

# KANSAS FARMER

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## About Railroad Ties.

A correspondent of the New York Times quotes a railway manager on ties. He says:

"The railroads of this country pay \$6,000,000 a year for the cross ties. The timber used is oak, chestnut and hemlock in the East, and oak, cherry, locust, maple and ash in the south and west. The best ties are made of white oak. More than 225,000 acres of forest are needed to supply these ties every year, and consequently the necessities of railroads in this one respect alone form a considerable item in the destruction of our forests. The country along the line of our road alone annually supplies us with hundreds of thousands of oak and chestnut ties, and thus far we have not been compelled to go outside of our own district for our supplies. One county in Pennsylvania furnishes a large proportion of our ties, and has for many years. That is Pike county, and every station on our line in that county is a supply depot for railroad ties.

"I have often wondered where they all come from, for the contractors who operate in that county, after thirty years of chopping and hewing in her forests, never hesitate to contract for the delivery of as many ties as we may call for, and they are brought in from as far as fifteen miles from the railroad. Besides the large number that we annually receive from the county the Delaware & Lackawanna road, on the other side of the county, depends on the same region for a large share of its ties. For more than twenty five years, also, up to the time we adopted coal as fuel, Pike county furnished the Erie with hundreds of thousands of cords of wood every year—oak, chestnut, maple, hickory and pine. Besides these drafts on her timber land, the county's best young chestnut trees have been cut for more than thirty-five years to help in renewing our telegraph poles.

"Railroad ties need renewing every three years. In building a new road the estimate is 2,700 ties for each mile. It is safe to say that it will require 300 ties per mile per year to keep a road in repair. From 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 new ties are required by the railroads of the United States every year. In building the great Western railroads the

contractors in many cases purchase outright the timber along the routes, or as near to it as possible. In that case they pay from \$20 to \$25 an acre for the land. If they contract simply for the ties they pay from 10 to 12 cents apiece for them to the owner of the land for all the ties taken out. The average price paid to the contractor is 35 cents apiece,

## About Manure.

Whether it is better to draw stable and barnyard manure to the fields as rapidly as made, or whether it should first be composted, and if so how much, are questions not to be answered off-hand without regard to circumstances. It is true that the fresh excrement from animals is not available for

poultry is always rich, because these kinds of stock are given grain and concentrated food. Feed cows as heavily with grain as horses are fed, and it will increase the value of their manure.—Ex.

## The Illustration.

E. Bennett & Son, of Topeka, importers of

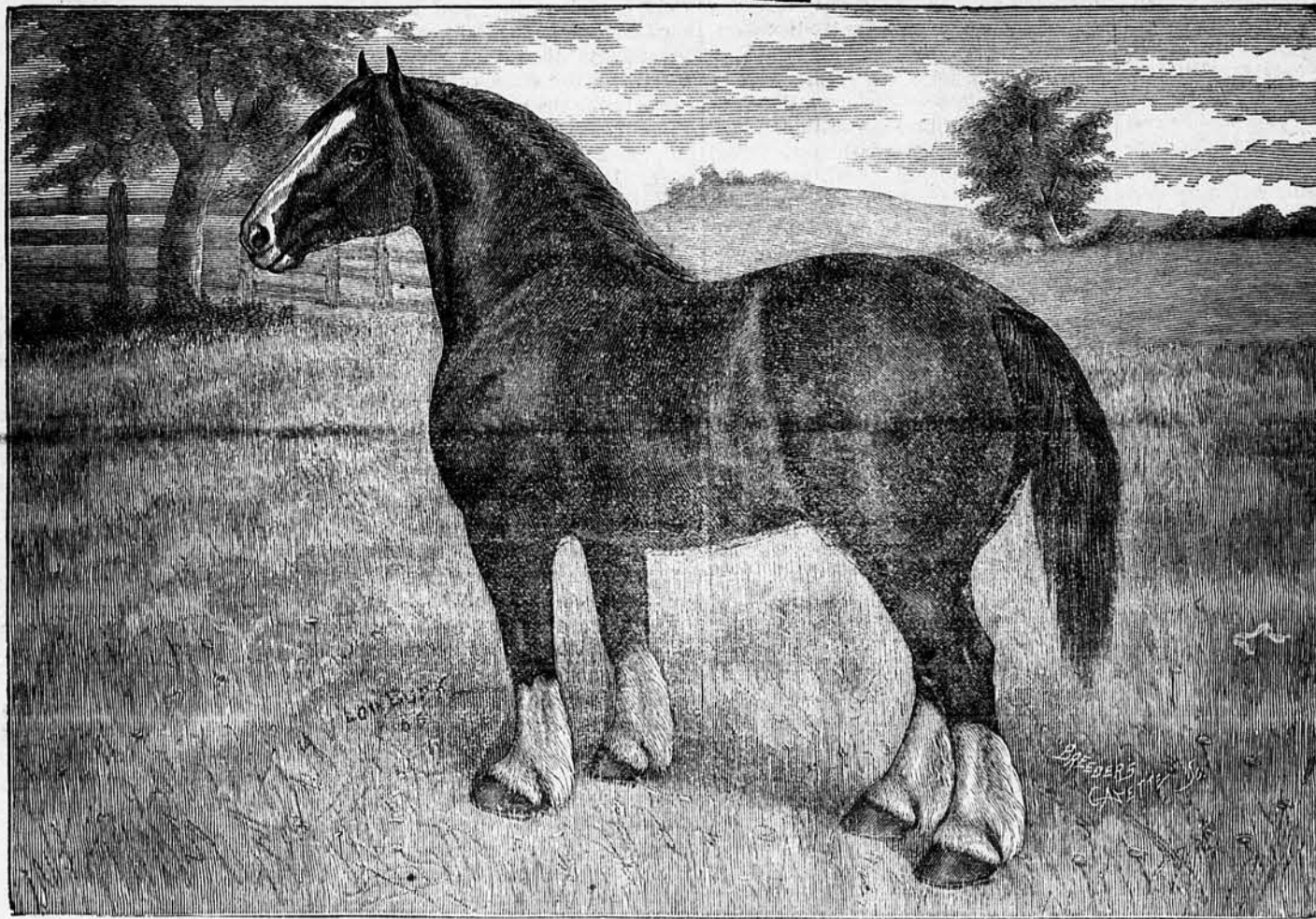
draft horses, favor us with a good likeness as sketched from life by Lou Burke of one of their importation of 1886. This animal, Golden Ray, was foaled in 1882; is a dark chestnut, with four white feet, stripe in face, and sixteen and a fourth hands high. Bred by Mr. McNair, of Gartnood, Shetleston, Scotland. Sired by Hawkhead, by Prince of Wales (673), by General (322), by Sir Walter Scott (797), by Old Clyde (574), by Scotsman (754). Dam by Darnley (222), by Conqueror (199), by Lochfergus Champion (449), by Salmon's Champion (737), by Farmer (284), by Glancer (338), by Young Champion (937), by Broomfield Champion (95), by Glancer II (337), by Glancer I (336), by

Thompson's Black Horse (335). He thus combines the two most famous strains of blood in Scotland, that of Darnley and Prince of Wales. Any of our readers will be well repaid by visiting this mammoth horse establishment when in Topeka; or any information will be furnished cheerfully upon application by letter.

The necessity of keeping the sheep on dry footing should not be forgotten. A yard in which sheep are kept should be one where there is plenty of drainage. Wet footing is the one thing that sheep will not stand.

It has been demonstrated that calves pay better when kept until ten or twelve weeks old than when sold as soon as born. They will give a return for all the milk they consume, as well as lessen the supply of milk marketed.

Pigs require plenty of good feed, fed regularly, clean quarters and proper care. Without either one of these requirements, no matter how good stock a farmer may have to begin with, he will not be successful, and his stock will soon begin to deteriorate.



GOLDEN RAY (287) 77.

IMPORTED BY E. BENNETT & SON, OF TOPEKA, KANSAS, IN 1886.

although we have paid as much as 50 cents for the best oak ties. Hewn ties are better, in our estimation, than sawed ones, and we use no others. Some companies think as well of sawed ties as of the hewn ones. The theory of our people is that the hewn tie lasts much longer than the others.

"It is only within the past few years that hemlock has been used to any extent in making railroad ties, but we find that it can be used to advantage in many instances on sidings and sections of track where the traffic does not require constant repairs. This road pays to the tie contractors along the line about \$400,000 a year. Stone, iron, paper, and even glass, have been used in making railroad ties, with the hope that they could be practically adopted as a matter of economy in that department of the expense of railroads, but none of them have yet been utilized with satisfactory results. The annual clearing off of 250,000 acres of timber to supply railroads with ties alone is something that should direct the attention of those who are interested in the important question of protection to forests to the finding of some practical substitute for wooden ties. Fame and fortune await the inventor who will discover such a substitute."

tilty, and from some kinds of stock is even injurious at first to all vegetation with which it comes in contact. But it is also true that in cultivated soil manure is exposed to the best conditions of dampness and warmth to insure its speedy decomposition, and it is so scattered with an ordinary dressing that there is no danger that its acrid juice will burn vegetation by coming in contact with it. The decomposing manure spread and plowed under exerts some influence upon the clods with which it is mixed, and whatever latent fertility it possesses is made more available. This is especially true of horse manure, which is quick and heating in its nature. In even small heaps, exposed to sun and air in spring or summer, horse manure will quickly heat and become firefanged, as it is called. Spread on the surface or plowed under all the heating it will get will be only a benefit in making it more available. But cow manure is slower and colder. If plowed under with no preliminary fermentation it will not heat enough to do the good it should. But once start a fermentation in it, however slight, and it will be far more effective. The character of manure is largely determined by the food. That from hogs and



## The Stock Interest.

### DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

MAY 28.—White & Holcombe, Short-horns, Minneapolis, Kas.  
 JUNE 1.—Walter Latimer, Closing-out Short-horn Sale, Garnett, Kas.  
 JUNE 8.—E. P. Gamble, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.  
 JUNE 21.—W. S. White, Short-horns, Sabetha, Kas.  
 JUNE 30.—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.

### FOUNDER--(LAMINITIS),

A Disease of the Foot of the Horse, Frequently Occurring in the Summer Season.

Bulletin No. 25, Veterinary Department of the Michigan Agricultural College, prepared by E. A. A. Grange, Professor Veterinary Science.

Laminitis is a disease of the foot of the horse, which is often brought directly under the notice of owners of these animals, and which in many instances, from the want of knowledge of the causes of the complaint, unfortunate creatures are subjected to the most excruciating pain, and their owners to much pecuniary loss, as well as other inconvenience.

The disease has, from time to time, been the subject of much difference of opinion as to its location, consequently, it is known under a variety of names, given according to the fancy of the observer, but the one which we oftenest hear applied to it, by laymen, is *chest-founder*, which term, however, is not altogether appropriate, but may perhaps be excused when we take into consideration the origin of it, and this can be traced to two sources. In the first place it may have arisen from the fact that inflammation of the lungs is sometimes thought to fly from the chest to the feet, but this is of exceedingly rare occurrence, so far as my observation has gone. Secondly, it may have arisen from the fact that a large majority of cases brought under our notice have shown that those large round muscles, forming the front of the chest or bosom, and situated between the fore legs, have suddenly vanished as it were, giving the chest a sunken or hollow appearance, which, to the casual observer, might naturally be thought the seat of the disease. This sunken condition of the chest may be explained though, by the fact that animals, when suffering, generally stand up, but throw the weight of the body as much as possible upon hind feet (for obvious reasons), and the muscles forming the bosom become relaxed and appear wasted. To prove that removal of the weight of the body from the fore legs, will produce this sunken appearance of the chest, we have only to take one fore foot of a healthy horse, from the ground, and holding it in the hand, the muscles on the same side of the breast bone will apparently vanish, to however, regain their round original form, as soon as the foot is allowed to descend to the ground.

The simple term, *founder*, is often applied to this disease, the origin of which might be traced to several sources, a striking one is, in one of the meanings of the word, viz.: to fill, or be filled with water, and as it has long been conceded, that water given at improper times, or allowing an animal to fill itself too full, is liable to cause this disease, may not the term appear appropriate?

The disorder is called "laminitis," because those delicate little plates, surrounding the inside of the hoof, and called laminae are the parts most affected, although in bad cases other structures of the foot become involved; I have one specimen in my possession which shows that the disease was so deep-seated, as to attack the main bone of the foot. This complaint is one of

the most painful that horse flesh is heir to, but this is little to be wondered at, when we recognize the fact that so highly an organized a structure as the internal part of the foot of the horse, is suddenly thrown into an acute state of inflammation, and being enclosed in an unyielding box of horn, the hoof, the consequent pressure upon the nerves occasions much pain. To account for which pressure, I may say that it has been admitted from time immemorial, that swelling to a greater or less extent, is always present with inflammation. By way of illustrating how painful laminitis must be, let us compare the parts involved, with the parts involved in toothache in man, a disease no doubt familiar to many. Now in toothache we have a highly-sensitive structure, the *pulp*, as it is called, and which may be compared to the internal, or sensitive structure of the foot of the horse. And this *pulp* is enclosed in an unyielding case of bone, the *root*, or *fang* of the tooth, which may be compared to the *hoof* of the horse, as both inclose their respective sensitive structures; well, when swelling occurs from inflammation of the *pulp*, the nerve is pressed upon, but being imprisoned in the *fang* it can not accommodate itself to circumstances, so the familiar throbbing pain of toothache is the result, but in the inflamed foot of the horse, there are scores of nerve fibres pressed upon, and when we take into consideration that animals invariably stand while afflicted with this complaint, the weight of the body thus adding "fuel to the fire," we can form some idea what intense agony the unfortunate creature must endure.

The Causes—of the complaint are widespread and numerous. I have seen more cases of this disease caused by overdriving on a hard road, than from any other cause, especially when the weather was hot, and the animal not accustomed to long journeys, or out of condition from a day or two's rest.

Driving an animal through cold water when it (the horse) is hot will produce it at times.

Allowing an animal to drink immoderately of cold water while in a state of perspiration, is liable to bring on an attack.

Overloading the stomach with certain kinds of grain, is a fertile source of this complaint. Some of the worst cases I have seen have been the result of animals getting loose at night, and getting to the corn or oat bin, as the case might be. I have seen it follow spontaneous diarrhea; the injudicious use of purgative medicine will also cause it.

Keeping animals tied in the stall for too great a length of time, as is sometimes done during the winter, or the constrained position necessitated during a long sea voyage, occasionally provokes the disease.

That condition called metatarsitis, which is the flying of inflammation from one part to another, is thought to occur with, and produce this disease.

I have seen cases occur with metritis (inflammation of the womb), when the symptoms of the first disease subsided, and those of laminitis were plainly exhibited. The disease is sometimes produced in one foot by the careless driving of a nail in shoeing.

The Symptoms—of the disorder are peculiar and characteristic. In the first place it may be said that in ninety-five cases out of a hundred, the disease attacks the two front feet, though it sometimes invades the hind ones, when the symptoms will be very different in certain particulars.

When both front feet are affected, the animal will be generally found standing, with its back arched, and hind feet carried forward, towards the centre of the body, in order that the weight of it may

be borne as much as possible by them, and removed by the fore feet. This peculiar attitude often leads the casual observer to think that the animal is strained across the loins.

If the animal is required to move, it will do so with more or less reluctance, stumbling as it goes ahead, or dragging its front feet in an awkward manner if required to back up. The pulse has a very plain throbbing feeling to the finger, is full and bounding, and somewhat quickened. Another peculiarity about the pulse is, that it can be plainly felt upon the side of the leg near the fetlock, and I do not know of another disease where this peculiar condition of the circulation is so plainly exhibited. The breathing will be accelerated, often to such a degree as to lead one not familiar with the malady to suppose that some derangement of the organs of respiration is at work. The muscles in front of the breast appear wasted, from the attitude of the animal, though. The pain of the disease is sometimes so great as to cause tetanic convulsions, or twitching of many of the muscles beneath the skin. I have seen cases where animals were lying down when first visited, and pawing and groaning to such an extent, as might easily lead one to suppose that they were suffering from colic, or some other enteric disease, hence the necessity for getting an animal upon its feet before forming an opinion as to the disease it is suffering from. I might add that the standing posture is the best one to examine a horse either in health or disease.

When the hind feet are the seat of the disease, the symptoms will be somewhat different, the horse will, to use a common expression, "stand all in a heap," the fore feet being extended backwards, and the hind feet carried forwards. If the animal is required to walk, it will do so in a peculiar string-halty, automatic sort of a way. When the hind feet are affected animals often lie down, which attitude must afford them great relief. I have noticed that when animals assume the recumbent position while suffering from this disease, they invariably make a more rapid and thorough recovery, so of course this attitude should always be encouraged.

The Treatment—of this disease materially depends upon the cause, and if it has been produced by spontaneous diarrhea or the abuse of purgative medicine, anything which will tend to unduly increase the action of the bowels, should be carefully avoided, and those remedies which are used to allay pain and reduce fever may be given with advantage. For these purposes I found great benefit from the use of tincture of aconite, given in doses of about ten to fifteen drops in a few ounces of water every two hours, until four or five doses have been given. The aconite may be followed by nitrate of potash in two-drachm doses, dissolved in half a pint of water, every four hours, for from two to four days. On the other hand, if the disease is the result of an overloaded condition of the bowels, the superfluous food may be gotten rid of by the aid of laxatives, say twenty-five fluid ounces of raw linseed oil, will generally answer. The animal should not have anything in the shape of solid food, such as hay or straw, for at least twenty-four hours after the oil is given, but the diet ought to be of a laxative nature; warm bran mash, and the like, have a good effect. When the laxative has done acting, the nitrate of potash may be given as above.

During the last two summers I have had occasion to treat a number of cases, the result of overdriving, on very hot days, and have found very great benefit from the free use of nitrate of potash. I gave one and one-half ounces in a pint

of water every four hours until three doses had been given, then stopped for eight hours, when the doses were to be repeated. I would repeat a second time if the patient was not doing well; laxative food should be given and the animal allowed to drink somewhat sparingly.

The local treatment is of great importance and consists in the application of moisture, in the shape of water, to the feet, which may be applied in the manner most convenient, in moderate weather. I have found very beneficial effects from standing an animal in a stream of water for several hours a day, taking care, however, that their bodies were well protected from inclement weather, or hot sun.

