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THE RAILWAY PROBLEM--NO. 2.

Kansas Farmer:

POOLING.

Some may think that this discussion is unnecessary, because the recent inter-State commerce bill will do away with most of the evils of the railway system. However that may be, bear in mind that the commerce bill does not apply to traffic confined to Kansas, but only to that between two or more States. Within this State the railways can pool, water their stock, and mortgage the country to their heart's content.

Pooling is a combination between competing railways to maintain rates by suspending competition. The most common forms of freight pools are the "traffic" and "money" pool. The former prevents competition by an equal division of freight between the roads; the latter by a division of the combined earnings.

The "money" pool is prohibited by the Kansas law, and therefore is not used by Kansas railways. The railway managers would have us believe that pooling is a necessary device to prevent railways throwing their money away in railway wars. But its history shows that the wars have been waged to destroy the revenue of competing lines, and force them to pool. The completing of the Baltimore & Ohio line to Chicago was followed by the war of 1874-76, and resulted in the organization of the trunk line pool. The opening of the West Shore road was followed by a bitter war which drove it into bankruptcy; and it is now a part of the Vanderbilt system. Pools have not been altogether successful, partly on account of the competition of waterways. But while the combination remains unbroken, the inevitable result is to raise rates. At the beginning of the trunk line pool, the grain rate from Chicago to New York was 15 cents per cwt.; the pool raised it to 35 cents, then to 45 cents, but was unable to hold it at the latter figure. Three of the most notorious and successful monopolies, built up by discrimination, have been connected with, and could not have been successful without pools.

The history of the Standard Oil Company shows that it was enabled to crush competition through a pool of the B. & O., New

York Central, Erie, and Pennsylvania railways. The combination gave the Standard as low rates as any other refiners, and in addition gave it a rebate of 10 per cent. on all oil shipped, whether by the Standard or other refiners. In 1877 the Pennsylvania railway became discontented, broke away from the pool, and gave as low rates to other

refiners as were enjoyed by the Standard. The New York Central immediately began a war of rates, which destroyed the revenues of the Pennsylvania railroad and forced it back to the pool, thereby completing the success of the Standard Oil Company's monopoly.

The live stock pool granted to a prominent Chicago firm a rebate of \$16 per car; in return, the firm agreed to equalize the shipment of live stock over the roads in the pool.

The anthracite coal combination shows the combined evils of pooling, discriminations and railroad in other business than that of common carrier. The pool is composed of six railways that are also mine owners. By discriminations, they have driven out and bought out private mine owners until, out of 270,000 acres of hard coal land in Pennsylvania, they own 195,000 acres. It is estimated that the steal taken from the public annually by this combination amounts to \$31,000,000.

The brief examples I have given are sufficient to show that the object of railway pools is to prevent competition, increase the price of competition, and make railway con-

trol as absolute at competitive points as it is in local traffic.

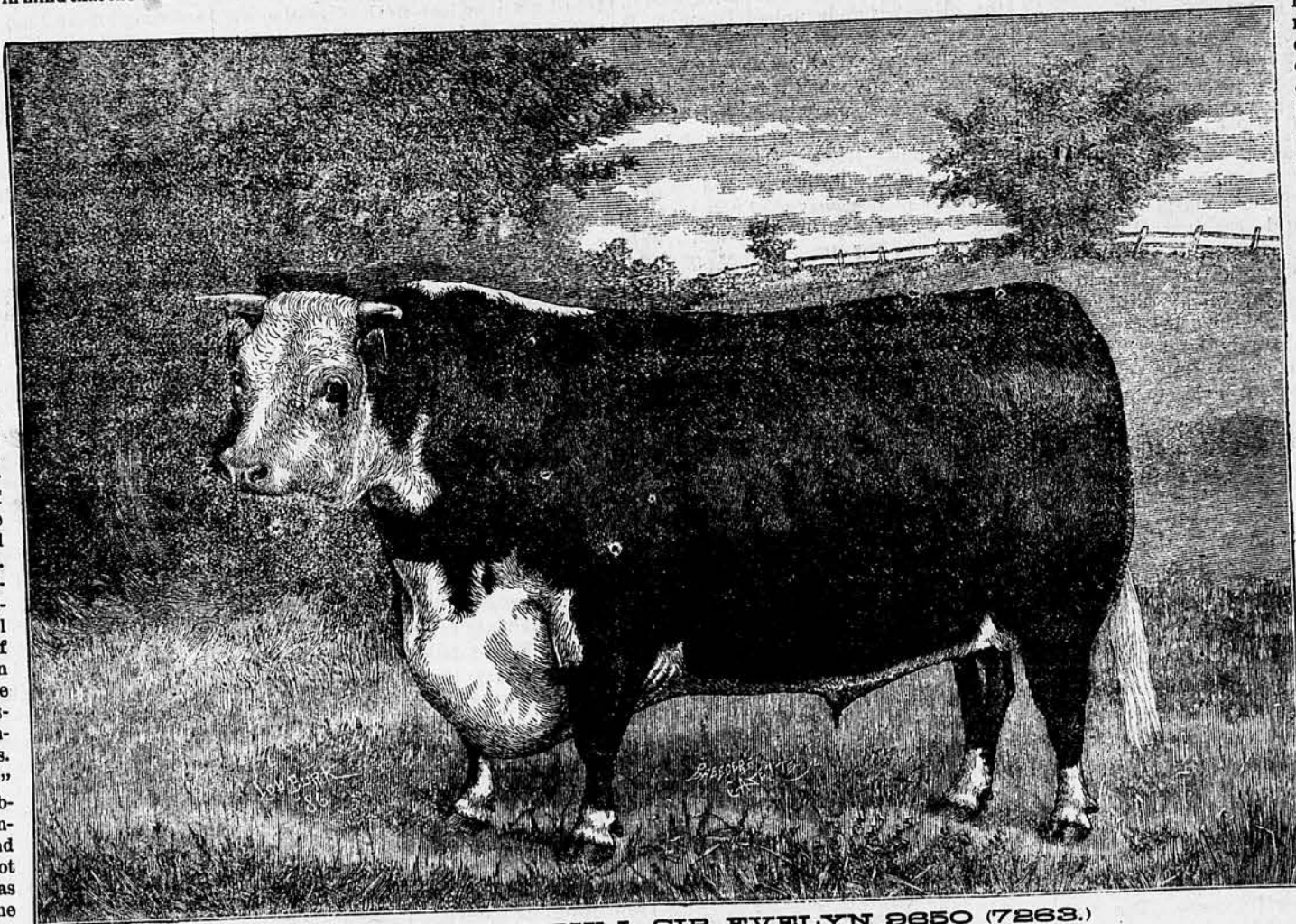
Under the pooling system, railways have no motive to improve their service or accommodations; they are sure of their share of their share of the traffic, and if they should gain more by better service they would work for nothing, and the other roads in the pool

breadstuffs, except that the latter is infinitely more pernicious and dangerous to the welfare of the people, because it is the greater and is at present almost permanent." WM. C. COLMAN.

Our Illustration.

Mr. J. S. Hawes has had the great good

fortune to have his name connected (as breeder, exhibitor and owner) with one of the most celebrated of American Hereford show bulls—Fortune 2080 by old Sir Richard 2d—and hence more than ordinary interest attaches to the breeding operations now being carried on at his farm in Anderson county, Kansas. We have already presented an original engraving of Fortune, and are this week enabled to show an illustration of the well-known Sir Evelyn 9650 (7263), now in active service in the herd. This bull was bred by Mr. T. J. Carwardine and dropped at Stocktonbury April 14, 1881, having for sire Lord Wilton and for dam Tiny by Longhorns (4711). Sir Evelyn, as it



IMP. HEREFORD BULL SIR EVELYN 9650 (7263.)
PROPERTY OF J. S. HAWES, COLONY, KANSAS.

would be the gainers. Thus the pool increases the cost of transportation and decreases the quality of service. It is scarcely necessary to point out the dangerous character of a system which enables railways to maintain artificial rates, gain absolute control of the traffic of the country by destroying competition, and build up monopolies in the necessities of life.

The courts of this country and England have uniformly condemned the practice. I have space for only one opinion, which is taken from the report of the Denver & New Orleans vs. Denver & Rio Grande case: "There is but one conclusion to be drawn from the study of the law on railway pools. That is, that they are unlawful. There is no difference in principle or reason between railway pools and pools of salt manufacturers, coal miners, or canal boatmen. All of them are illegal, criminal conspiracies to suppress competition and to establish monopolies. They are instruments of robbery and extortion. They belong in the same category of crime as a 'corner.' There is no difference between a corner in breadstuffs and a corner in the railways that carry the

will be observed, is an own brother to Sir Bartle Frere (6692) and half-brother (through Tiny) to Anxiety 3d 4466. This connects him closely with some of the choicest Herefords of the day, and if Mr. Burk has given an accurate likeness of the bull, Mr. Hawes has certainly in Sir Evelyn an animal that will prove a valuable sire. The herd in which he is in use numbers nearly 300 head, and in addition to Fortune and Sir Evelyn—representing the blood of "old Dick" and Lord Wilton—Grove 4th 13733 by The Grove 3d and Dewsbury 2d 18977 by Dolley, are also in service; so that nearly all the best strains of the breed are represented. Mr. Hawes is in a position to supply well-bred young stock for breeding purposes, at reasonable rates, and will be pleased to send catalogue or quote prices at any time.

Whenever the wheat fields and pastures are thrown up by the frost it is best to run a roller over the crop.

A New York farmer recommends that horses be fed more sparingly of corn as the weather grows warmer.

The Stock Interest.

DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

MAY 17.—Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas., Short-horn cattle.
JUNE 1.—Walter Latimer, Closing-out Short-horn Sale, Garnett, Kas.
JUNE 30.—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.

The Training of the Colt to Harness.

In a long and entertaining article on this subject by an Ohio farmer, published last fall in the *Pittsburg National Stockman*, we find some very good suggestions. Here are a few of them:

Training means development; it means the promotion of growth. It is the development of all the valuable parts of the colt's nature. So that to a great extent the art of training consists in calling into play the various powers of the colt, and of properly guiding them in their activity. To begin with, the colt is certainly a reasoning creature, and if we wish to make the most of his instincts and reasoning capacity we must educate him. In the different variety of animals there is a differing hereditary capacity for being trained. There is a reasoning ability which aids them in understanding the desires of their owner and the means he uses for communicating this knowledge. A young colt inherits chiefly the instinct of fear and self-preservation, and the first lesson it requires is to overcome this instinct, which is natural, by an effort of reason, which is wholly artificial. This is taught by the constant exercise of kindness and gentleness, until the natural fear is wholly expelled and a docile confidence in its owner is created. This is the first step in the education of a colt. After this has been firmly established the colt learns by experience, and surely the ability to learn from what has passed, and to exercise memory, is reason, or closely akin to it.

This lesson, herefore, of handling or training to that part of the harness called a halter surely is of primary importance and should not be overlooked. It cannot be commenced too early. The colt can be haltered to the stable at feeding time, or, as some prefer, tied to the mare when at work. In this way it may be taught to lead, and also to stand when tied, at the same time becoming accustomed to being handled. And this handling should be continued in every practicable manner, with patient, unvarying kindness.

The great danger in breaking very young animals lies in the fact that when they become "handy" we are often tempted to drive them too far, or put them to work that is too heavy. There is quite a difference between moderate exercise and dreadful abuse. The foal of the racer never finds out his speed nor calls out his powers if pastured out with the common herd. But if these powers are properly guided in their activity, by training and discipline, then he may accomplish wonders. Therefore it is one of the most obvious of all general truths that colthood is the proper period for training and educating.

But notice, in the second place, the proper way to train to harness. Every man who desires to be a successful colt-trainer ought to possess three essential qualifications. First, he ought to have unlimited patience, and never fly into a passion and whip and abuse the colt for his own awkwardness. Indeed, he ought never expect his colt to be as wise and intelligent as he is himself, and to understand all the minutia required of the old hack the first few times it is hitched. A man who will whip and abuse his colt because it fails to accomplish everything that is unreasonably expected of it is an unmerciful master and deserves to be scourged

himself. The truth of the matter is, the colt ought rarely, if ever, be whipped. Teach it what you want it to do, and in nine times out of ten it will never refuse to obey any reasonable command. Such has been the experience of the most intelligent and successful colt-trainers.

The successful colt-trainer ought to have, in the second place, indomitable perseverance. He must overcome any stubbornness by continued patience, teaching it line upon line and precept upon precept, repeating to-day the lessons of yesterday, and so on day after day until they are thoroughly learned.

But ceaseless watchfulness is another essential qualification. As the sentinel on duty watches for the coming foe; as the sailor on deck watches for the coming danger from storm or breakers; as the watchman watches for the thief who seeks to plunder, so should the successful trainer see that the colt is never for an instant left in such a position that he will get the advantage of him when impelled by sudden fright or restlessness. To accomplish this every part of the harness must be secure, and the lines must always be in the driver's hands unless the colt is otherwise securely tied. If you once let go the bridle or the reins, it may be suddenly gone, and when it is once gone it will not be gotten again in haste, and the lesson it there learns will be a ruinous one. By ceaseless watchfulness, patience, firmness and perseverance, the most wayward colt may be converted into a faithful servant; but in the absence of either of these qualifications in the master, the servant may then become a treacherous enemy.

In training the colt to harness it should not be worked by the side of the sluggard or worn-out horse, but should be hitched by the side of a steady horse, that is quick and active, and non-excitable. In this way it will learn the meaning of the harness and comprehend the duties expected of it. It would be well, if convenient, to have the colt named, and taught to stand, and start to "gee," and to "haw," when first hitched, so that it may early become accustomed to the voice of the driver, and no word of command should be given unless in a position to compel obedience. If this rule is strictly adhered to the colt may be trained to stop at the word under all circumstances, and thereby prevent many accidents. The colt should from the start be accustomed to the flapping of the tugs about its hind legs, and to other unexpected touches, in order to diminish the danger from extraordinary emergencies, such as the parting of the hold-backs or breast-tugs, or perhaps the breaking of an axle, on the side of a hill, or in places the most dangerous. He should also be accustomed to all unfamiliar objects at which he shows signs of fear, by giving him time and opportunity to examine them thoroughly.

