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KANSAS CROPS AND STOCK

Wheat None Improved Since Last Report.

Increased Acreage of Corn, With Good Prospect for a Large Yield.

Oats Short -- Grasses in Excellent Condition.

Small Fruits Are Abundant and Good.

Stock in First-class Order.

The KANSAS FARMER this week presents to its readers a very complete report of the condition of crops, stock and the weather in Kansas on the 29th day of May. The report is made up of brief letters from nearly a hundred correspondents—farmers, in the different counties of the State, all practical men, writing what they know. It appears that wheat is in about the same condition reported a month ago, only further along in growth. Wheat harvest will commence in some of the southern counties about the 10th inst., and the aggregate crop will amount to about 25 per cent. of that harvested in 1884. Fly and chinch bugs doing damage in a few localities. The spring was two weeks earlier than usual. Corn is in first-class condition, the ground clean, and the stand generally good. Height on day of report, six to fifteen inches, much of it already worked twice. Oats is not good; in some places an entire failure, on account of dry weather. It is doubtful if more than 50 per cent. of the acreage sown will be harvested, and that will not equal 50 per cent. of a good yield. Grasses are in good condition, red clover, orchard grass, and alfalfa in the lead. Small fruits generally abundant and of extra quality. Stock doing well, no disease except some lingering evidences of cholera among hogs, and a little black leg in one county. Excepting wheat and oats, the outlook is good. [Private advices just received at the office are to the effect that a great deal of rain fell in many of the counties, Saturday, Sunday and Monday.—Ed. K. F.]

Anderson county.—Wheat, not much in, but what is is growing and will make a half crop. Corn has been worked once; general prospects never so good. Oats are in splendid condition and growing nicely. Increased acreage of blue grass, orchard grass and clover. Small fruit prospect is good. Stock of all kinds doing well; no disease.... **Garnett.**—Wheat, some pieces good, other badly injured by fly. Corn, extra prospect, and large for the time; in good shape. Oats, outlook never better. Grasses doing fine; I think they are a success wherever tried in this county. Small fruit will be light; it fell off after fruit was formed; cause, cold weather in April. Stock doing fine, and getting fat; no disease as far as I know.

Atchison.—Wheat looks well and harvest will be earlier than last year. Corn good with a fair stand. Oats very short, drying up on account of dry weather. Grasses fair but need rain; clover and timothy doing best, other grasses drying up. Small fruit drying up; strawberries ripe but slim crop on account of dry weather. Stock in good condition except hogs, some cholera existing among them; work horses in fair condition.

Barber.—Wheat is not good, about half

crop; rye about the same. Corn looks well, is a fair stand and well cultivated. Oats nearly all plowed up and planted to corn or millet. Grasses—nothing but native, and is good; some red clover sown, with a fair catch. Tame grapes good, strawberries and wild plums good; no peaches. Stock in fine condition; our native grasses are very nutritious.

Barton.—Wheat still holds about the same; some red rust. Early-planted corn good, late coming up slowly and uneven; too dry. Oats, early-sown will make a small yield, others a failure; barleys same. Grasses promising for full crop. We had a nice shower of rain last night, small in extent. Small fruit, very little in cultivation and small crop at that. Stock thriving finely; work stock in better condition than usual all over the county.

Bourbon.—Wheat, not much sown; what there is looks much better than last year. Corn in excellent condition, good stand. Oats in fair condition, heading out but needing rain. Clover is doing finely, and timothy looks well. Small fruit never had a better showing. Stock in fine condition; no disease of any kind prevailing.

Brown.—Hiawatha.—Fall wheat heading, spring wheat needs rain. Corn, stand fair, not much cultivated yet; weather quite dry. Oats short, more sown than usual; rain badly needed. Grasses, pasture excellent, meadows short. Small fruit promises a large crop but need rain. Stock doing fine; still some cholera among hogs; spring pigs are doing well.... **Fairview.**—Wheat, fall just fair; spring good condition. Corn, first rate stand, and is doing well. Oats, average condition. Grasses, 100 per cent. Small fruit, fair crop. Stock doing very well; grass good; fat steers not all gone.

Butler.—Wheat, what is left, 75 per cent. Corn, 100 per cent. Oats a total failure. Tame grasses, 50 per cent. Small fruit, 100. Stock, 100. A severe drouth has damaged oats, grass and wheat.

Coffey.—Burlington.—Wheat, what there is, is in fine condition; rains destroyed the bugs. Corn, a good stand and very forward. Oats, early sown in good condition, extra. Tame grass good. No small fruits; nearly all winter killed. Stock in fair condition.... **Burlington.**—Wheat not good; not near an average. Corn, A No. 1; very large acreage. Oats first rate; large acreage. Grasses tame, are the best I ever saw in the state; prairie good. Small fruit very plentiful and splendid quality, especially strawberries. Stock in splendid condition, and doing well; no disease.

Cowley.—Wheat in very poor condition, not more than half a crop will be cut. Corn, splendid stand and never was a better prospect for a large crop. Oats are not worth cutting in most places on account of dry weather. Alfalfa clover is looking splendid, red clover moderately well, other grasses are not worth mentioning. There is a full crop of strawberries, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, blackberries, plums, etc. Stock of all kinds are looking well; all seem to be healthy and in good condition.

Crawford.—Wheat will average about half a crop. A large acreage of corn planted and prospect of a good crop. Oats, prospect for a fair crop; needs rain. All grasses looking well, clover is extra good. Good crop of all kinds of small fruits. Much better than last year. Stock of all kinds look-

ing well; hear of no particular disease among stock of any kind.

Decatur.—Wheat doing well, both winter and spring. Corn, large acreage being planted; looking fine. Oats needing rain, but looking good. Grasses, range the best we have had for years; no tame grasses. Small fruit, native mostly killed by the heavy frost May 15th. Stock doing well; some calves dying with scours.

Dickinson.—Ablene.—Wheat will make about 40 per cent. Corn looking well. Oats suffering for rain; straw will be very short. Grasses, timothy not looking well on account of dry weather; clover is looking very well. There will be an abundance of small fruit. Stock doing well.... **Cheever.**—Wheat, condition good on sod; no indications of fly or chinch-bugs. Corn, general planting finished; stand good; some cultivated twice; listers will be kept going till June. Oats excellent; large acreage, but rain is needed now, it is so dry. Grasses in fine condition; sufficient moisture now will insure a heavy crop of hay; pastures, tame and native grasses are good. Strawberries abundant and fine, blackberries and raspberries fair, gooseberries a light crop. Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are doing first-rate; no disease except a few cases of cholera, but the disease is nearly stamped out in north Dickinson.

Dontphan.—Troy.—Wheat in good condition good. Corn good and two weeks earlier than usual; most of it cultivated once and some twice. Oats good, but needing rain. Grasses good, but wanting rain; it has been dry for two weeks. Small fruit good, strawberries ripe, Early Richmond cherries ripening. All stock in No. 1 condition. Spring two weeks earlier than usual.... **Highland.**—Wheat in blossom; 40 per cent. of an average crop. Corn, some trouble about late planting not coming good on account of dry weather and poor seed. Oats looking fair. Clover doing well, will be ready to cut in a week or ten days; too dry for timothy. Small fruit, prospects for a good crop; strawberries ripening. Stock generally healthy and looking fine; some few cases of hog cholera.

Douglas.—Wheat headed well, and what is left looks well. Corn, an even stand, and is generally clean. Oats, straw will be rather short; timothy, short straw, orchard grass and blue grass good; white and red clover extra. Stock went in grass in very fine order, and hence are doing well.

Edwards.—Wheat fair. Corn good. Oats, prospects poor; cause, drouth. Grasses need rain. Small fruit fair. Stock first-class.

Elk.—Wheat badly winter-killed; will not be more than one-half a crop. Corn is looking well; clean of weeds, but needs rain. Oats almost an entire failure, caused by drouth. Grasses have been injured by drouth, particularly that sowed this spring; wild grass doing well. We are suffering from dry weather and chinch-bugs; a good rain would check the latter. Stock of all kinds are in a thriving condition; hear of no hog cholera.

Ellis.—Wheat suffered from drouth; late rain last night revived it. Corn, area 200, condition 100. Oats, area 150, condition 80; will advance rapidly now. Grasses, a little timothy and clover—looks well, 100. Small fruit, fair prospect. Stock have improved in condition and now stand fully 100. Over one inch of rain fell last night.

Ellsworth.—Wheat in the valleys good;

weather too hot, and some burnt. Corn, generally good stand; some is being worked the second time. Oats badly injured by heat and two weeks of drouth. Grasses fairly good; a little too hot and dry. Small fruit good where there is any. Stock fine and healthy, and putting on flesh rapidly.

Harper.—Wheat, on account of dry weather must be a short crop. Corn is doing well; not suffering any yet. Early oats a failure; if it rains late oats will make a crop. Pasture where not too heavy stocked looks fine; tame grasses look well. Strawberries are a short crop, raspberries and blackberries promise well. Stock is getting in fine condition on the range. Farm animals look well.

Harvey.—Wheat, not over one-fifth full crop; drouth and chinch-bugs. Corn looking well; planted early; late feeling drouth. Oats, not over one-fourth crop; drouth and chinch-bugs. Grasses, light. Small fruit usually fair; strawberries checked by drouth. Stock healthy and doing well.

Jackson.—Wheat in full head, promises a fair yield; acreage small. Corn, some very fine; late planted suffering for rain; acreage great. Oats just beginning to head; need rain. Timothy, blue grass, red clover, orchard grass and alfalfa all doing well. Strawberries ripe, very fine; cherries beginning to ripen; gooseberries half crop; grapes full crop; other berries full. Stock in good condition; no disease.

Jefferson.—Wheat, about 50 per cent. of usual crop left standing; badly rusted; can't tell yet what will be the result. Good stand of corn; all planted; looks well. Oats, increased acreage; looks well, but needs rain. Grasses, not so large as last year at this time, but look well. Good prospect for small fruit all around; strawberries need rain. All stock doing well.

Jewell.—Wheat is looking well, and bids fair for average crop. Corn all planted, and coming out nicely; ground has been too dry for about ten days, but we have had good showers recently. Oats is doing well. Grasses were never better. A full crop of all kinds of fruit. Stock all doing finely, except hogs; there are some herds affected by cholera.

Labette.—Wheat in bottoms looks fine, uplands not so good. Corn looking well. Oats not looking well, very short. Clover in fine condition; other grass not so good as last year. An abundance of all kinds of small fruit. Stock in good condition.

Leavenworth.—Leavenworth.—Wheat, improved since last report; where stand is good indications are for a full crop. Corn is good; stands well and average prospect. Oats fair; some fields not good; hardly an average. Timothy shortening up; red clover never better, is being cut for hay; all other grasses good. Strawberries unusually good; all other small fruits good. No disease among stock and condition good. The growing crops begin to need rain. With this in season, the prospects are that heavy crops will be secured.... **Fairmount.**—Wheat in good condition, all headed out. Corn, a good stand, and is clean, and averages 6 inches high. Oats in fair condition; some early, some is just heading out. Grasses, all kinds in splendid condition; will yield a good crop. Small fruit, nearly all kinds very abundant. Stock is improving rapidly; pastures in fine condition; no diseases prevalent.

Lincoln.—Wheat looks well, and weather

(Concluded on page 4.)

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.
 June 4—Johnson County Short-horn Breeders, Olathe, Kas.
 June 8—Kansas Agricultural College and Bill & Burnham, Short-horns, etc., Manhattan, Kas.
 July 15—T. A. Hubbard, Short-horns, Wellington, Kas.
 Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

THE FARMER'S INTEREST IN LIVE STOCK IMPROVEMENT.

Abstract of an address given by Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, at the Farmers' Institute held at Fulton, Mo., January 8th, 1888.

We must use our own intelligence, and apply the suggestions of science and experience to our own circumstances. War is being made everywhere on the "scrub," as the miscellaneous-bred animal is called; and yet for many farms the scrub is the best breed. Emerson says: "A weed is a plant whose virtues have not yet been found out." So a scrub may be said to be an animal whose virtues have not been discovered. The man who undertakes to keep the pure-bred animal as he does the scrub is almost sure to fail. This mongrel, no less than the pure-bred, is the product of his environment. To illustrate, the British Islands are famous for their great diversity of climate, topography, fertility and rainfall; and we find three breeds of cattle suited to each varying district.

HOW BREEDS WERE MADE.

The Short-horns originated in a country possessed of great fertility, and well protected from the extremes of climate. On the west side of the island, exposed to the rude blasts of the Atlantic, we find a breed with thick skins, long and abundant hair, and generally long horns. In the north part, again, we find the small Highland breeds, so well suited to the severe climate, the rugged surface, and the scanty pasture of that region.

The conditions and processes that have produced a race of cattle, are best suited to its continuance. The Short-horn in the Highlands would surely degenerate, and approximate to the form and characteristics of the small breeds there found. I advise no man to make a change in breeds unless he has a definite purpose in view—unless he knows just what he wants, and what he expects to accomplish by the change. I have known men who made such changes with the vague idea of improvement, but who soon saw the folly of the change, when it was too late to escape heavy losses and disappointment.

THE WEEDS.

Dr. Laws.—Prof. Shelton, please describe the points of degeneration in the Short-horns of which you spoke.

Prof. Shelton.—We all know the original Short-horns were coarse and scrawny brutes, short in the quarter and possessed of much offal. The cattle of which I spoke lost their massive forms, became *leggy*, and in various ways assumed the original characteristics of the race from which they sprang. The most obvious ways in which a herd may be improved are by improvement in feed, in care and in habit. What I mean by habit is the use made of them. If you want *work oxen*, work them; if *milkers*, milk the females, compelling them to use all their power in that direction; if *beef*, feed well. In breeding, select such animals as have the characteristics wanted, and couple them.

Just here I am asked: What about pedigree? One says pedigree is nothing, another thinks it is everything. The truth lies half way between these contending views. We cannot depend upon

an animal to perpetuate its kind unless it has a long line of pure-bred ancestry—a pedigree, in short, behind it. Some animals having but half or three-fourths of pure blood are better than some full-bloods, but the offspring of these grades will show the characteristics of the scrub. We can look only to the pure-bred for the certain transmission of the distinguishing marks of the breed. If you wish to know whether an animal is a good one to breed from, see if its ancestors had individual merit and were free from disease, and then the longer the pedigree the better.

IN NON-ESSENTIALS UNITY.

Another error in selecting breeding stock is the mistake of fixing upon details non-essential, to the neglect of really useful qualities. I refer to Short-horns again, because they are more widely known than other breeds. I never heard of any one getting anything useful out of color, yet nine farmers out of ten will not look at an individual that is not red. So, many will condemn an animal because its horns have not the peculiar turn they fancy. Let us be sure that we do not base our selection upon some trivial matter that has no money value. All the so-called points of an animal may be divided into two classes: first, those that are in themselves useful; second, those that point to, or vindicate the possession of useful qualities. Why do certain judges place such a high value upon touch, the texture of the skin? It is of no value in itself, but it indicates a long list of qualities that are indispensable. If the touch is hard and skin hard and inelastic, look out for a hard feeder and an animal that is slow and late in maturing. So, the flank is of very little value in itself; it is a boiling piece of low market value. Yet the good judge knows that an animal with a long, deep flank will be a good feeder, with thick flesh and good constitution. The crops, again,—the region just back of the shoulder,—is generally ranked high, although it indicates nothing, but in itself a part of great value.

TO IMPROVE THE POINT.

The question is often asked: How can minor defects in a herd, or individual animal, be corrected? I have seen animals, otherwise good, faulty in the flanks, others in the crops, and still others that were defective in other points. How can these faults be corrected? Generally, we advise to correct such defects by the use of a sire that is well developed in the region where the cows are defective. There arises this difficulty, however, in attempting to correct one fault, we are quite likely to develop defects of another kind. I know of only one way of correcting defects in a herd, and that is by employing males whose general character is good. Select, as a sire, an animal that is well-developed, not merely in the region where the cows are defective, but in all other points; thus you correct the evil of which you complain, and not fall into other errors.

ANENT GRADES.

The farmer's interest in live stock improvement is not likely often to carry him beyond the breeding of grades. And just here a word about the selection of the sire and the coupling of animals. What kind of sires shall be used in the improvement of our common stock? An excellent general rule is never to bring together extremes—an overgrown sire with an undersized female, for instance. Always be content to make the process of graduation or building up a slow one. If you use Short-horns, a medium-sized, compact bull will be most likely to prove satisfactory. The greatest improvements have, almost without exception, been made with small males; because the process of improvement is

generally one of refinement—getting rid of bone, offal and other waste products. Animals of moderate size, close, blocky and compact, have in all breeds proved most useful as sires. Couple animals that are measurably alike. Some writers even carry this idea so far as to advise the use, first of half, then of three-quarter blood, and then of pure-bred males of the given breeds. There is a common impression that an over vigorous male should not be used on an undersized female on account of supposed danger in parturition. I am satisfied, from large observation in this matter, that the notion is a mistaken one. The coarse Lincoln and Cotswold sheep have been largely used upon the little Merino ewes of the East, with generally satisfactory results. Clydesdale and Norman horses have been bred to the small and even pony mares of the country, without injury to the mares from this cause.

Allow me just a word in this connection about the general subject of improved stock. The man who commences with a large herd of pure-bred cattle, with little or no experience in their management, is almost sure to fail miserably. The history of breeding shows that the man who succeeds with pure-bred stock is generally the farmer who commenced with a few animals, which were not allowed to interfere with the general farm work. Bates and Booth were great breeders, but they were also good farmers.

FARMERS SHOULD BE IMPROVERS.

The great improvements in live stock, the world over, have been made by farmers, not professional breeders. This ought to inspire young farmers, particularly, with courage and energy in the improvement of stock. The young man who starts with a few good cows and a sire, which may also be used in connection with a herd of grade cattle, will in a few years find himself in possession of a herd of cattle that will be a mine of wealth to him, and a constant source of pleasure. I am totally opposed to specialties on the farm. Those men have been most successful who have carried on several branches of farming in connection.

