

ESTABLISHED, 1863. VOL. XXV, No. 19.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1887.

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

Two Cents Per Mile.

It must be apparent to many readers of the Homestead that the railroads of the entire United States have construed the inter-State commerce bill entirely in the light of their own interests, by putting up the rate on the long haul, and maintaining the rate on the short haul, wherever there was no water competition, and demanding and obtaining for the time a suspension of the law to enable them to maintain the high rates on the short haul and give low rates on the long haul wherever they have water competition, thus at one blow to strike down inland navigation and still hold their grip on the producers with whom all freight traffic has its origin.

They have taken advantage of the law to relieve themselves from the burdensome pass abuse and thus save themselves millions of dollars, and at the same time ad vance the rate on through passengers and maintain the rate on local passengers. This vastly increases their revenue from passen

It now rests with the various States to take them in hand and deal with them in a way that means justice to the people and no injustice to the railroads. It is time for the State of Iowa to assert her rights and her dignity and protect her people from extortion and robbery. She has the absolute power within her own borders, and if she fails to do it, it is because her people are unmindful of the self-respect due to themselves. The one measure that we think just and right at this time is the reduction of their passenger rates. We desire to present to our readers the plain unvarnished facts, taken from the Railroad Commission's report of 1878, the first report made by the Commission, and that of 1886, the last report. It should be borne in mind that after the repeal of the Granger law the railroads were classified into first, second and third class, on the basis of their earnings. All roads earning \$4,000 and over per mile were allowed to charge 3 cents, roads earning between \$3,000 and \$4,000, 31/2 cents, and roads earning under \$3,000 were allowed to charge 4 cents. These rates remain to this day.

Under that law the receipts from passengers were, in 1878, \$9,819,188, and in 1886, \$22,932,168, or an increase of thirteen million dollars. The number of passengers carried was 280,276,288 in 1878, and 880,188,361 in 1886. The average rate of fare was 31/2 cents per mile in 1878, and 2 3-5 cents per mile in 1886.

The total earnings of the roads running through Iowa over and above operating ex penses were \$19,078,376 in 1878, and \$37,910, 781 in 1886. It will thus be seen that whilst not only have the total receipts of the railroads been greatly increased, but the receipts above expenses were almost double. During these ten years the average rate has dropped less than 1 cent per mile, and this has been done only on through rates ets. 'The farmer has not had a reduced rate to the amount of 1 cent unless he has been obliged to make a trip to the East, when, after paying a local rate to the nearest through point, he shares with the citizens of the through point in the cut rate. He has a right now to demand that the local rate be reduced, and on the broad ground that with the increased population of Iowa and the increased traffic, a 2-cent rate brings more clean profit to the railroad than a 3 cent rate did ten years ago.

During all these years the railroads have been prosperous. They have paid all their but you have increased a rate to him far

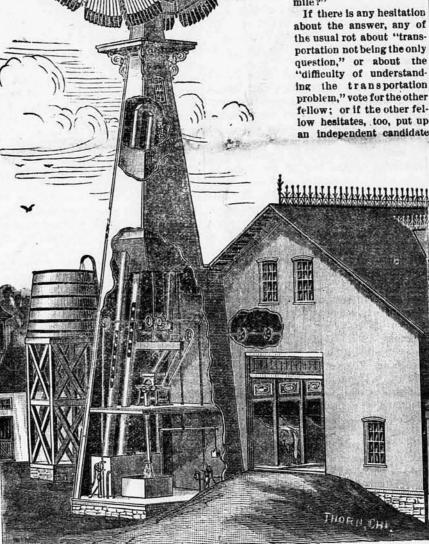
operating expenses, they have paid interest on the entire cost of construction, they have paid dividends on stock for the most part water, the value of which at the market | duction in passenger rates to 2 cents per mile

above what you were eager to accept and did accept rather than do me justice by lightening my burdens. I now demand a reon A. roads and 21/4 on B.

or second-class roads!"

What if the railroads refuse? The remedy is simple. Let the granger devo e one political campaign to looking out for himself, to looking after his farm, his family and his pocketbook. Let him say to the candi date for the Legislature or the Senate: "Will you vote to reduce passenger rates in Iowa to 2 cents per

about the answer, any of the usual rot about "transportation not being the only question," or about the "difficulty of understanding the transportation problem," vote for the other fellow; or if the other fel low hesitates, too, put up



CHALLENGE DOUBLE-HEADER WIND-MILL.

stence: the selling value of the stock has in some cases doubled, and in all of them, or nearly so, greatly advan :ed. Meanwhile lands have not in the older parts of the State greatly increased in value. If interest had been paid on actual cost, as it has on the railroads for the last ten years, half of them would have gone under the Sheriff's hammer. The farmer has the right to say to the railroad:

"You have grown rich off me. I have paid you more for freight than you charged the men two hundred miles west. The national law has endeavored to correct this injustice,

price on the main lines would rebuild the | and vote for him, without regard to party. This will give 2 cents a mile, which is justice to the railroads and justice to the prople. If you want to see candidates make a running jump to get over on your side and leave heel marks, let the granger demand "2 cents a mile." Some of them as they jump will fall backwards, but their faces and toos will be toward the people. Try it. -Iowa Homestead.

> Clean off your horse thoroughly at night. Water and feed liberally, and give him a would be done by," even if the "other" is a

Every Farmer His Own Miller.

There is a rapidly-increasing demand from farmers, dairy and stockmen for a wind-mill that will not only pump water, but will also furnish power for running all kinds of machinery used about the farm and dairy, such as a feed-grinder for grinding all kinds of grain into good meal; a corn sheller, a wood-saw, a churn, a grindstone, a feedcutter for cutting cornstalks, which saves the farmer tons of good fodder every year that was formerly wasted; and even running threshing machines, which has very successfully been done by wind-power. Millers, too, are beginning to see the value of wind as a cheap power, and are erecting large mills for custom work.

The accompanying illustration represents a Challenge Double-header Wind-mill erected at the end of a barn, running a Challenge feed-mill, sheller, pumps, etc., and to which could also be attached the Challenge stalkcutter, wood-saw, or a threshing machine; or, in fact any kind of machinery that can be run by water or steam power. This company and their prede essors have made the Challenge Wind-mill since 1870, and the celebrated Challenge Feed-mills several years previous to that time. This company is said winase more geared wind-mills than any other manufacturers in the world, and they ship them to every part of this country and Canada, and to different parts of the world.

Their celebrated Challenge Feed-mills have been manufactured since 1860, and Mr. Nelson Burr, the inventor, who is a thorough mechanic and who has charge of that department in their works, has from time to time made valuable improvements which still keeps the old reliable Cnallenge abreast of all competitors. There are over 15,000 of these mills in use, and they are so well and favorably known that they speak_for them-

For further information and prices we advise you to write the Challenge Wind-Mill & Feed Mill Co., at Batavia, Ill.

Topeka Hereford Cattle Co.

New and valuable enterprises and institutions keep pace with the progress and development of Kansas, and especially do we welcome representative stock - breeding establishments, for the reason that they materially add to the resources of the State and give profitable results to the producers who judiciously patronize the same.

In this connection we desire to call special attention to an extensive establishment located at Topeka and known as the Topeka Hereford Cattle Company. Mr. C. E. Curran, the Secretary, is well and favorably known in business circles, and is d-termined that a worthy Hereford establishment shall be permanently located at the capital of Kansas that shall be a credital le institution in every respect. This firm has spared no pense to secure strictly first class animals and they guarantee satisfaction to their customers, which, by the way, are becoming numerous, and propose by square dealing to hold them permanently. By referring to their advertisement elsewhere, it will be seen that they have one hundred head of females and twenty coming two year-old bulls for sale. For detailed information regarding the superior breeding and excelgood bed to lie on. "Do to others as you lent individual merit of their stock, call and see their herd. Write for new catalogue to C. E. Curran, Secretary.

The Stock Interest.

DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

MAY 17.—Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas., Short-horn cattle.

MAY 18.—G. S. Burleigh, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.

MAY 19.—Leavenworth County Short-horn Breeders' Association, Leavenworth, Kas.

MAY 28.—White & Holcombe, Short-horns, Minneapolis, Kas.

JUNE 1.—Walter Latimer, Closing-out Short-horn Sale, Garnett, Kas.

JUNE 1.—Walter Latimer, horn Sale, Garnett, Kas. JUNE 8.—E. P. Gamble, Short-horns, Kansas

City, Mo.
June 21.—W. S. White, Short-horns, Sabetha,

UNE 30.—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Department rules for action in cases of contagious, infectious and communicable diseases among domestic animals of the United States, as adopted by the Com-missioner of Agriculture, and which are now in force.

1. Whenever it shall come to the · knowledge of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture that there exists, or there is good cause to believe there exists, any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease among domestic animals in any part of the United States, and he believes there is danger of such disease spreading to other States and Territories, he shall at once direct an Inspector to make an investigation as to the existence of said disease.

2. Said Inspector shall at once proceed to the locality where said disease is believed to exist and make an examination of the animals said to be affected with disease and report the result of such examination to the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

3. Should the Inspector on such investigation find that a contagious, infectious or communicable disease exists among the animals examined, and especially pleuro-pneumonia, he shall direct the temporary quarantine of said animals, and the herds in which they are, and adopt such sanitary measures as to prevent the spread of the disease, and report his action to the Chief of the Bureau. He will further notify in writing the owner or owners, or person or persons in charge of such animal or animals of the existence of the contagious disease, and that said animal or animals have been placed in quarantine, and warn him or them from moving said animal or animals, under penalty of sections 6 and 7 of the act of Congress approved May 29, 1884.

4. When the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry is satisfied of the existence of any contagious disease among domestic animals in any locality of the United States, and especially of pleuropneumonia, and that there is danger of said disease spreading to other States or Territories, he will report the same to the Commissioner of Agriculture, who will quarantine said locality in the mode and manner provided in rule 12. · He shall cause a thorough examination of all animals of the kind diseased in said locality, and all such animals found diseased he will cause to be slaughtered. He shall establish a quarantine for a period of not less than ninety days of all animals that have come in contact with diseased animals, or have been on premises or in buildings, on or in which regulations as the exigencies of the case may require. He will cause to be disinfected in such manner as he deems best all sheds, corrals, yards, barns and buildings in which diseased animals the lines of transportation operating in have been, and until such premises and the United States, that do business in

premises and buildings. Should, howsaid premises or into said buildings in violation of this rule and regulation, then such animal or animals shall be placed in quarantine for a period of not less than ninety days, and said premises or building be again disinfected. Said second disinfection and the quarantine of such animals to be at the expense of the owner of said premises or buildings.

5. All animals quarantined by order of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry shall have a chain fastened with a numbered lock placed around their horns, or in case of the hornless animals, placed around their necks; and a record will be kept showing the number of lock placed upon each animal, name and character of animal and marks of identification, name of owner, locality and date of quarantine. The Chief of the Bureau, however, may in his discretion in place of chaining said animals, cause the animals to be branded in such a manner as he may designate, or may place a guard over the same.

6. All animals quarantined will be deemed and considered as "affected with contagious disease," and any person or persons moving said quarantined animals from the infected district will be prosecuted under sections 6 and 7 of the act of Congress establishing the Bureau of Animal Industry, approved May 29, 1884.

7. Whenever, in the judgment of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, it becomes necessary to kill animals that have been exposed to the contagious disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, in order to prevent the spread of said disease from one State or Territory to another, he shall cause the same to be slaughtered.

8. All animals diseased with pleuropneumonia, and all animals exposed to pleuro-pneumonia. that have been condemned to be slaughtered, shall be first appraised as to their value at time of condemnation. Said appraisement chall be made in the mode and manner provided for by the law of the State in which they are located, and such compensation on their appraised value will be paid as is provided for by the law of such State. In case such State has no law for the appraisement of the value of the animals diseased with pleuropneumonia, or that have been exposed to pleuro-pneumonia, or either, then the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry shall direct an Inspector of the Bureau to convene a board of appraisers to consist of three members, one of whom said Inspector shall appoint, one to be appointed by the owner of the animal or animals condemned, and these two will appoint the third; in case the said owner shall neglect or refuse to name an appraiser, then by two appraisers to be appointed by said Inspector. This Board will appraise the value of the animal condemned and certify to the same in writing under oath. and the amount so fixed by said Board shall be paid to the owner of the animals condemned. Should the owner of the animals condemned be dissatisfied with the appraisement, he may appeal from said appraisement to the Circuit court diseased animals have been, or have of the United States, and the amount doing business in orthrough said State.

9. Whenever it is deemed necessary by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry to supervise and inspect any of buildings have been so disinfected and and through more than one State, or certificate in writing signed by an and through other States, and the boats, Inspector of the Bureau of Animal In- cars, and stock yards in connection with permitted to go upon or into said Inspectors for that purpose, and make of Animal Industry and by a certificate

all necessary regulations for the quaranever, any animal or animals be put upon | tine and disinfection of all stock yards, cars, boats, and other vehicles of transportation which have been, or in which have been transported animals affected with a contagious disease or suspected to have been affected with such a disease. Such cars and other vehicles of transportation declared in quarantine shall not again be used to transport, store or shelter animals or merchandise until certified to be free of contagion by a certificate signed by the Inspector supervising their disinfection, and such stock yards shall not again have animals placed in them until likewise declared free of contagion.

10. All quarantined stock, premises, and buildings will be under the charge and supervision of an Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and shall be in no case free from quarantine until so ordered by the Chief of the Bureau.

11. Whenever any Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry is prevented, or obstructed, or interfered with in the discharge of his duty in the examining of animals suspected to have a contagious disease, or in placing under quarantine animals or premises, or in disinfecting them he will report the same to the Chief of the Bureau. He will also call upon the Sheriff or other police authorities of the locality where said obstruction or interference occurs for aid and protection in the perform ing of his duty. Should such Sheriff or police authorities neglect or refuse to render such aid and protection he will then apply to the United States Marshal of said district for the necessary force and assistance needed to protect him in the carrying out of the duties imposed upon him by these rules and regulations and the provisions of the law by authority of which they are made. He will also file with the United States District Attorney information of all the facts connected with such obstruction and interference and the names of the

party or parties causing the same. 12. Should from any cause the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry find that it is impossible to enforce these rules and regulations in any State, and that in consequence thereof there is great danger that pleuro-pneumonia will spread from said State to other States and Territories, he will report the same to the Commissioner of Agriculture. Thereupon the Commissioner of Agriculture, if he believes the exigency of the case requires it, will declare said State, in which pleuropneumonia exists, and in which it is impossible to carry out these rules and regulations, to be quarantined against the exportation of animals of the kind diseased to any other State, Territory or foreign country. Said order of the Commissioner declaring the quarantine of a State will be published in at least two papers in said State once a week during the existence of said quarantine and in such other papers as he may select. Notification of the order de claring said quarantine will be certified to the Governor of the State quarantined, as well as to the Governor of all other States and Territories, and to the agents of all transportation companies of said animals to any other State or Territory, or delivering any of such animals to any transportation company to be transported, will be prosecuted under sections 6 and 7 of the act of Condeclared free from contagion by a connection with lines doing business in gress approved May 29, 1884. Provided, however, that any animal of the kind quarantined against that has been exdustry, no animal or animals shall be the same, he shall designate suitable amined by an Inspector of the Bureau these lines of the railroad.

in writing signed by such Inspector declared to be free from pleuro-pneumonia, may be exported to any other State or Territory, and provided further that said animal shall be exported within forty-eight hours after such examination and signing of said certificate, so that said animal may not be exposed to disease before leaving said State.

13. Before giving the certificate provided for by rule 12, the Inspector must be furnished with an affidavit made by two reputable and disinterested persons, stating that they have known the animals to be examined for a period of six months immediately prior to the date of examination, and that during that time the animals have not been exposed to pleuro-pneumonia, that they have not been in any of the buildings or on any of the premises, or among any of the herds known to be affected with pleuropneumonia, or suspected to be so affected. The Inspector may also require further proof as to whether said animals to be examined have been exposed to pleuro-pneumonia.

14. All rules and regulations heretofore made are hereby revoked, and these rules and regulations will be in full force and effect on and after the 15th day of April, 1887.

NORMAN J. COLMAN, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Future Price of Beef.

Kansas Farmer:

More than four months ago the writer expressed his opinion very freely on the future price of beef. Subsequent facts and circumstances have more than confirmed the theories contained in the article referred to.

In December last commission men in Chicago and Kansas City gave me their opinions of the future prices-" That in thirty days beef would be 25 cents per 100 pounds higher, and sixty days 50 cents, in ninety days 75 cents.

I doubted and denied their predictions. February 1, I sold in Kansas City a lot of good 1,452-pound cattle for \$4.30, being their full value in that market at that time. March 23 I sold another lot for \$4.60, averaging 1,332 pounds, a gain in price of 30 cents. Within ten days the market went off 25 cents and has hardly recovered since

The opinions of these commission men were evidently based on a condition of trade as existed a few years ago before the dressed beef combination was in a condition to control the market. The present condition has "blown their theories out to sea." April 18, I received a letter from one of the safest commission men in Kansas City market, in which he said: "You are right, and I see it plainly every day, to wit: The packing houses (dressed beef) and railroads rule the market. For instance, two weeks ago with 42,000 cattle on Chicago market in one week, prices were steady and 25 to 35 cents higher than the past week; the week following, Chicago only had 28,000 cattle, and according to all former rules we should have had stronger prices, and they took off 25 to 35 cents."

W th 12,000 less cattle, they took off 25 to 35 cents. That means this unholy been in any way exposed to disease, and found by the court to be the value of the All animals of the kind quarantined in alliance made up of dressed beef opershall make and enforce all such sanitary condemned animals will be paid to the said State will be deemed as animals ators. This they are able to do at one 'aff.cted with contagious disease," and evening's consultation. The whole beefany person moving or transporting any producing population suffers and loses while Armour, Swift and others make their millions. Refrigerator cars are daily passing this station loaded with quarters of beef peddled along the whole line. These firms being the only buyers in Kansas City and Chicago, can easily "fix the price" any day, and so low as to compete with local butchers along

Various opinions have been expressed

in the FARMER and Live Stock Indicator as to the cause of this low range of prices. All have been misled in their conclusions by the former condition of trade. The present control of the big trade is ruinous to other and more valuable industries than feeding cattle. The large investments and years of study, care and experience of those enterprising breeders are no less affected, and their whole enterprise is imperiled. The writer has fed as many good "Short-horns" and paid as fabulous prices for them to feed, as any man in Franklin county, for eighteen years; but with this low range of prices more money is made by feeding "scrubs," "plug-horn" Arkansas steers, than there is in the best Durham steer in the State, because they can be bought cheap. and when half or two-thirds fat, the quarters looks just as well hung in a refrigerator car as those of the best Short-horn or Hereford, and will bring nearly as much.

The writer bought a lot of these undesirable steers in Kansas City for 2 cents per pound, half fed them, and on grass in July sold for 4 cents, and they gained 200 pounds; while my neighbors lost heavily on their fine-blooded steers.

It is being further demonstrated that six months' feeding to obtain prime beef does not pay. A steer half or two-thirds fat, having consumed forty bushels corn instead of eighty or ninety, will sell close up to the best full-fed shipper. The best proof of this is the daily quotations of "butcher stuff" at \$4 and \$4 25, while prime shippers are quoted at \$4 30 to \$4 60. Who among the wisest writers of to-day can tell why hogs bring \$4.45 to \$5.50 when the product in barrel pork is quoted \$20 75 per barrel? The latter price ought to make hogs \$7 in Kansas City market by any rule of trade outside of this meat combination.

The future price of hogs and cattle is a just cause of alarm to the farmer. The business of raising and fattening cattle and hogs is and will continue to be paralized. It is affecting the price of land, driving farmers to cities to trade and dicker, reducing this occupation to wage workers. Until some method is discovered and put into effectual operation to enable this meat industry to obtain better prices, the inducement to raise fine cattle or mature ripe beef will be very slight.

