

# KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.  
VOL. XXV, No. 2.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1887.

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

## Neosho Rapids, Kansas.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer.

This pretty, unassuming village of about 300 inhabitants is cozily situated hard by the east bank of the very popular Neosho river, in the southeast part of Lyon county, Kas., and upon what is termed second bottom.

It is one of the oldest places in this section of the State and at one time was the county seat of then Breckenridge county. The earliest inhabitant recounts with pride the scenes and episodes of frontier life. In due course of events a change was made in the established lines of Breckenridge county, and the name Breckenridge supplanted by that of Lyon, with the county seat removed from Neosho Rapids to Emporia, where it will ever remain. For years following this important move Neosho Rapids remained, virtually, in a semi-dormant position until the years 1882 and '83, when the Southern Kansas railroad company broke the monotony by building a thoroughfare through the village, which has steadily increased her prospects for achieving social and financial results not hitherto dreamed of by the most sanguine citizen of this now embryo city.

In pursuance with this innovation of prosperity a move was inaugurated for the establishment of a seminary, which was carried into effect and completed during the years 1885 and '86—illustration appearing herewith being a correct *fac simile* of this worthy institution of learning, a monument to the interest taken in educational matters by the people comprising this village and country adjacent thereunto. It is a pleasure to dwell in a place where the people amply provide for the advancement of the mind.

This school of learning will be open for reception of students before a great while. It is under the supervision of the Free Methodists of Kansas, a religious sect noted throughout the world for their zealous devotion to the doctrines to which they espouse, and parents entrusting their children to the care and instruction of these devotees to the cause of Christ and the elevation of that which is true, noble, pure and beautiful in man and womankind, can never have cause to be otherwise than happily proud of the step they take in this direction.

Those interested should write to Rev. G. B. Howard, 221 Chestnut street, Topeka, Kas., chairman of the board of trustees, for further information concerning this place and the many advantages offered in connection with said institution. All privileges, studies and allotments found in a first-class seminary will be maintained at this place, and besides the seminary there is a fine two-story commodious public school edifice occupying a central location in the village.

Three churches afford places of enlightenment for the spiritualistic of mankind, and from the moral standing of the community within this immediate section one can at once see that offered opportunities have not been neglected.

The climate of this place is similar to that of any other part of eastern Kansas. The soil is of a deep, black, rich loam in the first and second valleys of the Neosho, and upon the uplands a lighter, yet almost as fertile soil is found. The many well-improved farms, with elegant residences thereon, speak more than pen can of the soil's pro-

ductiveness so clearly evinced through careful and judicious tillation.

Water is obtained in great abundance and at a very moderate depth, while the great Neosho river furnishes a never-ending supply of living waters, abounding with innumerable quantities of fish. At this point is found one of the finest water powers in the West, and the same is utilized by Messrs. Robert & Jones, who have in successful operation a flouring mill that yields annually immense profit to the gentlemanly proprietors. A double-track iron bridge spans the

ter results. Corn made from fifteen to fifty bushels per acre this year here.

Wheat that was sown last fall—what came up of it—looks very poor.

Could you not invite correspondence in your paper about the best way to sow oats? The best oats raised here last year was when the ground was plowed in the spring and the oats drilled in.

PROGRESS.

Haven City, Reno county.

[That is a good suggestion, and we wish it would be acted upon by our friends. Oats

## Ensilage in Kansas.

Kansas Farmer:

For some years I have been watching the results of ensilage, as experience has proved its usefulness and profit or otherwise in various parts of the country, and now have an opportunity to observe its use here in the western part of Sumner county. Mr. Jas. S. Dyer, of Devonshire, England, came to this county in 1880, and has built up a fine home from the raw prairie, having one of the best improved farms in this part of the county, of 425 acres, 160 acres under the plow, the rest in tame grass and prairie meadow and pasture.

Mr. Dyer had spent his life in feeding cattle, and he takes genuine pride in the business, but is convinced there is a more profitable way than full-feeding on corn as practiced in this Western country. He has fitted up good sheds, feed-racks and mangers, a geared wind-mill, corn-sheller, grinder and feed-cutter, being conveniently arranged in a good building for preparing the feed in real old-country style. Water is pumped direct into a tank so placed in the shed that all the cattle can get water whenever they want it.

Mr. Dyer superintended the construction and filling of the first silo in America, on the farm of Dr. Bailey, in Massachusetts, and has full faith in the value of ensilage as feed. To test it further and experiment on a cheap structure for the purpose, he excavated a trench 14 feet wide, 40 feet long and 5 feet deep, set studding in the bank 8 feet long, and boarded up three feet with pine boards the same size as the trench. This he filled with field corn just as it was ripe enough to cut up, by running through his feed-cutter. Three men and a boy were engaged nearly a week in filling, two teams doing the hauling and cutting. The cover consisted of a few pieces of 2x6 laid across the cut feed; on this was piled quite a quantity of uncut corn in a green state, and the whole protected by a stack of prairie hay built on top. The feeding is done from the end by an entrance cut into the silo in the ordinary way of getting into a cellar, viz.: a flight of steps, shut up with a door to keep out the frost.

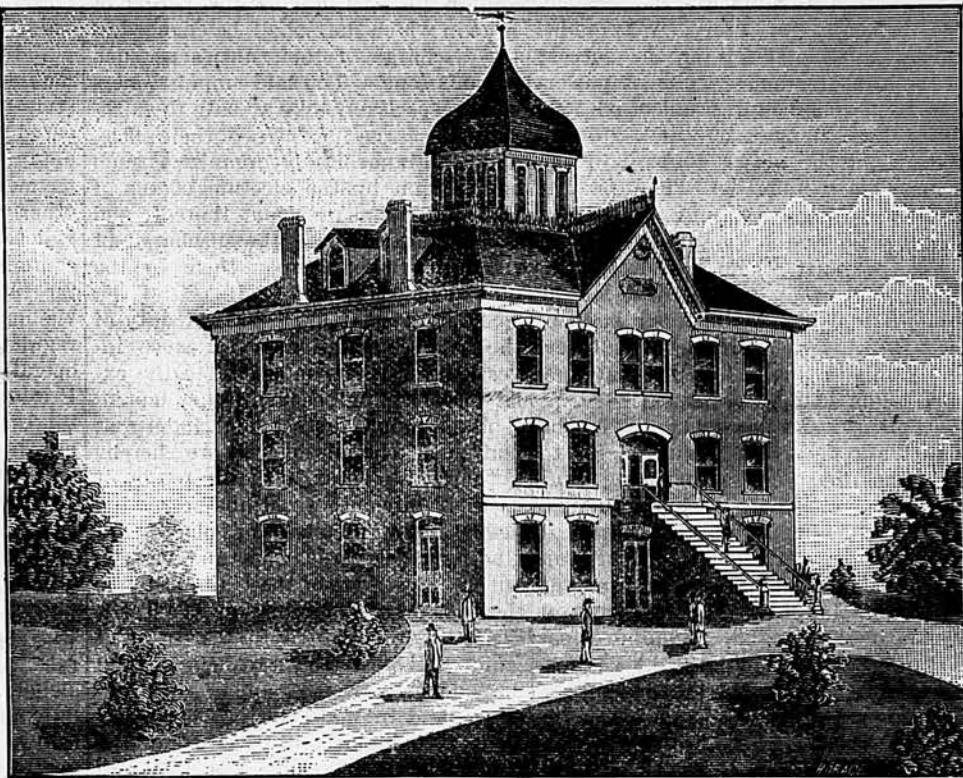
Mr. Dyer is feeding twenty steers this winter; feeds them about twelve bushel baskets of ensilage a day, and the hearty way they cleaned it up is convincing evidence of the pudding. There is a small loss, of say 5 per cent., on the sides, chiefly caused by irregularity in the walls where the boarding joins the earth bank; but the loss is less than in well-put-up cornshocks. The mass of ensilage was of a rich brown color, and of a slightly vinous or fermented odor, but nothing that seemed at all offensive.

There is no doubt that this method of preparing feed will become very popular in the near future, and Kansas farmers will be compelled to avail themselves of it in order to compete with those who do use it. The ensilage furnishes a succulent feed to combine with our rich dry feeds during our winter months.

To any one wishing further information in regard to the matter, Mr. Dyer will be pleased to give the result of further experience.

ALBERT SEAVEY.

Albion, Sumner Co.



NEOSHO RAPIDS SEMINARY.—REV. G. B. HOWARD, PRESIDENT, TOPEKA, KAS.

Neosho river just below the mill, and the trade enjoyed by Neosho Rapids at present is large. The matter of fuel is a secondary affair with the people hereabout, as timber is decidedly plentiful and can be had almost for the cutting, while coal of good quality is mined within a short distance and is worth from 5 to 12½ cents per bushel.

Most of the mercantile pursuits are represented, yet openings exist for many other branches of paying industries. The temperance element of society is far above par, convincing even the most skeptical that prohibition does prohibit, especially in Neosho Rapids.

HORACE.

## Listing Corn.

Kansas Farmer:

The letters recently published in the KANSAS FARMER about listing have been read with interest. You have opened a wide field for discussion, which if continued will do a great deal of good. About half the corn land was listed here last year. When the ground was plowed deep and cultivated deep and then planted with the planter; the corn was as good as any listed corn. The writer hereof listed forty acres in 1885, with poor success. I find now that I listed too deep and subsolled too shallow. In 1886 I listed again about twenty-five acres, listing six inches and subsolling five inches, with bet-

ter results. Corn made from fifteen to fifty bushels per acre this year here.

Wheat that was sown last fall—what came up of it—looks very poor.

Could you not invite correspondence in your paper about the best way to sow oats? The best oats raised here last year was when the ground was plowed in the spring and the oats drilled in.

PROGRESS.

Haven City, Reno county.

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## Stock Disease—Impaction.

Kansas Farmer:

Having read Dr. Holcombe's description of dry murrain, or impaction, and having lost a number of animals in past years, I determined to try a prescription of my own on the next sick animal I had. I found, one evening, at feeding time, a valuable Short-horn cow very sick, and gave the following remedy with success: Three quarts flaxseed oil; 1 pint spirits turpentine; ½ pint spirits camphor; 1 pound assafoetida, dissolved in alcohol or whisky, or warm water; 8 table-spoonfuls of Cayenne pepper. Put together and mix well. Drench with one quart of the mixture every half hour until relieved, or the mixture all given; then wait six hours, and repeat the quart doses every two hours until an operation is obtained; then the animal is safe. But feed with soft feed, such as bran and meal mixed and wet. Salt slightly. This treatment, if commenced as soon as the animal shows signs of being sick, has succeeded in a great many cases and is at all times worth trying. I am not a horse or cow doctor by profession or practice. The same prescription given to a horse for colic, in one-half pint doses every hour, is very effective.

WM. H. RIGGS.

Council Grove, Morris Co.



## The Stock Interest.

### DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

MARCH 15.—Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas., roadster, trotting-bred and general-purpose horses.  
MAY 17.—Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas., Short-horn cattle.

### PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

The Consolidated Cattle-Growers' Association of the United States has issued an address "To the cattle-growers of the United States and to all interested in the promotion of their industry," which we reprint below, and request its careful perusal and study by every one of our readers:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE  
CONSOLIDATED CATTLE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES,  
CHICAGO, December 20, 1886.

To the Cattle-Growers of the United States and to all interested in the promotion of their industry:

The committee, which for several years past, has labored for the enactment of a national law that should deal promptly and effectively with contagious diseases of cattle, viewing with the most concern the continued spread of disease—as witnessed by the recent extensive outbreak at Chicago—and realizing that an emergency now exists that admits of neither trifling nor delay, submit herewith the full text of what is known as the Miller bill—introduced, at our request, in both branches of Congress, December 20, and appeal to the country to aid in its speedy passage, to the end that the entire Union may be promptly rid of a disease which now threatens the very existence of the cattle-growing industry, and which is the prime cause of the heavy restrictions laid by foreign governments upon our export trade, and has rendered necessary the promulgation of local quarantine between the several States and Territories, which for months past have paralyzed the cattle trade—constituting an interference with inter-State traffic, ruinous alike to the breeder, feeder, and shipper, and sooner or later certain to have a most serious effect upon the meat supply of the people of the United States.

The bill is something of a departure from those to which we have heretofore given a reluctant endorsement. As is well known, the bills heretofore introduced have never met with our hearty approval, and we have recommended them only because they seemed to be the best that we could secure under the adverse conditions prevailing at Washington. Experience has demonstrated, however, the almost utter impotency of those measures in the face of great danger, and we have therefore determined not to recommend anything which does not commend itself in every particular to the sense of wisdom and right of the cattlemen of the country. It must be evident, by this time, that nothing short of some such extraordinary power as is called for by this bill will insure safety and protection to the business of cattle-growing in every part of the United States; and it is an admitted fact that all of the existing bureaus and departments of the government are already so overburdened with work that they cannot in reason be expected to bestow that prompt and immediate attention which the great calamity that is now upon us demands. This bill intrusts the work of swift dealing with exotic plagues to a commission of practical men—whose powers, duties and pay shall cease whenever their work shall have been accomplished—and whose sole efforts and energies shall be employed in eradicating exotic contagious diseases in the most speedy and effectual manner that can be devised by business sagacity, supported by

the best efforts of science that money can employ. Under this bill the Bureau of Animal Industry is still charged with the maintenance of an effective seaboard quarantine against imported cattle; the prosecution of scientific researches in relation to various destructive diseases as yet not fully understood—such as Texas fever, the swine plague, etc.—and the collection of data and facts of general interest bearing upon the live stock industry; and freed from the responsible and just now Herculean task of extirpating pleuro-pneumonia from the country, it will be in a position to render even more services to American agriculture than it has hitherto been able to do.

In drafting the accompanying bill we have had the assistance of Judge Shellbarger, of Washington, who ranks as one of the best constitutional lawyers of the nation, and he assures us that it is entirely free from legal objection. We feel sure that it promises speedier and more effective relief than any measure yet proposed, but its passage depends entirely upon whether Senators and Representatives from the different States are convinced of its necessity. If every man who has suffered loss from the existing derangement of the cattle trade will do his plain duty at this juncture, and write or telegraph his member of the lower House, as well as the Senators from his State, there can be no difficulty encountered. We promise our unremitting efforts for the success of the measure, but are almost powerless to accomplish the object without the active support of cattle-growers throughout the entire country in the manner just indicated. The present session of Congress terminates inside of nine weeks, and our only hope lies in direct personal appeals from cattle-growers to their representatives at Washington, demanding their support of, not some measure on this subject, but of this particular bill, so that they may now just what is expected at their hands; and this demand should be made in no uncertain language. Say to them that the dangers menacing your business interests are so great that no political theories or dogmas must be permitted to interfere with giving you the relief, which every government owes to its taxpayers, and which you imperatively demand. Remind them that not only great individual losses are being suffered, but that the food supply and export trade of the nation is in peril; that the movement of cattle from State to State is almost everywhere impeded, and, in some cases, so hedged about by delays and regulations as to amount to absolute prohibition. If we are to be heard at all this winter, not an hour's unnecessary delay can be allowed, and if our appeals are not heard before this Congress adjourns, it may be too late to save our industry from what may prove irretrievable ruin. The emergency is upon us. Let no man fail to perform his duty. If you have not your member's exact address at hand, forward your appeal to the Consolidated Cattle-Growers' Association of the United States, Willard's Hotel, Washington, and it will be used to good advantage.

