on the market are made of wood pulp. They are impervious to water and not wanting in flexibility. It is believed that felt hats will have to take a back seat as soon as these new hats can be placed in the market in sufficient numbers to supply the demand. They are certain to revolutionize the hatter's trade, as they can be moulded into any shape or style desired and colored to meet the taste of the public. They can be made to represent a glossy or nappy appearance.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass., who have a thorough knowledge of pharmacy, and many years practical experience in the business. It is prepared with the greatest skill and care, under the direction of the men who originated it. Hence Hood's Sarsaparilla may be depended upon as a thoroughly pure, honest, and reliable medicine.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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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.

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

This great Remedy is now manufactured by the Western Compound Oxygen Co. For further information call upon or address, stating the symptoms of the disease, WESTERN COMPOUND OXYGEN CO., 247 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.



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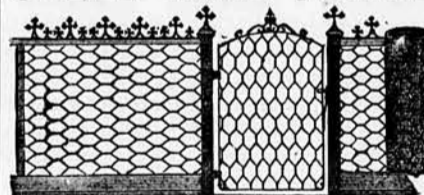
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Is the best general purpose wire fence in use. It is a strong net-work without bars. Don't injure stock. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as horses and cattle. The best fence for Farms, Gardens, Stock Ranges and Railroads. Very neat, pretty styles for Lawns, Parks, School-lots and Cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint, or made of galvanized wire, as preferred. It will last a life-time. It is better than boards or barbed wire in every respect. The Sedgwick Gates made of wrought-iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in lightness, neatness, strength and durability. We make the best, cheapest and easiest working all-iron automatic or self-opening gate, and the neatest cheap iron fences now made. The best Wire Stretcher, Cutting Pliers and Post Augers. For prices and particulars ask Hardware Dealers, or address, mentioning paper, SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind.



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Appetizing. Cheapest Eating on Earth! ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THEM. TRASK'S ARE THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE! Take no other Brand.

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for week ending April 21, '86.

Sedgwick county.—E. P. Ford, clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. E. Williams, of Grand River tp., one sorrel mare pony, six in forehead, harness marks, dim brand on left shoulder, 12 hands high; valued at \$20.

Hodgeman county.—E. E. Lawrence, clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. R. Fertig, of Center tp., March 24, 1886, one bay mare, two saddle marks on each side; valued at \$125.

Wabaunsee county.—G. W. French, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by W. T. Blacker, of Wilmington tp., one red and white spotted heifer, mostly red, 1 year old; valued at \$10.

Meade county.—Matt. B. Reed, clerk. BULL—Taken up by J. A. Fultz, of Merrillia tp., (P. O. Merrillia), February 6, 1886, one red bull, 2 years old, no brand; valued at \$4.

STEER—By same, one red and white steer, 3 years old, indistinct brand; valued at \$4.

HEIFER—By same, one roan heifer, 3 years old, indistinct brand; valued at \$4.

COW—Taken up by T. E. Johnson, of Merrillia tp., (P. O. Merrillia), March 1, 1886, one cow, 4 years old, indistinct brand on left side; valued at \$5.

STEER—By same, one red and white steer, 3 years old, indistinct brand; valued at \$12.

STEER—By same, one red and white steer, 2 years old, branded X on left hip; valued at \$12.

STEER—By same, one red steer, 4 years old indistinct brand; valued at \$5.

COW—Taken up by J. H. Planck, of Fowler tp., (P. O. Fowler City), one red cow, 4 years old, branded K (or nearly like it); valued at \$25.

Biley county.—O. C. Barner, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Richard Meyer, of Riley Center, one red yearling heifer, white spot in face, white strip on right hip.

BULL—By same, one red yearling bull calf, white strip in face.

Ness county.—G. D. Barber, clerk. MARE—Taken up by A. F. Kerber, of Franklin tp., one bay mare, had on leather halter, hood behind, left hind foot white, no other marks; valued at \$25.

Montgomery county.—H. W. Conrad, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Cyrus Hey, of Sycamore tp., March 28, 1886, one sorrel mare pony, about 7 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.