When animals have a desire to lie down, apply wet swabs to their coronets. In other instances a puddle made with blue clay and water, about the consistency of fresh glazier's putty, to which a few handfuls of salt may be added, has proved useful. The puddle should be made so that the horse will sink into it, for from about four to six inches.

Exercise should be given from the first, and should be repeated three times a day, being increased from say ten minutes to half an hour at a time, as the horse gets better. Animals that progress favorably from the beginning may be driven moderately in about two weeks.

### The Norfolk Trotter.

This breed of horses must of necessity be interesting to our readers, as its offspring has possibly fulfilled an important day in the creation of the American trotting horse. The dam of that great sire, Rysdyk's Hambletonian, was a daughter of Bellfounder, whose place of nativity was Norfolk; and that other sire, important, indeed, to the horses of this Republic, Corning's Harry Clay, descended from the same maternal ancestry. So there is in this country to-day hardly a single performing horse of exceptional greatness, from Mr. Bonner's Maud S., to the least of those which have forced their way into the 2:20 list, which may not be traced to the horses of Norfolk through Bellfounder, who was imported about sixty years ago.

Just where the American trotting horse found the springs of his greatness, is a problem which never will be solved. Such men as Hiram Woodruff declare it to have been in the loins of that wonderful horse, imported Messenger; while others point significantly to Diomed, winner of the first Derby ever run, and forerunner of a line which has greatly ennobled our horseflesh. These positions are not to be gainsaid, and yet the debt to the Norfolk trotter is by no means lessened when we accord their true measure of merit to both Messenger and Diomed, for the simple reason that the blood of Norfolk's Bellfounder is in the maternal lines of these giants of the stud, Corning's Harry Clay and Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

In Messenger and Diomed, there is the thoroughbred blood of England in all its purity, and in the very plenitude of its power. They made that blood the heritage of all their descendants; its force and individuality can never be done away with, and Bellfounder, when his blood was cast in the great existing fountains, brought to the American horse an invaluable reinforcement of the same thoroughbred lines. Herein is a fact of the first and last importance: The Norfolk blood, possessed by imported Bellfounder, comes from the highest of England's thoroughbred blood, as in that of Diomed and Messenger, for he came of the Fireaways, whose lineage stretched back to Pretender, sire of the earliest Fireaway,



he by Marske, the sire of Eclipse, out of a mare by Bajazet, son of the Godolphin, Arabian.

These ideas have led to the presentation to our readers of a picture of the famous Norfolk stallion Phenomenon, of the Fireaway line, by Old Phenomenon, son of Bond's Norfolk Phenomenon, the fastest and best bottomed trotting horse ever publicly shown in England, save such as have been exported from this country. Phenomenon was a bay with black points, standing 15:3 hands. The reader cannot but admire his style—his fine shoulders, beautiful crest, good quarters, strong loins, depth at the heart, and perfect legs and feet.—*American Agriculturist*.

## In the Dairy.

### How to Begin Dairying.

There is an old adage that "a bad beginning makes a good ending." However profound this may be, it is not always true. A bad beginning, when the fundamental conditions are wrong, is sure to make a bad ending. It is not every farm that is adapted to the dairy business, though many more are so suited than was once supposed, it being within the power of man to supply and modify many things which it was once supposed only nature could furnish. Invention has provided the dairyman with facilities for creaming milk that entirely supersede natural advantages which were once considered indispensable; and even the grasses can be largely dispensed with by growing forage crops, so that the grasses are not so absolutely indispensable to the dairyman as was even quite recently assumed. Temperature has become a less important natural condition since the proper care in building and by artificial appliances the required temperature can be produced and maintained where needed. Invention is doing much in many departments of life to revolutionize business, and in none perhaps is this more striking than in agriculture, and especially the dairy.

But, notwithstanding all these facts, and others having a bearing in the same direction, it still remains true that some farms are better adapted to dairying than others are, and that where the natural advantages are favorable, the cost of production must be less than where they are unfavorable. Almost every farmer is better adapted to some lines of farming than to others, and common sense dictates the pursuit of that line of farming for which the conditions are best suited. Indeed, if a man desires to make any particular line of farming his chief pursuit, he should select the location and farm accordingly, and fit it up specially for his line of work. Not only should he do this, but do it thoroughly, as if he intended the business in view as his life-work. Many failures in the dairy and other business have come from a false economy which does everything in the cheapest manner, regardless of the temporary character and inefficiency of the work. But this by no means implies that the opposite course of extravagance and useless expense should be pursued. There is a true and a false economy, and the latter may come from either extravagance or penuriousness. Common-sense and good judgment should come in at every point to determine what is needed and how to supply it in the completest way and at the least expense.

Not every farmer, as well as not every farm, is fitted for dairying in the most successful manner. The man, as well as everything else, should have a proper adaptation to the dairy business. He

should not only be thoroughly qualified by education and experience, but have a natural aptitude for and love of the business. Without these qualifications he cannot reasonably hope for more than passable success. With these qualifications, he will not add to the amount of poor dairy products that now have a preponderance in the market. In many cases, not only a good dairy farm but a good dairy man is needed for the achievement of the best results in dairying. One who begins dairying should consider the conditions which we have mentioned, and many others to which we will refer in future.—*F. D. Curtis, in Prairie Farmer*.

### Dairy Notes.

It is said that the milk of cows that are salted regularly churns much more easily than the milk of cows not salted.

The creamery system is the most rational and economical dairy process ever employed. It is constantly gaining in public favor.

One cow that will give 5,000 pounds of milk in a season will bring more net profit than three cows producing only 3,000 pounds each.

In buying a cow find out for yourself if she is what you want. Don't take anybody's word for it. A mean cow is such an intolerable nuisance that many men are strongly tempted to strain a point in order to get rid of her.

If you are keeping cows for the dairy, or to give milk and make butter, keep only the kind that will give the greatest quantity of your specialty—butter cows, if it is butter; and if it is milk, then keep cows of one of the milk breeds.

A difference in the yield of milk of four quarts a day, even at two cents a quart, is equal to \$24 a year, which is the interest at 6 per cent. on \$300. A difference of 100 pounds of butter a year is equal to the same amount. With ten cows this counts up pretty fast.

Give to the cows none but the best and purest food. With no other stock is this so essential, for the reason that it has been fully demonstrated by competent authorities that the milk is a very prolific source of transmitting disease germs from impure food, and especially from impure water.

The most common cause of abortion in cows is food that is in some way damaged by mildew. This fungus growth is always more or less poisonous, and in some varieties, as is well known, it has a specific effect on the reproductive organs. Ergot on rye, and also on other plants, is a familiar example. The prevalence of abortion in herds of cows, often supposed to be epidemic, may be accounted for by the fact that they are all given the same kind of food. In some cases abortion does appear as an epidemic disease, but many cases can be otherwise accounted for.

### \$810 Awarded to Butter Made With Cooley Creamers.

New York Dairy and Cattle Show, May 10-14, 1887, thirteen out of twenty-one prizes, viz.: Five thirty-pound packages—first prize, Green Mountain Stock Farm; third prize, Windsor (Conn.) Creamery. Thirty pounds tab factory—second prize, Amherst (Conn.) Creamery; third prize, Westboro (Conn.) Creamery. Thirty pounds dairy—first prize, Green Mountain Stock Farm; third prize, L. P. Bailey, Barnsville, Ohio. Five pounds unbroken package—second prize, Egremont (Mass.) Creamery. Three pounds creamery prints—first prize, Ellington (Conn.) Creamery; third prize, Windsor (Conn.) Creamery. Three pounds dairy prints—first prize, Mrs. W. A. Sudduth, Flemingsburg, Kentucky; second prize, Mrs. Thos. Fairclough, Wolcott, Conn. Granular Butter—second prize, G. & H. B. Cromwell, Garrettson, L. I.; third prize, Mrs. S. P. Tabor Willets, Roslyn, L. I. For further particulars address manufacturers, Vermont Farm Machine Co., Bellows Falls, Vermont.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

### HORSES.

**PROSPECT FARM.**—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Clydesdale Horses and Short-horn Cattle. A number of choice bulls, also horses for sale now. Write or call.

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

### CATTLE.

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

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

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

**H. H. DAVIDSON,** Wellington, Kas., breeder of Polled Angus and Galloway Cattle. The largest herd in the State. Choice stock for sale at all times. Correspondence and orders solicited.

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

**OAKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.**—All recorded. Choice-bred animals for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloster 74522 heads herd. C. S. Eichholtz, Box 1208, Wichita, Kas.

**F. McHARDY,** breeder and importer of Galloway Cattle, Emporia, Kas. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Liberal credit given if desired. Mention *KANSAS FARMER*.

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

**D. H. FORBES,** 198 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Short-horn Cattle. Six head of Bulls, from 7 months to 3 years old, for sale now on easy terms.

**D. R. W. H. CUNDIFF,** Pleasant Hill, Mo., proprietor of

### ALTAHAM HERD

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

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

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

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

**H. S. FILLMORE,** Lawrence, Kas., proprietor of Jersey Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Stock for sale.

**M. H. ALBERTY,** Cherokee, Kas., breeder of Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Also Pekin Ducks, Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock fowls. Stock and eggs for sale.

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

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

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

### SWINE.

**ELM GROVE HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.**—*Daytonian strain of Plymouth Rock Swine.* Z. D. Smith, proprietor, Greenleaf, Washington Co., Kas. Pigs and Sows bred, for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs \$1.25 for 13; \$2.25 for 26.

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

**W. H. BIDDLE,** Augusta, Kas., breeder of Pure-bred Poland-China Swine, from most noted strains. Also pure-bred Bronze Turkeys. Have a choice lot of early birds at \$4 to \$5 per pair. Pigs at reasonable rates.

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

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

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

**WM. PLUMMER,** Osage City, Kansas, breeder of Recorded Poland-China Swine. Also Light Brahma Chickens. Stock for sale at reasonable rates.

**BAINTGE 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.

**F. M. LAIL,** MARSHALL, MO., breeder of the finest strains of

POLAND-CHINA HOGS AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS.

Eggs in season, \$1 for 13. Catalogue free.

### SWINE.

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

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

### SHEEP.

#### MERINO SHEEP.

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

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

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

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

### POULTRY.

**HIGH-BRED LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS.**—In season. Also eggs, \$2.00 per 13. J. A. McMahan, Box 229, Clearwater, Sedgwick Co., Kas.

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

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

**TOPEKA WYANDOTTE YARDS.**—A. Gandy, 206 Kansas avenue, Topeka, breeder of Golden, White and Laced Wyandottes. No Golden or White Wyandotte eggs this season. Laced Wyandotte pen No. 1, cockerel Topeka scores 92 points by I. K. Felch; the pullets Kansas Beauties score from 90 to 92; eggs, \$4 for 13, or \$7 for 26. Pen No. 2, \$2.50 for 13 or 26 for \$4. Rose-comb Brown Leghorn eggs, \$2 for 13, or \$5.50 for 26. All the Leghorn chicks for sale cheap.

**IT WILL PAY YOU.**—To send for our beautiful Illustrated Circular, full of valuable information. Sent free to all. Address C. A. Emery, Lock box 239, Carthage, Mo.

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

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

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

**TOPEKA POULTRY YARDS.**—Wm. A. Eaton, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas, Partridge and Black Cochins. Can furnish W. & B. Leghorns and W. F. B. Spanish. Eggs \$2.25 per 13.

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

**MARMATON VALLEY POULTRY YARDS** Mrs. Allie E. Milburn, (Lock box 1401), Fort Scott, Kas., breeder and shipper of thoroughbred Lt. Brahmas, P. Rocks, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns, B. Javas, B. Cochins, Mam. B. Turkeys, and P. Ducks. Fowls for sale at all times. Send for circular. Correspondence solicited and cheerfully acknowledged.

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

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

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

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**TOPEKA TRANSPORTATION CO.**—Office, 517 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas. Telephone 179.

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

### A VALUABLE BOOK

On plans for constructing nine sizes of INCUBATORS—with latest improvements, moisture apparatuses, information on incubation, heat-regulators, egg-turners, etc., sent on receipt of 5 cents in stamps.

J. W. HILE, VALLEY FALLS, KAS.

## HAZARD STOCK FARM

### —OF—

NEWTON, - - KANSAS,

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

## Jersey Cattle.

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



## Correspondence.

### Some Suggestions About Railroading.

*Kansas Farmer:*

Reports come in steadily showing that railroad companies are more prosperous than ever, notwithstanding the terrible effects that were prophesied about our new inter-State law. If it has done no other good, it has probably abolished forever the old usage of making every three persons pay for the fourth one's ride, and will doubtless bring down passenger fare so the four can ride as cheap as the three do now. An estimate some years ago said that the cost of running a train 1,000 miles was \$250. At 2 cents a mile fifteen through passengers would more than pay the running expenses. Excursion rates are frequently less than 1 cent a mile, and there is money made at that. Now, the next question is round trip rates for freight by the carload. The only money in railroad freighting is when they are drawing loaded cars; drawing empty cars or letting them stand still is increasing expense; that is one of the reasons that railroad companies can carry freight cheaper from some points than others, because it is better to carry for two-thirds and keep a-going than full rates and either letting the cars stand still or drawing empty ones half of the time. Railroading is like other business. A teamster can wagon goods cheaper to have a load both ways than to go empty one way. By giving cheaper rates for round trips it would give us more inter-State commerce. For example: The Southern States have a large amount of cheap lumber, while the prairie States have an abundance of corn; but neither can buy as much as they want of the other, because freights are so high. We have plenty of corn to sell at 25 cents a bushel in Kansas. At \$50 a car 500 bushels could be transported to Mississippi or Louisiana, where good merchantable lumber will be loaded on cars at \$8 per thousand, and \$60 for a car back here would give us good lumber on the track at \$13 per thousand, one-third below present cost. Corn in the Southern States has ranged for years from 75 cents to \$1 per bushel at retail—too high to make it profitable to feed. Freights on Eastern roads have not been much higher for years than \$60 a car for 1,000 miles, and very often with empty cars back. If they could live at those rates there what reason is there that they could not do as well in the West and South? Nine-tenths of the commerce of this country is what might be called inter-State, and the cheaper the freight the better the people can live, and the more they will buy and travel, so that railroad companies will have more to do, and it will be better for them, too.

E. W. BROWN.

### Planting Potatoes.

*Kansas Farmer:*

This year I have planted nearly my whole crop of potatoes, both early and late, using whole potatoes for seed, except a few rows designed for experiment. I used medium-sized, well-formed seed, planting one potato in each hill, the hills about eighteen inches apart in the rows, and the rows three and a half feet apart. Two years ago I planted a few rows in this way rather as an experiment. Last year I planted half my crop, and this year I went still further and planted, I might say, all my crop in this way, as the two previous years experience satisfied me that the increased quality and quantity paid well for the extra cost of the seed. Of course, it costs from one-fourth to one-third more for seed when whole potatoes are used than if cut into reasonably-sized pieces. I find it necessary to thin out, for usually nearly every eye will send up a stalk, and I find it best not to allow more than four stalks to grow at the outside, and then only in a good rich soil, while in a thinner, lighter soil even a less number will be still better. We may not be able to secure as large a number of potatoes, but they will be of a better quality and size.

Good potatoes planted will send up strong vigorous plants that can be kept growing readily, and will in consequence give a better yield than less vigorous stalks. My plan heretofore has been to cut into reasonably small pieces and drop two pieces in each hill, until this year. It is important to secure strong, vigorous plants from the start, and I find, as the result of several years careful experiment, that this can best be se-

cured by using good selected good. What seed I save from my own raising, I find it pays to select the seed in the fall when digging, taking medium-sized, well-shaped potatoes from the hills that have the largest number of good marketable potatoes in them, storing them to themselves. By this plan not only is it possible to keep up, but also to gradually improve the quality. It is carelessness in selecting and planting the seed more than anything else that causes the quality to deteriorate.

I have tried using small potatoes, cutting to single eyes, and in small pieces, planting one in each hill, and two in each hill, planting one foot apart, and eighteen inches apart, and three and a half feet apart each way, so that the cultivator could be run both ways, and as a result I this year planted my crop, using whole potatoes for seed, planting in hills eighteen inches apart and the rows three and a half feet apart, and good potatoes in each hill. Have the soil level, thoroughly stirred and made fine, and then as fully as possible keeping it so until the crop is made.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

### Notes From Marshall County.

*Kansas Farmer:*

Never in the history of this part of the State was there such enthusiasm among the laboring classes on the subject of monopolies, and the farmers, especially, are organizing and preparing to meet their adversaries at the polls. Farmers' alliances are being formed throughout the country, and nearly every farmer is a member. We hope much may be accomplished in this way to relieve the most oppressed class in this country.

Crops of all kinds look well. Corn is nearly all planted, and some coming up. Small grain, generally, looks well, although the dry spell we had tended to check its growth somewhat. Fruit of all kinds will be a good crop, from present indications.

To day (16th) we were visited by the heaviest rain known here for several years. Three and a quarter inches of water fell in forty-four minutes. The whole face of the earth seemed to be submerged. It was not needed, as during the past week we have had copious showers, which have put the ground in excellent condition.

There is great excitement at the present time in our county over the subject of railroads. The Santa Fe surveyors have run a line from Topeka north, and are now setting grade stakes near this city. Frankfort is on the natural route from Topeka to Marysville, the projective point, and we will be certain to get it should the railroad be constructed, which now seems certain.

Our city is not one of those which are crazy over a windy "boom," but a stranger coming here would think we had a regular building mania, which, in fact, we have, and a more substantial and handsome lot of buildings are not possessed by any town of its size in this part of the State. According to a city ordinance, no business house can be erected of anything but stone, of which there is plenty close at hand, and several large business houses are now in course of erection of this material, and several more contracts let which will be completed as soon as the workmen get to them.

Many of our farmers double listed their corn this year, and are pronounced in favor of it. Listing corn in is an established mode of planting now, and ere many more years the corn planter, that but a few years ago was thought to be the perfection in corn planting, will be thrown aside as too "old-fashioned" for the average farmer. We are afraid this desire to be "in fashion" has a bad tendency, as on almost every farm can be found evidences of the desire in some one of the "new-fangled" machines, which has been thrown in the fence-corner to give place to something more fashionable. If the farmers were to do without many of the machines they buy until they can afford them we are inclined to believe much more satisfactory results would follow their labors.