JOS. M. CAREY, L. S. COFFIN,  
D. W. SMITH, ELMER WASHBURN,  
AZEL AMES, JR., THOS. STURGIS,  
W. A. TOWERS, JOHN CLAY, JR.,  
EDWARD LLOYD, WM. WARFIELD,  
ALVIN H. SANDERS,  
Secretary.

Following is a copy of the bill proposed:

#### A BILL

To extirpate contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest among cattle, and to facilitate the exportation of cattle and the products of live stock, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That for the purpose of better pro-

moting the exportation of cattle and the products of live stock from the United States, and for the purpose of increasing, promoting, and facilitating the commerce in cattle and their products among the several States of this Union, and for the purpose of removing the obstructions to such commerce with foreign nations and among the States now occasioned by the existence of contagious, infectious, or communicable diseases among cattle and other live stock, and especially contagious pleuro-pneumonia, the President of the United States is hereby authorized and required, immediately after the passage of this act, to appoint a board of cattle commissioners, consisting of three persons of known executive ability, who shall be charged with the execution of the provisions of this act, and who shall be known and designated as the "United States Cattle Commission," and whose powers and duties shall be those provided for in this act. The President may, when in his judgment the public interests will permit, suspend the functions and pay of said commissioners, and, when in his judgment the public interest may require, he shall restore such functions and pay, of which suspension and restoration he shall make public proclamation. The salaries of said commissioners respectively shall be at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum for and during the period of time in which they shall be engaged in the discharge of their duties as such commissioners. The said commissioners shall respectively take an oath to faithfully discharge the duties of their office, and shall immediately organize as such commission by the election of one of their number as president thereof, and proceed forthwith to the discharge of the duties imposed upon them by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to cause investigation to be made as to the existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, and rinderpest; and such commissioners are hereby authorized to enter, either in person or by their duly authorized and accredited agents, any premises or places, including stock yards, cars and vessels, within any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Territories of the United States, in or at which they have reason to believe, and do believe, there exist any of such diseases, and to make search, investigation, and inquiry in regard to the existence thereof. Upon the discovery of the existence of any of the said diseases, the said commissioners are hereby authorized to give notice, by publication, of the existence of such disease or diseases, and the locality thereof, in such newspapers as they may select, and to notify, in writing, the officials or agents of any railroad, steamboat, or other transportation company doing business in or through such infected locality of the existence of such disease or diseases; and are hereby authorized and required to establish and maintain such quarantine of animals, places, premises, or localities as they may deem necessary to prevent the spread of any such disease or diseases, and also to cause the appraisal of the animal or animals affected with or that have been exposed to the said diseases, or either of them, in accordance with such rules and regulations as shall be established by them, as hereinafter authorized and provided, and also to cause the same to be destroyed, except as hereinafter provided, and to pay, in case of diseased animals, the owner or owners thereof three-fourths of their value, as determined upon the basis of health before infection, and the full appraised value in case of animals exposed to either of

such diseases but not themselves actually diseased, out of any moneys appropriated by Congress for that purpose: *Provided, however,* That they shall not pay more than one hundred and sixty dollars for an animal with pedigree recorded or recordable in the recognized herd books of the breed to which the animal destroyed may belong, nor more than sixty dollars for an animal not pedigreed: *Provided further,* That in no case shall compensation be allowed for any animal destroyed under the provisions of this act which may have contracted or been exposed to such disease or diseases in a foreign country or on the high seas; nor shall compensation be allowed to any owner who, in person or by agent, knowingly and willfully conceals the existence of any such disease or diseases, or the fact of exposure thereto, in animals of which the person making such concealment, by himself or his agent, is in whole or in part the owner.

SEC. 3. That the said commissioners are hereby authorized and required to make, record, and publish rules and regulations providing for and regulating the agencies, methods, and manner of conducting and making the investigations aforesaid regarding the existence of said contagious diseases; for ascertaining, entering, and searching places where such diseased animals are supposed to exist; for ascertaining what animals are so diseased or have been exposed to such contagious diseases; for making, reporting, and recording descriptions of the said animals so diseased or exposed and destroyed, and for appraising the same, and for making payment therefor; and to make all other needful rules and regulations which may, in the judgment of the commissioners, be deemed requisite to the full and due execution of the provisions of this act. All such rules and regulations, before they shall become operative, shall be approved by the President of the United States, and thereafter published in such manner as may be provided for in such regulations; and after such publication said rules and regulations shall have the force and effect of law, so far as the same are not inconsistent with this act and the other laws of the United States.

SEC. 4. That any person or persons who shall knowingly and willfully refuse permission to the said commissioners, or to either of them, or to any duly authorized and accredited agent of said commissioners, to make, or who knowingly and willfully obstructs said commissioners or agents, or either of them, in making all necessary examinations of and as to animals supposed by said commissioners or agents to be diseased as aforesaid, or in destroying the same, or who knowingly and willfully attempts to prevent said commissioners or agents, or either of them, from entering upon the premises and other places hereinbefore specified where any of said diseases are by said commissioners or agents supposed to exist, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, or of either of the acts in this section prohibited, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one hundred days, or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. That any person who is the owner of or who is possessed of any interest in any animals affected with any of the diseases named in section 2 of this act, or any person who, as agent, common carrier, consignee, or otherwise, is charged with any duty in regard to any animal so diseased or exposed to the contagion of such disease or diseases, or any officer or agent charged with any duties under the provisions of



this act, who shall knowingly conceal the existence of any of the said diseases or the fact of such exposure to said contagion, and who shall fail, within a reasonable time, to report to the said commissioners, or to some duly authorized and empowered agent thereof, or to some one or more of such officers or agents, their knowledge or their information in regard to the existence and location of said diseases or of such exposure thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable as provided in section 4 of this act.

SEC. 6. That when the owner of animals decided under the provisions of this act, by the proper authority, to be diseased or to have been exposed to said contagion, refuses to accept the sum authorized to be paid under the apportionment provided for in this act, it shall be the duty of the commissioners to declare and maintain a rigid quarantine as to the animals decided as aforesaid to be diseased or to have been exposed to any of said diseases, and of the premises or places where said cattle may be found, according to rules and regulations to be prescribed by said commissioners, approved by the President, and published as provided in the third section of this act.

SEC. 7. That no person or persons owning or operating any railroad, nor the owner or owners or master of any steam, sailing, or other vessel within the United States, shall receive for transportation or transport from one State or Territory to another State or Territory or to any foreign country, or from any State or Territory into the District of Columbia, or from the District of Columbia into any State or Territory or to any foreign country, any cattle affected with any of the diseases named in section 2 of this act, or that have been exposed to such diseases, especially the disease known as contagious pleuro-pneumonia, knowing such cattle to be so affected or to have been so exposed; nor shall any person or persons, company or corporation, deliver for such transportation to any railroad company, or to the master or owner of any vessel, any cattle, knowing them to be affected with or to have been exposed to any of the said diseases; nor shall any person or persons, company or corporation, drive on foot or transport in private conveyance from one State or Territory to another, or from any State or Territory into the District of Columbia, or from said District into any State or Territory, any cattle, knowing the same to be affected with or to have been exposed to any of said diseases. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding the sum of five thousand dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 8. That it shall be the duty of the several United States District Attorneys to prosecute all violations of this act which shall be brought to their notice or knowledge by any person making the complaint under oath; and the same shall be heard in any District or Circuit court of the United States or Territorial court of general jurisdiction holden within the district in which the violation of this act has been committed.

SEC. 9. That the said commissioners are hereby authorized to appoint a secretary of the said board, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, who shall receive a salary at the rate of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum for his services during the time in which, under the provisions of this act, the services of the said commissioners shall be required. The said commissioners shall

keep an office, and shall make and preserve a full record of all rules and regulations promulgated under the provisions of this act, of all payments and expenses hereunder incurred, and all other transactions performed by said commissioners in the discharge of their duties as herein provided; and the said commissioners shall, on or before the first Monday in November of each year, during their continuance in service, and at such other times as they may deem conclusive to the public interests, or as they may be required so to do by the President of the United States, report to him full and accurate accounts of their expenditures and other proceedings under the provisions of this act, and of the condition of said diseases throughout the United States, to be by him communicated to Congress. Whenever the functions of said commission shall be suspended or terminated, it shall turn over to the Commissioner of Agriculture all its books, papers, records, and other effects, taking his receipt therefor, and he shall remain the custodian of the same until such time as the functions of said commission may be restored.

SEC. 10. That the said commissioners shall have power, and are hereby authorized, to employ skilled veterinarians, and such other agents and employees as they may deem necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to fix the compensation of the person or persons so employed, and to terminate such employment at their discretion; and they are authorized, out of the moneys by this act appropriated, to make such expenditures as may be needed for the actual and necessary traveling expenses of themselves and their said employees, payment of such employees, office expenses, stationary, expenses of disinfecting premises, cars, vessels, and other places, destroying diseased and exposed animals and paying for the same, and such other expenses and expenditures as they may find to be actually necessary to properly carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. That the moneys appropriated by this act shall be paid over to the secretary of said commission, from time to time as the same may be found to be needed, upon requisition made by the said commissioners, and shall be disbursed by the said secretary of said commission only upon vouchers approved by said commissioners or by a majority of them. The said secretary shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take an oath to faithfully discharge the duties thereof, and shall enter into a bond to the United States, with sureties to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in such sum as he may designate, conditioned for the faithful accounting for all moneys received by the said secretary of the commission under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 12. That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act the sum of one million dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 13. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed, but this act shall not operate to repeal an act entitled "An act for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry, to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle, and to provide means for the suppression and extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals," approved May 24, 1884, except in so far as said acts provides for extirpating the diseases named in section 2 of this act.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

## HORSES.

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.

THOROUGHbred and TROTting HORSES and Poland-China Hogs bred and for sale. Write for pedigrees. O. B. Hildreth, Newton, Kas.

## CATTLE.

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.]

W. S. BABCOCK, Nortonville, Jefferson Co., Kas., breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Young bulls for sale; also a carload of Short-horn cows and heifers.

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 24, 64580. Young stock for sale. Also Bruns 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.

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

FRANK H. JACKSON, Maple Hill, Kas., breeder of Hereford Cattle. Young thoroughbred Bulls always on hand for sale. Cheapest blood and quality.

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

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

## CATTLE AND SWINE.

C. H. HOLMES & CO., Grinnell, Iowa, breeder 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 190, Fremont, Neb.

HOME 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.

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

J. M. MOORE, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Poland-China Hogs—A. J. C. C. H. 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.

WALNUT GROVE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.—V. B. Ewer, Proprietor, box 183, 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.

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

W. M. 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 15. 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.

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.

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breed Merino Sheep, Poland-China Hogs (breeders all recorded in O. P. C. R.), Langshan and Wyandotte Chickens. Eggs \$1 per 15. Young pigs and rams for sale. Write for terms.

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

## SHEEP.

## MERINO SHEEP



Berkshire Hogs, Short-horn Cattle, and thirty varieties of class Poultry. All breeds recorded. Eggs for sale. Write for prices. HARRY McCULL, Fayette, Mo.

IMPROVED REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP—Land-China Hogs, Light Brahmas, Plymouth and Brouse Turkeys—all of prize-winning strain and for sale by E. T. McCull & Bro., Lee's P. Jackson county, Mo.

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo., breeder of Sheep. Ewes averaged nearly 17 lbs.; also 24 lbs. to 28½ lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Holstein Cattle.

## POULTRY.

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

FAIRFIELD POULTRY YARDS.—E. C. NO. Fairfield, Wabasha Co., Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks. A few choice cockerels and for sale. Write for prices.

MARMATON VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.—Fort Scott, Kas.—F. G. Eaton, breeder and of Thoroughbred Lt. Brahmas, P. Rocks, W. L. B. Leghorns, B. Javas, B. Chinas, Man. B. and P. Ducks. Fowls for sale at all times. Circular. Correspondence solicited and acknowledged.

A. D. JENCKE, North Topeka, Kas., a New York mouth Rock breeder. A few more choicest cockerels and Pullets for sale. Premium stock.

COLLEGE HILL POULTRY YARDS.—Brown Leghorn and Houdan Fowls for sale in season. Send for prices. W. J. Grissinger, Hill, Manhattan, Kas.

REPUBLICAN POULTRY YARDS.—PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—W. E. Doud, Eur. breeder of Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, \$1.10. Birds for sale at from \$1 to \$5 each.

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pigeons, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. P. Rocks, B. and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins, Ducks. Eggs and birds in season. Write you want.

N. R. NYE, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of ing varieties of Land and Water Fowl. BRAHMAS a specialty. Send for Circular.

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

ONE DOLLAR PER THIRTEEN.—For any choice Plymouth Rock Fowls and Ducks. Mark S. Salisbury, Box 31, Kansas.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kas., Live Stock. Good reference. Have full sets of Herd Books, all piles catalogues.

## HAZARD STOCK FARM

OF NEWTON, KAN.

Breeder of A. J. C. C. H. R.

## Jersey Cattle

Stock for Sale at all times, Fashionable Breeding.

PEDIGREES TABULAR.

—Address—

S. B. ROHRER,

TIMBER LINE H

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

POLAND-CHINA HOGS

We are before the public for the year, some of the finest HOLSTEIN BULLS in the State, and COWS and HEIFERS of all colors.

At Prices to Suit the Times. In Hogs, our herd has only to be admired. We have a fine lot of March Pigs. Ask for what you want.

W. J. ESTES & SON, Andover,

## OAKLAND STOCK FARM



W. S. WHITE, Sabetha, Ky. Breeder of High-class Short-horn Cattle. Some choice Females in car lots or single chasers. Also a few good Bulls. Price or come.