The duties required of the colt in harness should always be within the limits of accomplishment without extreme exertion. Consequently a valuable branch of the colt's education in harness is training it to walk rapidly. This is a nice art, and needs to be studied in the very best manner by every horseman. Let the first gait into which your colt is trained be a brisk walk—the best and most important gait he will ever learn. What a source of revenue it would be to the farmers of this country if in all their training rapid walking would be chiefly and principally taught. For, after all, a brisk walker is more especially what the farmer needs. It is pre-eminently the farmer's gait. Much more work, with as much ease, and without any worry, could be accomplished in the

same day. And there is always a ready market for such a colt, and to very many the money difference would be very considerable. And yet some persons deem this of small importance. In this respect the master needs more training than the colt, for you cannot expect it to be any better than the teacher. Through the owner's ignorance and carelessness many colts that were first hitched by the side of the slow old "nag" have acquired his slip-and-go-easy style, and have been ruined themselves, and they in turn have ruined hundreds more. And the most unfortunate thing is that after this gait has been fixed and acquired, it is an impossibility to break it up.

But are there any other improved methods of handling colts and giving them the practical education in harness that is absolutely necessary? Suppose we have a baby trotter, should he ever be called upon in colthood for any marked display of his speed? Steady, rating work with a little brushing out occasionally, perhaps will do him no particular harm. Exercise is necessary; without it all the good effects of liberal feeding will be lost, as the digestion will either become impaired or the colt will become excessively fat, and its growth in bone and muscle thereby retarded. A young colt is full of what might be called "coltishness"—high animal spirits and a keen relish of what other animals can well do without. These are "let off" in a proper amount of healthful exercise, instead of in worse ways perhaps, so that we are convinced that periods of free, open, out-door exercise are safety valves and form an excellent outlet for "coltishness." But it is the almost universal testimony of men who have had experience on stock farms that more colts are ruined by over-riding than by any other manner. How can it be otherwise, since the bones of the colt are necessarily soft and do not become sufficiently hardened to perform any laborious service without injury until it is fully matured? For a horse to endure long-continued and violent exertion it is absolutely necessary that he should have arrived at that age when all his powers are fully matured and developed. Therefore a horse should not be used as a racer under eight years old; for though he attains his full height, under ordinary circumstances, about his fifth or sixth year, he increases in bulk laterally till eight, at which period he arrives at his greatest strength and maturity; though our ruinous system of work and shoeing brings in, in a majority of cases, premature old age, and horses end their miserable lives before attaining twelve. Therefore if you wish to avoid injury to the unhardened shoulders and growing bones, and also to prevent discouragement and consequent formation of vicious habits, heed well the lessons that others have dearly learned, and never overdrive or overwork the baby trotter.

Grinding and Cooking Food for Hogs.

In answer to a correspondent's inquiry, the *Farmer's Review*, some time ago, said there is little doubt that ground and cooked food (corn) will make more pork than the same amount of food fed whole and uncooked. In deciding the question of grinding and cooking several things need to be taken into the account, among these are the value of the food, the number of animals to be fed, value of labor required, whether the plan would be the permanent grinding and cooking of food or only for a single season. The whole thing hinges on this: Will the increased gain on cooked food more than pay the additional cost of grinding and cooking, together with interest and a reasonable allowance for wear on the mill, power

and cooking apparatus? It can readily be seen that with cheap corn a small number of hogs to fatten and labor to be paid for and no plans beyond one winter it would not pay. But even with cheap corn if the number of animals to fatten was large and the business a permanent one on the farm, if as in case of the inquirer the cobs would furnish the fuel and there was no outgo for labor it would probably be good economy to make the necessary investment for outfit for grinding and cooking food, and yet we apprehend that there are a good many good farmers, who, after having supplied themselves with conveniences for grinding and cooking food for hogs, have quit the practice, and now feed their corn in the ear. Where corn is cheap and labor is high, and cattle and hogs are being fed at the same time, it is undoubtedly the best economy to feed the corn in the shock to the cattle and let the hogs follow. Will some of our subscribers who have had experience in grinding and cooking food for hogs give their experience in our columns? Practical results wrought out on the farm by intelligent farmers are worth more than theories.

Pig Abortion.

It is not common for sows to abort. There are causes, however, which will produce this result. Abortion is occasioned more frequently by keepingsows in an inclosure with other hogs. A subscriber has just written to me to know why his sow aborted with seven pigs. He very sensibly gave her a variety of wholesome food, so that there could not have been any cause for the trouble on account of her diet; but he, very unwisely, kept her in a small yard with a boar about a year and a half old. If this sow had been put into a field a month or two before the pigs were to be born, there would unquestionably have been no abortion. When a sow is very forward with young, sometimes a slight thing will cause inflammation or such a derangement of the fetus as to destroy the young. In the case alluded to, a blow from the boar when eating, or a strain by slipping in attempting to get out of the way of the boar, would be sufficient. Dragging the belly over a trough, or bruising it going in and out of a pen will also cause abortion. Catching cold, owing to exposure, will also cause internal inflammation, resulting sometimes in abortion. Dogging sows heavy with young, or chasing them and otherwise overheating, are alike dangerous. Every pig-breeder ought to know that constipating foods will cause an abortion, and so will a frenzied condition of the mother, changing her maternal instincts into savage ferocity.

There is no place on earth where a breeding sow will do so well as on a bit of pasture with a little shed for a sleeping place. There she will never have any trouble, and will always have strong and active pigs. She may require a little feeding if there is not sufficient grass, and it is always well to feed a little extra as it gives her greater growth, but she should never be fed so much that she will become fat. A fat sow is always a poor breeder and makes a poor mother. I have never had better success than this year in raising pigs. They were mostly born in the fields, and out of nearly 200 Duroc-Jerseys none have died from weakness or sickness. I find that it is always best to give sows an open range, unless the weather is too cold, and not to attempt to feed them after the pigs are born until they leave the nest and come out themselves to seek food.

I am satisfied that the instinct to eat the placenta should not be interfered with, as it supplies just the kind of

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food which nature requires to replenish the system. When this is eaten, a sow will remain quiet and is more docile than when she is deprived of it. I have known sows to kill and eat a live pig because of a ravenous desire for animal food, and when they have eaten the placenta they would not touch a dead pig which they had accidentally killed by lying upon it. After a sow has gratified her instincts by this kind of food she will remain quiet in her nest for hours, perhaps for a whole day and meanwhile the udders are not inflamed by an excessive flow of milk caused by extra food. A great many pigs are injured by being compelled to take milk from feverish udders; the milk itself in turn inflaming their little stomachs and making them sick. Such pigs show the bad effects of their food by rough coats and a general delicate and sickly appearance. Less care and less food than are usually bestowed on the breeding sow will cause less abortion and better success.

When a sow aborts from an accidental bruise or blow on the womb, she will usually breed again all right. When abortion proceeds from congestion and acute inflammation caused by cold or fever, the risks are more. Sometimes a blow, or bruise, or strain will kill one pig in the womb, and a long time afterwards the balance of the litter may be born all right. Sometimes an injured pig will decay in the womb and cause abortion, or if the time of pigging is near at hand some of the pigs may be born alive and do well. Sows should never be kept in close and slippery pens. They will do best on the ground, with a dry, warm bed to go to. Sows in pig should be kept alone as much as possible, and in no more than good, thrifty order.—Col. F. D. Curtis, in the *Rural New-Yorker*.

In the Dairy.

Dairying as a Science.

There are two classes of dairymen—those who make a specialty of selling milk and those who set the milk, take away the cream and send the butter to market. Though the majority of dairymen endeavor to combine both branches, yet but few of them can be successful in selling both milk and butter. The profit from the milk sold depends upon the quantity yielded by the herd in proportion to the amount of food allowed and the capital invested in the shape of labor and buildings. But the larger the yield of each cow the greater the investment, for the reason that the productive animal requires no more room, shelter and care than does one yielding a smaller quantity. In the production of butter the cows will afford a profit in proportion, not to the quantity of milk given, but to the amount of cream contained in the milk.

Before the dairyman can be successful in either branch he must draw the line between the breeds that excel in yield of milk and those that give milk rich in cream. The first thing the scientific dairyman will do is to select the breed for the purpose he may have in view. The next will be to feed in such a manner as to secure the largest yield of either milk or butter in proportion to the cost of food, and the cost of the food depends upon its adaptability for conversion into the ingredients entering into the composition of milk.

Some one figures the creamery and cheese factory as saving nine-tenths of the labor. This is too steep. The gathering of cream and carrying of milk are evidently overlooked. These are quite a tax on the producer of milk, especially

in the case of the cheese factory, and the greater the distance the greater the tax. When all is figured in, the dairyman does not make a saving of 90 per cent. in the manufacture of his milk into cheese.

Pumpkins and Bran for Cows.

Having been experimenting a little last fall in feeding cows, I give the result for what it is worth. Early in the fall I began feeding my cows pumpkins and wheat bran, giving each cow, to start with, a wooden bucket full of pumpkins and two quarts of wheat bran twice a day. I increased the amount until each cow got half a bushel of the former and three quarts of bran. This was kept up for about three weeks. Then I changed to boiled potatoes mixed with bran and some sheaf oats cut fine; of this I fed what the cows would eat up clean, and continued the feed for two weeks. Now I am feeding soft corn, a good deal of it with husks on, and follow the corn with from two to three quarts of bran to each cow. The cows have had the run of pasture (not very good) during the day, and stalled nights and fed what they would eat without waste. Of the three methods of feeding, the first produced best results, but no perceptible difference in the last two, both giving satisfactory results. Some claim that corn will dry up cows, but my experience is different.—Ex.

Dairy Notes.

Compelling cows to drink ice water in winter does not tend to promote the flow of milk. Warmth is as essential as good feeding, and tepid water will greatly aid digestion and invigorate the cows in severe weather.

The gilt-edge butter of the future will not be washed at all, says the *American Cultivator*. The fine aromatic odors and the nutty flavor will be retained, and not washed away in streams of water. Water injures butter.

Mrs. Mina Holmes says, in her essay which commanded the prize at the last Minnesota State dairymen's convention as the best treatise on butter-making, that when granulated butter is washed with brine it must not be allowed to stand long in the brine as it will make the butter greasy and shiny. This is an important fact to know, since washing in brine is a recent practice and not as well understood as it may be. As overworking gives butter a similar appearance, perhaps the effect of soaking in brine is sometimes wrongly attributed to this. It is generally supposed that no unfavorable results could follow letting butter stand in brine any length of time. Butter-makers will please pay careful attention to this point, and give the result of their observations to the public.

For every thirty-five live animals imported into Great Britain sixty-four are imported in the form of dressed meat, and of the latter twenty-one are of fresh meat and forty-three of salt meat.

The proper condition for a manure heap is in the shape of what is known as compost. The finer it can be rendered the greater the ease of spreading it over the surface of the soil and the sooner it is converted into plant food.

A Pitiful Sight.

What sadder sight can be imagined than a that of a noble man, whom the world can ill afford to spare, stricken down in the prime of life by consumption. Thousands are yearly filling consumptives' graves who might be saved by the timely use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a positive cure for consumption in its early stages. It is the best alternative and peccatorial in the world. All druggists.

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., breeder of Thoroughbred Clydesdale Horses and Short-horn 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.

T. 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 either sex for sale. Send for catalogue. C. W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kas.

W. M. 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. H. DAVIDSON, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Polled Angus and Galloway Cattle. The largest herd in the State. Choice 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. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloster 74522 heads herd. C. S. Eichholtz, Box 1208, Wichita, Kas.

F. 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., breeder of Short-horn Cattle. Six head of Bulls, from 7 months to 3 years old, for sale now on easy terms.

FISH CREEK HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE consisting of the leading families, headed by Sharon Duke of Bath 2d, 64450. Young stock for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys. Visitors cordially invited and welcome. Walter Latimer, proprietor, Garnett, Kas.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Mo., proprietor 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 Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-blood Bulls for sale. Sixty High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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, Wellington, Kas., breeder of high-grade Short-horn Cattle. By car lot or single. Also breeder of Poland-China and Large English Berkshire Swine. Inspection invited. Write.

SWINE.

ELM GROVE HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA Swine and *Jayhawk* strain of *Plymouth Rock* Pigs. Z. D. Smith, proprietor, Greenleaf, Washington Co., Kas. Pigs and Sows bred for sale. Satisfaction 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-bred Poland-China Swine, from most noted strains. Also pure-bred Bronze Turkeys. Have a choice lot of early birds at \$4 to \$5 per pair. Pigs at reasonable rates.

W. W. WALTIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder for seven years of Thoroughbred CHESTER WHITE Hogs. Stock for sale.

J. M. McKEE, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Poland-China Hogs—A. P. C. R. Five kinds of Poultry. Choice pigs and fine fowls for sale. Prices low. Write.

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 Brahma Chickens. Stock for sale at reasonable rates.

F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, Mo., breeder of the finest strains of **POLAND-CHINA HOGS AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS.** Eggs in season, \$1 for 13. Catalogue free.

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

SWINE.

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breeders of pure-bred Poland-China Swine. Breeders all recorded 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 Cattle, and thirty varieties of high-class Poultry. All breeding stock recorded. Eggs for sale in season. Write for wants and get prices. **HARRY McCULLOUGH**, Fayette, Mo.

IMPROVED REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP. Poland-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 lowest prices, according to quality.

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo., breeder of MERINO Sheep. Ewes averaged nearly 17 lbs.; stock rams, 34 lbs. to 38½ lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

POULTRY.

E. E. FLORA, Wellington, Kas. — Eggs, \$1 per 13. \$2 per \$30, for pure-bred Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, and Pekin Ducks.