G. W. SHEDDEN.

### To Destroy Gophers.

*Kansas Farmer:*

I see the question asked how to get rid of them by Isaiah Stewart. Let him set the trap in the ground about a foot or eighteen inches from the last pile they threw out. When he sets the trap let him dig into the hole and set the trap and cover the hole up to let no light in, and as the gopher passes

back and forth in the ground he will catch himself in the trap. But if he leaves the hole open the gopher comes and brings the dirt with himself or ahead of himself to fill up the hole and throw up the trap before he gets to it.

THEO. SCHECHER.

Everest, Kas.

### About Gophers.

*Kansas Farmer:*

In your issue of May 12, I see a communication by Mr. Isaiah Stewart, Numa, Butler county, in regard to gophers working in timothy sod. I would say that they are very easily caught with a small steel trap, but it has to be done in a certain way or there will be a failure nine out of ten times. Enclosed find illustration representing gopher run. A is the main run, B the lateral, C the opening where the gopher delivers the dirt in cleaning out his run.

[We have no material at hand for representing the drawing of our correspondent. It may be explained in words, however. There is a "main run;" that is the general and regular route of the gopher; then there are "lateral runs," out of one of which the dirt is delivered—that is where the piles of earth are. The trap is to be set in the main run.—EDITOR.]

To make a success in trapping the gopher, take a spade and dig a square hole the size of the spade, square straddle of the main run as seen at A, so that the run will be in the center of the hole you dig. Dig the hole about three inches below the run, clean it out, and also both entrances to the run in the hole you dig. Now, take a small steel trap and set it and place it in the bottom of the hole that is dug so the trap will be below the two openings in the run; take a board about two inches bigger than the hole that will cover the hole so there will be no dirt roll in to trip the trap; cover the board over with the dirt dug out; fasten the chain to your trap, and you will soon have the gopher.

To set the trap at B would meet with failure, because the gopher is always loaded with dirt when passing that point, and it would be the same at C, for there is where he delivers his dirt. Gophers always go in pairs, so the trap can be set the second time in the same hole where the first one is caught. There is no need of bait on the trap, as he will be caught while inspecting his run.

W. H. H. DOANE.

Lenora, Norton Co., Kas.

### Gossip About Stock.

As will be seen by advertisement in another place, there will be an important joint public sale of cattle at Clements, Chase county, Kas., June 23.

The State Veterinarian, Dr. A. A. Holcombe, states that glanders are not so prevalent as last year. He is not receiving half the complaints now that were made to him a year ago. He also says that there is practically no hog cholera in the State. The condition of the live stock of the State was never better.

Attention is directed to the sale of E. P. Gamble's Short-horns at Kansas City on June 8. Most of the cattle offered are from Kentucky, and the remainder from his Kansas ranch. The Bates Knightly bull is full brother to the noted show bull of Kentucky, Oxford Knightly 2d. This is a chance to secure some choice Young Marys and Phyllises.

The Manhattan Mercury has the following regarding Wm. P. Higinbotham's recent Short-horn sale: The sale comprised thirteen bulls and twenty-five females, selling at a total of \$4,120, a general average of \$107.88. The bulls brought \$1,380, an average of \$106.16. The females brought \$2,740, averaging \$109.60. Highest price paid for any animal, \$185; lowest, \$75.

On June 16, at Riverview Park, Kansas City, Mr. Thos. F. Houston, of Houstonia, Mo., will close out his entire herd of thoroughbred Galloway cattle, consisting of bulls, cows and heifers; also about sixty high-grades, yearlings and 2-year-olds. Ill health compels him to make this closing-out sale. See the advertisement and write for catalogue to W. C. Weedon & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Boies' Stock-Watering Trough, as advertised this week by Goodwin & Bishop, of Delphos, Kas., is certainly a device well worthy the attention of any farmer or stock breeder, and is heartily endorsed by promi-

nent breeders who have used it. Messrs. Goodwin & Bishop exhibited it last year at the Topeka fair, where it attracted much attention and favorable comment from practical men.

At the New York State sheep shearing the heaviest ram's fleece of 379 days growth weighed 36 lbs. 4½ oz., and the heaviest ewe's fleece weighed 20 lbs. 14¼ oz., of 368 days growth.

Every farmer or breeder who expects to raise or buy pure-bred Berkshires should certainly write to N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., for his last catalogue of Wood Dale Berkshires, advertised elsewhere in the FARMER. Mr. Gentry's name is familiar throughout the United States in connection with Berkshire swine, and his last catalogue should be perused by every Kansas breeder of Berkshires.

The forthcoming sale of Short-horns by the Powells and Bennetts at Lee's Summit, Mo., on June 9, is one that will be well worth attending by those who want really good Short-horns with honest pedigrees. These gentlemen are well known as old professional breeders of first-class cattle. The KANSAS FARMER would like to see such breeders have a highly successful sale. They will sell forty Short-horns of their own breeding.

### Giffords' Short-horn Sale.

*Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:*

The sixth annual sale of Short-horns by C. M. Gifford & Son, of Milford, Kas., was held on the 18th inst., at Junction City. Col. S. A. Sawyer, the salesman, soon disposed of thirty-five head for \$5,735, an average of \$163.85. The twenty-two females averaged \$165.68, and the thirteen bulls \$160.70. The sale was satisfactory to all concerned, and the following is the detailed report:

#### FEMALES.

Mary Barrington 2d, calved May 25, 1885,	265
sold to W. A. Harris, Linwood.	
Elmwood Mary 11th, calved February 28,	160
1885, W. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan.	
Mary Barrington, calved April 17, 1885, W.	125
P. Higinbotham, Manhattan.	
LaBelle Geneva 3d, calved April 30, 1883, J.	225
S. Shore, White City.	
Gertrude 3d, calved March 7, 1883, J. S. Sens-	185
ler, Washington.	
Phyllis of Elmwood, calved May 25, 1885,	235
Thomas W. McGuire, Washington.	
Fifth Duchess of Phyllis, calved October	125
2, 1874, W. P. Higinbotham.	
Barrington Rose, calved April 2, 1885, W. A.	275
Harris.	
Flora 8th, calved March 14, 1878, J. J. Nails,	130
Manhattan.	
Flora Cornwall, calved September 19, 1885,	115
J. J. Nails.	
Lady Belle Bates, calved May 5, 1879, J. T.	200
Wood, Clay Center.	
Georgiana Cornwall, calved October 26, 1885,	150
J. T. Wood.	
Baroness Josephine, calved September 20,	130
1885, Bill & Burnham, Manhattan.	
Rosette Barrington, calved June 25, 1885,	215
H. H. Spalding, Concordia.	
Florentia Elmwood, calved December 23,	170
1884, William Becker, Junction City.	
Venus Airdrie, calved February 3, 1885,	130
William Becker.	
3d Duchess of Madison, calved February	170
21, 1885, J. L. Shore.	
Elmwood Maid 2d, calved June 27, 1885, L.	100
F. Ellis, Milford.	
Acklam Maid and c.c., calved August 17,	150
1881, John L. Sensler, Linn.	
Kittie Acklam, calved January 27, 1881, J.	145
L. Shore.	
Eliza Jane 17th and c.c., calved October 29,	145
1883, H. F. Hagan, Ellinwood.	
Rosa Lee, calved May 25, 1877, Wm. Becker	120

#### BULLS.

Lord Goodness 2d 76040, calved June 30, 1885,	115
John Fawley, Milford.	
7th Duke of Elmwood 73984, calved June	270
23, 1885, H. M. Spalding.	
8th Duke of Elmwood 73985, calved July 6,	125
1885, J. J. Clemmons, Junction City.	
Baron of Elmwood 72584, calved May 18,	250
1885, William Becker.	
Airdrie Renick 72369, calved August 18, 1885,	105
Thomas Dixon, Junction City.	
9th Duke of Elmwood, calved January 26,	135
1886, Thomas Dixon.	
Champion 73207, calved September 10, 1885,	305
O. B. Heath, Milford.	
Sharon Lind, calved June 3, 1886, Roether	85
Bros., Milford.	
Prince Powell, calved February 20, 1886, A.	100
C. Pierce, Junction City.	
8th Duke of Madison 74181, calved May 23,	150
1885, G. A. Huston.	
Lord Goodness 76039, calved December 19,	100
1884, A. C. Pierce.	
Royal Glasco, calved July 22, 1886, L. G.	245
Heath, Milford.	
Lord Goodness 3d, calved July 3, 1886, W. A.	105
Maxwell, Mentor.	

A. A. H.

### Short-horn Bulls for Sale.

A number of choice young thoroughbred Short-horn bulls for sale at low prices and on satisfactory terms to purchasers. Address, at once, J. B. McAFEE,

Topeka, Kas.

Senator Stanford, of California, recently sold three colts by Electioneer to the Japanese government. Price, \$4,600. The American trotter is gaining in reputation abroad every day.



### Clover and Stock Raising.

Clover is not sufficiently appreciated among farmers at large. We remember some years ago seeing a statement made by a farmer, with reference to a statement as to the value of clover, that any fool would know that what was stated was true. We thought at the time and have been thinking ever since, that a man had better be careful as to his estimate of other people's knowledge. The fact is, we are constantly receiving inquiries about clover, and we never could understand why more clover was not grown. There is nothing in the shape of hay that equals it. If cut and cured at the proper time—just as the heads are beginning to brown—one of the very best foods for all kinds of stock will be secured. It is very nutritious, and whether fed to horses, sheep, cattle or swine, it will give a good account of itself. Sheep can be wintered on it better than upon any other dry food, though they should have something besides dry food. Milk cows will repay being fed upon it. Doubtless some have been disappointed in clover hay, because they were not careful in cutting and curing it. If it is left until it is too ripe, it loses a great deal of its nutriment and is largely a woody fiber. In such condition it is, of course, not desirable hay.

The benefit to the land from growing clover is pretty well understood, at least in theory. It shades the soil, and its roots are calculated to loosen it. Those who have not given the subject of growing clover much attention will consult their own interests by doing so.—*Western Rural.*

### Farmers, Manufacturers and Merchants.

The Farmers' Alliance of Texas, which has branches in this State and Arkansas, is determined to carry on business this year for itself.

We have already called attention to the proposed construction by it of mills—flour, cotton and cotton-seed oil, for handling and manufacturing the raw agricultural products. The farmers, however, propose to go further than this; they are not satisfied with becoming manufacturers only, but desire to be their own merchants as well. The Alliance will see to the sale of the farm produce. Instead of massing the cotton at certain points in the State as last year, there will be sub-agents in each county, who will arrange for sales under such terms and conditions as will be to the best interests of the planters. In other words, it is proposed to carry out thoroughly the idea of co-operation, which has proved so successful in many other lines. It must be confessed, however, that this plan is signally difficult in dealing with farm products, and that but little success has been hitherto encountered in combining these three somewhat antagonistic positions of merchant, manufacturer and farmer. The Texas farmers and their allies in Louisiana and Arkansas have shown much earnestness and energy in this matter, and a strong desire to make themselves independent, which is certain to do them much good, even if they do not wholly succeed in their aim of being their own brokers, or manufacturing their cotton into cloth and their wheat into flour.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

### Organization Among Farmers.

Henry Eshbaugh, of Missouri, a farmer, and Past Lecturer of the National Grange, is dead, but his good words live after him:

"There is power in organization, and inasmuch as other classes are thoroughly organized to advance their own interests by co-operating together, is it not the height of folly for farmers to suppose for a moment that they can sustain themselves single-handed in an unorganized condition? They are simply at the mercy of organized power, and must yield obedience to the dictations and demands of those who are organized, and pay the exacted tribute, just or unjust, as it may be, without recourse. Seventy-five thousand soldiers properly organized, drilled and disciplined, will put to flight 1,000,000 who may undertake to fight single-handed and unorganized. It is equally as fruitless for farmers to undertake to cope, single-handed and unorganized, with organized bodies in the race of life; they cannot hold their own, nor sustain their rights, nor hold their equality among men until they, too, become as thoroughly organized as others with whom they deal and compete in the affairs of life. This is a progressive age. We live in an age of progress, an age of

speed and rapid advancement by steam and electricity, in an age of struggle for wealth, power and control. History teaches, and experience has repeatedly demonstrated, that the class best organized makes the greatest advancement and becomes the victor in the contest.

"Shall the American farmers remain unorganized and become conquered by all others? Why are they not organized for their own protection? Can we not see the benefits that would naturally accrue to us through the instrumentality of thorough organization among ourselves for mutual advantage?"

A lady of Brunswick, Ga., has a bed the feathers of which were picked from a flock of geese during the revolutionary war. The feathers are just as soft and downy as ever.

A Placer county (Cal.) young man is credited with optical organs having the peculiarities of those of the owl. His sight at night is perfect, but during daylight he can scarcely see.

The proportion of Grand Army men to war veterans has never been accurately ascertained. At New Haven, where a count has been made, there are 1,400 veterans and 850 members of the posts.

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

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

Near Oakville, W. T., is the burnt stump of a cedar tree, probably the largest on record. It is a hollow shell, fifty feet high, eighty-seven feet in circumference one foot from the ground. The cavity is twenty-seven feet at its largest diameter.

The largest fall of snow at one time in the month of April is said by an old resident to have been on the 11th of April, 1821, and was four feet in depth. The hot sun of the succeeding days soon melted it away. The heaviest fall of snow in May was in the year 1843.

A sheet of ordinary paper warmed in front of a fire, will, in a dark place, give a very decided electric spark upon the application of the knuckle, with a crackling sound. Place a sheet of gold-leaf between two sheets of paper thus electrified, and pass a pencil over them in a zigzag course, and a luminous flash quite strong will appear.

### Farm Loans.

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

T. E. BOWMAN & Co.,  
Bank of Topeka Building, (upper floor),  
Topeka, Kas.

The streets of Canton are only three or four feet wide, paved with stone. The inhabitants throw their garbage into the street, the effect of which may be imagined. Above the streets are covered with matting or bamboo network, reaching from one side to the other. This excludes both light and air, and tends to make the street odors emphatically stronger. Looked at from an eminence the whole city seems to be roofed.

### Consumption Cured.

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

Charles Deubler, of Dawson, Ga., has a shepherd dog that drives his chickens up at night. About sundown the dog begins his rounds over the premises, and never stops until every fowl is driven up and is in the henhouse. If a chicken shows a disposition not to retire to its roosting-place, the dog drives it to the henhouse and stands guard at the door until the chicken takes a perch on the roost.

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.

Neither wine, ale nor brandy has ever been manufactured in Japan.

There is one branch of stock-raising which is not by any means overdone, and that is the raising of mules.

Have no square corners in your brooders or chicken houses. Convert all such to a circular form by using cardboard, zinc or other material suitable for the purpose. This prevents crowding and hurting each other in various ways.

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CAPT. SYDNEY SMITH, Secretary of the Dallas State Fair and Exposition Association, writes us, April 27th: "We have some 4,000 squares of your Black Diamond Prepared Roofing on all our buildings, and it suits all our purposes admirably." [True copy of letter sent on request.]

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## The Home Circle.

### Backward and Forward.

BY PHOEBE PARMALEE.

The passing years have been so swift and still, I hardly realize all the changes wrought. It almost seems the olden times are dreams. And I have never lived with old-time friends. It almost seems the children at my side Have always been with me and claimed my care.

Yet sometimes like an angel's wing doth flash The thought that makes me but a child again. I am the child now smiling in my face; I am the maiden calling me "mamma." The tired and care-worn woman in my glass, Who looks at me surprised at her gray hairs, And bearing impress of another one, Whose face is slowly fading with the years, Is the dear mother as she used to be. The thoughtless, heedless girl who causes pain By words unseemly on a daughter's tongue, Is but her mother in the years gone by, Who ruthlessly stabbed and was not wise to heal. And so I am a child again, with sight Made clearer by the years of motherhood. My soul goes out in sympathy for her Who bore without complaint the cares and woes—

The childish slights that mothers always feel And rarely tell—but cover with a smile. Another flashing thought and comes a dream That makes my child a little older grown, And bearing cares familiar to me now— A few gray hairs, a sadly thoughtful brow— And gaze gone backward to the childish past. And then I know, for my own heart can tell, How she will love and fondly linger o'er The mother's words she scarcely heard before; And then a yearning sympathy will rise To me, and I shall know it in the skies.

Let us then labor for an inward stillness— An inward stillness and an inward healing; That perfect silence where the lips and heart Are still, and we no longer entertain Our own imperfect thoughts and vain opinions. But God alone speaks in us, and we wait In singleness of heart, that we may know His will, and in the silence of our spirits, That we may do His will, and do that only! —Longfellow.

When Finis comes, the Book we close, And, somewhat sadly, Fancy goes, With backward step from stage to stage Of that accomplished pilgrimage. The thorn lies thicker than the rose! There is so much that no one knows, So much unreach'd that none suppose; What flaws! what faults! on every page, When Finis comes. —Austin Dobson.

I follow thee, safe guide! the path Thou leadest; and to the hand of heaven submit, However chast'ning. —Milton.

### Roses and Other Plants.

This is the busiest season of the year with us, and I had almost given up writing for the papers this summer, fearing if I did not some important duty might be neglected; but the inquiry of "Bramblebush," in the last FARMER, concerning my success with winter-blooming roses, sent me to look up my pen again. Any one who asks me a question about plants or trees is sure to get an answer, if it is not a very intelligible one, for I like to talk and write on this subject.

In the cultivation of roses I have not been successful, unless the experience gained thereby is worth more than the time and money spent in the effort. Fall catalogues advertise "beautiful ever-blooming roses for winter flowering in the house." I have tried them often, but find, when received by mail, they will not take root in time to bloom the first winter, besides I think fall the wrong time to start them. Roses must have plenty of warmth and sunshine, or they will not bloom. You cannot compromise with them in this respect. A year ago I potted several and set them on the north side of the house, where they made a good growth during the summer. As buds appeared I pinched them off, and before frost removed the plants to a sunny window. They began to bloom at once and kept on at intervals all through the winter, while a fine lot received in the fall all died except one, and it has not bloomed yet, although it is growing nicely now and has one bud. I shall let that open, that it may show its color, after which it must not bloom again till fall, when I hope to have my windows gay with flowers.