## correspondence.

## Superphosphate.

Mr. Edwin Snyder, in the Farmer of December 22, was in-  
 ading, especially to those of us  
 from the Buckeye State. It  
 is writer's mind the times which  
 ing, a few years ago, in north-  
 d especially the important part  
 ercial fertilizers played in those  
 aring the last few years.  
 as a heavy clay soil, underlaid  
 et blue clay subsoil, much of  
 almost impervious to water,  
 fertilizers were not apt to leach  
 reach of the roots of plants, as  
 nes do on sandy or gravelly  
 is a great difference in soils,  
 ern Ohio, and this may account,  
 ist, for the unfavorable report  
 gives of the use of these ma-  
 id not tell us what counties he  
 ah he had.  
 untly (Mahoning), superphos-  
 has been in use, at least since  
 iter made its acquaintance in  
 hat year. We had a piece of  
 adjoining our farm, and the  
 ed us that he had deposited a  
 hate at a certain place, for us  
 orn ground, by way of experi-  
 morning I hitched to the  
 ent after it. On the return  
 outfit was well perfumed, and  
 not suffer from a lack of it for  
 And, by the way, the next  
 ad some broadcast, on wheat  
 ighbors a quarter of a mile  
 y could feel it in their houses.  
 ht the stink was something  
 on got used to it, and nearly  
 it. I ran a fertilizer drill  
 ears, during the fall, and did  
 the least. It was healthy.  
 rn to the sack of phosphate:  
 out a tablespoonful in each  
 little dirt over it, dropped the  
 and covered with hoes. The  
 r and the corn was not very  
 xt spring we plowed it deep  
 uckwheat, which made a fine  
 he remarkable part of it was,  
 u the summer we could follow  
 er the lot, by the rank bunches  
 where the hills of corn had  
 before. We had been some-  
 about the matter, but this  
 is though it was not a stimu-  
 lated by the first crop, but a  
 and a pretty good one. And  
 lence with it afterward, cov-  
 seven years, during which  
 rge amount of it, our crops  
 ity and quality, and the  
 Of course we used it in  
 ch the carefully-husbanded  
 of stable manure, also occa-  
 ing under green crops.  
 ate and bone dust contain  
 increase crops in the same  
 yard manure does. But as  
 ntain all the elements of  
 think it probable that their  
 ntinuous use, while it will  
 uce large crops, will finally  
 of those elements which are  
 ertilizer. But the only way  
 an make land poor is in the  
 ops which would not grow  
 These increased crops should  
 be made use of on the farm  
 k, and also for absorbents,  
 ved from waste and returned  
 us their judicious use rather  
 han to take the place of the  
 is made many a farm and its  
 er.  
 d that it was more profitable  
 rs on small grain than on  
 ecause they were more easily  
 ecause they were better  
 rowth, as on corn they were  
 fodder out of all proportion  
 ears. But in view of my  
 I can say that their use not  
 heat-raising from a losing to  
 on, but what was considered  
 importance, it almost in-  
 a good stand of grass and  
 wheat, something which  
 in before their introduc-  
 means of increased hay

crops, and larger straw stacks, more stock  
 could be kept, and through this medium the  
 manure pile was increased to such an extent  
 that some farmers were beginning to rely  
 almost wholly on their own supply of barn-  
 yard and stable manure. FLOWBOY.  
 Oneida, Kas., January 9.

## Letter from an Old Friend in Ness.

Kansas Farmer:

It seems quite natural of late to say "Dear  
 old FARMER." Its regular weekly visits,  
 year after year, have won the highest appre-  
 ciation and a hearty welcome to a place on  
 our table. We must say a word for the  
 FARMER which for a long time we have felt  
 constrained to say. We have for many  
 months been pleased to read its legislative  
 reports, and its fair and candid discussion  
 of the proposed (State) constitutional  
 amendment, and other questions of vital  
 importance to Kansans. Also, its letters  
 from correspondents, scattered hither and  
 thither over the State, some of them prac-  
 tical men in the "buffalo grass region."

The articles which attracted our especial  
 attention in the issue of December 29, were:  
 "The People's Money," "Railroad Extor-  
 tions," "Public Lands in Kansas" (editorials)  
 and Mr. W. J. Colvin's letter, in which  
 occurred a description of a typical Western  
 city—Larned. In the "Home Circle," etc.,  
 may also be found some very entertaining  
 reading.

But while we have in mind the letter from  
 the Pawnee county correspondent, we desire  
 to say something regarding a beautiful little  
 city known as Ness City, a fairer little city  
 than which, everything considered, mortal  
 eyes never beheld. Truly it may be styled  
 an oasis in the "Great American Desert."  
 Imagine, for a moment, its white limestone  
 business blocks, shining in the sun and  
 "looming up" against the horizon, as monu-  
 ments of Western enterprise and Western  
 resources; her park, occupying a block in  
 the center of the city, and fenced with stone  
 posts and wire, while it is kept in model  
 shape; a beautiful stone opera house; one  
 of the finest flouring mills in the West; one  
 of the largest and finest postoffices, doing  
 the most business, and—mark you—the  
 largest depot on the line of the Chicago,  
 Kansas & Western railroad, a road whose  
 management, though they had until next  
 spring to complete their work, constructed  
 their road and telegraph line into Ness City  
 so quickly after the bonds were voted that it  
 made the people's "heads swim." Of  
 course, everybody is smiling. The line was  
 completed to this city yesterday, January 3.  
 Regular traffic will be commenced January  
 15, though passengers are now carried to  
 some extent.

I could say much more for this model  
 town, but it might savor too much of an  
 advertisement. Suffice it to say, that our  
 growth is not of a mushroom nature, but  
 only does justice to a county which, so  
 unexpectedly, took the \$150 cash premium  
 and carried away the hundred-dollar silk  
 flag as the first-premium county at the  
 Southwestern Kansas Exposition at Garden  
 City, and which now takes first rank as a  
 Western agricultural district.

L. J. H. WOODEN.

Ness City, Ness Co., January 4.

## Illinois Stock Notes.

Mutual aid in the rearing and breeding of  
 improved stock and co-operation in buying  
 and selling the same are now more than ever  
 favorite methods among the best farmers  
 and fine stock breeders in this country. The  
 year 1887 bids fair to be one of unusual  
 activity in this direction.

The aim is to bring together wherever  
 practical the most reliable breeders of the  
 different kinds of farm animals, particularly  
 horses, cattle, sheep and swine associations,  
 composed of such men and rightly con-  
 ducted are certain to attract buyers and do  
 much good in the dissemination of improved  
 stock. Purchasers are made to feel safe  
 against the impositions of unscrupulous or  
 ignorant dealers and their agents; and thus  
 the animals offered for sale by the members  
 of these associations are more likely to bring  
 their full value.

To be endorsed by an association of repu-  
 table breeders, as a member thereof in good  
 standing, is not a bad color under which to  
 sail one's craft in these days when frauds in  
 advertising and in the pedigrees of im-  
 proved stock are attracting such a general  
 attention.

Fraud in the show ring received a well-de-

served rebuke from the late Illinois State  
 Board of Agriculture, in that it withheld  
 from Tom Taylor & Son, of Waynesville,  
 Ill., valuable premiums awarded them at  
 the last American Fat Stock Show in Chi-  
 cago, and recommended to the Incoming  
 State Board and to the Inter-State Associa-  
 tion of fair managers that the said Taylors  
 be hereafter debarred from competing for  
 premiums at future exhibitions.

The Illinois Legislature now in session  
 would do a good work for reliable stock  
 breeders and the protection of farmers by  
 enacting a law giving the owner of the sire  
 that is stood for service a legal claim on  
 the progeny to secure the payment of the  
 service. The law should, however, provide  
 that such claim will be allowed only in case  
 the description and breeding of the sire  
 standing for service has been made public  
 and properly certified to be correct as given.  
 This would go a great way toward prevent-  
 ing farmers and others being imposed on.

PHIL THURFON.

Springfield, Ill.

## Gossip About Stock.

The average of the sale of nearly 2,000  
 English Short-horns for 1886 of \$150 is not  
 bad by any means, when it is known that a  
 large number of those sold were calves and  
 "culls" from breeding herds.

This office is in receipt of a model illus-  
 trated catalogue of the Island Home Stud of  
 Percheron Horses, owned by Savage & Far-  
 num, Grosse Isle, Mich. Any of our readers  
 who are in any way interested in this valu-  
 able class of horses will be amply repaid by  
 sending for their catalogue.

Breeders who are advertising report num-  
 erous inquiries, which show that the de-  
 mand for good stock is increasing. The  
 outlook for the dissemination of pure-bred  
 stock is good. Permanent and professional  
 breeders, while not generally increasing their  
 breeding herds, are making strenuous efforts  
 to improve the quality of their breeding ani-  
 mals.

Kansas has quite a number of excellent  
 breeders of Hereford cattle, as good and rep-  
 resentative breeders as the country affords.  
 It would be a good idea for these breeders to  
 organize a State association with Topeka as  
 the most central place for holding the annual  
 meetings. Such an organization in the State  
 would be a valuable thing for the breed as  
 well as a personal benefit to the breeders.

The following shows that business is  
 "picking up" early in the season in southern  
 Kansas. C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, a promi-  
 nent breeder, writes: "I have just closed a  
 sale of my fine breeding Short-horn bulls,  
 Airdrie Rose of Sharon 49712 and the young  
 bull, Sam Ford, for \$250, and seven Short-  
 horn cows for \$900; also eight head of grade  
 Short-horn cows and heifers for \$300, all to  
 Samuel Willis, of Mulvane, Kas. My cattle  
 are in finer shape than they have ever been  
 at this time of year; no losses from corn-  
 stalks, and none in this section of the State  
 to amount to anything.

The *Field and Farm* says that the trotting  
 stallion, "Joe Young," of Peabody, Kansas,  
 has changed ownership. He is now the  
 property of Mr. G. W. Shupe and Willis  
 Westbrook; his owner, C. E. Westbrook, re-  
 ceiving for him \$10,000. Eastern parties  
 were endeavoring to negotiate for him, but  
 he fell into other hands, and will remain in  
 Peabody. These gentlemen will take him  
 from the turf altogether, and keep him for  
 stud duty only. This will give Kansas  
 breeders an opportunity to continue in first-  
 class breeding with this favorite horse, and  
 his progeny now in that vicinity speaks vol-  
 umes for his power of transmitting his many  
 fine qualities. "Joe Young" is a famous  
 good one. At Emporia the past fall, in a  
 race with Echo Chief, and after he had been  
 serving all summer in the stud, he trotted a  
 heat in 2:20. It was the best heat ever  
 trotted by a stallion under like circum-  
 stances.

## How to Save Money.

Wherever you live, you should write to Hal-  
 lett & Co., Portland, Maine, and learn about  
 work that you can do while living at your own  
 home at a profit of at least from \$5 to \$25 and  
 upwards daily. Some have made over \$50 in a  
 day. All is new. Either sex. All ages. Hal-  
 lett & Co. will start you. Capital not required.  
 All particulars free. Send along your address  
 at once and all of the above will be proved to  
 you. Nothing like it ever known to working-  
 men.

## Percheron Horses.

Hundreds of stallions are now annually  
 being imported from France to the United  
 States. The immense wealth they are add-  
 ing to the nation will be better understood  
 from the estimate that the first cross of a  
 Percheron stallion with a native mare dou-  
 bles the selling value of the colt when ma-  
 ture. The truth of this assertion will be  
 apparent from the authoritative statement  
 that the Percheron-Norman Horse Co., of  
 Colorado, recently received an offer from  
 large operators in New York, to contract to  
 buy, at \$125 per head, every colt they could  
 raise during the next seven years. The  
 accomplishment of these grand results are  
 greatly due to the energy of one man, to  
 whom the American people are greatly in-  
 debted, he having imported and distrib-  
 uted to almost every State and Territory,  
 nearly 2,500 Percheron horses. A visit to  
 Mr. M. W. Dunham's "Oaklawn Farm," at  
 Wayne, Illinois, will give new ideas of the  
 magnitude of the horse improvement of the  
 country.

It is thought that a dozen shots from the  
 new German bomb, charged with dynamite  
 shells, would destroy the strongest fortifica-  
 tions in the world.

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

A correspondent of the New York Trib-  
 une recommends as a specific against gnarly,  
 scabbed fruit the scattering of a liberal al-  
 lowance of good rich manure and plenty of  
 wood ashes on the surface under the tree.  
 Good medicine.

## Special Sale--Boots and Shoes.

We would call attention to the special in-  
 ducements D. S. Skinner & Son are offering  
 this week. Call and see them. Men's C  
 boots reduced 50 cents to \$1 per pair.

English farmers claim that turnips impart  
 a very agreeable and superior flavor to mut-  
 ton, quite superceding the "wooly taste" of  
 which so many complain. They say the  
 flesh of the sheep partakes more closely of  
 the flavor of its food than of any other  
 known meat-producing animal.

FOR SALE.—The young Jersey cow, Kin's  
 Bridalette 11347, dropped February 15th,  
 1882; solid fawn. This is a splendid cow, a  
 granddaughter of Easter Boy 3082—the pure  
 Rex 1330 bull. Bred October 26th to St. Val-  
 entine's Day 15278, a grandson of Stoke  
 Pogis 3d 2238, and Duke P. 76, H. C. Ad-  
 dress S. B. ROHRER, Newton, Kansas.

SIX SUPERB WORKS OF ART FREE.—The  
 publishers of the *American Agriculturist*,  
 as will be seen from the advertisement else-  
 where, offer, without additional cost to  
 subscribers this year, a series of very Superb  
 Engravings. Each one of the six, which are  
 forwarded on receipt of the subscription  
 price, \$1.50, is worth far more than that  
 amount. Send to 751 Broadway, New York.

## Everybody Likes It.

Any person sending fifteen cents to the  
 Advertising Department of the Wabash  
 Route, St. Louis, Mo., will receive by re-  
 turn mail a handsome, well-bound book,  
 entitled, "Social Amusements," containing  
 all the latest and most novel Parlor Games,  
 Charades, etc. The best publication ever  
 issued for anyone giving an evening party.

## Money Tells!

It is a well-established fact that A. D. Rob-  
 bins & 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.







## The Home Circle.

### A Quiet Stream.

let stream  
ed through a level meadow—all day long  
oice was heard in murmurous melody,  
half a whisper seemed, and half a song—  
no one paused to hear its harmony,  
arked the brightness of its sunny gleam.

where its course  
half arrested by the rugged stone  
velled and bubbled till with new-born  
power  
ped the barrier, all its weakness gone—  
ray ascending in a silvery shower,  
ward way pursued with added force.

auty then  
rtist praised, the poet sang, until  
e many to admire the pretty scene,  
marveling at the strength of such a rill—  
ver ribbon parting banks of green,  
as an arrow, deeper than their ken.

e in life,  
nscious of our strength may pass along,  
ilent efforts vain—our labor lost—  
ent to rest unnoticed by the throng,  
se paths in life our daily course have  
crossed,  
rouble comes to rouse us into strife,

we possess  
ugh labor, power—from pain and wear-  
ness  
earn that lesson that will make us strong,  
ow us with capacity to bless—  
world will listen to the stirring song,  
of a soul replete with earnestness!

Frances Lee Robinson, in Southern Bivouac.

### THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN.

e communication below was prepared  
presented by a lady of Topeka. It pre-  
sents the anti-woman suffrage side very ably  
and worth reading, every line of it. We ex-  
pect it will bring out responses from the other  
side and they will have the same respectful  
ment which this has received if they are  
ten in as kindly and womanly a spirit as  
but we do not intend to make the KAN-  
FARMER a medium for an unfriendly dis-  
cussion of this or any other subject.—EDITOR.]

the last few years has grown up the  
man's suffrage movement. Woman is to be  
icipated from her thralldom and placed  
an equality with man. All departments  
ork are to be opened to her, and she is to  
y the privilege of the ballot. Then the  
entium will follow; politics will be puri-  
all evil will straightway disappear; peace  
arth, good will to men, will be the univer-  
motto; women will have attained their  
per sphere, from which all blessings are to

all politics be purified if women are al-  
ed to take a hand? Is she not as liable to  
ruption as a man? To gain her ends will  
not lie and deceive? Will not money bribe  
us quickly as it does her stronger com-  
rades? We have numerous instances of women  
politics, and in no case has she used purer  
hods than her brother. Take, for exam-  
Maria Theresa. She is a shining light  
ong women, and was a pattern of propriety  
virtue, and withal a talented woman. But  
methods were no purer than those of the  
n of her time. She was just as tricky as  
of them; that is, she was politic. She in-  
ited the crown of Austria, and although  
had a husband, ruled the country, being  
better man of the two. Even after he was  
oted Emperor she was the ruling spirit.  
derick the Great had seized Silesia, to  
hich he had a better right than she; she  
ldn't give it up. She was forced to make  
ce with him, and submit to the loss of her  
vince; but it was only till she could collect  
ds and men for another campaign. Again  
ederick overpowered her, and she signed an-  
er peace. Then she spent the next two  
rs intriguing against the powerful King.  
d what were the means used? Let us see.  
s had her spies at work in his kingdom. It  
s necessary to have all the help she could  
ain. France was needed—Madame Pompa-  
ur's influence had to be gained. The Em-  
less despised her, but for policy's sake she  
nciliated her, pretended great friendship for  
r, and sent affectionate letters, calling her  
ear cousin" and "dear sister." The ground  
d been prepared and the seed brought forth  
fruit she desired. Before this Voltaire had  
dertaken to deliver a message from the frail  
y to Frederick. The haughty monarch had  
rned on his heel, with the remark, "I don't  
ow her," much to the surprise of the polite  
enchman and the disgust of the lady. Pom-  
dour was willing to use her influence in be-  
w of her high friend and gratify her insulted  
Nolings at the same time. France became the  
gy of the empire. The treasures and blood  
of the kingdom were wasted at the bidding of  
a mistress.

Frederick seemed fated to offend all the  
men with whom he had to deal. He had let  
some sarcastic remarks about Elizabeth,  
Russia, which raised her ire. She also  
ited in the coalition to destroy him. She  
nt army after army into Prussia with little  
actical result, but with the loss of thousands  
lives and the devastation of an immense

amount of territory. A heavy price to pay for  
the gratification of her spite. Her death,  
alone, stopped her.

Catherine II, after the short reign of her  
husband (whom she was more than suspected  
of putting out of the way), succeeded to the  
throne. In some respects she was a brilliant  
woman, but she was as licentious as any King  
of her time, and rewarded her lovers with  
thrones and high places regardless of their fit-  
ness.

At an earlier day Catherine de Medici ruled  
France. Among the many things which note  
her political power are the corruption of her  
own sons to make them unfit to reign that she  
might continue her rule—and that dreadful  
Eve of St. Bartholomew.

Madame de Maintenon was another powerful  
woman of France. The principal event still  
remembered as a result of her political influ-  
ence is the revocation of the Edict of Nantes,  
which rendered thousands of families home-  
less and wanderers on the face of the earth.

The daughters of James II, of England, Mary  
and Anne, plotted against their father and ma-  
ligned their young stepmother in order to gain  
the throne, not through patriotism, not be-  
cause of their love of protestantism, but  
through selfish motives.

Lady Marlborough, one of the most talented  
women of her day, gained the ascendancy over  
the stupid Anne. She disposed of many of the  
offices around the Queen, not hesitating to ac-  
cept bribes for the use of her influence.

We might search history from the time of  
Jezebel down to the present day, in all coun-  
tries, all times, and nowhere will it be found  
that women possessing political power used it  
in a better or purer way than men. They are  
just as dishonest, corrupt and unprincipled as  
men, if it is to their interest to be so. Judging  
from the past, it is useless to say that politics  
will be purified by the addition of the feminine  
element.

Besides, the majority of women are unfit to  
vote. They know nothing about politics and  
care less. They are interested only in their  
homes, the fashions, or gossip. Many don't  
even read the papers; others read merely of  
local affairs. Their thoughts extend no far-  
ther than the bounds of the neighborhood, and  
embrace but few topics in that circle. What  
do they know of laws and law-makers? of what  
constitutes competency for office? of the prin-  
ciples which are supposed to govern parties?  
of what is good for the country?

It is true there are a vast number of men  
who are just as ignorant, and who go to the  
polls like so many sheep following their leader.  
But would it improve matters to increase the  
number of imbecile voters? It does seem as if  
there ought to be some other way of deciding  
the question than by mere sex; however, un-  
til a juster mode is found it is better as it is.  
The few intelligent women who might cast  
their votes would not counterbalance the evil  
of the ignorant herd who would be at their  
heels. But, says the suffragist, these ignorant  
uses would stay at home, they wouldn't  
trouble themselves to vote; only the wide-  
awake, bright women would take advantage  
of the opportunity.

If they had a vote they would not be left in  
peace. Their vote would be as valuable as the  
ignorant man's vote and it would bring as  
much in the political market. They wouldn't  
take a bribe? Oh, yes, they would. They need  
money just as much as a man does, and are as  
fond of it. Likely before elections, among the  
men, black and white, who loaf about the  
streets waiting to be bought up, there would  
be a sprinkling of women. There are plenty  
of women not a bit too good to do it. They  
don't loaf now because there is nothing to be  
gained by it, but let them have an object in  
view and see.

Women are famous for their sharp tongues.  
Wouldn't there be some wrathful individuals if  
they let loose their venom on political candi-  
dates? The remarks of the men would be  
feeble in comparison. This might lead to  
fights. Oh, but women don't fight. Good, re-  
spectable women don't; but how about the  
unregenerated sisters? They would also have  
their vote. They could help purify the ballot.  
They could also assist with the swearing, fight-  
ing and drinking, all of which are prominent  
in political campaigns.

These liberators of women claim the right to  
engage in any profession or business a man  
can. Home and its duties have become unsuf-  
ficient for the development of their growing  
intellects. They talk much of their proper  
sphere, and have difficulty in deciding what  
and where it is. The only thing they have  
fully determined is that they can best show  
their mental superiority by doing a man's  
work. Anything that is of a public nature  
which will take them away from the petty  
cares of house and children will elevate them,  
they think, and place them on an equal foot-  
ing with their tyrant, man. Some are going to  
be lawyers—law is to be their road out of the  
wilderness. If they have talent in that direc-  
tion, let them cultivate it. Let them study  
aw thoroughly and extensively; let them go

with their clients, if they have any, to the  
court-room; let them hear the vile language  
with which some cases are filled; let them be-  
come familiar with all the meanness, nasti-  
ness, wickedness of all sorts humanity is  
capable of. They may come out purified, en-  
nobled, exalted in intellect and character, but  
the chances are they will suffer from evil com-  
munications. Their delicate sense of modesty  
will be blunted. It cannot help making them  
coarser grained. Then, too, they must devote  
their whole lives to their profession. They  
must keep single. They cannot perform the  
duties of wife and mother and practice law at  
the same time. They may try, but failure in  
one or both objects is inevitable.

Medicine has an attraction for some women.  
This seems a more natural occupation for  
them. Women are at home in the sick room.  
Still it has its drawbacks, too. She must study  
constantly to keep up with the progress of the  
day; for in no field are there more discoveries  
being made. Of course, all doctors don't  
study; but a woman, if she wants to prove her  
equality with man, must equal the best, and  
the best doctors study. She must be ready to  
go out in all kinds of weather, at all times of  
the night or day. She must lay aside all fear  
of assault from ruffians; she must be able to  
bear the strain on body and nerves which her  
profession lays upon her. Here, too, no time  
is left for marriage. Domestic pleasures are  
not for her. Her chosen work, if faithfully  
adhered to, must leave out husband, child and  
home.

The same is true of any profession. To  
achieve success the whole life must be devoted  
to the work. Now, with men their marriage is  
no hindrance, rather an incentive to further  
excellence that they may better meet their in-  
creasing expenditures. With woman, mar-  
riage gives her her life work, and if she does it  
well generally all she can do. It necessarily  
interrupts any other projects she may have  
had. It is safe to say all women will marry if  
they have a suitable opportunity, which will  
ever be an insurmountable barrier to their at-  
taining eminence in the vocations to which  
men devote the energies of a lifetime to secure  
success in. The majority of single women re-  
gard their occupation merely as temporary, to  
be given up whenever they can marry. Hence  
they do not bring the energy and perseverance  
to bear upon them that a man does, who knows  
his success in life depends on his mastery of  
his business.

When a woman marries, she has no right to  
have other objects in view which will compro-  
mise home interests in the slightest degree.  
Her first duty is to her husband and children,  
not because she is his inferior, but because  
she has entered into a partnership in which  
both have their part to perform in order to  
promote the common welfare. The man is the  
natural bread-winner; his work lies outside  
the home, hers within its walls, just as impor-  
tant a part in the world's economy as his. The  
balance is destroyed if she rebels and says—  
"No, I'll do your work, it's of a higher order."  
She will make a botch of it just as surely as he  
would fail if he were to undertake to play the  
woman.

No one shows superiority by neglecting his  
plain duty. If a woman does slight home and  
children for the sake of work which she con-  
siders of a higher order, she only reveals her  
lack of judgment and weakness of reasoning  
powers which ought to show her the natural  
and therefore the right direction in which she  
can best develop what is greatest in her. The  
man does not prove his pre-eminence by neg-  
lecting to support his family, to perform his  
part of the matrimonial compact, nor does she.  
Let her excel in her natural work first, and  
then she can try to prove her fitness for other  
employments with a better conscience.

It must not be supposed that the present  
mental status of women is satisfactory; but  
their only hope of improvement is in making  
better women of themselves and not in trying  
to be men. And what is the sense in always  
prating about equality with men? It is the  
improvement we need and want, whether that  
brings us up to a level with man, still leaves  
us below, or places us above him. There is re-  
ally no necessity of reminding the sterner sex  
so frequently that women consider themselves  
their inferiors. Let them forget it or find it  
out for themselves.

I presume in primitive ages, when a man was  
a savage and ruled by brute force, the woman  
who was the greatest adept in flattery was  
most powerful and was chosen his mate. She  
was his inferior in physical power, and artifice  
was her only resource. He was strong and  
gloried in his strength. She would praise and  
show great admiration for his muscular power;  
she would likely insinuate his fine mental de-  
velopment, also. If she were sufficiently cun-  
ning he, like his descendants to the present  
day, would take it all in and think she was  
"mighty cute" to understand and appreciate  
him so well. If at any time she were so unfor-  
tunate as to incur his anger, she would melt  
into tears and perhaps excite his compassion  
and thus save herself from the weight of his

arm. She would leave her predominant char-  
acteristics to her daughters, among whom the  
most successful flatterers would be chosen  
and leave progeny to inherit their traits. And  
so it has continued to the present. Women  
still rule by flattery and tears. She has in-  
stilled into man a belief in his superiority, both  
mental and physical, and has come to be-  
lieve in it herself, and faithfully lives up to  
that belief.

But times have changed. The world has be-  
come civilized and club law no longer rules.  
Women should recognize this and be ready to  
give up their old methods which men devel-  
oped to supply an emergency which is no  
longer pressing. They should cease preaching  
superiority, stand on their own footing and  
prove they are amenable to the laws of reason  
and mean to use them. But she must not de-  
sert her colors nor make a mistake wherein  
her power lies. As has been well said—women  
are to be the mothers of men, not men. She is  
also the great civilizer, the refiner, the home-  
maker. Home is her kingdom. It is there she  
must prove herself.

What is there so degrading about home  
work? Is not the home the mainspring of civ-  
ilization? Take that away and what is left  
that makes life desirable? A man can't make  
a home, not because he hasn't brains enough,  
but because he is born incapable. That is left  
for woman. She alone can create it. It is  
there if anywhere she must show herself the  
intellectual peer of husband, brother or son.  
Their work is different and their brains are  
suited to their work. Who shall say one is su-  
perior? It is not what we do, it is how it is  
done, what thoughts and motives inspire us,  
which makes one thing greater than another.

The greatest work any one can engage in is  
the elevation of the human race. In this  
woman can be a greater power than her  
stronger companion. She has her children  
under her care from infancy to maturity.  
What limit can be set to her influence for good  
or evil? Some one has said, "Give me the first  
twelve years of a child's life and you may have  
the rest." Mothers have these most precious  
years almost exclusively. If her life is a noble  
one, if her ideas of truth, principle and char-  
acter are high as they should be, what a last-  
ing influence she may exert. She can mould  
the world to her will. If she proves to her  
children by her demeanor that she is worthy  
of equal respect with her husband, if she stud-  
ies that she may answer their questions, if  
she shows them she is capable of helping them  
mentally and morally as well as physically,  
will she not instill into them a belief in her  
mental ability and therefore of woman's, for  
children get their first ideas of women from  
their mothers.

But if, as is usually the case, the mother in-  
variably sends her boys to their father for an  
answer to all questions about books or ques-  
tions requiring thought, is it not nature they  
should form a low estimate of the feminine  
mind? If she teaches them by her words and  
actions to look upon her merely as the source  
of their bodily wants, of what they shall eat  
and what they shall wear, will they not regard  
her as a cook and seamstress only? If she  
teaches her daughters that they are "only  
girls," therefore of small importance in the  
world; that they need not trouble themselves  
about an education, that all that is necessary  
for a girl is to be able to make a good appear-  
ance in society, that their brothers are their  
born superiors, to whom they must do rever-  
ence, will they not think that is their lot and  
rest content therein? If the mother spends  
most of her time lounging round, talks of  
nothing but her difficulties with the servants,  
the next party, or her numerous diseases, will  
not her sons think that is all she is fit for, and  
her daughters suppose it is woman's only mis-  
sion? If she cries when she don't get what she  
wants, requires petting from her husband and  
pouts if she don't get it, and acts like a spoiled  
child generally, will her sons not consider that  
woman's normal condition, and her daughters  
take pattern?

Children are extremely observing, nothing  
escapes them. They soon discover the caliber  
of both father and mother, and it is the wom-  
an's fault if she falls below the man in their  
estimation. Here is the place for her to show  
the quality of her brain. The reformer recog-  
nizes and admits the importance of the home  
and gives the modest housewife much advice,  
which she might follow with great benefit,  
herself. She is generally a married woman  
with a large family; she tells mothers how to  
train children—hers receive their training  
from the servants or on the streets; she tells  
how to make home cheerful and attractive—  
hers is the most desolate of places; she tells  
how to economize—her house is a scene of ex-  
travagance and waste; she tells housekeepers  
to have plentiful supplies laid up for emergen-  
cies—she depends on the kindness of her neigh-  
bors; she advocates neatness in dress—she can  
generally be recognized by her untidy, slov-  
ely appearance; she recommends modesty—  
she is seen in all public places; she has struck  
off her tablets the proverb, "Example is better







# KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1883.

Published Every Wednesday, by the  
**KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.**

OFFICE:  
273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

H. C. DEMOTTE, - - - - - PRESIDENT.  
H. A. HEATH, - - - - - BUSINESS MANAGER.  
W. A. PEPPER, - - - - - EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

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One copy, one year, - - - - - \$1.50.  
Five copies, one year, - - - - - 5.00.

An extra copy free one year for a Club of eight, at \$1.00 each.

Address **KANSAS FARMER CO.,**  
Topeka, Kansas.

## PUBLISHERS and AGENTS:

The special rate made by the KANSAS FARMER recently to Publishers and Agents, will be extended and hold good through January, 1887.