Strays for week ending May 5, '86

Norton county.—Jas. L. Wallace, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Sam'l M. Jones, of Emmett tp., April 8, 1886, one dark brown mare, white spot on face, white spot on nose, white on left hind foot; valued at \$60.

HEADACHE POSITIVELY CURED.

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

To the Women!

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

Nervousness!

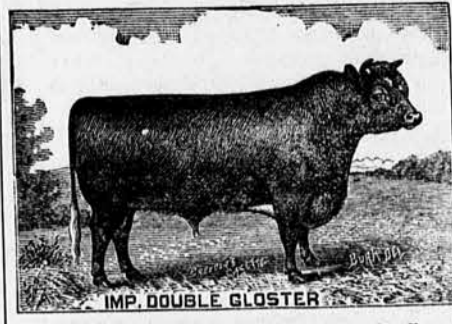
Whether caused from overwork of the brain or imprudence, is speedily cured by Turner's Treatment. In hundreds of cases one box has effected a complete cure. It is a special specific and sure cure for young and middle-aged men and women who are suffering from nervous debility or exhausted vitality, causing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

Dyspepsia!

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

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

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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.

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.

3,000,000 SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Early Golden and all leading kinds, by mail \$1 per 200; by express \$1 per 500, \$1.75 per 1,000. Nansemond, \$1.25 per 1,000. Write for Circular. W. W. RATHBONE, MARIETTA, OHIO.

THE CITY HOTEL, CHICAGO. S. E. Cor. State and 16th streets. THE STOCKMEN'S HOME. Special Rate to Stockmen, \$1.50 Per Day. Nearest Hotel outside the Yards. Cable cars pass House for all parts of the City. W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

HELP WANTED. We will pay Agents a salary of \$80 to \$90 per month and expenses to travel and sell our goods to dealers, or \$40 a month and expenses to distribute circulars in your vicinity. Business honorable, permanent, pleasant & easily operated. All expenses advanced. SAMPLE CASES FREE. No stamps required. No humbug. We mean what we say. Address NATIONAL SUPPLY COMPANY, Bradford Block, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

RE-SEAT YOUR CHAIRS! PATENT FIBER SEATING! Leather Finish—Maroon Color—Equal in Appearance and Durability to Upholstery Leather—Stronger and More Elastic Than Wood. For re-seating, this material is unrivalled. Make a paper pattern 1/4 inch larger than the cane, cut the material with sharp scissors and secure to the frame by brass head nails 1 1/2 inches apart. Any person can thus make as good a new chair otherwise worthless at a very trifling expense. Sent by mail, cut and fitted, on receipt of paper pattern and price. Price by mail, 30 cents. Address 6 cents per seat for postage. Nails, 5 cents per seat. AGENTS WANTED. Address J. H. GOLDRING, Box 123, Columbus, Ohio.

12 DOLLARS each for New and Perfect SEWING MACHINES. Warranted five years. Sent on trial if desired. Buy direct and save \$15 to \$20. Organize as premiums. Write for FREE circular with 100 testimonials from every state. GEO. PAYNE & CO., 47 3rd Ave. Chicago, Ill.

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HOLSTEIN PARK.



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

The Veterinarian.

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

KNEE-SPRUNG.—I have just bought an imported four-year-old Cleveland Bay horse. Perhaps the trip on the cars caused his front knees to swell, and they are bent forward. He trembles in his knees and seems to be nervous. In exercising him his knees do not appear to be stiff. He picks his feet up in grand style. [Foment the limbs three times a day with hot water and afterward rub in a small quantity of the following liniment: Aqua ammonia, 3 oz.; tincture of aconite root, 2 oz.; tincture of arnica, 1 oz.; water, 1 quart. Should the horse continue to show the knee-sprung condition after the season is finished, it would be well to blister the course of the tendons.]