Geraniums are easier grown than roses, and come nearer being ever-blooming. I have better success with them than with any other house plants I cultivate. We are never without their beautiful, showy blossoms. They, too, need plenty of sunshine,

and this is one reason I like to be with them.

My Bermuda lily opened its lovely white blossom one week before Easter and filled the room with fragrance. Bulbous plants are easier taken care of than other kinds and do not need as much sunshine.

The most interesting plant in my collection, to me, is a pine-apple. It is two years old, and although not very large, seems perfectly healthy. Its leaves are quite firm and stand up bristling with a saw-like edge. In mid-winter, standing in the sunshine looking at it, I could imagine I was in the tropics. I have sent for a palm and a few other Southern plants to keep it company.

One of the best out-door plants is the perennial plant. It continues in bloom several months and is perfectly hardy.

The chrysanthemum is one of my favorites, but they seem inclined to sport with me, and repay my attentions with the strangest freaks. Two years ago I had white, yellow, bronze and red ones in pots, and they bloomed beautifully. After they began to fade I set them in the cellar, and when spring came took the sprouts which came up from the old roots and planted them out in the yard. When these bloomed the flowers were all the same color—a dull, light red, and they did not open fully, as though ashamed. I did not know what ailed them, but laid their sorry appearance to the weather, as is the custom in Kansas. One day a lady who had admired them the year before, called, and seeing these, said: "Well, if that isn't too bad. Your chrysanthemums have hybridized. How strange, when each kind was raised in a pot by itself!" It seems almost impossible that such a thing could happen with the shoots. If I had planted seed I should have expected it. I got even by leaving them out all winter without protection, and when a few tried to grow this spring dug them up and threw them over the fence. I sent to a florist for some new ones, put them in large pots and gave good care. They grew rapidly, and to my surprise were soon full of buds. Of course, I pinched them off, but am now troubled for fear they will not come on again at the proper time this fall.

A fuschia, last fall, treated the same as hyacinths—set away in a cool place to root—grew tall and looked sickly. I then put it in a sunny window, but it turned disdainfully away, as though it had been used to a brighter sky. I could not account for its strange conduct, unless it is a native of some country south of the tropics, and there bends to the sun in a northerly direction.

Just as our cistern was empty and water for plants scarce, refreshing rains came on, and again Sunday it poured down. What a blessing, if my pansies and verbenas were all washed out.

I do not become discouraged at failures, as many do, for they are not without interest, and convince me that I am yet a novice in floriculture. MRS. CLARA F. SMITH.

### Concordia Notes From Mrs. Hunter.

The lovely springtime is with us once more, and as I sit down to the desk, the songs of the birds and the murmur of the mill dam make one feel as though they were miles away from the busy city life. The town boys seem to think the birds were made only to be killed, and for a while I thought there would be no birds to sing for us this summer; but they came at last—the tiny wren, the red-bird, oriole, blue-bird, pe-wee, and the mocking-bird. The last named makes it his special duty to waken us every morning with his roundelay while he rocks on the tip-top branch of a cherry tree. Don't kill the birds, boys; think how still and dreary the earth would be without them.

We have been having a severe drouth until the 12th, when the clouds seemed to concentrate north of us, then spreading out, we were almost deluged. It was as though the winds had robbed the sea to drench our thirsty Kansas.

We planted corn the first week in April, and there's scarcely a hill missing; having the ground in good condition and clean, the rain has done the rest. I understand those who listed their corn have lost heavily, where the rain was hardest, it being buried or washed out.

The grape vines suffered more from drouth than any other fruit, many of them (in our locality) dying. Our early cherries are nearly all killed by the severe frost, also gooseberries. The Standard pears are full

enough. A Utah hybrid cherry tree was partly killed, being white with bloom when the frost came. There will be more peaches this season than usual, especially on the high ground, though the hail during our last storm may have damaged them.

And still Kansas is booming. Our town is filled with new-comers, people who came here with just enough to buy a lot and build a little house, expecting to find employment. Well, the boom don't go much beyond building houses and selling lots, and when that is done, the poor unfortunate is left to live as best he can, no factories nor steady employment for them. The boom is a bonanza for those who have corner lots to sell and money to loan, but decidedly rough on those who find themselves dangling at the end of the line with an empty stomach—and pocket, too—glad to mortgage the little home to get something to live on.

MRS. M. J. HUNTER.

### Notes and Recipes.

The tea canisters must not be left open.

A pinch of salt taken frequently will stop a cough or throat irritation.

Patient rubbing with chloroform will remove paint from black silk or any other material.

Keep coffee by itself, as its odor affects other articles. Keep tea in a closed chest or canister.

Never put away cake until cold, and then in a closely-covered cake box or stone jar, with a clean cotton cloth underneath it.

Old stains that have been set with soap may be bleached out on the grass, and there is no better time than when the trees are in blossom.

Instead of using kerosene oil in washing, use the same amount of benzine; you will avoid that dirty, greasy scum, and it is fully as cleansing.

Keep an oil can filled at hand for use. A little oil will often improve the working of a wringer, or remove the annoying squeak of a door at once.

If you use cobwebs to stop bleeding from a cut be careful to remove the web from the cut after the blood has ceased to flow and before applying plaster.

Apply hartshorn, cologne water or vinegar for the treatment of poisonous bites or wounds made by insects. A poultice of ipecac is also said to be good.

Lamp chimneys will not break easily if they have been put over the fire in a pan of cold water, with a cloth between them to prevent breaking, and boiled for a half hour or longer.

To take spots of paint off wood, lay a thick coating of lime and soda mixed together over it, letting it stay twenty-four hours, then wash off with warm water, and the spot will have disappeared.

In heart disease special treatment should be avoided as much as possible. General toning up of the system, cheerfulness and avoidance of strong excitement of every kind are the surest of all remedies.

Two pieces of red brick rubbed together to reduce as fine as flour, will take off more black, and add a finer polish in three seconds than Bath brick, coal ashes or water lime will in three times three seconds.

A nice way to freshen old-fashioned silk, making it look like new surah, is to sponge it carefully with strong coffee. While damp, lay it wrong side up on an ironing board and place paper over it, then press with a warm iron. Be sure the coffee is perfectly settled until clear before using. This is also good to freshen black lace, cashmere, ribbon and alpaca.

Rubber rings, such as are used on fruit cans often become hard and brittle. They can be restored by letting them lie in water in which you have put a little ammonia. Mix in this proportion: one part ammonia and two parts water. Sometimes they do not need to lie in this more than five minutes, but frequently a half hour is needed to restore their elasticity.

Many thousands of persons live in regions where Malaria prevails in such quantity every season, that every stranger coming among them will have an attack of chills. The old residents are full of the poison also; they often feel miserable, but don't know the cause. A dose or two of Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria would lift them into perfect health at once. Sold by dealers.

### How to Make Ice Cream.

One quart milk, four eggs and five heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix the beaten eggs with one-third of the milk; put the remaining two-thirds of milk with the sugar over the fire in a kettle of boiling water (to prevent the possibility of burning) until the sugar is dissolved; then add the eggs and milk, stirring constantly until the mixture locks creamy on the spoon. (If cooked too much, it will curdle.) The eggs must be thoroughly beaten or they will be lumpy. In case they should be lumpy, the mixture should be strained before being frozen. Remove from the fire, and cool thoroughly before flavoring. Beside the ordinary flavoring (vanilla, lemon or chocolate), fresh peaches, cut in small pieces and mixed with the cream before freezing, gives it a delicious flavor.

Have ready an empty butter firkin or keg of sufficient depth; put a layer each of cracked ice and coarse salt in the bottom, then put in the freezer of cream, and pack snow and salt in layers to the height of the cream in the freezer. Be careful not to pack it too high, as the salt will get into the freezer, which must be opened occasionally to allow the cream to be stirred. Turn the freezer until the ice cream begins to stiffen on the sides; then scrape from the sides and beat it with the unfrozen mass. The more it is beaten, the more evenly it will be frozen. I am taking for granted that an old-fashioned freezer or tin-pail is to be used; if in a modern freezer, the beating is done by the act of turning the crank. If it seems necessary to get rid of the surplus water in the keg, make a gimlet hole near the bottom and draw off; then fill up the keg with new layers of salt and ice, packing it down with an old broomstick or anything that is at hand. Then cover the keg with a piece of old carpet, and the ice cream will remain frozen for hours. —Cor. Country Gentleman.

Says Sir William Roberts: "There is widespread public misapprehension in regard to the nutritive value of beef tea. The notion prevails that the nourishing qualities of the meat pass into the decoction and that the dry, hard remnant of the meat fiber which remains undissolved is exhausted of its nutriment properties. In making common beef tea the ingredients which pass into solution are the rapid extractives and alkalies of the meat, and nothing more, except some trifling amount of gelatine. The meat remnants, on the other hand, contain the actual nutriment of the meat; and if this be beaten to a paste with a spoon, or pounded in a mortar, and duly flavored with salt and other condiments, it constitutes not only a highly nourishing and agreeable, but also an exceedingly digestible, form of food."

Ink spots may be taken out of white goods by soaking and rubbing the spots in sweet milk.

It outrivals all—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

**ROYAL**  
FULL WEIGHT  
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## The Young Folks.

### Baby in Church.

Aunt Nellie had fashioned a dainty thing  
Of Hamburg and ribbon and lace,  
And mamma had said as she settled it round  
Our beautiful baby's face,  
Where the dimples play and the laughter lies  
Like sunbeams hid in her violet eyes:  
"If the day is pleasant and baby is good,  
She may go to church and wear her new hood."

Then Ben, aged 6, began to tell,  
In elderly brother way,  
How very, very good she must be  
If she went to church next day.  
He told of the church, the choir, and the  
crowd,  
And the man up in front who talked so loud;  
But she must not talk, nor laugh, nor sing,  
But just sit as quiet as anything.

And so, on a beautiful Sabbath in May,  
When the fruit-buds burst into flowers,  
There wasn't a blossom on bush or tree  
So fair as this blossom of ours,  
All in her white dress, dainty and new,  
Our baby sat in the family pew;  
The grand, sweet music, the reverent air,  
The solemn hush, and the voice of prayer,

Filled all her baby soul with awe,  
As she sat in her little place,  
And the holy look that the angels wear  
Seemed pictured upon her face.  
And the sweet words uttered so long ago  
Came into my mind with a rhythmic flow:  
"Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven," said He,  
And I know that He spoke of such as she.

The sweet-voiced organ pealed forth again;  
The collection-box came round,  
And baby dropped her penny in,  
And smiled at the clinking sound.  
Alone in the choir Aunt Nellie stood,  
Waiting the close of the soft prelude  
To begin her solo. High and long  
She struck the first note, clear and strong.

She held it, and all were charmed but one,  
Who, with all the might she had,  
Sprang to her little feet and cried:  
"Aunt Nellie, you're being bad!"  
The audience smiled, the minister coughed,  
The little boys in the corner laughed;  
The tenor-man shook like an aspen leaf,  
And hid his face in his handkerchief.

And poor Aunt Nellie never could tell  
How she finished that terrible strain!  
But she says that nothing on earth would  
tempt

Her to go through the scene again.  
So we have decided perhaps 'tis best,  
For her sake, ours, and all the rest,  
That we wait, maybe, for a year or two,  
Ere our baby re-enters the family pew.

Hope, of all passions, most befriends us here;  
Passions of prouder name befriend us less;  
Joy has her tears, and transport has her death;  
Hope, like a cordial, innocent, though strong,  
Man's heart at once inspirits and serenates,  
Nor makes him pay his wisdom for his joys.  
—Young.

### SCENES AND LANDSCAPES IN MEX- 100.

It was an exceedingly delightful detour we made when, after leaving Puebla, our Pullman train was side-tracked at Santa Anna, and by tramway, with four mules, at break-neck speed, we were landed, after a ride of seven miles, at the little ancient city of Tlaxcala, the capital of the State of the same name. On our way, after passing through the quaint little villages of Santa Anna and San Pablo Apeltian, we drop into the nestling valley of the Rio Axotla, and soon pass near the old church San Esteban, with a history closely linked with incidents of the period of the conquest. The early Tlaxcalans bore a conspicuous part in vanquishing Montezuma. The city has only about four thousand inhabitants, and seems but a shadow of its former greatness, as it once numbered 40,000. Its one-story adobe huts, its idlers in the streets, its old churches—fit roosting-places for owls and bitterns, its tumble-down evidences of decay, all bespeak the poverty of its business interests and the sluggishness of its denizens. Saddened by this picture, I asked the only English-speaking person in the city what principal industry engaged the attention of the public. He replied there was none. There is, said he, an abundance of silver, copper and coal in our mountains, just outside the city, but no one has the means or the disposition to make these mines productive. Our visit to the Governor's palace and legislative hall was exceedingly interesting, as we were there shown the original charter of the city, granted by Phillip II; spear of Cortez, the silk banner he carried, the old Spanish title deeds, the robes the chiefs wore when they were baptized, a large collection of hideous stone idols unearthed near the city, and an ancient money chest, with pockets for copper, silver and gold, the four great keys being carried by four different officials. There are also many portraits of distinguished Tlaxcalans and an embroidery on silk, showing the first conflict with the Spaniards. The Governor, a full-blood Aztec, re-

ceived us very cordially, and through his interpreter said it was a joy to have Americans visit his State, and he would always do his best to make them happy whenever they came. No Mexican city, however poor, fails to have great piles of stone and mortar in the shape of massive churches. Tlaxcala is not a whit behind in this particular. In 1521 the foundation of the church of San Francisco was laid. It stands on a high terraced hill, reached by a broad stone paved way, the atrium and the great bell tower standing on the crest of the hill, overlooking the plain below. The visitor will find much in this old structure that is interesting. One notes the carving of the cedar beams, the gilded screen over the entrance of the chapel of Guadalupe, the antique woodwork of the old altar, with illustrations of the life of the Virgin, painted in 1669, the altar of Dolores, erected for the "burial of the angel children," and the paintings on the south side of the church of Nortra Sea De Europa, and on the north side of Nortra Sea De Antigua. There is an old organ, built in 1720—a wheel encircled with small bells, which is turned, rattling and jingling, during service. Three medallion pictures, near the chancel, are worthy of especial notice. Entering the chapel adjoining the church, there are very rich carvings and gildings, with pictures inserted which will attract the attention of every visitor. There is a highly artistic altar and a beautiful shrine of the Mexican virgin Del Pueblito, and the old pulpit from which, we are informed by the inscription in Spanish, the Christian faith was first preached in the new world. Here also is the old font where, in 1510, the four Tlaxcalan chiefs were baptized.

From the atrium of this church, on the hill over beyond the plaza, is seen the famous legendary shrine, Santuario de Ocotlan. Noticing an amphitheater for the bull fight being built at the very front of the great church San Francisco, I asked my English-speaking guide why the authorities permitted such horrid barbarities to be practiced on the Sabbath. He replied that it was necessary to

SATISFY THE MASSES AND KEEP THEM QUIET.

It is a strange fact that while the people everywhere in Mexico regard the bull fight, with all its barbarities, with a most ecstatic delight, their sympathy for a thirsty dog prompts them to put a pot of water in their doors, fastened with a chain, that the thirsty cur may slake his thirst. The visitors should not fail to visit the beautiful terraced garden of a private citizen which is filled with choicest, rarest flowers. The plaza and gardens everywhere were fragrant with the perfume of roses, stevias, acacias, pinks, sweet peas, abutalous, and great trees were loaded with oranges and lemons and limes. Leaving the city, with its strange people, we return by tramway to our train, and journey to the southward eighty two miles to La Esperanza, where we side-track for a daylight journey in our tortuous scenic descent from the elevated plateau down into the tropics. The sun never came forth into a more perfect sky of deep blue. In passing, it may be said all days during the dry season are luminous with the golden sunshine in this ancient wonder land. The scenery, ever changing as we journey, cannot be described by pen of genius or brush of artist, and the tourist is dazed with its grandeur. The elevation at Boca del Monte (mouth of the mountain) is 7,924 feet above the level of the gulf. Down below, nestling like a jewel amid a setting of rich and fertile fields, lies the little village of Maltrata, its roofs and domes radiant with a covering of bright red tile. The scenery and high altitude make enthusiasts of the younger members of our party, and they climb the coaches, ride in the engineer's cab on front of the boiler, and thus decorated our train goes thundering down the fearful grades in long circling lines into the beautiful valley of La Joya. The little village presents a constant succession of changed views as we sweep around it twelve miles to compass a distance of three in a straight line. Silver streamlets rush down the mountain side, watering the fields, covered with a wealth of growing verdure. To complete the setting of this wonderful picture, old Orizaba's snow-capped peak rises seemingly higher and higher as we descend into the plain below. We pass two stations on one way down this declivity, and at Maltrata a crowd of girls, tempt us with oranges, limes, citrons, pears, sapadillos, pineapples, ba-

nanas, pulque, and other strange drinkables and edibles. Leaving this gem of the valley the scenery loses none of its interest. Our track hugs the mountain side, and we sweep in and out through the tunnels, over curved bridges and alongside of the rushing Rio Blanco. The view is as grand as Alpine scenery. The fertility of the valley is emphasized by tall trees of the castor bean, great azalias, coffee trees, hibiscus, and a wealth of other exotics. We pass Little Hill, and the grounds where Indian athletes in the long ago received prizes from the hands of dusky maidens. Passing an abrupt eminence, where a battle was fought June 14, 1862, between native soldiers and the French, we soon reach

ORIZABA, 181 MILES SOUTH OF MEXICO, a city of low, red tiled roofs, with 18,000 inhabitants. The car shops of the Mexican railway are here, and there is a large cotton factory, which we visited as we journeyed by tramway through its orange and banana groves and its great coffee plantations. The city is not lacking in churches, some of which were founded in the fifteenth century. Like all others in the Republic, their walls are covered with extravagant paintings of dead and gone ecclesiastics and canonical saints.