The Legislature convened yesterday. Hon. A. W. Smith, of McPherson county, was chosen Speaker. Mr. Smith is a practical farmer, as his large, strong hard hands plainly show. The KANSAS FARMER congratulates him and through him all the farmers of Kansas on this just recognition of one of their number. He is a gentleman of good practical judgment, and as we believe of incorruptible integrity. He deserves the friendly regard of all the people of the State.

Good words and friendly greetings are pouring in upon us. We can say only "Thank you, most sincerely. We will strive to merit your continued esteem." We are getting to where public men as well as private citizens, inquire—"What does the KANSAS FARMER say about it?" That is a very good indication of the growing influence of the paper. It will be our aim to assist the farmers and workers generally in taking that advanced position in public affairs to which they are justly entitled.

Hon. Norman J. Colman, United States Commissioner of Agriculture, has issued a circular requesting the lecturer of the National Grange and the various State and Territorial Granges to forward to him the name and postoffice address of the Master, Lecturer and Secretaries of the Pomona and District Granges, with the view of fostering and perpetuating a hearty co-operation for the promotion of the agricultural interests of the nation. A similar circular will be issued to the secretaries of farmers' clubs and other purely agricultural associations. It is to be hoped that the officers of the Granges referred to will all act promptly in the matter.

When rogues fall out, honest men get their dues, the old saw has it. This is brought to mind by reading a dispatch from Buffalo, N. Y., which reports a curious case in court there. It is a suit brought against the Standard Oil Company by the Buffalo Lubricating Oil Company. The general charge includes subornation of perjury, and the special charge is that the Standard men employed Albert Miller, Superintendent of the Lubricating works, to so construct the buildings that they could easily be destroyed by explosives; that Miller, under their direction, did plan an explosive; that by intense fires he blew up one still; that he was taken by Hiram B. Everest to New York, Boston and San Francisco and was supported for a year and half in idleness on a salary of \$1,500 and expenses. Miller is alleged to have confessed the facts to C. S. Matthews, President of the Lubricating company.

## VETERANS OF 1886.

We refer to the subscribers to the KANSAS FARMER who remained with us faithfully to the end of the year 1886. There are still a few of them that have failed to renew their subscriptions and this is a reminder to them. It is altogether too big a job to notify every one of these 1886 subscribers by card when his subscription expires, because there are too many of them. We do that with those who come in and go out at odd times along through the year; but the great mass of our subscriptions begin and end with the year.

Let every subscriber look at his or her address on his paper, and if it reads "n 52," that means that the time for which subscription is paid expired the last week in 1886. Our rule is to stop the paper when the time expires, but we make exception at the beginning of the year, for it is an accommodation to many persons; but after notice, the name is dropped unless the subscription is renewed immediately. This is final notice to all of the 1886 veterans.

We are greatly pleased at the promptness of renewal by most of them. This is to encourage the few remaining. Let us keep companions another year. We have nothing in the world to do but to get up a good paper for the people and we will do our best. Please see if it is "n 52," and if it is, delay not an hour. If you can't send a dollar, just now, send 50 cents or 25 cents, and send the remainder inside of thirty or sixty days. We don't want to lose a single subscriber.

## Unequal Taxation.

Some men, being shrewd, being dishonest, also, manage to escape just taxation, and others, being less shrewd, and possibly, because of fewer favorable opportunities, are not equally fortunate, and still others, who are shrewd and honest, pay more tax than is their just proportion and then call attention of the law-makers to the wrong which is thus practiced upon the people who aim to do their whole duty as citizens. It is so common for men that deal in stocks and bonds and money to pass on the tax rolls as poor men, that is becoming a source of much just indignation. Let any one who wishes to study this subject and learn its extent, take note of the business done by money-lenders and traders generally who figure as strong business men and who make more money and make it faster and easier than farmers do, but who make a miserable showing on the assessors' books. If all the property which thus escapes taxation could be gathered in and made to bear its just proportion of the common burden, it would be not only just to honest taxpayers, but it would relieve them of a good deal that they now are compelled, unjustly, to pay.

The Legislature ought to take up this subject in earnest at the present session and go to the bottom of it. It is not to be expected that an evil which is so old and so generally prevalent, can be eradicated at once, nor is it to be expected that a law which will fully cover the case can be formulated in the few days that the Legislature will be in session; but a start can be made by directing the Labor Commissioner to thoroughly examine the subject and report to the Governor as early as July, 1888, so that his findings and conclusions may be published for the information of the people in general and to give them time to instruct members of the next Legislature as to remedial legislation. If the Labor Commissioner is not the proper person to perform the work, then, let some private citizen of acknowledged fitness be selected by the

Governor, and let him take testimony under oath of any and all persons whose knowledge will be useful in the investigation, so that this hiding away of assets on the first day of March may be exposed, and that ground may be laid for the building of a code that will reach these men who purposely and fraudulently evade taxation.

Our assessment laws need overhauling in other respects. Property ought to be assessed at its real value. There is nothing gained by the present mode of rating property at 25 per cent. and 30 per cent. of its value, but there is a great deal lost by it. A man whose property is now rated at—say one thousand dollars, pays—say thirty dollars, that is 3 per cent. If his property was assessed at its real value, three thousand dollars, his tax, (which would be just the same amount no matter how the property is valued) would be only 1 per cent. Besides being an incentive to honesty all around this would look much better on the books of the assessor. There is just so much money to be raised for public purposes, and it does not matter, so far as that is concerned, how high or how low the property is rated, if it is all treated in the same way. If a thousand dollars or a million dollars are required for public uses, it is raised by taxation, and the rate of the levy is made on the property according to the value of it as returned by the assessors. If the valuation is high, the rate of taxation is low; if the valuation is low, the rate of taxation is high. The taxpayer is assessed for so much money without any reference to whether his property is valued high or low.

Can these things be remedied? Would it not be practicable for a State board of assessment to be organized among the State officers, the same, for example, as now constitute the State Board of Railroad Assessors? They pass over every railroad in the State once a year, which affords them a good opportunity to look at the country and see where property is most valuable, and where it is least valuable. Let them prepare schedules of property valuations for the whole State, arranged in classes, leaving reasonable margin for the play of local discretion between the maximum and minimum valuations. That would equalize taxation and make it uniform throughout the State. County assessments would be made on the State valuation, so would the township and school district assessment as long as these subdivisions have separate assessments.

As to the matters first above referred to, assessors should be required to submit to all taxpayers certain questions underneath to bring out the points intended to be inquired after. These questions might be printed on the blank statements, and the taxpayer could answer them at leisure as he answers other questions now; and the assessor should take the affidavit in person and not by proxy.

Senator Plumb introduced a bill containing important provisions, last week. It is intended to fix the amount of United States bonds to be required of national banks. It limits to \$50,000 the amount of United States bonds required to be deposited by national banks with the United States Treasurer; provided however, that the voluntary withdrawal of bonds for retirement of national bank notes shall not exceed \$3,000,000 in any one month, without the approval and consent of the Secretary of the Treasury; and provided further, that the act shall not apply to bonds required by existing law to be deposited for the security of public moneys in national banks. Section 2 provides that on surrender by a national bank of any sum

of its circulating notes, by the required deposit of lawful money with the United States Treasurer for their redemption, the entire liability of the bank for its surrendered notes shall utterly cease, and they shall be redeemed by the Treasurer and destroyed, as now provided by law. It further provides that the act shall be construed to determine the liability of national banks which have heretofore thus lawfully surrendered any or all of their circulating notes. The money deposited by national banks for the redemption of its circulation shall be covered into the Treasury.

## How Pooling Works.

A case has just occurred in Chicago showing how unjustly a railway pool may work when a proper case is presented. The Times published the facts. The North Chicago rolling mills had an offer for a large quantity of steel rails for an extension of the Denver & Rio Grande road, but could not furnish them except over the Union Pacific railroad which is in a pool. An appeal was made to the Union Pacific to change its rates so as not to charge more than twice the amount demanded by other Western roads for a like service. Failing to get a satisfactory reply from the subordinate officers, President Potter, of the rolling mill company, on behalf of the steel companies, addressed President Adams, and to his astonishment found him taking refuge behind the Colorado pool, refusing to consider whether a rate four times that of other roads was reasonable, consuming valuable time in the discussion of the red tape method of the Union Pacific, and declining freight that would pay this road \$250,000, one-half clear profit, all in order that the Denver & Rio Grande should not have a cheaper road built which could afford to charge lower rates. Potter was formerly a director of the Union Pacific, and a firm believer in the efficiency of well managed pools, but feels so indignant over the treatment he has received from the Colorado Traffic Association that he has determined to present the matter to the authorities at Washington. He claims further that the policy of the Colorado Railway Association, which is composed of all the lines running from the Missouri river, is to shut out from Colorado anything which could come into competition with the articles manufactured there.

A man named Woodward, a few days ago, brought suit in St. Louis against the Missouri Pacific Railway Company claiming a hundred thousand dollars damages for breach of contract. He alleges that the Missouri Pacific Company made a contract with him, by the terms of which he was for the sum of \$15,000 to prove that the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company had forfeited all charter rights to construct and operate a railroad between Pacific, Mo., and St. Louis; and that it had no right of way between these two cities; the contract also stated that he should form a company to construct a railroad over a new survey of the San Francisco road between these two points, to be operated in connection with the Missouri Pacific, the latter road to hold 55 per cent., and he 45 per cent. of the capital stock of the new road. Woodward alleges that R. S. Hayes, First Vice President of the Missouri Pacific, signed a written contract, but failed to perform his part thereof.

The County Clerks of thirty-four counties in Kansas have issued a call for a State convention of County Clerks to be held at the court house, Topeka, Kansas, January 19, 1887.



### The First Week's Business.

Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co., commercial agents, New York, publish the following review of the country's business the first week of January:

The new year opens with higher prices. Wheat has advanced  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents this week on sales of 25,000,000 bushels; oil has advanced 1 cent on sales of 10,000,000 barrels; hogs, coffee, iron and silver are higher. Corn and oats have been a little weaker, and large realizing by foreigners has checked the tendency to an advance in stocks, but the expansion of the currency, investment of large dividends received and the profit realized tend to lift prices for the present, in spite of fears regarding legislation.

The present circulation *per capita* is the largest ever recorded. It is now to be noticed that the silver dollars begin to go back to the treasury in place of the small certificates issued, and the government during the past week has taken in as much money as it has paid out, in spite of the half-yearly interest payments.

Consultations at Washington make the reduction of revenue at this session improbable, and the accumulation of surplus threatens disturbance after July 1.

Over 8,000 miles of railroad were built last year, 1,500 in the Eastern and Southern States, and 4,000 miles in Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota and Texas, hence the rise in iron. Pittsburgh prices advanced \$1 on Wednesday, though the production now exceeds half a million tons every month. The association's official report makes the output 2,950,000 tons for the last half of 1886. This powerful impulse toward prosperity, merchants fear would be taken away, if the inter-State commerce bill should discourage railroad building.

In business circles the apprehension of a set back as a consequence of high through rates for Western products and an arrest of railroad building, strongly influences calculations for the future.

The failure of a large cattle-raising company illustrated the recent suggestion as to the evils of overproduction and the control of transportation lines. In the southwest failures have been unusually numerous, but in other sections not more than might be expected for the first week of the year.

Collections are generally satisfactory, and the increasing number of buyers gives greater activity here, in the dry goods trade.

Coal advances because of an important strike of handlers.

Wool sales at Philadelphia were 19,000,000 pounds less than in 1885, but New York imports of foreign wool were 189,000,000 pounds larger.

Higher prices here for wheat and cotton also imply belief that the production will be curtailed next year, as a result of unsatisfactory returns to farmers.

The railroad earnings in December, on twenty-one roads, exceed those of 1885 about 13 per cent., and bank exchanges for the year show larger transactions than ever, excepting parts of the South. But railway foreclosures, as reported by the *Chicago Railway Age*, exceeded in 1886 those of any previous year, including forty-five roads with \$373,000,000 of stock and bonds.

The late decision of an Ohio court invalidating the first mortgage on the Nickel Plate road, is used to excite the distrust of foreign investors, apparently with some effect.

Foreign exchange has advanced and shipments of gold hither are suspended. Colorado reports the output of precious metals to be \$4,294,688 greater than in 1885.

The failures during the last seven

days number for the United States, 271; for Canada, 28; total, 299; against 273 last week and 263 the week previous. The increase arises in the South, where the failures are exceptionally numerous, though not important.

### About Prices of Beef.

Kansas people are not the only ones that wonder why our beef prices are so low and yet the prices to consumers East are so high. In a late number of *Bradstreet's*, the subject is discussed. The *Philadelphia Record*, also, and the *New York Times* are talking over the matter and wondering just as we are only they are at the other end of the line. "Next to bread," the *Record* says, "there is no article of home consumption in the production and cost of which all of us are more deeply interested than in beef. Everyone is concerned, therefore, in the question why it is that while the supply is daily becoming greater, and artificial means have had to be restored to in order to restrict it within reasonable limits, the price of beef in Eastern cities is as high to-day as it was when the chief source of supply was from the few ranches which were conducted in Texas." The *Times* shows that the improved means of transporting cattle on the hoof from the ranch to the place of slaughter, and the dressed beef from that point to places of general consumption, have benefited neither the ranchman nor the cowman. It is stated that range cattle are sold in Chicago at from \$2 to \$3 per 100 pounds, and yet Eastern consumers are compelled to pay from 22 cents to 25 cents per pound for beef to roast, and for other parts of the slaughtered animal in proportion. And the *Times* is of opinion that the chief causes of this anomalous condition of things are unjustly high freights, the distance of the ranches from the market, and the control which the Chicago and other middlemen have over the trade, and it suggests that "the remedy for this abnormal condition of things, states the journal last named, evidently lies in the establishment of additional markets in different sections of the country for the supply of local demand. Cattle are at present shipped from Colorado and Montana to Chicago and sold there. A large percentage of them are then dressed and shipped to Minneapolis, St. Paul and other points along the very line over which they were taken alive to Chicago. The establishment of stockyards at these places would naturally bring the consumer closer to the producer, and the middleman would find his occupation gone. The establishment of slaughter and canning houses near the range districts would also relieve the strain under which the market now labors and establish the different means of distribution on a fairer basis. With such markets competition among railroads would necessarily follow, and those corporations would be more inclined than they are at present to transport beef in whatever shape the shipper desired. By establishing favorable rates for the shipment of dressed beef from the ranches prices would be much lower than they are at present, and the meat, which is at its best after three days' travel, would arrive in time to be consumed to the best advantage. Mr. Armour, the great Chicago packer, recently threatened that he would remove his establishment to Kansas City, and ranchmen are beginning to understand now, what they did not before, that the nearer they are to the packing houses the safer they will be from the extortions of either the middlemen or the railroads."

True independence is to be found where a person contracts his desires within the limits of his fortune.