P. P. ELDER.

In the Dairy.

day. We are indebted to Charles P. Willard & Co., Chicago, dealers in dairy supplies for the leading facts and figures.

Main creamery building 20x40 feet; ice house 20x30 feet; boiler room 16x18 feet; divided as follows, and for use as described:

Main part divided into five rooms: receiving room 9x20 feet, slanting floor and drain. Can be used for receiving and straining cream, washing cans, etc.

Floor elevated four feet above sills.

Floor elevated four feet above sills.

Cream room 12x20 feet, slanting floor draining on to churn room floor; used as a cream tempering-room; also floor elevated two feet above sills.

Churn room (9x20 feet) has floors on a level with sills, slanting toward cream room, with drain at the junction with elevated floor of cream room.

Butter room 10x10 feet; slanting floor; drain connects with main drain in churn

Cold room No. 1 (10x10 feet) can be

used as a storage for salt, tubs, or butter Cold storage room No. 2, for storing butter, is 10x10 feet; is built in ice house, and is covered with galvanized

iron and surrounded with ice. The creamery is built in the following

Sills (6x8) on stone or brick founda-Joist for elevated floor (2x8) spiked to studs supported in center with 4x6 timbers, shored up on pillars. Ends shored up with 2x4 studs; outside walls 2x4 studding 12 feet long. On outside studs nail rough inch boards; paper with building paper, fur on it with inch strips; side with drop-siding or stock-boards stripped; on inside of studs rough-board, paper, fur out with inch strips and ceil with fence flooring, ceil overhead with fence flooring; floor laid with clear flooring; partitions ceiled on studs set flatwise, on both sides, leaving two-inch air space. Cream and churn rooms can be in one, or par-titioned, as desired.

titioned, as desired.

The above described creamery has capacity sufficient to manufacture from 700 to 1,200 pounds of butter a day. To enlarge its capacity add to the width of main building. The raised floors are constructed for convenience in handling cream Cream taken into receiving room, strained and carried into vats through conductor pipes; also from vats to churns through conductor pipe, saving all lifting of cream in cans, rendering it possible for one man to do one-half more work than in a creamery without raised floors. An office can be taken off of wash-room if desired.

The following list of apparatus suit-

The following list of apparatus suitable for this size creamery has been furnished us by the house above men-

One six-horse-power Monarch engine, with one six-horse-power vertical boiler, all complete, with Hancock inspirator.

Three 300-gallon steam vats.....\$40 00 Two 250-gallon creamery churns. 35 00 One power butter-worker......One covered crank suction and force-pump. 8 80 3 30

rying cans.....

Total......\$1,031 60 The following will be found a complete bill of material for this creamery. as shown below:

300 00

126 00

MAIN BUILDING.

For sills — 6 pieces 6x8 feet long; 2 pieces 6x8 feet long. Lower joist—32 pieces 2x8, 20 feet long; upper joist-32 pieces 2x8, 20 feet long; upper joist—32 pieces 2x6, 20 feet long. Rafters—42 rieces 2x6, 14 feet long. Studding—109 pieces 2x4, 12 feet long. Flooring—1,000 feet. Siding—1,900 feet. Casing and cornice—1 200 feet. Sheathing—4,100 feet. Ceiling—4 300 feet. Strips—1x2 inches, 900. Paper—2,000 square feet. Shingles—10,000.

ICE HOUSE.

A Good Creamery Plant,

We give herewith some suggestions about the construction of a creamery plant, size of building, material, machinery, implements, etc., with capacity for 700 to 1,200 pounds of butter per day. We are indebted to Charles P.

ICE HOUSE.

For sills—2 pieces 6x8, 30 feet long; 2 pieces 2x6, 12 feet long. Studding—62 pieces 2x6, 12 feet long. Sheathing and roof boards—2 300 feet. Siding—1,700 feet. Cornice and casing—300 feet. Strips—1x2 inches, 300 feet. Shingles—9,000. Paper—1,400 square feet.

For sills—2 pieces 6x8, 18 feet long; 2 pieces 6x8, 16 feet long. Studs—40 pieces 2x4, 12 feet long. Rafters—14 pieces 2x4, 18 feet long. Sheathing—1.000 feet. Ceiling joist 2x4, 16 feet. Siding—800 feet. Shingles—3,000. Twelve 10 x 16 twelve-light windows. One keg of 6 d nails, one of 8 d, one of 10 d, one of 20 d, and 75 lbs. 4 d nails. Labor equivalent to four men's work Labor equivalent to four men's work

sheathing paper, costing about \$5.50. The Peshtigo Lumber Company, of Chicago, estimates the cost of the lum ber and shingles at \$512.25. Thus it will be seen that the total cost of the creamery, according to the plans and specifications here given, is as follows:

Cost of lumber, including shingles	8 512	25
Windows glazed		72
Sheathing paper		50
Nails		25
Labor 100 days at \$2 50 per day	250	
Cost of machinery and outfit	1,031	60

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of three lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeders' 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 to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

PROSPECT FARM.—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.. Shreeder of Thoroughbred CLYDESDALE HORSES and SHORT-HOEN CATTLE. A number of choice bulls, also horses for sale now. Write or call.

M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., fifteen years an importer and breeder of Stud Book Registered Percherons. Acclimated animals of all ages, both sexes, for sale.

CATTLE.

M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., have for sale Registered yearling Short-horn Bulls and Heifers. Breeding herd of 100 head. Carload lots a specialty. Come and see.

JERSEY CATTLE—A.J.C.C. Jersey Cattle, of noted butter families. Family cows and young stock of eithersex forsale. Send for catalogue. C.W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kas.

WM. BROWN, Lawrence, Kas., breeder of A.J.C.C. Jersey and Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Stock for sale. Bulls, \$50 to \$100; Heifers and Cows, \$50 to \$150. Send for catalogue.

H. DAVIDSON, Wellington, Kas., breeder of herd in the State. Cheice stock for sale at all times. Correspondence and orders solicited

F. R. FOSTER & SONS, Topeka, Kas., breeders of HEREFORDS. Bulls for sale.

OAKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.— All recorded. Choice-bred animals for sale. Price low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloster 74sh heads herd C. S. Eichholtz, Box 1208, Wichita, Kas.

R McHARDY, breeder and importer of Galloway Cattle, Emporia, Kas. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Liberal credit given if desired. Mention Kansas Farmer.

WARREN, SEXTON & OFFORD, Maple Hill, Kas. importers of thoroughbred Red Polled Cattle Bulls and heifers for sale. Railroad station, St. Marys

D. H. FORBES, 198 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., from 7 months to 3 years old, for sale now on easy terms.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Mo., pro

prietor of ALTAHAM HERD

and breeder of fashionable Short-horns. Straight Rose of Sharon bull at head of herd. Fine show bulls and other stock for sale.

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

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thorbred and Half-blood Bulls for sale. Sixty High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

H. S. FILLMORE. Lawrence, Kas., proprietor of Green Lawn Fruit and Stock Place, breeder of Jersey Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Stock for sale.

M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Kas., breeder of Reg-China Swine. Also Pekin Ducks, Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock fowls. Stock and eggs for sale.

C. H. HOLMES & CO., Grinnell, Iowa, breeders of Jersey Cattle and Duroc Jersey Swine. Prices to suit the times. Send for catalogue.

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

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

SWINE.

PLM GROVE HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND-China Swine and Jayhawker strain of Plymouth Rock Fowls. Z. D. Smith, proprietor, Greenleaf, Wash-ington Co., Kas. Pigs, and Sows bred, for sale. Sat-isfaction guaranteed. Eggs \$1.25 for 13; \$2.25 for 26.

WALNUT GROVE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.
V. B. Howey, proprietor, box 103, Topeka, Kas.
My hogs are strictly thoroughbred, of the finest strains in America. All breeders recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Chief Commander No. 6775 at head of herd. Pigs for sale, from 2 to 10 months, from \$10 to \$25.

W H. BIDDLE, Augusta, Kas., breeder of Pure-strains. Also pure-bred Bronze Turkeys. Have a choice lot of early birds at \$4 to \$5 per pair. Pigs at

W. WALTMIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder for seven years of Thoroughbred Chester White Hogs. Stock for sale.

J. M. McKEE, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Poland-choice pigs and fine fowls for sale. Prices low.

ROBERT COOK, Iola, Kas., thirty years a breeder of Poland-China Swine of the very best and most profitable strains. Breeders registered in O. P.-C. R.

WM. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kansas, breeder of Recorded Poland-China Swine. Also Light Brahms

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

F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, Mo., breeder of the finest POLAND-CHINA HOGS AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS.

SWINE.

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breeders of pure-bred Poland-China Swine. Breeders all re-Corded in Ohio Record. Young stock for sale. Also Wyandotte and Langshan Fowls and Pekin Ducks. Eggs, \$1 per 13.

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 Cat-tie, and thirty varieties of high-class Poultry. All breeding stock recorded. Eggs for sale in sea-son. Write for wants and get prices. HARRY MCCULLOUGH Fayette, Mo.

I MPROVED REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP, Po-and China Hogs, Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Bronze Turkeys—all of prize-winning strains, bred and for sale by R. T McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit Jackson county, Mo.

SHROPSHIRE-DOWNS.—Ed. Jones, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas., breeder and importer of Shropshire Downs. A number of rams and ewes for sale, at low-

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo., breeder of MERING Sheep. Ewes averaged nearly 17 lbs.; stock rams, 34 lbs. to 38% lbs. Extra rams and ewes fer sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

POULTRY.

E. FLORA, Weilington, Kas. — Eggs, \$1 per 13, so per 30, for pure-bred Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, and Pekin Ducks.



SEA SHELL FOR POULTRY! 100 pounds \$3.50. in seamless sack. HUGHES & TATMAN, NORTH TOPEKA.

TOPEKA WYANDOTTE YARDS.—A. Gandy, 206
Kansas avenue, Topeka, breeder of Golden, White
and Laced Wyandottes. No Golden or White Wyandotte eggs this season. Laced Wyandotte pen No. 1,
cockerel Toreka scores 92 points by 1, K. Felch; the
pullets Kansas Beauties score from 90 to 92; eggs, 84
for 18, or \$f for 26. Pen No. 2, \$2.50 for 13 or 25 for \$4.
Rose-comb Brown Leghorn eggs, \$2 for 13, or \$3.50for
26. All the Leghorn chicks for sale cheap.

IT WILL PAY YOU — To send for our beautiful lilustrated Circular, full of valuable information. Sent free to all. Address C. A. Emery, Lock box 289, Carthage, Mo.

MRS, A. B. DILLE, Edgerton, Kas., breeder of Wyan dottes, P. Rocks, Langshans, Pekin Ducks and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Wyandotte and Langshan eggs, \$1.50 per 13; P. Rock and Pekin Duck eggs, \$1

OLLEGE HILL POULTRY YARDS, — Pure-bred Brown Leghorn and Houdan Fowls for sale. Also eggs for sale. Send for prices. W. J. Griffing, College Hill, Manhattan, Kas.

THE RELIABLE POULTRY YARDS—A.D.Jencks, \$11 Polk street, North Topeka, Kas., proprietor and breeder of choice Plymouth Rocks. Eggs booked now and shipped promptly at \$2 per 18. Satisfaction guaranteed. [Mention Kansas Farmer.]

MRS. MINNIE YOUNG, Warrensburg, Me., breed-er of pure-bred Bronze Turkeys, White and Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Pekin and Roues Ducks. Eggs in season. Write for wants. No circular

TOPEKA POULTRY YARDS.—Wm. A. Eaton, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Partridge and Black Cochins. Can furnish W. & B. Leghorns and W. F. B. Spanish. Eggs 62.25 per 18.

SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS. - T. S. HAWLEY, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of PURE-BRED POULTRY.

Leading varieties.

MARMATON VALLEY POULTRY YARDS MRS. ALLIE E. MILBURN, (Lock box 1401), FORT SCOTT, KAS., breeder and shipper of thoroughbred Lt. Brahmas, P. Rocks, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns, B. Javas, B. Cochins, Mam. B. Turkeys, and P. Ducks. Fowls for sale at all times. Send for circular. Correspondence solicited and cheerfully acknowledged.

LUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Eu-reka, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. R. Games, P. Rocks, B. and W. Leghorus, Buff Cochins and Pekin Ducks. Eggs and birds in season. Write for what

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

CHAWNEE 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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. A. SAWYER, Fine Stock Auctioneer, Manhattan, S. Riley Co., Kas. Have Coata' English, Short-horn, Hereford, N. A. Galloway, American Aberdeen-Angus, Holstein-Frieslan and A. J. C. C. H. R. Herd Books. Compiles catalogues.

TIMBER LINE HERD Holstein - Friesian Cattle.

We have for sale any or all of our entire herd of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, consisting of Cows, Heifers and Calves—turblooks, and Grades up to fifteen-sixteenths. Ask for just what you want. Send for prices of family cows—grades. All our Holsteins will be at Winfield, has., after April 1, 1887. W. J ESTES & SONS.

Devon Cattle!

We are the largest breeders of this hardy, easy-keeping breed, one of the best for the West. Stock for sale singly or car lots.

RUMSEY BROS. & CO., EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Correspondence.

Time of Castration.

Kansas Farmer:

Tell Mr. Anderson that he trimmed his pigs when the sign was in the secrets, therefore the cause of the swelling. I have made a business of castrating stock for over twenty years, and never have any swell. The best time is when the sign is in the legs or feet; never when in the head, heart or R. L. D. secrets.

Solomon City, Kas.

Castrating Pigs.

Kansas Farmer:

Sterling, Kas.

I see the question asked by W. H. Anderson, of Concordia, Cloud county, if there is any particular time to castrate pigs. I say yes, and my experience is my guide. I always want the sign to be in the feet, as I know that there is less danger of swelling then than at any other time of the moon. I have castrated hogs at all times of the year, small pigs, shoats, and large hogs, and in all conditions, as to being very fat, and the time of year warm. Give free access to water and mud, and I am sure that if you know anything about castrating you will be satis-P. A. MATHEWS. fied with the result.

Gophers Destroying Timothy Sod.

Kansas Farmer: I have got fifteen acres of timothy meadow that the gophers are working in; they are throwing up piles of dirt all over it, and I cannot get rid of them. I tried to poison them by putting strychnine in potatoes and putting them in their holes, but that did no good, and when I try to trap them they always throw the trap and fill up the hole. They work mostly in the night, so I cannot shoot them. If you or any of your subscri-

bers can tell me how to get rid of them, I would be greatly obliged.

ISAIAH STEWART.

Numa, Butler Co., Kas.

Sorghum for Feed.

Kansas Farmer:

I have grown and used sorghum for several years past. Sow ten to twenty acres every year, one peck of seed per acre sowed broadcast; sow from 15th of May to June 1, and let ripen, as it is then sweet and relished by sheep, cattle, hogs and horses; commence feeding it as cautiously as grain, and daily increase the feed. Feed it before March, as it gets sour when the weather warms. Mow it with mower and rake with horse rake, and haul it to stock out of winrow, or bunch or stock as preferred. Yields ten tons per acre. Try it. Wm. C. CAMPBELL. Excelsior, Mitchell Co.

P. S.-Johnson grass a failure here.

Mammoth Clover.

Kansas Farmer:

One day last week I was over the farm of one of my neighbors when we came to quite a field of Mammoth clover. It was making a splendid growth, and as it is something we have but very little of in this section, I was interested. Last year, although the summer and fall was rather drier than the average, yet a very heavy crop was secured, and that on what we call rather thin land-somewhat gravely. Knowing this made me the more anxious to learn. My neighbor had had considerable experience with it, having raised it in Indiana for several years. He claims that from his experience with it that as a renovator of worn-out or unclean soils it is rather the best thing that can be used. The roots penetrate a considerable distance down into the soil and loosen up and make available plant food in the soil; and there being so many of them, and they of themselves are valuable fertilizer, that it out considerably when growing and grows considerably taller than common Red clover and will give a larger yield of hay per acre than the common kinds of clover. Last year he threshed his second crop in order to secure the seed, and as I said, the summer was dry, yet his crop averaged about four bushels of seed per acre, although he was obliged to wait until in the spring before he could get it threshed. He claims he has often been able to secure seven bushels of seed

The worst objection, or rather worst dan-less. If three are dropped occasionally I do in growth first.

ger, to clover is the thawing and freezing we too often have here during the winter, throwing the roots of the clover up and then killing them.

As it makes a much more luxuriant growth than common clover, it of course furnishes a larger amount of fertilizing material to turn under and enrich the soil and make available plant food already in the soil but not in a soluble condition. From his experience with it he considers it one of the very best crops we can grow to plow under for wheat, especially, and land that is naturally thin or has been cropped until the tertility has in a measure become low, it can be grown and plowed under and give good results, and at a much less expense than to attempt to manure sufficiently to bring up

From the seed threshed from this field last year quite a number of farmers have procured a supply in order to test its value as compared with the more common kinds. So that this and Japan clover will both be fairly N. J. SHEPHERD. tested this year.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

A Study of Corn Planting.

Since the time when the early settlers of western New York planted their corn with an axe by chopping into the mould of the logging field and dropping the seed in the cleft, there has been a steady improvement in the method of preparing the soil and putting in the seed. When the heavy blacksmith-made hoe was supplanted by the horse cultivator, rows, which before were unthought of, became necessary. More than enough is written about preparation of land for corn, but there is not sufficient understanding yet about the needs of the plant after it begins to grow. The quantity of seed for a given surface, to correspond to the strength of the soil, is still an undetermined factor. Whether too much seed be planted or the rows be too close together the result is the same—there will always be fodder at the expense of grain. Seed must be regulated to strength of soil. This, often the last thing considered, is of vital importance. There are the best of reasons for saying that 3 ft. 8 in. is a standard for width of corn rows. The acre is the unit of measurement in farming. All the newer States are accurately surveyed into squares with right angles. Counties are divided into townships, townships into sections and sections into fourths, which make the ideal farms of the country. If we split these quarter-sections in equal halves we have 80acre farms, twice as long as they are wide. This divided into equal squares makes 40 acres, which being again sub-divided makes the ideal field-40 rods wide and 80 rods long. Now, if this field is to be planted to corn it is very desirable to the farmer who lays out his plans with some degree of regularity to so sub-divide each acre into rows that they may be uniform and at such distances apart as best to facilitate after cultivation. Somewhere between 3½ and 4½ feet will be chosen.

Now 3 ft. 8 in. apart for the rows gives exactly 18 rows to the acre across the field from side to side, and 9 rows to the acre the long way of the field. In the after cultivation of the crop, the modern two-horse cultivators will work to the center of the row, while at 4 feet, or wider, there will always be a strip in the center that the cultivator teeth will not disturb. If the corn be cut up 9 hills square each acre will have just 40 shocks; by husking 4 shocks in different parts of the field the product will be one-tenth the yield of an acre. Thus accuracy can be determined, which to the thinking farmer is worth something. The value of this distance is perceived after the crop is gathered in, and when the field is to be plowed again. Every plowman knows how difficult it is to turn corn stubble under well, unless the last furrow before turning the hill covers up close the soil at first can be benefited. It spreads to the outside of it. Rows 4 feet apart require three 16 inch furrows to compass the of particulars, 10 cents in stamps. World's space. This is too wide for ordinary plows: Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main four inches less space permits the three fur- street, Buffalo, N. Y. rows to turn the soil completely. The above practice on my own farm for several years is so satisfactory that I know it will be adopted by others after a year's trial. The distance named gives 518 hills to the acre more than at 4 feet, and requires less seed to the hill. I aim to know that my seed will germinate before planting, and the rule is to made palatable, but when fattened for profit,

not require one to be picked out, but I would as soon the accident of one kernel to the hill be made as to have four planted. Too large a growth of stalk is fatal to best re sults in the product of grain. As will be inferred, I am "slow" enough still to prefer the hoe to a power planter, as I plant only about twenty acres a year. I have never seen a planter yet that could count. I mark accurately both ways, and can usually plant twenty acres in two days with three hands. feel pretty well satisfied with myself when a field is well planted, trusting to thorough cultivation to complete a job well begun. A. C. Gledden, in Tribune.