The city has a native artist, Gabriel Baranca, whose paintings, found in every church in the city, are an exception to the general rule. With a facile brush he has pictured "The House of Nazareth" with the Christ child, the Virgin, the teapot, the carpenter's bench, with a tone of tenderness and simplicity that is admirable. The old artist is now blind, but he leaves a son who inherits the tastes and methods which the father garnered from studies of other centuries. Orizaba is the sanitarium and resort of the citizens of Vera Cruz, and the fever-breeding lowlands of the Gulf coast during the sickly season, and in the winter it is a favorite pleasure retreat, the real Saratoga of the Republic. Leaving Orizaba, we descend rapidly on our way southward, crossing the Metlac river on an iron bridge 350 feet long, 92 feet high, built on a 3 per cent. grade with a curve of 325 feet radius. On the opposite mountain side is a dark, impenetrable jungle, where it is said monkeys have never been disturbed by the crack of the huntsman's rifle. The scenery must be seen—it cannot be described. It is a dead light between the mountains and the roadway, and three great bridges and five tunnels are passed through and over in a space of five miles. Our train stops and we walk through a narrow tunnel cut at right angles to the track into a gorge, where a stream dashes down the mountain side into a cavern and becomes a lost river, opening again miles away toward the gulf. We sweep on through the greatest profusion of Mexican fruits. The banana, mango, pomegranate, pineapple, guava, granaditas, chirimoya, and other tropical fruits are in endless abundance and are purchased in great quantities by the caterer of our hotel car at very insignificant prices, and paid for in the depreciated currency of the realm. We reach Cordoba, nestling among fields of tobacco, sugar-cane, plantations of coffee, cinchona, guava, and other tropical productions. Journeying still farther southward, we pass Atoyac, and soon reach Paso Del Macho, 216 miles from the City of Mexico, and forty-seven miles through a sandy plain to the city of Vera Cruz. Having journeyed southward almost 1,500 miles since crossing the northern boundary of the Republic, we here commence our homeward journey. As we travel over this grand scenery again by daylight, the snowy peaks of Orizaba, the hoary old monarch of the mountain, holds watch and ward over us at every point in the southerly part of our returning trip. Pleased and delighted with our five days of wonderful sights and scenes in the tropics we find ourselves again in the City of Mexico.—Cor. Topeka Sunday Capital.

Florida, "The Land of Flowers," is a paradise for the invalid, and the "Fountain of Youth" was once thought to be held in one of its forest glades. It is now the haven of many consumptives, who find benefit in her genial warmth and fragrant flowers. The consumptive invalid need not necessarily go so far from home and friends to get relief. For if not in the last stages of the disease, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will restore to perfect health. For all chronic throat, bronchial and lung diseases it is a most reliable specific. By druggists.

It appears that there are now inhabited cave dwellings in Saxony. They are dug in a sandstone hill, have different rooms, light and dark, as well as chimneys, windows and doors, and are said to be very dry and habitable.

"Dare to be ignorant of some things" is a wise counsel and justly expressed; for it requires much courage to forsake popular paths of knowledge merely upon a conviction that they are not favorable to the ultimate ends of knowledge.

### Mother's Smiles are the Sunlight of Home.

There would be fewer clouds and brighter sunshine in many households if every despondent, suffering woman realized what a boon Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is for all weaknesses and maladies to which her sex is liable. No lady who gives this wonderful remedy a trial will be disappointed by the result. It not only acts promptly upon all functional derangements, but by its rare nerve and tonic properties strengthens and repairs the whole feminine system. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

Spanish Merino wool a century ago had a fineness of 750 fibers to the inch. In 1856 measurements of American-bred Spanish Merino were the same, and of American Saxon 840 to the inch, while in 1878 Vermont Merino from rains' fleeces measured from 1,005 to 1,881 fibers to the inch.

390 Funny Selections, Scrap Pictures, etc., and nice Sample Cards for 2c. HILL CARD CO., Cadiz, Ohio.

Beautiful Cards. Agents' sample book and full outfit for 2c. stamp. EAGLE CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.

**NEW CARDS, 40 Samples**  
Agents' sample book and full outfit for 2c. stamp. EAGLE CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.

**AGENTS WANTED** to sell the Ohio Rug Machine. Retail price, \$1. Sells at sight. Address for Catalogue and terms to Agents, Ohio Rug Machine Co., Wauseon, O.

**WANTED** Ladies and Gentlemen to take nice light work at their homes, \$1 to \$3 a day easily made. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Steady Employment Furnished. Address with stamp CROWN H.F.G. CO., 294 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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

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192 pages; 94 maps; 60 colored diagrams. Complete railroad map of every State, territory and country in the world, with statistical tables, etc., etc. Size, 8 1/2 x 6 inches. Sells rapidly; 150 have been sold in a single school. Agents wanted. Remit for sample. Usual discount. RAND, McNALLY & CO., 148 Monroe St., Chicago.

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## KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1883.

Published Every Wednesday, by the  
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.OFFICE:  
273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.H. C. DeMOTTE, - - - - - PRESIDENT.  
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W. A. PEPPER, - - - - - EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

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## A BOON FOR HARD TIMES.

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

Liquor men in Georgia appealed to the United States courts, charging that the local option law of that State is unconstitutional. But, as in all the other States, the law is sustained.

Cattle news from Texas is encouraging. A dispatch from Quanah says the cattle are in better condition than they have been of late years at this season, and the calf crop is considerably heavier.

At a diocesan convention of Episcopalians in South Carolina, a few days ago, a considerable minority of the delegates seceded and left the convention because of the admission of colored delegates. Wonder how such people will manage in Heaven.

There is some prospect of a union between the Southern and Northern Presbyterians. It is an uncomfortable commentary on Christian life in this country that we have Southern Presbyterians, Southern Methodists, and a quite general division among professors of religion on the old lines between the free States and slave States.

A "negro boy" was recently mobbed and killed while manacled at Willis, Texas, and the Attorney General of that State denounces the act publicly, declaring that mob law must be put down and that officers and citizens of Texas will do the work. That is encouraging. It is high time that Texas handle this subject with gloves off.

We are in receipt of Henley's illustrated catalogue of the Monarch Fence machine. It gives illustrations and directions making plain the most improved methods of fencing with wire and pickets of various sizes as done by the Monarch machine. Persons interested in good wire and picket fencing would do well to write for a copy. Address M. C. Henley, Richmond, Ind.

The *Capital* quotes Major Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, as saying that reports received from various parts of the State lead him to believe that the wheat crop has been damaged to some extent, because the rain did not come in time; however, there have been good rains all over the State recently, and he thinks the outlook for wheat is now very good. He says that oats are heading out short and will not yield a full crop. The damage by chinch bugs has not been very serious so far; the recent rains did much to kill them off.

## Transportation Rates Must Not be Raised.

There is a good deal of loose talk about the effect of the new national railroad law; that, of course, is to be expected, and will be overlooked. And there is some talk that is not loose and that will not be overlooked. This latter is that proposing to raise transportation rates on the people, claiming it to be the necessary effect of the inter-State commerce law. The law does not require or suggest or sustain anything of the kind, and all efforts in that direction will be attended with a good deal of risk. Railroad companies were doing well before the law took effect; they were charging and receiving satisfactory compensation. The law does not interfere with any reasonable charges in any respect. It specifically provides that charges shall be reasonable, and in every case where they do not go beyond that there is no danger of any trouble. But in all cases where charges are raised unreasonably, they will have to come down because the people will not submit to it. They have set out to regulate this matter in the common interest, upon the basis of reason and justice, and they will not stop short of it. Wise men among the carriers will act upon this theory; they will adjust their rates upon a reasonable basis and they will do it according to the spirit and the letter of the law.

It is not intended to suggest here that no raise will be permitted where rates were too low, because that would not be in accord with the law; what is meant is, that where rates are now reasonable and just, the carriers will not be permitted to raise them permanently. Nor will they be permitted to raise through rates which are already high enough under pretence of obeying the law. All this must be done reasonably and in a spirit of fairness on the part of the carriers, or the people will do it for them. The law is not an abortion. It may not be all that is required, but it is grounded in justice, and is the fruition of years of study. President Grant began the work in 1872 by recommending an investigation and report. From that day to this public men have been studying the subject, and farmers all over the country have been asking for just what this law enacted for them. It was discussed before the people and in Congress several years. This particular law—in two parts—was pending in Congress at least two years. As it was finally passed, it was a compromise between two well considered bills. Besides all that it is not new in itself, it does not establish a single new principle; it only collects and formulates principles already accepted as law and provides for their more convenient application in practice. And now the carriers must obey it and they must do it in good faith. They will make money and friends by that course.

Generally rates were high enough. A great many equalities had crept into practice, and among them were rates in some instances that were too low. In all such cases there will be no objection to a rise. If any particular interest cannot stand it, time will soon develop compensating methods, and the farmers and rural people generally will profit by the change because it will bring about a more equitable distribution of manufactures among the small towns. But there must be no general raising of transportation charges. Such a policy would not only not work a repeal of the law, but more probably result in more radical legislation.

A prominent citizen of Atlanta, Ga., was put in jail the other day. Like a good many other people who cannot "discern the signs of the times," he thought he was a bigger man than all

the State of Georgia. The reason of his humiliation is thus given in the announcement of his misfortune: When the law making liquor selling illegal went into effect he retired to his home and was always glad to see his friends. Last Sunday two guests of Mr. Martine's were arrested as soon as they landed upon the sidewalk. In their pockets were found two well-filled flasks. It was upon the evidence thus secured that Mr. Martine was fined \$500 in the city court and sentenced to a term of thirty days on the rock pile, and bound over in the sum of \$2,000 each on several charges to the Superior court.

## Queer Talk From Farmers.

We are in receipt of a little paper three columns to the page and eight pages, named *Farmers' Club Journal*. It purports to be a journal of the proceedings of the Hornellsville Farmers' Club, State of New York. This is the first number ever issued; it is No. I, Vol. 1, and contains a good deal of interesting matter. The reason assigned for the appearance of the paper is this:

"For some time the Hornellsville Farmers' Club have been seeking a medium for setting before the farmers and mechanics of western New York, northern Pennsylvania, and eastern Ohio, a more complete and more official account of their discussions and methods of work. The club has become an important factor in the development of the farming and breeding interests of a very wide section of country, and among its working members are found the names of some of the most successful men in the country. There is scarcely a branch of agricultural industry in which the club is not represented by an expert of national reputation. The experience of these men is given in the club's bi-weekly discussions and before its committees. Printed reports of these discussions are sought after, not only by the members of the club, but by thousands of those who are not members, and who are unable to attend the club's meetings."

A laudable object, truly, one that every live, go-ahead farmer will approve. But the *Club Journal* goes farther than this. It publishes a large quantity of advertising matter, which is well enough, for that will pay all expenses of publication; and it also publishes a little miscellaneous matter, and some that must be classed as editorial. It is with this last that we wish to deal just now. The subject for discussion at the club meeting reported in this number of the *Club Journal*, was "Potatoe Culture." That is well. The report occupies page one, and part of two other pages. On page five is an article entitled "Inter-State Commerce Law." That article looks odd in such a place.

No act of Congress of late years has aroused a deeper or more widespread interest than the Cullom-Reagan inter-State commerce law, which went into operation on the 4th of April. None has ever produced a greater effect on the business of the nation. It is too early yet to know what the result of this law will be. It is still a very fresh experiment. That it was designed with the best intentions no one will doubt, but whether those designs were framed in wisdom remains to be demonstrated by the test of practical experience. So far, that experience has not been of the most satisfactory sort. It is not cheering to inland trade, nor to the business prospects of many large seaport cities, whose growth and prosperity have depended upon long established conditions of traffic which are now disturbed. Many large manufacturers in small villages, who, by reason of special freight rates, have heretofore competed with similar concerns in large cities for the trade of the world, find their business affected disastrously by the change of tariff. McConnell & Co., of this city, manufacturers of doors, sash and blinds, for instance, whose rates have doubled since this law took effect have been compelled to reduce their force of workmen from one-half to two-thirds by the shrinkage of their business. The Erie railroad has dismissed more than two hundred employees in this city and side-tracked hundreds of cars, because it has no freight for them to handle. Boston has set up a loud complaint because a difference in distance to Western points between her and New York of forty miles diverts much of her trade to the latter city.

Isn't that queer talk for farmers, and especially farmers of New York, who have been clamoring for evenhanded justice in this matter of transportation. This is only one-half of the article, the

other half is mixed yes and no, and concludes thus: "As a rule the laws of trade and competition, supply and demand, can be relied upon to effect the best results for the community or the nation, and generally when legislators attempt to interfere with these established principles they come to grief. It remains to be seen whether the new inter-State commerce law is an exception to the rule."

Looking this little paper all over, seeing its advertising patronage, and then reading that 20,000 copies will be issued regularly every two weeks, though it has a regular subscription price of 50 cents a year, and seeing this railroad article, causes wonder at this distance—wonder as to what it all means.

## A Voice From the Grange.

We receive weekly contributions in print from the lecturers' department of the National Grange. In this week's installment we find the following which we think is fit for an editorial position in the KANSAS FARMER:

"The strongest efforts are being made through the press and by taking advantage of technicalities in the act to bring the inter-State commerce law into disrepute, and so influence public sentiment against it that the attempts evidently to be made in the next Congress to have it repealed may be entirely successful. Farmers who more than all others helped to bring about this law, and who above all others are interested in its enforcement, should not be misled by false statements or let evil overcome good because of their apathy or want of knowledge in this matter. The very essence of the inter-State commerce law is equality, anti-discrimination, "a fair field and no favor," equal charges for equal services, equality in persons and in places. No higher charges for a short than for a long haul; no pooling of earnings, no free passes. We hear of petitions from railroads and those who have been enjoying unequal advantages against portions of the law; but so far there are more petitions representing more persons and interests against any repeal of parts or all of the law. To-day we read the telegrams that tell of the failure of two large barbed wire manufacturing establishments in Chicago to the amount of \$755,000, and "the failure is chiefly attributable to the inter-State commerce act." If special rates of freight and undue advantages have been given firms, by which they became monopolies and could crush out other firms in the same line of business who had not these favors, as with the Standard Oil Co., whose freight rebates have been announced in eighteen months' time to amount to \$10,000,000, and who have crushed out hundreds of other oil refineries because of these special favors—and they cannot compete on an equal footing with other firms—they must fail. And it was to suit just such cases that this law was made and passed. "Let justice be done though the heavens fall." Our forefathers said in the Declaration of Independence, all men should "have an equal chance in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." That principle is the foundation of all our government, and it is the chief cornerstone of the inter-State commerce law."

An Irish member of the British Parliament—Mr. O'Brien, came to Canada some days ago to denounce Lord Landsdowne, Governor General of the Dominion, who is a large land owner in Ireland and who is charged with being cruel to his tenants. O'Brien has been assaulted several times since his arrival. Some roughs threw bricks and stones at him, and the officers do not seem to pay any attention to it.



## Is It So Bad as That?

Messrs. James H. Campbell & Co., live stock commission merchants of Chicago, favored us with a copy of their recent circular letter of greeting to their "friends and customers." In their "endeavor to explain" the low price of beef in comparison with pork and mutton, they cite two reasons, as follows:

Again our legislators at Washington during the past year, have taxed this struggling industry with a most unnecessary and unadvisable law, known as the "oleomargarine bill," which is now costing owners of good heavy, fat cattle at least \$2.50 per head. And now to cap the climax they have given to us the celebrated Inter-State commerce bill, which was looked forward to by a great many people as a sure remedy for the evils of high rates for railroad transportation. But up to the present we must say the results have been very unsatisfactory to the trade generally. It has advanced the cost of transporting cattle from the shipping pens at home to the Eastern markets at least \$4 per head, making it well nigh impossible to ship heavy cattle from Missouri river to the seaboard and pay the owner anything for his corn, labor and time. It was hoped that this Inter-State law would reduce local rates from interior points to correspond with the through rates as charged on long hauls; but instead of this we find the through rates increased so as to be proportionate to the local rates for the short hauls, and now our railroad companies are trying to force on us a system of charging for actual weight transported instead of so much per car as at present, which will increase freight charges, add to cost of handling stock at the yards, make it impossible to render prompt returns, and in fact add another weight to the already heavy burden borne by the great live stock industry of this country.

These are the reasons why thick, fat 1,500 to 1,600-pound beefs are selling at 5 cents per pound instead of 6 cents, as they should at this time of year—and why, notwithstanding the moderate receipts of the past thirty days sellers have been unable to advance prices to do any good.

Is it really so bad as that? Are farmers losing \$6.50 a head on their fat cattle because of those two laws? Let us see. Our market reports for Chicago and Kansas City show the following:

	Kansas City.	Chicago.
March 10.....	\$4.50	\$4.50a5.10
March 17.....	3.50a4.60	3.75a5.35
March 24.....	4.25a4.65	3.90a5.25
March 31.....	4.15a4.50	4.00a5.10
April 7.....	4.50a4.65	3.90a5.25
April 14.....	4.35a4.60	4.00a5.00
April 21.....	7.40a4.65	3.90a5.05
April 28.....	4.40a4.75	4.00a5.25
May 5.....	3.60a4.60	4.00a5.00
May 12.....	3.65a3.95	4.00a4.80
May 19.....	3.55a4.25	4.00a4.40

An examination of those figures does not disclose any injurious effect upon the cattle market caused by the Inter-State commerce law. That law took effect April 4. If we compare the reports for four weeks preceding that date with those for four weeks succeeding, there is nothing especially noticeable about the difference. For Chicago, the lowest average for the four weeks in March was \$3.99, the highest average was \$5.20. For the first four weeks after the law went into effect, the lowest average was \$3.95 and the highest average was \$5.14. Striking a general average, we have \$4.59 in March and \$4.55 in April, a difference of 4 cents per hundred pounds, hardly so much as \$4 on a beef animal weighing 1,200 to 1,500 pounds.

As to Kansas City, the lowest average for the four weeks in March was \$3.97, and the highest average was \$4.56, a general average of \$4.27. For the four weeks next following the taking effect of the law the lowest average was \$4.41, and the highest average was \$4.66, a general average of \$4.54, a gain of 27 cents per 100 pounds.

Arguments in opposition to the oleomargarine have been disposed of by facts, and now the same thing may be said about arguments against the Inter-State commerce law.