TICKS ON CATTLE AND HORSES.—I would like to know the best thing to do to get ticks off of cattle and horses and keep them off. I have had a great deal of trouble in that respect. [We are acquainted with numbers of remedies which would destroy the ticks, but should the animals lick the parts (and they would probably do so) danger from poisoning would ensue, and again, owing to the vitality of the ticks, it is possible that the skin, even if rid of the vermin, would be again infested in a few days. In Chicago, when a herd of infested Texas cattle pass by a lot containing native cattle, the ticks are to be found on the latter within a few days of the passage of the former. A useful, and at the same time non-poisonous wash is made by boiling four ounces of stavesacre seed in a gallon of water, and scrubbing the infested part with the liquid. A stronger and much more serviceable wash is made by boiling the same quantity of the former with the same quantity of vinegar and rubbing into the affected part.]

GREASE-HEELS.—I have a five-year-old mare that had an attack of the scratches last winter. I have tried all kinds of remedies but none of them has done any good. By the application of red precipitate, lard and turpentine I got her so as she did the spring work all right. After the spring work her hind legs swelled up and broke out worse than ever. Now they are in a terrible condition. A greasy discharge resembling grease-heel runs from them all the time. Is there any cure? She is in poor condition but has a good appetite. [We have no doubt that the patient is afflicted with the inveterate disease known as "grease-heel." In regard to treatment, you should first endeavor to improve her general health, which, according to your description is not very good. Feed a nutritious diet, carrots at night and oats with a little corn will constitute an excellent food. A powder composed of sulphate of iron, 1 drachm; nux vomica, 20 grains; gentian, 3 drachms, may be given mixed in the food three times a day for two or three weeks. As a local application poultices of flaxseed and bran, wet with a solution of chloride of lime made of one ounce of lime to ten ounces of water. After poulticing for four or five days, a lotion made of chloride of zinc one drachm, and water, one pint, may be daily applied to the wounds, subsequently an ointment made of oxide of zinc two drachms, mixed with two ounces of lard, may be substituted.]

Young ostriches are warmed out of their shells by incubators in California, and manifest great astonishment when they discover they are not in an African desert. They have not yet become accustomed to being born on this continent.

A New Hampshire farmer thinks root-feeding "the most expensive way of watering sheep" he ever tried.

Beets are better sown in well-dug soil without much manure. They then make small, handsome, well-colored roots, such as are most desirable.

Ohio Improved Chester
The best hog in the world. Not subject to Cholera. Sold 788 in 1885. Two weighed **2806 lbs.**
Send for description of this famous breed, also fowls.
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IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.
Choice Pigs for Sale.

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

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Registered Poland-Chinas.

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

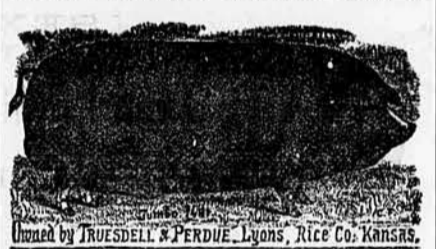
I can sell as good stock and as well pedigreed as any one. I solicit your correspondence.
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Globe, Douglas Co., Kas.

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS



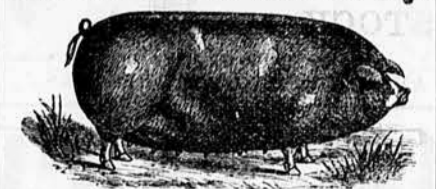
As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 150 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.-C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 43 breeders free. Swine Journal 25 cts. In 2-cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

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I have for sale a fine lot of young pigs sired by Jayhawk 2639, Ottawa King 2885 (the champion hog of Franklin county), and Buckeye Boy 2d 2219, Ben Butler 2977, Leek's Gilt-Edge 2887, which are very fine breeders of fashionable strains. My sows are all first-class and of popular strains. I also have an extra fine lot of Duroc Jersey Red pigs for sale from sires and dams that have never been beaten in the show ring in four counties in Kansas. I have hogs of all ages in pairs or trio of no klr, for sale. Herd has taken over twenty prizes this last year. My herd has never had any disease. Stock all eligible or recorded in Central Record. Please call and see stock, or write and give description of what you want. Inquiries promptly answered. Farm, three miles southeast of Ottawa, Kas.