### County Taxation for Schools.

In this issue of the *KANSAS FARMER* the reader will find an address of Prof. Corbett on the subject of county taxation for school purposes. The subject is important in every respect, and for that reason the suggestions contained in the address merit careful consideration. The attention of members of the Legislature especially is respectfully called to them. In this country there always was a disposition among the people to divide and subdivide into municipal bodies for local political purposes, and it has long been a mooted question how far the subdividing process should be carried. In the Eastern States, the town (township) system was adopted in the beginning, while in the South the county system has been maintained. No subdivision smaller than a county, in the Southern States before the civil war, was allowed to vote taxes for any purpose. Some changes may have been made since the war in that part of the country as to school districts, but we do not know of any. In Tennessee, a new school law was passed in 1865, but the Supreme court decided against that section which provided that school districts might vote taxes upon themselves. Prof. Corbett presents the subject in the light of several important considerations, all of which may be summarized in the idea of uniformity in methods. He advocates the county system because it will equalize taxation to a certain limit and secure a certain minimum of school time in every district. His suggestions merit careful study.

From the *Railway Age* it is learned that a good deal of railway property was lost in 1886. Statistics just completed show that during the past year no less than forty-five railways with 7,687 miles of main line, representing a bonded debt of \$170,140,500 and a capital stock of \$203,969,200, making a total of nearly \$373,110,000, have been sold under foreclosure and transferred to new ownership. This means, in many cases, that the capital stock has been wiped out entirely, and that the bonded debt has been changed into new securities, generally less in amount than the old debt. Necessarily, these sales always mean the sacrifice of a very large part of the value indicated in the original securities. The mileage represented is more than double that of any year in the past decade, except 1879, and far greater than in that year, while the stock and debt total is far greater than in any other year, and nearly 50 per cent. more than in 1885. This alarming exhibit is somewhat redeemed by the fact that the number of new receiverships shows a very great decrease, only thirteen roads, with an aggregate mileage of 1,800 miles and a capital and bonded debt of about \$76,000,000, having been placed in charge of receivers; if, however, competitive railway building continues to go on at the rate at which it is now proceeding, it is not unlikely that a new era of bankruptcy will eventually follow.

The State Board of Agriculture is now in session in this city. This is the sixteenth annual meeting. We cannot, of course, give any report of the proceedings until next week. An interesting programme was advertised as follows: "Sheep-Husbandry in Kansas," J. S. Coddington, Louisville; "The Fattening and Marketing of Cattle and Hogs," Max Buek, Burlingame; "The Chinch Bug," Prof. F. H. Snow, Lawrence; "Practical Farm Management," George Y. Johnson, Lawrence; "Chemistry of Natural Gas," Prof. G. H. Failyer, Manhattan; "Fat Stock Shows: Their Importance to the Live Stock

Interests," Prof. J. W. Sanborn, Columbia, Mo.; "Sugar-Making in Kansas," and "The Importance of Agricultural Experiment Stations," Prof. M. Swenson, Fort Scott; "Notes from the Experimental Tree Planting at the Agricultural College," Prof. E. A. Popenoe, Manhattan; "Care of Domestic Animals in Health and in Disease," Dr. A. A. Holcombe, Topeka; "Studies on Rainfall in Kansas," Prof. J. T. Lovewell, Topeka; "Value of Manure upon Our Prairie Soils," Joshua Wheeler, Nortonville; "Practical Husbandry," Edwin Snyder, Oskaloosa; "Agricultural Fairs: Their Establishment and General Management," J. S. Woodward, Burlington; "Wheat-Growing in Kansas," A. W. Smith, McPherson; "The Relative Merits of Hedge and Wire Fence," Martin Mohler, Osborne; "Our Method of Growing Corn in Jewell County," J. S. Foster, Jewell; "The Value of Sorghum as a Food Plant for Domestic Animals," H. A. Ensign, Newton; "The Breeding, Rearing and Management of Thoroughbred Hogs, Management of Fairs, and the Necessity of Expert Judges," T. A. Hubbard, Wellington; "Oleomargarine and Its Bad Effect Upon Farmers," John Kelly, Goddard; "Quality in Meat-Producing Animals," J. F. True, Newman; "Practical Experience With Tame Grasses in Pottawatomie County," J. W. Arnold, Louisville; "Wheat-Growing in Kansas," A. P. Collins, Solomon.

### Book Notices.

INCUBATOR.—Mr. Jacob Yost, Topeka, Kas., manufacturer of the "Kansas Economy Incubator," has prepared a little book, entitled "Directions for Making and Using the Kansas Economy Incubator." This machine, we understand, is giving good satisfaction, and the book describes it so perfectly that any person of ordinary mechanical genius can make one with the aid of the book. Price 25 cents. Address Jacob Yost, Topeka, Kas.

SEED CATALOGUES.—Seed houses are now sending out their catalogues. We have received a large number of them, and some are very tastefully executed. This last remark applies especially to those of B. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas., an old and reliable house, Hiram Sibley & Co., Chicago, Ill., and Plant Seed Co., St. Louis, Mo. Any of our readers may obtain one or all of these catalogues by writing for them.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.—This standard annual of flowers and seeds is here again, bright and attractive as ever. James Vick is dead; but he spent years of his useful life in growing and setting choice plants and plant seeds. Under his training his boys learned to love the business as their father did, and they continue the business in his name. We have known them so long and have dealt with them so many times in the last twenty years, that we feel free at all times to not only mention them but to recommend them. They send out nothing that is not in every sense first class. Address James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., and get their catalogue.

Prof. Detmers, of the Ohio University, says the greatest favor a hog once infected with hog cholera can confer upon its owner is to die at once.

Some growers of potatoes throw out all the little ones as more trouble to take care of than their value. They are now rarely used for seed, as it has been learned by dear experience that many small potatoes are unreliable. Still if not too hurried these small potatoes are worth saving to feed to cows in winter, in connection of course, with other food.

Improved farm machinery gives the farmers of this country their greatest advantage in cheap production of food. The labor of most other countries is more poorly paid than here, but it accomplishes much less. In the matter of plows, for example, much more than three-fourths of the world's tillage is done by rude wooden plows, such as were superseded in this country sixty to eighty years ago.



## Horticulture.

### CURCULIO-PROOF APRICOTS AND PLUMS (?)

From Advance Sheets of the State Horticultural Society's Report for 1886.

Written for the benefit of nurserymen and fruit-growers of Kansas by G. C. Brackett, Secretary of the Kansas State Horticultural Society.

The following letter is given as a sample of many received at this office during the past year, and, as it presents a subject of importance to both the nurseryman and planter, and that the latter may be protected from the injury being perpetrated upon him by untruthful representations, and the former from the liability of an unmerited charge of fraud, it is deemed best to publish it, and with the information obtained from authorities of an eminent character:

LETTER.

KENT, KAS., December 11, 1886.

MR. G. C. BRACKETT—Dear Sir: Please give me what information you may possess regarding the Mariana plum as being curculio-proof, as there are agents of an Eastern nursery canvassing this section who claim that this variety of plum is never affected in any way by the curculio. Please answer soon and oblige, yours, etc., \* \* \*

On the receipt of this letter, the question was at once propounded to Prof. C. V. Riley, Chief of the Division of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., Prof. S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist of Illinois, Prof. J. A. Lintner, State Entomologist of New York, and our own Prof. Frank H. Snow, of the Department of Natural History at the State University.

QUESTION.

In your opinion is there any variety of the plum family whose fruit would be proof against the attacks of the plum curculio?

REPLIES.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FRIEND BRACKETT: Yours of the 15th has been handed me by my assistant. Replying, if you want my opinion from all the facts on record, and from my experience so far as it goes, I would say, that there is no reason why any should be exempt. I recollect distinctly how, many years ago, the Wild Goose plum was claimed to be curculio-proof, and how subsequently the claim was necessarily abandoned. Experience in Russia is of little value to us because, so far as we know, our plum curculio does not occur there.

Yours very truly, C. V. RILEY.

OFFICE OF STATE ENTOMOLOGIST, CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

MR. G. C. BRACKETT—Dear Sir: I have no personal knowledge of any plum that is curculio-proof nor of any such variety of any other fruit subject to the attacks of that insect. I suppose there is no doubt that some varieties are less liable to injury by the curculio than others, but I don't believe that any one is exempt from it. \* \* \*

Very truly yours, S. A. FORBES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE STATE ENTOMOLOGIST, ALBANY.

MR. G. C. BRACKETT—My Dear Sir: Replying to your letter of recent date, I do not believe that any variety of plum will be found to be exempt from curculio attack. Nor should I expect to find any particular partiality of the insect for special varieties. I base this opinion upon the fact that the curculio is not confined to plum, but frequently attacks and injures seriously apples, also cherry, pear, peach and the thorn apple.

Very truly yours, J. A. LINTNER.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, LAWRENCE.

MY DEAR MR. BRACKETT: In answer to your question, I do not believe

there is any variety of plum whose fruit will be exempt from the plum-curculio and plum-gouger, nor do I believe that those insects have a natural instinct prompting them to select certain varieties of plum for oviposition.

Very truly yours, F. H. SNOW.

There is no question as to the soundness of these gentlemen's opinions, nor of the falsity of the oft-repeated declaration found in some nurserymen's catalogues, that the Russian apricot is exempt from the attacks of the curculio. As there is an abundance of evidence found in the orchard of this fruit in western Kansas, and where it was first introduced, whole crops were nearly ruined by its prevalence in 1885. It is to be regretted that so valuable a variety of fruit is not exempt from the ravages of insects, but like the peach and plum, it will not escape except by the interposition of carefully-applied methods for the destruction of this species of enemies.

While such are the uncontrovertible facts, why delude the people? Such conduct will react, sooner or later, upon the reputation of all such, and the loss will be greater in the end than all present gain. It not only takes hard-earned money from the planter, but also causes a discouragement; creates a suspicion which bars all future traffic in the same quarter. Such delusions are the height of folly, viewed from the point of nurserymen's interest. The interests of the planter and nurserymen should be mutual, and the relation between them of the most friendly character, for the nurseryman cannot live by his business unless supported by the planter. But the planter can, for a little practice would soon render him capable of doing all the propagation required to keep up his chosen industry. "Where there is a will there is a way," is an old saying, and the will often asserts itself, even in horticulture.

### "Sweet Maud Muller."

Whittier's beautiful ballad contains a touching allusion to the many cares and sorrows which wear upon the "heart and brain" of a wife and mother. Thousands of weary suffering women have found Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" a marvelous recuperator of wasted strength, and of sovereign efficacy in all those derangements and maladies peculiar to their sex, by reason of which the vitality is gradually sapped, and the cheek robbed prematurely of its bloom. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

It is a good plan for every grower of fruit to put his name on packages as made ready for market. It will operate as a check on dishonesty, and if the fruit is put up as it should be the grower will, in a few years, make a reputation that will bring ready sales and good prices. Honesty pays in fruit-growing as in everything else.

\* \* \* \* \* Young or middle-aged men, suffering from premature decline of power, however induced, speedily and radically cured. Illustrated book for 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

### Catalpa Grove Nursery.

D. C. BURSON & CO., Proprietors, TOPEKA, KAS.

**SEEDS** Tested, sure to grow, 130 kinds of POTATOES, all the new Berry Plants. Superior Stock. Prices low. Catalogue free. It will pay to get it. FRANK FORD & SONS, Havana, O.

**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. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y. & CHICAGO, ILL.

**Hart Pioneer Nurseries** OF FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

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

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A PAPER FREE for one year, devoted to fruit-growing, to all who buy \$1.00 worth of trees or plants. 1 Niagara grape, \$1; 6 Russian apricot, \$1; 12 Concord grape, \$1; 10 Dwarf Juneberry, \$1; 150 Russian Mulberry, \$1, and 134 other \$1 sets per mail, postpaid.

Send at once for our Price List. Address CARPENTER & GAGE, FAIRBURY, JEFFERSON CO., NEBRASKA.

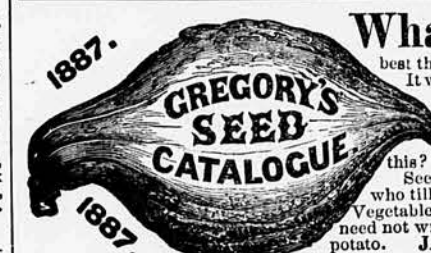
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best thanks for the splendid seeds received from your firm. It would be a rather lengthy list if I should name all, but will say that amongst 38 first, and 3 second premiums awarded me at our fairs in Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan, 28 first premiums were for vegetables raised from your seeds. What firm can beat this?" AUGUST BEYER, So. Bend, Ind. Seed of this quality I am now ready to sell to every one who tills a farm or plants a garden, sending them FREE my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue, for 1887. Old customers need not write for it. I catalogue this season the native wild potato. JAS. J. H. GREGORY, Seed Grower, Marblehead, Mass.

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90 DAY IMPROVED LEARNING CORN and RILEY'S FAVORITE YELLOW DENT, four varieties of Oats, Saskatchewan Wheat, SEED POTATOES, BEANS and VEGETABLES. I won \$100 SPECIAL PREMIUM at Nebraska State Fair for best exhibit in the State. Send for my price list. Address JAS. W. BOUK, Box 28, Greenwood, Cass Co., Neb. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]



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## In the Dairy.

### Cost of a Creamery.

A letter to the editors of the *Country Gentleman*, asking for "the probable cost of a creamery using the milk of fifty cows, and the cost for each additional fifty, and the cost of a cheese factory," has been referred to the Vermont Farm Machine Company (Bellows Falls), who write us as follows:

The apparatus for a dairy of fifty cows for making butter would cost:

No. 8 Elevator creamer.....	\$117.00
No. 6 Davis swing churn.....	18.00
No. 3 Eureka butter-worker.....	10.00
Nesbitt self-gauging butter-printer.....	5.50

This will be sufficient for a dairy of the above size, unless the cows are larger milkers than the average. If the party prefers the Senior style creamer, the price will be \$22 less. It will be seen that a dairy of fifty cows can be fitted up with the latest dairy apparatus, having all the conveniences for saving labor, for \$150, or, if the party does not wish to pay for all the conveniences, he can save \$22, making his bill \$128. For one hundred cows the bill would be increased only \$117, and so on for each fifty cows.

For making cheese from the same dairy, the party should have a two hundred gallon self-heating cheese vat and equalizer (\$75), a gang press (\$45), hoops, curd knives and small utensils (\$20 to \$30). By putting in an upright press, he can save \$25, making the cheese apparatus cost \$110 to \$140.

### Dairy Notes.

To make the finest-flavored and longest-keeping butter the cream must undergo a ripening process by exposure to the oxygen of the air while it is rising. The ripening is very tardy when the temperature is low.

A large portion of the finest-keeping butter made in Europe is manufactured from cream separated by machines, but most of the butter-makers who handle the machines get their education first in the dairy schools and are fully drilled in the work, but in America, of course, where the people can't stop under lightning speed, a few lots of bad butter must be made and a few people blown up before it is fully learned that a plowboy or a milkmaid can not run safely a centrifugal cream separator or make good butter with it.

Now is the time for dairymen to weed out their herds preparatory to winter. Expensive feeding is about to begin, and if you will figure out the cost of keeping a cow through the winter when she is not milking well, you will find it too heavy to warrant keeping a poor milker. She had better be sold now for beef than kept at a continual loss. Good cows, registered and grade, can be bought too low now for it to pay to keep poor ones. It is often hard to consent to selling a cow to the butcher, but many a time it had better be done.