Striking coke workers attacked and cruelly beat some non-union men who had taken the places left by the strikers at Everson, in the Pittsburg coal region, last week. Some of the men had arms broken. It is getting to be time that violence of that character should be dealt with as it deserves. If men do

not want to work, that is no sufficient reason why other men should not be allowed to work. It may be that wages are not high enough, but it will not do to discuss that or any other subject with men while they are in open defiance of the laws. This matter must be adjusted peaceably. All men are not rich enough to stop work. Many are compelled by want to keep at work even at wholly inadequate wages. Even a poor man, thus cheated of his dues, must be protected in his right to work if he prefers such service to idleness and starvation. The wage question cannot be settled by violence. Let us all obey the law and then we can work together in the common interest. Every time a working man resorts to force he loses friends, because we are all interested in good government. The great body of the people is on the worker's side, as long as he remains within the law.

## St. Louis Wool Market.

We quote from circular of Hagey & Wilhelm under date May 20:

General activity and firmness has characterized our market since the opening, and full outside prices are readily obtained for choice bright light mediums, and they are scarcer than ever known. Dark, heavy, greasy dirty wools are in such greater proportions than in former years, that the relative difference between prices of those grades and choice light bright grades is wider than at any time in our experience, yet these heavy, dirty wools sell quickly on arrival, and when the shrinkage is considered, they bring as much money (if not more), to the grower as bright light fleeces. We cannot well see how prices can decline under the heavy and continued decrease in flocks since 1884. On the contrary we cannot hope for any material advance, as it would encourage imports from Europe at a fair profit and break down present home values.

## TUBWASHED.

Fancy.....	37a38
Choice.....	34a36
Fair.....	31a33
Common.....	30a31
Low and coarse.....	28a29

## UNWASHED.

MISSOURI, ILLINOIS, IOWA AND EASTERN.	
Choice ½ and ¾-blood.....	26
Medium.....	24a26
Fine.....	22a24
Braid.....	19a21
Common and mixed.....	18a20
Burry.....	18a20
Pulled.....	16a19

COLORADO, MONTANA, WYOMING AND TERRITORY.	
Choice, ¾ and ¾-blood.....	25a26
Medium.....	24a25
Fine.....	20a24
Carpet.....	14a17
Pulled.....	17a20

TEXAS.	
Medium, 12 months.....	23a25
Medium, 6 to 8 months.....	20a23
Fine, 12 months.....	22a25
Fine, 6 to 8 months.....	19a22
Medium, fall clip.....	18a22
Fine, fall clip.....	16a21

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.	
Choice ¾ and ¾-blood.....	25a27
Medium.....	23a25
Low medium.....	20a22
Light fine.....	20a22
Heavy fine.....	18a20
Burry and heavy Merino.....	15a18
Carpet.....	14a17
Common, burry and heavy.....	16a19
Pulled.....	16a19

## Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending May 21, 1887; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Hall building, Kansas City, Mo.: A printed copy of any patent here named can be had for 25 cents.

Trace bearer point—Edward Armstrong, of Burlington.  
Sirup pump—Robert E. Huff, of Eureka.  
Harrow—John A. Morsman, of Mapleton.  
Grate—Albert S. Newby, of Topeka.  
Switch stand attachment—Joseph Roberts, of Wyandotte.  
Cooler for beer and other liquids—Wm. Stoppz, of New Kiawa.  
Check-row corn-planter—Isaac N. Tusing, of Glen Grouse.  
Traction wheel—Charles E. Warner, of Melvern.

## Kansas and Colorado Compared.

The director of the mint at Philadelphia last week sent out an abstract of his report for the calendar year 1886, from which it appears that Colorado holds the first rank among the States producing the precious metals. California ranks third now, Montana holding the second. The output of the Colorado mines for the year 1886 is stated at something over \$20,000,000, gold and silver. The total production of the whole country for the same time was \$86,000,000, of which \$51,000,000 was silver, and \$35,000,000 gold. That gives to Colorado a little less than 25 per cent. the entire yield.

Kansas, in 1886, produced 139,569,132 bushels of corn, and its value was \$37,966,031, an amount nearly twice as large as the total value of all the mines of Colorado, the richest mining State in the Union. In the same year, Kansas produced \$55,000,000 worth of cattle, her hogs were worth \$11,795,000, her horses \$51,000,000.

Take the last two years, '86 and '85, and Kansas raised corn worth \$78,394,358, the value of her animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter was \$59,491,225, her prairie hay was worth \$19,738,734, the value of the increase in her live stock was \$16,487,373, her oat crop was worth \$15,418,907, her wheat crop (which was less than one-half the average for a dozen years) was worth \$15,312,448, and her tame hay was worth \$11,499,140.

We have often said that a farm is better than a mine—worth more. The leading crop of Kansas—corn, is worth twice as much as the leading crop of Colorado—gold and silver. There is no investment as good as that in a farm, and there is no better place to make the investment than in Kansas.

## Inquiries Answered.

**WORMS IN HORSES.**—The *Thoroughbred Stock Journal* recommends Roberts' Horse Powders for worms in horses. It says that horses "regularly treated with these powders are always free" from worms.

**CHICKEN MANURE.**—A correspondent puts it this way: "For melons I do not know its equal as a fertilizer. Whether there is something in it that escapes the analyst I cannot say, but for quick-growing plants it beats anything I have tried. I scatter sifted hard coal ashes under the roosts, so that there will be about an even quantity of ashes and droppings. I put the whole in a dry place until planting time. When the ground is ready, I add one-third unbleached wood ashes, dampen, mix it well, and as soon as fermentation begins I put two quarts of the compost to a hill, mixing it with the soil, and forming a hill about fifteen inches in diameter. I have planted two acres of melons in one season, and have never found any fertilizer to equal this compost on free soil."

**DISEASED PONY.**—I have a riding pony (mare) that I bought a year ago, and she broke out under the fore legs, and it spread back along her belly to her udder. I gave her to a man who said he could cure her; and he did so to all appearances, but this spring she shows symptoms of it again. When these sores come they come in little scabby sores about the size of a small button, and there is a sort of waxy yellowish stuff comes from the sores. I kept her in a warm stable all winter and fed her regularly on oats, corn and prairie hay. If you can give me any information as to what it is and what to do, I would be very much obliged.

—It is hardly safe to render an opinion in the case without more information concerning it. It is probably a case of what veterinarians call surfeit, and it may be nothing more than the results of overheating or too much stimulating and dry food, and may be simply bad blood from eating unfit food and being forced into too great exercise. But a mild course of treatment will do good in either case. Get the bowels in good condition so that the excrements shall not be glazed; feed cooling feed, as bran mash, plenty of grass and salt, with pure water; give light exercise, and be careful to protect from storms. Prepare a mixture as given

below, and give a little of it once a day—say a gill: One fluid oz. Fowlers Solution; 1½ fluid oz. tincture muriate of iron; 1 quart water. Continue the use of this medicine until the skin improves in condition.

## Book Notices.

The House of Representatives will be described by Z. L. White in the *American Magazine* for June, with portraits and sketches of prominent Congressmen, under the heading of "The Nation's Lawmakers."

The sixth article in the sterling series of Great American Industries in *Harper's Magazine* will be on "A Sheet of Paper," in the June number, by R. R. Bowker. It sketches the origin and history of paper from its original manufacture in Egypt and China from plant pith to the astounding variety of materials transformed into it nowadays, comprising all manner of rags, roots, grasses, grains, sea-weeds, nettles, thistles, woods, hair, skins, gutta-percha and asbestos.

But few persons have anything like an adequate idea of the extent to which the giving of free passes by railroad companies has been carried. It is, in truth, a serious evil; a heavy burden to be borne by those travelers who pay their way, and a source of corruption in political and official life. The *Forum* for June will have an article on this subject, by Mr. I. T. Brooks, whose position as counsel for the Pennsylvania Company affords him the largest possible opportunity of learning the full measure of this giant evil.

## LIFE AND DEATH IN ANDERSONVILLE.

—This is a pamphlet of seventy-two pages in full, clear type, giving a history of events and occurrences during a period of the civil war in connection with the imprisonment of the author at Andersonville and other places in the South. Rev. M. V. B. Phillips, Kansas, is the author. What he relates, he knows about personally, so that the things told may be taken as facts of experience. Mr. Phillips is suffering from disease whose causes and origin relate back to his service in the army, and he hopes to realize something to help him in the evening of life from the sales of this book. Mr. Horace J. Newberry is agent.

"BEAUTIFUL SONGS" is the name of a new Sunday school singing book by the popular composer and compiler of S. S. music, Mr. S. W. Straub, of Chicago. The hymns in this book are of a high Christian character and possess more than ordinary merit, while the tunes are rich in melody and harmony; they have a swing and spontaneity about them that cannot fail to inspire every one who sings or hears them. While they are easy, they are not "trashy" nor incorrectly composed. We are pleased to notice that the melodies do not run so high as to injure children's voices, as many do. The large and clear type used in "Beautiful Songs" is a feature that is unusual and very important. It contains 192 pages, and is printed on fine paper. Price, 35 cents. The publisher (Mr. S. W. Straub, 243 State St., Chicago,) offers to send one sample copy for examination with a view to its adoption in a Sunday school, to any pastor or Sunday school superintendent for 20 cents. We believe this new book will please our schools, as it has already become very popular.

## Stock Notes.

It will not do to trust cattle to graze on new alfalfa. It is treacherous and quick to bloat.

Currycomb and brush well applied are the best medicines to aid horses and cattle while they are shedding their coats.

It is a true, if not a new, saying, that a man will succeed the best with a breed in which he feels an especial interest, because he will give to such a breed the care necessary to make a success of it.

Dr. Werner, in Germany, fed sheep with rations containing pure cane sugar and sugar beets. He found that sheep receiving pure sugar developed less rapidly than those fed with sugar beets, and that the food was more costly in the former than in the latter case. He therefore recommends against pure sugar and in favor of sugar beets for lambs.



## Horticulture.

### Remedy for Codling Moth and Plant Lice.

Prof. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College, has been very successful in destroying these pests by the use of an emulsion made up of kerosene, soap and water. He uses one-fourth pound of hard soap, preferably whale oil soap, and one quart of water, or one quart of common soft soap and one quart of water. This is heated till the soap is dissolved, when one pint of kerosene oil is added and the whole agitated till a permanent emulsion or mixture is formed. Then add water enough to make the proportion of kerosene one in fifteen. If applied to plants of any kind infested with any variety of plant lice eggs about the time they are beginning to hatch, or a little before, this mixture will put an end to the hatching business. It has been tried successfully on snow balls, with the proportion of kerosene one to eight. It was applied to the leafless branches before the eggs showed any signs of hatching. A twig not treated and one from the same bush that had been treated were each put into a glass bottle in a warm room. In a few days the one bottle was alive with the newly-hatched lice, while in the other only one live louse was found. Bushes side by side, the one treated and the other not, gave equally satisfactory results. This early treatment is absolutely necessary in such cases as the snow ball, and is to be recommended on the score of economy in case of nursery stock and fruit trees. It is easier and requires less of the liquid to thoroughly drench a leafless tree than one in full foliage. It is also less difficult to make the application very thoroughly, which is all important. Prof. Cook, this spring, applied the mixture to apple trees where the buds were "literally covered with lice," and he found the lice "totally used up."

As to methods of application the reader will find some suggestions in last week's FARMER, though this emulsion is thicker than the London purple mixture, and therefore requires more force to put it at the right place. We must use a good force pump and throw the mixture onto the plants so it will scatter well and reach every part of the leaves and branches. It is better to apply from different positions so as to strike all parts of the tree or shrub. A hose and nozzle must be used where it is possible. Still, where no such conveniences are at hand, we must do the best we can with home-made contrivances. For low plants, a common water sprinkler will be found useful. Any way to get the stuff on the branches and leaves. The writer of this, last year, dipped branches into a London purple wash. Don't forget to keep the emulsion well stirred all the time.

For the codling moth, use London purple mixed as was suggested in the KANSAS FARMER last week, and spray it on the trees when the young apples are well set. Get the spray onto every part of the tree top, so that the young apples will be sure to get washed. Remember London purple is a deadly poison.

### Spraying Implements.

Last week we referred to the use of poison mixtures and their application in destroying insects. Pumps, hose, and other implements are great helps, and where much work is to be done, some such aid is necessary. Pumps of different sizes, patterns and powers are made, the lowest-priced that we have heard of is that made and sold by A. I. Root, Medina, Ohio. It costs only one dollar and does well where one has but

a few plants, and those not tall, to attend. J. A. Whitman, Providence, R. I., makes a good pump—the Whitman Fountain pump, for \$6.50. It answers very well the purpose intended. The Field Force Pump Co., Lockport, N. Y., make and sell a pump similar to the Whitman pump, and is said to work well. Made of iron it costs \$2.50, and of brass \$3.50. Prof. Cook, referring to such implements, says the Nixon pump, Dayton, Ohio, is supplied with a tank and rests on casters. It is also supplied with a superior spraying nozzle which throws a very fine spray with great force. This for general use is superior even to the Cyclone nozzle, though the latter is preferable for spraying the under side of leaves on low bushes. This pump is very convenient in the garden and in small fruit plantation. Price, \$15.

The Field Force Pump Co. sell a similar garden engine which is supplied with a forty-gallon tank mounted on two strong wheels and furnished with hose and the "Boss nozzle" for \$20.

For large orchards, Field Force Pump Co. sells a very excellent two-cylinder double-acting force pump with "Boss nozzle," combined with Moody's patent gearing, which fastens to the wheel of a wagon so that the wagon runs the pump. The entire apparatus costs \$30; gearing alone, \$15. This pump is a great desideratum to one with a considerable orchard and could also be used with great satisfaction in the potato field in destroying the beetles. It is no small advantage to have the handle worked by horse power. In this there is a separate hose that goes to the bottom of the barrel or tank holding any liquid, and so acts as an automatic stirrer.

### A Duty to Plant Trees.

Extract from an address delivered by Hon. Martin Allen, of Ellis county, Kas., on Arbor Day, before the pupils of the public schools at Hays City:

Therefore even to the school boy of that day, the destruction of trees was almost a sacred duty, and so well was this duty taught and so sacredly followed that in some cases the noble trees thus destroyed, if left standing until now, would have been worth more in dollars and cents than the land on which they grow, and all the crops which have been raised on it, to say nothing about all the toil expended in destroying the one or cultivating the other. He was no doubt a lineal descendant of the purest of this old stock of tree-destroyers who within the last year came to western Kansas to take a timber claim, laboring under the delusion that he would have to clear ten acres instead of planting a like area of trees. So firmly was he grounded in this fallacy that he brought with him a complete outfit for clearing land, including a stump-puller, to a locality where there is neither trees nor stumps, nor ever has been. In that line he was a thoroughbred. Now as the woodman's ax has already done its work so effectually that from 60 to 85 per cent. of the original forest of the Eastern and Middle States has already been destroyed, it is high time to call a halt and have this destruction arrested, and turn our attention to rearing upon these broad and fertile plains a race of thoroughbreds in the art of tree-planting, and that is one of the objects in setting apart this day—a day that will grow brighter and brighter as the years pass by. Our ancestors had to cut down the tree as a matter of necessity; this same stern master is now forcing us to plant trees; but how pleasant is our task compared with their's—how enjoyable a matter to plant the tiny tree and let nature finish the job of converting it into firewood, post timber, or fit it for other important uses. There was a tedious, laborious

and cheerless task as compared with ours. Let us begin to learn our duty in this line now, and let us prosecute it as faithfully as did our ancestors theirs and the fruits will be a magnificence and splendor undreamed of by them. Don't let us forget that it requires more intelligence to plant a tree than to cut one down. We need more learning than they did, and we have the facilities for getting it. The question is, have we the will to win?

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



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## The Poultry Yard.

### Marketing Poultry.

F. G. Eaton, Fort Scott, Kas., wrote a letter to *The Feathered Home*, on the subject above named. We take the following from it:

I dare say most farmers will coincide with me, that they find but little remuneration for their efforts in raising poultry, as a general thing, when they dispose of them to country dealers.

This is their first discouragement and, again, it is to be followed by a general glutting of markets from early fall until the close of the holidays.

The country dealers purchase poultry for a mere trifle, based far below the market rate, (which he has in turn added his share to reduce).

Pell-mell he rushes his over stock on to the city market, joined by his brothers in trade; they keep it up from November till January, until the supply is far in excess of the demand. The market is glutted—any price prevails—the packing house sharpers, ever on the alert, jump at the chances opened to them and all is rivalry in the poultry market, which is down—chicks, turks, etc., gobbled up at 2 or 3 cents per pound. This is what brings discouragement and makes so many of us feel that really the bottom has fallen from our great expectations.

I say *don't glut the market!* Instead of depending on the market, let the market knuckle down to you in its dependency. Hold on to your fowls with a firm determination, and if needs be that you must from necessity dispose of them, let it be gradual, resting assured in your mind that by so doing, ultimately you will be doing yourself full justice, thereby keeping up an even demand for poultry at fair prices.

This glutting the market is demoralizing, and in the matter of market poultry it places it in a secondary light.

It is but few years back, comparatively speaking, when poultry upon most any table was considered an expensive luxury, but to-day we find it quoted below beef, and at times far below pork.

Let us rectify these errors—one and all put our shoulders to the wheel and turn our back; then shall we reap reward and all will join in grand concord, proclaiming victory and sustaining that well-worn series of interrogatives, "Does poultry pay?" by the meritorious assurance that it does.

Now is the time to "go slow," and for the remainder of the season you can realize fair prices on your fowls if you will communicate with any reputable commission merchant in either of our large cities. Such an agent will charge you an honest 10 per cent. for all moneys to your account. Don't deal with any who promise to do your business for merely nothing; they will swindle you in the end, and any such proposition would have the lie on the face of it. Experience is a wise teacher; under its tuition I have graduated a wiser man and know from whence I speak.

An honest merchant will invariably secure to his patrons the very best prices regardless of the published quotations of the day. Often it will be from 2 to 3 cents per pound better. This has been my experience. I have heretofore recommended many others to handle their own poultry. Dress and pack them with care and ship them to a reputable commission merchant, and I have yet to hear any dissatisfaction from them in pursuing this course. In shipping dressed chicks it is worth while of note to mention that the city markets prefer the birds undrawn, with head and legs intact. This, of course, helps in weight, consequently brings up the price per pound; at all events it will

more than compensate for both commissions and express charges.