In conclusion, it seems appropriate to say that the great work now being done in your State Agricultural College should embrace instruction of the practical sort in all that pertains to the breeding and management of domesticated animals. To this end, it should be equipped with the best specimens of the different breeds of cattle, sheep and swine, so that every student has the daily opportunities for study and comparison which are enjoyed in other departments of the university. I expect much from your Agricultural College in the way of disseminating correct views among the farmers of the State, in the breeding and management of live stock. It is for the farmers of Missouri to see that the College is amply equipped for the great work which sooner or later is certain to be demanded of it.

It is said that the bad condition of the streets in London during the past winter has been the cause of the death of more than fifty head of horses per day.

Professor Stewart says green sorghum is a better green food for cows in August than green corn, because it has more soluble sugar and is quite as rich in nitrogenous elements.

Horses are not fully matured until 6 years of age, nor do they arrive at their full strength until 8 years old. Immature animals are often overtaxed and their future usefulness injured.

Old Goose, a female mule now upwards of 40 years of age, is still living on a Government farm near Alameda, in California. This mule was taken to the Pacific slope by General Kearney in 1849.

Guernsey Cattle.

An essay read before the Guernsey Breeders' Association, by Willis P. Hazard.

Among the various breeds to which popular attention has been called in recent years, there is none deserving a higher place in public estimation than the Guernsey, whether for dairy purposes or the later-garnered profit as a beef animal; and yet, perhaps, notwithstanding such strong claims upon the farmers' and breeders' attention, no breed is so little generally known. Not only are there very many who have never seen a Guernsey, but there are a vast number more who have never seen the milk or butter, and a still greater number who have never eaten Guernsey beef. Those who have not, have yet to see the deepest colored milk and cream, the most golden-colored butter, requiring no aid from coloring matter either in summer or winter, and to taste the most highly-flavored beef in existence, having a peculiar flavor of its own.

This breed may be said to be the happy medium between the diminutive Jersey and the huge Friesian, and comprising the merits of both breeds. It is thus par excellence the farmer's breed, especially for the butter-making farmer. Docile to an extreme, bearing neglect of care well, it yet repays careful attention and good feeding with as much interest as can be expected of any bovine race.

COLOR OF THE BREED.

Even to the fastidious, whom nothing but a solid color will please, its rich golden-hued skin will prove attractive and recommend its pleasantly-combined hues of yellow or lemon-fawn and white; for in no other breed will there be found such an exudation of butyrous material filling the pores and the hair with unctuous matter producing that softening effect so dear to the hand of the expert and to the breeder of butter, at least, as a general rule in this breed, it being the exception in other breeds. While to the practical man who knows that color of the hair has not the slightest influence upon the yield or constitution, the charming, softening effects of the blending of the golden fawns and white are sources of perpetual delight.

ORIGIN OF THE BREED.

As this is as old a breed as any other, has been kept purely bred as long, and was imported into this country as early as the Jersey, there must be a reason for its being comparatively so little known and extended. The earliest settlers in the seaboard districts were Dutch, Swedish and English. They naturally brought with them the cows from their homes, and thus, with the intermingling of their cattle, there sprung up what is now termed "native race." As it was found desirable to improve upon these with pure-bred stock, the Devons, the Short-horns, the Jerseys and the Guernseys were imported. The latter two in the first quarter of this century. They at once attracted great attention for their richness of yield. Each breed was imported indiscriminately from either island under the general name of Alderney. As they became fashionable in England, and as each island restricted importation, the true distinction finally culminated in the formation of clubs for each breed. The Jerseys, from their great beauty, as well as merit, have taken the lead. Their praise has been heralded in every manner, and being more finely backed up by records of great performances, the breed has a permanent hold in this country, and as merit is guiding selection now, its claims to value will increase. Thus, also, it is with the Guernsey. The earliest importations made by Colt,

Biddle, King, and others, have been maintained by many others. But for many years past those who were developing the Guernseys in this country, were too busy enlarging their herds, and having none to spare, did but little to call attention to them. But as a knowledge of their merits spread, dealers have steadily been increasing their importations; and breeders have gone over and made selections, until now there is beginning to be a supply for the rapidly-increasing demand.

As the island has a history of over two thousand years, as the cattle have strongly marked peculiar characteristics, maintained by a rigid exclusion from the island of any other breeds, it seems not worth our while to enter into the disputed question of the origin of this breed of cattle, but to content ourselves with their excellence as we find them at this day. We may, in passing, state our belief that they are of Norman origin, though there is some testimony which might lead us to suppose they might have originally been brought here by the Danes, or at least that some animals were imported by the Danes and mixed with some found on the island. As Normandy and Brittany are the nearest coast lands of France with which there is constant communication, and as the present Norman breeds, the Contentine and the like, are very similar, almost equally noted for their rich dairy qualities, and yielding most superior butter, that known as coming from Isigny and Bayeux and bringing the highest price in the market—I say these points should have great weight in ascribing the main origin of the Guernsey breed to Normandy. Be that as it may, the most unprejudiced minds, after becoming acquainted with all the merits of the Guernsey, must admit that they have no superiors in their peculiar traits.

TRAITS OF THE BREED.

These may be summed up in few words. The Guernsey gives a larger quantity of milk than any of the breeds which give rich milk; she maintains the quantity for a longer time, more continuously; it is the deepest, the richest in color of all milks; it is unsurpassed in yield of butter fats, less than five quarts having made a pound of butter, even with the few tests that have been made; the butter is the highest and deepest tone of all self-colored butters; the butter will go farther; it has a peculiar rich flavor and aroma; the beef is remarkably juicy and well interlaid with fat of the deepest color, tender, and of the highest flavor, and the carcass dresses well and profitably. Considering that there are but 1,000 head of cattle on the island, and that there must be more or less close inter-breeding, the Guernsey cow is a very sure and regular breeder, and reproduces herself and her fixed type with exactitude; her docility and gentleness, most important traits in a dairy breed, are remarkable, and the males are of an amiable and gentle disposition, seldom becoming cross or desiring to roam.

In size, avoiding the diminutiveness on the one hand, and the gross size on the other, the Guernsey is of the size easiest maintained for good returns; and when killed for beef, cuts to profit; as oxen, while not quick-stepping, they are patient and assiduous.

The color is peculiar, mainly running in shades of orange and lemon fawn, either in solid masses or prettily broken with masses of white. Formerly black and brindled were more common than at the present time. The skin is usually of so rich a golden color as to be unrivaled and extraordinary. Its unctuousness mellows the skin and softens the hair and exudes in a yellow butyraceous secretion. The golden rim around the

eyes, the collections in the ears, and the dandruff at the end of the tail, all proclaim the wonderful richness of the animal.

POTENCY OF THE BREED.

The long-continued similar course of breeding which the Guernsey has undergone gives it that power which we term potency; the ability to produce like, to repeat itself, whether upon members of its own breed or upon those of other breeds. It is this quality which renders the Guernsey bulls so valuable to stamp their get with the peculiar richness of the breed; this is so lasting that it takes generations to breed it out. We know of an instance where a bull was introduced twenty years ago, and the butter, as marketed from his descendants, shows the rich color and the good flavor to this day.

The continuity of her yield is one of the most valuable traits of the cow, for by this pertinacity up to her calving even, the moderate milker in this length of time catches up and yields in quantity more than the cow that milks well for three or four months, or that goes dry for two or three months, gradually failing up to the time of stopping. This is especially valuable to the owner of but one cow, and where he owns two cows and insists upon their taking a natural and needed rest of six weeks or two months, he can arrange it so as always to have his milk and butter. Like the hare and tortoise, it is the steady milker that beats in the long run.

GENERAL-PURPOSE MERITS.

The Guernseys are hardy and tough, and therefore fitted for any section of this country, and we know of no breed so fitted for the rapidly-increasing dairies of the West, the Far West and the Northwest. On their own island they are exposed more or less every day in the year, in the day time in the hot suns and at night to the heavy dews and to the atmosphere heavy with cold and dampness, provocative of rheumatism in the inhabitants. The farmer and the dairyman want a cow of good size they can turn for beef, that while alive will pay well in milk and butter. This seems to be a sine qua non with farmers of the East as well as of the West. If these cattle on a small island are exposed to the bleaching sun and to such withering blasts that I have seen whole hedges, trees and shrubs blackened by them as by a devastating fire, can stand such changes, they are well fitted to the hard life on many of our unsheltered farms.

In 200 varieties of lettuce, under as many names, the New York Experiment Station found but eighty-three actually different sorts, the remainder being duplication of varieties under other names.

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.

Mustard plants used to be the terror and disgust of the California wheat-grower. Now they are a source of profit. By ingenious mechanical harvesting both crops are gathered separately, and the mustard is worth more than the wheat on the same land.

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.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

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

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

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

CATTLE.

GUERNSEYS.—Elm Park Place, Lawrence, Kas. G. L. Bullene, dealer in registered Guernsey Cattle. Young stock for sale. Telephone connection to farm.

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

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

T. M. 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.

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, Sedalia, Mo. Youngsters of the most popular families for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rock Chickens. Write or call at office of Dr. E. C. Evans, in city.

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Kas., makes a specialty of breeding Holstein-Friesian and Jersey Cattle, Poland-China Swine and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Eggs for sale. All stock recorded. Cattle and swine of both sexes for sale. Correspondence invited.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SWINE.

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

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

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

BAHNTGE BROS., Winfield, Kas., breeders of Large English Berkshire Swine of prize-winning strains. Nones but the best. Prices as low as the lowest. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

SHEEP.

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



POULTRY.

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. R. Games, P. Rocks, B and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Pekin Ducks. Eggs and birds in season. Write for what you want.

A. D. JENCKS, 411 Polk street, North Topeka, Kas., breeds the Hawkins, Conger and Pitkin strains of Plymouth Rocks. Young stock for sale.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—W. E. Doud, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Birds for sale at from \$1 to \$5 each.

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

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

BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—Pure blood and fine stock, from the celebrated Bonney strain of noted layers. Thirteen eggs for \$1.50; 30 for \$3.50. A few P. R. eggs, 13 for \$2.50—very choice stock. J. P. Farnsworth, 62 Tyler street, Topeka.

LANGSHANS!

I have a fine yard of pure-bred Langshans. Can spare a few settings of eggs at \$2.00 per 15. Warranted 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 15; yard 2, \$2.00 per 15; yards 3 and 4, \$1.50 per 15. Pekin Duck eggs, \$2.00 per 15. H. V. Pugsley, Flatburg, Mo.

T. S. HAWLEY, Topeka, Kas., breeder of nine varieties of THOROUGHBRED FOWLS.

Only the best fowls used. Send postal card for my new circular. Eggs for sale now. Satisfaction guaranteed.

NEORHO 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. McCole, Waveland, Shawnee county, Kas., breeds Light Brahmans, P. Rocks, Black Javas. Also Bronze Turkeys, Emden Geese and Pekin Ducks. Eggs for sale.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS—From the celebrated FELCH and AUTOCHART strains. 13 for \$2, or 25 for \$3. I make a specialty of this breed. Theo. F. Orner, 238 Clay street, Topeka, Kas.

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

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

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

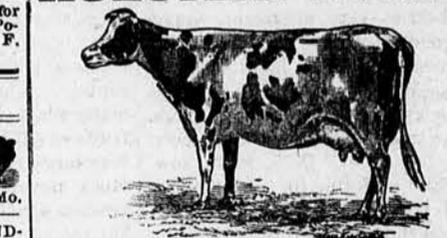
MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

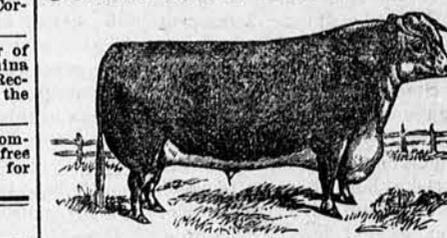
S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in all the States and Canada. Good reference. Have full sets of Herd Books. Compiles catalogues.

HOLSTEIN PARK.



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

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



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

(Continued from page 1.)

seems favorable for two-thirds crop. Corn ground in bad fix—very cloddy; some not planted; ground will lie idle; outlook not good for over three-fourths of a crop. Oats reasonably good. Grasses good, pasturage very good. Small fruit, 100 per cent. compared with last year. Cattle, horses and sheep fair, 100 per cent.; some hog cholera, quite a number dying.

Lyon.—Americus.—Wheat suffering for rain; will not be more than 75 per cent. Corn, done planting, good stand, fields clean, growing fine. Oats very short; chinch-bugs injuring the crop; needing rain. Grasses good, but will be short if we don't have big rain very soon. Small fruit, everything promising; strawberries never plentier than now. Stock, all doing well; but little disease of any kind. . . . Wyckoff.—Wheat prospects only moderate, especially on up-land. Corn is a good stand, and seasonable rains would make a good crop. Oats are a flat failure from present appearances. Grasses are all suffering for want of rain; timothy is suffering very much. Small fruit are beginning to dry up, for lack of rain. Stock looking fairly well, and all healthy and growing.

Marion.—Not over 10 per cent. of average crop of wheat. Corn, stand good, condition good; acreage 120 per cent. Oats acreage 200 per cent.; needing rain, but in fair condition. Grasses suffered severely from winter; thin on ground; about 50 per cent. of a stand. Strawberries plentiful, and good prospect for other small fruits; cherries about one-third crop. Both cattle and hogs doing finely; cholera nearly extinct. . . . **Marion.**—Wheat percentage lowered by dry weather and chinch bug. Corn, large acreage planted, and in fair condition. Oats injured very much by dry weather; make half crop if it rains soon. Grasses, where well set, are doing well. Small fruit, strawberry crop shortened for want of rain; other small fruit promises abundance. Stock in excellent condition.

Miami.—Wheat doing well where not winter-killed, which was one-fourth. Corn in more than average condition; all planted. Oats in good condition and average acreage sown. Grasses, all kinds grown and flourish. All kinds of small fruit in average quantities; cherries and plums extra. Stock in good condition and not diseased.

Mitchell.—Beloit.—Wheat doing splendidly, though getting dry. Corn doing well, though much poor seed planted. Oats very fine. Grasses No. 1. Small fruit very promising; strawberries ripening. Stock doing well; cholera run out. . . . **Asherville.**—Wheat fair. Corn very backward. Oats backward, needing rain. Grasses good. Small fruit good. Stock good, except what was poorly wintered has not got to thriving yet.

Morris.—Council Grove.—Wheat heading out; very small and light. Corn, good stand and doing well; chinch-bugs bad. Owing to dry weather oats not growing any; will be light. Grasses, light crop; seed sown this spring fully one-half killed by dry weather. Cherries very abundant, apples and pears a good showing. All stock doing well and in good condition; no disease. . . . **Grand View.**—Wheat poor, thin on the ground, feeble growth; some chinch-bugs. Corn healthy, good color, growing nicely, ground clean, fair stand. Oats, early sowing tolerably fair; suffering for rain. Grasses good. Small fruit tolerably fair. Stock coming up from the severe winter and spring nicely and doing fine.

Nemaha.—Wheat was injured by late frost; some plowed up and put in corn; only fair. Corn nearly all up; stand good generally; some commenced working. Oats stand well, but short; need rain; some turning a little yellow. Tame grasses on upland only fair, heavy on bottom land; ground is dry, and some timothy blades dying. A fair crop of strawberries being gathered; prospects good for grapes, raspberries, blackberries, currants, etc. Stock on pasture looks well, as prairie pastures are good; work horses show the effects of the rush of spring work.

Neosho.—Wheat on bottom land promises a full crop, on the upland not more than one-half or two-thirds crop. Large acreage of corn, good stand, ground in fine condition, mostly worked over the second time. Oats very short and not very promising except an occasional field on bottom land. Native grasses very good; tame rather short, needs rain badly; clover faring better than timo-

thy. Strawberries plenty; other kinds promise well. Stock doing well; don't hear of any disease.

Osborne.—Downs.—Wheat in cornstalks has been on a decline; general average is 10 per cent. lower than a month ago. Stored corn is good; weather dry. Oats suffering for want of rain. Grasses doing well but need rain. Small fruit, where well cared for are doing well. Stock in good condition; no prevailing disease. . . . **Osborne.**—Wheat good, but beginning to need rain. Corn doing well; stand generally good. Oats suffering for want of rain. Grasses in splendid condition—never better, except some tame grasses sown on wild soil. Small fruit quite good, but light crop. Stock, everything in excellent condition, particularly sheep; loss from disease very light in all kinds of stock.

Osage.—Wheat, small acreage sown and badly winter-killed, but what is left looks well. A large acreage of corn planted and looks splendid; some replanting done; bad seed the cause, for the season was favorable. Oats look well, and prospects for a big crop are good. Grasses winter-killed in patches; what is left looks fine, both tame and wild. Small fruit of all kinds will be abundant if some unforeseen calamity don't befall them; strawberries are ripe and in the market. Stock, I believe, is generally doing well, excepting some few cases where put in fields improperly supplied with water.

Ottawa.—Bennington.—Wheat on low ground good, upland one-half crop. Corn in good condition, but needs rain. Oats fair if it rains soon. Grasses very good; tame grasses in fine condition. Small fruit in fair condition, but not so much of it as last year. Stock in good shape; no cholera among hogs now. . . . **Delphos.**—Wheat, no improvement; some fields coming out chess. Early-planted corn came up badly, medium and late-planted stand O. K. Oats needing rain—will be very short without it soon. Grasses doing nicely. Strawberries are drying up for want of moisture. Stock of all kinds except hogs are doing well.

Phillips.—Several wheat-fields plowed up; we have had three hail-storms in different localities. Corn doing well; are still listing on account of the hail; the acreage will be larger. The present dry weather has hurt oats. Grasses doing well; last night's rain has improved grasses and crops of all kinds. Small fruit, half cut this crop about one-half; it will be small anyhow; gooseberries are planted the most. Stock looking very well, much better than expected; getting over the distemper.

Pawnee.—Wheat, short crop; chinch bugs doing much damage. Corn mostly looking well, especially on sand. Oats a failure so far, if it don't rain soon. Grasses, orchard grass is doing fine, very little soon. Small fruit bids fair for a good crop. Stock all doing well. Prices low, and few buyers at any price.

Pottawatomie.—Wheat—winter, not much sown, but it is in fine condition. Spring wheat looking splendid. Corn is growing very fast; early planted looks best; very large acreage planted. Oats look well, but some pieces have been struck with rust. Grasses, both tame and wild, growing very rapidly; tame grass looks best; a great many acres seeded down this spring. Small fruits of all kinds are loaded, and promise a very large crop; strawberries are now ripe. Stock never looked better at this time of year, as a rule. Cattle came out to grass in fine condition.