Govsip About Stock.

The recent sale of Galloways at Lincoln, Neb., averaged well-bulls, \$284; females,

Wm. Brown, of Lawrence, writes that on June 18 he will make a public sale of Holstein Friesian and Jersey cattle at that place.

Swine raisers will be interested in the new Chester White swine advertisement of T. B. Evans, Geneva, Ill. Write him for full information regarding this excellent breed and mention this paper.

At the recent Short-horn sales in Illinois, J. H. Spears sold thirty-three head at an average of \$120, and J. H. Potts & Son sold forty Short-horns that averaged \$189. The Cruickshank cow, Lavender of Oakland 2d, with heifer calf, sold at the latter sale for

The catalogue of the public sale of the entire Fish Creek Herd of Short-horns, to be sold at Garnett, Kas., on Wednesday, June l, shows a very excellent and well-bred lot of desirable cattle. The dispersion of such a lot of Short-horns is unusual and will undoubtedly bring out a very large attendance. Be sure to send for a catalogue before going to the sale.

Parties desiring first-class Herefords of either sex should be sure to attend G. S. Burleigh's sale of Herefords at Riverview Park, Kansas City, on May 18, as this will be his fourth sale at Kansas City. He has gained a reputation for square dealing with every one, and always sells the cattle that he advertises. Mr. Burleigh believes this lot comprises some of the finest young bulls, both as to breeding and individual merit, that has ever been offered for sale.

The Junction City Daily Union of May 5 was evidently captured in the interests of blooded stock, and the KANSAS FARMER cordially congratulates Geo. W. Martin on getting out the best live stock daily ever published in the West. Read the following specimens: Let everybody in Junction City help boom the great sale of Short-horns by the Giffords at the fair grounds May 18. Their sale a year ago at this point was the most successful sale of the year. Let us beat the record Mr. O. B. Heath, of Milford, who bought the imported Cruickshank Short-horn heifer, Gladys, for \$605, at the Harris-Gifford sale in Manhattan, June 3, 1885, bred her last season to Gifford's Bates buil, Lord Barrington 2d 60278. She now has a heifer calf that Fred G.fford says is a darling, and persuades Mr. Heath that "Bates on Cruickshank" makes a happy combination....Our readers will remember the raid upon the treasury of the Central Kansas Fair Association, first in 1885 and again in 18:6, by Short-horn cattle from the Blue Valley Herd. On each occasion our cash—silverware—ribbons and diplomas to a large extent were captured and carried away -imported Double Gloster a d his calves being largely to blame for this. Many of the get of this bull are included in Higinbotham's great sale at Manhattan, Kas., May 17. Be on hand and bring some of those magnificent cattle to Davis county. It will help to even up.

* All diseases of lower bowel, including pile tumors, radically cured. Book

By feeding rich fodder one-year-old sheep will increase in weight more rapidly than when older. While they will fatten also at this age the fi-sh is not esteemed as when older, as it is more watery. Lambs taken very young and fed high are fattened and plant just two kernels to the hill and never as well as other animals, should be matured Resolutions of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Potomac Grange No. 1, of the District of Columbia, held at its hall 023 F. street, Monday evening, April 11, 1887, on motion of brother Wm. Saunders the Worthy Master appointed a committee, consisting of brothers Wm. Saunders, Jno. R. Thompson and Wm. M. King, to prepare resolutions upon the death of brother D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina, who presented the following, which were unanimously adopt d:

mously adopt d:

WHEREAS. We have learned of the death of our late brother and co-worker, Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken. which occurred at his risidence at Cokesbury, S. C., on the 6th day of April, 1887; be it therefore

Resolved. That the sad announcement is received by us with feelings of the profound-st sorrow, and that we desire to put on permanent record our appreciation of his exalted character, his sterling worth and his manifold virtues, as well as the great services rendered by him during the riper years of his active life to the order of the Patrons of Husbandry. To this end be it further

Resolved. That we testify from our own

vers of his active life to the order of the Patrons of Husbandry. To this end be it further Resolved. That we testify from our own knowledge that his early conceptions of the possible achievements of the order were very advanced, and that he saw beyond most others the vast and comprehensive educational features. He proved the sincerity of his convictions by his earnest and long-continued labors in introducing the order throughout his native State, as well as in other States, and many thousands of l'atrons first heard of the order from his eloquent lips or through his able written addresses. In council his decisions were the re-ult of painstaking investigations and sober judgment. In all his dealings with his fellow men a high degree of honor prevailed, and in all business transactions his integrity and keen sense of equity were specially observable. For a period of fourteen years he was a prominent member of the Executive committee of the National Grange, and no higher praise need be accorded than his continued election to this immortant and responsible position.

Resolved, That in his death the order has lost one of its strongest pillars of suppert; the State an exemplary, devoted and patriotic citizen; the nation a conservative statesman and a learned, wise and conscientious legislator; his family a loving husband and a kind fother, and all who were so fortunate as to enjoy his acquaintance a true-hearted, genial and sympathetic friend.

Resolved, That, in further testimony of our sorrow, the charter, emblems and implements of this Grange be draped in mourning for three months, that a copy of these resolutions suitably engrossed and signed by the Master and Secretary, under the seal of the Grange, be transmitted to the bereaved family of our deceased brother, and that another copy of the same be furnished to the papers for publication.

Norman J. Colman, Master.

Wm. M. King, Secretary.

Fresh air-slacked lime thrown around the places occupied by hogs for their sleeping berths is a very good precautionary measure looking to the preservation of the animal's health.

The pig pen should be clean and dry. If it is wet, foul or nasty, or even dusty, it will be bad for the pigs, and a very small injury to young pigs may stunt them and invite

Seed oats soaked forty hours in a solution of sulphate of copper were found perfectly. free from smut germs. Caustic potash destroyed all such germs in seventeen and a half hours.

Stewart's Healing Cream, for chapped hands, face, or gentlemen to use after shaving. The cheapest and best article for the purpose in the world. Please try it. Only 15 cents a bottle at drug stores.

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.,

Much may be done in the way of "anticipated pruning" by going among newlyplanted trees and rubbing off all shoots that appear where branches are not wanted. By doing this now, the trouble of sawing off large branches some years later will be avoided. Grafts that were inserted this spring, and are beginning to grow, should be treated as if they were young trees and brought into proper shape by judicious pruning. If one bud on a graft takes the lead of all the others, stop it by pinching.

Book Notices.

STEAM ENGINES.—We are in receipt of a very neatly printed catalogue of steam engines and boilers manufactured by James Leffel & Co., Springfield, Ohio. The house makes a specialty of such work for farmers, in driving farm machinery, as feed mills, straw cutters, corn shellers, threshing machines, saws, etc. When any of our readers want anything in that line, it would be well to drop a line to these gentlemen and get their catalogue and prices.

THE FORUM.-Gen. Francis A. Walker does not share in the anxiety which finds pretty free expression in scientific and literary quarters, touching the spread of socialistic ideas. In an article to be published in the Forum for May he draws a clear line of distinction between "the socialists," the terrible fire-eaters who would wreck, pillage, and destroy all civilization, and who are simply to be treated with the club or the strait jacket, or on occasion with the rope; and the advocates of a form of government more or less socialistic, men who believe that a government is best employed in promoting, in every fair and feasible way, the good of the governed.

THE PEOPLE'S ATLAS.—This is a large book of nearly 600 pages, containing maps and statistical information covering a wide field, astronomical, historical, political, chronological, commercial and agricultural. It would be impossible in a newspaper notice to do more than suggest the scope of a work of this kind, for it contains so many and such useful facts that it requires a large volume to enumerate them all, and thousands of them are expressed in a word or a figure or two. The writer of this spent an hour or two in looking through the contents and was surprised at their volume. It would seem that every desirable fact in relation to the divisions of knowledge above named is stated, and briefly. It is not a history, but an encyclopedia. The statistics come down as late as 1885. It will be a valuable addition to any library. The work is edited by W. H. DePuy, A. M., D. D , L. L. D , and published by Phillips & Hunt, New York.

GENESIS OF THE CIVIL WAR.—This book is intended to present a history of events immediately preceding the war and leading up to it-something which the people would very much like to have. General S. W. Crawford, U.S. A., who was with Major Anderson in Sumpter when that fort was bombarded by the rebels, began the preparation of this work some years ago. Indeed, his own private memoranda—notes taken at the time and place when and where events occurred, form some of the most important facts in this book. He has had access to private papers of prominent men in active official life at that time. Many of the facts related will be new to the people at large, for they were never before published. The publishers, in their announcement, say: "From the moment when the first gun fired upon Sumter inaugurated civil war, to the time when General Lee laid down his sword at Appamattox, we have had every phase of that mighty struggle, from the lips and pens of our greatest statesmen, orators and military leaders. These accounts, often in form of personal reminiscences, have excited intense interest, and are of incalculable value. But from time to time, increasing almost daily, there have been calls for a better history of the events immediately preceding the war. Whence came the wind that fanned into flames the moldering embers of party strife and sectional feeling? This has been the tenor of the demands which we have issued this book to meet, and which heretofore have not been met except in a fragmentary and unsatisfactory manner. The inside history of the last year of President Buchanan's administration and the early acts of Mr. Lincoln, were so little known and understood, that to many the war was altogether unexpected, and burst upon the nation like a thunderbolt. Without a thorough knowledge of the period of which this work treats no one can fully understand the great civil struggle. It is to dispel the cloud that has enveloped the history of 1860, and the early months of 1861, that this book is published, and, taken together with the Memoirs of General Grant and General McClellan, it forms a complete narrative of the war." The book is published by Charles L. Webster & Co , New medicines should not be given in capsules, York city, and is sold by subscription at as they are not likely to be dissolved.

from \$3 50 to \$8, according to binding. It is KANSAS MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION PHILADELPHIA. ST. LOUIS. CHICAGO. a large work, containing about 600 royal octavo pages.

Inquiries Answered.

LAND OFFICE FEES. - When land is bought from the government at \$1.25 an acre, the officers at the land office are not entitled to any fees from the purchaser.

TIME FOR CASTRATION .- We have several replies to the inquiry of Mr. Anderson, all asserting that their experience leads them to believe in the zodiacal signs as to the time of castrating animals, and that the proper signs are those below the loins-the lower extremities the best. Our own experience wholly overlooks all signs except good work, good weather and good care. The work ought not to be done bunglingly, nor in cold, or damp or cloudy weather, and the animals should have the best of care afterwards for a few days, letting them do about as they please, only not to be exposed to storms, or uncomfortable weather of any kind. If there was any virtue in signs in this matter, the same principle would apply in human accidents, and surgeons would have observed it long ago.

SICK Cow.—I noticed that one of my cows was swoilen around the chops day before yesterday, and upon examining her closely found that her laryux was swollen and hard, and also that the salivary glands were swollen clear to the ears. Her breath smells had and she makes a roaring noise when she breathes; coughs once in a while when eating, as if the food choked her. Otherwise she seems all right, eats well, and the flow of milk is increasing rather than decreasing. She is not at all feverish. In December she took a severe cold and coughed some and run at the nose; her breath then smelled bad and has ever since, though at times it was hardly noticeable. I would estrem it a great favor if you would tell me what ails her, and also what I can do for her. I am now giving her small doses of red iodide of mercury. SICK Cow.-I noticed that one of my cows mercury.

-The cow is sensitive, and has not recovered from her cold. When she gets to grass, with plenty of salt and pure water, if she is not subjected to cold storms or wet standing ground, she will come out all right.

The Buckeye Binder.

The Kansas Farmer is in receipt of an attractive catalogue of the Buckeye Binders, as well as a neat and attractive advertisement of this famous harvesting machinery. Readers of this paper will secure a catalogue free by addressing a postal card to Auitman, Miller & Co., Akron, Ohio.

The Buckeye took part in five field trials in Australia, in the harvest of 1886, and in every instance took a prize. The most important by far of these contests was the National Field Trial, held at Shepparton, Victoria, on the 14th of December, at which the Buckeye was given a perfect record in every point, and won the gold medal, cutting its field of two acres in nine minutes less time than its English, and sixteen minutes less than its American competitor, using only two horses, while each of the other machines had three.

The following clipping from the Melbourne Argus, of December 16th, 1886, gives details of interest to all:

* * * "The crop was ripe wheat, and the land was so rough that none of the machines could show very low cutting, and the jolting over the hard clods was tolerably severe on the horses, machines and drivers. The five judges gave great attention to their duties and were ably seconded by the subcommittee appointed by the Society and the Secretary, Mr. Harold B. Turnley. About two acres were allotted to each machine, and they finished in the following order: Buckeya, 1 hour 10 minutes; Hornsby, 1 hour 19 minutes; M'Cormick, 1 hour 26 minutes.

minutes.					4011	_
•	Clean cutting .	Best binding	Simplicity of construction & Light draught.	Fewest stop- pages	Low cut	Total
Maximum points Buckeye Hornsby	15 15 15 10	15 15 15 15	10 10 5 5	5 3 2	5 5 5	50 50 43 37

The habit of administering medicines in capsules has received a set back in the announcement that, if there is any form of alcohol in the stomach at the time of swallowing the capsule, its gelatine is rendered insoluble. When the stomach has been rendered irritable from excesses in strong drink,

Pays a Topeka Widow a Life Insurance Benefit of \$1,500.

Received, this 3d day of May, 1887, of the Kansas Mutual Life Association, fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500), in full of all claims, whatsoever, under the within policy, in consideration of which payment I hereby surrender all my right, title and interest under the same, forever release said Association from all liability to my heirs or legal representatives hereunder, and warrant and forever defend said payment against all claimants, whatsoever. ants, whatsoever

MRS. MAHALA J. SCHNEIDER,

Signed in presence of: E. F. A. CLARK. A. A. PASLEY.

In accordance with above receipt, I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude for the prompt and honorable manner in which my claim on account of death of my husband has been settled by said Kansas Mutual Life Association, of Hiawatha, Kas., same having been paid within twenty days of date of death, and in full as per amount stipulated in policy. 1 can most che rfully say to the insuring public, you can rely upon the management of said Kansas Mutual for fair and square dealing, also prompt payment of all just claims in full.

MRS. MAHALA J. SCHNEIDER. Dated at Topeka, Kas., this 31 day of May, 1887.

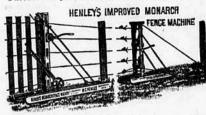
Map of Southwestern Kansas.

Next week's Kansas Farmer will contain a new map of southwestern Kansas which will show all the recently organized counties and the new lines of railroad as well. It is the latest complete map of that part of the State. Our readers and real estate men should secure extra copies of the KANSAS FARMER of Dext week. We will fill orders unto the supply is exhausted at \$3 per 100, or less numbers at 5 cents per copy. Order quick the number of papers wanted.

Itch, Prairie Mange, and Scratches of every kind cured in thirty minutes by Wool-ford's Sanitary Lotton. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by Swift & Holliday, druggists, Topeka, Kas.

Henley's Improved Monarch Fence Machine

Patented July 21, 1885, May 18, 1886, Aug. 3, 1886.



THE only Practical Machine in use which makes the Fence in the field wherever wanted. It has no equal, and makes the best, strongest, and most durable Fence for general use, and especially for farm and stock purposes. Weaves any length of picket, slat or board, and any sized wire can be used. The Fence made by this machine is far superior to any net-work wire, or barb wire Fence, and will turn all kinds of stock—sheep, hogs and poultry—without injury to same. The Monarch Machine is made of the best materials, is strong, light, durable, can easily be operated by man or boy, will last a lifetime, and the price brings it within the reach of every farmer to own a Machine For elegant new Catalogue, and full particulars, address M. C. HENLY, Sole Manfr. M. C. HENLY, Sole Maufr.

Factory: 523 to 533 N. 16th St. Richmond, Ind., U. S. A

When writing for catalogue mention this pape



passed.

Drawings and specifications prepared and filed in the Patent Office on short notice. Terms very reasonable. No charge for examination of models of drawings. Advice by mail free Patents obtained through Munud Co. are noticed in the SCIENTIFICANE HICAN, which has the largest circulation and is the most influential newspaper of its kind published in the world. The advantages of such a notice every patentee understands.

The advantages of such a notice every parameters and splendidly illustrated newspaper is published WEEKLY at \$3.00 a year, and is admitted to be the best paper devoted to science, mechanics, inventions, engineering works and other departments of industrial progress, published in any country. It contains the names of all patentees and title of every invention patented each week. Try it four months for one dollar. Sold by all newsdealers.

If you have an invention to patent write to Munn & Co., publishers of Scientific American, Bil Broadway, New York.

Handbook about patents mailed free.

ROOFING!



Ehret's Black Diamond

PREPARED ROOFING

Has been in use nearly FIVE YEARS. In that time nearly one hundred million square feet has been used.

THE FARMER

Can put this Roofing on himself, thus saving at least a dollar and a half per square over shingles, two dollars and a half over iron, and three and a half dollars over tin. Then he gets an air-tight roof, one absolutely waterproof, practically fire-proof.

The Chicago Lumber Co. have bought our Roofing at different places, and here is what they say:

Marion, Kas., December 6, 1886. Have used your Prepared Roofing four years and considering the durability, think it the best and cheapest Roofing that can be used.

CHICAGO LUMBER CO.

N. B. Freeland, of Larned, Kas., is a prominent attorney at that place. He says:

Please send me by freight one six-gallon keg of your Roofing Asphaltum. My roof has been in use three years without re-coating, and needs to be re-painted. It has been very satis-factory. N. B. FREELAND.



ROOF YOUR OWN BUILDINGS. ARE LOW. GOODS THE FINEST. Weight of 2-ply Grade, only 80 pounds; weight of 3-ply Grade, only 90 pounds.

We make a fine ASPHALT PAINT for Tin and Iron roofs, and our ASPHALTUM CE-MENT is fine for leaky Shingle and Board

SEND FOR PRICES, and mention this paper, to the Sole Manufacturers,

M. EHRET, Jr., & CO., No. 113 N. 8th St., ST. LOUIS, MO. W. E. CAMPE, Agent.

FRUIT EVAPORATORS

ZIMMERMAN MACH. CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lonergan's Specific

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

The Some Circle.

Parables.

Earth sings her parables of loss and gain
In boldest speech,
Yet heights sublime which spirits shall attain
She cannot reach.
Aerial whispers float o'er land and sea—
"It doth not yet appear what we shall be."

Her royal purples and her crowns of gold,
Her white attire.
The sceptred lilies which her summers hold,
With flames afre—
All fail to show the glory we shall see—
"It doth not yet appear what we shall be."

Who from unsightly bulb or slender root
Could guess aright,
The glory of the flower, the fern, the fruit,
In summer's height?
Through tremulous shadows voices call to me,
"It doth not yet appear what we shall be."

Triumphant guesses from the seer and sage
Through shadows dart,
And tender meanings on the poet's page
Console the heart.
O songs prophetic! though sweet are ye,
"It doth not yet appear what we shall be." -Clara Thwaites.

Henceforth, the tiller Truth shall hold
And steer as Conscience tells,
And I will brave the storms of Fate
Though wide the occan swells.
I know my soul is strong and high,
If once I give it sway;
I feel a glorious power within
Though light I seem and gay.

Though the same sun, with all diffusive rays Blush in the rose, and in the diamond blaze, We prize the stronger effort of his pow'r And always set the gem above the flow'r.

—Pope.

-Frances S. Osgood.