Care, however, must be taken to dress the fowls without surface blemishes, and to offer them for market fair, plump and smooth. Pack in clean, bright boxes, using caution not to crowd or jam, and you will find it will more than pay you for time and trouble, by the higher prices your fowls would command. Again let me remind you not to glut the market with your poultry. Use the same discretion in this respect that you do with your crops—corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, etc.—as you hold to the one, hold to the other, and the near future will demonstrate that your earnest endeavors have proved to you, beyond doubt, that there is ample profit in raising poultry for market.

### Poultry Notes.

Keep your fowls up on stormy days, but give them something to scratch.

If your hens feed on the manure pile and drink barnyard water, don't expect eggs with a delicious flavor.

The shell of hatching eggs will be easier broken by the chicks if occasionally moistened with warm water.

You must be gentle with the hens. Get them acquainted with you so that they will not tear themselves to pieces trying to get away from you every time you go into their house. Confidence in you means more eggs.

Fanny Field says that the man who "didn't have time" to lay in a supply of gravel for his fowls, will take note that broken crockery, pounded into bits of a suitable size, will answer just as well; and, by the time he has pounded up old plates, cups and saucers, etc., to supply the needs of sixty hens for the past three months, he will resolve to take time to haul gravel next fall.

Give no food to young chicks for the first twenty-four hours. Then feed hard-boiled eggs, crumbled fine. After the third day, feed oatmeal, bread crumbs soaked in milk, and egg once a day until they are a week old. After the first week, give a variety, including meat and green food. One part corn meal, one part middlings, and two parts ground oats, mixed with fresh or sour milk, and seasoned to taste; should be cooked in shape of bread, and crumbled up for them.

For a regular spring fumigation, turn out the fowls some cool or damp day and then close all cracks in the house except the door. Take a kettle of live coals and place on the ground, or, if there is a wood floor, upon a flat stone which may be provided. Throw a half-pound or pound of sulphur upon the coals and shut the door, leaving the house closed for a few hours. Others clean the house as well as possible and whitewash with fresh lime, slapping the brush vigorously at all the cracks, and sealing them hermetically, after which applying kerosene to the roosts.



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## The Busy Bee.

### Bee-Keeping a Simple Matter.

Kansas Farmer:

Did the FARMER in its "Advice to Beginners" think to wake up the bee-keepers, if there were any live ones among its readers? or, is the FARMER and M. F. T. in league in an effort to frighten people from ever attempting to keep bees at all? This cannot be, for M. F. T. has bees for sale, but I cannot understand how any one who has taken care of even a dozen swarms can make such a bug-bear of bee-keeping, when to me success seems so easy. As I have no bees to sell, preferring to keep them for honey, this may be considered as being disinterested at least; and I cannot refrain from offering an emphatic protest against anything which would be likely to discourage people from keeping bees. We all know that hundreds of pounds of honey go to waste every year on every farm where there are no bees to gather it, and how convenient it is for farmers to have an abundance of it. I do not mean to say that getting nice comb honey in sections or boxes is a simple matter, but getting increase of bees and extracted honey, which is better for family use, is. It is easier and cheaper for a farmer to secure all the honey he can use, than it is to raise pork and beef for his family, for the pork, after buying the parent stock, must be made of money in the shape of corn, while the honey gathered costs nothing. Any one who wishes to get started in bees at small expense could do so in this way: Buy a good strong colony of Italians in a good hive; purchase them before they swarm, if possible. Get a neighbor to go in with you and share the expense, which would be about \$10. Make a hive like the one you buy; send to some dealer and purchase a queen, and divide the bees, giving the queen you get to the half which has none. Directions for introducing her will come with the caged queen. In one month each will have a swarm strong enough to divide again (about the 1st of July) if you put comb foundation, which you can procure of supply dealers, in the frames you give them one at a time, as fast as they work out and fill them. It would be better to buy queens for this second also. You might then be sure your four swarms would be strong enough to winter all right. The three queens would cost \$3, comb foundation perhaps \$1. With a little experience one can raise the queens, and save buying. When cold weather comes put the bees in the cellar, up two or three feet from the bottom on a shelf; make a fire a few of the coldest days if the cellar is arranged for a stove; if not, cover the hives with old clothes or carpet and warm it what you can with kettles of wood coals. I find that bees winter better to keep the temperature 5 or 10 deg. above freezing. If you take them out for a fly the first warm days in March, put them back when it turns cold, and leave them two or three weeks. Get an extractor and when apple blossoms are nearly gone take out all the honey except a frame or two. When clover comes in bloom, extract all the honey as soon as the bees begin to cap it; they will fill the combs again in a few days, but it is better to leave a part of the honey at the last extracting to guard against a dearth in summer. If you wish to take box honey, of course you can neither extract or divide; but if extracted honey will sell for 18 cents per pound, it is more profitable than comb honey at 22 cents, because bees will bring in honey much more rapidly if their combs are emptied than if left

full, and also increase faster, having more room for brood. If you wish increase, divide; if not, let them swarm; but don't try to keep bees without an extractor, for that is the one thing you cannot afford to do without. Last year, dry as it was, I extracted honey enough for family use (besides selling some) from ten swarms, while those which had sections for comb honey made very little except to fill the lower frames, then they laid around idle. In a good year for honey it is often difficult to keep bees from swarming. Three years ago a neighbor of ours had a colony of Italians that swarmed eight times, and all but one wintered safely. I have kept strong colonies from swarming by taking away the queen and in seven days, or before time for queen cells to hatch, take all but one out. Having had considerable experience in selling bees, and seeing people succeed well with them, and no one making a failure, I feel sure more ought to be said in favor of this industry, and hope M. F. T.'s "one person in many thousand will not prove too much of a 'wet blanket.'" Mrs. J. N. MARTIN. Pauline, May 19, 1887.

### Beginning Again.

Kansas Farmer:

Having been entirely out of the bee business now for many years, but having procured a single swarm this spring, I am delighted to know that they are just now seeming to have a picnic gathering pollen from the blossoms of the honey locust.

Langstroth, probably the best authority upon the subject of bees and hives, while he gives a long list of trees and plants furnishing honey and pollen for bees, he does not mention the honey locust; but what I have seen of my own bees upon my own grounds for the last two or three days will induce me to recommend this tree in addition to its good staying qualities here upon the plains, also as an aid to bee-keeping. The black locust blossoms are quite plenty now and nearly open, and sweet with the perfume of the honey they contain. These will no doubt aid the little harvesters to continue their profitable work for many days and until the raspberries bloom.

Recent soaking rains have very much changed the aspect of affairs here, the frogs and the feathered songsters all seem to be rejoicing with the husbandman over the improved condition of affairs. The adversary is not idle with his millions of tiny seeds that are bursting forth into weeds in every nook and corner. As soon as the ground becomes a little drier their destruction will be the work of most importance. I hope for a time to have as many at least destroyed upon my ground daily as there are dollars in the national debt.

MARTIN ALLEN.

Hays City, Ellis Co.

Young chicks do not get chilled without injury.

The practice of condensing and canning milk, instead of manufacturing it into butter, is stated to be spreading extensively in Ireland.



**CHEAP WATER PROOF.** Applied by our new Patent method in 1/2 the time and 1/2 the labor of any other way. Does not rust nor rot. It is an Economical and DURABLE SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER on walls. Ornamental CARPETS and RUGS of same material, cheaper and better than Oil Cloths. Catalogue and Samples Free. **W. H. FAY & CO. CAMDEN, N. J.** ST. LOUIS. MINNEAPOLIS. OMAHA.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, May 23, 1887.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 3,600, shipments 200. Market lower. Choice heavy native steers 4 50 a 4 90, fair to good shipping steers 3 90 a 4 35, fair to choice butchers steers 3 50 a 4 25, fair to good feeders 3 00 a 4 00, fair to good stockers 2 00 a 3 10, common grass to good corn-fed Texans 1 90 a 4 10.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 2,900, shipments 1,000. Market weak and lower. Choice heavy 4 90 a 5 00, fair to good packing 4 80 a 4 90, medium to prime Yorkers 4 60 a 4 75, common to good pigs 4 00 a 4 40.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 800, shipments 500. Market firm. Fair to choice clipped 3 10 a 3 20, lambs 3 70 a 4 60.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

**CATTLE**—Receipts 9,000, shipments 3,600. Market slow, heavy and 10c lower. Shipping steers 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 85 a 4 85; stockers and feeders 3 50 a 4 10; cows, bulls and mixed 2 00 a 3 80, bulk at 2 60 a 3 15; Texans 2 80 a 3 85.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 23,000, shipments 4,000. Market active, closing 5c lower. Rough and mixed 4 60 a 4 95, packing and shipping 4 90 a 5 15, light 4 60 a 4 90, skips 3 50 a 4 50.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 4,000, shipments 1,000. Market steady. Natives 3 25 a 3 30, Western 3 50 a 4 15, Texans 2 25 a 3 60, lambs 4 30 a 6 00.

Kansas City.

**CATTLE**—Receipts since Saturday 1,077. The market was slow but about steady at Saturday's prices. Sales ranged 3 80 for butchers steers to 4 15 for shipping steers.

**HOGS**—Receipts since Saturday 4,673. Market weak, with values about 5c lower than Saturday's ruling prices. Extreme range of sales 3 75 a 4 70, bulk at 4 50 a 4 70.

**SHEEP**—Receipts since Saturday 65. Market strong for fat. Sales: 17 natives av. 144 lbs. at 4 00, 100 natives av. 53 lbs. at 2 60.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

**WHEAT**—A shade lower, closing firm. No. 2 red, 96 1/2 a 96 3/4 elevator, 97 1/2 a 97 3/4 delivered.  
**CORN**—1/4 a 1/2c lower, closing firm. No. 2, 47 1/2 a 47 3/4c delivered.

St. Louis.

**WHEAT**—Higher manipulation in May options and higher markets elsewhere cause great uneasiness, and May advanced 1 1/2c and other months 3/4 a 1c. No. 2 red, cash, 88 1/2c; May, 88 3/4c.  
**CORN**—Lower. Cash, 37 1/4 a 38c.  
**OATS**—Very quiet. Cash, 27 1/2c.  
**RYE**—Lower at 56c.

Chicago.

The opening markets on 'change were unusually active and in decided contrast to the dullness which prevailed on Saturday. Wheat was strong and higher, and there was considerable nervousness displayed.

Cash quotations were as follows:  
**WHEAT**—No. 2 spring, 87 1/2 a 87 3/4c; No. 3 spring, 87c; No. 2 red, 87 1/2c.  
**CORN**—No. 2, 38 1/2c bid.  
**OATS**—No. 2, 25 1/2c.  
**RYE**—No. 2, 56c.

Kansas City.

**WHEAT**—There was a weak and dull market to-day on 'change, with no sales on the call of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. No demand for track wheat. No. 2 soft winter, cash and May, no bids, 79c asked. No. 2 red winter, cash, no bids nor offerings; May, 72c asked.

**CORN**—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 50 bus., and withdrawals 1,600 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 84,702 bus. There was a dull market to-day on 'change, no sales having been made of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. On track by sample: No. 2 cash, 35 1/2c; No. 2 white, cash, 36 1/2c.

**OATS**—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 30c.

**RYE**—No bids nor offerings.  
**HAY**—Receipts 5 cars. Market steady. Fancy, small baled, 10 00; large baled, 9 50; 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, 90c per bushel on a basis of pure. Castor beans, 1 25 for prime.

**BUTTER**—Supply fairly large and market weak. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 20c; good, 15c; fine dairy in single package lots, 15c; store-packed do., 10 a 11c for choice, 8c for common.

**CHEESE**—We quote: Full cream 14 a 14 1/2c, part skim 13 a 13 1/2c, Young America 15c, Kansas, choice, 11c.

**EGGS**—Receipts light and market steady at 10c per dozen for fresh.

**POTATOES**—New, 5 00 a 6 00 per barrel.

**BROOMCORN**—We quote: Green self-working, 2 1/2 a 3c; green hurl, 3 1/4c; green inside and covers, 2c; red-tipped and common self-working, 1 1/2 a 1 3/4c; crooked, 1c.

**PROVISIONS**—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/2c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 10 1/2c, breakfast bacon 9c, dried beef 12c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides 7 10, long clear sides 7 00, shoulders 5 25, short clear sides 1 80. Smoked meats: clear rib sides 7 60, long clear sides 7 50, shoulders 6 50, short clear sides 7 80. Barrel meats: mess pork 15 00. Choice tierce lard 6 25.

**GO SOUTH** Young Man and **BUY A HOME** Stamp for particulars. **E. C. LINDSEY & CO., Norfolk, Va.**

## WOOL HAGEY & WILHELM, Commission Merchants, 220 N. Commercial St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

## Kansas City Stock Yards, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

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

### Higher Prices are Realized

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

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

## Kansas City Stock Yards Company Horse and Mule Market.

FRANK E. SHORT.

CAPT. W. S. TOUGH.

**F. E. SHORT & CO.**  
Managers.

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

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

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

**C. F. MORSE,**  
General Manager

**E. E. RICHARDSON,**  
Secretary and Treasurer.

**H. P. CHILD,**  
Superintendent.

CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

## 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.



## THE STRAY LIST.

### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

#### THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

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

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

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

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

#### FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 12, 1887.

Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Rodgers, in Marion tp., April 20, 1887, one iron-gray mare, 14½ or 15 hands high, 3 years old, thin in flesh; valued at \$25.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. M. McKee, in Wellington tp., March 29, 1887, one red and white spotted 1-year-old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

PONY—Taken up by M. S. Glasgow, of New Wellington, March 31, 1887, one light bay mare pony, white face, 14 hands high, 6 years old; valued at \$25.

#### FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 19, 1887.

Osborne county—Frank Stafford, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by F. A. Kiser, in Lawrence tp., May 7, 1887, one dark bay mare colt, about 2 years old, 14½ hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$22.50.

Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by D. P. Clement, in Ridgeway tp., December 23, 1886, one light bay mare, 15 or 16 years old, heart brand on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

Crawford county—Geo. E. Cole, clerk.

COW—Taken up by D. P. Stricker, in Lincoln tp., April 14, 1887, one white cow with red and yellow spots, 9 years old, crop and under-bit in right ear; valued at \$15.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Isaac Boggs, in Dexter tp., April 23, 1887, one spotted roan horse pony, 13 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

McPherson county—E. L. Loomis, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by August Schultz, in Canton tp., May 9, 1887, one roan horse pony, 4 years old, branded A and O on left hip and S on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

Rush county—L. K. Hain, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Thomas A. Edwards, in Lone Tree tp., (P. O. LaCrosse), April 27, 1887, one roan horse, 8 years old, star in forehead and snip on the nose; valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by James Sutton, in Illinois tp., (P. O. Pioneer), April 28, 1887, one sorrel horse, 2 years old, blaze in face; valued at \$15.

#### FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 26, 1887.

Comanche county—Chas. P. Overman, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. D. Lee, in Coldwater tp., (P. O. Coldwater), April 26, 1887, one sorrel mare, roach mane, branded L on left shoulder; valued at \$30.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Nicholas Helnegar, in Washington tp., March 24, 1887, one red heifer, 2 years old, slit in left ear; valued at \$15.

Pawnee county—Jas. F. Whitney, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by Omer N. Hittle, in Garfield tp., (P. O. Garfield), May 3, 1887, one red and white bull, 2 years old, crop off right ear above and below; valued at \$15.

Butler county—James Fisher, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. B. Templeton, in Sycamore

tp., May 6, 1887, one black mare pony, 3 years old, scar on left shoulder, some harness marks.

Cherokee county—L. R. McNutt, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. C. Wallace, in Garden tp., (posted May 20, 1887), one chestnut sorrel mare, about 14 hands high, about 8 years old, blaze face, left hind foot white, branded J. S. on left shoulder and 31 on left side of neck, scars on outside of both hind legs.

Wichita county—W. R. Groff, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by William H. Vetter, one brown mare, supposed to be 10 years old, weight about 1,100 pounds, white forehead, white stripe across the nose and white on left hind foot, no brands; valued at \$100.

Rush county—L. K. Hain, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James E. Rowland, in Brookdale tp., (West Point P. O.), one dark bay mare, 9 years old, black mane and tail, white blaze in face, 15 hands high, branded C. R. Y. on left thigh and F. D. F. on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

### STOLEN!

PARSONS, KAS., April 18, 1887.

Stolen last night, from Parsons, one Bright Bay Horse, 6 years old past, 15½ hands high, weighs about 1,000 pounds, is in splendid condition, roached mane, heavy tail, had been burnt on both legs by a rope under fetlocks, one leg being marked plainer than other; has clean head and prominent eyes, and is a horse that will attract attention anywhere. \$50 Reward for the recovery of the horse, and \$100 for the arrest and conviction of the thief.

Address M. B. MASON, Deputy Sheriff, Parsons, Kas.

### C. E. JEWELL & CO. Chattel Mortgage Loans

#### A SPECIALTY.

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

### CITY HOTEL,--: CHICAGO.

State Street, Corner Sixteenth Street.

Rate \$1.50 Per Day.

Convenient to Stock Shippers. A good Family Hotel.

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

W. F. OREUTT, Proprietor.

### MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

#### ONLY LINE RUNNING

3 DAILY TRAINS 3

#### BETWEEN

ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY.

Double Daily Line of Free Reclining Chair Cars to OMAHA.

Elegant Parlor Cars to KANSAS CITY, and Reclining Chair Cars Free on all trains.

2--DAILY TRAINS--2

ST. LOUIS TO WICHITA AND ANTHONY, KAS.

THE IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE

Is the only route to the Great Hot Springs of Arkansas, and the most direct route to all points in Texas.

Only one change of cars St. Louis to San Francisco.

Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars

to Memphis, Mobile, Malvern, Houston, Galveston, and all principal Southern points.

Information cheerfully furnished by Company's agents. H. C. TOWNSEND,

W. H. NEWMAN, Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

Gen'l Traffic Man., ST. LOUIS, Mo.