COLLEGE HILL POULTRY YARDS.—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, North Topeka, Kas., proprietor and breeder of choice Plymouth Rocks. Eggs booked now and shipped promptly at \$2.50 per 13. Satisfaction guaranteed. [Mention *KANSAS FARMER*.]

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Light Brahma (Feltch strain), P. Rock and Wyandotte eggs at \$1.50 per 13. Also a choice lot of L. Brahma, P. Rock, Langshan and Wyandotte cockerels and pullets for sale. Write for prices. J. E. Ross, Lock box 895, Ottawa, Kas.

LANGSHANS!

A specialty. Cross strain. Send postal card for my illustrated Circular. Eggs, \$2 per setting. Guarantee satisfaction. **J. O. BUELL**, BLUE RAPIDS, Kas.

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

7 TOULOUSE GEESE EGGS.—\$1.50. Wyandotte, Plymouth Rock and Black Cochins eggs, \$1.50 per 13, \$2.50 per 30. I. H. Shannon, Girard, Kas.

SEND STAMP FOR CIRCULAR. **FRANK L. WOLFE**, Topeka, Kas., Box 38, breeder of LIGHT BRAHMAS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS.

W. M. B. SCOTT, Emporia, Kas., for seven years a breeder of pure-bred Plymouth Rocks and Large English Berkshire Hogs. Eggs and young pigs for sale.

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 \$2.25 per 13.

MRS. A. B. DILLE, Edgerton, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, P. Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. P. Rock eggs, \$1 per 13; Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Satisfaction given. A few choice Bronze Turkeys at \$5 per pair.

SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS.—T. S. HAWLEY, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of **PURE-BRED POULTRY.** Leading varieties.

MARMATON VALLEY POULTRY YARDS Fort Scott, Kas.—F. G. Eaton, 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.

REPUBLICAN POULTRY YARDS. **PLYMOUTH ROCKS.**—W. E. Doud, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Birds for sale at from \$1 to \$5 each.

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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HEREFORDS.

Stock of all ages for sale

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Best Strains of Blood.

Fair Prices.

Liberal Terms.



Address **C. F. CURRAN & CO.**, Topeka, Kas.

Correspondence.

About Insurance.

Kansas Farmer:

In my last paper, I notice an article over the signature of "Rural," who complains bitterly that people will waste their money for insurance, and as I have several times in my life been a victim of the fire fiend, sometimes with and sometimes without insurance, I hope to say a few words which may set "Rural" to thinking whether or not he has allowed his opinions to take the wrong course. I look upon a reasonable amount of insurance on any property I have as a part of my necessary expenses, just the same as I look upon my taxes. True, one may carry his own risk, and when his property does not burn he may say he has saved the amount it would have cost to have secured insurance upon it; but my own experience is, that the wear and tear of piece of mind, and extraordinary caution and diligence, costs more each year than the few dollars of premiums. I venture to say that one-third our farmers spend more money annually for tobacco in its various forms than it would cost to carry good insurance on all their property; yet they seem to experience no inconvenience in thus "grinding along" under the weight of that dirty, befouling and expensive habit of tobacco chewing or smoking.

"Rural" says \$1,300,755 more was paid for insurance in the past year than was paid out, and assumes that all that money was lost to Kansas; but he does not stop to consider the only point there is, in my judgment, to be considered, which is: how shall we prevent the drain of all this money from Kansas? If the farmers will all join in the resolve that hereafter they will not patronize any insurance company of another State, Kansas insurance companies would very soon (if we take as truth the idea advanced by "Rural" that \$1,300,755 is annually made by them) be able to loan all the money to us that we require. At all events there would be vastly more money in Kansas for taxes to be paid upon, and our burdens lightened in that way, and the insurance companies of Kansas (and there are sufficient number of them, and reliable ones, too,) cannot withdraw from the State whenever our legislation does not please them, as was threatened to be done during our last Legislature. This point I wish to particularly emphasize, because I think no farmer who stops to consider it well will again make any contract with a company which may or not be doing business in our State whenever disaster may overtake us. When I read that threat made last winter, not once, but repeatedly, I concluded that in future I should do my insurance business with companies of my own State. But I am not one of those, like "Rural," who think a "farmers insurance company," in the sense which he expresses himself, would be a success. I had a few years of experience with one of those institutions, and a part of the time was a director, but learned that success there, as in farming, came only to those brought up in the business; so I select from all the insurance companies of Kansas the ones which are controlled and managed by our oldest, wealthiest and ablest citizens and financiers, and give them all my business with a confidence that in event of loss the company will be here and I shall be dealt with honorably and not suffer from a neglect of what I consider a duty at a time in my life, now well spent, when I cannot afford either to lose a considerable part of my life's accumulation in an hour or place myself in a position of obligation to neighbors for an assistance, so slight a tax would have secured to me as a right.

I think farmers, of all men, should be independent. It seems to me their only road to success. If I am wrong in my views of life, and the way to make it pleasantest and easiest for myself and all around or dependent upon me, I trust that our good brother of the KANSAS FARMER will point it out, or allow some brother farmer to point out to me "a more excellent way."

STUDENT FARMER.

Sorghum for Forage.

Kansas Farmer:

I have raised sorghum for this purpose, and consider it one of the most valuable we have. You can sow broadcast if your soil is

rich and well prepared in a good condition and then cover by harrowing well, as you can plant in drills three or three-and-a-half feet apart, sowing rather thick in the drills, covering slightly and cultivating sufficiently to secure a good start to grow. It is less work to sow broadcast, but a little better crop can be secured by running in drills and cultivating. I consider the Early Amber the best, although Early Orange is also good. The seed should not be sown until the last of May or first of June, cover lightly. An enormous yield can be secured that is hard to excel for cutting and feeding green late in the summer or early fall. We generally secure all the fodder we want in raising a crop of corn, but I have found fodder of this kind of considerable benefit to cut and feed out during the latter part of the summer.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

A Plea for Irrigation.

Kansas Farmer:

Amid the boom in towns, railroads, and opening up new farms, there is one thing that Kansas lacks to make it the garden of the United States and put all other enterprises on a solid foundation. As an agricultural State it has no superior, and, barring droughts, we have no equal. To realize all we want and put us foremost in the van is irrigation. Give us water to bridge over the period between the middle of June and the middle of September, and we will get a certainty for an uncertainty; that is, we would be assured of a good crop every year. Is such an enterprise for Kansas farmers feasible? I answer yes. I write this to call the attention of farmers in the State to examine the matter and see if it is not a solid fact within our reach. That the Kansas farmer can have the benefits of irrigation as cheap as in any State in the Union. The uncertainty of crops has in the past been the great drawback to the business of farming. I believe applied science will provide a remedy for much of this uncertainty. No man that has farmed in Kansas for the past sixteen years but would fully realize the advantages of a supply of water when the crops needed it. I believe if the farmers of Kansas only give the subject a thorough discussion it will show a profitable enterprise. FARMER.

Artichokes.

Kansas Farmer:

Although these have been persistently advertised for several years they have never been very generally raised, yet there is no particular trouble in raising them and they make an excellent food for hogs, yield well, and are cheap. The worst objection against them is that with some they seem to be difficult to get rid of once they get started, but this is an error. Clean cultivation will get rid of them in one season. I had planted corn in the same plot where I had a heavy growth of artichokes the year before, and by giving clean cultivation from the start got the land clean. Treat them the same as weeds when they are young, and you will have no difficulty.

I plant the same as potatoes; prepare the soil in a good condition by plowing and harrowing, mark out the rows three or three-and-a-half feet apart; cut the seed into small pieces the same as you would potatoes; drop them twelve to fifteen inches apart in the runs; cover three or four inches deep, stepping upon the hill after covering so as to press the soil well down upon the seed. Give sufficient cultivation to keep clean and mellow the soil. I have found them very easy to cultivate. You want of course a good start to grow, and in order to secure that good cultivation must be given. The easiest way of harvesting is to turn in the pigs late in the fall and let them help themselves.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Public Sale.

A public sale will be held on Tuesday, March 29, 1887, at the farm of C. W. Jewell, two miles west of Topeka, on the Tenth street road. The offering will consist of 100 head of cattle, consisting of milk cows of different ages, steers, heifers and calves, and one Short-horn bull. Terms: All sums of \$25 and under, cash; sums over \$25, a credit of six months with interest at 8 per cent. on good paper; 5 per cent. off for cash on five purchases.

Attention to Details in Farming.

An address delivered before the Farmers' Institute at Winfield last February.

Order is said to be God's first law, and the agriculturist that observes it most, other things being equal, will meet with the greatest measure of success. Among the first and best lessons given the young man in learning his trade is the proper arrangement of his tools, etc., so as to prevent confusion and delay at any time and it is to this practice probably more than any other that the good mechanic, when he turns farmer, is more successful than others who have grown up on the farm and consequently know all about farming. From association and business necessity, merchants learn and observe this law of order, without which chaos would reign and inevitable failure be the result. Farmers as a class perhaps pay less attention to this law than any others, while of all others they need it most. He who, before he rises from his bed in the morning, carefully reviews past operations, and studies closely the proper arrangement of the work for the succeeding day, and the time and manner of doing it, and then proceed to execute these orderly plans, will accomplish not only more work, but with less physical force and exhaustion and far more satisfactory results. But the man that leaves his house in the morning without matured plans for the day, will be in a constant worry; if he is not, he ought to be, and will be more or less a failure. I know a farmer of this kind. He would start to the field in the morning with imperfect plans, or none at all. Very soon he would see that some other matter needed attention more than that he was engaged, and would proceed at once to the new work. This would be scarcely commenced when he happened to think that he had forgotten to get stove-wood for his excellent wife and must go at once to the house to prepare it. Returning to his work, fretting from the confusion and delay, he proceeds to the work with a will to make up for lost time, when soon he becomes thirsty and finds that he had forgotten to bring water from the house and must return for it. He returns to his work refreshed, bringing water with him. But he had scarcely commenced work when, looking up, he sees the hungry cow has slipped her halter and is actively engaged in eating his green corn. We will presume that this man was not profane, and calmly proceeds to secure the cow. Now we find he has returned to work and soon becomes deeply interested, dreaming of abundant crops and happy times to come, when the horn blows for dinner. Being prompt to answer every call of duty, he drops his unclean hoe, leaves his bucket in the field and goes homeward. This man did only what was necessary during this half day, yet from the lack of orderly arrangement of his work, he utterly failed. The case I have cited is an extreme one, but illustrates the absolute necessity of conducting farm operations in an orderly manner, so that no time or muscle may be lost. This man is not an imbecile, but has a good, active brain, is industrious, has fine social qualities and is public spirited, yet from the lack of this orderly arrangement of his plans and work he continues to be, as a farmer, a failure. Let us look at another case: I know another farmer, with about equal mental capacity as the one just referred to, but unlike him had not inherited a farm, but early in life encountered great difficulties, and for years his success has been widely known and envied and admired, too. He has not attempted to keep a complete book account with his farm, but keeps a careful account in a book for the purpose, of every sale made during the year, giving the article, date of sale and price. At any time reference can be had to this journal and it is easy to determine which crop has been a paying one and which has been at little profit, or at a loss, and in consultation with his wife, boys and girls, it is an easy matter to plan for the future, which is done several months previous to the planting season, so that he always knows what, when, where and how to plant. At the breakfast table plans for the day are revealed and mutually agreed to and rigidly carried out. As a result, year after year, his neighbors have been growing crops with uncertain and frequently unprofitable results, he meets with uniform success. This brings me to the second part of my subject—attention to details. However competent the general may be in laying the plans for a campaign or an attack, he must

rely largely on others to execute the detail or small parts of the work, and if for any cause these details are neglected or disregarded, failure is most likely to be the result. The operation of making bread, in the hands of the good housewife, appears to be a simple operation and the inexperienced might say, "Oh, anybody could do that," yet it is by the strict observance of the many little things that we always have such healthful and desirable food. Managing a hot-bed is prolific in care and attention, including a great many small things. The planting of a vineyard, and especially the proper manner of trimming the vines, is such a nature that few persons in learning can advance, practically, but a year at a time. The operation of grafting is a simple one, but it is only by attention to the small matters that success is attained. The attention to details in growing, gathering and marketing fruit is of prime importance, but not more so than in growing corn, wheat or other crops, or in raising stock. The saying "Take care of the dimes and the dollars will take care of themselves," is not always safe teaching. An intelligent plan or course must be decided upon and then executed with careful attention to all of the details of the operation. If this cannot be done, failure had better be counted upon and there would be no disappointment. Farmers in the West often waste as much of the crop after it is grown as some Eastern farmers can produce, the former by inattention and the latter by a strict adherence to the details of all their work. Farmers often expend muscle needlessly, when if they would work slower, if you please, and think more there would be less worry, anxiety and failure. There are many ways that farmers can improve themselves and increase their capital (which is brain), one of which is associating together, as on this occasion where knowledge is imparted and gained. But the subject assigned to me is of equal, if not vital importance, for with all the knowledge that may be acquired it will be as useless as the powder in the magazine if we fail to plan or neglect the details in the execution. But the subject expands as I proceed, beyond my time to be appropriated in this way. To properly apply the above suggestions requires some intelligence and activity of brain, which will be one of the main springs in causing the granger to intelligently respect himself, and then, and not till then, can he modestly demand the respect of others.

Gossip About Stock.

Wm. Booth, of Winchester, Kas., has just received some more Yorkshire females for his herd. He reports a great and growing demand for this breed, and is booking a large number of orders.

Galbraith Bros., Janesville, Wis., write that they have just received their eleventh importation of Clydesdale and English horses. Eleven importations in twelve months by a single firm speaks volumes for the popularity of the Clydes and Shires.

S. B. Rohrer, manager of the Hazard Stock Farm, states that he will now sell the choice Jersey bull calf, Brownie's Stoke Pogis, dropped December 22, 1886, solid color, full black points. The grand-dams of this calf have an average butter record of twenty-six and a half pounds in seven days.

The first public horse sale, consisting of roadsters and general purpose horses, by W. P. Higinbotham, at Manhattan, last week, passed off quite satisfactory. The horses went into good hands, and were pretty well scattered over the State. The average for everything exceeded \$200. Seven young mules brought \$825.