Reno.—Wheat, very light crop; but few pieces will pay expenses. Corn, good stand, nearly all planted with the lister; early planted, 8 to 10 inches high. Oats short and dried up, heading out 6 to 8 inches from the ground; looks like a failure. Orchard grasses going to seed at one foot high; froze out where pastured close in the fall; native grass, good pasture, but short. A good prospect for fruit of all kinds, except peaches. Stock generally doing well; no contagious diseases among them; no hog cholera in this neighborhood since the very cold weather of January last, which evidently stopped it. The weather the past month has been extremely dry; rainfall scarcely more than one-half inch.

Republic.—Wheat, one-half the acreage abandoned; balance one one-half stands, and doing well. Corn, ground too dry, stand poor; acreage increased; lister still running. Oats, increased acreage, stand good; weather dry at present. Grasses have

done exceedingly well thus far; too dry now for crop, ground too hard for plowing. Small fruit doing well; a fair crop expected. Stock generally in good condition; some cases of hog disease. . . . **Belle Plaine.**—Wheat, old ground 30 per cent. plowed up; new ground and stalks fair stand. Corn, early planting poor stand; late planted fair. Oats, good stand, but the dry weather is making them short. Grasses, clover, timothy and orchard grasses have made a good growth; clover ready to harvest. Small fruit yielding largely; strawberries suffering for rain. Stock healthy, and in good condition.

Rice.—Wheat short on account of rain; winter killed. Corn stand rather poor, but growing well; ground clean. Oats, too dry for this crop; rain at once may save it. Grasses growing slow on account of drouth. Grapes, raspberries and strawberries well set, but too dry; rain soon will make a crop. Stock in good condition. . . . **Sterling.**—Wheat suffering for want of rain; a recent hail storm ruined the crop in portions of the county. Corn is backward; ground not all planted yet; that on sandy soil is best. Oats will be short. Orchard grass and clover good, and ready to cut. Small fruit, abundant crop is promised. A large yield of strawberries; dry weather has decreased the size of berries. Stock is doing well; a great many hogs have been marketed.

Riley.—Wheat, probably half the crop winter killed and planted to corn; the remainder will make about half a crop. Corn looking very well, with the exception of some few pieces planted just before the hard rains of two weeks ago. Oats heading out, rather short on account of the hot and dry weather of the last week. Tame grasses badly winter killed, and now suffering some from the dry weather; need rain. Small fruit about an average crop; strawberries are ripe, and early cherries turning; shall have no peaches; did not even see a blossom. Stock generally healthy, no hog cholera in the neighborhood, and stock that had plenty of feed and shelter came through the winter in good condition.

Rooks.—Wheat, some pieces hurt by hail, rest looking well; ground getting very dry. Corn looking well, a large per cent. planted with lister. Oats looking well, but thin on the ground, barley ditto. Grasses look medium, but need rain; had a light shower last night, but not enough. Small fruit looks well generally. Stock gaining fast; most of the cattle are looking well.

Russell.—Wheat good, except where damaged by hail on the 6th of May. Corn, what is up looks well, but it is not near all planted yet. Oats fair, but need rain, especially late sowing. Grasses good, both in quantity and quality, but very little tame grass in the county. Small fruit somewhat damaged by hail and cold nights; plums and gooseberries good. Stock in fair condition, and doing extra well at present.

Saline.—Wheat, some rust in places, but generally in good condition. Corn backward, and a poor stand; cause, too much cold, wet weather in the early part of May. Rather a poor outlook for oats, needing rain badly. Grasses very good. Small fruit fair. Stock doing splendid on the best of pasture.

Sheridan.—Wheat looks well; I would guess about five hundred acres, about four times as much as last year. Corn looks well, about two thousand acres, ten times as much as last year. Oats, about one hundred acres. As far as I have seen clover looks well, but there is only a little, just tried. Small fruit looks well, but very little of it. Stock looks well.

Smith.—Wheat, fall, good except where hurt by the storm; spring only fair. Corn, some good, some washed out by storm and planted over; a great deal late. Oats only fair, getting weedy; ground hard. Grasses are looking well; timothy very fine; orchard grass good. Small fruit in the line of storm hurt; some trees killed; other places good. Stock improving, looking well; all healthy.

Stafford.—Wheat good, in need of rain in some sections. Corn, acreage planted large; looks well, clean and good. Oats, stand poor, need rain; not more than one-half crop. Native pasture good; tame grasses only fair; timothy, orchard grass, and clover best. Prospect for apples good, also pears and cherries; peaches all dead; small

fruits good. All kinds of stock in good condition; no disease.

Sumner.—Wellington.—Wheat will make about 20 per cent. of an average crop. Corn is all right yet, needs rain; bugs numerous. Oats are a total failure on account of lack of rain. Tame grasses almost a failure, wild grass needs rain soon or it will be ditto. Poor prospect for small fruit; too dry for anything. Stock is doing well; some disease, said to be pink-eye, among the horses. . . . **Belle Plaine.**—Wheat 70 per cent. short; ready for harvest by June 10th. Corn good, fifteen inches high, plowed two and three times. Oats were good but dry weather has ruined four-fifths of the crop. Grasses were good until the dry weather set in; pasture and meadow is short. Dry weather is cutting the small fruits short; apples and grapes good. Stock of all kinds in good condition; hog cholera in some localities.

Trego.—Wheat will be a very short crop. Corn looks well so far as up, but considerable has not sprouted yet. Oats, poor prospect, badly dried up; too dry. Prairie grass abundant and growing fast. No small fruit in county to speak of. Stock taking on flesh rapidly and doing well generally.

Wabawnee.—Pavilion.—A few pieces of good wheat; chinch bugs thick in some of it. Corn mostly up and a fair stand; some re-planting has to be done. Oats look well but need rain to stop the work of the chinch bugs. Grasses of all kinds are doing finely, alfalfa about ready to cut. Small fruit are promising well; strawberries are ripening and are good crop. Stock, good condition. Sheep shearing progressing finely. Weather dry, are needing rain. . . . **Harveyville.**—Wheat, what was not winter killed, is doing fine. Corn, a few fields came up badly, otherwise in fine condition. Oats, prospects good, large acreage. Grasses doing finely, except in a few places where winter killed; average condition, 110. Prospects good for strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries and blackberries. Stock, cattle increasing in flesh very fast, also horses; some cases of hog cholera.

Washington.—Wheat in fair condition, but needs rain. Corn, good stand, although some has been re-planted. Oats fair. Grasses good. Small fruit very good. Stock in good condition, except hogs; the cholera is bad in places in the limbs.

Woodson.—Wheat 50 per cent. killed; what is left is doing well, but needs rain. Corn, good stand, clean, thrifty and early. Oats is heading short, only fair, too dry. Grasses, condition good, made a good growth; pasture excellent. Small fruit said to be extra, gooseberries nipped by late frosts. Stock gaining rapidly, looking well for the season; shorthorn bulls are taking the place of scrubs; market good.

Wilson.—Wheat good, upland badly damaged by bugs. Corn in fair condition, clean and growing. Oats, not more than half crop, unless under more favorable circumstances now on. Grasses, needing rain; orchard grass seems to stand dry weather best. The prospect for cherries, blackberries and gooseberries firm. Stock in good condition, and pasture good, some have black-leg. . . . **Altoona.**—Wheat good and filling nicely; some report bugs. Corn extra good and forward; great deal knee-high. Oats very short and thin; not half crop. Grasses, prairie good; tame short on account dry weather. Small fruit, prospects good for blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, grapes, strawberries, tame, small. Stock doing well, and in good health.

Wyandotte.—Wheat still looking well. Corn, good stand, and most of it has been planted. Oats will make a good half crop. Grasses extra good and growing very fast. Small fruit good yield, and unusually good quality. Stock fattening very fast; mild weather and plenty of grass.

In the good old Spanish days bull fights cost about \$15,000.

The best farmers keep stock, make all the manure they can, and put it on the land as soon as possible.

A small dish made by Palissy, after a model by Briot, was sold in Paris the other day for \$5,140. The dish cost originally 50 cents, was sold by a private gentleman at Nevers for \$100. Prince Soltykoff bought it for \$1,000. When his collection was auctioned off the dish brought \$2,000, and now it has gone for the sum mentioned above.

Gossip About Stock.

The Iowa Hereford cattle company did not sell their entire offering at Kansas City last week. Only a few head were disposed of, when the sale was stopped.

At the public sale of Hereford bulls sold at Kansas City, May 27, by A. A. Crane, of Osco, Ill., twenty-four head sold at prices ranging from \$100 to \$250, making an average of \$164.

Don't forget the grand public sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle to be sold at Riverview Park, Kansas City, on Thursday, June 10, 1886. This sale comprises a special offering of this grand breed of cattle.

Another encouraging Shorthorn sale was held at Lee's Summit, Mo., by W. T. Hearne. He writes the KANSAS FARMER as follows: "My sale was a success every way. Kansas furnished me only one bidder, but he was a good one, Mr. Charles Roseworm, Council Grove, who took some ten head of good ones. My general average was \$135. Highest price, \$425, for the Bull 11th Duke of Kirklevington. Highest price for female, \$305. Ten head of Jerseys averaged \$85. Total sale amounted to \$9,000. Females sold much above expectations, and bulls much below."

Breeder's Gazette: Mr. Wm. Hanke, Iowa City, Ia., writes: "I sold on May 17, to William Brown, of Lawrence, Kan., my entire herd of pure-bred Holstein-Friesian cattle, nineteen in number. These cattle were not 'fallings,' as might be supposed, as they were what was left of my herd, but were choice animals, such as I have always reserved, until I concluded to close out my herd. This makes the fifth lot Mr. Brown has purchased of me since I commenced dealing in Holstein-Friesians, and I cheerfully recommend him to all my customers as a man who can be relied on in the business."

The draft of Shorthorns from the herds of J. Powell & Son, A. J. Powell, W. A. Powell, Powell Bros., and U. P. Bennett & Son, of Jackson county, Mo., which sold at public sale last Wednesday, at the residence of Jacob Powell, near Independence, failed to bring for the owners anywhere near what they had expected. The animals were very choice, in excellent condition, and fully guaranteed. Yet, notwithstanding all this, they went too low, and it will be a long day hence when people have another opportunity of securing thoroughbred Shorthorns at "give-away" prices. The aggregate of sales amounted to \$4,675, an average of, for sixty-three head, of only \$75. It was a great act of missionary work for the Powells and Bennetts.

Good Prices for Short-horns.

Breeders of first-class stock now have reason to be encouraged with the result of recent public sales of representative stock. The prevailing low prices for the common thoroughbred stock has had a tendency to make the average breeders and those contemplating investments in this particular to hesitate, but the very gratifying results made by the sales of Messrs Atrill & Murray at Chicago, then the sale made by Col. W. A. Harris at Kansas City, and still more recently the sensational Kansas sale made by C. M. Gifford & Son at Junction City last week, which, in consideration of the times, is one of the very best sales ever made in Kansas. Every animal sold was taken by Kansas buyers. Another reason for the good results of the Gifford sale was that the animals sold consisted of the increase of their regular breeding herd.

The sale took place at Junction City, May 25th, with Col. S. A. Sawyer as auctioneer, in which capacity he did himself great credit. The highest price realized was \$755 for Rose of Elmwood, a straight Rose of Sharon, 3 years old, which went to George McGuire, Washington, Kas. T. B. Jones, Reading, Lyon county, took the fine Young Mary heifer, Elmwood Mary 5th, for \$500, and a Goodness heifer, Virgie 7th, for \$470. Another plum of the sale, Elmwood Mary 7th, a Young Mary heifer, was taken at \$400 by J. J. Mails, Manhattan. The highest priced bull was a Young Mary, Acklam Barrington, which sold for \$330 to I. G. Dunner-son, Alma, Kas. The averages made for nineteen females was \$273.15; nine bulls sold at an average of \$182.77. Twenty-eight Short-horns sold for \$6,835, an average of \$244.10.

In addition to those already mentioned,

the following breeders made purchases at this sale: A. C. Rait, J. S. Corville, J. H. Butts, D. Sands, Junction City; George Colwell, Frank Wilson, J. M. Copeland, Glasco; J. H. Broadus, Manhattan; W. A. Maxwell, Mentor; J. H. Taylor, Pearl; James Fields, Alma; R. R. Clemens, Alida; E. G. Locke, Fairfield; and Daniel Myers, Clay Center.

Treatment of Extortioners.

Kansas Farmer:

My letter which inspired your editorial under the caption above must have been very bunglingly written or somewhat carelessly read to account for the supposition that I am ignorant of my rights and that I have submitted to the extortion complained of. I have paid the exact amount due upon each coupon as it matured. The payments have been made by drafts procured of the nearest bank, and I have relied upon the bank's books to furnish proof of payment in lieu of the cancelled coupons wrongfully withheld.

My real object was not to "tear things," but to show borrowers how, at the same time, to protect themselves from extortion and the danger that they might fear that their payments might not be properly credited to them. Payers of interest do not all understand this, and loan agents take advantage of their ignorance. Protected as I have suggested, the borrower may safely leave the cancelled coupon in the agents' possession as the worthless reward of a worthless act.

P. C. BRANCH.

This, That and the Other.

A Stockton, Cal., knife-grinder has begun suit to recover 25 cents from a delinquent customer.

Speculators have bought a little old house in Saco, Me., formerly occupied by an alleged female miser, and are tearing it down in search of hidden treasure. Thus far they have found \$28.

A boy, 14 years old, was found in charge of the boilers and engine-room, in a Brooklyn manufacturing establishment employing over 100 hands, last week, by the Boiler Inspector of that city.

By the will of an eccentric well-to-do resident of Port Jervis, N. Y., who died lately, a little waif whom he picked up on the streets and since cared for at his home, comes into possession of \$30,000.

The body of a man who was murdered near Walla Walla, W. T., twenty years ago, was found week before last. A previous unsuccessful attempt in this direction resulted in the discharge of two men tried for the murder.

A gentleman's linen cuff, directed to the owner and stamped with a 2-cent stamp, recently went through the postoffice at Portland, Ore. It bore this message: "Please call around and pay your wash bill. Your Laundryman."

About 4,000 barrels of flour were under water in Montreal, but only a small part of it was injured, because a thin coating of paste forms around the outside of the packages and the great bulk of the flour remains sweet and dry within.

A genuine Albino was exhibited to the Oneida County Medical Society, Utica, recently, in the person of a 16-year-old boy, with perfectly white hair and clear red eyes. Four other children of the family, as well as their parents, are perfectly normal.

Several years ago an Illinois man quit chewing tobacco, but recently he began again. The first day he enjoyed it so much that he used up 35 cents worth of navy plug, and then was taken sick and for two or three days acted very much like a man with delirium tremens.

Captain Fullerton, of the ship Timaru, of Boston, reports that on March 15, the noon position of his ship being latitude 48 degrees 31 minutes north, longitude 8 degrees 16 minutes west, "a great many small land birds came about the ship, and about sixty, evidently tired out, were put into a coop on board."

A Maine lady, being advised to take an ocean voyage for her health, hired state-rooms for herself and maid on one of the steamers which ply between Portland and Boston, took along all the necessary conveniences and many luxuries, and made forty trips without quitting the vessel. She was much benefited by the voyage.

A LIBERAL OFFER.

Five Thousand Dollars to any Charitable Institution,

If It Cannot be Done as It is Stated.

(Rochester, N. Y., *Union and Advertiser.*)

Friends of ex-President Arthur are very much disquieted.

Of course he is not going to die! He is in the hands of a very particular physician.

His doctor does not call it Bright's Disease! No, it is stomach disorder that he is suffering from now, and every few hours he takes a cold, and from time to time many other symptoms are developed. These symptoms the public should know are really secondary to Bright's Disease.

His physicians say that everything that medical skill can do for him is being done.

This is not so!

This case is a prominent one because the General is an ex-President; and yet there are thousands of farmers quietly dying, in their farm houses, of secondary symptoms of Bright's Disease, called by every other conceivable name; thousands of workmen, likewise dying, leaving helpless families; hundreds of thousands in all walks of life who have sickened, and are likewise dying, helpless victims of powerless physicians.

Eight years ago a very well known gentleman was about to enter upon large commercial transactions. His medical adviser quietly dropped into his office one day and told his confidential clerk that he would be dead in three months, and that he ought to settle up his business affairs at once!

That man is alive and well to-day, yet he was given up as incurable with the same disease that is killing General Arthur!

Our reporter met this gentleman yesterday and in conversation about the General's case, he said:

"I will give \$5,000 to any charitable institution in the State of New York, to be designated by the editor of the New York *World*, the editor of the Buffalo *News* and W. E. Kisselburgh of the Troy *Times*, if Warner's safe cure (taken according to my directions) which cured me eight years ago, cannot cure General Chester A. Arthur of Bright's disease from which he is suffering."

"Now I want you to understand," he said, "that we do not profess to make new kidneys, but we do know from personal experience and from the experience of many thousands of similar cases, that we can stop the consumption of the kidneys. Many a man has gone through life with one kidney without inconvenience. Thousands of people have lived a majority of their life with one lung. They did not have a new lung made. We do not make new kidneys, but if the kidney is not consumed too much we can stop disease and prolong life if taken in time."

This offer comes from H. H. Warner, proprietor of Warner's safe cure, of this city.

Mr. Warner also said, "My dear sir, there are Governors, Senators, Presidential candidates, Members of Congress, prominent men and women all over the country whom I personally know have been cured of disease, such as General Arthur suffers from, by our Warner's safe cure, but owing to the circles in which they move they do not care to give public testimonial to the fact."

Mr. Warner is interested in General Arthur's case because he is personally acquainted with him and he says that it is a shame that any man should be allowed to die under the operation of old-fashioned powerful cathartics, which have no curative effects, rather than that a modern, conceded specific for kidney disease whose worth is acknowledged world-wide, should save him.

"If you doubt the efficacy of Warner's safe cure," say the proprietors, "ask your friends and neighbors about it. This is asking but little. They can tell you all you want to know."

"We have kept a standing offer before the public for four years," says Mr. Warner, "that we will give \$5,000 to any person who can successfully dispute the genuineness, so far as we know, of the testimonials we publish, and none have done it."