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PLEASANT VALLEY HERD
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Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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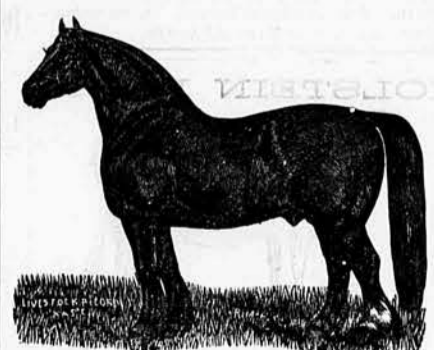


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References:—C. C. Arnold, V. S., Wichita, Kas.; Dr. G. S. Snook, V. S., Wichita, Kas.; Dr. A. Stanley, V. S., Newton, Kas.; Dr. H. A. Freeland, V. S., Peabody, Kas.; Chas. Westbrook, owner of "Joe Young," Peabody, Kas.; Dr. C. Weise, V. S., Salina, Kas.; Dr. Young, V. S., Abilene, Kas.; Dr. Dutcher, V. S., Junction City; and Frank O'Reilly, breeder of French draft and trotting horses, Junction City, Kas. Others on application. [mention this paper.]

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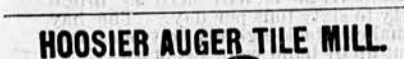
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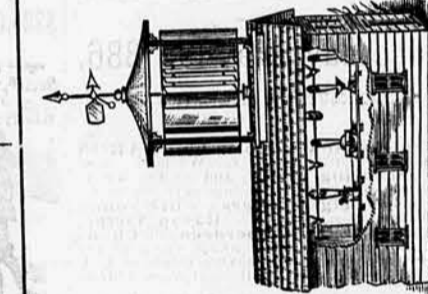
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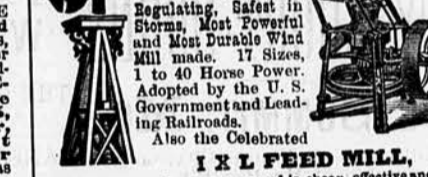
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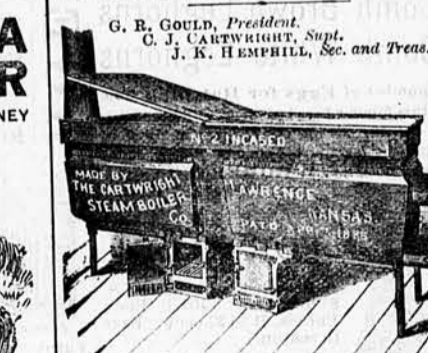
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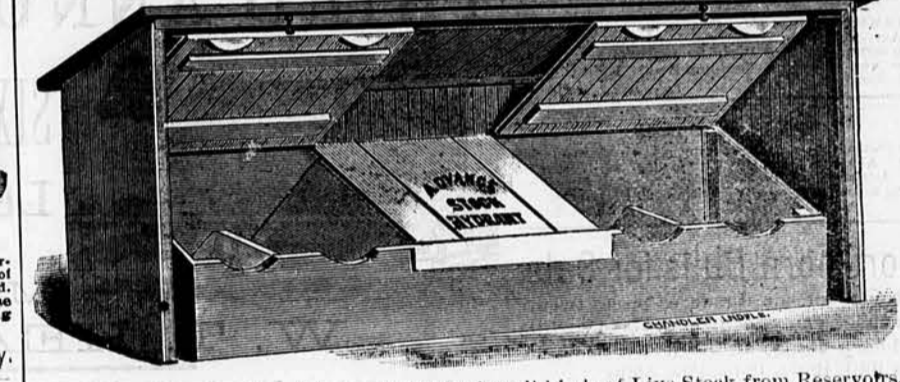