The well-known firm of Miller Bros., Junction City, Kas., who have advertised pure-bred stock in the KANSAS FARMER for years, having sold their farm, now advertise this week a closing-out sale of their Poland-China swine and Short-horn cattle. This will be a select sale that will attract buyers who really desire first-class stock at their own prices.

From the facile pen of W. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, the following: "I have to-day sold Mr. Peter Burger, of Nemaha county, Neb., two span of fine young draft horses at \$400 a span. My sales this spring are very satisfactory—many customers coming from adjacent States and Territories. My best trade, however, is in my specialties—trotting, roadster and general purpose

horses and Scotch Short-horn cattle, of which I grow large numbers, and have always a choice lot in fine condition to select from."

Phil Thrifton sends the following: One of the encouraging signs of the times is the growing desire among stockmen and farmers that traffic in diseased hogs and hogs dying of disease shall be prohibited by law in all the State. The National government has spent much money in the investigation of swine diseases, and among the conclusions reached by men of the highest veterinary authority are the following: That swine plague is caused by a specific organism that multiplies in the blood or body of the diseased animal. That the bacterium, as it is called, if introduced beneath the skin, is fatal to pigs, rabbits, guinea pigs and mice. That it is also fatal to pigs when given to them with their feed. That the swine disease known in France as *rouget* and in Germany as *rothlauf* comes from an entirely different organism than that causing swine plague in America. Hence attempts at protection by use of vaccine prepared by M. Pasteur are of no avail. Relying on the foregoing conclusion, many are encouraged to believe the day is not far distant when swine plague will no longer be the greatest hindrance to success with which hog raisers and pork producers must contend.... A much greater area than usual is being sown in oats here this month. The weather has been dry and specially favorable for this kind of work. And yet some of our farmers are not happy, but are taking trouble in advance, and fearing excessive rains after awhile when corn planting is to be done. Winter wheat is promising well, though it might be better with more rains and fewer hard frosts.... Dr. Salmon, of Washington, Hon. J. M. Pearson, of the Illinois Cattle Commission, and Hon. D. W. Smith, of the American Cattle Growers' Association, meet here to-day to settle the misunderstandings between the Washington and Illinois authorities regarding pleuro-pneumonia matters in this State, particularly at Chicago.... The aggregate value of the improved live stock owned by the members of the Sangamon County Fine Stock Association is estimated to exceed \$300,000.

Kiln-dried corn is best for seed. It should be dried slowly but the process should be thorough.

FARMERS:—Here's Plymouth Rock Eggs at your own price—\$1 per 13. Other varieties, \$2. Choice varieties of Bees for sale. HUGHES & TATMAN, North Topeka, Kas.

It now requires experts to raise beef profitably. Unfortunately not one in ten who are attempting to raise beef are experts in the business. Farmers, learn your trades.

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

Farm Loans.

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

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33d Edition. 108 pages. How to prevent HOG and POULTRY CHOLERA, GAPS and ROUPE. I wrote it as a system of practical HOG and POULTRY keeping. Symptoms and remedies for all diseases. How to feed for Eggs. 25c. in stamps. A copy of "The Cove Dale Poultry Yard," containing illus. Catalogue and Price List of 80 varieties FREE. A. M. LANC, Box 846, Cincinnati, O.

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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, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life long study. Because I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed in no reason. I now reciving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

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Two Speed Traction and Plain Engines. 4 to 15 Horse Power, positively the most desirable for Lightness, Economy, Power and Safety. Boiler has horizontal tubes, and is therefore free from the objectionable features of vertical boilers. Horse Powers, both Lever and Endless Chain. All sizes. Send for catalogue. Address

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Against loss by Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

Premium Notes in Force and Other Assets, \$125,000.

Your Insurance solicited. Correspondence invited. Agents Wanted. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

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—OF—
ABILENE, : : : KANSAS,

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

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CAPITAL, FULL PAID, : : : : \$50,000.

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The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$30.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00; the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

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The Home Circle.

At the Gate.

At the gate,
I will wait,
At the gate of my thought,
Till the wonderful key,
In turning for me,
Gives the truth that is sought.
When this treasure concealed,
To me is revealed,
When the spirit divine,
Shall symbol its sign—
At the gate,
Again I will wait—
At the gate of the deed,
Till it swings back and shows,
God's mercy that flows,
Toward some pitiful need,
That nourished indeed,
May turn in its time,
To a purpose sublime—
To a sanctified fate,
That may again wait
At some other gate.

—Ella Dare, in *Inter Ocean*.

All the means of action—
The shapeless masses, the materials—
Lie everywhere about us. What we need
Is the celestial fire to change the flint
Into transparent crystal, bright and clear.
That fire is genius.

—Longfellow.

Ask thy lone soul what laws are plain to thee;
Thee and no other; stand or fall by them!
That is the part for thee; regard all else
For what it may be—time's illusion. This
Be sure of, ignorance that sins is safe.
No punishment like knowledge!

—Robert Browning.

O happy souls, by death at length set free
From the dark prison of mortality;
By glorious deeds, whose memory never dies,
From earth's dim spot exalted to the skies!
What fury stood in every eye confessed!
What generous ardor fired each manly breast,
While slaughtered heaps distained the sandy
shore.

And the tinged ocean blushed with hostile
gore!

—Cervantes.

Some blamed him, some believed him good—
The truth lay doubtless 'twixt the two—
He reconciled as best he could
Old faith and fancies new.
In him the grave and playful mixed,
And wisdom held with folly true,
And Nature compromised betwixt
Good fellow and recluse.
He loved his friends, forgave his foes;
And, if his words were harsh at times,
He spared his fellow-men, his blows
Fell only on their crimes.

—Whittier.

This Amaryllis.

Looking over my collection of house plants this early spring morning, I notice a flower stem again appearing on this, my oldest amaryllis, and as I gaze upon it memory carries me back over the space of nearly five years when it was given me, a mere bulblet, by a lady friend, who said: "Take care of it, for it is a lovely thing, as beautiful as a lily, and will live to a great age." I did not ask the color, but supposed from its own light shade that the flowers would be light, also—perhaps white, with bright spots or markings. I had often read of these plants in the catalogue, but had never seen one, and fancy pictured to me something smaller and more delicate in color than the lily, and I began to wonder if it would indeed be years before I should see it crowned with a blossom. A year passed and I was still waiting; another, and no flower. It had grown to be quite a bulb now, surely it would soon repay me for all my trouble. The next summer I put it out in the open ground, and when fall came potted again. Its large bulb and broad leaves were quite ornamental, and I thought it worth keeping, even if it did not bloom. About the first of December, when the ground was covered with snow, I noticed something peeping from under the leaves at the side of the bulb, and upon examination found it to be the long-looked-for bud. In about two weeks the stem, which was then a foot or more high, seemed to divide at the top, and two beautifully-formed buds bent slightly to the winter sun, making a picture of grace and elegance I can never forget. In two or three days one bud opened, and the next day the other. Then I could but realize that most of its grace was gone, and the delicate colors I had expected were not there. Still beauty enough remained to make me wish my city friend could step in and help me decide its color, which I thought was too near red to be yellow and too near yellow to be red. Living, as we do, so far in the country, I knew this could not be, so I would call in my boys to see it. Their criticism would be without deception, and they, no doubt, would think it beautiful, too; for how could they be expected to discern anything wrong in the color, putting in most of their time when not at school working in the field. Besides, did I not keep these flowers as much for the

children's benefit as for my own pleasure, thinking so much beauty and grace would have a gentle effect on their boisterous, thoughtless nature? I was right, I thought, as they came in at my bidding, with a subdued manner; and I also noticed they had taken off their hats, which they held in their hands—something they nearly always forget to do. I spoke to them of the lesson of patience taught by this lovely flower; how it had been years in attaining the state of perfection in which they now saw it, in order to cheer and gladden those around. For a moment they gazed in speechless admiration, I thought, when one of them exclaimed: "Is that an amaryllis? It looks exactly like a pumpkin blossom!" And so it did. No florist could have given a better description of it.

I have seen others in bloom since then, and the same feeling of disappointment always comes over me. They are not perfect in some way. One was a rich, dark red color, but the flower (there was only one) seemed too large for the stem and hung loosely down; still these plants have a great attraction for me on account of their long life and few wants. I do not bother with those kinds which come up in a night and perish in a night. I think I will send and get some of the fine-named sorts, which may be in reality as beautiful as was the flower of my fancy.

MRS. CLARA F. SMITH.

The American Woman's Dress.

Women have learned to study their own figures and their own coloring; to settle definitely on what harmonizes and best emphasizes both; and thus it has come to pass that the American woman is now, if high authority may be trusted, the best-dressed woman in the world. Her skirts may still be too heavy, her waist too small, her sleeves too tight, but this is the tyranny of a fashion from which she more and more emancipates herself as time goes on. The day will come when every child will be taught the laws of form and color in their application to dress, and any violation may be held as an offence against society, to be instantly frowned down. When that day comes, the three essentials we have specified will enter into every dress. It is equally certain that for many that day is already here. Common sense is one portion of the average American woman's inheritance. It may be seriously overlaid with prejudices, it may be hampered in its action by fear of Mrs. Grundy, yet every community has to-day its representative women, leading more and more in their train, and calmly ignoring the merely conventional. These women are not over-dressed, whatever glory of color or richness of material may enter into the composition of their costumes, for with them it is no question of something to be worn twice or thrice and then turned over to the dealer in second-hand garments. It is only for evening festivity or gay lunch or afternoon tea that any deviation from an almost fixed uniform is allowed, and here the very woman pronounced over-dressed may have worn the same costume with slightest variations, two, three—nay, even half a dozen years.

Tailor-made gowns have brought about the revolution sighed for many years ago by sensible women, and it is only here and there that one sees silks and velvets on the street, their appearance there indicating that the wearer is either underbred and ignorant, or is wearing out her old dresses preparatory to coming into her real kingdom and tasting the delights of a simple, compact, well-made suit. The shop-girl, who follows always close behind, is learning this, and chooses now a suit of cheap material, because nothing but cheapness is possible for her, but modeled on the severe simplicity she sees in the dress of her best customers. English fashions may have led us astray at times, but we owe to them certain emancipations that could hardly have come in any other way. Sensible women had long ago adopted many of them, but fashionable women, some of whom are not sensible, could never have been brought to low heels, and thick boots, and plain gowns, and simply dressed hair if it had not been "so English, you know."

Helen Campbell, in *Brooklyn Magazine*.

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.

District School System in Kansas.

The State Teachers' Association of Kansas, a year ago, appointed a committee to consider and report upon the desirability of a change from the present district system obtaining in the public schools, to either the township or county system. The report which was made by this committee at the last meeting of the Association is a document so full of meat, so replete with shrewd common sense and good judgment, that we would like, if it were possible, to transfer it bodily to our pages, and we would certainly recommend its being printed in tract form for distribution by the friends of education, in all States where the district system now holds its baleful sway.

The committee sent out circulars to the County Superintendents throughout the State, asking for information on certain points. Now it is safe to assume that these Superintendents doubtless understated rather than overstated the evils prevalent in their own counties; for men speak as favorably as possible of their constituents, even in confidential and privileged communications, and we may be sure, therefore, that the case is worse than actually reported rather than better. The present system results in a choice of three school officers from a very small community and from a limited number of men, and though they may be as good men as can be found in that community, yet this fact does not prevent their being, in too many cases, very poor school officers. A careful compilation of the reports of the County Superintendents referred to shows, that out of nearly 8,000 school officers only some 1,300, or less than one sixth, visit the schools under their care! It was thought, however, that some school officers, too busy for visiting schools, might yet give much thought to the matter, or excellent teachers might make visitation seem needless, and so it was asked what proportion of the school officers "thoughtfully and intelligently discharge their duties." Answering for more than 7,000 officers, but 2,000 were reported favorably. Moreover 2,000 of 7,000 are declared "wholly unfit for their positions," and 1,600 out of 7,200, or more than one-fifth, are virtually illiterate!

Says the report, in a burst of wrathful contempt for such impracticable and unbusinesslike methods:

"Suppose the Superintendent at the capitol building should report to the Commissioners—Total number of men employed and paid, 70; average reporting for duty, 13; number who say 'they are thinking about it,' 21; cripples, blind, and 'wholly unfit' for work, 38,—about how long before he would be on his journey to Lawrence? Yet this is precisely what we seem to be doing all over this State,—partly because we are wedded to precedent (the district system), and largely because we are so very busy making money that we cannot stop to see that it is wisely expended."

Another bad feature of the district system is the limitation in equality, and rank injustice of the resulting taxation. By a purely artificial division of territory, by lines which cannot be seen but can be most severely felt, for reasons that are frequently inscrutable and are often those of some little clique with political influence, people are placed under the most unequal system of taxation that can be devised. One county in the State is so divided that one community has over \$1,000 assessable values for every child of school age, while another has but \$150; and in a second county the same amounts vary between \$125 and \$725. In twenty-two representative counties, selected at random, the average district of the five lowest valuations can raise, by taxing to the extreme legal limit, \$232, or a trifle more than half enough for a good six months' school; while the average of the five highest valuations in these same counties is \$1,014, or over four times the lowest average given!

The State has three objects in view in public education: It wishes to make each man an intelligent voter; it wishes to make each independent of the necessity for public aid,—that is, to lift him above possible pauperdom; it wishes to make him strong enough to bear his share of all public burdens. Education, then, is a public necessity, a public duty, a public burden, and its methods should be as largely public and as little communal as possible. In Kansas, as in most Western States, the county is the political unit; and as the cost of bridges, the care of the poor, etc., is distributed to the county at large, so should the running expenses of all the schools in the county be put on the

county rolls. Note the results of a county system of taxation in our representative county, which, outside its one city, has a valuation of \$3,200,000, and 85 school districts. The problem, then, is 85 times \$425, or \$36,225, necessitating a tax of 11.8 on the valuation; that is, a good six months' school in every district in the county! for less than a 12-mill tax! If any district wishes to do more, let it do so, even up to the 20-mill limit; but here is an absolute guaranty of good work throughout the county.