I went to the store one day with some butter, and was told, as I had been before, that I brought the finest butter they took in, and that the merchant always used mine for his own table. "Shortly after, a lady entered and asked how much he gave for butter. The same price was given as for mine. It was a white, hairy, factory mass, and the merchant's wife had told me that her husband said he could not be hired to taste Mrs. L.'s butter. Yet he gave her the same price for her white, lardy mass that he gave me for my yellow butter (no butter color either)."

Among a large number of creamery butters bought last season in New York by a large speculator, all of which were from the finest marks coming to New

York and all bought under the trier, the best keeper and the finer butter after being held from June to February was a creamery made with the use of a separator. In all probability it has been found in many cases that butter made with the use of the centrifugal machine has lacked body and firmness, but if so it has been caused by ignorance either in handling the machine or in handling the cream after being separated.

Under the old system of raising cream, there is a great loss both in summer and winter. In summer the milk will sour before all the cream rises and there is also the danger and disadvantage of mice, rats, flies, cats, dogs and insects getting into the milk and destroying the cream. The milk cannot be kept at a proper temperature where water nor ice is seldom used, as water cannot be used practically with pans or crocks where you have any quantity of milk. Where the temperature of the milk and cream is kept too high you will have a poor grade of cream and butter. When you have poor cream you will have poor butter. In winter there is a large loss by the cream getting too cold. As soon as the milk commences to freeze, all cream stops rising, and by freezing, it makes a very poor grade of butter.

## That Tired Feeling

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

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

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100 Doses One Dollar

**SURE** cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours Free to poor. Dr. Kruse, M.C., 2338 Hickory St., St. Louis, Mo.

**DYKE'S HEAD ELIXIR** For all kinds of Headache, Whirlwind, or pain on head, back, or neck. No other remedy. 25c 3 Pags. does the work. We will prove it or forfeit \$100.00. Price per box, sealed and unsealed. DR. J. M. DYKE, CO., PALATINE, ILL.

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

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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 hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St., New York City.

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The Music Department employs eight teachers, and twenty-four pianos and three organs. In the Art Department the Studio is fully equipped with casts, models and copies. Send for Catalogue to T. C. VAIL, Bursar, or BEMOR P. VAIL, President, Topeka, Kansas.

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## CAMPBELL NORMAL UNIVERSITY.

HOLTON, KANSAS.

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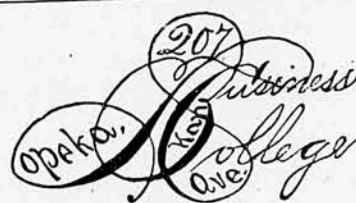
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The richest milk is not always that which contains the greatest proportion of cream, says the *Agriculturist*. Cream is largely composed of carbonaceous matter, which is derived on the farm at but little cost, while the skim milk contains the nitrogen, phosphates and mineral matter. A farmer may ship cream from his farm daily without impoverishing his land, yet if he should retain his cream and sell his skim milk he would gradually and surely deprive his soil of its elements of fertility. As food, skim milk is nearly complete and will support life, but though cream may create warmth and supply nourishment for a short time, yet with its use alone the body would waste away and the result be death. Taking a commercial view of the matter, and estimating the value of the elements that compose cream and skim milk, the former possesses but little real value in nutrition, while the latter performs valuable service in many ways. We are not denying the fact that cream is worth more than skim milk in the market, but it really is a cheaply-produced article. The cow that gives a large quantity of milk, which may be poor in quality so far as cream is concerned, may nevertheless be much more serviceable than the one that gives what is termed rich milk, as the cream is easily obtained compared with the solids of the skim milk. True a cow may give a large amount of cream, and at the same time yield milk rich in caseine, but this is not always the case. Though the farmer can secure a high price for his cream, our object is to urge the importance of utilizing the skim milk and of patronizing the creameries where it is sold. Every quart of skim milk brought or fed on the farm adds that much to the fertility of the soil, allowing, of course, for that removed by the animals sold. It possesses a value far greater than many suppose, for the reason that it contains all the elements of fertility.

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### THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, January 10, 1887.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

##### New York.

BEEVES—Receipts 50 carloads for exporters and city trade and slaughterers direct and 125 carloads to be sold. The market ruled dull and closed weak and lower. Extremes for steers 4 10a50, bulls and dry cows 2 50a4 90. SHEEP—Receipts 11,900. Good to prime sheep are firm, but lower grades and all descriptions of lambs heavy and weak. Sheep sold at 4 00a5 50.

HOGS—Receipts 133 carloads. Market nominally steady at 5 25a5 50.

##### St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,125, shipments 125. Market steady on all grades, particularly on feeders and stockers. Choice heavy native steers 4 35a4 80, fair to good shipping steers 3 60a4 30, fair to choice butchers steers 3 00a4 15, fair to good feeders 2 75a3 40, fair to good stockers 2 00a2 95, common to choice Texas 2 00a3 65.

HOGS—Receipts 5,100, shipments 1,400. Market was steady on light and shade higher on good packing and heavy; all sold; closed firm. Choice heavy and butchers selections 4 80a4 90, fair to good packing 4 55a4 75, medium to fancy Yorkers 4 35a4 55, common to good pigs 3 60a4 25.

SHEEP—Receipts 510, shipments 510. Market stronger. Common to fair 2 50a3 40, medium to fancy 3 80a4 85.

##### Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 7,000, shipments 2,000. Market steady and strong. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 30a5 20; stockers and feeders 3 35a3 75; cows, bulls and mixed, stronger at 1 80a3 30, bulk 2 40a2 90; Texas cattle 2 25a3 30.

HOGS—Receipts 19,000, shipments 1,000. Mar-

ket was strong and 10c higher early, closing weak. Rough and mixed 4 00a4 80, packing and shipping 4 65a5 00, light very weak at 3 80a4 45, skips 2 75a3 80.

SHEEP—Receipts 4,000, shipments 2,000. Market steady. Common to good 2 75a4 75, choice 4 80a5 00, Western 3 00a4 50, Texans 2 00a3 75, lambs 2 00a5 50.

The Drovers' Journal special cablegram quotes the cattle market weak. Best American steers 1/2c lower at 12c per pound dressed. Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,058, shipments 483. Market steady. Good to choice 4 10a4 50, common to medium 3 50a4 00, stockers 2 60a2 90, feeders 3 00a3 50, cows 1 50a3 10.

HOGS—Receipts 6,274, shipments 3,101. Market steady. Good to choice 4 50a4 65, common to medium 4 25a4 45.

SHEEP—Receipts 451. Market steady. Good to choice 3 00a3 60, common to medium 2 00a2 75.

#### PRODUCE MARKETS.

##### New York.

WHEAT—Ungraded red, 86a93 1/2c; No. 2 red, 93 1/2a93 3/4c elevator, 92 1/2a93 3/4c free on board. CORN—Ungraded, 47a48 1/2c; No. 2, 47 1/2c elevator, 49c afloat.

##### St. Louis.

WHEAT—Dull but firmer. No. 2 red, cash, 82 1/2a83c; January, 82 1/2c bid.

CORN—Dull and easier. No. 2 mixed, cash, 35 1/2a35 3/4c.

OATS—Dull and easier. No. 2 mixed, cash, 28 1/2c.

RYE—Easier at 52 1/2c.

BARLEY—56a55c.

##### Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows: WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 78 1/2a78 3/4c; No. 2 red, 79 1/2c.

CORN—No. 2, 36c.

OATS—No. 2, 26 1/2c.

RYE—No. 2, 53c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 51a52c.

##### Kansas City.

WHEAT—No. 2 soft winter, cash, 75c bid, no offerings; January, 75 1/2c bid, no offerings. No. 2 red winter, cash, 70 1/2c bid, 70 3/4c asked; January, 70 1/2c bid, no offerings.

CORN—No. 2, cash, 5 cars at 30 1/2c special; January, 30 1/2c bid, 30 3/4c asked.

OATS—No. 2 cash and January, no bids nor offerings.

RYE—No. 2 cash, 44c bid, no offerings.

HAY—Receipts 6 cars. Market firm. Fancy small baled, 9 50; large baled, 9 00; wire-bound 50c less.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, 1 25; 21 00 per ton, free on board cars; car lots, 20 00 per ton.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, 77c per bushel on a basis of pure. Castor beans, 1 35.

BUTTER—Quiet. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 25c; good, 23c; fine dairy, 20c; choice, 18a16c; common, 18a16c; roll, 18a16c.

EGGS—Dull at 22c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream 13 1/2c, part skim flats 7a8c, Young America 13 1/2c, Kansas 6a7c.

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References:—Dr. A. Stanley, V. S., Newton, Kas.; Chas. Westbrook, owner of "Joe Young," Peabody, Kas.; Dr. C. Welsie, V. S., Salina, Kas.; Dr. Young, V. S., Abilene, Kas.; Dr. Votaw, V. S., Douglas, Kas.; Chas. Wolf, Topeka; J. Welch, V. S., St. Mary, Kas.; D. W. Woodford, McPherson, Kas., and hundreds of others, from every part of the State. [Mention this paper.]

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## The Veterinarian.

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

**INJURED.**—I have a horse 3 years old that received a kick or bruise on the side of his head below the eye. A bunch came as large as a goose egg, which I reduced somewhat by blistering, but it broke and run. The sore I am unable to heal; it has run now about three months. It will heal, and then break again, and run. What can I do to heal it? [We think it probable that the injury the horse received produced a fracture of the bones of the face, and as a result a piece of recrossed (dead) bone is lodged in the wound. If our prediction proves to be correct, a radical cure will not be effected until the diseased piece of bone is removed.]

**SPAVIN.**—I have a valuable horse which has bone spavin, of about three years' standing. I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure, and Gombault's Caustic Balsam, with some other remedies, without getting a cure. The horse is too lame to use. I would like to ask of your veterinary surgeon whether there is any way to cure it without cauterizing, and if not, how to proceed to burn it out. [Firing is the only means of cure in this instance. The best way to proceed in your case is to employ a competent veterinary surgeon who will apply the cauterizing, getting all the benefits possible from the application, and at the same time blemishing the animal but little.]

**ROARING IN HORSES.**—An inspecting veterinary surgeon of the army writes as follows to the London Standard as to the disease in horses called "roaring." As the subject is most interesting, perhaps you will permit me to offer some very brief remarks on the causes of roaring—i. e., the actual condition of the air passages in the horse which produces the sound so-called; and let me say at once that it is not caused by thickening of the membrane lining of the bronchial tubes, although this latter is a very serious state of things, and fatal to the career of the race-horse. Roaring results in every case from diminished area in the upper air passages, either in the larynx or the trachea. Perhaps in eight cases out of ten the seat of the obstruction to the free passage of air is in the larynx, and is caused by atrophy of the muscles, which normally dilate that organ by opening the cartilages. These failing to act, the free passage of air through the larynx is obstructed, and the noise called roaring results. In some rare cases thickening of the membrane of the larger air passages may produce the noise, but roaring is never caused by thickening of the bronchial tubes alone. I will only add that the atrophy of the muscles referred to is itself the effect of paralysis of the recurrent nerve, or more branch to the larynx.

**SCRATCHES.**—I have a valuable farm mare that has the scratches. A year ago my mare, then 3 years old, had a swelling on the left hind ankle. It was sore from hoof to ankle. We paid no attention to it, as her mother is troubled the same way in wet weather, and always comes out smooth without the use of medicine. I thought this mare would do the same, and so I gave her no extra care. In the spring I used a box of Tuttlebee's medicine for scratches, but it did no good. In the Country Gentleman of May 20, 1886, p. 394, I found a case similar to mine. I gave her the powders, and applied vaseline to her heels, both ankles being affected. It did no particular good. For two months I have used the following: Barbadoes

tar, 1 pt.; turpentine, 1 pt.; gum camphor, 1 lb.; oil of amber, 2 oz. I have put this solution on every night, and bandaged legs with flannel; they are a little better under this treatment, but if I leave bandages off, they are swollen quite badly in the morning, but will drive down. [Wash clean of all previous mixtures, and clip hair away from cracks. Apply raw grated carrot poultice every night for three nights. Each morning wipe dry with rough cloth, then apply some of the following lotion: Powdered acetate of lead, 1 oz.; tincture of opium, 3 oz.; powdered sulphate of zinc, 1 oz.; tincture of aloes and myrrh, 4 oz.; glycerine, 8 oz.; mix. Put this on mornings and noons. At night rub off with rough cloth, and poultice. After third poultice stop them, and use lotion morning and afternoon.]

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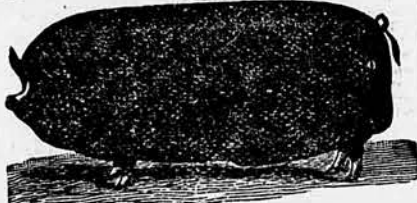


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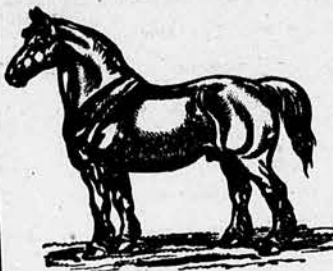
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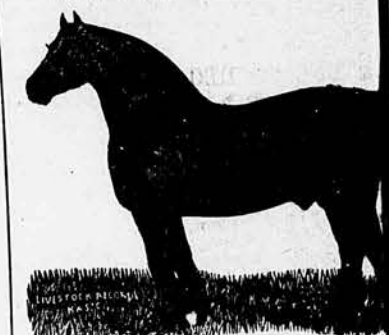
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There is no right which is enjoyed by man without involving, on his part, a corresponding obligation.

A sample copy of the *Normal Advocate* sent free to any one. Address *Normal Advocate*, Holton, Kas.

There are 347 female blacksmiths in England, all of whom actually swing heavy hammers and do men's work.

We call the attention of our readers to the farm advertised for rent by S. S. Cartwright, which can be rented for one year for \$400.

Nothing is so burthensome to us as self-reproach; and we are always glad to cast a part of its load upon the shoulders of other people.

With some exceptions, commentators would be much better employed in cultivating some sense for themselves than in attempting to explain the nonsense of others.

To apply a mustard plaster so as not to blister the skin, mix the mustard with the white of an egg instead of water. The plaster will draw thoroughly without blistering the most delicate skin.

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

Notwithstanding the low price of wool the past few years, the number of sheep in Indiana, according to the *Farmer*, is within 5 per cent. of what it was in 1884. The people are wisely holding on to their sheep, for there is a future for this interest.

#### Catarrrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Dr. Lawrence, 212 East Ninth street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

Since the organization of the American Pomological Society, nearly thirty-eight years ago, more than 600 named varieties of fruits have, by common consent, been discarded, and their places in the catalogue filled by better sorts. The *New England Farmer* thinks a good many more ought to go the way of the 600.

## Do You Want a Home? Yes.

Then write to WM. J. ESTILL & CO., Medicine Lodge, Kas. They have for sale over one hundred tracts of Choice Land in Barber county, Kansas, suitable for farms or ranches. Payments cash, or terms to suit purchaser. Those desiring to locate in the best part of Kansas should write at once. Particulars free. City property—addition of 80 acres to Medicine Lodge—in lots 60x150 feet, at low cash prices.

## Ho! for Morton County!

The Southwest Corner County, and BEST County in Kansas

Fertile soil, fine climate, pure water—never-failing, cheap homes, health unsurpassed, and just the place you want to locate in.