Wete General Arthur a poor man, unable to be left "in the hands of his physician," he would use that great remedy, as many thousands of others have done, and get well. How absurd then for people to say that everything that can be done is being done

for the ex-President, when the one successful remedy in the world that has cured, or that can cure a case like his, has not been used by them.

By a Japanese process, seaweed is made into paper so transparent that it may be substituted for window-glass.

Millet, Hungarian and Buckwheat Seeds.

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

A Topeka dude attempted to tell his girl what she was thinking about. He thought she was thinking of him, but was mistaken, as she was thinking of the Compound Oxygen she had received at 247 Kansas avenue, which cured that terrible nervous headache that had been troubling her so long.

Farm Loans.

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

T. E. BOWMAN & Co.,

Bank of Topeka Building, Topeka, Kas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address THE KANSAS PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Topeka, Kas.

The Home Circle.

Patience With the Love.

They are such tiny feet!
They have gone such a little way to meet
The years which are required to break
Their steps to evenness, and make
Them go
More sure and slow!

They are such little hands!
Be kind. Things are so new, and life but
stands
A step beyond the doorway. All around
New day has found
Such tempting things to shine upon, and so
The hands are tempted hard, you know.

They are such new, young lives,
Surely their newness shrives
Them well of many sins. They see so much
That, being immortal, they would touch,
That if they reach
We must not chide, but teach.

They are such fond, clear eyes
That widen to surprise
At every turn; they are so often held
To sun or showers—showers soon dispelled
By looking in our face.
Love asks, for such, much grace.

They are such fair, frail gifts;
Uncertain as the rifts
Of light that lie along the sky—
They may not be here by and by—
Give them not love, but more—above
And harder—patience with the love.

Oh fair, sweet mother of the southern breeze,
Celestial morning, lo, thou dost awake!
And garments of eternal light dost take,
And swift thy scented breath comes o'er the
trees.

The pink rose garlands fall down to thy
knees,
And there, all glittering with dew, they
shake

Like wavelets on some molten silver lake,
'Neath thy blue eye that smiles across the
seas.

And from thy purple chalice pouring flowers
Upon the level streams and rolling lands,
Across the rich horizon thou dost fly,
Arousing all the laughing little hours
That softly slip away in broken bands
Beneath the moonless and the starless sky.
—W. J. Henderson.

Solace of Hope.

The hopeful days have come to us again.
The cold of winter tends to make one de-
pendent, if they are naturally inclined that
way, while these soft warm days make it
almost impossible to feel that way. Hope,
the great tonic, fills our minds as the balmy
air our lungs and invigorates us, propelling
us on to renewed exertions and greater de-
sires. The farmer hopes that the rain and
sun will come just right to perfect his par-
ticular crop, the merchant hopes the same,
for when the farmer prospers he does also.
The busy clerks, teachers, etc., hope for the
summer holidays a grand rest. The pleas-
ure-seeker hopes for so much enjoyment,
and so on. It seems to me one could not live
without hope as an incentive, and above all
the great hope of an everlasting home be-
yond.

We, as mothers, live in hopes that our
children will escape all the snares and temp-
tation, and prove to be noble men and wom-
en. Could we look forward and see them as
they doubtless will be at some time, our
hearts would almost break; but the good
God has arranged it differently, and we have
hope and prayer as a solace.

"For hoping on as best we may,
Whatever makes or whatever mars;
It can be no crime if our feet grow tired,
Though the dust be nearest, to look at the
stars."
CLARIBEL.

Suggestions and Queries.

Dear sisters of the Home Circle, what has
become of you? Are you so busy cleaning
house that you can not give us a letter? If
you knew how much we value your letters
you would not be silent so long. We have
not been in Kansas two years yet; sub-
scribed for the KANSAS FARMER immedi-
ately after we came; must say we value the
paper very much. The first thing I do on
receiving the paper is to turn to the Home
Circle page, and if I do not find Mrs. Hun-
ter, "Griselda," "Mystic," "Bramblebush,"
etc., I feel very much disappointed and pro-
nounce that number not a good paper.

"Bramblebush," I have tried your lace
pattern and find it beautiful, the nicest I
think I ever tried. "Mystic," I value your
letters for the good they may be to my girls.
Please examine the selections of poetry; I
think they are so good, and most always
something new.

Will some of the readers of the FARMER

please tell me how to put away pickles to
have them like those we buy from the store,
also how to put them away in brine so they
will keep solid? and a recipe for pickling
beans?
MRS. FARMER.
Parkerville, Morris county.

Rugs.

Handsome and ornamental rugs may be
made at home. One of the least expensive
is the Chenille rug. Collect all your woolen
scraps—no matter how small or how much
soiled—old flannels can be dyed with bright
dyes and add very much to the beauty of the
rug. Cut all the pieces into crosswise strips
about half an inch wide; the length is of no
consequence. Thread a needle with very
strong thread doubled. Gather the pieces
through the center with not too fine stitches.
As fast as a piece is gathered push it down
close to the knot. Push each piece as tight
as possible to the next one. Continue in
this way until the thread is full, then tie on
another thread and proceed as before. Make
in skeins about six yards long. It requires
about one hundred and fifty yards for a rug.
Take it to a carpet-weaver and have it woven
three quarters of a yard wide. If you have
enough reds of different shades to make
fifty-eight yards for a border at either end,
and have the center "hit or miss," it makes
a beautiful rug. These rugs are very hand-
some, and being alike on both sides, wear
beautifully. The only expense is in weav-
ing, generally fifty cents or one dollar. This
work utilizes pieces that would otherwise
find their way into the rag-bag. Very pretty
rugs can be made of small silk scraps, no
matter how much defaced, they will all
work in. Cut in strips about half an inch
wide and two inches long. Take a piece of
ticking, having the stripes about one-third of
an inch wide, cut it the size of the rug
wanted. Thread a sewing-machine with
coarse thread (number thirty) and needle.
Place one of the ticking stripes under the
needle, then lay on the silk pieces close to-
gether, with the middle of each piece on the
ticking stripe, and stitch down to the end of
the stripe, then stitch back again close to
the last row of stitching; this will make it
strong. Put the ticking in place with the
next stripe under needle. Fold back the
fringe, made by the preceding row, back out
of the way and proceed as before. A black
border and mixed center are very rich look-
ing. After the rug is finished line with some
heavy material to keep it flat.

Home-made Smyrna rugs are very elegant,
and when carefully knit are equal to the im-
ported ones in beauty. For these there
comes a thick heavy worsted, called Smyrna
wool. It comes in all the rich Oriental col-
ors and can be bought for \$1.25 a pound. It
requires four pounds of the wool to make a
rug one yard long by three-quarters wide.
This is a pretty size. You also need two
coarse steel knitting-needles, and Dexter
cotton, number six. There is a fine soft cot-
ton called Smyrna cotton that comes for
knitting these rugs, but it is more difficult to
find it. Cut the wool in bits of equal length,
about two inches. With the cotton cast on
forty-two stitches, knit one across plain.

Second row—knit one stitch cotton, lay in
a piece of wool, so that half is in front and
half at the back of the work, knit in; then
bring the half from the back to the front of
the work and knit in; then lay in another
piece of the wool and continue until twenty
pieces have been worked in.

Third row—knit a row of plain cotton;
then another with wool, and so on alter-
nately. This makes a strip nine inches
wide. It is knit widthwise, and in as many
strips as the rug is to be long. After mak-
ing the strip the desired length, bind off.
As each strip is finished, with a sharp pair
of scissors clip off the uneven ends, before
sewing pieces together. Knit as tight as
possible to make firm. Patterns come in
colors for knitting these rugs, but any pretty
cross-stitch pattern will do, putting a piece
of wool for every stitch in the pattern and
knitting a plain stitch between. Rag rugs
are knit from these same directions.—Mrs.
C. S. Fox, in *Good Housekeeping*.

Improved cabs in England are now pro-
vided with electric bells to signal the driver.
A new hansom has a receptacle for an um-
brella (presumably a wet one) outside the
door; the owner, moreover, will not forget
it, because he must raise the umbrella in
order to open the door to get out.

Notes and Recipes.

Remove flower-pot stains from window-
sills by rubbing with fine wood ashes and
rinse with clean water.

If matting, counterpanes or bed-spreads
have oil spots on them, wet with alcohol,
rub with hard soap, and then rinse with
clear, cold water.

To take ink stains out of table-cloths, nap-
kins, etc., put the article to soak immedi-
ately in thick sour milk, changing the milk
as often as necessary.

A new way to cook rice.—Put one ounce
of butter into an iron kettle; when it is hot
put in a small piece of onion; after the onion
is lightly browned take it out; its only use
is in flavoring. Put four tablespoonfuls of
raw rice into the hot butter, and stir it until
it is a pale straw color, then add three cups
of clear soup stock, chicken or veal stock is
best. Cook very slowly till the rice is ten-
der and the soup nearly or quite absorbed.
Serve hot with grated cheese. This is a
favorite dish at French and Italian restau-
rants in the large cities.

Stewed Steak.—In a small saucepan place
about half a pound of thick and tender
steak, with a little of the fat left on. Pour
in a cupful of boiling water, shred a tiny
onion very finely and season with pepper and
salt to taste. Then put all over the top of
the steak small pieces of celery heaped up.
The saucepan should stand about two inches
above the level of the fire, and by no means
ought to be uncovered until the steak is to
be removed to the dish. Half an hour is suf-
ficient time for it to be done to a turn.
Mushrooms instead of, or even with, the cel-
ery are an improvement.

Plants and Perfumery.—It is said that
chemists can imitate most perfumes in na-
ture. That they do not yet do this success-
fully is shown by the fact of the conversion
of vast quantities of natural productions
yearly. As indicating this, it is stated that
at the perfumery establishments at Nice and
Cannes, France, alone, no less than 154,000
pounds of orange blossoms, 154,000 pounds of
rose leaves, 25,200 pounds of violets, 13,200
pounds of acacia blossoms, 35,500 pounds of
jasmine blossoms, 8,800 pounds of tube-roses,
are annually used in the preparation of per-
fumes, besides a relatively large amount of
Spanish lilacs, rosemary, mint, lime and
lemon blossoms, in addition to thyme, other
plants, leaves and flowers.

To Roast Beef.—For tender meat, that is
preferred not too well done, fifteen minutes
to the pound is a satisfactory rule for a mod-
erate oven. Less tender meat requires
twenty minutes to the pound. Cut off some
of the fat, divide it into small pieces and
sprinkle it upon the dripping-pan. Then
arrange the trivets or meat-rest in the pan,
but no water at first. Rub the meat with
mixed salt and pepper, the proportion of the
latter being one-half as much as the salt.
Dredge the joint with flour and place its lean
side upon the trivet, so that the heat will
scar the surface and retain the juice. Baste
often, and when it is lightly browned turn it
and continue to baste at intervals until it is
done. If the bits of fat in the pan are likely
to burn, add a few spoonfuls of boiling water
after the process of roasting has begun.
When the meat is cooked, place in a hot dish
and set it where it will keep hot while the
gravy is being made. Remove the fat from
the pan; add a cupful of boiling water and
keep the pan where the contents will con-
tinue to boil. The flour that has fallen from
the beef and remains in the pan is sometimes
quite sufficient for thickening the gravy; if
it is not, add more. The boiling should take
two minutes, after which pass the gravy
through a strainer into the boat. This gravy
seldom requires seasoning, because the salt
and pepper from the meat have fallen into
it, but it is well to taste it and thus find out
for a certainty if it be flavored properly.

Good Housekeeping.

We do not mean to write a dissertation on
the subject named above, but to call the at-
tention of our lady readers to a semi-
monthly family journal called *Good House-
keeping*, published at Holyoke, Mass., by
Clark W. Bryan & Co. It is the best thing
of the kind that we know of. It is devoted
exclusively to the best interests of the fam-
ily. The matter is specially prepared by
competent persons and relates to every va-
riety of need and duty in the household. It
has no hobby except it be that of good

housekeeping. It has just entered the sec-
ond year, and it looks prosperous. We rec-
ommend it to our readers, but would suggest
that before subscribing they send ten cents
for a sample copy, for you may not like it as
well as we do.—Ed. K. F.

Study at Home.

Too many of our girls leave school with
an idea that their studying days are over, in-
stead of taking with them the thought that
their time for good study has just begun.
Many of them go into their homes, taking
up a little of the housework, helping about
the sewing and—waiting for the right man
to come along and marry them. A few, of
course, go to teaching or into some other
regular work which gives them support and
keeps them busy a certain number of hours
each day; but very few even of these find
time among the remaining hours to put in
any amount of real study for improvement
of mind, such as a girl just out of school is
capable of taking.

Now, this is not as it should be; for as
young men step out into the world they
nearly all of them carry from college, or even
from the common school, some habits of
study which they intend shall follow them
all through their lives; and, by constantly
using what they have, they not only keep
all they have acquired, but they may gain a
little each year. As the majority of our
girls will some day become wives and moth-
ers, and as they must in the natural course
of events have more or less to do with the
making up of a neighborhood at least, they
each and every one ought to have some
thought of self-improvement,—some idea of
making herself the most useful woman pos-
sible.

Our ladies' clubs of to-day make a very
happy effort in the direction of improvement
of members by giving each lady some espe-
cial line of work; and, having this one ob-
ject in view, she will readily work in that
line for a time, then very easily slip off onto
another subject or class of subjects. So in
this way she keeps the habits of study al-
ready formed in girlhood; and with the
years of experience will come strength of
mind and character that can't help wielding
a great influence in her little world.

Then, in the home; if the mother be able
to think and talk well upon the great sub-
jects of the day, how much more apt the
boys and girls are to form opinions upon the
questions brought up for discussion! Of
course, at first they but echo the thoughts
they hear expressed at home; but not many
years pass before they begin to form opin-
ions of their own, and then they easily learn
to express them.

If the mother be interested in new books;
if she watch the discoveries in science,
though only in a general way; why, if she
only read the "daily" regularly,—it is some-
thing; it may be much in the education of
of the home. There will be an air of intelli-
gence and refinement which will rarely come
in any other way.

Regular study, even though it be only in
the form of reading, ought to be a part of
every day's duties in every home in the land.
—Mrs. Kedzie, in *Industrialist*.

Man's greatest strength is shown in standing
still;
The first sure symptom of a mind in health
is rest of heart and pleasure felt at home.
—Young.

My soul is like the oar that momentarily
Dies in a desperate stress beneath the wave,
Then glitters out again and sweeps the sea;
Each second I'm new-born from some new
grave.
—Sidney Lanier.

An English farmer reports a strange
friendship between his ferrets and young
rats—natural enemies of the fiercest sort.
Twice, when his ferret had had a litter,
young rats have been given her for food, and
each time she has saved and suckled two of
them, with her own young, until they had
matured.

Purify Your Blood.

Among spring preparations, do not neg-
lect that which is most important of all—
your own body. During the winter the
blood absorbs many impurities, which, if
not expelled, are liable to break out in
scrofula or other disease. The best spring
medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It expels
every impurity from the blood, and gives
strength to every function of the body. Sold
by all druggists.

The Young Folks.

The Robin and the Chicken.

A plump little robin
Flew out of a tree,
To hunt for a worm
Which he happened to see;
A frisky young chicken
Came scampering by,
And gazed at the robin
With wondering eye.

Said the chick, "What a queer
Looking chicken is that!
Its wings are so long
And its body so fat!"
While the robin remarked,
Loud enough to be heard:
"Dear me! an exceedingly
Strange-looking bird!"

"Can you sing?" robin asked,
And the chicken said, "No,"
But asked in his turn
If the robin could crow.
So the bird sought a tree,
And the chicken a wall,
And each thought the other
Knew nothing at all.

—Grace F. Coolidge, in St. Nicholas.

Sower and Seed.

A kindly word and a kindly deed,
A helpful hand in time of need,
With a strong true heart
To do his part—

Thus went the sower out with his seed,
Nor stayed in his toil to name his creed.

No coat-of-arms, no silken crest,
No purple or linen about his breast,
But royally true
To the purpose in view
Was his ceaseless search, and his constant
quest,
For suffering souls in need of rest.

Feeling for others, bearing their pain,
Freeing the fetters, undoing the chain,
From sorrow and tears,
He wrought the bright years—
Still unknown to rank, and unknown to
fame,
In letters of light God writeth his name.

—Ella Dare, in Inter Ocean.

The Rat-Catcher at Work in New York City.

"Wait till I strike a light," said an old battle-scarred rat-catcher to a Tribune reporter, as he dropped a big bag in the hallway of a large dwelling in Second avenue. In a moment more the circular gleam from a bull's-eye lantern flashed in the darkness. Holding the light in front, he moved cautiously to the end of the hall. Coming to a door he rapped on it smartly, and there was a wild scampering and squealing on the inside.

"Just hear the beauties!" exclaimed the rat-catcher. "You want to see how I pick them up? Well, if you'll not be frightened if one of the lively fellows starts up your trousers leg and comes out under your shirt collar, you'll have no trouble. Just slip in behind me like a flash, and keep your feet moving, so that none of them get into the hall. That's the style. Not one got out. Just stand still and watch the fun."

The large bag was opened and one side of it was loosely suspended from the rat-catcher's teeth. With one hand he held the light and the other side of the bag, so that it could be easily and quickly opened and closed, and in the other he held a large pair of old-fashioned tongs. There were rats of all sizes and ages, from the gray-whiskered grandfather down to the third and fourth generations. They seemed to have lost their heads, and ran in every direction, tumbling over one another. The old fellows followed around the baseboard, seeking a convenient crack or hole to slip away. They could find the hole where they came in, but it had been closed by an ingenious self-acting device. When they got settled down in a philosophical spirit, not to worry until they found out what it was all about, the rat-catcher took a hand in the fun. Moving straight across the room, with the light turned into the shining little eyes on the floor, with the tongs he quickly snapped up rat after rat with great skill. While gazing at the light, the unsuspecting rodents did not see the tongs, and were seized and in the bag, biting and scratching their friends and relatives, before they had time to wink their eyes. And such a squealing! Not one in the number attempted to bite the rat-catcher, but they hovered around the silent spectator with a great show of familiarity. But no harm was done, and in a few minutes the last of the lot, a little fellow just out of short clothes,

had his squeal stopped forever by a quick snap of the tongs.