The committee conclude by recommending legislation to secure juster taxation, more efficient supervision, more intelligent officers, a simpler machinery, a uniform course of study, uniform text-books, and as a consequence of all these, infinitely better results in the schools than can now be attained. After a careful examination of many school systems, the committee recommend, for Kansas, that approved by the National Association of Superintendents at Philadelphia in 1876.—*Journal of Education*.

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The Young Folks.

Be Careful.

Be careful what you sow, boys!
For seed will surely grow, boys!
The dew will fall,
The rains will come,
The cloudy days
And the sunshine warm,
And the boy who sows good seed to-day
Shall reap the crop to-morrow.

Be careful what you sow, girls!
For every seed will grow, girls!
Though it may fall
Where you cannot know
Yet in summer and shade
It will surely grow;
And the girl who sows good seed to-day
Shall reap the crop to-morrow.

Be careful what you sow, boys!
For the weeds will surely grow, boys!
If you plant bad seed
By the wayside high,
You must reap the harvest
By-and-by,
And the boy who sows wild oats to-day
Must reap the wild oats to-morrow.

Be careful what you sow, girls!
For all the bad will grow, girls!
And the girl who now
With a careless hand,
Is scattering thistles
Over the land,
Must know that, whatever she sows to-day,
She must reap the same to-morrow.

Then let us sow good seeds now!
And not the briars and weeds now!
That when the harvest
For us shall come,
We may have good sheaves
To carry home.
For the seed we sow in our lives to-day
Shall grow and bear fruit to-morrow.
—Flora M. Elwell, in *Detroit Free Press*.

Because you flourish in wordly affairs,
Don't be haughty and put on airs,
With insolent pride of station;
Don't be proud and turn up your nose
At poorer people in plainer clothes,
But learn, for the sake of your mind's repose,
That wealth's a bubble that comes and goes,
And that all proud flesh, wherever it grows,
Is subject to irritation. —John G. Saxe.

All the many sounds of nature
Borrowed sweetness from his singing;
All the hearts of men were softened
By the pathos of his music;
For he sang of peace and freedom,
Sang of beauty, love and longing;
Sang of death and life undying
In the Islands of the Blessed. —Longfellow.

DAKOTA IN WINTER.

Characteristics of the Country and Its Inhabitants.

I have one fault to find with the living here—they keep their houses too warm. In the far south my standing complaint was that the houses were too cold. In south Georgia and Florida I never could keep warm indoors in cold weather unless I went to bed, but I could go out and walk myself warm any ordinary winter day. Here a well-built house has double windows, and the stove takes up as much room as a piano elsewhere; and in it the blaze dieth not and the fire is not quenched day or night—especially if it is a hay burner. The consequence is, one has to be careful of his wraps in going out-doors; and I only wonder that coughs and colds are so rare. If one should go from Cuba to Canada in December, as fast as a lightning train could take him, the doctors would call him a lunatic; yet we do worse than that many times a day. By steam coils and base burners we create an artificial climate over the whole house, then we go at one step from Cuba to Canada, from 70 deg. above to 10 deg. below out-doors. Good clothing protects the body, but what of the delicate lining of the nose and lungs? All I can say is that I have not had the sign of a cold since I entered the Territory, and there is less catarrh than in any eastern section I have visited. I used to think it was the thing to send invalids South in winter; I am now satisfied that the average results are not for the better, and perhaps, in the cruel kindness of nature, it is necessary to kill off the weak and strengthen the strong. By and by, perhaps, civilization will reach a point where all weaklings will voluntarily give up and die for the benefit of the race; but I have personal reasons for being glad that it will not be so in my time.

Despite the cold, immigrants are pouring into this country as if it were a section of Eden. The record of the Huron land office is amazing. In the four years since it was established there have been located and filed on 13,151 pre-emptions, 11,914 homesteads and 8,378 tree claims, a total of 33,443 quarter sections and nearly as many families, besides the rapidly growing towns. For three months the Chicago & Northwestern

read brought six coaches full of immigrants daily, besides a much larger number who came on freight trains with their household stuff. It is claimed that in one season that road brought here 80,000 immigrants and prospectors. For one year two land offices of Dakota did more business than all those in the other Territories and all the far west States except Kansas and Nebraska. It was the great invasion of central Dakota—a "rush" not equaled probably in the most exciting days of California or Pike's Peak. For a while vast tracts were taken as fast as they could be surveyed; and then whole townships were occupied by squatters in advance of the survey, they deciding disputed claims by lot and agreeing to stand by each other for legal location. One township fifty miles away was taken in a body by 144 squatters, one for each quarter section; and when the survey was completed they marched in as a battalion and filed. It is scarcely necessary to add that no later comers interfered with them.

Beadle county, of which Huron is the capital, is seven townships long and five wide, thus containing 1,260 square miles; so the land settled in this one district in four years is equivalent to seven counties like this, or about eighteen of the average in Indiana. From here to the Missouri river all the good land at all convenient to the railroad is taken; but northwest there is much fine land yet vacant, especially in Faulk county. A branch railroad from Redfield, on the Chicago & Northwestern road, is going through that county early in the spring. Of course, every intending immigrant knows all about the pre-emption and homestead laws, but the true claim method is not so well known. To get 160 acres by pre-emption costs \$202 in payment and fees; to get a homestead, is \$18 in fees; to get a true claim, the same as a homestead, with longer time and more work, but a man has a small fortune when he gets it. You must first file as for a homestead and break five acres of sod the first year. The second year cultivate that five acres and break another; the third year, plant the first five in timber, cultivate the second five and break a third, and the fourth year plant the second five; then you have filled the requirements of the law. You can plant either by seeds or cuttings; and must plow among the young trees enough to keep weeds and grass down till the trees get large enough to shade the ground. You can make final proof and get Uncle Sam's warranty deed at the end of eight years, or any time before the end of fourteen years; and until you do, your land is exempt from all taxes! This item alone will more than repay the cost of planting, and ten acres of timber is as little as a man should plant anyhow, even if he takes homestead or pre-emption.

My first impression was that this country was monotonously level; but that is all in the eye. As a matter of fact, the James river runs in a trough from near Minne Wakau to Vermillion on the Missouri; and though the sides of the trough rise very gradually, they rise high. For instance, this city is only 1,290 feet above tide, or 685 feet above Chicago; but westward the country rises 600 feet in sixty miles, and eastward but little less. The summit of the divide east of here is 500 feet higher than this, while the water level of the Missouri, at Pierre, is 190 feet higher than the town plot of Huron. Of course the Missouri has to get down hill very rapidly to make the descent from there to Vermillion, where the James joins it; yet the James has a fall of but one foot in five miles of its course. It might be made a canal through its whole length if it were not so discouragingly crooked. Its crooks are all within a narrow range, however, confined to the immediate valley, and between that and the first level of the "trough" there is a considerable bluff. The summits of the dividing ridges, both east and west of here, are called couleaus, which may be freely translated back-bones.

The geology is peculiar, and the paleontology would set Cuvier wild. They have found so many curious things that one need not be at all surprised if they find a petrified elephant! But I have observed that amateur geologists, as a rule, are given to finding things. The big pile of petrifications they exhibit here is certainly curious; but I will wait till I get farther north before deciding whether this region was raised above the cretaceous ocean 17,000,000 or only 1,700,000 years before Adam. Painful experience has

made me a trifle cautious in accepting the deductions of geology; and, if I am to believe, on the testimony of fossils, that there was a time when the Creator let creation run itself, and the universe was in a sort of cosmic delirium tremens, I want at least to be sure of the fossils. Nobody can blame me for not changing my verdict till I have tested the witnesses.—J. H. Beadle.

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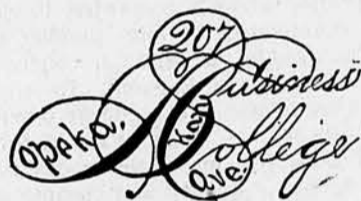
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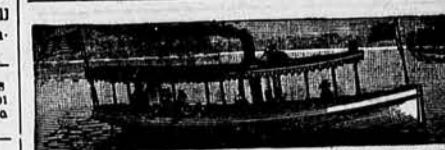
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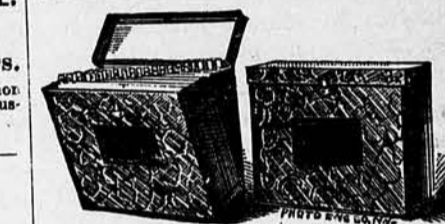
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One dollar pays for the KANSAS FARMER until January 1, 1888.

A Doniphan county correspondent writes: "Weather dry. Farmers busy sowing oats. No fall wheat sown worth counting in this vicinity. Rye has commenced to get a little green. Fat hogs are bringing good prices."

Secretary Smith writes us from Hays City: The name of our agricultural society has been changed from Western Kansas Agricultural Fair Association to Ellis County Agricultural Society. We hold a fair the last week in September (27th, 28th, 29th and 30th) of 1877.

By courtesy of President McVicar, we have a copy of the catalogue of officers and students of Washburn college, Topeka. It shows a healthy condition of this excellent institution. Washburn is growing in usefulness and influence. It is well worthy the large support it receives from the young men and women of Kansas.

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending March 19, 1887; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Metallic fence post—David Bowen, of Topeka.
D. tachable watch pocket—Clarence A. Burbank, of Kinsley.
Cornstalk cutter—Wm. Walker, of Scandia.
Garment supporter—Catharine Sisson, of Garnett.

One of our exchanges—*South and West*—takes a cheerful view of things, so far as farm hands are concerned. It says that invention of labor-saving machinery for the farm has bettered the condition of laborers. In the days of cradles men bound heavy grain all day for 40 cents; in the days of flails men thrashed from dark to dark of the winter day for 33 cents. Then farm produce was lower than now, but not so low, comparatively, as wages were. A harvest day's wages was equivalent to a bushel of wheat; how would harvest hands like now to bind or shock grain all day for a bushel of wheat? Then a day's wage would not buy a fourth so much clothing as now nor half so much of groceries. Those things which we count comforts now—books, papers, carriages, fine clothes, rich food—were luxuries then and cost as luxuries always do.

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

Our attention is called to this subject by the receipt of a copy of Thomas H. Dudley's address delivered before the Agricultural society of Lancaster county, Pa., on the 7th day of February last. Mr. Dudley is competent to speak on this subject because he spent some years in England as consul, when he had excellent opportunities, and availed himself of them, to compare prices of manufactured articles in that country with those of similar articles in the United States, and he has visited England and the continent several times since and took notes on the same subject. The particular address to which this refers was intended to refute some statements and allusions made by the President of the Farmers' Congress which sat in Washington city last January—Col. Beverly, of Virginia. That distinguished Southern farmer assumed, and so stated, that American farmers are taxed out of all proper proportion indirectly through the operation of our tariff laws. To that Mr. Dudley replies:

Upon investigation it will be found that nine-tenths of the manufactured commodities used by the farmers of our country, including clothing, household goods, furniture, and implements of husbandry, tools, etc., are as cheap in price in this country as they are now selling for in England, and in some instances even cheaper.

After making this general statement, Mr. Dudley proceeds somewhat in detail, enumerating a large number of articles, used by our farmers, which are as cheap here as in England. He says that when he was in that country, over two years ago, he "saw at the leading dry goods stores our cotton goods for sale, better in quality and cheaper in price than those manufactured in England." And the grade of cotton goods to which he refers is that used by our farmers. Every person who has examined the subject knows that all classes of plain and heavy cotton goods are as cheap here as anywhere. The "pressed glass that we find on the tables of our farmers" is made and sold as cheap in the United States as it is in England, and the "white ware" made at Trenton, N. J., is "just as good and cheaper in price than that which is made and sold in England." Then he goes on to name, clocks and watches, cutlery, edge tools, saws, hardware such as locks, hinges and building material, furniture, wooden ware, boots and shoes, plain woolen goods, agricultural implements, carriages, nails, stoves, lamps, soap, paper and many other articles, all of which come under the rule above stated.

Mr. Dudley was at the national agricultural exhibition of France in 1884, where he looked at some fifteen acres of ground "covered with farming implements, tools, machinery, etc." He investigated prices particularly, and found the lowest-priced horse-rake was 250 francs, fifty dollars of our money; the lowest-priced mower was \$102, "and no better if as good as we sell for \$60." The lowest-priced reaper, without the binder, was \$185, "no better than ours for \$110." The plows, harrows, and cultivators "were 20 per cent. more in price than they are selling for in the United States." He says "there was not a hoe, fork, shovel, spade, or rake on the ground but what was dearer in price and inferior to ours in quality."

Mr. Dudley then discusses the subject of prices generally, showing that prices of all manufactured commodities which are made in this country have fallen in price; and having disposed of that part of his subject, he took up the matter of foreign competition in farm products. His language in that part of his discourse has special significance at this time. We copy one paragraph entire.

With regard to the purchase of wheat in

India, and the whole doctrine of reciprocity, England, as a government, has nothing to do with buying or selling wheat in India or the United States, and never has had. She does not do it, and never has done it, but, like all other governments, leaves it entirely with her merchants. Her corn merchants attend to this and buy their wheat just where they can purchase it the cheapest. If they can buy wheat in New York and have it laid down at Liverpool one cent a bushel lower than they can from India, they buy it in New York; but if, on the other hand, they can buy it one cent cheaper in India, they buy it there. It is price and quality entirely that control the contract, and not the tariff or balance of trade between one nation and another, or anything else. The proposition, "If you do not buy of me, I will not buy of you," so often quoted, is not known on 'change, and has no value or consideration commercially; the only question is, where I can buy cheapest and make the most money out of the transaction.