For descriptive particulars, write to PIERCE & TAYLOR, Richfield, (county seat), Morton Co., Kansas. They are the oldest and best known firm in the county, and business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention.

Correspondence solicited.

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



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Save time and money by using Holt's celebrated **FORGE and KIT of TOOLS For \$20**  
Larger Size, \$35. Single Forge, \$10.  
Blacksmiths' Tools, Hand Drills, &c.  
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**GRIND YOUR OWN**  
Bone, Meal, Oyster Shells, Graham Flour & Corn, in the **\$5 HAND MILL** (Wilson's Patent).  
100 per cent. more made in keeping poultry. Also **POWER MILLS and FARM FEED MILLS**. Circulars and testimonials sent on application. **WILSON BROS.**, Easton, Pa.



**BURR STONE**  
**CHEAPEST & BEST MILL**  
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.  
WARRANTED TO GRIND FASTER, FINER & BETTER THAN ANY MILL MADE.  
4 SIZES: 16, 20, 24 & 30 INCH.  
**CHAS. KAESTNER & CO.**  
303-311 SO. CANAL ST. CHICAGO  
CIRCULAR FREE.



**STEAM FEED FOR STOCK**  
With the **TRIUMPH STEAM-GENERATOR** it will save 1/4 to 1/2 of your feed, and your stock will thrive better and fatten quicker. Send for illustrated circular and pamphlet on PREPARING FEED FOR STOCK. ADDRESS: **RICK, WHITACRE & CO.**, 42 West Monroe St., Chicago.



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**SELECT FRENCH BURS.**  
For Stock Feed or Meal for Family Use.  
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Cheapest and Best. Write for free copy of the *Sorghum Growers' Guide*.  
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Portable, simple, durable, strong. Builds a picket fence on the posts in the field, substantial, economical. The most practical machine yet devised.

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**Freeman's Improved Sower.**  
Sows all Grains, Grass Seeds, Plaster, Salt, Ashes, Fertilizers, BETTER and FASTER than by any other method. SAVES SEED by sowing PERFECTLY EVEN. Attached to any wagon. Sows 80 Acres a Day. Crop ONE-FOURTH LARGER THAN WHEN DRILLED! The only practical Broadcaster made. Not affected by the wind. Fully warranted. Send at once for FREE Illustrated Catalogue "S." A pocket-book, memorandum and calendar FREE to all who mention this paper. Write to the Manufacturers, **S. Freeman & Sons Mfg. Co.**, Racine, Wis.



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Best in use for Corn, Wheat, Oats, etc., &c. Write for Net Price. Address Plainly.  
**BRADFORD MACHINERY CO.**, P. O. Box 505, Cincinnati, Ohio.



**I WANT AGENTS TO SELL THE MISSOURI STEAM Washer**  
To men or women of energy and ability, seeking profitable employment, exclusive territory will be given with Agency. The Washer is made of metal and works on a new principle which saves labor, clothes and soap. Sample sent on week's trial to be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. A year is being made by competent, shifty agents. Intrinsically merit making it a phenomenal success everywhere. Send for my illustrated circular and terms of agency, **J. WORTH, Sole Man'r.** 1710 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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AS A  
FARM  
MILL.



Has the only successful Rotary Power in the World.

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Excels them all. Simple, durable, cheap and easily worked. Salesmen wanted. Particulars free. **WM. P. JESTER**, Lock box 932, Wichita, Kas.



**\$300 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN** to any person that can furnish an Automatic Swinging Straw Stacker that can do better work than the **IMPERIAL STACKER** that we are building. Send for circular and price list which will be mailed free. All are warranted to do good work or no sale.

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**DELAWARE COUNTY CREAMERY**

—We will pay Freight.—  
Write for our wholesale offer to first purchaser. Address **Delaware County Creamery Co.**, BENTON HARBOR, MICH.



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Order on trial, address for circular and location of Western and Southern Storehouses and Agents. **P. K. DEDERICK & CO.**, Albany, N. Y.

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



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ESTABLISHED 1866  
Is CHEAP, STRONG, easy to apply, does not rust or rot. Is also A SUBSTITUTE FOR PLASTER, at Half the Cost; outlasts the building CARPETS AND RUGS of same, double the wear of oil cloths. Catalogue and samples free. **W. H. FAY & CO.**, Camden, N. J.

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**EGGLESTON'S ELASTIC-TRUSS**  
Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. **EGGLESTON TRUSS CO.**, Chicago, Ill.

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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. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not trying a new one. Send at once for a trial, and a Price Bottle of my cure. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

Address Dr. H. G. A. 117, 122 Pearl St., New York.

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**DR. DYE'S VOLTAIC BELT.**  
(BEFORE—AND—AFTER)  
Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial. **TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD,** Who are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, LACK OF NERVE FORCE AND VIGOR, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration of HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address **VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.**

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For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.

USED BY U. S. GOV'T.

Chart on Rollers, and Book Sent Free.

CURES—Fever, Congestions, Inflammation, A. A.—Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever, B. B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism, C. C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges, D. D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms, E. E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia, F. F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache, G. G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages, H. H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases, I. I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange, J. J.—Diseases of Digestion.

Price, Bottle (over 60 doses), .75  
Stable Case, with Manual, (500 pages with chart) 10 bottles Specifics, bottle of Witch Hazel Oil and Medicator, \$8.00

Sent Free on Receipt of Price.  
**Humphreys' Med. Co.**, 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

## HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes.

\$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for \$5. Sold by DRUGGISTS, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

## The Judge's Cash Puzzle

In Behalf of the GRANT MONUMENT FUND.

Use Your Brains and Make Money. MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN, EVERYBODY.

The Judge proposes to assist the Grant Monument Fund by organizing a grand competition on word-building (making the largest number of words from a given sentence by transposing and using letters to suit the purpose), in using for the theme the sentence "Who will be our next President?" and offering Cash prizes to successful competitors, each of whom will have to pay Fifty (50) cents on presentation of his competitive paper. The money received will be applied as follows: Twenty-five cents is at once credited to the Grant Fund.

The remaining twenty-five cents, after deducting the legitimate expenses of advertising names with their respective answers, etc., etc., will be placed in a common fund to be equally divided among the six successful competitors, i. e., the six persons sending in the largest lists of words (proper nouns included) from the sentence "Who will be our next President?" The magnitude of the prizes will depend on the amount of money received, or in other words, on the number of competitors. Communications open until February 15, 1887, 12 o'clock.

This is not a new thing. In England large sums of money have been raised for Charity by this method, and those who have participated and incidentally helped a worthy object have won a prize as high as \$10,000 as a reward for mental activity.

The names of competitors will be published from week to week in *Judge* as they may come in. This will not only serve as an acknowledgment of the receipt of the money, etc., but will also serve to show the weekly progress of the fund.

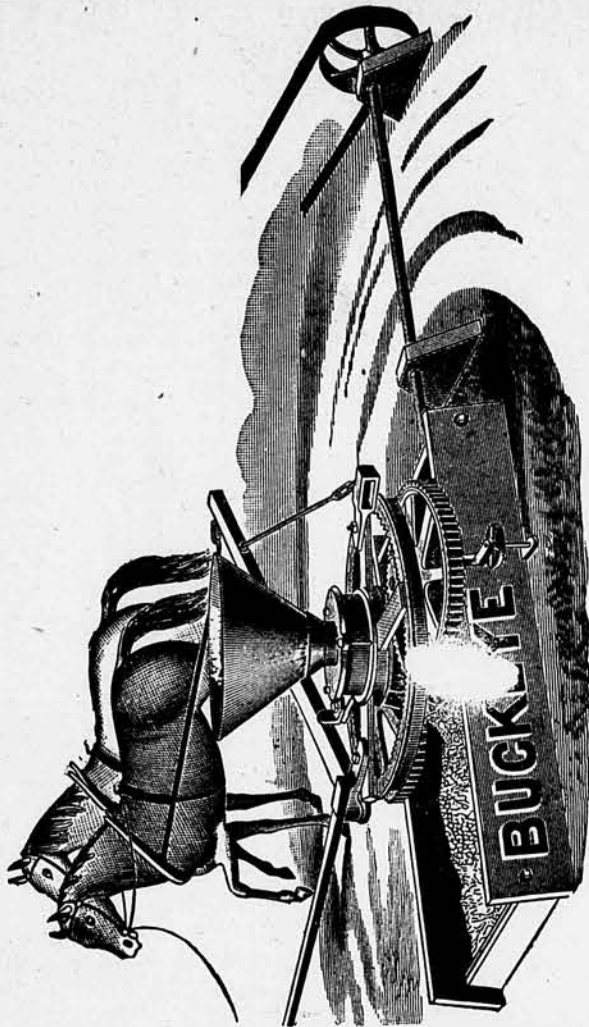
Governing rules in this week's *Judge*. Address "Grant Fund," **THE JUDGE PUBLISHING CO.**, Potter Building, New York City.

## GREAT BLUE RIBBON COUNTY OF EASTERN KANSAS.

Jefferson county don't owe a dollar. Price List of Farms, etc., free. Address Metzger & Insley, Oskaloosa, Kas. Cut this out.



# THE STAYER BUCKEYE.



We have added this Mill to the "Buckeye Family," believing that there is a demand for a Sweep Mill that shall be a rapid grinder and yet light-running, just right for two horses. We can recommend the above mill for this use, our new sweep attachment to which we desire to call particular attention and anti-friction rollers under master wheel. The sweep is so constructed as to utilize end pressure and to apply it to the turning of the master wheel, and so avoid the usual loss of power from that cause. This is shown by dynamometer test to be a gain of about 20 per cent.

This sweep can be attached quickly without the use of wrench or bolts. The master wheel has anti-friction rollers in the center bearing, which lessens the friction at that point in a marked degree. This Mill delivers the ground feed in a box under the mill, which is preferred by many. The power shaft runs sixty (60) revolutions to one circle of the horses, and will do all the work reasonable for two horses at a saving of power.

The farmer who wishes a good Grinding Mill combined with a splendid Two-horse Power will, we are confident, find this the best Mill on the market.

## THE NEW BUCKEYE

Will be practically the same Mill as last year, excepting the changing of the master wheel to receive two sweeps, thereby making it a Four-horse Power and Mill where so desired.

The New Buckeye Two-Hole Sheller, With Self-feed and Wagon-box Elevator, has been greatly improved for the coming year's trade.

— WE ALSO HAVE —

## THE TIFFIN TWO-HOLE SHELLER,

With Feed-table, Cob-carrier, and either Sacking or Wagon-box Elevators, "speeded" especially to run with either of our Buckeye Feed Mills.

To the Farmer wanting a complete outfit for Shelling and Grinding, we can fully recommend the Buckeye Feed Mills with either the Tiffin or Buckeye Shellers.

# Deere, Mansur & Co.,

GENERAL SOUTHWESTERN AGENTS,

Santa Fe, from 10th to 11th Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

**FOR SALE**—Holstein Bull, Sereno 1024 H. H. B., 2,000 pounds. I. S. Barnes, Blue Mound, Kas.

**DOGS FOR SALE**—A fine litter of St. Bernard Pups. From imported stock. H. A. Thomas, Scranton, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Six Thoroughbred Holstein Bulls, from 1 to 3 years old. Prices range from \$125 to \$300. T. S. Hawley, Topeka, Kas.

**WANTED**—A Pure-bred Victoria Boar. Address W. A. Bauer, Ellsworth, Kas.

**EIGHT COTSWOLD RAMS FOR SALE**—Address W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

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

**150 MERINO EWES FOR SALE**—These sheep are free from scab. Address P. A. Dwell, Cedar Point, Kas.

**APPLE SEEDLINGS**—For sale. No. 1, \$2.75 per 1,000; No. 2, \$1.50. All kinds of nursery stock at low rates. Douglas County Nursery, Lawrence, Kas (October 1, 1886.) Wm. Plasket & Sons.

**135 THOROUGHbred MERINO SHEEP**—Cheap for cash, cattle or horses. J. J. Cas, Allison Decatur Co., Kansas.

**SHORT HORNS**—Bred and for sale by L. A. Knapp. Dove. Kas. Several very fine young bulls of good colors on hand. Also one three quarters Percheron Norman Stallion Colt, 2 years old; color dark brown.

**\$10 REWARD**—Will be given for the return or information leading to the recovery of a red-roan two year-old Mare Colt. Star in forehead, hal strap on neck. Was seen in Topeka, August 15th. Leave information with A. Graham, coal dealer, Topeka, or H. Rowley, Trail P. O., Leavenworth, Kas.

**STRAYED**—One dark bay Horse, 6 years old, 16 hands high, collar marks high up on both shoulders—fresh-made, long mane—clipped under collar-pad. Also, one bright bay Horse Pony, 9 or 10 years old, snip on nose, leather strap around neck, he is a cribber. The finder will be rewarded for information about said animals. Jas. Hayden, Cummings, Kas.

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

Too Late to be Classified.

**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.

**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.

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225 & 227 Kinzie St., CHICAGO. We are not General Commission Merchants, handling everything, but are exclusively Broomcorn Dealers, and have an established trade with Eastern and Canadian Manufacturers, and can get best market value. Liberal advances. Correspondence solicited. Reference—Atlas National Bank, Chicago.

## W. H. REED & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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

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

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OF ABOUT FORTY

Full-Blood Percheron Stallions and Mares

And 10 High-Grade Stallions.

February 9 & 10, 1887, at Fremont, Nebraska.

Send for catalogue and prospectus.

F. M. Woods, Auctioneer. MARK M. COAD.

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RATES \$1.00 and \$1.25 per day. Table and Rooms first-class. Stages leave the Hotel daily for Dighton, Ravanna, Meade Center, Montezuma, West Plains, Fargo Springs, Rain Belt, Stowe, Hess, Kal-Vesta and Kokomo. Stage office at the Hotel. D. BEATHON, Prop'r.

## First - Prize Hereford Herd

AT THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1886.



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

The celebrated FORTUNE 2080.

SIR EVELYN 9650, an illustrious son of Lord Wilton.

GROVE 4TH 13733, by the noted Grove 3d.

DEWESBURY 2d, by the famous Dollie.

Correspondence solicited. Cattle on exhibition at stables, 1604 to 1606 Bell street, Kansas City, Mo.

Address J. S. HAWES, COLONY, KAS.

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**James H. Campbell & Co.,**  
**LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
— FOR THE SALE OF —  
**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.

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**FISH BRAND**

# SLICKER

Is The Best Waterproof Coat Ever Made.

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

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BEST IN THE WORLD.

GUARANTEED TO CHOP, NOT GRIND THE MEAT.

FOR CHOPPING  
SAUSAGE MEAT, MINCE  
MEAT, HAMBURG STEAK  
FOR DYSPETICS. BEEF  
TEA FOR INVALIDS, &c.



No.	Chops	Price
10	Chops 1 pound per minute.	Price, \$3.00.
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American Agriculturist says: "We have given this Meat Chopper a thorough trial with most satisfactory results. They excel anything of the kind made in either hemisphere."

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Send for Catalogue. No. 10 Family Size, Price, \$3.00. Hardware Trade  
**ENTERPRISE M'F'G CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.**