"Now it's over," said the rat-catcher. "Just nineteen all told. There will be more here to-morrow, and then the place will be pretty well cleaned out. Where do these rats come from? Originally from the sewer, and when the cellar floor is not made of cement or stone, they are sure to get into the house. When the track is once opened, they keep it well beaten. They go from the cellar all over the house. The lead pipes in the wall make excellent ladders for them to climb. They are expert climbers. When a house is to be cleaned, the pipes are greased, if they can be got at, so as to keep the rats in one part of the house. If this cannot be done, then wire nets, with sharp-pointed sides, are hung directly near the holes. These tickle their whiskers, and when they raise the net and pass under it, they cannot get back to the hole. In this way they are all corralled in one place. It takes time, as they are cute, and some of the old fellows cannot be led into any sort of traps. If there is anything in their way, they will go a mile out of their course to get around it. When they get in places where I cannot reach them with the tongs, I generally shoot them with a small pistol. Some of the old fellows have a fancy for settling in the ceilings, and are the hardest to get at. The best thing I know of with which to treat these obstinate citizens is a good dose of burning Cayenne pepper. This suffocates them, if they get a large whiff at the start, and then the house suddenly becomes filled with sewer gas, which disappears as soon as the carcasses dry up and blow away. Rats breed rapidly, and if all of them are not destroyed they will quickly overrun a house again.

"Ever been bitten? A hundred times and more. The bite does not usually amount to anything. Rats have two motions of the jaw in biting. The first is soft and delicate, and the teeth just scratch the object they have hold of. Then follows a quick, sharp, powerful action of the jaw, and the slender teeth sink up to the gums and stay there. This bite is dangerous; the first nip amounts to nothing. If the teeth have gone deeply into my hand I always suck the wound. This seems to keep the swelling down, but always a good deal of pain follows. My arm has swollen sometimes, when a hungry fellow has given me a nip, to twice its natural size. It's strange, but there is no harm in the bite of a well-fed rat. A frightened rat will fight, if covered, and viciously, too. The way to grab rats so that they cannot bite, is to seize them with a strong grip just back of the neck. They will howl like stuck pigs, but cannot get away and are entirely under control.

"I used to have ferrets to clean out houses, but gave them up long ago. They are too expensive and are difficult to handle, and if savage will bite worse than a rat. An extra number have to be kept on hand in training all the time, for when turned loose in a house where the rats are large, one or more will be killed. They are just like rats in their habits and about the same size, and with a good-sized rat it is only a question of which gets the best hold first. Neither will let go. I have had ferret's teeth fastened in my fingers and their jaws were set so firmly that they had to be pried open with an iron bar.

"What is done with the rats? They are either drowned or sold to dog fanciers, to train dogs to catch them, or for use in some of the sporting houses at rat-baits. Some of the choice ones may get into the mysterious dishes served up in Mott street, in the Chinese colony. The business, however, is growing less every year. Every house has its own trap, and on every shelf is a piece of some well-advertised rat poison. This is undermining the business, and where formerly I could get \$50 or \$100 for keeping a house clear of these mischievous visitors, I am glad now to do the same work for \$10 or \$20. There are only three or four professionals in the city. One of them still uses the ferrets, but he was telling me the other day that he has so little use for them that they die on his hands.

"Yes, some rat-catchers claim to be able to charm rats. I never saw a rat that could be charmed, though I've often seen it tried. The method used is whistling or singing a doleful song. The rats will, it is true, exhibit astonishment at a shrill whistle, but when the animal is said to be under the mysterious influence of the whistler, I never saw one yet, if he was a little hungry, that would not send his teeth through your finger just the same as if he had never been charmed. This whole business is a humbug, and, as

the experiment is tried always with a tame rat, people get an idea that there is something in it and are duped."

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Get Acquainted.

There are thousands of intelligent and progressive farmers yet in the West who should become permanent subscribers to the KANSAS FARMER, and would do so if they knew its real value. To any such we will send the paper on trial thirteen weeks for only 25 cents.

Commencement week at the State Normal School is June 12th to 17th inclusive.

The Cincinnati Industrial Exposition for 1886 opens September 1st and closes October 9th.

Topeka and vicinity had a good rain Sunday morning last. How far out it extended we do not know.

We have a note from a gentleman in Osborne county which says: "Please state that we want wool buyers up here."

The sixteenth annual meeting and fair of the Kansas City Inter-State Fair will occur September 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1886.

The FARMER folks acknowledge receipt of personal invitations to attend commencement exercises at the State University to be held from the 4th to the 9th inst.

When shocking grain, let the sheaves stand erect, leaning only toward the center of the shock if it is round, or toward the center of their companion sheaves if the shock is long.

The wheat in South Australia this year did not average more than 2½ bushels to the acre. Still there will be some to spare for shipment abroad at lower rates than American farmers would like to take for their wheat.

We are in receipt of Miss McKelvey's prize essay on "The Christmas Card," prepared in competition for the prizes offered by L. Prang & Co., Boston, art publishers. It is well worth postage on a request for it, and that is all it will cost any person that wants it.

Let the men and boys on farms these long hot days not forget the women who generally work more hours and often harder than the men do. Wherever it is possible to lighten their burdens, do so without being asked. Men do not always give this matter as much attention as it deserves.

Long and Short Hauls.

An inter-state railroad bill passed the Senate some days ago. An amendment was offered providing that no more should be charged proportionally for a short haul than for a long one. The amendment was voted down, but a compromise was effected which simply prohibits charging more on the same weight for a short haul than for a long one.

This long haul and short haul business is a practical one. At first blush it would seem that justice requires the same rates of charges without regard to distance, but a little reflection will satisfy any person that such a rule cannot be safely adopted. "If anything in railway management in its larger phases has been demonstrated in the last ten years it is that the adoption of such a law, if it could be enforced, would either mean the bankruptcy of the railroads affected or the serious pecuniary injury of many of the people whom those railroads serve, probably both. If all rates were to be based on the ratio for long distances, either that ratio would have to be increased or the roads would quickly pass into receivers' hands. If the ratio adopted should be that for short distances, then the rates on through freight would be so high that that branch of the railroad business would be crippled, to the injury equally of the producers and consumers of the products affected and of the railroads."

Kansas farmers could not bear up under such a rule. If they were compelled to pay on their grain and stock such rates as are considered reasonable fifty or a hundred miles out of New York or Philadelphia, they would not raise any crops beyond what they need for their families. Indeed, if that rule had been adopted in the beginning and continued, there would be no railroads in Kansas, and cattle would have to be driven on foot as they were fifty years ago from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky. Hogs could not be taken long distances at all. They could be driven in the fall and winter a distance equal to a few days' travel. Wheat and corn could not be shipped farther than wagons could haul it at a profit. It is by reducing charges proportionally as the distance increases that western farmers can cultivate land profitably.

It is no injustice to the eastern farmer that wheat and other agricultural products of the far west are delivered at the seaboard for less proportionally than they are required to pay, because transportation charges, just like any other charges, ought to be no greater than they are reasonably worth. It is not worth ten times as much to haul the same weight ten times the distance. A farmer who would charge a merchant ten dollars for hauling a load forty miles, would probably charge him half that much for hauling the same load, or one of equal weight, only one-fourth the distance. Freighters invariably lessen their charges per pound or per hundred pounds, as the distance increases, provided, of course, that the difference in distance is enough to amount to anything in practice. A laborer will charge more proportionally for an hour's work than he would for a month or a year. Mechanics charge more proportionally for short jobs than for long ones. It costs as much to move a work bench and a chest of tools for a two days' job as it does for a job that will last a month or a year. The same principle applies to railroading. Incidentals, like loading, switching, unloading, etc., when spread over long hauls amount to but little, though on short hauls they amount to a great deal proportionally. There are a great many items, some

small, some large, in a bill of transportation, and as the distance increases for the same load these expense items grow smaller and smaller in proportion to the weight of the load hauled. For these and other equally good reasons a long haul ought not to cost as much per mile as a short haul on same weight.

Condition of Agriculture in England and Scotland.

Farmers in England and Scotland are discussing remedies for the hard times. In portions of Ireland people are on the verge of starvation. Appeals have been sent to this country for help for some of those poor people. Persons in authority in church and state say the situation is very bad. The editor of this paper received, last week, a request for aid to Irish people who are destitute. In the *Scottish Agricultural Gazette*, which comes to our table weekly, a very able and reliable journal, we find many evidences of great agricultural depression. A few weeks ago at a large meeting of farmers at Insch this resolution was unanimously adopted. "That the present condition of agriculture demands that the government should at once devise a measure in order that a readjustment of rents on the basis of a mutual revaluation of their holdings under existing leases may be obtained, or a revaluation by competent neutral parties, so that the important industry of farming may be again made prosperous, and the fertility of the soil be maintained, both in the interest of the cultivator and the nation at large."

Last week's *Gazette* contained a report of the last quarterly meeting of the Morayshire Farmers' Club. The particular subject for discussion was on wheat growing in that country—whether it could be made profitable. The unanimous opinion of those whose remarks are reported was that the day of profitable wheat growing in England is past unless certain changes are brought about and which are doubtful. Three causes were assigned, (1) unfavorable seasons, (2) foreign competition, (3) the low price of silver as compared with gold. These different causes were discussed at some length. The greatest stress was laid on competition of farmers in other parts of the world, and particularly in America, India and Russia. Some of the speakers believed that with gold and silver at par, Indian competition would not be serious; but that view was not taken by a majority.

It is a fact that farmers there are hardly pressed to make both ends meet, and some of them, particularly the small renters, cannot "pull through" whole.

Mr. A. H. Griesa, of the Kansas Home Nursery, Lawrence, has our thanks for samples of Prince and Miner strawberries grown on his grounds. They are much the best specimens of that choice fruit that we have seen this year. The Prince is pronounced by Mr. Griesa the "superb berry" of all he ever grew. "It has all the requisites for general favor; in addition to its quality, it is very firm, good size, shape and color, fairly productive—much above the average of kinds in cultivation." The Miner is an early berry, of large size, and of good quality.

Every farm house ought to have a good supply of lemons on hand during the warm weather. Ten cents will buy lemons enough to make a good evening drink for nine persons. Half a lemon squeezed into a goblet of water is an excellent medicine in the early morning on rising. Lemonade is good and wholesome at any time. A little acid is good for health in warm weather, and lemon has more of the right kind of acid for such purpose than any other fruit.

'A Word About Stacking.

The object of putting grain and hay in stacks is to save it from loss by rain. The secret of good stacking lies in making it shed water, and to do this there must be a thatching, a kind of straw shingling on every part of the outside above a few feet from the ground. All the outside straw or hay must incline downwards, and it must have that tendency fixed when the stack is built.

The first thing to be learned and remembered about stacking is to keep the middle full. Start in the middle of the foundation. Put the first fork-full there and build around it. Not only must the middle be kept full, but it must have the most tramping if any is done, the point being that if any part of the stack is more solidly built than another part, it ought to be the middle, so that in settling the middle will not sink faster than the outside. Then, (in case of hay) if the outside layers are so arranged with the fork as that the stalks and blades lie straightened out inclining downwards, they will settle that way.

The same principle holds with wheat, rye and oats, but it is not so difficult to get the straws into proper position because they are bound in bundles beforehand. But the stack must be begun on the middle of the foundation. Lay a bundle down, then put another on top of that, letting the butt end extend a little beyond the heads of the under sheaf. Build on and around these, tops in butts out, ring after ring until the bottom is large enough. If the stack is to be long—a rick—and not round, then, when the rings widen to the proper size as to width, build back and forth on the two sides that are to be run out as ends. Widen the stack a little as it is raised to about six feet, then place two or three layers so as to keep the outside going up perpendicularly. After that draw in until the stack is finished. As soon as the stack is high enough to commence the drawing in, the middle should have an extra filling. On a stack of ordinary width the middle, when drawing in is begun, ought to be at least two feet higher than the outside. Keep it that way to the top.

When grain is very short it is not best to undertake to widen any up to the "bulge," because there is danger of the sheaves slipping out. Where the straw is long enough, the stack may easily be extended three or four feet on each side beyond the outer lines of the foundation, and that makes room for a good deal more grain than can be put into a stack that is run up straight, or drawn in from the bottom. The writer of this always did his stacking of grain, except the filling of the middles, on his knees. That was the rule in those days. But the work can be as well done standing by using a good fork to place the sheaves. Every bundle ought to be pressed into place by the stacker's weight upon it.

After a stack, whether of grain or hay, after it is finished and settled some, ought to be raked so as to comb out the straw and make a good thatching. The top may be secured by a few sticks tethered with straw or hay bands twisted and ten to twelve feet long and thrown across the top of the stack. If a rick, the weights ought to be about four feet apart. They need not be heavy—just enough to keep the bands in place.

The Brown county fair will be held at Hiawatha, September 14th to 17th inclusive. The Brown county farmers are among the most enterprising and successful in the State. They know what good farming is, and when they undertake to get up a fair, nobody expects a failure.

Mr. P. C. Branch writes from Sterling, Rice county: "Dry weather here. Considerable ground yet to plant to corn that must wait for rain. Millet-sowing must also wait. Early-planted corn doing well. Without rain oats will be very short. Counting out the abundant rains in March and the first half of April, the season strongly resembles that of '74."

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Kansas has decided to hold a camp meeting at Salina park, July 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1886. Saturday, 3d, will be celebrated as Independence Day. Mrs. M. A. Woodbridge, of Ohio, Mrs. Clara Hoffman, of Missouri, and Mrs. Judith Ellen Foster, of Iowa, will be numbered among the brilliant speakers from outside the State, arrangements for their attendance being now complete. Engagements with other speakers of national repute are pending. An invitation has also been sent to Miss Rose Cleveland, Washington, D. C., and hopes are entertained that she will consent to attend.

One hardly knows whether it is best to extend sympathy to the dupes of deceptions practiced by western land and town lot speculators. There have been a good many booms advertised lately out west, and town lots soon became very much in demand—on paper. Great sales were advertised and a good many people who were old enough to know better, attended the sales and were "sucked in." Ten minutes honest reflection will satisfy an average man on all these wonderful things. Wind alone will not build a town, and there is little else to recommend a town started in the open prairie, away from steams and off the lines of railroad. It costs nothing to let these new town enterprises alone, though it is sometimes very expensive to meddle with them.

A destructive storm occurred near Sandusky, Ohio, last week. A dispatch from that city of date May 28th, says: The inhabitants of the western portion of Erie and the eastern portion of Sandusky counties, in a few minutes time yesterday, suffered the loss of \$175,000 by a terrific wind, hail and rain storm. Immense trees were uprooted, houses blown down and many people hurt. At Bellevue, hail stones of immense size fell, and hundreds of hogs, sheep and chickens killed. At Bellevue and North Monroe not a house remains uninjured. A number of people were hurt, but none fatally. In Lime township, James Hudson, was blown against a tree and will die. Reports are coming in of fatalities further south. It is rumored that nine children were killed in a falling house near Bellevue, but not verified.

The Boom in Southwestern Kansas.

The rapid settlement of the extreme western part of the State is phenomenal when we consider all the circumstances. In the land district comprising nine counties of the southwest, Seward, Stevens, Morton, Hamilton, Finney, Hodgeman, Ford, Meade and Clark, which had only about six thousand inhabitants two years ago, now have people scattered all over them with new towns springing up in all directions. That district is 86 miles wide north and south, and 138 miles long east and west, containing nearly eight million acres. More than seven-eighths of the land is now taken up by homesteaders.

It would afford real pleasure to the rest of us to believe that all those people will prosper in their new homes and that the new faith in western Kansas is not groundless. But we are hardly far enough along yet to regard the settlement of that part of the State

by farmers as more than an experiment. So many persons enter into races unprepared, that some of them must fail. Our faith in Kansas is almost limitless, but experience of old settlers does not always save later arrivals from trouble. Western Kansas will in time be fully equal to the eastern part of the State in all essentials of wealth and prosperity; it may far surpass even that standard; but there are some hindrances in the way. These will be removed as energetic, persevering men learn what to do and how to do it. Of the people now there, those of them that stay and hold their grip will win greater victories than they now dream of. The land is healthful and fair. In time it will be settled with a prosperous and happy people.

Composition of Oleomargarine.

In a circular sent out by Robert M. Littler, Secretary of the National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association, opposing the bogus butter men, he quotes what the most prominent manufacturers of oleomargarine in the West say about its composition. Messrs. Armour & Co., Swift & Co., George H. Hammond & Co., N. K. Fairbank & Co., and Samuel W. Allerton say about the composition and manufacture of their product: "The component parts of oleomargarine and butterine are oleo oil, neutral lard, fresh cream and milk—some makers use buttermilk—choice creamery butter, fine dairy salt, and clear cold water. The coloring matter used is precisely the same as that universally used by all dairymen and butter makers. At certain seasons of the year a very small quantity of fine salad oil, which is produced from selected cotton seed, is occasionally, but not generally used to soften the texture of the product. The oleo oil above mentioned is made from the choicest fats of beef cattle, rendered at an approximate temperature of 150 deg. The neutral is made from selected leaf lard only, and rendered in a similar way, and at about the same temperature, producing a clear and odorless product, which is put into a bath of clean, cold brine, containing nothing but salt and water, for forty-eight hours, after which, with the proper proportions of oleo oil and the finest creamery butter, the product is churned with milk and cream, salted, and colored, and packed for market. We use nothing else.

Resolutions of Respect.

Capital Grange, of Shawnee county, adopted the following:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the all-wise Creator, the Great Master of the Universe, to remove by death our beloved brother, Henry Eshbaugh, late Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange; therefore
Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of the Heavenly Father, "who doeth all things well," we recognize that in the death of brother Eshbaugh our order has lost one of its most earnest workers, faithful friends and efficient advocates.

Resolved, That, as a mark of respect for our deceased brother, the charter of this Grange be draped in mourning thirty days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending May 29th, 1886; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

- Adjustable hanger for roller mills—Geo. W. Combs, of Leavenworth.
- Double-acting force pump—Hiram Q. Hood, of Wellington.
- Windmill head—John W. Currie, of Solomon City.

When caps are blown from shocks of grain in a rain storm, let the shock dry out partially before replacing the caps.

The Wool Market.