Mr. Dudley might have added that while the English government does not engage in the business of buying and selling, still it exercises national influence in building up and protecting interests of the English people. It has expended large sums of money in the development of agriculture in India. Wheat production in that country is increasing enormously. The wheat product of India last year was nearly 300,000,000 bushels, equal to two-thirds the quantity produced in the United States, and the export was equal to about one-half of ours. Wheat can be produced in India at present rates of wages for about sixteen cents a bushel. If the present rate of increase continues, it will not be many years before India wheat can be laid down in Liverpool and New York and San Francisco at prices lower than American farmers can afford to sell their wheat, unless they are protected by heavy duties on imported grain.

THE KANSAS FEVER.

It is breaking out again all over the country. All signs indicate a larger immigration into the State this year than ever before. Railroads leading into Kansas are carrying thousands of passengers every day who are coming to look at the country and see for themselves. Our correspondents note the continuous arrival of newcomers. The *Capital* says that "from both the northwestern and southwestern counties comes the news of the unusual influx of population, with prospects of still a larger increase when the weather becomes more settled. Unoccupied lands are being rapidly taken up, and in sections where immigration committees exist they are having their hands full. The boom is not alone confined to the country, but the cities, as a natural consequence, also feel the impetus of the increase in the outlying growth. Towns are filling up with the tradesman and mechanics, large public improvements are being made, railroads are extending their lines into heretofore unoccupied territory, and real estate values are constantly hardening."

We have a letter from a reader in Indiana who expresses the views of a great many people who have once been in the State. He saw for himself and now writes: "I was in Kansas last fall, was well pleased with the country. I think if the State is prospered in twenty-five years she will be one of the first in the Union. A more systematic mode of farming will be adopted, and it would look as though she is able to support nearly the world if her lands were brought under a fine state of cultivation. It may be that the country is more subject to drouths than countries having more timber, but from what I saw and the amount of rain that had fallen, the grass and crops stood the drought better than we would have done under the circumstances. I think our young men who think of farming would do well to go to Kansas."

Kansas is not heaven, nor is it free from disadvantages. We have some

drawbacks, the same as other people. But when all is said against Kansas that can be said truthfully, there will be enough of good remaining to justify a visit from any industrious, intelligent, sober and frugal person who wants either a good farm or a good place to raise a family. We have a good soil, a healthful climate, an industrious, energetic people with good schools, and one or more railroads in nearly every county in the State. Our farmers raise every kind of grain, fruit and vegetables, that is grown in temperate latitudes, and there is no better stock-raising country anywhere. The rapid growth of our population will induce the investment of capital in large business and manufacturing houses and they will add much to the value of our markets. The State is now connected directly with St. Louis, and will be so connected with Chicago in a few days or weeks, and the Santa Fe will soon have us connected with Galveston. That road and the Union Pacific, both, have connections with the Pacific coast. Kansas is well located for business, and that insures ready markets for all our produce.

Railroad Passes Called In.

Already the work of cutting off unprofitable passengers on railways has begun. The new law prohibits the issuance of passes and every device by which one person is permitted to travel on railroads for less money as fare than other persons. This applies, however, only to inter-State travel—where the passenger goes from one State to another. The national law does not affect State travel. There is a disposition on the part of some of the roads to call in all passes and then consider what ought to be done in future. A special telegram to the Chicago *Inter Ocean* says a circular will be issued in a few days by a Wisconsin railroad which explains the course adopted by the Western Association. All passes of every description are to be called in, and none issued in their place. Unlimited distance passes will not be permitted, but one thousand mile tickets may be sold to newspaper men for advertising at fixed rates. Tickets of this kind will be issued to weekly papers on the basis of one for every 500 copies circulated weekly in payment for the publication of the company's advertisement; and to daily papers, one each to the editor, publisher, and manager, and their wives, and six to editors and reporters for papers of 10,000 circulation. The State, city, county, and other officials, including Judges and other court officers, and members of the Legislature, will be required to pay full fare when they ride.

Some estimates have been made as to the probable effect this will have on the number of persons traveling. It is stated that the order to return annual passes will cut off between 18,000 and 20,000 persons from free rides on the St. Paul. Besides those who use trip passes and shippers' passes, the Wisconsin Central Company issues 5,000 annual passes, a wagon load of ten-ride coupon passes, and the thousands of trip passes issued in the course of the year. The Chicago & Northwestern has 15,000 annual passes in use; the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, 2,500; the Milwaukee & Northern several hundred, and other roads in proportion. The greater number of passes are issued to shippers, many thousands being in use. Theatrical managers and assistants have trip passes when they ask for them. City officials have annuals for themselves and trip franks for their friends. An idea of the number of passes issued to the constituents of members of the Legislature can be had by the fact that 300 passes on the Lake Shore & Western road were issued in one day during the present session on the recommendation of Assemblymen and Senators. Seven men are constantly employed in Madison in issuing railroad passes.

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[In this and subsequent issues of the KANSAS FARMER, we will give a synopsis of the laws of general interest passed at the recent session of the Legislature. We copy from the Daily Capital.]

ABOUT RAILROAD CROSSINGS.

When two or more railroads crossing each other at a common grade, shall by any works or fixtures to be erected by them, render it safe for engines to pass over such crossings without stopping, and such works or fixtures shall be approved by the Board of Railroad Commissioners, it is made lawful for the engines and trains of such railroads to pass over such crossings without stopping.

DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

Any county or incorporated city of the second or third class in this State, for the purpose of encouraging the development of the natural resources of their respective localities may, subscribe to the capital stock of companies organized for the purpose of mining or boring for coal or natural gas, and for developing and using the same, or for boring for artesian wells, upon such conditions as may be deemed to be the best interest of the county or city by the Board of County Commissioners of the county or the Mayor and Council of the city, as the case may be.

SALE OF MUNICIPAL BONDS.

The several Boards of County Commissioners, Boards of Education of cities of the first and second class and the officers of school districts and townships, and all other municipal officers who have charge of the sale of any bonds which the Board of Commissioners of the State permanent school fund are authorized to purchase under the law are directed to sell such bonds to said Board of Commissioners unless they can obtain a higher price therefor from other persons, and it shall be unlawful for any municipal officers to sell any such bonds, at par or less than par without having first offered such bonds to said Board of Commissioners of the State permanent school fund.

THE PRICE RAID CLAIMS.

The Governor shall appoint a suitable person as Auditing Commissioner, who shall report to the Legislature at its next regular or special session, a full and complete statement in detail of all the Price raid claims which are unpaid and which have been audited and followed by any Commissioner heretofore appointed by authority of the Legislature of Kansas and upon which union military script has been heretofore issued, and also all claims not heretofore audited which may be presented to him. Such statement shall set forth in detail the number of claims, the amount of the principal upon each, and shall audit and state the character of each claim and the class to which each belongs, and whether for service in the militia or employees in the military service or material, supplies and transportation furnished, property lost in action, property taken or destroyed by federal troops, or Kansas militia, or for property taken, injured, destroyed, or damaged by the enemy. The Commissioner is also directed to ascertain what claims are likely to be assumed and paid by the United States government and report the amount of these claims.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Twenty or more persons in this State may organize and incorporate a co-operative society or company in the manner and form provided by law in other cases, for the purpose and to the end of more successfully promoting and conducting any industrial pursuit, and every society when so organized shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and powers conferred by law on other chartered or incorporated companies in this State.

REDEMPTION OF RAILROAD BONDS.

All bonds hereafter issued by Boards of County Commissioners, Township Boards, or by authorities of incorporated cities to railroad corporations, shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the board of authorities issuing the same, at any time after ten years from the date of their issue.

TO PROHIBIT POOLING.

It shall be unlawful for any grain dealers, partnership, company, corporation or association of grain dealers, or any other persons, partnership, company, corporation or association of grain dealers to enter into any agreement or combination with any other grain dealers, for the pooling of prices of different and competing dealers and buyers,

or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such dealers and buyers, or any portion thereof, or for fixing the price which any dealers shall pay for grain, hogs, cattle, or stock of any kind whatever; and in the case of any agreement for such pooling of prices of different and competing dealers and buyers, or to divide between them the aggregate proceeds of the earnings of such dealers, or any portion thereof, or for fixing the price which any dealers shall pay for grain, hogs, cattle, or stock of any kind or nature whatever, each day of its continuance shall be deemed a separate offense.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO SILK CULTURE.

Three commissioners are to be appointed, one by the Governor, one each by the State Board of Agriculture and State Horticultural Society, whose duty it shall be to locate a silk station, purchase and provide suitable buildings, grounds, machinery, fixtures, furniture, apparatus and appliances incident and necessary and to provide for the conduct and maintenance thereof, employ a superintendent and prescribe his duties and compensation, purchase necessary seed, and distribute the same, procure and distribute silk-worm eggs, offer and pay bounties for classic cocoons, and to do all such other and further acts as may be necessary and expedient in the establishment, conduct and maintenance of a silk station, and the fostering and development thereof and of the silk industry. The pay of the Commissioners shall be \$3 a day for time actually employed and 5 cents a mile when traveling, but the expense of the commission shall not exceed \$600 a year, and these commissions shall expire on the first day of May, 1889. Thirteen thousand dollars are appropriated for the work.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

When any public officer shall, under the laws of the State, enter into contract in any sum exceeding \$100, for the purpose of making any public improvements or constructing any public building, or making repairs on the same, such officer shall take from the party contracted with, a bond, with good sufficient sureties, to the State of Kansas, in a sum not less than the sum total in the contract; conditioned that such contractor shall pay all indebtedness incurred for labor or material furnished in the construction of said public building, or in making said public improvements.

ASSESSMENT OF REAL ESTATE.

In the even numbered years assessors shall list all real estate at its "value in money." Cities of the first and second class may list real estate in the odd numbered years.

SCHOOL DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

The County Superintendent is required to furnish the County Clerk with a description of the boundary of each school district on or before the last Monday in May of each year. An annual meeting of each school district shall be held on the last Thursday of June, of each year, at the school house belonging to the district, at 2 o'clock p. m. Notice of the time and place of said annual meeting shall be given by the Clerk by posting written or printed notices in three public places of the district, at least ten days before said meeting.

GRAND JURIES.

A grand jury shall hereafter be ordered, drawn, summoned and required to attend at least two regular terms in each year of the District court of every organized county in the State in which terms of court are held. When there are more than two regular terms of court held in any county in one year, the grand jury shall be required to attend the first and third terms, and at such other terms as may be ordered by the Judge of the District court; said jury shall be drawn upon the written order of the Judge of the District court, which shall be made and filed with the County Clerk of the proper county; *Provided*, That whenever a petition, signed by at least two hundred taxpayers of the county, praying for the drawing and summoning of the grand jury shall be presented to the Judge of the District court at least twelve days before the commencement of any term at which a grand jury would not be required to attend under this act, the Judge shall order a grand jury to be drawn for said term. In counties having a population of not less than 16,000 inhabitants, a grand jury shall be required to attend only at the first term of court in each year, unless petitioned for and ordered as provided.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Hagey & Wilhelm's report says: Wool—Receipts, 99,550 lbs., against 8,273 lbs. last week; Shipments, 112,648 lbs., against 197,977 lbs. last week. A few small lots sold early in week; Texas short at 15c., Illinois medium and combing at 24a25c. and choice tub-washed at 37c., and a couple round lots of about 50,000 lbs. each—Kansas and Texas at 20a22c. and Texas short on p. t.; but market was very dull, and prices comparatively low. We quote: Tubwashed at 34c. for inferior to 37c. for choice; Unwashed—medium at 24c., light fine 23c., heavy fine 20a21c., low 17a19c.; Kansas and Territory at 15c. for low to 18a21c. for heavy to light fine and 23c. for choice medium; Texas—short and sandy at 14a17c., fall clip 19c. to 22c., spring clip 23a24c.; all Black, Burry and Cotted wools less.

Some Wheat Figures.

The breadstuff situation, as shown last week in *Bradstreet's*, is: The exports of wheat (and flour) from the Atlantic ports from July 1 last to March, 1887, were 82,837,000 bushels, against 36,090,000 bushels in 1886-87 and 73,581,000 bushels in 1884-85. Pacific coast exports for eight months following July 1 last were 25,333,000 bushels, making in all from the United States during the current cereal year (to March 1, 1887) 108,170,000 bushels. With the home crop last year at 457,218,000 bushels, with 75,000,000 bushels "carried over" July 1, 1886, 50,000,000 bushels reserved for carrying over next July, and 335,000,000 bushels required for a year's food, seed and manufactures, the total exports to March 1 show but 39,000,000 bushels available for export from March 1 to July 1 next, of which 7,700,000 bushels will be required by British North America, East and West Indies, Central and South America.

From these and other estimates, our contemporary argues that the price of American wheat will soon be better.

Inquiries Answered.

MILK MAZE.—I notice in the FARMER dated February 23, two articles written about milk maze. I would like to ask through your paper how it is planted and where I can obtain some seed, what it will cost per pound, and if it will grow in my county, and what time of the season to cut it for feed?

—Will our correspondents above referred to please answer as requested?

FAILING EYES.—I have a mule whose eyes have recently shown a bluish-white spot on each. Please advise me in regard to it at your earliest convenience.

—If the animal is in good health otherwise, it is probably going blind; if it is not in good health, change feed at once, keep bowels loose, give soft, clean, nutritious food, and be careful not to overwork.

ABNORMAL APPETITE.—Why do my cattle eat fresh horse manure thrown from the stable? Plenty of salt lying around. Will it do them harm?

—When grass comes the cattle will have something to suit their appetite better. In the meantime, feed them some mill stuff on clean hay cut short; wet and mix, giving plenty of salt and water. Eating the litter will not injure them; but it indicates abnormal appetite.

COOLING FRUIT HOUSES.—Prof. Cook thinks the sub-air duct system of cooling bee houses might be used to advantage in fruit houses. This consists of a large sewer pipe laid eight feet below the surface for a distance of 300 feet. One end opens to the surface and the other opens into the building, which is insulated by sawdust packing or paper. The building is furnished with a wooden chimney, which gives in winter a draft for changing the air. Both chimney and air duct are furnished with tight dampers. About 100 bee houses in the country are built upon this plan.