FOR SALE!

SHORT-HORN BULLS

Bred at the Agricultural College. We offer a good lot of SIXTEEN-MONTHS-OLD BULLS—all recorded, reds, of good families, good individuals. Price \$100 and upwards. Also choice POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Address E. M. SHELTON,

Superintendent of Farm, MANHATTAN, KAS.

Devon Cattle!

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

RUMSEY BROS. & CO.,

EMPORIA, KANSAS.

TIMBER LINE HERD

Holstein - Friesian Cattle.

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

W. J. ESTES & SONS.

### SPECIMEN OF CALVES BRED AT THE MOUNT --: PLEASANT --: STOCK --: FARM.



GROUP OF CALVES BY EVELYN 9650

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

This herd is one of the oldest and largest in the country, comprising 300 head of choicest Herefords from all the best strains in England and America. The herd is headed by famous first-prize and sweepstakes bulls: FORTUNE 2080, one of the most celebrated bulls of the breed, by the famous Sir Richard 2d 970a—the smoothest, blockiest family of the breed: Sir Evelyn 9650, one of the best sons of Lord Wilton 4067; Grove 4th 13732, an illustrious son of Grove 3d 2490; Dewsbury 2d, 18977, by the celebrated Dolly 9405.

FOR SALE—Cows, Bulls and Heifers, either singly or in car lots, at the very lowest prices consistent with first-class breeding and individual merit. Special prices given to parties starting herds. Visitors always welcome. Catalogues on application. J. S. HAWES, Colony, Anderson Co., Kas.



### TOPEKA Hereford Cattle Co.,

TOPEKA, :: KAS.

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

New Catalogues free on application. Address

F. P. CRANE, Manager.

C. E. CURRAN, Secretary.

G. A. FOWLER, ST. MARYS, KAS.

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

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

—CONSISTING OF—

200 HEAD OF THOROUGHbred HEREFORD CATTLE,

Including the IMPORTED FOWLER HERD and the FAMOUS SHOCKEY & GIBB HERD 1,200 head High-grade Hereford and Short-horn Cattle.

We want 1,000 calves annually, sired by bulls purchased of us. Inspect our herd and learn particulars. Address

E. S. SHOCKEY, Manager, Lawrence, Kansas.

### PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at

LAWRENCE, KAS.,

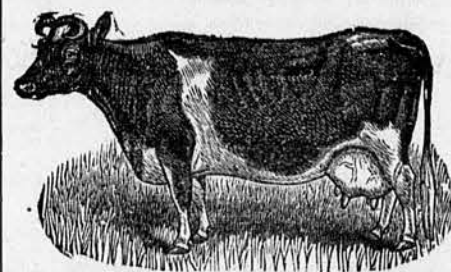
On Friday, June 17, 1887,

Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., to the highest bidder, for cash or bankable notes on four months time at 8 per cent. interest.

26 Thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian cows and bulls, 14 Thoroughbred A. J. C. Jersey cows and bulls, 9 High-Grade Holstein cows and heifers, 8 High-Grade Jersey heifers and cows. Write for Catalogue.

WM. BROWN, Box 60, Lawrence, Kas.

Col. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.



### POWELLS & BENNETTS' Sale of Short-horn Cattle!

Lee's Summit, Mo., Thursday, June 9, 1887,

On the farm of W. A. POWELL, three miles east of Lee's Summit.

The offerings will consist of 32 females and 8 bulls from the herds of W. A. Powell, Powell Bros., and U. P. Bennett & Son, and will include ROSE OF SHARONS, LADY JANES, BONNYFACES, YOUNG MARYS, etc., all bred by us and all are registered or eligible to record.

Cattle sold will be kept and put aboard cars, where desired.

TERMS:—Cash, or acceptable notes at 10 per cent.

Regular trains on Missouri Pacific pass, morning and evening, at convenient hours to attend the sale.

Parties will be met at the depot and will be conveyed to and from the sale.

For Catalogues address either

W. A. POWELL, POWELL BROS., or U. P. BENNETT & SON.

### JOINT PUBLIC SALE! Well-Bred Short-horns and High-Grade Cattle,

—ON—

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1887,

We will offer for sale, one mile west of

CLEMENTS, Chase KANSAS,

Co.,

49 HEAD OF COWS AND HEIFERS, all registered or eligible to record, consisting of the well-known families of Young Marys, Floras, Duchess of Goodness, Adelades and other standard families. Females mostly in calf, or calf at foot. 4 BULLS, from 9 to 13 months old. This is no culling-out sale, but the entire herd, without reserve, will be sold.

We will also offer about 70 HEAD OF HIGH-GRADE COWS, HEIFERS AND STEERS.

All cordially invited.

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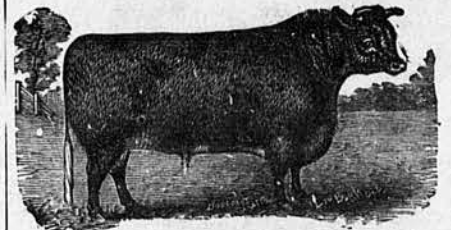
TERM:—Six months time on bankable paper at 10 per cent. interest.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Catalogues ready June 10th.

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A. R. ICE, Clements, Kas.

Col. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.





## The Veterinarian.

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

**INJURED FETLOCK.**—My mare has a small bunch on the fetlock joint on her fore leg on the outside, with a slight enlargement all around; do not know the cause, but think she has hurt it in the stable. She is not lame, but the joint seems tender. It is of recent date. [Bathe the swelling morning and evening with warm water, and afterwards rub in a liniment composed of aqua ammonia, 3 ounces; tincture of arnica, 1 ounce; spirits of turpentine, 1½ ounces; water, 1 pint. Do not work the mare till the swelling and tenderness disappears.]

**COPPERAS FOR HOGS.**—The extent to which this drug is made use of by hog-raisers is appalling, and it is time that some note of warning as to its ill effects should be properly heeded. Under the present mode of feeding swine, it is not what they need, but, in fact, it is the very opposite of it. It is highly astringent, and therefore retards proper assimilation of food, and when one considers the fact that corn is the chief diet of the hog, it is very apparent that the heating elements of corn which thicken the blood and require an infinite amount of the gastric juices to make them digestible, will not be benefited in the least by a strong astringent that dries up the very essentials to rapid digestion. Copperas is all right, given as a drug, at the proper time, but the indiscriminate use of it being so harmful, a reminder upon the point is not out of place. Instead of using copperas in the drinking water, it is much better to use lime, and even that should not be made constant use of. Hogs are often given copperas as a remedy for ills that are actually brought on by nothing else but the drug itself. Being a strong corrosive irritant, it often produces a galling diarrhea and gastric fever; it thickens the mucous membranes, and even ulcerates them. Some of the symptoms of its disastrous work are general emaciation, scours, disease of joints, paralysis, and a quick, hard pulse. Large quantities of flaxseed tea are often given as an antidote to its poison.

**WORMS.**—It is of first importance to remember that any treatment which does not comprehend so improving the condition of the animal as to render worm life impossible is sure to result in failure. It is a fact that an animal in perfect condition will not harbor worms; accordingly, let all treatment subserve this end. Let the food be nutritious, easy of digestion and regularly given. If mastication seems imperfectly performed, and the food not well digested, examine the mouth and teeth. If the latter are sharp, irregular and wound the cheeks or tongue, the services of a skilled veterinarian—not a self-constituted dentist—are required, as this condition will alone prevent proper digestion, and so nutrition. Salt should be within reach of the animal at all times when in the stable. Grooming should not be neglected, as without a healthy acting skin general health is impossible. As to medicine, give three times daily a powder containing dried sulphate of iron, 1½ drachms; gentian and ground anise seed, each 4 drachms. Continue its administration for one week, and then remit two or three days. If the bowels become constipated feed roots or linseed meal until the condition is relieved. After the powders have been continued for a month, give a bran mash at night, and on the following morning, fasting, give one quart of linseed oil. This will serve to carry away dead worms, eggs, etc. If there

are small, thread-like worms in the lower bowel, causing irritation, which the horse attempts to relieve by rubbing its tail, they may be destroyed by first clearing out the intestine by means of castile soapsuds injection, and following with injections or infusions of leaf tobacco or quassia. Worm specifics are to be avoided, as, while they may cause the displacement of worms, their action is not continuous, and is, moreover, debilitating.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address

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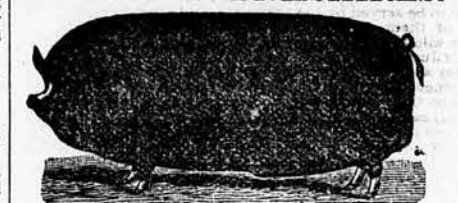
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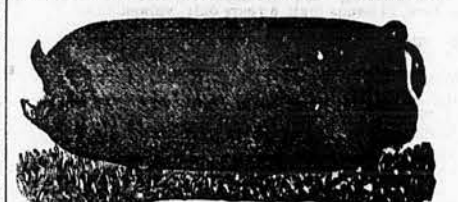


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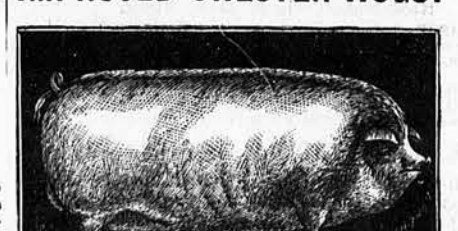
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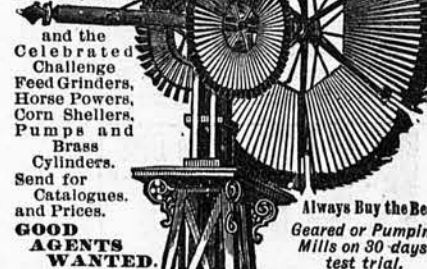
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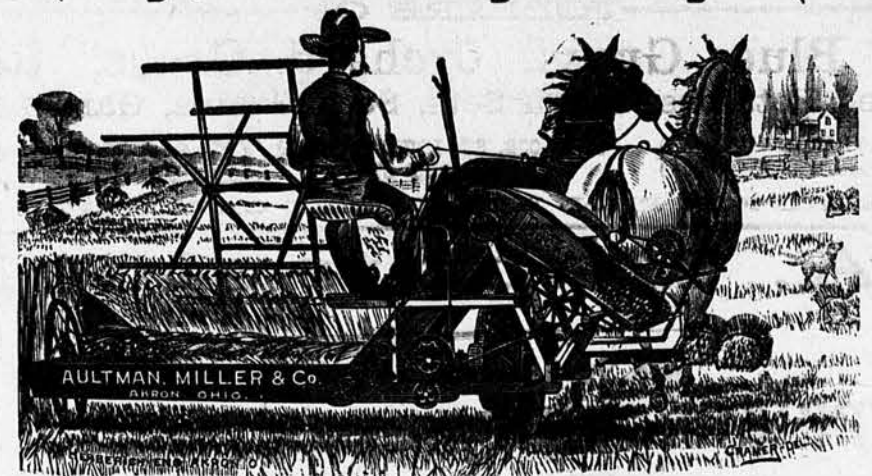
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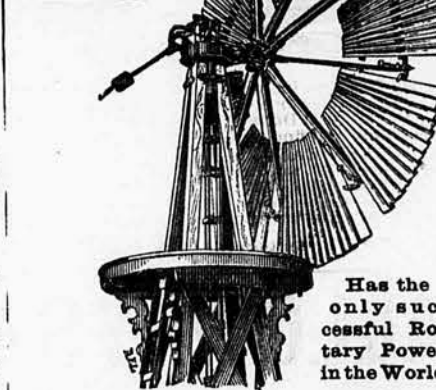
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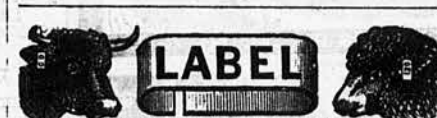
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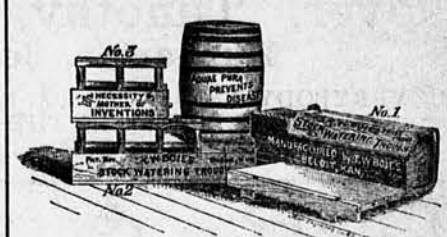
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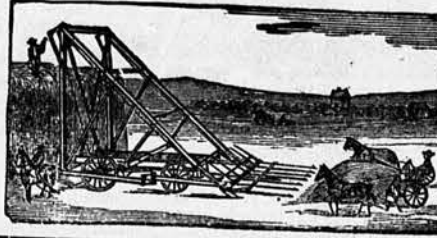
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**FRUIT TREES**—We have in surplus, Budded Peach Trees, twelve of the best varieties, 4 to 6 feet, \$4.50 per 100. Apple Trees of all the leading varieties, largely winter, 4 to 5 feet, \$4 per 100. No. 1 Concord 1-year Grape Vines, \$15 per 1,000, \$1.75 per 100. 1-year Maple, 12 to 30-inch, \$1.75 per 1,000. Other stock cheap. We will box free and deliver at depot any of the above stock. Douglas County Nursery, Lawrence, Kansas. Wm. Plasket & Sons.

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



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



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Price, 50 cts. (Stamps taken.) This is a new Poultry Book, written and compiled by **Geo. F. MARSTON**, who is a well known authority on poultry topics. It tells all about how to manage poultry to obtain the best results, how to kill vermin, how to fatten quickly for market and the best plan for raising the chicks. It also tells how to raise capons, which is exceedingly profitable; also how to make incubators and brooders at a very small cost, that will do excellent work. Every one interested in poultry should have this book. Send 25 ct. stamps, and it will be sent by mail, post paid. Address the author, **Geo. F. MARSTON**, Denver, Colorado.

### PUBLIC SALE!

Of High-Bred

**POLLED  
ABERDEEN-ANGUS  
CATTLE.**

AT RIVERVIEW PARK,  
KANSAS CITY, MO.,

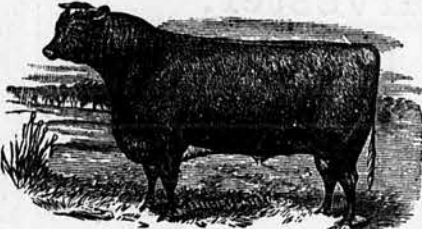
G. & J. Geary (late of Bothwell, Canada,) will offer,  
June 9, 1887, at 1 o'clock p. m.,

A choice selection from this unrivaled herd of Polled Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, consisting of seven young bulls, six cows with calves at foot, ten 1-year-old heifers, and eleven 2-year-old heifers and cows in calf. The offering will consist of representatives of many of the leading families of the breed, and are for the most part selected from the famous herds of Gavenwood and Rothiemay, imported by us last spring. This will be a rare chance to select grand specimens of the breed that beats the record.

Catalogues now ready. Apply to  
**GEO. & J. GEARY, Brookfield, Mo.**

### BLOODED CATTLE!

AT AUCTION.



AT LINCOLN, NEB.,

Tuesday, May 31, 1887,

Sixty head highly-bred **SHORT-HORNS**, pure Bates and Bates-topped. Forty females and twenty grand young bulls, including one richly-bred Kirklevington and one Filbert. Young Marys, Josephines, Phyllises and other standard families. It is no quelling sale, but a closing out caused by ill health.

TERMS:—Ten months time at 8 per cent.; 5 per cent off for cash. Catalogues on application to **Nebraska Farmer, Lincoln.**

**J. W. FITZGERALD,**  
F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer.

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For Hatching. Wyandotte, Langhans, Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns.

Write for Circulars to **PELLA POULTRY YARDS, Pella, Iowa.**



**ERTEL'S VICTOR** HAY PRESS  
SHIPPED ANYWHERE TO OPERATE  
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PURCHASER TO KEEP ONE  
DOING MOST AND BEST WORK  
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Tone Touch Workmanship and Durability.

**WILLIAM KNABE & CO.**

Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore.  
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### PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORNS

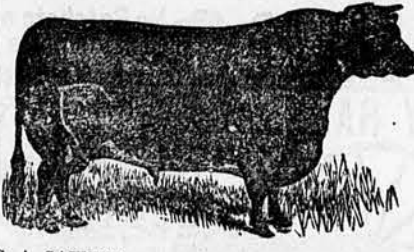
At Riverview Park,

KANSAS CITY, MO.,

Wednesday, June 8, 1887, at 1 p. m.,

Consisting of a Bates Knightly Bull, 4 head of Bates Sonsie family, 30 head of Rose of Sharon topped VanMeter Young Marys and Phyllises. A few of B. F. Bedford's Demonas.

For Catalogues address **S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.**



**S. A. SAWYER,**  
Auctioneer.

**E. P. GAMBLE, Millersburg, Kentucky.**

### Public Sale of SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

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

**GARNETT, KANSAS,**

—ON—

Wednesday, June 1, 1887,

the entire **FISH CREEK HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE**, consisting of 35 Females and 15 Bulls, of the following families: Rose of Sharon, Young Phyllis, Young Mary, Lady Elizabeth, Blooms, Mandanes, Amelias, and calves by their sides or be bred to the champion Rose of Sharon bull, Sharon Duke of Bath 2d common stock, will find this a good opportunity.

**FISH CREEK RANCH**—Is five and a half miles west of Garnett (Southern Kansas and Missouri Pacific R. R.), and three and a half miles north of Mont Ida (Missouri Pacific), and two miles south of Glenloch (K., N. & D.). Conveyance free from all above railroad stations on day of sale.

TERMS:—Cash. Parties desiring time will be accommodated on approved notes bearing 10 per cent interest. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. Lunch at noon. Catalogues on application.

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

### GALLOWAYS AT AUCTION

Thursday, June 16, '87,

—AT—

**RIVERVIEW PARK, KANSAS CITY, MO.,**

I will sell to the highest bidder, my entire herd of

**Registered Galloway Cattle!**

And about sixty head of **High-Grade Angus and Galloway Bulls**, one and two years old.

Owing to declining health of my family, I propose to retire from the breeding business, and everything offered will be sold, if there are any buyers.

TERMS:—Cash, or bankable paper at four months.

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**COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.] THOS. F. HOUSTON,**

HOUSTONIA, PETTIS CO., MO.



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The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. **A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.**