We have encouraging advices from our St. Louis correspondents, Messrs. Hagey & Wilhelm. They write under date of May 28th as follows:

Our wool market is active and firm at advanced prices, and the general tone of trading is buoyant under strong competition between speculators and manufacturers. The latest sales of foreign wools in London were at an advance in prices and receipts there gradually growing less, and buying just commenced.

Sales of two hundred thousand pounds of medium at San Antonio, Texas, were immediately followed by a sharp advance in prices.

At present values of American wools, foreign wools cannot compete, but a further advance of 1 cent per pound would yield the importer a profit and cause heavy receipts from abroad, thus weakening our home market.

Receipts, though heavy, stimulate good prices, and all grades meet prompt sale at the following prices, and which we may be compelled to advance with the coming week:

Fancy medium.....	28a25
Choice medium.....	21a23
Low medium.....	18a20
Light fine.....	18a20
Heavy fine.....	16a19
Heavy Merino and Buck.....	14a16
Carpet.....	13a16
Common, mixed and burry.....	15a18
Pulled.....	15a18
Hard burry, 2 to 5 cents per pound less.	

The State University.

We are in receipt of the Kansas University catalogue for 1886. It discloses a good many interesting facts, chief among which is that the institution is in a healthy and prosperous condition. Other facts of special interest are these:

1. The Board of Instruction numbers twenty-six.
2. The Department of Law is greatly strengthened, and its work enlarged. The number of its students is twice that of last year.
3. A School of Pharmacy has been opened, with assured success. This department is so well equipped that it may challenge comparison with the best schools of its kind.
4. Spanish will be introduced into the course of study at the opening of the fall term.
5. The Department of Music offers the best instruction in piano and vocal music. Voice culture receives special attention.
6. A Department of Art has been organized, and is in successful operation.
7. The Preparatory Department has discontinued its classes in arithmetic, grammar, history, etc., but continues to receive students who begin the study of Latin, Greek, French, German, Algebra, Geometry.

At the College.

Following is a programme of commencement exercises at the Agricultural College, beginning to-morrow:

- Thursday, June 3d, 8 p. m.—Annual address before the Webster Society, by Mr. Sam Kimble, class of 1873.
 - Sunday, June 6th, 4 p. m.—Baccalaureate sermon, by President Fairchild.
 - Monday, June 7th, 4 p. m.—Class-day, for invited guests of class of 1886. 8 p. m.—Undergraduates' exhibition, by members of the third-year class.
 - Tuesday, June 8th, 1 p. m.—Auction sale of blooded cattle. 8 p. m.—Annual address, by Hon. T. Dwight Thacher, of Topeka.
- COMMENCEMENT DAY—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9TH.
- 10 a. m.—Graduating exercises.
 - 4 p. m.—Military parade.
- Examinations from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m. of Thursday, Friday, Monday and Tuesday. Public conveyance to and from the College in connection with all exercises. Dinner on Tuesday and Wednesday served in Armory hall, at reasonable rates, by the Ladies' Society of one of the city churches.

Inquiries Answered.

COLT IN BAD CONDITION.—I have a colt, 1 year old this May, that had breaking out of the skin last December, broke out all over legs and body, head and neck, pimples on the skin from the size of a pea to a grain of corn, rather flat, when scratched or rubbed hard yellow water oozes out, is covered with mange, this spring on grass, passed a good many worms—the big white worms, about six inches long; since the weather has got warm eyes have been running water, looks sore, in the middle of the day breathes short and hard like she had been running. What can I do for her?

—The case ought to have been attended to long ago. It is doubtful whether you ever get a good animal of that colt. Clean it out by laxatives; then get your physician to pre-

pare some good worm medicine, give that as he directs; after that feed a little oats and rye every day with the grass, give a little gentian and ginger once a day with the feed, and keep the colt in a shaded place during the heat of the day.

INSECTS.—The most perfect remedy for leaf-devouring insects thus far discovered is London purple mixed in water and sprayed on the leaves. We have advised the use of a pound of purple to twenty gallons of water, but later experiments show that more water may be used, one authority putting the proportions at one pound of purple to fifty gallons of water. Where a spray pump cannot be had, use a white-wash brush or a wisp broom—anything to get the solution on the leaves and branches where the insects are.

Grass-Fed Mutton.

American farmers can hardly be induced to sow in their pastures anything for the special purpose of giving flavor to meats in a general way. Yet it may be that some who would like to grow a special extra fine grade of mutton might be induced to profit by the hints below given by a correspondent of the London *Live Stock Journal*. It is a well-known fact that meat is easily flavored by the pasturage of the flock or herd, and the flavor may just as well be made good as bad. The correspondent says:

"Lovers of sweet toothsome joints will agree with me that mutton is never better than when it has been grass-fed. But there is often a wide difference between the products of different pastures. As every farmer knows, some plants are not only more nourishing than others, but certain of them are more proper food for particular species of animals; and others again are better adapted for forming flesh and muscle than for fat-producing, or for yielding a large supply of milk than for producing either butter or cheese. This is all pretty well understood as regards the more commonly cultivated grasses and other forage plants, even to the comparative degree of excellence which is to be assigned to each of them for the different purposes specified above. What, however, I would more particularly call attention to here, as being both timely and important, is the propriety—nay, the necessity—of developing to a far greater extent than has hitherto been done that superior flavor, or natural aroma, which is the surest indication of *best quality* in products such as mutton, milk, butter, and cheese.

The superior flavor of Welsh, Highland, or Southdown mutton is, no doubt, owing to the aromatic plants which abound among the pasturage of those hills, and on which the sheep feed. Many hills in Wales are thickly covered with wild thyme, as many in the Highlands are with lady's mantle and other aromatics which are seldom, if ever, met with in our Southdown pastures. This is a hint of nature's own giving, which the farmer who goes in for meat-raising or dairying in these times of hard competition cannot afford to despise. The aromatics may be less nutritious than clover or rye grass; but they are just as needful to the formation of a perfect pasturage as the other varieties of plants. To this extent, therefore, they should be grown in all pastures. They are easy of cultivation, and will grow in the worst soils; but some, of course, are better adapted to certain soils than others. For instance, parsley, lovage, cummin, coriander, carraway, angelica, and wild fennel, etc., delight in loamy soils, wild thyme, rock rose, hyssop, sage, savory, and horehound, etc., in dry, poor soils; peppermint, etc., in moist soils. There are many other sorts which might be found to answer even better; all of them are obtainable, and all of them are easily propagated by seeds.

Horticulture.

Blooming of Plants in Kansas.

Mr. B. B. Smythe, of Topeka, in a recent number of the *Daily Capital*, presented the following interesting facts:

May and June are the great flower months in Kansas. I find that the country around Topeka is not so prolific of flowers as are the prairies of western Kansas; yet there are enough of new kinds to make the study of plants a real pleasure and very interesting. The number of species found in bloom in March and April was 63; the number found so far in May is 89, being for the past week an average of about eight new plants per day, and making a total up to the middle of May of 152. It is expected that the average number per day will increase for the next four weeks and then drop off somewhat.

The five oaks found, about the first of the month and mentioned in my second article, prove to be, if I am not mistaken: *Quercus imbricaria*, single oak; *Q. palustris*, pin oak; *Q. coccinea*, scarlet oak; *Q. macrocarpa*, burr oak; and *Q. bicolor*, swamp white oak. Hickories, too, have finished blooming. Three species are common in our woods; *Carya amara*, aquatica, and porcina. Black walnut has, with the oaks and hickories, passed blooming. Butternut does not, to my knowledge, grow here.

Mulberries have passed blooming and now the fruit is set. Hackberry is occasional in our woods. Wild cherry has been in bloom and filling the woods with its great fragrance. Two other shrubs of great fragrance are found near wet places—common wild grape and *Amorpha fruticosa*. The former is now in full bloom; the latter just opening. The scent is very delicious and can be detected half a mile distant; the grape is scarcely less so. Blackberries and raspberries have just put off their matrimonial raiment. Strawberries are not yet out of bloom, though the fruit is already commencing to ripen.

Of ornamental shrubs and trees the following have been and are enjoying their annual holiday: Locust, whose fragrance is agreeable to nearly every one; mountain ash, just now in full bloom; hydrangea, snowball, spirea japonica, rose acacia (*robinia hispida*), weigela (*diervilla*), "syringa" (*Philadelphus*), scarlet-fruited thorn (*crataegus*), red and yellow honeysuckles and wistaria, all very beautiful and vying with each other to give the most pleasure. Red cedar and yellow and Austrian pines and probably other evergreens have done blooming. There is nothing remarkable about the florescence, except that the pines liberate a vast quantity of very fine yellow pollen.

The beautiful clematis will soon be unfolding its loveliness. Honey locust is just coming into bloom. Its flowers are not handsome, though quite fragrant; but there is something remarkable about the handsome leaves. They show a transitional state between simple and compound leaves. The early leaves of spring are simply pinnate. The leaves of summer are doubly pinnate. Between these two forms are leaves to be found in various degrees of transition. Some have a portion of the leaflets changed into pinnæ; sometimes a leaflet has on one side a row of leaflets, the other side entire; again the lower leaflets are entire, the upper all pinnate, the middle ones half and half.

In the woods, preparing for the approaching bridal feast, are the following shrubby vines: *Ampelopsis quinquefolia* (Virginia creeper), *Menispermum Canadense* (moonseed), *Celastrus scandens* (climbing bittersweet), *Rhusradicans* (climbing ivy), *Smilax*

Rotundifolia (greenbrier), and *S. pseudo-China*, with curious tendrils on the leaves. These all have beautiful clusters of berries that will remain on the vines all winter, if gathered in season, and are very ornamental, those of the Virginia creeper being a blue-black; of the moonseed black; of the bittersweet scarlet with orange arils divided into three parts and standing open; the berries of the climbing ivy white, and those of the smilax a green-black. The climbing ivy is said to be poisonous to some, though I have never found it so, always handling it with impunity and perfect freedom. However, I would advise caution in handling it. It is known by its leaves being three-parted, or divided into threes, and by its clinging to trees by rootlets all the way up. The leaves of the Virginia creeper are divided into fives, and the vine clings by its sucking or curling tendrils at the leaf joints. The moonseed leaves have five corners; the other leaves are simple.

An interesting little shrub now in nuptial robes arrayed, is Jersey tea (*Ceanothus Americanus*), growing on dry hills. It has curious little white flowers, the clawed petals of which try to cover the center, and are shaped for all the world like Israel Putnam's hat of revolutionary days. They say our revolutionary parents used it for tea. If it were used for tea now, it would probably be found less astringent and more stimulating than much of the tea of commerce.

Among the most beautiful herbs now in bloom are peonies, columbines, blue larkspurs and irises in the garden; and wild larkspurs, *Callirhoe involucrata*, *Verbena aubletia*, *Tradescantia*, or spider lily, *Smilacina* or lily of the valley, *Oenothera grandiflora* and *sinuata* and *Pentstemon grandiflora*, growing wild, but all worthy of a place in a garden.

I should not forget the roses—the incomparable—the loveliest of all. Yellow, white and crimson roses are in full bloom; pink and moss roses are just coming into bloom; and soon—even long before Memorial day—all kinds will be very abundant, including the several kinds of wild roses.

Cottonwood and early willow seeds are ripening and commenced falling on the 12th. Dandelion seed commenced flying about a week earlier.

Cactuses, among the most interesting and beautiful of all flowers, will be opening in the next two weeks. There are five kinds native in Kansas.

B. B. SMYTHE.

Sugar Beet Culture.

For the information of such of our readers as have an itching for sugar beet culture, we append a few suggestions taken from a letter printed in the *Farmer and Dairyman*, Portland, Oregon: *First*.—Select a soil that will not become hard during the growing season. A sugar beet if raised on proper soil with cultivation will grow all underground, except a very small crown. If the ground becomes hard, so that the beet cannot expand underground it will be forced above and will be worthless for sugar, as that portion of a beet that grows above the surface of the ground contains no sugar, but impurities that prevent the crystallization of sugar. *Second*.—Plow the land not less than twelve inches deep the first plowing, and as early in the season as practicable. Plow very shallow the second time, not over four to five inches deep. Work the land well after this last plowing. Then, if the rainy season is about over, let it remain from ten to twelve days before sowing, in order that the moisture may rise near the surface. If seed is sown on freshly prepared land it will germinate immediately, and if the weather

should be warm and dry, the moisture will recede from the surface, the germs die, and the seed become worthless. After the young beets are fairly up, the sooner they are thinned the better. Much depends upon the distance apart beets are grown for their value for sugar; the best distance is in drills fifteen inches apart, and thinned out in the drills or rows so as to stand from four to six inches apart, after thinning. All that is necessary is to keep them free from weeds."

In the Dairy.

The Largest Two-year-old Milk and Butter Record.

We are in receipt of a letter from Smiths, Powell & Lamb, stock breeders, of Syracuse, N. Y., inclosing statements and affidavits showing milk and butter records of two 2-year-old Holsteins. The facts are thus stated:

"The Holstein-Friesian heifer Albino 2d, H. H. B. 3500, owned by Smiths, Powell & Lamb, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y., dropped her first calf April 7th, 1885, being then two years, one month and twenty-three days old. Her record commenced on the morning of April 11th, 1885, and ended on the evening of April 10th, 1886, just 365 days. She gave during that time 18,366 lbs. 2 ozs. of milk. At the expiration of the year her daily yield was higher than when her record commenced, so that her record for exactly one year, commencing on the morning of May 5th, 1885, and closing on the evening of May 4th, 1886, was 18,462 lbs. 1 oz., thus surpassing by 715 lbs. 15 oz. the famous two-year-old record of Aaggie 2d, which is 17,746 lbs. 2 ozs., and she was some months older than Albino 2d when she commenced her record. Fully realizing the importance of this record and its value, not only to their own herd, but to the breed at large, it was decided to take such action as would establish, beyond the possibility of a doubt, the absolute accuracy of this enormous milk record. The following sworn statements will be read with interest, because they show that the heifer was less than twenty-six months old when her record commenced: That a well-known inspector for the Holstein-Friesian herd book—Mr. S. Burchard—witnessed her first test, which was made after she had been in milk eleven months and sixteen days, and that he saw her give on the first day 53 lbs. 4 ozs., and on the second day 55 lbs. of milk; that Mr. S. Hoxie, Superintendent of Advanced Registry, Mr. Isaac C. Otis, Inspector, and Mr. Dudley Miller, a former inspector for the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book, made the second test and saw her give, March 24th, 1886, in just twenty-four hours, 50 lbs. 11 ozs. of milk; that the above named gentlemen made the test in as thorough a manner as it could be made; that they examined the record books and were perfectly satisfied that the whole record was correct as recorded; that the scales used for the test did not pass out of their possession, and the Sealer of Weights and Measures at Syracuse, N. Y., certified that they were correct; then follows the sworn statement of Hiram H. Gibbs, who milked her during the whole year, and who testifies that the whole record is correct."

Then follow the affidavits above-mentioned, followed by this statement: "Almost as remarkable is the butter test of the two-year-old heifer, Benola Fletcher, H. H. B. 6891, also at Lakeside, which dropped her first calf April 18th, 1885, was put on a butter test April 30th, 1885, being then but two years, one month and twenty days old. From April 30th to May 6th, inclusive,

she gave 300 lbs. 1 oz. of milk, from which was made 16 lbs. 9 ozs. of worked, unsalted butter, being an average of one pound of butter from 18 lbs. 11-100 of milk. Benola Fletcher has given in just one year ending April 19th, 1886, 13,159 lbs. 4 ozs. of milk. The above butter and milk records of Benola Fletcher are sworn to by John O'Hare, who made the butter, C. M. Armstrong, superintendent of farm, Evan Roberts and Wyatt Pierce, who milked the heifer through the year."

How to Make Choice Butter at Home.

To make good butter it is necessary to have good, pure milk, and in order to get this your cow must be fed and milked at regular times, be kept thoroughly clean, have plenty of fresh air and pure water, and her food composed of those substances that are nutritious and will keep her in good, healthy condition. Good fresh grass and bran in summer, and good hay, sugar beets or carrots, bran and corn meal mixed in winter. Avoid all brewers' slops or grains, and all other filthy slops and impure water, for although they may increase the flow of milk, it will be thin, blue and often tainted. The place where your cows are milked should be kept perfectly clean, so that the milk will absorb no bad odor. Don't allow your milker to wash the cow's teats in the milk pail, as it is very often done, but insist on them taking a damp cloth and wiping the cow's bag thoroughly before they commence to milk. Always use a good tin milk pail for that purpose only.

Strain your milk in a good can and place it in a water-tight box or barrel made on purpose to hold the can or cans, submerged an inch or two under water. The water getting warm from the milk, should be run off and fresh water added several times until the milk is the same temperature as the water, which should be 50 deg., or still lower. No danger of being too cold as long as it does not freeze. The cover of a can should be held to its place with a weight. Leave it ten or twelve hours or until the next milking time, and draw off the milk. I use a Cooley can, capacity five gallons, provided with a good cover and a window at the bottom to show how much milk separates. At the bottom there is also a spout that you can turn down and draw off all the milk, leaving the cream in the can. Pour the cream out of your can or creamer into a tin cream can that should always be kept perfectly clean and sweet, and as soon as you have enough cream to churn allow it to become slightly acid or ripe in a temperature of about 60 deg., stirring it occasionally to produce evenness of ripeness. Churn in a churn kept scrupulously clean and sweet, and have the temperature of your cream 60 or 63 deg. When churned take out and work. Do not wash your butter after taking it out, as it hurts the flavor to a certain extent. Do not put your hands to it, as the hands being warm will melt and break the globules, and give the butter a greasy appearance. Work out the buttermilk with a wooden paddle, and work in the salt with the same thing. Use three-quarters of an ounce of best dairy salt to the pound of butter. My rule is to work three times before it is ready for table use; working too much makes it pasty and spoils the flavor. By following the above directions you will always have "gilt-edged butter."

By the submerged process the milk is excluded from everything that is unclean, no bad odors are absorbed, no dust or vermin can get to it, and the milk is perfectly sweet after having been drawn from the can, and is excellent for table use, and the butter is pure, sweet and delicious, when made by this process.—*Mrs. J. A. Ramsden, in Connecticut Farmer.*

The Poultry Yard.

The Origin of the Domestic Powl.