TREES FROM SEED.—How do you start such seeds as arbor vitae, pine, red cedar, etc., to grow, and how to take care of them after they have started?

—Make rich beds and plant in rows like onions or beets, and see that the soil is kept

continuously moist, thoroughly pulverized and clean. The place selected ought to be shaded to some extent, and protected by brush, a light sprinkling of straw, or something to prevent all surface movement by wind. The soil ought to be as nearly like "timber" soil as it can be made, that is, largely made up of vegetable matter with a little fine sand. When the seed are planted, press down the soil upon them. After the plants are up protect them for one season against high winds and the direct rays of the sun in very warm weather.

HEDGE-PLANTING.—Please tell me how to plant Osage hedge from the seed. How to prepare seed, nature of soil required. Will they grow in sandy, gravelly ground, upon edges of rough, broken ground—"draws," as they are called here?

—Buy the seed; put them in a gunny sack and hang it in water about a week, until the seed begin to sprout, then plant them in good, rich, well-pulverized ground, in rows far enough apart to cultivate easily. Ground that will produce good corn will produce good hedge plants. They will grow wherever there is plenty of earth for the roots. They will grow in any ground that would support a cherry tree. We could not safely advise our correspondent because we do not know just what kind of ground he means.

JOHNSON GRASS.—I have some cultivated land in the place I want to use for pasture. I want to get it back to grass. It is sandy upland. How about Johnson grass? will it do for pasturing? and if so, when should it be sowed? how much seed is required to the acre, and where can the seed be had? I would be glad to get the experience of any one in central Kansas with this grass.

—Early reports as to Johnson grass in Kansas were favorable, but of late we have heard nothing about it. We incline to doubt whether it is a good grass for Kansas. Will some reader that has had experience give the FARMER his opinion on the subject? The seed should be sown in early spring at the rate of a bushel to the acre. Any of the seed dealers who advertise in the KANSAS FARMER can procure the seed if they do not keep it in stock.

Book Notices.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.—Dr. William A. Hammond, than whom there is no better authority, will open the April *Popular Science Monthly* with an able article entitled "Brain-Forcing in Childhood." The paper gives a vivid picture of the evils of the book-cramming process, now so common in both public and private schools, and also contains a strong plea for fewer studies, more direct contact with nature, and less of the intervention of books.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.—The illustrations accompanying the unpublished letters of Thackeray, in *Scribner's Magazine*, will be unique. There will be portraits, views of places mentioned, etc.; but the principal illustrations will be Thackeray's own work. Many of the letters contain sketches, which will be reproduced in *fac simile*; and others of his drawings, which are in the possession of Mrs. Brookfield, to whom most of the letters were written, will also be given.

HARPER'S.—An extremely interesting article, apropos of the labor troubles, will be issued in the April *Harper's*, entitled "How Workingmen Live in Europe and America." The writer, Lee Meriwether, for a year adopted the workman's blouse and mingled and lived with the laborers of nearly every State in Europe from Gibraltar to the Bosphorus and from the Mediterranean to the Baltic, and then pursued the same practical study in this country. Mr. Meriwether tells the habits of life, the wages, and the household economy of the various classes of workmen in Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, France, England, and the United States.

SETTLER'S GUIDE.—Henry N. Copp, the land and pension lawyer of Washington, has just issued the twelfth edition of his "Settler's Guide." It is a useful book for all who are, or expect to be, interested in public land. Settlers will save money by purchasing it, and all who expect to take up land should get posted on the several laws under which land can be entered. A chapter, illustrated with numerous cuts, shows how to tell township, section and quarter section corners, and explains the system of surveys. It gives Commissioner Sparks' orders and late decisions and instructions, and full information about the homestead, pre-emption, timber culture, desert land, and other laws. The price of the book is only 25 cents.

Horticulture.

Hints for the Garden.

Annual flowers should be sown as soon as possible, and yet not before the soil is so dry as to powder when pressed firm. Seeds should be sown shallow and then the soil firmed. Seeds want moisture to make them grow, but they must also have air. One is an evil without the other. If deep, they get only water, in which case they rot. If entirely on the surface they get only air, and then they dry up.

Why beat the soil so firm? An important principle lies herein. Large spaces in soil enable the earth to dry out rapidly. Small spaces, on the other hand, hold water. Crushing earth when dry gives it these small spaces, or, as gardeners call it, makes it porous, and thus our seeds should be set where they will be near the air and fixed so they shall be regularly moist.

Prune shrubs, roses and vines. Those which flower from very young wood, cut in severely, to make new growth vigorous. Tea, China, Bourbon and Noisette roses are of this class. What are called annual flowering roses, as Prairie Queen and so on, require much of last year's wood to make a good show of flowers. Hence with these, thin out weak wood and leave all the stronger.

To make handsome, shapely specimens of shrubs, cut them now into the forms desired, and keep them so by pulling out the shoots that grow stronger than the others during the summer season. The rule for planting at transplanting time is to cut in proportion to apparent injury to roots. If not much worse for removal, cut but little of the top away. Pruned properly, a good gardener will not have the worst case of a badly dug tree to die under his hands. In nurseries where these matters are well understood, trees seldom or never die.

Hyacinths, tulips, lilliums and other hardy bulbs set out in the fall, and covered through the winter, should be occasionally examined, and when they show signs of active growth must be uncovered. It is not safe to commence this work too early.

A good knowledge of watering is at the bottom of success with window flowers. Water must run in readily and run out readily. When a plant is watered, it is a good sign to see the water rush out at once into the saucer through the bottom of the pot. If it does not do that, something is wrong.

Roots want air as well as water, alternating rapidly with each other. The water drives out the foul air, and when the water is gone, new and fresh air takes the place. Hence water has a ventilating duty to perform, as well as to actually furnish liquid food for plants.

The query often is made whether or not manure water should be given to pot plants. Plants like rich food, but the richness of soil is taken up by the water and carried away, hence the continual waterings leach the soil, and in time make it very poor, so manure water is excellent in a well-drained soil. It restores to the soil, in some measure, what other waterings have taken away. Hence if your plants are making a thrifty growth, use manure water. Those with fine, delicate foliage do not require much of it, while coarse-leaved plants, like geraniums and cinerarias, may take a great deal; guano, or the sweepings of a pen or dove-cote, will do well for the purpose.

The beginner may make the manure water too strong; that is, may kill the plants. Use this fertilizer so that it

colors the water only to the extent that very thin coffee would. For a beginner, with such articles as are mentioned above, use only as much with the water as you would of coffee for a fair-sized family breakfast. Warm water has never been found injurious in any case where ordinary discretion was used. Many find it no advantage, but cold water keeps back a little the growth of plants. If warm water be used, they will flower sooner. Sometimes pot plants suffer from fungus at the roots, or from insects. Then hot water is of great service. Water at 150 deg., or even slightly hotter, will kill fungus and insects, and in no way injure the roots. Whether plants seem sick or not, they are usually benefited by a dose of hot water. Try lightly at first, and learn by observation just how much the plant will bear.

In vegetable-growing, deep, rich soil, now so generally condemned for fruit gardens, is of the first importance. Soil cannot be too rich or too deep, if we would have good vegetables. We go to work differently to get good fruits than to perfect vegetables. While, for instance, we have to get sunlight to give the best richness to our fruits, our vegetables are usually best when blanched or kept from the light. So, also, as we keep the roots as near the surface as we can, in order to favor the woody tissues in trees, we like to let them go deep in vegetables, because this favors succulence.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

Renovating Old Trees.

In very old trees, restorative measures often fail to produce any lasting improvement. But in the case of trees that are still comparatively young, and which may be suffering from neglect of some kind, and are not deficient in vitality, renovating measures are often attended with most satisfactory results. It takes time, however, and patience must be exercised. What has been going wrong, maybe for years, will require a proportionately long period to be put right again, but the progress of improvement will be more rapid every year. This is owing to the peculiarities of tree growth. Improvement always, of course, takes the shape of better growth, healthy foliage, and stronger wood. These in turn deposit fresh layers of tissue, which promote a more active circulation of the juices every season, the effects of which are observable in the more rapid distention of the trunk and limbs and a proportionate increase in the roots, till, in time, the tree grows out of its debility, and recovers. Old fruit trees are oftener operated upon in this way than other subjects, and there are few gardeners who are not familiar with examples of old or feeble vines or peaches, etc., that have, so to speak, been made to renew their youth in the course of a few years. Feeble-growing and unhealthy trees are, as a rule, the result of starvation, bad soil, or unfavorable conditions of the atmosphere, climatic or otherwise. When a tree dies from old age, the signs are plain enough, and very little can be done to help it except taking great care of the scant foliage it puts forth each year, and encouraging young growth by every means to sustain the flickering vitality; but in other cases the same signs are observable in young trees, the causes of which may be found and removed. One of the surest signs of debility is the pushing of adventitious growths from the trunk and main branches, and the dying off year by year of the twiggy terminal shoots. The sap does not circulate freely to the extremities, but chiefly about the trunk, putting out a feeble growth on those parts which grow stronger the nearer they approach the

root. Old laurels often afford very good examples of this.

When the tree is healthy, the top is luxuriant; when it is weak or old, the top dies, or makes little or no growth, and small shoots sprout out all over the trunk. Very often, when such bushes are cut over, they push from the base and do well; and if aided by a good soil put to the roots, the result will be all the more satisfactory. In fact, renovating measures may be said to consist in the judicious removal of the feeble decaying tops and branches, and encouraging fresh root action. The trees should be pruned rather late in the spring, when growth is about commencing, and only the really diseased or dead portions cut away. This having been done, the roots should be examined, and, if there is reason to suppose that water stagnates about them, the site should be drained thoroughly. In such a case, that of itself will effect a cure. We remember once a case of several young trees that were mysteriously dying off year by year at the extremities of their shoots, a wet soil not being suspected as the cause, because the whole ground had been drained years before.

The accidental digging of a pit near where they grew, however, revealed the water standing within fifteen inches of the surface, owing to the main drain having been choked up. We need not say the obstruction was removed, and the soil and trees both presented a better appearance afterward. But it is not so often that want of drainage is the cause of trees dying. In thin, indifferent soils the cause is simply want of sufficient nourishment and drought—both bad in themselves; and the cure is a good layer of fresh soil, common manure, leaf mold, and the like laid over the roots, and thorough watering during the summer whenever the ground is the least dry. Only those acquainted with such matters know how dry the soil becomes where the roots of trees abound, and it takes much water to soak it afterward. The fresh soil and the water will work wonders. The effects will not be very apparent the first season, unless it be in the production of numerous buds and small growths from the older wood; but the next year, and years following, the progress will be very marked, till the tree quite fills up with young, healthy growth again. This is observable in the case of all evergreens, but especially in yews, hollies, and rhododendrons, etc. Conifers, too, reciprocate such generous treatment, but they must not be allowed to go too far, as it would then be almost as well to plant fresh trees.

At the present time, or perhaps next summer, we need not be surprised to see many trees showing signs of debility, because the soil got too dry last year, and in many places has not yet had sufficient rain to soak it thoroughly. Consequently, unless the rainfall of the coming months is sufficient, deep-rooting trees will suffer, not only from drought, but from want of food, because without water the roots cannot avail themselves of the food that is in the soil. We have frequently noticed trees that have shown the first signs of decay the season after a long drought, as in 1888, which was succeeded by dry seasons. For want of sufficient moisture, a tree may starve with its roots in the midst of plenty. No plant affords a more striking example of the effects of renovating measures than the vine. Old plants that have become bark-bound will, after being lifted at the root and allowed more development at the top, rend their old bark in all directions, and swell up to twice the thickness they were before, and that in two or three years, the leaves and crops augmenting

proportionately. We have seen feeble old vines eighty years old quite restored in this way, and produce fine young wood of greater girth than the old stems, and bear remarkably fine fruit that took prizes at exhibitions.—*J. S., in The Garden.*

Itch, Prairie Mange, and Scorches of every kind cured in thirty minutes by *Woolford's Sanitary Lotion*. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by Swift & Holliday, druggists, Topeka, Kas.

The fleece of the Merino sheep is sometimes so thick and heavy that in Vermont and Wisconsin, when the sheep are sheared early in the season, they are blanketed to prevent them from becoming chilled.

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It is a well-established fact that A. D. Robbins & Co., 179 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., can place large farm loans, of \$3,000, to any amount required, at lower rates of interest and less commission than any agency in Kansas, when security is satisfactory and title perfect. No unreasonable delay. Our business is strictly confidential—or we could refer you to parties where we have placed in past year \$5,000, \$10,000, \$15,000, \$20,000, \$40,000 loans. We are prepared to make better rates than ever. Send description of property and amount required, and apply to headquarters for large or small loans. When applying for loans give numbers of land, town or range, amount of improvements and number of acres under plow.
Address A. D. ROBBINS & CO., Topeka, Kas.

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

Sibley's Tested Seed
Catalogue free on application.
Send for it.
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ROCHESTER, N. Y. & CHICAGO, ILL.

J. L. STRANAHAN & CO.,
BROOMCORN - COMMISSION - HOUSE.
References:—P. B. Weare Commission Co. and Hide & Leather National Bank, Chicago.
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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.

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Also all varieties of Grapes and all varieties of Small Plants, cheap. GOOSEBERRIES, 30 cents per dozen; \$2 per 100; \$8 per 1,000.
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A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. We have no substitution clause in our orders, and deliver everything as specified. 220 Acres in Nursery Stock.
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Established in 1869. Sixteen years at Baldwin City. Offer for the spring trade a full line of all kinds of Nursery Stock at prices to suit the hard times. We will endeavor to give entire satisfaction to all that may favor us with their orders. Correspond with us or send for Price List. WM. PLASKET & SONS, Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kas. Proprietors.

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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.
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WHAT I WOULD DO!

I would send for our free Descriptive Circular—"Fifteen Years Among the Trees and Plants of the ROCKY MOUNTAINS and the WEST," and learn all about the most beautiful and hardy EVERGREENS on earth, of plants valuable for fruit, for medical uses, and for rare and beautiful flowers.
Address D. S. GRIMES, Nurseryman, DENVER, COLORADO.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 10, 1887.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by A. N. Brigham, in Otter Creek tp., November 1, 1886, one roan heifer, 2 years old, no marks; valued at \$17.

Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Cicero Williamson, in Sylva tp., one 3-year-old red heifer, white stripe on back, branded H. O. on both sides.
STEER—By same, one red 1-year-old steer, stripe on back, branded H. O. on both sides; both above valued at \$15.

Pawnee county—Jas. F. Whitney, clerk.

COW—Taken up by F. E. Sage, in Pawnee tp., (P. O. Larned), February 18, 1887, one red cow, white on belly, ends of horns sawed off; valued at \$12.50.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by James Fox, in Stranger tp., November 6, 1886, one yearling heifer, red and white spotted, white face, no marks or brands; valued at \$13.

Elk county—J. S. Johnson, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Greenwood, in Howard tp., January 24, 1887, one 2-year-old dark bay horse colt, about 13½ hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 17, 1887.

Seward county—B. Jackson, Justice.

COW—Taken up by A. L. Stickle, in Seward tp., one dun cow, about 4 years old, right ear cropped and split and left ear cropped, branded V with bar underneath on left side; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one white and yellow steer, about 3 years old, no marks or brands visible; both range or Texans; valued at \$15.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by E. Marshall, in Janesville tp., February 4, 1887, one white steer, 1 year old past, point of right horn broken off, a blurred brand on right hip, under side of right ear frozen off; valued at \$15.

Wabunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Michael Sweeney, in Kaw tp., (P. O. St. Marys), one 3-year-old roan heifer; valued at \$20.

Rooks county—J. T. Smith, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by F. G. Ziegler, in Logan tp., one clay-bank mare pony, one white hind foot, no other marks or brands perceivable, 8 years old; valued at \$30.

PONY—By same, one bay horse pony, branded on left hip with 7 and Ros, also dim brand on left shoulder, 7 years old; valued at \$30.

MULE—By same, one small sorrel mare mule, no marks or brands visible, 10 or 12 years old; valued at \$30.

Rice county—Wm. Lowrey, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by B. Coffield, in Eureka tp., March 2, 1887, one small sorrel horse mule, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 24, 1887.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by George Atkinson, in Americus tp., February 23, 1887, one red steer, white spots on left hip, white on belly, half circle or horseshoe brand on right hip; valued at \$16.

Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Quigley, in St. Marys tp., March 2, 1887, one red 2-year-old heifer, some white on belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STRAYED.

From my residence, in LaCrosse, Rush county, one light bay Mare Pony (domestic), white strip in forehead, very prominent hazel eyes, one white hind foot; she is about 12 years old; had on leather headstall. Was raised in Missouri, and as she went straight east from here it is supposed she was trying to get back to her old home. She left here the third Sunday in November, and at dark was last seen near the east line of this county. A suitable reward will be paid for her recovery.
ED. F. BROWN,
LaCrosse, Rush Co., Kas.

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Acute and Chronic Diseases

CURES IN MANY CASES AFTER EVERYTHING ELSE HAS FAILED, AS IN SPINAL MENINGITIS, ETC.

CANCERS CURED

Climatic Treatment Discounted.

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Send stamp for circulars.

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DEAFNESS Its causes, and a new and successful CURE at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then thousands of others. Full particulars sent on application. T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St., New York City.



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PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME.

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

SURE cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours Free to poor.
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800-ACRE Stock Ranch FOR SALE! IN CLAY CO., KANSAS.

(Twelve Miles from Clay Center.)

Five hundred acres in pasture, fenced with good three-wire fence.

One hundred and sixty acres under cultivation.

With feed lots, etc., and well watered with springs, sufficient for 1,000 head of cattle.

Four houses, young orchard, etc., etc.

Will sell above for

\$10 PER ACRE!

TERMS:—One-third down, cash; balance on good terms.

For further particulars, address

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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.

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—full-bloods, 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, Kas., after April 1, 1887.

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NEWTON, - - KANSAS,

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Jersey Cattle.

The herd is headed by the Stoke Pogis Victor 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.
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Breeder of High-class Short-horns, will sell some choice Females in car lots or singly, to suit purchasers. Also a few good Bulls. Prices low. Write or come.

First-Prize Hereford Herd

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Herd comprises 300 head of choice Herefords headed by the following first-prize and stakes Bulls:

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200 HEAD OF THOROUGHbred HEREFORD CATTLE,

Including the IMPORTED FOWLER HERD 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.

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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 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.

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We sell FARMS on small cash payments. Also CITY PROPERTY in STOCKTON, one of the most promising young cities in the West. We make

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For information about NORTHWESTERN KANSAS, write to

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STOCKTON, KANSAS.

Morton Co., Kansas

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

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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 yard 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.

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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.

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KANSAS CITY.

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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.

The Veterinarian.

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

WIND-BROKEN.—I have a horse that wind-broken, so that you can hear him blow for fifteen rods. Is there any remedy for it? [There is no remedy that will effect a permanent cure.]

ROUP IN FOWLS.—My chickens have a disease that seems to be contagious. Their eyes and throats swell to enormous size, and a frothy substance issues from both eyes and mouth. I think they will choke to death. I have killed several to prevent the disease spreading, but several others have their eyes swollen, which seems to be the first stage of the disease. Please let me know through your paper what the disease is, and a remedy for it. [Your fowls are affected with a highly contagious disease called roup, and in order to prevent its spread it would be well to remove the well ones to separate quarters and to kill and burn the diseased ones. Disinfectants should then be freely used. Should you conclude to treat the diseased ones, give dry warm quarters and give soft food having cayenne pepper mixed in it. Give to a large fowl a tablespoonful of castor oil and to the smaller ones proportionate doses. Insert a small syringe in the slit in the roof of the mouth and syringe out the nostrils with a weak solution of carbolic acid and common salt.]

LOCKJAW.—My neighbor has a fine mare that stuck a nail in her foot about half an inch deep. The nail was removed immediately and the wound opened and thoroughly saturated with turpentine. In a short time the mare appeared well and ready for service. In about ten days the mare's eyes were drawn back, her muscles were rigid, her jaws stiff and could be opened only a little way; in other words she seemed to be corded all over, nostrils dilated, breathed rapidly, pulse fluttering, drawn up in flank, no fever in foot. Please give remedy. [Lockjaw, a disease of the nerves caused by exposure to cold and wet, and wounds, such as a nail in the foot, etc. It is very difficult to cure, and in fact fatal in the majority of cases. In all probability by the time this reaches you your animal has succumbed to the fatality of this affection. The treatment consists in enlarging the nail hole, allowing the pus to escape freely and applying hot poultices. The animal should be got under the influence of opiates, and the bowels got to act freely; keeping in a dark loose box where there is no noise or excitement, for the least brings on tetanic spasms and aggravates the disease.]

ENLARGED HIND LEG.—I have a horse that, one year ago, was taken with what was called by the local veterinary "water farcy." His symptoms were: In the morning I found him with one of his hind legs badly swollen, and he could not be induced to step on the leg. He was trembling all over; would not eat or drink. In a day or two blisters formed on his leg and discharged water. He has become very much reduced in flesh, and his leg is much enlarged. He has had three attacks. Please tell me what can be done. [The disease which has been characterized by repeated inflammatory attacks, and which eventually has terminated in an enlarged hind limb, is technically known as lymphatitis. This disease is usually manifested by a sudden engorgement of one of the hind limbs from the hoof to the body. It causes great pain, severe lameness, and constitutional disturbance, and when not promptly relieved by proper medical treatment is liable to

leave the patient with an enlarged limb for life. Especially is this the case when the patient is attacked a second or third time. We do not know of anything you can now do that will be likely to relieve the patient.]

An Iowa cattle-grower has dehorned one hundred and twenty-five cattle with no bad results, and regards it as a great economy. He thinks that horns do \$1,000,000 damage annually in Iowa alone.

Man's inhumanity to woman makes countless thousands mourn, would be an applicable rendering of Pope's line, in view of the indignities she has suffered and pains undergone at the hands of unskillful physicians and quacks. Naturally modest she suffers on until forced to consult a physician regarding some female difficulty which she well knows is sapping her strength. All this embarrassment can be avoided and a cure effected by purchasing Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" of your druggist, and taking as directed. Price reduced to one dollar.

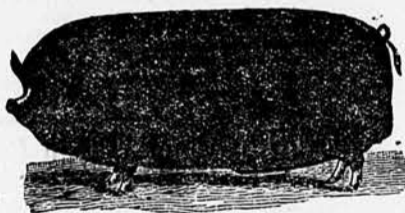
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Berkshire and Small Yorkshire
PIGS and MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. We have a splendid lot of the above named hogs and turkeys for sale at hard time prices. Write for prices before making purchases if you need anything in this line. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. M. BOOTH & SON, Winchester, Kas.

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS.
Choice animals of all ages generally on hand at prices to suit the times. Orders for extra show Spring Pigs should be sent in at once. A few choice Sows with pig for sale. Breeders recorded in A. P.-C. Record. Pedigree with every sale. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Low rates by express. F. W. TRUESDELL, LYONS, KAS.

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Established 1845. THOROUGHbred POLAND CHINAS as produced by A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Ill.
We breed from 160 sows and 12 males. All recorded in A. P.-C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Pedigree sent when desired.
Photo Card of 48 Breeders sent free.
COME AND SEE OUR STOCK. We have special rates by express. If not as represented we will pay your expenses.

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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. Young sows, already bred, for sale. Your patronage solicited. Write. [Mention this paper.] M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

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—or—
Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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



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I have a choice collection of pure-bred Registered Import'd Clydesdale Horses on hand and for prices away down. Terms made very easy. Each Stallion guaranteed a breeder. Send for Catalogue.
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HORSES.
I have a choice collection of Imported Pure-bred and Registered Clydesdales at low prices.
Each Stallion guaranteed a breeder. Correspondence solicited.

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

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—AND—
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 buyers. Send for new illustrated catalogue to

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ELVASTON, (Hancock Co.), ILL.,
IMPORTERS OF

Percheron, French Draft,
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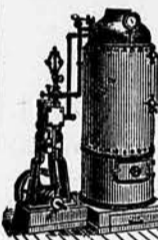
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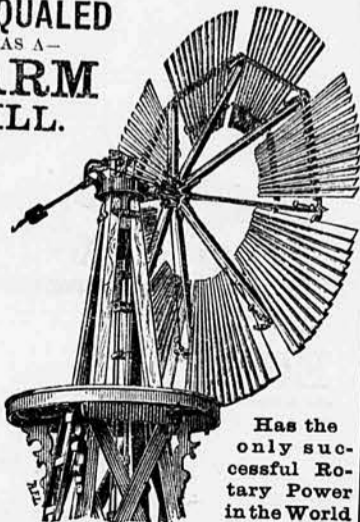
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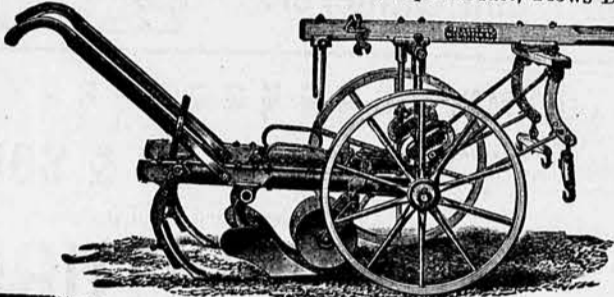


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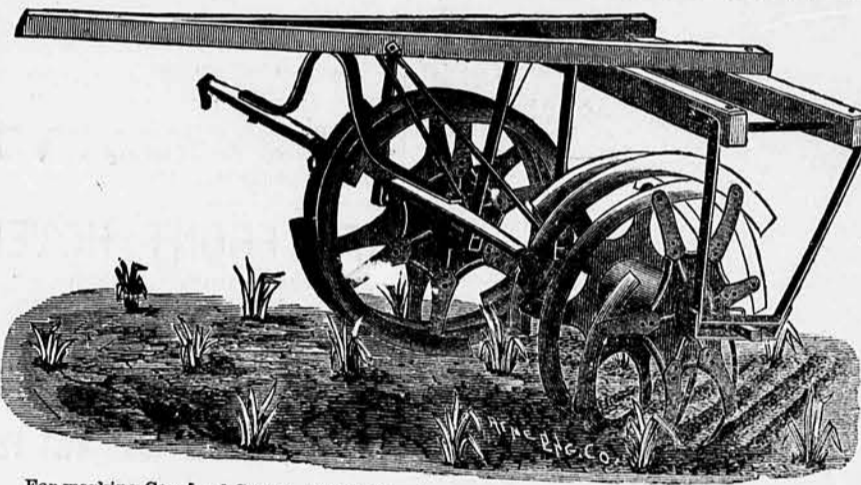
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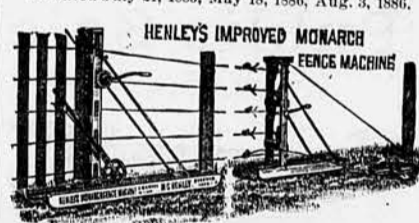


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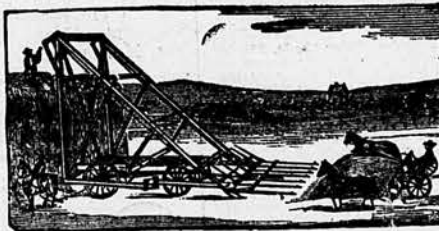
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13 HIGH-GRADE CLYDE MARES, FIL-
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2 YOUNG STALLIONS—Three-fourths full
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2 EXTRA LARGE WORK HORSES.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

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Twenty Head of Holstein-Friesian Bulls,
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Come and see them or write for what you
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Public Sale.

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Junction City, Kansas, Wednesday, April 6th, 1887,

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Also about 40 HEAD OF THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINA SWINE, consisting of
Sows to farrow in April, May and June; last fall Pigs—both sexes, and the Boars that have
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