View not this spire by measure given To buildings raised by common hands; That fabric rises high as heaven, Whose basis on devotion stands. —Prior.

Boundless intemperance In nature is a tyranny; it hath been Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne And fall of many kings. —Shakespeare.

Save the Children.

"And a little child shall lead them."

There is such sublimity in the faith of lit tle children. There is such wisdom often embraced in the thoughts they utter-as it were an infinite soul striving to penetrate the finite veil that hides "those things unseen which are eternal." I have a little 4-year-old boy (we call him "Jo"). He says so many strange things; I will give some of them for the "Home Circle." The first night the electric lights were turned on in our town, I called him to see them. After looking a few moments he said, "Why, ma, I can see electric lights all over the sky." As though it were a very small affair, this lighting up the streets. Another time I bade him put wood in the stove lest the fire go out. He opened the stove door and stood looking in a few moments, then asked me-"Where does the fire go when it goes out?" On the first impulse I replied-"Up the flue." He continued to survey the stove, and then, with a serious look on his baby face, repeated, "But, ma, where does' the fire go when it goes out?" There was no chance for evasion. He wanted facts, and in suitable words I showed him the elementssmoke, heat and ashes. Then he was satis-

Last night when he and his older brother had said their prayers, Eddie said-"Jo, what does amen mean?" "It means, now we're to go to sleep," he replied. I explained, it means "I have finished." I then asked them, "Who is our Father in Henven?" when to my surprise Jo answered-"When papa dies and goes to Heaven, he'll be our father in Heaven." Then a condensed cosmographical explanation was necessary on my part, and many puzzling questions on theirs. God the Father, Christ the Son, the beginning of the creation. All things made death and opened for us the way to Heaven, i. e., the path of righteousness.

From the time when the first butterfly is crushed in the thoughtless, dimpled hand, the mystery of death stands black and impenetrable before the wondering, trusting child. How anxious they are to learn the sequel. The only difference between the child and philosopher in contemplating life and death is, one has learned to reason, the other has not. The same immovable facts stand bleak and bare before them both, and tives, at least none that appeared to want to often the child's sublime faith, based on t. e take the care of her, was adopted by a "Rock of Ages," is infinitely superior in wealthy lady. This woman never had any Dr. Sage's Remedy.

lifting the troubled soul above mortal sorrow or pain into the infinitude of those things unseen. It must be this perpetual contact with material things that materializes our thoughts and aspirations, chaining us to earth and at the same time blinding our vision to the fact, hence the faith of childhood can outreach us. What a sublime mystery is childhood, what a sacred trust. And what power but one that is hell-born can deliberately plan and execute a measure to destroy all in them that is beautiful and good, and that, too, for material wealth. How many immortals-poets, sculptors, musicians, artists and philosophers have, think you, been sacrificed in their infancy to this insatiate monster, the rum power? Do drunkards and paupers remunerate a nation for a loss like this? Does our government sacrifice her future hope of talent and virtue for material, present wealth, and hope to stand? When mothers can fold the clay-cold hands of their innocent babes with thankfulness at their escape from the snares of this monster, is it not time to banish the demon from our hearths and homes? Is this what men call mixing politics with religion? It is like the unuttered prayer of future generations crying to the mothers and daughters of to-day -"Save the children!" Let us have uncompremising, unadulterated prohibition all over our land, now and forever.

MRS. M. J. HUNTER.

Notes From "Bramblebush."

I felt sorry for you, Mrs. Smith, at your flowers serving you such a trick. Still, it was laughable. But it really is discouraging to try to raise flowers out-of doors in Kansas. The wind is enough to kill them. I shall not attempt to have many flowers outside this summer, but will plant them in boxes in the house; then I can watch them better.

Welcome back, "Mystic." We are glad to have you among us again, and we are sure that you feel all the better for your visit to the East. It is nearly fourteen years since I left New York State.

And now as the weather grows warmer we begin to think it time for flowers. We shall have a box of portulacas, that we shall set by the sunny windows, while our pansies and carnations we shall keep where it is cool and shady. We shall also have some ice plants; they are pretty with their frosty-covered leaves, we think, and mignonette and petunias we shall have, and there will be a big box with some pretty double

Mrs. Smith, do you succeed well with winter-blooming roses? Our madeira vine is growing nicely. It sets in a west window, and is trained to run up the sides. They are an easy plant to grow, but they want plenty of water. BRAMBLEBUSH.

Overdressed Children.

Dress the children prettily, but do not make dolls of them (this refers mostly to little girls); childhood; like "beauty una-dorned, is adorned the most." A child that is bedecked with silks and rare laces loses that chief charm of childhood, simplicity, and one ought as soon think of dyeing the russet gown of dear little Jenny Wren. Few children are unattractive in themselves, but many are made so by the lack of good, sensible taste shown in dress of those having them in charge. A neatly-dressed child is a pleasant sight, but one loaded down with silks and laces is really to be pitied. To be sure, for a best or company dress, it is allowed to have as rich a material as is consistent with the purse of the parent, but it is this over-dressing during play or school hours that is harmful to the child both physby Him, without Him nothing made that ically and morally. Physically, as she can was made. Christ died (in the flesh) that take but little part in the games of her comthe resurrection and immortality might be panions when she is afraid of soiling or revealed to the human race. He conquered rumpling a nice dress; consequently she loses that exercise the lack of which, in after years, will have so damaging an effect upon her constitution, leaving it fragile and delicate. Morally, it sows in her mind the seed of vanity, and, unless she be a child of unusual firmness of mind, also of contempt for those children not dressed to her liking.

> I have in mind the case of a little girl, beautiful in both face and disposition, who, having lost both parents when she was but 2 years of age, and not having any near rela-

children of her own, so she could scarcely be blamed for trying to make the child happy, as she thought, by clothing her in the richest kind of fabrics, trimmed with rare laces and ornamented by broad, heavy silk sashes. During the summer months, when other little ones, clad in cool, loose-fitting garments, played about, she sat or walked with the nurse maid in the shade, and watched them wistfully. She could not take any part in their merry games, for she was loaded with finery and must not rumple or soil her beautiful clothes, and after a little while she had no desire to join them, but would walk by them with uplifted head, manner and gait, in imitation of some popular society belle.

Then dress the children sensibly. The world has no place for miniature society belles; it wants natural, lovable little children.-American Cultivator.

Amuse the Children.

Give the children something to do, and they will not torment you by meddling with things with which they have no right. It is only when most children are tired of their playthings and are restless and unquiet that they are apt to transgress the laws of obedience. A healthy child will very rarely sit still for any length of time. It isn't natural that he should, and it should not be expected of him. It is cruel and unnatural to say to a child whose principal fault, if fault it can be called, is restlessness, "go and sit down on that chair, and don't move until I tell you." Yet often mothers say this and persist in having it strictly obeyed. I have seen little children so treated, with grave faces, go slowly to the chair, take their place on it, fold their hands, and like little martyrs sit quietly, with the exception of a long-drawn sigh that would escape from the m now and then, no matter how hard they tried to suppress it. This must surely be wrong, to punish a child for no offence whatever but his natural activity. Had he wilfully disobeyed, he might have been punished in a different way, but certainly no chastisement that could be given would be more trying to his disposition and nerves than that of sitting still.

to be brought out at just such a time. When they are tired of their every-day playthings, a surprise at getting something new will cheer them wonderfully, and their delight allay for a time, at least, their fever of restlessness. Let them have some harmless liquid
glue and teach them to repair their broken
toys. They will be delighted to do this, for
all healthy, active children love to work,
and you will be astonished to watch the puzzling and planning the little heads will do
ere they complete their work to their own
satisfaction. The articles may not be put
together just right; a dilapidated horse, that
had both head and tail broken off, may be
fixed with head where the tail ought to be and interest in their fresh possessions will fixed with head where the tail ought to be and vice versa, and a doll with broken feet may have the appearance of walking both ways at once. But what of that? the little mechanics are satisfied with their work, and who else has a right to complain? Not we older people, surely, for we make graver mistakes every day in our labor.

A scrap-book is an excellent thing for the little ones to puzzle their brains over. Give them a pair of scissors without any points, such as are usually used at dry goods stores, an old book with brown paper leaves, some paste and any kinds of picture cards, papers, etc., and let them cut and paste to their heart's content. They will occupy hours in this kind of work. "Oh," some of you may say, "they will make such a mess with the little scraps of paper that they cut in trimming the pictures." Very likely they will but they can be easily taught to pick them all up when they are through. If there is a baby in the family the mother can make a nice, stout picture-book of silesia by covering two pieces of pasteboard of the size desired for covers, and sewing or gluing between, tightly, leaves of silesia of any color liked. Let the children fill it by pasting on the leaves any kinds of pictures they wish. This will furnish a great deal of amusement for them, and be a serviceable, never-ending book of wonders to baby.-American Cultivator.

Chronic nasal catarrh positively cured by

Ventilation Without Draught.

The following cheap and simple method has been found very satisfactory in solving the troublesome problem-how to secure fresh air in a room without exposing the inmates to draughts: Nail or screw a neat strip of wood-from one to two inches wide -upon the window sill just inside the sash and extending across the window. Upon the top of the strip fasten a piece of "weather strip," so that there will be formed an airtight joint between the weather strip and the lower sash of the window, whether the latter is closed or raised an inch or two, the lower cross-piece of the sash sliding on the rubber of the weather strip as the sash rises. With this fixture the lower sash may be raised enough to admit air between the lower and upper sashes without admitting the least air at the bottom of the window. The air thus entering is thrown upward and has. its "chill taken off" before descending upon the heads of the occupants of the room.

It has been discovered in France that the fatty matter of wool may be transformed into a substance, which has been named 'ceroid," having the consistency and several properties of wax.

The fourth case of the successful removal of a tumor from the brain has been reported in England, the weight of the tumor being four and a half ounces. These cases of brain surgery, with the exact location from the symptoms of the spot affected, are feats of which science may well be proud,

Many persons habitually suffer from headache, more or less periodic, strange nervous sensations, indifference to food, and an indescribable depression of spirits which they can assign no reason for. Malaria in the system is often the real cause, and one dose of Shallenberger's Pills will work wonders. A few more doses will remove all the trouble.

The Rural New Yorker says: "The pressure of the soil, or stones, whether the soil is inclined to clay or sand, has much to do with the shape of the potatoes raised. A few years ago we raised potatoes in halfting still.

How much better it would be to provide something for the restless little hands and brains to do. Have some toys placed away to be brought out at just such a time. When

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



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall street, New York.

The Houng Folks.

The Long Ago.

Oh! a wonderful stream is the river Time, As it runs through the realm of tears, With a faultless rhythm and a musical rhyme, As it blends in the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of

And the summer like buds between.

And the years in the sheaf, how they come and they go
On the river's breast, with its ebb and its flow,
As it glides in the shadow and sheen.

There's a magical isle up the river Time, Where the softest of airs are playing, There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime And a song as sweet as a vesper chime, And the June with the roses are straying.

And the name of the isle is "Long ago," And we bury our treasures there; There are brows of beauty and bosoms of snow.

There are heaps of dust-oh! we loved them

There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of songs that nobody sings,
There are parts of an infant's prayer,
There's a lute unswept and a harp without strings,
There are broken yows and pieces of rings,
And the garments our loved ones used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy

shore
By the fitful mirage is lifted in air,
And we sometimes hear through the turbulent

Sweet voices we heard in the days gone before. When the wind down the river was fair.

Oh! remembered for aye be that blessed isle,
All the day of our light until night;
And when evening glows with its beautiful
smile, smile,
And our eyes are closing in slumbers awhile,
May the greenwood of soul be in sight.

—B. F. Taylor.

Scenes in the City of Mexico.

The lottery ticket sellers in Mexico are a strong guild, for the business is a profitable one. The lotteries are conducted by the government and the ticket venders are paid a liberal percentage of their sales. Men, women ond children recruit the ranks; they are found everywhere. They have no distinctive features save the great budget of flimsy, translucent tickets, which they try to force upon the passer-by, and their scissors for snipping off coupons. Several prominent journals of the United States have lately printed the remarkable statement that "all the newsboys of Mexico are women, who never cry their papers but silently hold them toward the passer. The chronicler of that error had in mind these sellers of lottery tickets, the large printed sheets of which do somewhat resemble newspapers. It is safe to "gamble on" the proposition that there is not a woman peddling newspapers in Mexico. The newsboys are men and lads who cry their papers and a suggestion of their contents with true professional yells. They urge their wares pertinaciously, thrusting them through the windows of coaches and tram cars, and invading the latter if they can elude the conductor's vigilance.

THE WATER CARRIERS.

The aguadores or public water-carriers are picturesque and characteristic sights. They wear a species of leather harness, breastplate, backshield and apron, and a flat cap usually of straw served with leather. On the back, suspended by a broad leather crossing the forehead rests an earthen jar with three handles, odd in shape, called a chochocol, and from another strap farther back on the head depends the jarra, another earthenware vessel shaped like a pitcher. In these utensils is carried from the public fountains water for domestic use in such houses as have no piped water supply. It is noticeable that these men all have flattened heads, as may well be, when their craniums are subjected to almost constant pressure and the weight of some ten gallons of water.

The street beggars are sights to beholdthey swarm in the streets and against the its clusters of pink flowers, form a beautiful doors of restaurants and other public resorts, in defiance of the municipal efforts at their repression. But the effect is to callous the sensibilities, instead of inspiring pity. Many of the ailments are artificial and the exhibitors in comfortable circumstances. No end of lazy or vicious people trump up a story on the spur of the moment to extract shekels from the stranger. The real misery of the country is not amidst the professional mendicants nor these semi-genteel beggars who come whining with a story, interlarded with ceremonious apologies and high-flown compliments, of a sick and needy grandfather,

or a son, the sole support of a large and interesting family, unjustly thrown into prison, where he must languish for the lack of a very small sum indeed, which perhaps the senor, whom the saints requite, will be good enough to lend.

BIRDS LOADED WITH SHOT.

Every here and there may be seen a man standing on the curbstone holding out his finger, on which perches a dainty bird, with never an attempt to spread its wings and fly away, although the little, beady, bright eyes are full of terror at the roar of the street. Is the little creature drugged? No, it is too alert and bright of gaze for that. What, then, is the secret of its tameness? It is in like condition to the Jumping Frog of Calaveras, the vender having taken the precaution to fill up its gullet with shot before sallying forth to find an unposted purchaser. It is unsafe to buy birds sold in the city of Mexico, except with the precaution of keeping them several days on trial, lest they die shortly, and after a bargain is concluded after such a test they should never be trusted in the hands of the seller, who will adminis ter a dose which will kill them after a certain period, to leave a vacancy for fresh sales. Here is a tinware peddler, clad in white cotton raiment. He stalks along, surrounded by a toppling pile of funnels, cans, huge barred cages for parrots, and a variety of other matters, whose use is hard to divine. Then the wovenware man, who carries great loads of matting woven from the tule reed, odd, fan-like fire blowers and the beautiful, cylindrical baskets, woven in brilliant hues and geometrical design that come from Nuevo Leon. These are in all sizes, from about as big as a beer bottle cork up to eight or ten inches in diameter. They are very compressible and make desirable catchalls, photograph holders, work baskets, etc., selling at from 6 to 18 cents each.

BULKY LOADS.

Another fellow is carrying a load of bulk enough to fill a cart. Its weight is lightstools, baskets and lay figures for dressmakers-all fashioned out of cane. Here is one carrying, fastened together in a double row more than twice his own length, twentyeight of the large chairs set out for him on the Zozalo and the Alameda at the fashionable hours of promenade there. Twentyeight chairs! It is a marvel how they can be arranged to hold together and balance. Close behind this man comes another strapping fellow, across his shoulder resting a long pole, to which is firmly lashed a row of small earthen jugs. "Jo-co-o-que-e-e-e!" is his cry. And what might that be? Curds, if you please-or, rather, what was known down South as "bonnyclabber." Here is a perambulating hennery; suspended by a broad leather band passing across the bearer's head, there rests on his back a big grate of cane, in the upper compartment of which are dozens of fresh eggs, and below a large and enthusiastic assortment of chickens, daly provided with their commissary department, and setting up boisterous opposition to the loud calls of their carrier. Perhaps it indicates a want of courtesy to name in such close juxtaposition to these creatures of the oi polloi a being who is, in appearance at least, of the genus swell; but the exigencies of space must justify in this instance a case of cruelty to animals .- Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

The Clove Harvest.

It is said, by the American Agriculturist. that very few who make use of the pungent spice known as cloves know what they really are. They are generally supposed to be a fruit or seed, while really they are the unexpanded buds of the clove tree, Eugenia caryophylatta, a beautiful tree of the myrtle family. It has much the appearance of a pear tree, and grows to the height of forty lely dirty and ragged for the most part, feet; its leaves are evergreen, which with contrast. All parts of the tree are aromatic, and the flower buds especially. . A clove, when examined, shows a rounded head upon a short stalk; having some resemblance to a nail, the French call it clou, their word for nail, from which is derived our nameclove. If a clove is soaked in warm water, the rounded head can be opened, showing it to consist of petals, one within another, beneath which are the remains of the stamens and stiles, indicating that it is really a flower bud. If this rounded head be removed, the stem portion will be seen to have four points which are really the points of the calyx,

while the stem portion is the ovary, to which the calyx is adherent.

The clove tree is a native of the Moluccas or Spice Islands. While the Portuguese held possession of these islands they placed great restrictions upon the culture and commerce in cloves. The Dutch drove out the Portuguese entirely, and restricted the culture to Amboyna, causing the clove trees in all the other islands to be destroyed. In order to prevent the price from going too low, only a certain quantity of cloves was allowed to be exported, and a large share of the product of Amboyna was publicly burned. This attempt to maintain a monopoly did not succeed. It only stimulated the French, who by some means obtained the clove tree and took it to the Isle of Bourbon, where it flourished, whence it was carried to the West Indies and various other tropical countries, especially to Zanzibar, which is now one of the most important clove-producing countries. In Zanzibar the harvest begins, in dry seasons, in October, and in wet seasons much earlier. Several Negroes work together; they first build a rude ladder, with three poles, about twenty feet long. The unopened buds are picked by hand, though they are sometimes whipped from the trees by beating them with bamboos. When tresh, the cloves are pink and white, but when spread upon mats to dry they soon become brown. A tree yields from five to fitteen pounds. It requires 5,000 cloves to make a pound. The supply of this country is drawn mainly from the West In dies and from Zanzibar.

Maple sugar which never saw a maple tree-or any other, for that matter-is now made in Chicago of glucose and cane syrup and flavored with a "maple flavor" made from hickory bark. Chicago makes and sens as "pure Vermont sugar" more of this adulterated product, annually, than the entire output or Vermont.

"Hope on, hope ever." How many delicate manes there are who, while they attend to their daily unites, do so with aching neads, a sense of tuliness, pain in the back and depressed spirits, who are "only keep ing about," as the phrase is. Some day they 'go into a decime," and leave their children motheriess. To such we would say, "Cheer up." Timely use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" corrects all remaie irregularmes, weaknesses, and kingred affections easily, pleasantly and quickly.

390 Funny Selections, Scrap Pictures, etc., and nice

outnitor 2c. stamp. EAGLE CAAD WORKS, North-ford, Conn. Beautiful Cards. Agents' sample book and full



WANT AGENTS for best SASH LOCK ever invented. Excellent ventaling agents rattling. Big pay. Sample & terms to agents a local. SAFETY LOCK CO., 108 CANAL ST., CLEYELAND, O.

AGENTS WANTED to sen the Onio Rug Ma-chine. Retail price, \$1. Sens at sign. Accress for Catalogue and terms to Agents, Onio Rug Machine Co., Wauseon, O.

AGENTS WANTED (Samples FREE) for Dr. Scott's beautiful Electric Corsets, Brusnes, Belts, Etc. No risk, quick sales. Territory given, satisfaction guaranteed. Dr. SCOTT, 843 B'way, N. Y.