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Contains new features that add materially to its value. It has less friction and fewer parts. It is so simply constructed that any ordinary carpenter can put it on the tower with ease and set it in good running order. All joints are in line and move to one common center. It has no superior. Another important feature is, it costs less money. Agents wanted. Send for prices to **DANFORTH, BATAVIA, ILL.**

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Brown's Elliptical Ring

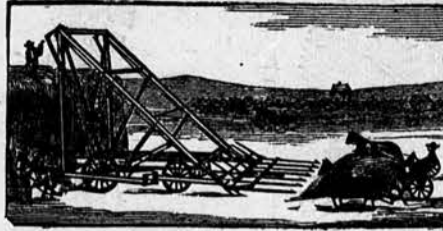
Only Single Ring Ever Invented that Closes on the Outside of the Nose. **BROWN'S Elliptical Ring** Triple Groove Hog & Pig Ring. Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore. **CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO.,** Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

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Will stack more hay, and save more hard labor than any farm machinery ever invented. Will stack hay at a saving of 50 to 75 per cent. over the "old way" and do it better.

Hay not touched with a fork from the time it leaves the mower until it is on the stack. All the work can be done by boys and horses, except the man on the stack.

The Price of a STACKER and TWO GATHERERS saved in putting up 70 to 75 Tons of Hay.



One Man, Three Boys and Five Horses, with this Machinery, can do as much work as Ten Men and Six Horses the "old way," and do it better.

(This is calculating two boys to drive two riding Gatherers, and one boy to drive or ride the horse at Stacker, while many do not use a boy for stacker-horse, as most horses will do the work without driving or riding.)

The SMALLEST FARMER cannot afford to be without it; the LARGE FARMER or RANCHMAN cannot get along without it, as it will save so much money, and a large amount of hay can be put up with this machinery with a small force of help. One Stacker and two Gatherers can stack forty to sixty tons per day. The hay will keep better, as it is always thrown over in the center of the stack, so that when the stack settles the center will always be highest. It will make a stack eighteen to twenty feet high, or twice as high as made by hand. Stacks of hay put up with our Stacker stood the great wind storm last December, when small stacks put up by hand were swept away.

This is the only mounted Stacker. It is the only Stacker that can put up hay successfully in windy weather. It is the only Stacker that does not scatter the hay. It is the only Stacker that always throws the hay in the center of the stack. It will outlast any three Stackers of other makes. This machinery is manufactured at our works in Armourdale, Kas. Send for full Descriptive Circulars to T., R. & A. MANUFACTURING CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

ADDRESS TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, SEEDSMEN, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Also General Western Agents for the Aultman & Taylor Threshers and Engines, Dederick Hay Presses, and Birdsall Clover Hullers.

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.

FOR SALE—Two high-grade Short-horn Bulls, cheap. Apply to G. W. Veale, Jr., Topeka, or J. W. Veale, Ridgeway, Kas.

BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Write them for information about Topeka, the capital of the State, or lands, farms or city property.

FOR SALE—Two Thoroughbred Short-horn Bulls, one 2 and the other 3 years old, of the Rose of Sharon and Josephine strains. Address E. H. Stonebeck, Moline, Kas.

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

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

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

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

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

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, Paterson, N. Y.

STRAYED.

One Iron gray Colt, 2 years old, face and hind feet white. Also one Dun Colt, 1 year old, white star in face. A liber reward will be given for information leading to their recovery. GEORGE PIDDUCK, Beranton, Kas.

Short-horn Bulls for Sale.

We have for sale at reduced prices twenty extra fine Thoroughbred Red Yearling Short-horn Bulls, all sired by our pure Bates Bull, Baron Bates 13th, 54616.

Address G. W. GLICK & SON, Atchison, Kas.

For Sale!

Fifty head of fifteen-sixteenths coming 2-year-old

SHORT-HORN BULLS

Came to Kansas as yearlings and wintered here, making them thoroughly acclimated. Fashionable colors—reds and roans, all perfectly sound and healthy, and in best possible condition for service this season. Will be sold at reasonable rates in car lots.

Address H. S. THOMPSON, Manager Thompson Land & Live Stock Co., BURTON, KAS.