Stephen Beale, an English poulter, discusses this subject in the *Country Gentleman*, as follows:

Though considerable attention has been given to the origin of the domestic fowl, we appear as if from a settlement thereof as ever. Naturalists are agreed so far, but beyond that there are differences which they are unable to agree upon. For a time the opinion of the late Darwin, that all our domestic fowls are derived from one stock, *Gallus bankiva*, or wild fowl of India, found general acceptance, but more recently doubts have been thrown upon this view. There is one thing, however, certain, that the majority of our breeds are derived from the wild fowl named above, and also that all our breeds owe their origin to eastern and southern Asia.

Naturalists recognize four members of the genus *Gallus*. First is *Gallus sonneratii*, found in the southern districts of India, and at one time thought to be the parent of our domestic breeds, but students have noted marked differences. Second, *Gallus stanleyii*, found in the island of Ceylon; except the color of the comb, this genus resembles the domestic fowl so very closely that some naturalists were at one time inclined to regard it as the parent species; it has, however, a singularly different voice, never known to be found in our fowls. Third, the *Gallus furcatus*; this variety inhabits Java and the islands eastward as far as Flores, but it is so different in many characteristics that no one regards it as the parent of any of our races of domestic poultry. It has green plumage, an unserrated comb, and a single median wattle. With respect to the latter point, Mr. Lewis Wright, in his book of poultry, tells of a Light Brahma hen which showed this peculiar characteristic: "There is not a vestige of the ordinary wattles at the side of the base of the lower mandible; but instead thereof an immense single wattle hanging in the true meridian line, giving the whole head a most peculiar expression, which is added to by the shapeless character of the comb." He also states that Mr. Wragg, of Stoke Park, Ipswich, one of the most experienced breeders of Asiatic fowls in England, has had at various times birds with single wattles. Mr. Wright points out another resemblance between the *Gallus furcatus*, namely, the forked tail, a most prominent feature of the Brahma. And fourth, the *Gallus bankiva*; of this variety Darwin says:

"It has a much wider geographical range than the three previous species; it inhabits northern India as far west as Sindh, and ascends the Himalaya to a height of 4,000 feet; it inhabits Burmah, the Malay peninsula, the Indo-Chinese countries, the Philippine Islands and the Malayan Archipelago as far eastward as Timor. This species varies considerably in the wild state. Mr. Blyth informs me that the specimens, both male and female, brought from near the Himalaya, are rather paler-colored than those brought from other parts of India; whilst those from the Malay peninsula and Java are brighter-colored than the Indian birds. The wild *Gallus bankiva* agrees most closely with the Black-breasted Red Game breed, in coloring and in all other respects, except in being smaller, and in the tail being carried more horizontally. But the manner in which the tail is carried is highly variable in many of our breeds. It is a significant fact that the voice of both male and female *Gallus bankiva* closely resembles, as Mr.

Blyth and others have noted, the voice of both sexes of the common domestic fowl; but the last note of the crow of the wild bird is rather less prolonged. Captain Hutton, well known for his researches into the natural history of India, informs me that he has seen several crossed fowl from the wild species and the Chinese bantam; these crossed fowls bred freely with bantams, but unfortunately were not crossed *inter se*. Captain Hutton reared chickens from the eggs of the *Gallus bankiva*; and these, at first very wild, afterwards became so tame that they would crowd round his feet. He did not succeed in rearing them to maturity; but as he remarks, 'No wild gallinaceous bird thrives well at first on hard grain.' Mr. Blyth also found much difficulty in keeping *Gallus bankiva* in confinement. In the Philippine Islands, however, the natives succeed much better, as they keep wild cocks to fight with their domestic game birds. Sir Walter Elliott informs me that the hen of a native domestic breed of Pegu is undistinguishable from the hen of the wild *Gallus bankiva*; and the natives constantly catch wild cocks by taking tame cocks to fight with them in the woods. Mr. Crawford remarks that from etymology it might be argued that the fowl was first domesticated by the Malays and Javanese. It is also a curious fact that wild specimens of the *Gallus bankiva*, brought from the countries east of the Bay of Bengal are far more easily tamed than those of India; nor is this an unparalleled fact, for, as Humboldt long ago remarked, the same species sometimes evinces a more tame disposition in one country than in another. If we suppose that the *Gallus bankiva* was first tamed in Malaya and afterwards imported into India, we can understand an observation made to me by Mr. Blyth, that the domestic fowls of India do not resemble the wild *Gallus bankiva* of India more closely than do those of Europe."

I have given at length these particulars respecting the *Gallus bankiva*, for the reason that it is certain that the great majority of our varieties are its descendants. That which has brought doubts into the minds of students has been the habits of the heavy feather-legged races from China—Brahmas and Cochins, which are altogether different from most other breeds of poultry. The differences of habit were described in the *Field* by a writer, as follows:

"After a year or two of preliminary examination (this refers to thirty years ago, when Cochins were first introduced), I adopted this method of managing the Cochin Chinas: As soon as a brood was as big as thrushes, it was taken with its nurse and put into one of the fields. The hen was cooped until she was settled to her range, after which the coop was removed, and an ordinary tea-chest, laid upon its side, was put in its place, an old door or some loose boards being 'leaned' over its mouth. When the birds got as big as partridges, even this shelter was removed; for it was noticed that, unlike other poultry, which in similar circumstances seek the hedge-rows and trees for shelter, the Cochin Chinas preferred to 'jug,' as partridges do, in the middle of the field. This habit is in itself quite unlike that of any other variety of poultry, all of which are, when free to choose, arboreal in their habits. The next distinction was seen when the pullets began to lay. If there were any coop accessible which had been used for a lodging, they would deposit their very abnormally-colored eggs therein. But if there was not, the descendants of some imported birds never sought for a place of shelter under a bush or

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

THE LIVER
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.

SCROFULA
Is a peculiar morbid condition of the system, caused by impurities in the blood. 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.

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.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have been for a number of years severely afflicted with a mercurial headache and a dull, heavy pain in my liver. Three bottles of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA gave me more relief than all the others combined.

T. H. OWENS, Louisville, Ky.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have examined the preparation of DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, and calculated to produce an alternative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla.

M. PYLES, M. D., Louisville, Ky.
Res. Phys. at Lou. Marine Hosp.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have used BULL'S SARSAPARILLA for rheumatism and kidney trouble, and my son has taken it for asthma and general debility. It has given us both great relief.

Yours truly,
THOS. H. BENTLEY, Rossville, Ill.

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

331 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
\$1.00 A BOTTLE.
For Sale by all Druggists.

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

some hidden spot as other poultry do, but always choose some heap of mould or small elevation and laid on the top of this, quite indifferent to the eggs being exposed to sight, so that they were above the ordinary level of the land. This peculiarity is strongly marked. "From these idiosyncrasies I had inferred that this variety of fowl could not be descended from the tree-roosting, bush-hunting ancestor of the game cock, etc. All the indications, slight perhaps in themselves, yet not without weight when taken together, go to show that the ancestors of the Shanghai must have been found by 'the humans,' who annexed them in quarters unlike an Indian jungle—i. e., in some dry desert with scant vegetation, and watered, when watered at all, by rivers fed at a distance by melting snows, which came down in force when the birds were sitting on eggs. The extreme stupidity of the Shanghai proves it could have had, in its native habitat, few enemies to contend against, as does its readiness to accept the protection of man. When both were free to range at will, the game fowl always 'cut' the Cochin persistently; and for the most part a game cock when at liberty will refuse to accept the advances of the widowed Shanghai hen. He will generally drive her away."

Hart Pioneer Nurseries
OF FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. We have no substitution clause in our orders, and deliver everything as specified. 220 Acres in Nursery Stock.

Reference: Bank of Fort Scott. Catalogue Free on application.
Established 1857.

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

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

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

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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.

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

SALESMEN WANTED!
Energetic, reliable men who can devote their entire time and attention to the work. The business easily learned, previous experience not necessary. Growers of a complete assortment of Fruits and Ornamentals, including the wonderful new iron-clad plum *Mariana*. Fifty-second year. 300 acres.
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LOVETT'S GUIDE TO FRUIT CULTURE
1886
LITTLE SILVER HILL

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

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.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, May 31, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.
CATTLE—Receipts 1,500, shipments 600. Market quiet and barely steady. Export steers 5 35a 5 60, good to choice shipping 5 00a5 30, common to fair 4 40a4 80, butchers steers 3 50a4 75, cows and heifers 2 25a3 80, corn-fed Texans 3 50a5 55, grass fed Texans 2 25a4 00.
HOGS—Receipts 4,000, shipments 1,000. Market opened strong and steady, closing 5c lower. Butchers and best heavy 4 00a4 15, mixed packing 3 85a4 05, light 3 80a4 00.
SHEEP—Receipts 800, shipments none. Market was quiet and prices unchanged at 2 20a4 50.

Chicago.
CATTLE—Receipts 6,000, shipments 2,000. Market strong and 5a10c higher. Shipping steers, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., 4 10a5 60; 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., 4 70a 5 50; 950 to 1,200 lbs., 4 20a5 10; stockers and feeders 3 00a4 60; cows, bulls and mixed, 1 70a4 10; through Texas cattle 3 00a4 85.
HOGS—Receipts 3,500, shipments 6,000. Market slow and 5c lower. Rough and mixed, 3 65a4 05; packing and shipping, 250 to 330 lbs., 3 90a4 10; light 3 70a4 12½, skips 2 50a3 50.
SHEEP—Receipts 2,000, shipments none. Market steady. Natives, 100 to 120 lbs. and over, 3 75 a4 50; 80 to 95 lbs., 3 00a3 50; 65 to 80 lbs., 2 00a3 00; Western, 3 00a4 00; Texas, 2 00a3 75.

The Drovers' Journal special from London says: The market is active and 1c higher. Receipts from all points are light. Best Americans 14a14½c per lb. dressed.

Kansas City.
CATTLE—Receipts 900, shipments 1,551. The market was strong and fairly active. Native shippers 5a10c higher; stockers and feeders steady. Sales ranged 4 25 for butcher's steers to 4 95 for shipping steers.
HOGS—Receipts 8,157, shipments 4,159. Market slow and 5a10c lower than Saturday. Good to choice 3 65a3 80, common to medium 3 35a3 60.
SHEEP—Receipts 1,212, shipments 144. Common to medium 1 50a2 60.

PRODUCE MARKETS.
Chicago.
 This being Decoration Day and a legal holiday, the banks and Board of Trade and Stock Exchange are closed on the curb. A few operators gathered about 11 o'clock and several trades in July wheat were made at 75½c, as operators feared a decrease in the visible supply of 2,250,000 to 2,750,000 bushels.
 No other produce reports on account of Decoration Day.

HAGEY & WILHELM,
WOOL
 Commission Merchants
 ST. LOUIS, MO.

REFERENCE:
 Boatmen's Bank, St. Louis; Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kas.; First National Bank, Beloit, Kas.; Exchange Bank, Beloit, Kas.
 Full return made inside of five days from receipt of shipment.

WOOL
 We are in the market again for a large amount of WOOL, and will pay the very Highest Price in Cash!
 And will be pleased to correspond with any parties having wool for sale.
 Sacks furnished. Apply to
GALE & WILBUR,
 P. O. Address, Rock or Winfield, Kas.

A HAY-RICKER FOR \$60.
 AND 2 WHEELED RAKES
 WARRANTED TO BE AS GOOD AS ANY ON THE MARKET. SENT ON TRIAL TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES. FOR CIRCULAR & C. ADDRESS
A. J. NICHOLSON & CO. SPRINGFIELD, O.

BROWN & WILLIAMS,
 (Successors to WALTER BROWN & CO.)
Wool Commission Merchants
 98 FEDERAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.

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

J. H. PRESCOTT, Pres't. C. E. FAULKNER, Vice Pres't.
 ED. C. GAY, Secretary. M. D. TEAGUE, Treasurer.

The National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
 SALINA, KANSAS,

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

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

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 THEO. MOSHER, Treasurer. M. P. ABBOTT, Secretary.

Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,
 ABILENE, KANSAS,
 Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings
 Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

CAPITAL, FULL PAID, \$50,000.

The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows the KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has more assets for every one hundred dollars at risk than any other company doing business in this State, viz.:
 The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$30.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00; the Burlington, of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$78.00 at risk.



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Waterproof and Fireproof.
 Adapted for any Roof.

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 Every one dividing the white space in the square in four sections, each the same size and shape, and inclose 15 cents, will get one of these PRIZES: 50 sheets Note Paper; 50 Envelopes; 25 Amateur Papers; 25 Nice Cards. All of above, 50 cents.
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RUPTURE

RELIEVED AND CURED
 Without any operation or detention from business, by my treatment, or money refunded. Send stamp for Circular, and if not as represented will pay railroad fare and hotel expenses both ways to parties coming here for treatment.
DR. D. L. SNEDIKER,
 Emporia, Kas.

Grinnell's Pain King!

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

TIMBER LINE HERD

HOLSTEIN CATTLE
 AND
POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

We are before the public for the year 1886 with some of the finest HOLSTEIN BULLS there is in the State, and COWS and HEIFERS of like merit, At Prices to Suit the Times.
 In Hogs, our herd has only to be seen to be admired. We have a fine lot of March and April Pigs. Ask for what you want.
W. J. ESTES & SONS,
 Andover, Kansas.

IRON ROOFING

Send for prices and Illustrated Catalogue of
CINCINNATI (O.) CORRUGATING CO.
 Jerome Twichell, Agt., Kansas City, Mo.

CRIMPED & CORRUGATED
IRON ROOFING
W. G. HYNDMAN & CO.
 SEND FOR CIRCULAR & PRICES - CINCINNATI, O.



ESTABLISHED 1861
 Takes the lead, does not corrode like tin or iron, nor decay like shingles or tar compositions, easy to apply, strong and durable at half the cost of tin. Is also a SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER at Half the Cost. CARPETS and RUGS of same, double the wear of oil cloths. Catalogues and samples free.
W. H. FAY & CO., CAMDEN, N. J.

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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.

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

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

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 ¼ inch larger than the cane, cut the material with shears and secure to the frame by brass-head nails 1½ inches apart. Any person can thus make as good as new a chair otherwise worthless at a very trifling expense. Sent by mail, cut and fitted, on receipt of paper pattern and price. Price by mail, 30 cents. Address 6 cents per seat for postage. Sell, 5 cents per seat. **AGENTS WANTED.**
 Address **J. H. GOLDRING,**
 Box 123, Columbus, Ohio.

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

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

Connecting in Union Depots for all points in the States and Territories, EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH. No matter where you are going, purchase your ticket via the **"BURLINGTON ROUTE"**
 Daily Trains via this Line between **KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH** and **DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL** and **MINNEAPOLIS.**
KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and **QUINCY, HANNIBAL** and **CHICAGO**, Without Change.
J. F. BARNARD, GEN'L MGR., K. C., ST. J. & C. B. AND H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH.
A. C. DAVES, GEN'L PASS. AGT., K. C., ST. J. & C. B. AND H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

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

And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered; also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State of double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up (ten days after posting), make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may, within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs. If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraisers, or two of them, shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the State before the title shall have vested in him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for week ending May 19, '86

Montgomery county--H. W. Conrad, clerk. PONY--Taken up by Jno. Shilo, of Fawn Creek tp., April 22, 1886, one bay mare pony, about 4 years old, branded J on right shoulder; valued at \$15. PONY--By same, one roan mare pony, no marks or brands visible, left hind ankle enlarged; valued at \$10.

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

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

Strays for week ending May 26, '86.

Harper county--E. S. Rice, clerk. PONY--Taken up by J. H. Couch, of Attica, May 8, 1886, one dun mare pony, branded H C on left hip; valued at \$20.

PONY--By same, one dun mare pony; valued at \$20. PONY--By same, one bay mare pony, dim brand on left hip; valued at \$20.

PONY--By same, one gray mare pony, branded D S on left hip; valued at \$20. PONY--By same, one iron-gray stud pony, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

4 MULES--By same, four dark mules--three mares and one horse, no marks or brands; valued at \$80.

Butler county--James Fisher, clerk. PONY--Taken up by L. Wait, of Towanda tp. (P. O. Towanda), April 28, 1886, one brown mare pony, 10 years old, about 14 hands high, branded L on right shoulder.

PONY--By same, one brown gelding pony, 10 years old, about 14 1/2 hands high, branded J on left shoulder, left hind foot white, saddle marks.

Reno county--W. R. Marshall, clerk. HORSE--Taken up by G. R. Manning, of Sumner tp., May 6, 1886, one brown horse, 15 hands high, blind in one eye; valued at \$75.

Chase county--J. J. Massey, clerk. CALF--Taken up by J. T. Prather, of Falls tp., one heifer calf, red with white face and white on belly, feet and end of tail white, over 6 months old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.

HEIFER--Taken up by J. B. Ferguson, of Cottonwood tp., one spotted roan heifer, scar on left hip; valued at \$12.

Clay county--W. P. Anthony, clerk. MARE--Taken up by B. E. Bacon, of Goshen tp., May 1, 1886, one bay mare, about 12 years old, no marks or brands, had three old shoes on; valued at \$20.

Strays for week ending June 2, '86.

Franklin county--T. F. Ankeny, clerk. HORSE--Taken up by Jacob Duding, of Franklin tp., April 26, 1886, one bay horse, about 14 years old, 18 hands high, both hind feet white, branded W on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

Meade county--Matt. B. Reed, clerk. STEER--Taken up by J. R. Stultz, of Merrill, April 19, 1886, one white steer, 3 years old, dark ears, swallow-fork in left ear; valued at \$12.

Butler county--James Fisher, clerk. PONY--Taken up by Aaron Barringer, of El Dorado tp. (P. O. El Dorado), May 27, 1886, one gray mare

pony, 6 years old, five feet four inches high, brands on left side and strip across back. MULE--By same, one mouse-colored horse mule, 4 years old, five feet high, no brands. Hodgeman county--E. E. Lawrence, clerk. PONY--Taken up by Michael Nail, of Sterling tp., May 15, 1886, one small bay gelding pony, star in forehead, left hind foot white; valued at \$30.

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.