WANTED Ladies and Gentlemen to take nice light work at their hermes.

21 to 53 a day easily made.

Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Steady Employment Furnished. Address with stamp CHOWN MFG. CO., 284 yine 85., Cincinnati, Ohio.

JOE HOWARD'S BEECHER

Infinitely the most valuable because so closely from the family circle and by a master hand engaged in a "Labor of Love," Richly Ille'd, Selling immensely. Quick is the word, \$25 to \$8.00 aweek, Freights paid. Circulars free. Outfit foe. HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., Kansas City, No.

EBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary. A DICTIONARY, 118,000 Words, 3000 Engravings, a GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD, BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, ALL IN ONE BOOK.

Contains 3000 more Words and nearly 2000 more Illustrations than any other American Dictionary. G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

TWO INVESTMENTS THAT WILL PAY

(1) A home in the booming town of Mertilla, Kansas, by paying \$2 per month for five months—an investment on which you can double your money in less than six months. (2) "The Student's Guide to Business," price 40 cents, and "The Juveuile Speaker," 25 cents. Both sent, with Catalogue of sur books, for only 25 cents. Send for these books, and full particulars of Kansas investment, to J. E. SHERRILL, Danville, Indiana.

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING

DARLING & JOHNSON, Topeka, Kas., Fine Job Printers and manufacturers of

RUBBER STAMPS!

for printing cards, envelopes, marking clothes, etc. Also stencils for marking sacks. ** Make money by writing us

FAMILY CANNING.

MUDGE PATENT APPARATUS received from the Bismarck Fair Committee this award: "That it possesses great merit in simple and permanent preservation of truits and vegetables." It gives woman an independence for her work, as with this apparatus she cans thirty-two quarts per hour, and all the fine flavors of the fruits, are retained as if fresh-gathered from the garden. Cooking perfect, with great saving of labor. Costs only \$10. Will pay its first cost in one day's work. Agents wanted in every county. County rights for sale. Special inducements given to any one who will secure fifty customers in one county. For terms, etc., address CHAS. F. MUDGE, Eskridge, Kansas.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

This Magazine portrays American thought and life from ocean to ocean, is filled with pure high-class literature, and can be safely welcomed in any family circle.

PRICE 25c. OR \$3 A YEAR BY MAIL.

Sample Copy of current number mailed upon recelpt of 25 cts.; back numbers, 15 cts.

Premium List with either.

R. T. BUSH & SON. Publishers. 130 & 132 Pearl St., N. Y.

9999999999 W. H. REED & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

URNITURE

156 KANSAS AVE.,
(Between Fifth and Sixth.)

TOPEKA, :: KANSAS.

One of the Largest and Best-Selected Stocks in the State, and Prices Guaranteed to be as Low as the Lowest.

We make a specialty of all orders for shipment. Goods packed and shipped without extra charge at lowest freight rates.



TOPEKA Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE

This institution was Established Fourteen Years Ago, and is incorporated under the State laws of Kansas. During this time it has done a flourishing business and made many remarkable cures. The Institute is provided with the very best facilities for treating every kind of physical deformity, such as Hip-Joint Disease, Club Foot, Wry Neck and Spinal Curvature, having a skilled workman who makes every appliance required in arthropodie surgery. Incipient Cancer cured, and all kinds of Tumors removed. Private Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System successfully treated. Nose, Throat and Lung Diseases, if curable, yield readily to specific treatment as here employed. All diseases of the Anus and Itectum, including Piles, Fissure, Fistula, Prolapsus and Ulceration, cured by a new and painless method. All forms of Femalc Weakness relieved. Tape-Worm removed in from one to four hours. All Chronic and Surgical Diseases scientifically and successfully treated.

PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME. Correspondence solicited. Consultation free. end for circular and private list of questions. DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE, No. 114 West Sixth street, TOPEKA, KAS.

KANSAS FARMER.

Published Every Wednesday, by the

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

OFFICE: \$73 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

C. DEMOTTE, - - PRESIDENT.
A. HEATH, - BUSINESS MANAGER.
A. PEFFER, - EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

One copy, one year, - - - - \$1.50. Five copies, one year, - - - 5.00 An extra copy free one year for a Club of eight, at \$1.00 each.

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kansas. Address

A BOON FOR HARD TIMES.

One price for two weeklies-the KAN-SAS FARMER and the Weckly Capital One Year for \$1.50, the price of the KAN-SAS FARMER. Let every newcomer and | said : every old citizen take advantage of this, the best investment, quick! No boom in Kansas can offer anything like this. It is the bargain of the year. Tell all your friends! Sample copy free.

A new paper was started recently at Fort Scott, called Broom Corn Reporter.

Texas farmers have been greatly relieved recently by heavy and extended

The new administration in Chicago is clearing up some of the lowest doggeries in the city.

A New York Judge, last week, held two men for trial charged with conspiracy in ordering a labor strike.

A Clear-Headed Railroad Man.

Last week the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway company held their regular annual meeting for the year, received reports, elected officers, etc. The President of the company, in reporting the general work of the directors during the year past, took occasion to refer to the relations which exist between a railroad company on one hand and the general public on the other. He spoke of the good results which had followed the uniformly friendly feeling between the people of Kansas and the Santa Fe company, and then stated a few general propositions. His views are so clearly correct, and he expresses them so clearly and in such a business like way, and they are so assuring and so encouraging that we give them to our readers just as they were spoken by Mr. Strong. He

I cannot too often, nor too emphatfcaily, express the obligations which this company is under to the people of Kansas fer the steady encouragement and support they have given us in carrying forward the great work we have in hand. In an exp-rience of over thirty years in railway service, I have seen much of the jealousy and ill feeling between the public and railroad corporations which mark the history of our time, but I am bound to say that the people of Kansas have generously responded to the liberal policy which this company has pursued, and you need no better evidence of the wisdom of that policy than the success with which it has been rewarded. In so far as you may see fit to confide your interests into my hands, I a-sure you there will be no change in the manner of fulfilling our obligations to this State. No corporation should ever forget that its powers are given to it for the public convenience and benefit, and it is the part of wisdom no less than of justice to faithfully observe this principle. In the long run private and public interest will be found identical, and the corporation which is quickest to learn this economic truth will derive largest rewards. If the various extensions which have been added to the original line of the Atchison company during the last ten years have been based on sound business considerations, they have none the less been justified by the increased facilities they have given our patrons, and the added commercial importance they have conferred upon Kansas as a State.

exercised is productive of great harm. The true policy for our company, and all railway companies, is to strictly observe all public obligations and to trust the public to be equally just in its treatment of corporations.

Mr. Strong is President of one of the most powerful corporations in the country to-day, and he recognizes the power of the people and distinctly asserts that government control is better for all parties interested. He frankly recognizes the principle that corporations to be successful must keep close to the people and deal fairly by them. That is all the people want, and we know the readers of the MANSAS FARMER will join us in an earnest approval of every word Mr. Strong uttered in that direction. It is good, sound sense, and fitly spoken.

A Word About Pensions.

A brief editorial article appeared in this paper February 16, last, entitled "The President's Pension Veto." We have received some letters criticising the article, most of them unfavorably.

Some of our correspondents did not approving the President's veto, but to patriotic motives. A great many papers and persons were condemning him, and with motives neither manly nor patriotic. Our article mentioned the veto and quoted his reasons for it in his own words, and then we said: "Reasonable people will accord to the President patriotic motives in this matter."

One of our correspondents writes: "I do not like your stand on the dependent pension matter, nor do I know

wireles as private as a proposed of the propos

weakened in health and in constitutional energies, let them have a full money equivalent, as far as such a thing can be, for the extent of their disability; but no good will come from pensioning undeserving men."

Ohio Crops.

The following estimates are based on returns from about 700 township correspondents, received by the Board of Agriculture: Wheat, condition compared with full average, 70 per cent. Barley, condition compared with full average, 75 per cent. Rye, condition compared with full average, 80 per cent. Oats, condition compared with full average, 92 per cent. The wheat crop of 1886 was 40.600,000 bushels, a full average crop. The present prospect for the crop of 1887 is 28,400,000 bushels. Favorable weather may increase this estimate.

Missouri Orops.

Mr. Secretary Sanborn, of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, sends get the meaning of the article fully. It out the following abstract of crop rewas not written for the purpose of ports for the State for April: Wheatis rated at 97, which is a decided improveexpress the opinion that he did it from ment for the month. Conditions still favor wheat, which is improving. The comparative area of oats is 103, and of a large number of them charging him | meadows 102. Spring work is twelve days in advance of last year, which has encouraged an increase of area of cultivated crops. Peaches promise well and are 78, while apples are 38. Pastures are backward and stock thin, but healthy. Farmers are hopeful and the outlook is tavorable.

As to Business Affairs.

Business men and journals have about

The Railway Age of the 6th inst., published the fact that 542 miles of new track had been added to the railway system of the country since April 1. Notwithstanding the uncertainty caused by the enactment of the inter-State law, information gathered by the Age indicates that this year will be one of extraordinary activity in railway building, surpassing last year probably 25 per cent.

In the construction of a tunnel at Stockholm cold air has been applied in a novel manner. In passing under a hill of light wet gravel it was found practically impossible to underpin the houses overhead. It was therefore decided to freeze the gravel by means of cold air, and put in the lining while the material was solid, the undertaking having now been successfully carried out by the use of cold-air machines. None of the houses passed under have been injured.

Mr. Jay Gould is reported as saying. recently: "The earnings of the Missouri Pacific system from January 1 to April 21 were \$9,471,769, against \$6,487,905 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$2,983.864. This is the only thing I have to judge by in considering the business outlook. When the inter-State law went into effect we stopped building new road for a while in order to get our bearings, but we are now going on again with the building, and will build about 600 miles this year.

An experienced Ohio farmer who has been successful in raising potatoes, thus describes his method of preparing see 1: "The best success that I have ever had and the plan that I have adopted as the best is to take good sized smooth potatoes and cut them in two through the middle from seed to stem end and when there are too many eyes at one end cut a few of them off, not because they are not good, but if left they will make too many stalks in the hill, and if the season is not the best there will be more small potatoes than where fewer stalks or vines are left in the hill."

During the discussion of the proposed judiciary amendment last fall, the KAN SAS FARMER took occasion to suggest something on the subject of lawyers' incomes. By way of addition, we quote an item which appeared a few days ago in one of our city papers, as follows: "There are about 125 lawyers in Topeka, of which number about eighty make their living exclusively by the practice of their profession. The majority of people have very queer notions as to the earnings of the profession, which are in most cases greatly exaggerated. There are not more than seven attorneys in Topeka, having an annual income exceeding \$5 000 a year. About fifteen will earn \$3,000 a year, and many of the remaining lawyers make less than \$1.000 a year."

Major Sims favor us with a copy of the report of the Kansas State B ard of Agriculture for the quarter ending March 31, 1887, containing a summary of the reports of correspondents as to the condition of crops, fruit, live stock, etc., and their opinions upon tame together with papers on various subjects read at the sixteenth annual quake occurred in Arizona. At Tucson meeting of the Board, January 12 to 15 goods were thrown from store shelves, last, meteorology, list and dates of house walls were cracked, and clocks county and district fairs, etc. Like all stopped. The court house cupola swayed these reports it is full of interest. The like the mast of a ship in a turbulent first three pages are devoted to a sea, and the building seemed as though synopsis of reports for the whole country, made up from the department re- reached the Santa Cantalona mountain ports at Washington. As to the condition of crops and stock in Kansas, the report confirms the facts as given in the The public school building rocked to KANSAS FARMER last week.

The Law is Working Well Enough.

The inter-State commerce law, we mean. There was a great flurry among excitable people, as we took occasion to show our readers, but the general derangement of business which was threatened has not happened; instead thereof, the volume of business has been increasing steadily, already about seven hundred miles of railroad have been laid ince the law went into effect, April 1, transportation companies have been doing well, in fact the business of the country is in very good condition. The last report of R. G. Dun & Co., commercial agents, (May 6) says: "The feature of business reports for the past week is the enormous increase reported at many Western points. In that section the inter-State act, though checking trade at some important points. seems to have produced a feeling of extraordinary confidence in a much larger number of towns."

The Railroad Commissioners visited several of the prominent trade centers in the South last week; they have received a great deal of written and printed matter from different parts of the country, and they will now have all this vast volume of testimony assorted and classified, so that it may be studied readily and systematically. They have had opportunities to study the subject which were never before afforded any tribunal, for the law brought before them the persons and corporations directly and immediately interested. They have had means of seeing the carrier's business just as the carriers themselves see it, and this, too, in all its intricate phases and combinations. The whole great subject is before them like a map with explanations, and now they will take time to digest it. Within thirty days, we expect to hear something from them which will show in the political skies like a bow of promise, giving evidence that at last the people have hold of the reins.

Kansas State Fair.

The Kansas State Fair will be held at Topeka, September 19-24, and the prospects now indicate that it will be the great fair of the West this season. The grounds are now owned by Shawnee county and the association will commence at once and put on at least \$25 000 worth of additional improvements in the way of buildings and other necessary accommodations. Information regarding officers and premium lists will be given later.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Reported by Hagey & Wilhelm, May 7: "Our market continues active and firmer with good demand for Kansas grades, and the heavier the receipts the more anxious are buyers to take them at full prices. Our sales during the week of 132 000 pounds of southern Kansas were at the following prices:

Choice % and %-blood	25a27
T modium	MILLIAM
	.16819
Burry wools 2 to 5 cents per lb. less.	

Earthquake in Arizona.

On the 4th instant, a serious earthgreat slices of the mountain were torn States Senator Reagon, of Texas, is very and fro like a cradle, and some plastering and who was taking a hand in the dis-

fell, creating the utmost consternation among the scholars. Three shepherds are reported to have died with fright. They were in the employ of one Gonzoles, and he, while looking for them came near losing his own life. He climbed to the top of high rock to scan the country in search of his herders. At that moment the sky became overcast, a low rumbling sound seemed to approach from the southwest, and then a slight tremble shook the rock upon which he was perched, followed immediately by a loud report and severe shocks, which made the rock sway to and fro like a ship at sea. He was overcome by a deadly sickness, which almost caused him to fall from the rock. Recovering he started by the path he had climbed, but found the rock had been rent in twain, leaving a fissure ten feet wide, which accounted for the report he had heard. He managed to regain the ground and remounting his horse rode rapidly in search of his herders. He found some of the sheep scattered and bleating with fright, but no herders were in sight. He soon found them, lying in different places, all dead, though warm and limber, as if they had just dropped dead within a few minutes.

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of paients granted Kansas people for the week ending May 7, 1887; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Hall building, Kansas City, Mo.

Dental apparatus-Horace W. Parsons, of Wamego. Harvester—Kennedy & Gadberry, of Caw-

Harvesuc-Kennedy & databases, where City.

Atmospheric churn-Frank Farley, of Washington.

Steam washing machine-Conkling & Fisher, of Iola.

Label cabinet-Herman & Wm. F. Neitzel, of Concordia.

Breedesting seed drill—Joseph Harbison,

Broadcasting seed drill—Joseph Harbison

of Bavaria.
Device for lowering caskets—James H.
Beattle, of Conway.
Apparatus for drawing water from wells
—Jesse H. Bartlett, of Scott City.
A printed copy of any patent in the above
list may be obtained from Mr. Higdon for

The following were reported for April

attachment-Milton J. Dalrymple, Plow attachment—Milton J. Dalrymple, of Wakefield.

Harness saddle—George B. Griggs, of Rush Center.

Rush Center.

Adjustable lambrequin curtain and shade support—Joseph A. Hatcher, of Neodesha. Grain cleaner—James M. Hendershot, of Atchison.

Machine for clearing railway tracks of snow—James M. Hendershot, of Atchison.

Fence support—Hume & Hume, of Osawatomie.

Motor for churns-Monroe E. Johnson, of

Gas compressing pump for ice machines.
Thomas L. Rankin, of Quenemo.
Horse-collar—William W. Youmans, of Caldwell.

The following were reported for April

Wind wheel-Hiram Q. Hood, of Welling-Car-coupling—Alfred O. Veatman, of Wellington. Door check-Shaw & Wixom, of Clay

Center. Hay stacker and loader-Hubert L. Dew ing, of Valley Center. Hay-stacker—Edward F. Scholder, of

Hepler. Hay press—John H. Williams, of Council Harrow—Orson F. Barber, of Burr Oak. Marking tag—William T. Clark, of Bur-

lingame. End-gate — Fieldon B. Cunningham, of Burlington.

Burlington.
Cockeye—John G. Eckhart, of Edna.
Corn cultivator and weed cutter—Wm.
Murphy, of Omio.
Cultivator—Menellous Platz, of Alma.
Paper file—Charles J. McRae, of Kansas

In Tennessee and Texas the people are preparing for an election to determine whether they will have prohibition in their constitutions. United measure. A gentleman just from Texas,

cussion, says two-thirds of the members of the last Legislature voted for the measure. There are one hundred and thirty papers of the State, so far, for it, with but thirty-six against it. In the Medical association (old school), which was held last week in Austin, threefourths of the members declared in favor of it. The State Homeopathic association met in Fort Worth, and with but one dissenting voice declared in its favor, and at their annual banquet wine nor other alcoholic beverages was used. More than forty counties have effective local option.

Farming a Fairly Profitable Business.

No one reason sufficiently explains the lack of large numbers of students of agriculture in any of the colleges of the country; but I am more and more convinced that the exceedingly gloomy and discouraging view of the condition and prospects of our agriculture, commonly presented by writers and reporters on the subject, has much to do with this state of affairs. I have just returned from one of the series of interesting and valuable Institutes being held under the auspices of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, at which an able and honored member of that Board read an elaborate paper, the logical effect of which on the mind of any bright young farmer boy would be to cause him to decide to abandon the business at the earliest opportunity, and if it be true that farmers are the hardest worked, most oppressed, poorest paid, least influential body of business men in the country, why should young men be expected or asked to become or remain farmers, not to say to expend time and money in special preparation for the business?

Much of current writing in agricultural papers and speaking at agricultural meetings is misleading in its effects, although honestly designed. The disadvantages and the small profits of farming are clearly seen; the bright side and the exceptional cases of great prosperity in professional, commercial or manufacturing life are also seen and sharply presented.

It is both foolish and harmful to attempt to make farming appear an easy and very profitable business. I believe it both untrue and harmful to claim that it is peculiarly laborious or unprofitable. I believe it true that a larger percentage of those well fitted for work will make a fair success in farming than of those who engage in professional, commercial, manufacturing or speculative lines of work. The chances of extraordinary success are slight, but the degree of failure is less than in most other lines of work. I believe it wise to encourage rather than discourage those who think of making special preparation for the business of farming, and that we might reasonably expect to see a larger number of this class if we all showed our faith in the business instead of unfavorably comparing it with other kinds of work .- G. E. Morrow, in Rural New

Sometimes trees get hide-bound from poverty of the soil, from exposure to hot sun, or from the attacks of insects. In this case a slitting of the bark by the pruning knife, up and down the stem, is beneficial.

Sheep require careful watching, for if they get into trouble of any sor ting down in gullies or fastened in between logs or fence rails, they become so frightened or discouraged they succumb at once and die.

The annual product of maple sugar in the United States is estimated at 40,-000,000 pounds. It would be much from its side and thrown to its base. pronounced in his advocacy of the larger if farmers prepared for sugarmaking in winter, so as to be in full readiness when the season opens.

Borticulture.

Vegetable Culture.

A good soil is the basis of success in all operations of the garden. What are the properties of a good soil is not very easy to convey in writing, as quality is not always confined to a particular color or texture, though the practical horticulturist can nearly always tell, by turning up with a spade, the relative qualities of a soil. If selection can be made, for general purposes, a rather dark-colored soil should be chosen, neither too sandy nor too clayey, and as deep as can be found, but not less than ten inches, or the chances are that it will not be of first quality. It should overlay a sandy loam of yellowish color, through which water will pass freely. The condition of the subsoil is of the first importance in choosing soil. Sandy loam we believe to be the best; next to that a porous gravel, and the least to be desired is a stiff blue clay. Land having a clay subsoil is always later in maturing crops than one having a sandy or gravelly subsoil; and if the land is at all level, draining is indispensable at every fifteen or twenty feet, or no satisfaction can be had in culture. It is a common belief that poor land can be brought up by cultivation. A portion of the land used by us has the blue clay subsoil above referred to and although in the past twenty years we have expended large sums in the draining, subsoiling and manuring, we have failed to get it into the condition of other portions of our grounds having the proper subsoil, and do not think that any culture would bring it into as good shape.

Sowing is one of the operations of the garden that it is easy to give instructions in, and if they are carefully followed there need never be failure. One of the most important things is the condition of the soil, which should be as thoroughly broken up and pulverized by plowing and harrowing, digging or raking, as its nature will admit, care being taken that it is worked when in that state that is neither too dry nor too wet. If too dry, particularly if the soil is of a clayey nature, it cannot well be got in the proper friable condition without an unusual amount of labor; and, on the other hand, if too wet, it clogs and bakes and becomes so hard that the air cannot penetrate, leaving it in a condition from which good results cannot be obtained. We have seen stiff, clayey land that has shown bad results for years after by being plowed and harrowed while too wet. Another condition of the soil before sowing seeds is to have the surface as smooth and level as possible. Seeds can either be sown broadcast or in drills, but for all garden operations the sowing is mostly done in drills. If sowing such vegetables as parsnips, onions, beets or carrots is to be done on a large scale, the use of the seed drill will save seed and labor; but if for ordinary garden use it had better be done by hand. If only a small quantity is wanted, the drills can be made with a hoe; if larger, a simple implement known as a marker had better be used. It is often given as a rule that seeds should be covered with soil only as deep as their own bulk; but this rule can hardly be followed in our dry climate, as many kinds would dry up or shrivel with such slight covering. As an example, onion or carrot seed should be covered from a half inch to an inch, while beans or peas should be covered from two to three inches .-Peter Henderson.

"When I built the greenhouses, I expected that it would make the room too warm in summer, and therefore arranged it so that it could be taken BABYS skin and Scalp preserved and beauti-

down. But at the approach of summer the whole structure, filled with bright colors and fragrance, gave the room so enchanting an appearance, that I could not bring myself to sacrifice it, and to my great satisfaction I found that it not only was not objectionable, but kept the room most comfortably cool."

Horticultural Notes.

Some of the varieties of evergreens are quite easily grown from cuttings, requiring no greater care than any intelligent person can readily bestow. Of these the arbor vitæ, juniper and yew are most easily grown.

The autumn of the year, about November, is the best time for planting out young currant and gooseberry trees; and at the most they should not be more than three years from the cutting, or, if older than this at the time of planting, they should be cut back a little to strengthen the growth of the new wood. In the wane of the year, choose some good straight young shoots, healthy and well-grown, of about a foot in length or a little over; and from the part that you are about to insert below the surface of the soil cut carefully out all the eyes and buds, as this will afterwards serve to prevent suckers growing up and detracting from the strength of your young trees.

What would we do without flowers? Just suppose that every rose, every flower, even to the daisies and buttercups that often turn our fields into a waving sea of silver or gold, were blotted out of existence! How tired we should grow of the unvarying sameness of the landscape. But our Heavenly Father, in His infinite goodness, has not only given us plants necessary for the maintenance of life, but has scattered everywhere these bright blossoms, to delight us with their beauty and fragrance. And the more we study the life and habits of the plants around us, the more shall we be led to adore the Divine Being who made not only the stars that shine overhead, but the tiniest flower that we crush under our feet.

My greenhouse, twelve by three and a half, and ten feet high, constructed by myself last fall, leans against two east windows of my house, through which the plants receive necessary heat. The top sashes can be raised, and another window communicates with an airy cellar, so that complete ventilat.on can be given. Water drains readily through the ground, so that the syringe may be used freely whenever necessary. There is some space between the greenhouse and a fence in front; which I had filled out with hay up to the glass and covered with boards. This secured a temperature of the secured and the secured as ture of from 40 deg. to 50 deg. all win-ter, which was sufficient to produce an abundance of flowers all the time, mostly from plants raised from seeds. A Wistaria was in splendid bloom in December and again in February, deliciously perfuming the whole house.



TOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUtifying the skin of children and infants
and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, soaly
and pimply diseases of the skin, soalp and blood, with
loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the Cutioura
Remedies are infallible.
Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura
Soap, an exquisite skin Beautifier, prepared from it,
externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood
Purifier, internally, invariably succeed when all other
remedies and the best physicians fall.
Cuticura Remedies are absolutely pure, and the
only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers, free
from poisonous ingredients.
Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap,
Sc.; Resolvent, St. Prepared by the Potter Drue
AND CHEMICAL Co., BOSTON, MASS.

To Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

HUMPHREYS'



DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK Cloth & Gold Binding MAILED FREE. Address, P. O. Box 1810, N. Y.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS. CURES PI

1 Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations...
2 Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...
3 Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants.
4 Diarrhea, of Children or Adults...
5 Dysentery, Gripiug, Bilious Colic...
6 Cholera Morbus, Vomiting...
7 Coughs, Cold, Brouchitis...
8 Neuralgia, Toothache, Faccache...
9 Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.

OMEOPATHIC

PECIFICS.

Regulate The Bowels. Costiveness deranges the whole sys-tem and begets diseases, such as

Sick Headache,

Dyspepsia, Fevers, Kidney Diseases, Bilious Colic, Malaria, etc. Tutt's Pills produce regular habit of body and good digestion, without which, no one can enjoy good health.

Sold Everywhere.

${f RUPTURE}$

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

DR. D. L. SNEDIKER, Emporia, Kas

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPI-LEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS : life long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the grown cases. Because others have failed is no reason not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a tree! and Fost Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will c. you.

Address Dr. H. G. KOGT, 182 Pearl St., New York.

BERRY BOXES FRUIT BASKETS

Hedge Plants & I,000,000

KANSAS STATE NURSERY, North Topeka, Kas

TRAWBERRIES -:- RASPBERRIE **Send five 2-cent stamps for my new Small Fruit Manual, with prices for plants for 1887. It is a complete guide to small fruit culture, with illustrations of old and new fruits. B. F. SMITH, Lock box 6, LAWRENCE, KAS.

J. L. STRANAHAN & CO. BROOMCORN - COMMISSION - HOUSE.

References:—P. B. Weare Commission Co. and Hide & Leather National Bank, Chicago. CHICAGO, ILL. 194 Kinzie street.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries Of FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. ** We have no substitu-tion clause in our orders, and deliver every-hing as specified. 220 Acres in Nursery Stock.

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

Trees! Trees! Trees!

We are Headquarters for FRUIT TREES and PLANTS; also RED CEDARS and FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS for Timber planting and Nursery. Largest Stock! Lowest Prices! Write us for Price Lists.

Address BAILEY & HANFORD, MAKANDA, JACKSON CO., ILL.

SEND TO THE



KANSAS HOME NURSERY

For Price List of all FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES OF REAL MERIT

For the Western Tree-Planter. A. H. GRIESA, Lock Box 1247, Lawrence, Kas



SEEDS

Fresh, Reliable: Wholesale at Retail. Free by mail at 2 and 3 cents per large package. Seed store, open 24 hours every day. Mammoth Seed Farms! One Acre of Glass! Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

H. W. BUCK BEE.

Rockford Seed Farm.

Eockford, Ill.

LAMAR NURSERIES.

Headquarters for Fine Nursery Stock Which is Offered at

HARD-TIME PRICES!

Dealers and Nurserymen supplied at low-

Dealers and Nurserymen supplied at lowest wholesale rates.
Parties desiring to buy in large or small quantities will save money by purchasing our stock.
We have Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Evergreen Trees. Grape Vines in all varieties, and FOREST TREES a specialty. Osage Hedge Plants and Russian Mulberry in any quantity.
Write for Prices.
C. H. FINK & SON, LAMAR, Mo.

4

Topeka : Seed : House

ORCHARD GRASS, BLUE GRASS, RED-TOP, All kinds of CLOVER, TIMOTHY, MILLET, HUNGARIAN, AND OTHER FIELD SEEDS,

At Wholesale or Retail.

GARDEN -:- SEEDS!

We have a stock of fresh Garden Seeds, em-oracing many new varieties.

TWELVE PAPERS

Of any named varieties of Garden Seeds (except Peas, Beans and Corn), and two papers of Flower Seeds for 50 cents.

Send Money Order or Postage Stamps, and write your address plainly.

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE. S. H. DOWNS, Manager,

No. 78 Kansas Avenue. TOPEKA, KAS.

La Cygne NURSERY

Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, FOREST TREE SEEDS AND PLANTS,

Field and Garden Seeds.

10,000 Pear and Chorry, 1 and 2 years old. 100,000 Apple and Peach. 50,000 Russian Apricot and Russian Mui-

berry.
30,000 Grape Vines.
100,000 FOREST TREES — Box Elder, Soft

Maple, Catalpa, etc.
Apple Grafts, Apple Seed, Apple Seedlings,
Peach Pits, Pecan Nuts, Walnuts, Catalpa Seed, Russian Mulberry Seed, Greenhouse Plants, etc., etc.,
EF Low Prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send
for 88-page Catalogue, free, before you buy. Our
motto is, honest stock and fair prices.

ess D. W. COZAD, Box 25, LaCygne, Linn Co., Kansas. Address

1887 SEED ATALOGUE

You Will Not Find "store" seed, venerable with years, and greater travellers than Stanley; seed saved from the odds and ends of various crops; seed raised from unsalable onions, headless cabbages, sprangling carrots, or refusabets. (I am always happy to show my seed stock.) But if you want Northern seed, honestly raised, home grown (not more than two other catalogues contain as many), seed warranted (see the cover), valuable novelties, some of which are to be found in no other, send for my vegetable and flower-seed catalogue for 1887, FREE to all. It contains 60 varieties of Beans, 43 of Pea s, 41 of Cabbages, 53 of Melona, 44 of Corn, etc., etc. besides a large and choice variety of flower seed.

The Poultry Hard.

The Preservation of Eggs.

Eggs can be kept in a cool place for a considerable period without any special preservative, and I have known eggs so kept quite good for cooking at the end of three months. If one has an ice cellar, some portion of which can be given up to keeping eggs, he needs no other preservative, and I believe that frozen eggs retain more of their original another. qualities than those kept by means of any of the preparations which have already been described. The reason for this is not far to seek. When an egg is frozen, everything is held in suspension, and no process of change or decay goes on. Therefore, I should advise those who have cellars of this description to use the opportunities at their disposal, as they need not trouble themselves any more about the matter. All that will be needed is to fit up some shelves in which are holes large enough for the eggs to stand up in, but not to go through. Or coarse wire lattice may be used, of a mesh that will effect the same purpose. The disadvantage of this system is that if the eggs are not properly thawed they crack, and it is often difficult to avoid their cracking in any case. They should be very gradually brought to their normal condition, first by placing them in an atmosphere but a very few degrees warmer than the cellar, and after two or three hours there, gradually exposing them in yet warmer air until the ordinary temperature has been reached.

There are many poultry dealers who only wish to preserve the surplus eggs for a few weeks, and in this case it is not necessary to use any preservative or to freeze them. All that is requisite is to have a cool cellar, larder, or even closet, fitted with the perforated shelves already described. The eggs should be p'aced broad end downward on these shelves, but they may with advantage be turned about twice a week, keeping them, however, almost all of the time with the broad end downwards. The reason for this is that when so kept the air space does not increase in size, and the egg seems to keep better. It is a very good plan to arrange the eggs in uniform rows from front to back so that those laid first can be used first. I once knew a poultry keeper who had stoneware mugs for keeping his eggs in. These would each contain about 100, and the eggs were placed in regularly every day as they were laid. As soon as one was full it was emptied into another mug, so that the first laid were in that case at the top. This gentleman son and of probability in it that I feel never appeared to take any especial care in the matter, and yet his eggs were wonderfully fresh when three or four months old; but he had a very cool cellar where the mugs were kept, and that must have been the reason. Without a cool place it could not have been done in such a free and easy fashion. That was the secret of his success.

Claim has been made that eggs can be preserved if the air coming to them is packed in cotton wool or wadding, and it is claimed that this succeeds very well indeed. I have never personally tried this process, and, therefore, cannot speak of it, but am inclined to place much reliance upon it, for the reason that it is not enough in egg-preservation to keep germs away that are without, as in most eggs there are the germs of decay within the eggitself. Still this is only hypothesis, and I should be very glad to have some well-authenticated experiments recorded.

tive of eggs. They should be packed in finely-pulverized gypsum, and the only experiment recorded showed that they kept for six months. But this was in a cool place, and the cold air may have had just as much to do with the effective preservation as the gypsum. In fact, it is most desirable that whatever process is adopted the storage should be a cold one. This I regard as of supreme importance, and to my mind it explains the reason why some processes succeed at one time and in one place and fail at

In this matter of egg preservation there is a consideration that has never yet had its due weight, namely, the fertility or infertility of the eggs to be preserved. I have only once seen it suggested that infertile eggs might keep much better than those which have the germ of life within them. But a little consideration will show that this may be a most important matter. The idea was suggested to my own mind by thinking over the fact that infertile eggs never go rotten when sat upon by hens; they dry up and become fusty; but it is only the fertile egg that goes actually rotten. In the former there is no germ of life to die and become purid; in the latter it is the death of the living organism which causes the decay. This germ must have actual life within it, for the life cannot be put there after the egg has been laid, and the presence of life gives all the elements for putridity. I have met with those who have declared they can tell whether an egg is fertile or not before it is sat upon, and several times the experiments have shown the tests to turn out right. The way in which this is done is by placing the broad end of an egg into the mouth, and, with the lips closed around it, breathing thereon. If after doing so the egg does not seem cold, or, to put it in a better way, to give back warmth, then it is fertile. But if, on the other hand, it takes all the heat without giving back any, then it is infertile.

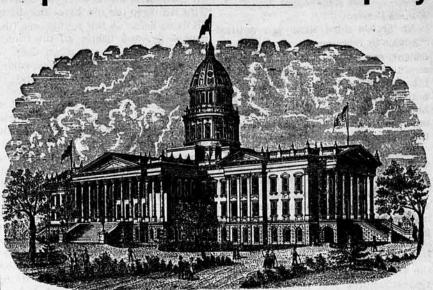
Often have I proved this test to be correct, but I should scarcely like to depend entirely upon it in the case of valuable eggs. But whether there be any truth in it or not, I do not feel that there need be any doubt that the preservation of eggs may depend greatly upon whether they are fertile or infertile. As already explained, the former have within them the germs of decay, and the latter have not. Therefore I should strongly advise those who intend putting eggs down for the winter use to use only infertile ones. Though I cannot go so far as to lay down as a fixed rule that for which I have been here contending, yet there is so much of reaquite justified in going as far as I have done. There can in no case be any advantage in preserving infertile eggs, for they can never be used for hatching, and there is little or no difficulty in arranging that the eggs be infertile.

To summarize the methods of eggpreservation, I should be inclined to place the lime-water system first, as best for practical purposes, whether for home use or for sale. It involves the first filtered so as to remove all germs least expense and the least trouble. The therefrom. In this way the eggs are egg is least changed when preserved in lime water, as there is little or no evap oration. Next to that I should be inclined to think that the freezing process would come, but it would not be suitable for those who produce eggs for the market, and the expense would be too great if an ice chamber had to be specially erected. Therefore, it is only available in a few instances. The other available in a few instances. The other methods given can be adopted if preferred, but some of them, at least, are rather interesting experiments than practical. I lay very great stress upon the question of fertility or non-fertility, for I believe that infertile eggs will keep rperiments recorded.

Gypsum is said to be a good preserva
Where fertile eggs will not.—Stephen

Beale, in Country Gentleman.

Capitol Insurance Company



TOPEKA, - - KANSAS.

FIRE, - LIGHTNING - and - TORNADO.

\$25,000 = Reserve Fund = \$25,000.

BUSINESS CONFINED EXCLUSIVELY TO KANSAS.

T. M. HATCH, Vice President. rer. F. W. HATCH, Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.

- TOPEKA, :: KANSAS, -

A CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.

Which divides all its earned surplus to its policy-holders, in proportion to premium paid.

-:- BETTER THAN A MUTUAL COMPANY. BETTER THAN A STOCK COMPANY.

Explanatory Circular free.

Refers, with confidence, to every disinterested business man in Topeka.

J. H. PRESCOTT, Pies't. ED. C. GAY, Secretary.

C. E. FAULKNER, Vice Pres't. M. D. TEAGUE, Treasurer.

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.]

J. E. BONEBRAKE, Pres't. THEO. MOSHER, Treasurer.

O. L. THISLER, Vice Pres't. M. P. ARBOTT, Secretary.

Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

ABILENE, : : : KANSAS, Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cycl

Capital, full paid, : : : : : \$50,000. The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows the KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE INSUE-NCE COMPANY has more assets for every one hundred dollars at risk than any ether company doing bus-

iness 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 \$70.00, the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78,00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

GARDEN

The QUEEN CITY of the Arkansas Valley.

Surrounded by the FINEST LANDS in Kansas. Lands cheap, but developing rapidly. Now is the time to invest! Deeded Lands, \$4 to \$7 per acre.

Write for full information to B. F. STOCKS & CO.,

The leading Real Estate Firm in GARDEN CITY, KANSAS.

The Busy Bee.

Bee Management.

Kansas Farmer:

An article some time ago entitled "Advice to Beginners," was most excellent, and we will add, do not invest anything at all if you expect bees (as the saying is) will work for you for nothing and board themselves, and furnish one with hoards of honey, and all one would have to do is to rob them of their golden stores.

This kind of management will do very well when the seasons are favorable; bees will do very well and will furnish surplus under any kind of treatment almost. To be successful in bee-keeping at all times we must from the start guard against bad seasons, and must commence in advance to do so by getting and keeping the colonies strong all the time; this is the best safeguard against failures that we know of. If the season is favorable, one will get all the increase, in spite of all he can do, that is necessary, and if the season turns out to be a bad one, the less increase one has the better off he will be. In our opinion there is just about one person in many thousands that is calculated or fitted for a successful Leekeeper and who will make a success of it. It is probably dollars out of my pocket on the sale of bees to say so. But nevertheless it is so, and we advise any one contemplating bee-keeping not to invest one cent in it if they expect fair sailing at all times and if they will expect success without hard work, hard study, and at times almost disgust; and when you become an enthusiast and people begin to call you cranky, then you will succeed with bees and not before. When all these things are taken into consideration and you still have the bee fever, buy just one colony of bees and no more to commence with; buy from some reliable breeder. But don't pay any fancy price for fine Italians, as this will also not pay. Any apiarist will gladly give you information at any time, all he knows about the business, and will help you all he can. Adopt Davey Crocket's motto-go slow. If your bees become strong don't, I beseech you, divide them; but let them swarm if they will. But just once, and remember, strong colonies are the only ones that are profitable.

We hereby give our way of keeping all colonies strong after they once become strong, so as to secure every drop of available surplus to be had. This is not entirely original with us, but originated with Mr. Heddon, of Michigan; we have tested it for the past four seasons and never knew it to fail in one single instance. It is the most successful of anything we ever tried in procuring a big yield of honey and a moderate increase at the same time. When a colony becomes strong, as I said before, don't divide them, no matter how bad you want increase, but give them more room by putting on sections or second stories; then if they will swarm, its their natural instinct to do so, let them swarm just once, and if you follow this method they will swarm but once. As soon as the swarm comes out remove the hive they came out of just far enough away so a new hive filled with empty frames with foundation starters or empty combs will sit in its place, turning the entrance of the old hive at right angles with the new. Then hive the swarm in the new hive on the old stand. The next day remove the sections or other surplus arrangements from the old hive and put it on over the swarm. On the third day turn the entrance of the old hive so it will face the same way as the new; then in

six days from the time the swarm issued pick up the old hive and remove it to another part of the yard, for bees are great sticklers for their old location. This will keep the old hive drained of all flying bees. A few young bees that cannot fly, and nearly all the frames filled with sealed brood, when they all hatch, will make a very strong colony of the old one. On the seventh day, as a rule, the first young queen will hatch out, and on looking around she will at once see there are no bees left to lead out another swarm and will immediately destroy all cells, and in a short time will be strong with a full force of young workers that will soon fill their hive, and if the honey flow is protracted, will also furnish surplus.

That is the way we have managed in the past four seasons and is the way we will manage the coming season just now opening. For the third time we say don't divide the bees, no matter how strong they may become, as strong colonies have been in the past and we expect them to be in the future the ones for profit. We will say, however, that small swarms, third swarms, and colonies divided during the season of 1883, gave us 100 pounds surplus each, but that great yield is no criterion to go by. During the same season first swarms gave us 200 pounds and over per colony, surplus of extracted honey. The only sure safeguard to get those great yields is to keep all colonies strong all the time. Get a good book and take some good paper, the Kansas Farmer for instance, and have for your motto the words never fail in whatever you undertake, even if difficulties are moun-M. F. TATMAN. tain high. Rossville, Kas., May 2, 1887.

If you have chapped hands or rough skin, use Stewart's Healing Cream. Only 15 cents a bottle. Gentlemen who suffer from a tender face after shaving are delighted with it. We only ask a trial. Stewart Healing Powder Co., St. Louis.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, May 9, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE-Receipts 2,200, shipments 700. Market stronger. Choice heavy natives 4 60a5 00, fair to good shipping 3 95a4 55, fair to choice butchers steers 3 60a4 35, fair to good feeders 3 20a4 15, fair to good stockers 2 20a3 10, common grass to choice corn-fed Texans 2 10a4 10.

HOGS-Receipts 3,600, shipments 2,200. Market slow. Choice heavy and butchers selections 5 30a5 40, fair to good packing 5 15a5 30, medium to prime Yorkers 4 95a5 10, common to good pigs 4 30a4 80.

SHEEP-Receipts 3,000, shipments Market steady. Medium to prime clipped 3 10a4 10.

Chicago. The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE - Receipts 6,000, shipments 2,000. Market strong and a shade higher. Shipping steers. 950 to 1,500 lbs., 4 00a4 90; stockers and feeders 2 50a4 20; cows, bulls and mixed 2 00a 4 00, bulk at 3 00a3 50; Texans 2 75a4 75.

HOGS-Receipts 16,600, shipments 5,000. Market weak, 10c lower. Rough and mixed 4 35a 5 25, packing and shipping 5 20a5 40, light 4 60a

SHEEP-Receipts 3,400, shipments 800. Market steady. Wooled 4 00a5 40, shorn 3 00a4 25, Texans 3 00a3 30, lambs 4 50a6 00.

CATTLE-Butchers steers 3 65a3 95, shipping steers 4 05a4 25.

HOGS-Mixed 4 60a4 85, sorted 4 90a5 121/2. SHEEP-Wool 2 00a4 00, clipped 2 00a2 75.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT-48%c lower and heavy. No. 2 red, 95a951/2c elevator, 971/3c delivered. CORN-1/4a1/2c lower. No. 2, 481/4c elevator, 49¼a50c delivered.

St. Louis. WHEAT-Market closed 1%a1%c below Sat-

urday. No. 2 red, cash, 841/2c. CORN—. Cash, 36½c; May, 36¾c. OATS—Dull and easy. Cash, 28½a28½c. RYE-No bids, offered at 58c.

To-day's markets as a whole were the dullest the Board has seen for some time.

Cash quotations were as follows WHEAT-No. 2 spring, 83%e; No. 3 spring,

c: No. 2 red, 83%c. CORN-No. 2, 381/4838%c. OATS-No. 2, 261/4c. RYE-No. 2, 56c. BARLEY-No. 2, 57c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT-No. 3 red winter, cash, no bids nor offerings; No. 2 red winter, cash, 71%c bid, 72c

CORN-No. 2 cash, 33%c bid, 33%c asked. OATS-No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings. RYE-No bids nor offerings

HAY - Receipts 8 cars. Market quiet. Loose from wagons, prairie, 60a65c per 100 lbs; timothy, 70c. Consignments in car lots: Fancy, small, new. 8 00a9 00 per ton; large, 6 00

Over 400 varieties of weed seed have been found in the clover and timothy seeds of commerce.

The Rhode Island Greening is said to be as good a fruit now as it was 150 years ago. Varieties often fail, but this seems to be "a laster."

Utilizing Old Tin Cans.

A correspondent of the Maine Farmer writes: "I gather all the old cans I can find in the fall and winter, and throw them into barrels for spring use. I put some good garden soil in the cellar and when the proper time comes, I put a lot of the cans in the stove with a flashing fire which readily unsolders them. I tie a turn of twine around the body of a can, just as many as I can set in shallow boxes, fill them with a little superphosphate and good earth, and plant my garden seeds in them, and let them have a place in the kitchen. When the time comes for transplanting, I make the hills in the garden, dig a suitable hole in the hill, set out a can, cut the twine, let the can spring apart a little and slip it from the hill without disturbing the roots, and place the can above the hill as a protection from rains, winds and frosts as long as may be necessary. I have sweet corn and cucumbers two or three weeks ahead of others. For early wax beans, this is an excellent method. I have tried this plan for two years with good success."

HAGEY & WILHELM, Commission Merchants,

220 N. Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

REFERENCES: — Boatmen's Bank, St. Louis; Dunn's Mercantile Reporter, St. Louis; Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kas.; First National Bank, Beloit, Kas.

Kansas City Stock Yards,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. No yards are better watered and in none is there a better system of drainage.

Higher Prices are Realized

Here than in the markets East. All the roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the Yards, which thus afford the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and Kansas, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

The business of the Yards is done systematically, and with the utmost promptness, so that there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find that they get all their stock is worth, with the least possible delay.

Kansas City Stock Yards Company Horse and Mule Market.

FRANK. E. SHORT.

CAPT. W. S. TOUGH.

F. E. SHORT & CO. . Managers.

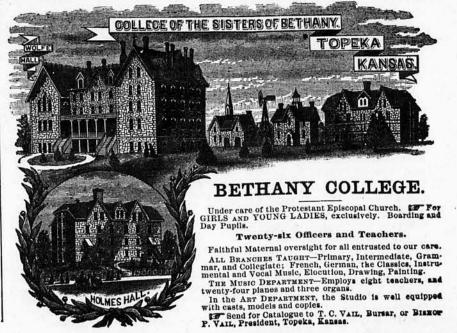
This company has established in connection with the Yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market, known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission, by the head or in carload lots.

In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care.

Special attention given to receiving and forwarding.

The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited, with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. H. P. CHILD. Superintendent.



THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1986, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after rec_Viving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day en 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 silice 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 Farmer for a violation of this law.

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the

year.
Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the first day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.
No persons, except citizens and householders, can

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 falls 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, mitst 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 dol-

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, preve 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.

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 heuseholders 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.

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.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 28, 1887.

Crawford county-Geo. E. Cole, clerk.

Grawioru Gounty—Geo. E. Core, Giera.

MARE—Taken up by James Brown, in Washington
tp., March 22, 1887, one bay mare, branded B.B. on
left hip and on left thigh, V on left shoulder, underbit in right ear; valued at #30.

2 MARES—Taken up by Hugh H. Fry, in Sherman
tp., (P. O. Farlington), April 8, 1887, two bay mares,
about 3 years old, white spot in foreheads, one has
three white feet, one branded T. V. on left shoulder;
valued at #40.

valued at \$40.

MARE—By same, one brown mare, about 2 years old, three white feet, branded B on left hip; valued at \$20.

Pratt county-Demcy Lewis, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Edward Kay, in Springvale tp., (P. O. Springvale), March 30, 1887, one red steer with white spots, 3 years old, bob-tail, tips of both ears cut off, branded with a three-pronged brand similar in shape to the toes on a bird's foot; valued at \$15.

Cowley county-S. J. Smock, clerk. STEER-Taken up by J. M. Jackson, in Windson tp., April 7, 1887, one steer; valued at \$15.

Barber county-Robt. J. Talioferro, clerk. HORSE-Taken up by James S. Hartzell, of Mingong, April 11, 1887, one bay horse, 14 hands high, branded AF on left shoulder; valued at \$45.

Hamilton county-Thos. H. Ford, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Nicola, (P. O. Ulysse).
April 1, 1887, one 4-yesr-old iron-gray mare, weight about 800 pounds, streak down face, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.
HORSE—Taken up by D. P. Morrisoff, (P. O. Johnson City), one dark bay horse, 8 years old, trace marks on sides, branded cross j on left hip; valued at \$50.

Rooks county-J. T. Smith, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Geo. Nichols, in Plainville tp., one dun mare pony star in forchead, 5 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

McPherson county-E. L. Loomis, clerk. MARE—Taken up by William Strope, in Lone Tree to., April 4, 1887, one gray mare pony, 5 years old, weight 665 pounds, dim brand on left thigh, broke to work and ride, has been shod all round; valued at \$40.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 5, 1887.

Franklin county-T. F. Ankeny, clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Glaspie, in Ottawa city, one bay mare, about 7 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$50.

Stevens county-J. W. Calvert, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by W. S. Hamby, in Lincoli tp., April 18, 1887, one dark brown work horse, about 19 years old, about 16 hands high, white spot is forehead, moon-eyed. (P. O. address of taker-up is Valparaiso.)

Harvey county-John C. Johnston, clerk. STEER-Taken up by Clements Gatz, (P. O. Newton), April 20, 1887, one red yearling steer; valued at \$12.

McPherson county-E. L. Loomis, clerk. MARE-Taken up by John Christoffirson, in Harper tp., one iron-gray mare, 13 hands high, 2 years old, a

small white stripe in face, both hind feet white, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 12, 1887.

Bourbon county-E. J. Chapin, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Wm. Rodgers, in Marion tp., April 20, 1877, one iron-gray mare, 14½ or 15 hands high, 3 years old, thin in flesh; valued at \$25.

Sumner county-Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. M. McKee, in Wellington tp., March 29, 1887, one red and white spotted 1-year-old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$10. PONY—Taken up by M. S. Glasgow, of New Wellington, March 31, 1887, one light bay mare pony, white face, 14 hands high, 6 years old; valued at \$25.

C. E. JEWELL & CO. Chattel Mortgage Loans

A SPECIALTY.

OFFICE:—North Room under First National Rank. TOPEKA, KAS.

State Street, Corner Sixteenth Street.

Rate \$1.50 Per Day

Convenient to Stock Shippers. A good Family Hotel.

Table and Rooms first class. Statestreet, Archer avenue or L. S. & M. S. Dummay pass the house to all parts of the city and depots.

W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

WOOD DALE BERKSHIRES!

I have now ready for immediate shipment as fine a lot of Early Spring Pigs as I ever had at one time, a good share of which are the produce of prize-winning sows and boars at the largest shows of America and England. Also a few Young Sows in Pig for sale. My herd won at World's Fair, New Orleans, La. the \$250 gold medal for best boar and five sows of any breed, and also the \$100 gold medal for heaviest hog of any breed. I think I am not exaggerating when I state that my herd is the acknowledged

Headquarters of America for Berkshires of the Largest Size and Best Quality.

My new Catalogue, just from the press, containing the pedigrees in full cf all my breeding animals, together with a complete list of all prizes won to date, will be sent free to all who write for it. Prices also given upon application, and guaranteed the same to all.

I solicit from all an examination of my stock and will meet all visitors at the train.

N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.

FOX RIVER VALLEY HERD OF **IMPROVED CHESTER HOGS**



I have a few prize-winning boars for sale, also for-ty-five head of aged sows have farrowed this spring. Orders booked for pigs without money till ready to ship. Nothing but strictly first-class pigs shipped. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. My motto: "Individual superiority and best of pedi-grees." I am personally in charge of the herd.

T. B. EVANS, Geneva, Ill.

HAZARD STOCK FARM

NEWTON, - - KANSAS, Breeder of A. J. C. C. H. R.

Jersey Cattle.

The herd is headed by the Stoke Pogis Vietor Hugo Duke bull, St. Valentine's Day 15278, and the Coomassie bull, Happy Gold Coast 14713. Sons and daughters by above bulls out of highly-bred cows, for sale for next ten days. Address S. B. BOHRER, Manager.

SPECIMEN OF CALVES BRED AT THE

MOUNT -:- PLEASANT -:- STOCK -:- FARM.



Descendants of Royal English winners and Sweep-stake winners at the prominent fairs of the United States. Sweepstakes herd at the great St. Louis Fair in 1885.

States. Sweepstakes herd at the great St. Louis Fair in 1885.

This herd is one of the oldest and largest in the country, comprising 300 head of choicest Herefords from all the best strains in England and America. The herd is headed by famous first-prize and sweepstakes bulls: FORTUNE 2080, one of the most celebrated bulls of the breed, by the famous Sir Richard 2d 370a—the smoothest, blocklest family of the breed: Sir Evelyn 9650 one of the best sons of Lord Wilton 4037; Grove 44th 13732, an illustrious son of Grove 3d 2490; Dewsbury 2d, 18977, by the celebrated Delley 3495.

137 FOR SALE—Cows, Bulls and Helfers, either singly or in car lots, at the very lowest prices consistent with first-class breeding and individual merit. Special prices given to parties starting herds. Visitors always welcome. Catalogues on application.

J. S. HAWE-1, Colony, Anderson Co., Kas.

TOPEKA



Hereford Cattle Co.,

TOPEKA, :: KAS.

ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE. LIBERAL PRICES. TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS. Twenty head coming two-year-old Bulls on sale at Topeka Stock Yards.

New Catalogues free on application. Address

F. P. CRANE, Manager. C. E. CURRAN,

G. A. FOWLER, St. MARYS, KAS.

E. S. SHOCKEY, MANAGER, LAWRENCE, KAS.

EARLY DAWN HEREFORD HERD. The Champion Herd of the West,

200 HEAD OF THOROUGHBRED HEREFORD CATTLE,

Including the IMPORTED FOWLER MERD and the FAMOUS SHOCKEY & GIBB HERD, 1,200 head High-grade Hereford and Short-horn Cattle. We want 1,000 calves annually, sired by bulls purchased of us. Inspect our herd and learn particulars. Address

PUBLIC SALE

High-Bred Short-horns!



I will sell at Public Auction, at the Residence of MR. WM. CHRISMAN,

INDEPENDENCE, MO.,

Wednesday, May 25th, 1887, At 1 o'clock p. m., sharp,

FORTY FEMALES, representatives of the following families: Kirklevington, Kirklevington, Wary, Bracelet and Victoria. NINE BULLS, viz: Kirklevington, Constance, Rose of Sharon and Bracelet.

For Catalogues apply to

Col. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

G. L. CHRISMAN, Independence, Mo.

CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

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

CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards. Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of Stock in either of the above cities Correspondence invited. Market reports furnished free.
Refers to Publishers KANSAS FARMER.

Cheap Homes!

MEADE COUNTY, KANSAS. Organized; county seat permanently located at Meade Center; building stone. Three Railroads coming at the rate of two miles a day. Land cheap, but rapidly advancing. MEADE IS THE BANNER COUNTY OF THE SOUTHWEST, having won a special prize this year for county exhibit at the Southwestern Exposition, fifteen counties special prize this year for county exhibit at the Southwestern Exposition, fifteen counties competing, and another at Dodge City Exposition over all competitors. Now is the time to invest. For further information address J. A. LYNN, Land and Loan Agent, Meade Center, Kansas. All representations guaranteed.

Free Treatise For the Weak, Nervous and Debilitated; How to regain

Health, Strength Home Treatment for Nervous and Mental diseases. TRIAL SENT. DR. J. W. BATE & CO., 283 S. Clark street, CHICAGO. ILL. Address

\$300 REWARD WILLER to any person that can furnish and automatic Swinging Straw Stacker that can do better work than the

IMPERIAL STACKER that we are building. Send for circular and price list which will be mailed free. All are war-

NEWARK MACHINE CO., Columbus, O.

The Beterinarian.

[The paragraphs in this department are gathered from our exchanges.—ED. FARM-

INJURED HOCK .- My colt stepped in a hole about a month before Christmas and skinned his leg from his hock to his knee. I used several kinds of liniment and it healed up right away but left his hock enlarged. I have blistered it since but does not seem to do any good. [Bathe the hock three times daily with warm water and afterwards rub in a small quantity of a liniment composed of tincture of camphor, tincture of arnica and alcohol, of each one ounce, added to pint of water. Use plenty of friction with the hands. Give plenty of outdoor exercise. At the end of a month, if the swelling has not disappeared blister again.]

OSTEO-POROSIS. - Can big-head be cured in first stage on a colt one year old? The colt eats well and appears to digest his food well, but has been growing poor for the last two months, and is stiff apparently all over; facial bone is a little enlarged. Is the disease hereditary or are wolf teeth the cause of it, or is there any known cause for it? I lost one last year with big-head from the same dam and sire. [Big-head or osteoporosis, as it is technically called, is an incurable disease. Sometimes, however, after reaching a certain development the growth ceases and the animal becomes useful. Further than a highly nutritious food nothing can be done for it. The disease is not generally considered hereditary nor have wolf teeth anything to do with it. It is of local origin and its occurrence is thought to be owing to some defect in the assimilation of food not well understood at present.]

BRUISED SHOULDER .- I would like to ask your veterinarian as regards a mare. She is 16 years old; has been in very good condition all winter up to some ten days ago. Worked her a day and a half and rested her a day and a half; took her up to work again and found her out of fix. Her shoulder was swelled like it had been brui ed-a ridge as large as a man's arm from near the top to the point of the shoulder; also one side of her breast and back between her fore legs was swelled and appeared to be full of water, and when opened there was a good deal of bloody water ran from it. It was opened at a point where it looked as if it had been scratched with a briar or hurt; looked like a few drops of clood had oozed out at that point. Also the shoulder the same way-bursted and ran a good deal. Now, if he can, from this description, tell me what is the matter with her I would like to know. [We would suppose the condition described is the result of a bruise. Further than fomenting three times daily with warm water and syringing out the openings with a solution of two drachms of carbolic acid to the pint of water no treatment is required.

OCCULT SPAVIN .- I recently bought a mare, 5 years old, due to foal in about two months, that has been lame about six months in right hind leg. No swelling or inflammation anywhere. If moved from side to side she is stiff, when standing she will set the foot forward and rest slightly on toe. Can scarcely tell that she is lame after the first three or four steps except at times when she will get very lame, but will get over it in a short time, but will always show decided lameness in trotting or pulling a load. In walking she seems to shove the lame foot forward two or three inches after it strikes the ground. When she gets very lame she will take the natural step with the lame foot, but will

step short with the other one, favors heel of foot in walking. I have come to the conclusion that she is suffering with occult spavin. [Considering the symptoms which you have described we are of the opinion with you that your mare has an occult spavin. Were such a case under our personal treatment we would after coming to such a conclusion advise firing the hock, but as there is no veterinarian in your neighborhood, we would recommend the use of the following blister: Spanish flies, 6 drachms; biniodide of mercury. 4 drachms; lard, 4 ounces. Clip off the hair from the inside and in front of the hock and rub the blister well in for ten minutes. Apply lard every day afterwards for two weeks. Bathe the blistered surface occasionally with warm water.]

A new remedy for milk fever consists simply in covering the back of the cow with a woolen cloth and then rubbing the spine with a hot iron—the iron used for ironing clothes.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard soft, or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, sweeny, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Every bottle warranted by Swift & Holliday, druggists, Topeka, Kas.

Eleven Importations Within the Last Twelve Months. We have now on hand the grandest collection of

CLYDESDALE

ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES



in America, and are the only firm that ever imported a CHAMPION WINNER AT THE GREAT LONDON DRAFT HORSE SHOW. Prices moderate and terms to suit buy-ers. Send for new illus-trated catalogue 10

GALBRAITH BROS., Janesville, Wis-

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM, DECEN BROS., Ottawa, III.



Importers and Breeders of French Draft an rench Coach Horses. We have now over 75 head i imported French Draft Stallions and Mares of and. Our importations this year have been selected to show our Stock to invited and promptly DEGEN BROS.

E. BENNETT & SON

TOPEKA, - KANSAS,



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF Percheron, Clydesdale and Coach Horses.

106 Head of Stallions just arrived from Europe. Choice stock for sale on easy terms. We won all the leading prizes at Kansas State Fair last fail. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, free on application.

Sexton & Offord.

In connection with G. M. SEXTON, Auctioneer to the

ENGLISH SHIRE and SUFFOLK PUNCH HORSES, RED POLLED CATTLE and LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS,

Have on hand a very choice collection, including a recent importation of Horses, several of which have won many premiums in England, a special guarantee of their sourmaess and superiority of form and action. 137 Prices very moderate and terms easy. Send for New Catalogue. Address

34 Fast Fifth Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS-

PURE POLAND-CHINAS.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Rome Park Stock Farm.

T. A. HUBBARD, PROP'R, WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

SWEEPSTAKES ON HERD, BREEDERS' RING, BOAR AND SOW, WHEREVER shown in 1886, except on Boar at Winfield, winning (75) premiums at four fairs, including Grand Silver Medal for Best Herd, at Topeka, Kas.

Stock recorded in Ohio Poland-China and American Berkshire Records. In addition to my own breeding, the animals of this herd are now and have been

PRIZE-WINNERS

selected from the notable and reliable herds of the United States, without regard to price. The best and largest herd in the State. I will furnish first-class Hogs or Pigs with individual merit and a gill-edged pedigree. Single rates by express.

PERSONAL INSPECTION SOLICITED. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.



I have a choice collection of pure-bred Registered imported (lydesdale Horse-

OT TISH TIMES on hand and for prices away down. Terms made very easy. Each Stallion quaranteed a breeder. For Send for Catalogue.

JOHN C. HUSTON, Blandinsville, McDonough Co., Illinois. A. B. McLAREN, Superintendent,

TOWHEAD STOCK FARM

LEONARD HEISEL, CARBONDALE, (OSAGE Co.), KANSAS,



Clydesdale & Norman

HORSES.

I have a choice collection of Imported Pure-bred and Registered Clydesdales Prince of the Times 4650. at low prices.

Each Stallion guaranteed a breeder. Correspondence solicited.



Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by W. Gibbons & Co., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES

G. W. BERRY, PROP'R, TOPEKA, KAS.

My breeders have been selected, regardless of expense, from the leading herds of the United States; are bred from the best stock ever imported, and represent seven different families. Healthy pigs from prize-winning stock for sale. Write for circular and prices or come and see. [Mention this paper.]

CHOICE Berkshire and Small Yorkshire

PIGS and MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. We have a splendid lot of the above named hogs and turkeys for sale at hard time prices. Write for prices before making purchases if you need anything in this line. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WM. BOOTH & SON.

Winchester, Kas.

NATIONAL HERD. Established 1845. THOROUGHBRED POLAND CHINAS as produced by A. C. Moore & Soas, Can-



THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF OAK GROVE FARM THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS!



Choice animals of all

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

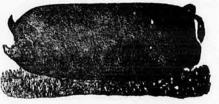


The Wellington Herd consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families of home-bred and imported stock, headed by the celebrated Hopeful Joe 4889, and has no superior in size and quality nor in strain of Berkshire blood. Also Plymouth Rock Chickens. Your patronage solicited. Write. [Mention this paper.]

M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD

Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

S. McCULLOUGH,
Ottawa, Kansas.

POULTRY KEEPERS' GUIDE.



Price, 50 cts. (Stamps taken.)
This is a new Poultry Book, written and compiled by Geo. F. MARSTON, who is a well known authority on poultry topics. It tells all about how to manage poultry to obtain the best results, how to kill vermin, how to fatten quickly for market and the best plan for raising the chicks. It also tells how to raise capons, which the content of the price of the property of

work. Every one interested in poultry should have this book. Send 25 2 ct. slamps, and it will be sent by mailpost paid. Address the author,

CEO. F. MARSTON, Denver, Colorado.

SMALL'S CALF
This NEW article is appreciated and approved by all progressive Farmers and sook Raisers. The calf sucks its food





FARM ENGINES

Upright and Horizontal, Stationary, Portable and Semi-Portable. 8 to 16 Horse Power.

Illustrated Pamphlet Free. Address

JAMES LEFFEL & CO. SPRINGFIELD, 01110, or 110 Liberty St., New York



THE CHICAGO COMBINED PATENT Flexible Harrow & Grain Cultivator.



Works equally well in growing Wheat, Potatoes or young Corn. Add 5 to 10 bushes per acre to the yield. 25 to 50 acres per day cultivated by one team. Will pay for illustrated Price List. H. A. STREETER, Manufr, 55 to 41 Indiana St., Chicago.

THE COOLEY CREAMER



The first invented, never yet equalled, and the only one that uses the patented submerged process,
Which gives it its great value over all others.
Where there are no agents.

Where there are no agents, will sell one at wholesale price. Send for circular.

JOHN BOYD, Mfr., 199 Lake St., CHICAGO.

The Lightning Hay Press.



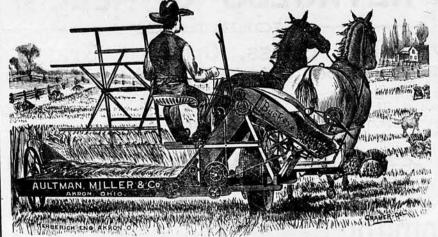
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER PRESS made. Send for descriptive circular and price list. K. C. HAY PRESS CO., Eoot of 6th St., Kansas City, Mo. When writing to advertiser mention Kansas Farmer



VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.



The Light Draft Buckeye Folding Binder



At the Grand National Field Trial of Binders, Dec. 14, 1886, at Shepparton, Victoria, Australia. The Buckeye was given a perfect record, having cut its field of two acres, without a single stoppage, in 1 hour and 10 minutes, with two horses, beating the Hornsby (English) with three horses, by 9 minutes, and the McCormick, also with three horses, by 16 minutes. All other machines on exhibition declined to enter the field trial. The Buckeye is a **Wood Frame Machine**, light, strong, durable and the lightest running Elevator Binder in the world. For Catalogue, address, mentioning this paper.

AULTMAN, MILLER & CO.,

AKRON, OHIO, U. S. A.

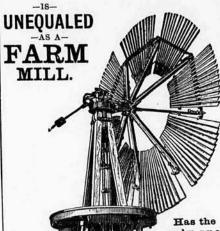


PRACTICALLY

HIGH WHEELS with tires believed to the control of t

P. P. MAST & CO., Springfield, O.

VANELESS MONITOR.



only successful Roin the World

SEARLES BROTHERS

GENERAL AGENTS. No. 621 Commercial St., ATCHISON, KAS.

and the
Celebrated
Challenge
Feed Grinders,
Horse Powers,
Corn Shellers,
Pumps and
Brass
Crilinders Cylinders. Always Buy the Best Geared or Pumping Mills on 30 days' test trial. GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co., Batavia, Kane Co., III.



With STEEL BEAMS and WHEELS AND THE CELEBRATED

BRADLEY" SPRINGS and COUPLINGS.

Distance between wheels and between plows can be ried to suit crops. Shovels can be brought close to e plant for early cultivation.

A PERFECT CULTIVATOR.

DAVID BRADLEY MFG. CO., Chicago.

uses:	David Bradley Mfg. Co Bradley, Holton & Co David Bradley & Co David Bradley & Co Bradley, Wheeler & Co	St. Louis, Mo. Indianapolis, Ind. Minneapolis, Minn.
HoH	Bradley, Wheeler & Co	Kansas City, Mo.

◆ CHICAGO 8 ► VETERINARY COLLEGE INCORPORATED 1883. Facilities for teaching and clinical advantages unsurpassed. Regular winter session for 1887—1888 commences October 1st. For prospectus and tenther information, address the Secretary.

further information, address the Secretary, JOSEPH HUGHES, M. R. C. V. S., 2537 and 2539 State Street, Chicago, Ill.



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



Is Cheap WATER-PROOF, Easy to apply, STRONG, WATER-PROOF, Does not rust strength in also A SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER and am: W.H. FAY & CO. CAMDEN.N. J. Bles free. M. H. FAY & CO. CAMDEN.N. J. ST. LOUIS.



+ DR. CHASE'S + **VEW AND COMPLETE RECEIPT BOOK** AND HOUSEHOLD PHYSICIAN.

The "Memorial Edition" contains over 800 PARES. It is the LAST and CROWNING WORK of the Old Doctor's Life. The demand for this work is simply enormous. AGENTS WANTED. F. B. DICKERSON & CO.,

MENTION THIS PAPER,)

CURE Cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours Free to poor.

Dr. Kruse, M. C., 2336 Hickory St., St. Louis, Mo.

The Line selected by the U.S. Covi to carry the Fast Mail.



5,000 MILES IN THE SYSTEM,
With Elegant Through Trains containing Pullmat
Palace Sleeping, Dining and Chair Cars, between
the following prominent citles without change:
CHICACO, PEORIA,

CHICAGO, PEORIA,
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY,
DENVER, OMAHA,
ST. JOSEPH, QUINCY,
BURLINCTON, HANNIBAL,
KEOKUK, DES MOINES,
ROCK ISLAND, LINCOLN,
COUNCIL BLUFFS,
ATCHISON, TOPEKA,
LEAVENWORTH,
SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL,
MINNEAPOLIS.

Over 400 Eleganti/ Equipped Passenger Trains

Over 400 Eleganti/ 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

NEBRASKA, MINNESOTA.

Connecting in Union Depots for all points in the States and Territories, EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH. Io 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 BLUFFZ, OMAHA, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.
KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and QUINCY, HANNTBAL and CHICAGO, Without Change.

J. F. BARNARD, GEN'L MOR., K. C., ST. J. & C. B. AND H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH. A. C. DAWES, GEN'L PASS. AG'T, K. C., ST. J. & C. B. AND H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH.

CHICAGO, KANSAS & NEBRASKA R'Y.

TIME CARD:

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Depot, Union Pacific R. R., North Topeka.

ALMA ACCOMMODATION.

Arrives at Topeka 11:50 a. m.
Arrives at North Topeka 12:00 noon.
Leaves North Topeka 1:00 p. m.
Leaves Topeka 1:10 p. m. From crossing R. R. street and C., K. & N. track, North Topeka.

ALL TRAINS RUN DAILY.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, SEEDSMEN,

Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Millet, Hungarian, Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets, Seed Grains, Garden Seeds, Etc.

GUARANTEED BEST IN THE MARKET. N. E. COR. ST. LOUIS AVE. and KANSAS CITY, MO.

FSEND FOR FULL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

Manufacturing

MANUFACTURERS OF

The Dain Automatic

Hay-Stacker and Gatherer.



IMPROVED

Office with Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo. Manufactory: Armourdale, Kansas.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

FOR SALE—Two yards Wyandotte Chickens, one yard Partridge Cochins. One cock and five hens each. I will sell cheap. Extra good stock. Jno. I. Hewitt, Tenth street east, Topeka.

PIOR SALE CHEAP—Two very highly-bred Regis-tered Short-horn Bulls, 1½ and 2 years old, large and handsome, color red. Guaranteed very sure get-ters. Write at once to A. W. Rollins, Manhattan Stock Farm, Manhattan, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A Clydesdale Stallion, six years old, a splendid breeder. For this bargain, address Col. J. E. Bruce, Peabody, Kas.

FOR SALE—Four Thoroughbred Galloway Bulls, at reasonable prices, by Dr. A. M. Callaham, Topeka, Kas., or F. R. Huntoon, Snokomo, Wabaunsee Go., Kas.

CHAS. M. HARTUNG wants you to find his advertisement in this paper and send for his circular of fine poultry.

50 SALESMEN WANTED-To sell Nursery Stock. Good wages. Address, enclosing stamp, for terms, B. F. Brower, Eaton, Ohio.

WILL SELL OR TRADE — One-half blood Clyde Stallion, Annandale, Jr.; brought from Illineis; acclimated and a good breeder. W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

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

FOR RENT—For cash, a Farm of 800 acres, fourteen miles northeast of Council Grove, Kas. It has a good house and barn and well, 52 acres broke and 640 acres fenced with four strands of barbed wire. Address S. S. Cartwright, Topeka, Kas.

RUIT TREES.—We have in surplus, Budded Peach Trees, twelve of the best varieties, 4 to 6 feet, 4.50 per 100. Apple Trees of all the leading varieties, largely winter, 4 to 5 feet, 44 per 100. No. 1 Concord 1-year Grape Vines, 815 per 1,000, \$1.75 per 100. 1-year Maple, 12 to 30-inch, \$1.75 per 1,000. Other stock cheap. We will box free and deliver at depot any of the above sto k Douglas County Nursery, Lawrence, Kansas. Wm. Plasket & Sons.

A VALUABLE BOOK

On plans for constructing nine sizes of INCUBATOR3—with latest improvements, moisture apparatuses, information on incubation, heat-regulators, egg-turners, etc., sent on receipt of 5 cents in stamps. J. W. HILE, VALLEY FALLS, KAS.

Sheep--For Sale--Sheep!

Rams, Wethers, Ewes, Lambs. Rams thoroughbred, balance high-grade Merinos. Staple long; fleeces average eight pounds. Ewes lamb in May. Shearing commences June 1. Will sell before or after that time. Range overstocked and must sell. T. O. FOX, Ellsworth, Kansas.

Morton Co., Kansas!

THE SOUTHWEST CORNER COUNTY and BEST County in Kansas. Fertile soil, fine climate, pure and never-failing water. Health unsurpassed. CHEAP HOMES, Government and Deeded Lands. For particulars, write to Fierce, Taylor & Little, Richfield, (county seat), Morton county, Kas. They are sld and reliable Land Agents of the Southwest. Your business will receive prompt attention. Information free. Correspondence solicited.

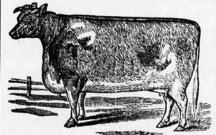


I pay the Express on Eggs for Hatching from the following choice varieties of fowls: Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Black-Breasted ked Games and Royal Pekin Ducks. Male birds heaking these yards cost me from \$8 to \$12 each, direct from Massachusetts. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13, \$3.50 per 26, except Wyandottes, \$3.00 per 13, \$5.00 per 26. Send for my new illustrated circular. Inquiries cheerfully answered. CHAS. H. HARTUNG, Teller Benton Co. Bank, VAN HORNE, IOWA.

PUBLIC SALE

SHORT-HORN

CATTLE



AT THE FAIR GROUNDS,

MINNEAPOLIS, OTTAWA CO., KANSAS

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1887,

The entire herd of THIRTY-TWO RECORDED ANIMALS—eight males and twenty-four females—will be sold without reserve. These cattle are in goed condition, represent the best Short-horn families bred, and a majority of the cows have calves by their sides.

TERMS:—Cash, or six months time on bankable notes, with approved security, at 10 per cent, interest. Sale under cover.

WHITE & HOLCOMBE. COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioned

For Gatalogues address J. T. WHITE, Ada, Kas

Closing-Out Sale

On my farm two miles southwest of

FORT SCOTT, KAS.,

Thursday, May 26, 1887.

I will, on the day above mentioned, sell to highest bidder my entire herd of Short-horn Cattle, con-sisting of

Forty-six Cows and Heifers and Eleven Bulls,

Representing Josephines, Lady Elizabeths, Ianthes, Belle of Republic, and other families. The Prince of Clarence No. 44,629, bred at Side View, Ky., and for which 1 paid \$500 when a yearling, will be included in the sale. I have bred these cattle for many years with great care, and without regard to cost in securing the best bulls.

Sale positive, regardless of weather, as it will be held under shelter.

Conveyances will be in readiness to convey strangers to and from my farm. Catalogues will be sent on application to undersigned.

Terms of Sale: — A credit of six months without interest. Five per cent. discount for

Sale commences promptly at 1 o'clock.

CHAS. NELSON. COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE! SHORT-HORN BULLS

Bred at the Agricultural College. We offer a good lot of SIXTEEN-MONTHS-OLD BULLS—all recorded, reds, of good families, good individuals. Price \$100 and upwards. Price the college Poland-China and Berkehire Prics.
Address E. M. SHELITON, Superintendent of Farm, Manhattan, Kas.

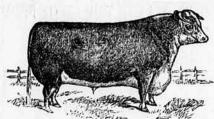
PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

Leavenworth, Kas., Thursday, May 19, 1887.

At 1 o'clock p. m., at the stable of Clark Byms, corner Fifth and Walnut streets, Leavenworth, Kas.,

At which sale representative breeders, such as Col. W. A. Harris. John Gish, James Gaw, J. W. Cramer and others will contribute, consisting of the following families: Rose of Sharons, White Roses by Publicola. Blooms. Floras, Rosemarys, Lady Elizabeths, Duchess of Sutherlands, Craggs, Young Marys, etc. The offering will consist of about 48 head, about one-third bulls and the remaining two-thirds cows and helfers—all recorded and all O. K.

127 There will be a credit given of six months on good bankable paper at 6 per cent., or a discount of 5 per cent. for cash. 127 Apply for Catalogues to J. C. STONE, Jr., Pres't, Leavenworth, Kas. Or to J. C. ORTON, Sec'y, Boling, Leavenworth Co., Kas.



On Wednesday, May 18, 1887, AT RIVERVIEW PARK,

KANSAS CITY, MO.,

I will sell Forty-five Recorded

HEREFORDS

of the best families.

THIRTY FIVE MALES AND TEN FEMALES. Among these will be found a number of very choice individuals, including the bull PRINCE IMPERIAL 2D 6054, who took first prizes of Chicago and DesMoines, in 1883, as a two-year old.

For Catalogues address me at MECHANICSVILLE, IOWA.

C. H. CAPERN, Auctioneer,

G. S. BURLEIGH.

Public Sale of SHORT-HORN CAT



For the very bost of reasons, I will sell at Public Auction, at my place, five and a half miles west of

GARNETT, KANSAS.

Wednesday, June 1, 1887,

the entire FISH CREEK HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE, consisting of 35 Females and 15 Bulls. of the following families: Rose of Sharon, Young Phyllis, Young Mary, Lady Elizabeth, Blooms, Mandanes, Amelias, and other good families, including the entire show herd of 1886. Females old enough will have calves by their sides or be bred to the champion Rose of Sharon bull, Sharon Duke of Bath 2d 64450 (by the 36,100 2d Duke of Kent 51119.) Parties wishing bulls to head herds or to breed to FISH CREEK RANCH — Is five and a helf will be a single peaks a single peaks a single peaks.

FISH CREEK RANCH — Is five and a half miles west of Garnett (Southern Kansas and Missouri Pacific R. R.), and three and a half miles north of Mont-Ida (Missouri Pacific), and two miles south of Glenloch (K., N. & D.) Conveyance free from all above railroad stations on day of sale. TERMS:—Cash. Farties desiring time will be accommodated on approved notes bearing 10 per cent interest. IF Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. Lunch at noon. IF Catalogues on application.

COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.] WALTER LATIMER, Garnett, Kas.