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 Barrington Bates 11th by 20th Duke of Airdrie 13,872, grand dam Red Belle 2d by Bell Sharon, etc. Come and see him and his calves. Prices low. MILLER BROS., Junction City, Kas.

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.

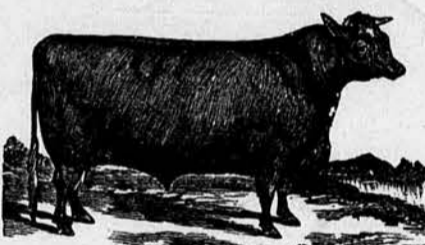
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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, Bampton, Dunblane, Earl of Aberdeen and Chancellor; eight heifers by Baron Victor and four young bulls by same sire (one of which is a brother to Clay & Win'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

COL. L. P. MUIR and S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneers.

THIRD ANNUAL SALE!



SIXTY SHORT-HORNS

AT LEE'S SUMMIT, MO.,

24 miles east of Kansas City, on main line of Mo. Pac. R'y, May 27, 1886.

W. T. HEARNE.

Also, same day, by R. W. OWEN, 10 Head of Unregistered JERSEYS. COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE!

110 Thoroughbred Short-horns

The Short-horn Breeders of Jackson county, Mo., will on

MAY 12 and 13, 1886,

HOLD THEIR Eleventh Annual Sale of

THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORN CATTLE

At Riverview Park, KANSAS CITY, MO.,

At which time they will offer 110 head—about Fifty young Cows and Heifers and about Sixty young Bulls. This is strictly a Breeders' Sale, and the offerings are drafts from the most prominent herds in the county. For further information or catalogues, address

JOHN T. SMITH, M. W. ANDERSON, H. M. VAILE, Committee, Independence, Mo. COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From standard-bred birds scoring high enough to win first prizes. W. F. Black Spanish, \$3.00 per 13. E. B. R. Games, \$2.00 per 13. Partridge and Black Cochins, \$2.00 per 13. Houdans and Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 per 13. Pekin Ducks, \$3.00 per 13. One Peafowl cock, \$5.00—boxed on board cars. No fowls for sale until September 1st. E. E. POLLARD, Sedgwick City, Kas.

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 Cochins and Pekin Duck Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. L. E. PIXLEY, Eureka, : : Kansas.

W.W. COLE'S

HUGE, TWO MILLION DOLLAR COLOSSAL ALL-FEATURE SHOWS

Two Magnificent, Complete Exhibitions at Topeka, Tuesday, May 25.

\$225,000 EXPENDED FOR UNIQUE NOVELTIES!



Stupendously Reinforced With DR. W. F. CARVER'S ("Evil Spirit of the Plains") FAMOUS ORIGINAL "Wild West" Combination

THE ONLY LIVING 2-HEADED COW. 2 Heads—4 Eyes—4 Horns—2 Mouths.

SAMSON, God's Most Wondrous Creation! THE \$10,000 CHALLENGE GYMNASTS THE GREAT SILBONS.

Peerless, Poetic, Oriental Street Parade, Passing Through the Principal Streets of Each Town Visited, at 10 a. m.

ADMISSION, 50 cts. Children, under 9 years, half price. Reserved Cushioned Opera Chairs at the usual Slight Advance.

Two Performances Daily, at 2 and 8 p. m. Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m., for inspection of Museum and Menagerie

A New Farm Implement. BROWN'S FENCE-BUILDER! Portable, simple, durable, strong. Builds a picket fence on the posts in the field, substantial, economical. The most practical machine yet devised. JOHN P. BROWN, Rising Sun, - - - Indiana.



RICHMOND CHAMPION FENCE MACHINE. Patented Nov. 24, 1885. Surpasses all other wire and picket fence machines, for making strong and durable fences in the field, that no stock will break down. On rough, hilly ground, it keeps pickets perpendicular which no other machine will do without constant adjustment. It is easy to handle, uses any kind of pickets, and any size of wire. Write for circular and price. WAYNE AGRICULTURAL CO., Richmond, Ind.

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