COMPOUND OXYGEN

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

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

TOPEKA Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE

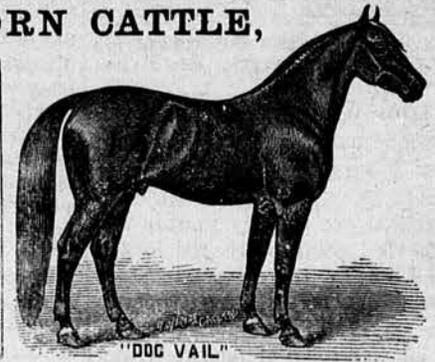
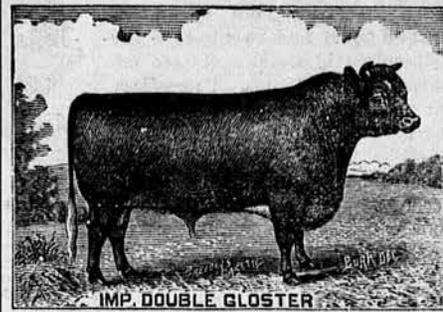
We make a specialty of all forms of Chronic and Surgical Diseases. We cure Hemorrhoids or Piles without the use of the knife and with but little pain. We cure Varicocle without the knife. We have a large Eye and Ear practice, and treat all forms of diseases of those organs. We cure Catarrh, Cancer, and remove all kinds of Tumors. We treat successfully all forms of Scrofula, Diseases of the Liver, Spleen, Kidneys and Bladder. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs yield readily to our treatment if the cases are curable. We cure all forms of Female Diseases. We remove Tape-worm in from one to four hours. Private Diseases in every form cured. In short, all Chronic and Surgical Diseases successfully and scientifically treated.

PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME. Correspondence solicited. Consultation free. Send for private list of questions. DR. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE, No. 86 East Sixth street, TOPEKA, KAS.

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

BLUE VALLEY HERD & STUD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,



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

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

Rosedale Farm.

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Breeder and Shipper of

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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AMERICAN MERINO SHEEP



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

MILK.--Milk and butter records of several animals imported or bred by us, or members of our herd: Mink (409)--1 day, 91 lbs.; 31 days, 2,496 1/2 lbs. Mink (402)--1 day, 96 lbs. Jantje (2221)--1 day, 90 lbs. 8 oz.; 31 days, 2,623 lbs. 8 oz. Rhoda (434)--1 day, 89 lbs. 8 oz. Mercedes (723)--1 day, 86 lbs.; 31 days, 2,534 lbs. Brillante (101)--1 day, 80 lbs. Lady of Jerusalem (1627)--1 day, 78 lbs.; 31 days, 2,227 lbs. Tierkje (2222)--1 day, 76 lbs. Maid of Holstein (21)--1 day, 72 lbs. Friesland Maid (1624)--1 day, 71 lbs. 8 oz.; 31 days, 2,153 lbs. Overlooper (626)--1 day, 70 lbs. Terpestra (6595)--68 lbs. Vreda (2259)--1 day, 67 lbs.; 31 days, 1,878 lbs. Mercedes 2d (1658)--1 day, 64 lbs.; 31 days, 1,627 1/2 lbs. Jantje 2d (6538)--1 day, 64 lbs. Tietje 2d (726)--1 day, 60 lbs. Amelander (6523)--1 day, 60 lbs. Marie 3d (1659)--1 day, 51 lbs. Wanda (2283)--1 day, 45 lbs. Bleske (2267)--1 day, 42 lbs. Tritonia--1 day, 74 1/2 lbs.; 31 days, 2,662 1/2 lbs. BUTTER.--Mercedes (723)--1 day, 3 lbs. 10 oz.; 7 days, 24 lbs. 6 oz. Overlooper (1628)--1 day, 3 lbs. 2 oz.; 7 days, 21 lbs. 10 oz. Mink (402)--1 day, 3 lbs. 9 oz.; 7 days, 20 lbs. 9 oz. Tietje 2d (726)--1 day, 2 lbs. 15 oz.; 7 days, 20 lbs. Wanda (2283)--1 day, 2 lbs. 8 oz.; 7 days, 16 lbs. 15 oz. Bleske (2267)--1 day, 2 lbs. 2 oz.; 7 days, 14 lbs. 2 oz. Mink also made 29 lbs. 6 oz. of butter in 10 days, at 4 years.

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The Veterinarian.

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

FISTULOUS WITHERS.—I have a valuable brood mare, heavy in foal, that has what I suppose to be a very bad fistula of the withers, but although very large, has not run any matter yet. The mare fell off rapidly and looked sleepy and dull for three weeks before the fistula showed itself. Appetite good one day and none the next. The swelling showed itself about two weeks ago; is very large some days, and then will reduce for several days, and swell again. A neighbor tells me that he will cure it, and guarantee it, by bleeding; that fistula is purely a blood disease, that certainly can be cured by constant bleeding, at intervals of two weeks, with no other remedy, no cutting or blistering, and that he will guarantee it; but he advises me not to bleed her until she drops her colt. [We would advise you to do nothing to the swollen withers till after the mare foals, except to bathe the part three times daily with very hot water, for half an hour at a time. Give the mare a cooling diet, composed of equal quantities of oats and bran, cooked together, and having a handful of linseed meal added to each feed. After foaling write us again and describe its condition. Fistulous withers cannot be cured by ordinary bleeding. Before being opened bleeding will reduce them some, as hot applications will, but later on they will return, and if not laid open they will eventually burst.]

WIND-PUFFS — LAMENESS.—Please prescribe for two thoroughbred horses. The first was raced through 1884, and has gone into winter quarters with front ankles large, with wind-puffs and osselets. He has been blistered twice within ten weeks with biniodide of mercury and cantharides, the second blister stronger than the first. The ankles are very little improved. I do not want to destroy the hair; has never been lame. No. 2 has been trained but little, and is lame in whirl-bone; has been blistered the same as No. 1; cannot see that he is improved. You can very easily locate his lameness by the eye and by pressure. [Blistering or firing (actual cautery) are the only good remedies for such cases, and especially for thoroughbreds. The strain on the flexor tendons of the fore legs in running races, is often very severe. I have recently fired three thoroughbred racers for like conditions. Apply Moore Bros.' Golden blister; use three-quarters of a box to each leg. No. 2.—Lameness is not easily diagnosed by even good horse-men. I am not sure your horse is lame in whirl-bone. Flinching on pressure is not a test. Have him trotted to halter slowly, and observe if stride of lame leg is as long as its fellow. Also stand behind him and have him trotted slowly away, and note if he goes straight or sidewise; state how. Also whether the lame foot comes to the ground more under the center of the body than its fellow, or, in other words, is thrown in. Let him be ridden an hour, more or less, depending on the severity of the case, and see whether he starts or returns lamer. Give me description of facts, and I will advise you. In the meantime get rid of the mercury by washing.]

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

Hatch all Cochins and Brahmas as soon as possible, for they are large fowls, and require the whole season. An early-hatched Brahma or Cochin always gives satisfaction.

A new time-system has been proposed by Prof. Lindon. The new system is on the decimal plan, and provides that the present day of twenty-four hours be divided into ten divisions, so that each hour would correspond to two hours and twenty-four minutes; this hour would be again divided into 100 divisions, called minutes, if necessary, each hour on the new system thus corresponding to 144 minutes; again, this new minute division to be subdivided for accurate measurements into 100 divisions, called seconds. The advantages arising from such a system, as enumerated, are the abolition of the so-called "A. M." and "P. M.," as has already been accomplished by the twenty-four-hour system.

Three sons and two daughters of Gen. Lee survive him. His sons are farmers in Virginia, and the daughters are both great travelers, the elder having explored Australia, Japan, China, India and Egypt, in addition to the European circuit of sights.

White-shelled eggs bring 5 cents per dozen less in the Eastern markets than eggs with yellow or brown shells. Plymouth Rocks and Cochins produce the colored shell.

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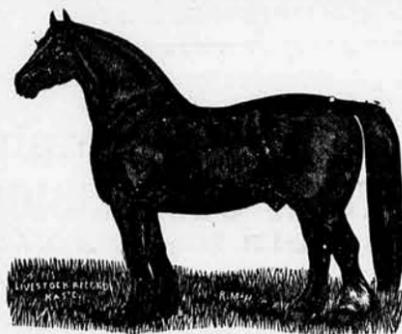
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Representatives of the best families and prize-winning strains in the United States. Noted for size, early maturity, and quiet, docile dispositions. BRITISH CHAMPION II, at head of herd, has no superior. All breeders registered. Prices reasonable.

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

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

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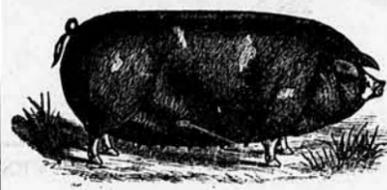
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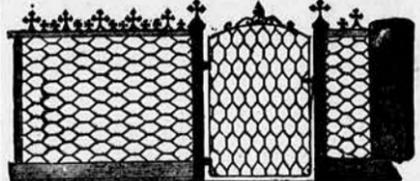
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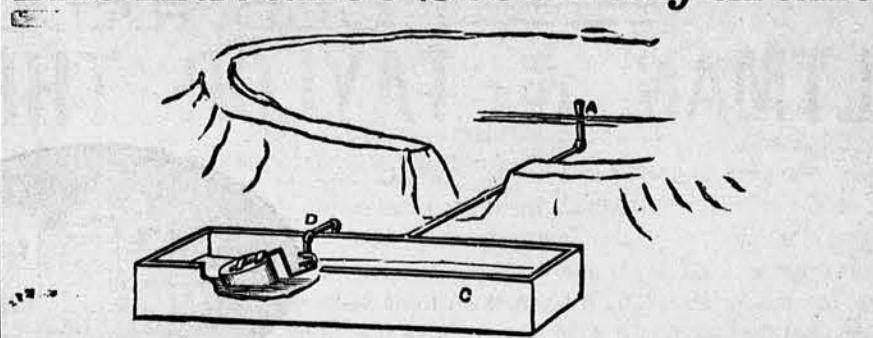


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Correspondence solicited. O. C. HUNTER, Inventor, Concordia, Kansas.



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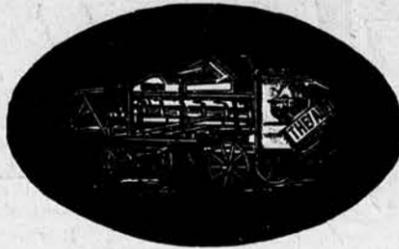
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"OLD RELIABLE" AULTMAN & TAYLOR THRESHING MACHINERY

To the "good Farmers and Threshermen of KANSAS and we know of no customer but will admit we gave him more Some of the Machines we sold around here when we first case in other sections. M. A. and W. W. Wisecarver, of last season to replace an AULTMAN & TAYLOR SEP-do good work, but they thought it about time to give the old chinery can show such a record as the "OLD RELIABLE"



MISSOURI, direct and through our able representatives, and for his money in this line than he could obtain elsewhere. came to this country are still running, and the same is the Keighley, Butler county, Kansas, bought a Thresher of us ARATOR they had run for thirteen years, and would still Machine a rest. We don't think any other Threshing Ma-STARVED ROOSTER THRESHER.

We are now receiving our stock for harvest of 1886, SEPARATORS with the latest improvements, TRACTION ENGINES, SELF-GUIDE ENGINES, STRAW-BURNER ENGINES, far ahead of any other make; LIGHT-RUNNING WOODBURY HORSE-POWERS—all sizes and prices.

Buy nothing in the Threshing Machinery line until you see Aultman & Taylor Agents, or write us direct.

Respectfully, **TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,**
GENERAL AGENTS. KANSAS CITY, MO.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

BULLS FOR SALE.—Nine Short-horn Bulls, 1 year old; two 2 years old; one 4 years old. One Galloway 2 years old. One Holstein coming 2 years old. Also a lot of fine Grades, mostly yearlings. Prices to suit the times. John T. Prather & Bro., Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Twenty head of Holstein-Friesian and Jersey Heifers, six Bulls, nine half-blood Heifers and Bulls. Also Poland-China Pigs. M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kas.

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

I AM A CANDIDATE FOR CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT, subject to the decision of the Republican convention, July 21, 1886. William M. Abernathy.

HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY Remedies for sale by D. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Six choice Poland-China Boar Pigs, very cheap, if sold at once. Apply to T. S. Hawley, Topeka, Kas.

STRAYED.—From 82 West Eighth street, Topeka, Kas., a Mare, 14 hands high, mouse color, forehead white, branded M on shoulder, age about 12 years. Supposed to have gone west; brought from Belvue. Finder take up and notify George Means.

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.

MONEY TO LOAN.—On Farm Property, in sums of \$500 to \$2,000, at exceedingly low rates. No annoying delays in getting money, as it is always on hand. Geo. L. Epps, 169 1/2 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

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.

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

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

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. Particulars 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.

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 18th, 54616. Address G. W. GLICK & SON, Atchison, Kas.

FOR SALE!

Five thoroughbred Galloway Bulls. One hundred high-grade Short-horn Cows and about sixty Calves. Ninety-one yearling Galloway half-bloods, very fine. Whole lot at very great bargain if sold immediately. H. H. REYNOLDS, Room 6, 100 W. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

7 Bulls 7 FOR SALE.

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

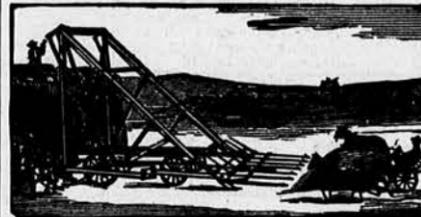
POULTRY AND STOCK FARM FOR SALE!

I offer to sell my 80 acre Poultry and Stock Farm, known as the Saline Valley Poultry Farm, containing 60 acres in cultivation and growing crops, 300 young Apple Trees, 200 Peach Trees, over 10,000 Forest Trees in small groves and nursery shape, 100 bearing Grape Vines, and other small fruit. Cultivated ground in excellent condition. Dwelling House 34x38, one-story, six rooms, cellar under entire house, water in kitchen—cistern and drive-well. Barn 32x32, fitted up for horse stable, corn-crib, feed-cooking, bins, loft, etc. Twelve-foot windmill with pump and feed-grinder. A small pasture, supplied with water, and shed for milk cows. Two Hatching and Rearing Houses for Poultry, each 14x50 feet, glass fronts, conveniently fitted up. Nineteen Poultry Houses 8x16 feet each; 38 coops for young chicks; water and feed troughs for all coops and houses. Farm Implements, Wagons—in fact everything necessary to run a farm, and all in good working order. All Poultry on hand at time of sale, and a well-established poultry trade. Thirty-five head of Grade Cattle, one Durham Bull—2 years old, five fine Brood Mares. Price for the entire place, everything included except my household goods, \$7,800. Or all the above, except cattle and horses, \$6,200. This farm is 9 miles from Salina, a town of 5,000 inhabitants, and 3 miles from nearest railroad station. The farm is beautifully situated on a south slope, viewing the valley of the Saline river as far as the eye reaches, and in the productive wheat belt of Kansas. To any one desiring a peaceful life on a farm, together with an occupation not too burdensome, in a climate second to none for health, in a country far advanced in improvements, with choice society, schools and churches, this is a chance rarely found. A limited number of cattle and horses can be kept at a small expense, as choice pasture can be had near by. Thus a small farm produces large. Any further information cheerfully given; also reason for selling and terms, if desired. Address GEORGE KRUEGER, Salina, Kas., or SALINE VALLEY POULTRY FARM, Crown Point P. O., Kas.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

From standard-bred birds scoring high enough to win first prizes.
W. F. Black Spanish, \$3.00 per 13.
B. E. Ger 13, \$2.00 per 13.
Partridge and Black Orpington, \$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.

Over \$1,000,000 and the Hardest Work on the Farm Saved



SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF
THE DAIN
Automatic Hay-Stacker & Gatherers,
Manufactured by the
T. R. & A. MANUFACTURING CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Farmers and Ranchmen: You cannot afford to be without this Machinery. It will save more money, more time, and more hard labor than any machinery ever invented. One man, three boys and five horses will stack as much hay as ten men and six horses the old way and do it better. One Stacker and two Gatherers will put twenty to thirty acres per day in the stack after it leaves the mower. This is the only mounted Stacker, the only Stacker that will work in windy weather and not scatter the hay. Will outlast any three Stackers of other makes. Price of Stacker, \$75; Steel Wheel Gatherer, \$25. Send for free Descriptive Circular.

JOINT :: PUBLIC :: SALE!



MANHATTAN, KANSAS,
Tuesday, June 8th, 1886,
(The day before College Commencement.)
SHORT-HORN, JERSEY,
AND ONE OR MORE
CROSS-BRED CATTLE,
WILL BE SOLD AT

THE KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM.

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

A choice lot of recorded BERKSHIRE and POLAND-CHINA PIGS will be included in the sale. For Catalogues, address the undersigned. E. M. SHELTON, Supt. Farm, BILL & BURNHAM, MANHATTAN, KAS. COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

GRAND PUBLIC SALE!



Imported and Home-Bred Registered
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN
CATTLE,
Consisting of
Bulls, Cows and Heifers
TO BE HELD AT RIVERVIEW PARK,

By MESSRS. WALTER C. WEEDON & CO.,
Kansas City, Mo., Thursday, June 10th, 1886.

(Sale to commence at 1:30 o'clock.)
This special offering comprises some of the choicest and best Milking Strains. Dairy-men and Farmers are invited to inspect this stock and attend the sale. These animals are duly recorded and certificates of pedigree will be furnished purchasers at time of sale. Stock on exhibition at Riverview Park after May 20th.

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

600 Merino Sheep for Sale.

Mostly Ewes, acclimated and free from disease. I thus sell as my range is all fenced. J. C. DWELLE, Att'y at Law, Florence, Kansas.

12 DOLLARS each for New and Perfect SEWING MACHINES. Warranted five years. Sent on trial if desired. Buy direct and save \$15 to \$25. Organs given as premiums. Write for FREE circular with 1000 testimonials from every state. GEO. FAYNE & CO., 47 3rd Ave, Chicago, Ill.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.
None genuine unless stamped with the above TRADE MARK.
Don't waste your money on a gum or rubber coat. The FISH BRAND SLICKER is absolutely water and wind proof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER and take no other. If your storekeeper does not have the "FISH BRAND", send for descriptive catalogue to A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass.