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TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1887.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1887.

PANSAS FAMUER REPORTS

MING Winter With Abundant Feed-Stock in Good Tight.**

WIEAT LOCKING WELL—OATS AND COMMANDERS AND COMM

superb. Wild plum blossoms bursting. Immigration, by far the largest ever known in this county; the country swarms with farmers looking for locations.

Ellis.—Winter wheat slightly below the average in area; 20 per cent. winter-killed; condition of that remaining below an average. No spring wheat sown that I know of. Oats, a fair breadth sown, but mostly not up yet. Grasses backward on account of late cold or much cool weather. Stock never in better condition, and feed never so plenty. No corn planted yet and but little preparation for it. Ground in good condition, save being slightly dry on the surface. Weather fine, but cool, dry and windy. Peach buds killed; all other sorts of fruit seem to be promising fairly for a good crop. Immigration is mostly going west of us, but a good share is stopping in our towns; the county could absorb more emigrants to good advantage.

Ellsworth.—Winter wheat in the valley in

promising fairly for a good crop. Immigration is mostly going west of us, but a good share is stooping in our towns; the county could absorb more emigrants to good advantage.

Ellsworth.—Winter wheat in the valley in good condition—fully 100 in a scale of 100. Oats coming up nicely, but the weather is too dry. Grasses starting very slowly. Stock of every kind healthy, and feed will be plenty as long as wanted. Corn planting, ground one-half-plowed and so far in goed condition. Weather has been cold and windy for two weeks, and a very dry March. Peaches probably killed; other fruits seem all right. Immigration nearly all passes by us to find 4 overnment land.

Graham.—But little winter wheat sown, and that looks very peor on account of dry weather; what spring wheat is sown is not up yet on account of drouth. Same report for oats. No tame grass in the county; wild not started yet. Stock in good condition; mild winter; stock feed plenty. No cern planting done yet. Ground too dry to plow; weather fine. No fruit in ccunty. Immigration has commenced, and the prairie schooner is seen on the road every day.

Harper.—Early-sown winter wheat looks well, but late-sown is in poor condition and cannot make a full crop. No spring wheat sown. Oats all sown, but making no growth of any account. Not much tame grass sown in this county as yet, but what we have looks well; wild grass is making a start. Stock that has been well cared for has come through the winter in fine condition; feed plenty and to spare. Farmers have commenced planting corn; most of the corn will be listed this season. Old ground is in fine condition, with moisture enough for corn; weather dry. There is a fair promise of a fine crop of fruit, notwithstanding the few extreme cold days of last winter; we expect a one half peach crop. Immigration is really astonishing; every train brings many new-comers to this county; Anthony is building up very fast.

Harvey.—Winter wheat backward and needing rain; hardly any spiling wheat sown. A large acreage of oats sown,

well. Immigration large, and still they come.

Jefferson.—Not much winter wheat sown, but recent rains and snow have revived it and it is in fine condition; none killed. No spring wheat grown. A large acreage of oats sown, is coming up. Tame grass growing finely, large area being sown; wild grass not started yet. Stock healthy but rather thin, owing to scarcity of feed. Farmers getting ready for early corn planting; none planted yet. Ground in fine condition from recent rains, but not wet deep. Weather warming up, fully up to the average season. Good prospect for all kinds, of fruit. No immigration here; as many leaving as are coming in.

immigration here; as many leaving as are coming in.

Jewell.—Winter wheat generally looking fine has stood the dry weather remarkably well; spring wheat, very small acreage sown. About double the acreage of oats sown that has ever been put in before. Grasses starting very slowly. Stock doing well; hav and fodder scarce, corn plenty. Corn planting will commence in about two weeks; ground is in splendid condition, much better than last year. Weather dry

(Continued on page 4.)

The Stock Interest.

DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

MAY 17.—Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas., Short-horn cattle.
MAY 28.—White & Holcombe, Short-horns; Minneapolis, Kas.
JUNE 1—Walter Latimer, Closing-out Short-horn Sale, Garnett, Kas.
JUNE 30.—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.

CONTAGIOUS PLEURO-PNEUMONIA

General Character and Symptoms of the Disease.

In view of the alarming extent to which pleuro-pneumonia exists in this country, and its liability to appear in almost any section not yet infected, it becomes of the utmost importance to the cattle interests of the country that stockmen should be able to recognize the disease as soon as possible after its first appearance in a locality. Owing to the insidious nature of the disease this is not always as simple as might be supposed, and certainly not as could be desired.

A knowledge of the general character and symptoms of the disease, while it will not enable all stockmen to definitely recognize the disease at the o itset, will place them in a position to recognize the possibility of the presence of this disease whenever a suspicious contagious outbreak may occur in their locality, and at the same time enable them to take the necessary precautions to prevent further spreading.

The disease is due to a specific germ or contagium, which usually gains access to the system through the respiratory passages into the lungs, where its action is mostly limited, there prolung tissue by which the disease is recognized from other forms of lung in immense numbers in the lungs of a diseased animal, and it is by the transmission of this contagium from the sick to the healthy that the disease is spread. Contact with a diseased animal or with the diseased products from such an animal is necessary to contract the disease. Stables, yards and fields wherein the disease has been, any articles or substances that have been in contact with the sick animals or their products, or even the clothing of attendants may all contain the living germ of the disease the disease to a healthy animal coming in contact with the same.

The period of incubation—the lapse of time after the specific poison enters the system and before it produces changes sufficient to interfere with the general health of the animal, and by which it may be recognized—is ordinarily ten days to three weeks, but in exceptional cases may extend to three or four months. Generally the disease is of a lingering, often of an insidious character, running a course of two to ten weeks or even longer and terminating in death, or a slow, uncertain recovery. But during its first appearance in a district and also in warm weather it commonly runs a more rapid course, the animals dying in a few days with acute symptoms; however, this is the exception rather than the rule.

The general symptoms are essentially those of other diseases of the lungs. An increased bodily temperature of two to three degrees Fahr. usually appears a few days or a week before any other symptoms. But as this can be ascertained only by the use of the clinical thermometer, it becomes of no general diagnostic value except in suspected herds or cattle known to have been exposed. In such instances, however, the

to recognizing the disease in an animal before the general symptoms appear.

The first outward or obvious symptom. are usually erection of the hair, especially along the back, giving the animal a general unthrifty appearance, and a slight, dry, short cough, which gradually increases in severity and is aggravated by cold or drinking cold water. These are soon followed by loss of appetite, increased respiration and pulse, which may be accompanied by shivering; the horns, ears and limbs one had much more fat than the other, alternately cold and hot, the muzzle usually dry; rumination becomes irregular or soon ceases altogether when last. Lot one, of two calves weighed the animal refuses to eat; the secretion 340 pounds. Feed, clover hay, new of milk is diminished and soon ceases; later by diarrhea. There is tenderness, often extreme, causing the animal to wince or groan when pressure is applied along the back or between the ribs. Percussion and auscultation of the chest will show dullness and absence of the normal respiratory murmur over particular parts of the lungs; structural changes will be found rapidly going on within the lungs, and such unnatural sounds as friction, wheezing, crepitation, etc., may usually be heard.

The breathing now becomes more difficult and labored, while all the symptoms become aggravated until the animal stands persistently with fore limbs apart and elbows turned out, back arched, the head carried low and extended on the neck, the mouth open, nostrils dilated, and each breath accompanied by a painful moan.

These symptoms vary greatly in different cases, depending largely on the severity of the attack, and the portion of lung involved. In some instances ducing characteristic changes in the the animal appears unwell for several days with an occasional cough, and unless recognized, the disease may progress diseases. This contagium is produced in a mild form and the animal apparently recover without showing any decisive symptoms. It is these mild cases that at times make the disease so difficult to recognize and so liable to be spread unknown. Then, too, the general symptoms in mild cases are so much like those of the simple, non-contagious inflammation of the lungs that in isolated cases the only positive means of diagnosis is by a post mortem examina tion of the cavity of the chest.

In the contagious disease there will be found the characteristic marbled apfor a variable length of time, and during pearance on section of the diseased lung that period are capable of conveying due to the difference in coloration of different lobules, and the distention of the inter-lobular connective tissue by extensive exudation, appearances very different from those seen in simple inflammation. There is also more or less effusion usually found in the pleural cavity. These characteristic lesions are easily recognizable by one familiar with the disease, and readily distinguished from the lesions caused by other diseases of the lungs .- Dr. F. L. Kilborne, in Rural New Yorker.

> Feeding for Meat Rather Than for Fat. One of the unsolved problems in feeding is, how to so arrange food rations as to produce growth and weight rapidly without excessive fat. It is a fact of common experience that juicy, rich told by cutting without seeing and by meat, is preferred to fat meat; indeed, a majority of people do not want very fat meat. It is known, too, by all persons who ever took the trouble to look, that very fat beeves have large quantities of fat lying in distinct bodies in the carcass. The tallow found in the animals slaughtered at the Chicago Fat Stock Show in 1884 averaged about 10 per cent. of the dressed carcasses. Butchers at Kansas City, last year, complained that there was too much fat in the show animals that had been slaughtered for tests.

thermometer becomes an important aid It is important that feeders learn how

want, and in order to do that there must than with the more carbonaceous fed be more meat and less fat. Prof. Sanborn, of the Missouri Agricultural college, is experimenting in this matter. He began on hogs last year, and was encouraged with results. He has just reported late experiments with four calves. He divided them in two lots, and fed one on fat-producing food, the other on flesh-forming food. His subjects grew in weight about equally, but though the leaner meat was better. The experiment began September 1, process linseed meal and bran, and 10 the bowels become costive, followed pounds skim milk, each, daily; bran and oilmeal fed in equal quantities. Lot two, of two calves weighing 320 pounds, was fed with timothy hay, new milk, 10 pounds each; flaxseed and cornmeal. The concentrated food was one-quarter flaxseed and three-quarters cornmeal. The ration for lot one was intensely albuminous, or flesh-making, every food in the ration being rich in albuminoids. The ration for lot two was highly carbonaceous, every food being carbonaceous in character, except the new milk which was necessarily fed. The fat, or cream, was removed from milk of lot one, and not for lot two, thereby giving to lot two milk better calculated to produce fat.

That was the plan of feeding. December 13, the gain on lot one was 375 pounds, an average gain of 3.68 pounds daily; the gain on lot two was 370 pounds, a daily average of 3.73 pounds.

Although the comparative expense attending the purchase of food was not pre-considered in these experiments, the Professor gives the figures:

For Lot 1. For Lot 2. 80.73 245 lbs. hay at \$6 a ton. 363 lbs. linseed meal at \$25 a 2,080 lbs. new milk at 1 cent.

The dressed weight of lot one was 715, that of lot two 690 pounds. The weights of all the different parts in each of the four animals is given, and upon the whole case, Prof. Sanborn makes the following observations:

"1. Although lot two did not receive a fattening ration, yet the small amount of fat on the intestines and vital organs was 23.6 per cent. more than was found upon lot one, while the kidneys were much fatter. The flanks and parts of the quarters where fats are deposited in layers, was most markedly more fatty than the same parts of lot one. The uncooked meat was submitted to ten competent gentlemen, comprising the visiting committee of the General Assembly, and others. Without exception they selected sections of lean meat that carried the most fat among its fibres, fat or "marbled" in, from the carbonaceous fed lot. They each detected without hesitation after the meat was cooked that which was fed for fat ening, although none of them knew the feeding of the live animal. The difference could be readily mastication with the teeth. The meat of lot one was distinctly more fibrous in character and showed a denser fibre without the light streaking of fat.

"The meat of each lot was weighed for cooking in order to note shrinkage during cooking. I found that an oven of an ordinary stove will not answer for such a test and so have no reliable figures.

"2. The kidneys weigh 36.6 per cent. more in lot one than in lot two. This is in accord with the trial with the pigs. Also it is noted that the liver was

to produce good beef, just such as people greater with the albuminous fed lot, lot, again agreeing with the former results, although less marked. These organs are more engaged when the animal is fed with an albuminous diet than when fed with a carbonaceous diet and like a blacksmith's arm grows larger by

> "3. One of the best illustrations of the subtle influence of diet on the structure of the animal is seen in the greater weights of the hides of the more albuminous fed lot. Hides are albuminous in character and this increase of the weight of hides is in harmony with the increased weight of hair found with the pigs under albuminous diet, and as well as anything can show it, shows that we can make our cattle lean or fat at pleasure. But it is said that any one can make steers lean as 'Job's Turkeys." But I seek large ratio of lean with rapid growth and a fine market steer with the maximum of lean, for our steers as now fitted for market carry a mass of layer fat. The average buyer for consumption knows less what to do with it than with fat pork. A roast of a fat stock show animal was about one-half thrown away at my table from excess of fat.

"I was concerned last year in the disposal of fat stock show animals at Kansas City and found that butchers were reluctant to handle the animals, saying that their customers did not like them on account of the waste fat.

"4. A difference in the lungs is noted, but the most significant difference in the present stage of ignorance of the functions of the spleen, whose office is unknown, is the increased weight of the spleen in the more carbonaceous fed animals, or 57.1 per cent. the heavier of the two sets. Surely the probabilities are that the spleen has something to do with the carbonaceous elements of nutrition."

There is much in this experiment to suggest changes in methods of feeding in order to produce more good juicy meat with less layer fat, and it is encouraging to learn that Prof. Sanborn will continue his experiments in this direction. He will take ten animals of each of the four beef breeds, Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus and Galloway, to which may be added ten Holsteins. The animals will be selected by the national associations of breeders, each for its particular breed. The result will be awaited with much interest.

The latest theory in veterinary science is that shying of horses is caused by near-

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The new French gun, weighing thirty: seven tons, has thrown a projectile weighing 1,000 pounds over eight miles. The English forty-three ton gun has a maximum range nearly as great. The English sixty-three ton gun is credited with the theoretical range of over ten miles. It is true that these extreme ranges are attained wit: elevations which may not be secured in the turret ports of a vessel

Money Tells!

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

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In the Dairy.

Abortion in Cows.

In a report of proceedings of a farmers' club in Scotland, as printed in the Farmers' Gazette, we find the following synopsis of a lecture delivered by John Armstrong, V. S.:

The lecturer, in the course of his paper, which was considered a most valuable contribution to the literature of the club, said the exact nature and cause of these enzootic outbreaks of abortion, which are so commonly met with, are, so far, not well understood. A great many theories are advanced on the subject, and the latest was that it was a contagious disease and due to a specific micro-organism. He described the condition in which many animals are kept, and how little attention was paid to the quality and quanty of food, ventilation and drainage, and sanitary arrangements generally of byres, in which they are generally huddled together. Anything which interferes with the general health or interferes with the nutrition of the mother must also interfere with the fœtus, which eventually dies. In the early period of gestation the symptoms are often very slight, and may easily be overlooked. In the later stages the symptoms are more marked. and the animal should be isolated at once, and a thorough system of disinfection resorted to. It was important that such cases should be carefully looked after, because by neglecting them they might serve as a nucleus for a general outbreak. Treating of enzootic or general abortion, he said he called it by that name because it seemed to begin in one animal and then run through most of the herd; in some instances just as though it were infectious, and by some authorities infection was believed in, but, in his opinion, it was due to the animals all being subject to the same influences The cause of these extensive outbreaks were almost innumerable, and very difficult to trace. The causes generally were neglected isolated cases, impure water, deficiency in the quality or the quantity of the food supplied to the animals, bad sanitary arrangements; some were caused by inbreeding, and others by crossing with a Short-horn bull. Infection was believed in by some continental surgeons, and judging from the water which animals often had to drink, it seemed almost a miracle that blood diseases were not more common than they are. It was thought by many that any stream, pond, or pump, was good enough for cows to drink from, whereas the blood of the mother should be kept in as pure a state as possible. It was natural these animals should have nattural food supplied at short intervals, and not, as many are, only twice a day. It should also be given in regular quantities, so that the stomach might not be thrown out of proper working order. The want of alkalies was one of the great causes of enzootic abortion. When they took into consideration the quantity of alkalies that enter into the analysis of a cereal crop, and how little attention was paid to the giving back to the land that which it had lost by the growing of such a crop, it must be apparent that the great want of alkalies in the soil, such as potash and soda, potash more particularly, and the too liberal use of phosphorous compounds in the shape of superphosphate, rendered the land not in a fit condition to supply the required nourishment to the plant grown thereon. The too liberal use of artificial feeding stuffs was probably a great How to Dry Rennet.

As home-made cheese is a very agreeable addition to the farmer's bill of fare, every household should be provided with a few dried rennets. These are the fourth or true digestive stomachs of the young calf, which is fed solely upon milk. The stomachs of deacon calves or of fat veals should always be preserved for this purpose. The stomach is simply emptied of its contents and is not washed. A slender twig is pushed into the opening so as to distend it. The ends of the twig are tied to form a loop by which it can be hung up in a dry closet. It is filled with salt and dried, and gradually becomes stronger with age, as the ferment, which is called "rennet," seems to reproduce itself in course of time. Two square inches of this dried stomach, steeped in a quart of brine, is enough for 100 pounds of milk.

Milk is elaborated from what the cow eats and drinks and partakes more or less of its character. The stream is no purer than its fountain, or at least an impure fountain can not send forth a pure stream. Wholesome milk is elaborated only from wholesome food, and pure water. Bacteria and other microbes in the food or water go into the general circulation of the cow and appear in the milk. These are among the beginnings of decay and disease. We can not have too close inspection of milk and the conditions of its production, nor as for that matter of any other article of animal food. Many of the ills which human flesh is supposed to be heir to are not inherited at all, but are generated from the flesh or other animal food eaten. No doubt much sickness would disappear with the discontinuance of the use of animal food. But so long as the human family continues to eat it we can not be too careful about having it wholesome.

The Indiana man who carefully blanketed his cows while being milked, so the flies would not bite them and cause them to kick over pail and milker, might have obtained really humane and at the same time lasting comfort to the cows by allowing them to rest in a darkened shed. The idea may really be carried, with profit, to providing such refuge in pastures where biting flies are numerous. The subject is especially directed to dairymen.

An old journalist expresses surprise that no woman has yet appeared as the editor of a successful daily newspaper.

Somebody has overhauled last year's novels and found that of the heroines 372 were blondes and only 100 brunettes.

Farmers and Dairymen will do well to call and see our new Creamery Cans, for sale at J. J. Floreth & Co.'s, No. 713 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

A resident of Minnesota, who has seen several severe tornadoes, says that their most peculiar feature is the singular sucking movement. Buildings are sucked up into the clouds entire, and come down soon in fragments.

First use Black Diamond Prepared Roofing on small roof, if in doubt, and get it exactly right; then follow this up by using on larger roofs; it don't matter how the roof constructed. M. EHRET, JR., & Co.,

Sole Manufacturers, No. 113 N. 8th street, St. Lous, Mo.

Tobacco-blindness is becoming a common affliction. At present there are several persons under treatment for it at one London hospital. At first it takes the form of color blindness, the sufferers who have smoked themselves into this condition being quite cause of the disease. Ergotised grasses and smut were undoubtedly a cause of abortion. He dealt with other phases of the question, and spoke of ensilage, which he thought had no injurious effect.

themselves into this condition being quite unable to distinguish the color of a piece of red clo h held up before them. Sometimes the victim loses his eyesight altogether. Although smoking is to a large extent the cause of the malady, and so gives it its name, heavy drinking is also partly responsible.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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Registered yearling Short-horn Bulls and Heifers.
Breeding herd of 106 head. Carload lots a specialty.
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Felch: the pullets Kansas Beauties score from 90 to
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or 26 for \$4. Rose-comb Brown Lephorn eggs, \$2 for
13, or \$3.50 for 26. All the Leghorn chicks sold cheap.

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

PURELY-BRED POULTRY — Light Brahmas and Langshans of the purest strains of their kind. Abrolutely separated in yards. Cocks, cockerels and hens for sale low. Eggs per 18: Light Brahma \$1, Langshan \$1.50. Address E. F. Jones, LaGrange, Kas.

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

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

lege Hill, Manhattan, Kas.

THE RELIABLE POULTRY YARDS—A.D.Jencks,
North Topeka, Kas., proprietor and breeder of
choice Plymouth Rocks. Eggs booked now and ship
ped promptly at \$2.50 per 13. Satisfaction guaran
teed. [Mention Kansas Farmer.]

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

LANGSHANS!

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

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

7 TOULOUSE GEESE EGGS - \$1.50. Wyandotte, Plymouth Rock and Black Cochin eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. I. H. Shannen, Girard, Kas.

Send stamp for Circular.

LIGHT BRAHMAS AND BUFF COCHIUS.

Ридик г. WOLFF, Торека, Кав., Вох 33,

TOPEKA POULTRY YARDS.—Wm. A. Eston, 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 Fort Scott, Kas.—F. G. Eaton, breeder and shipper of Thoroughbred Lt. Brahmas, P. Rocks, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns, B. Javas, B. Cochins, Mann. B. Turkeys, and P. Ducks. Fowls for sale at all times. Send for circular. Correspondence solicited and cheerfully acknowledged.

REPUBLICAN POULTRY YARDS.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—W. E. Doud, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, \$1.50 per 18 Birds for sale at from \$1 to \$5 each. HUREKA POULTRY YARDS.-L. E. Pixley, Eu-

L reka, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. K. 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 lead-ting varieties of Land and Water Fowls. DARK BRAHMAS a specialty. Send for Circular.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Consistence from pope 1)

Many and cool. Profit prospects good; no the processing of the control of the control

dry and windy. No peaches. Immigration

Sheridan.-Winter wheat rather poor; too

immense.

Sheridan.—Winter wheat rather poor; too dry in the fall and winter. Considerable spring wheat sown. There will be a pretty good acreage of oats sown this spring. Wild grass good; no tame grass—county not old enough. Stock in good condition and doing well on range; feed is plenty. Corn planting has not commenced yet. Ground is dry; weather fine. We have no fruit yet in our county; there will be lots of fruit trees set out this spring. Immigration is great.

Stafford.—Winter wheat is very good on new breaking; old ground not looking very well, owing to dry fall; large acreage sown. Not any spring wheat sown—do not raise any in this county. Large acreage of oats sown; not up yet. Grasses are coming on in good shape; a large acreage of tame grass sown this spring. Stock is in good condition, wiffi plenty of buyers for all kinds; feed plenty and in good condition. Corn planting not commenced yet; nearly all use the lister; commence planting about 20th of April. Ground is in fair condition; a little too dry for plowing. Weather has been very fine for March; no bad storms. Apple trees all right; a poor prospect for peaches; small fruits coming on finely. Immigration pouring in from all quarters; most all well fixed financially; real estate on the rise.

Summer.—Wellington.—Winter wheat in fair

Sumner.—Wellington.—Winter wheat in fair condition; needs rain; does not seem to be as healthy and rank as it did six to fourteen years ago. No spring wheat sown. Oats, an average stand, except the early-sown, and the manner of sowing having a great deal to do with the germination of the seed. Red clover badly winter-killed; timothy and blue grass all O. K.; no other tame grass of any amount grows; wild grass coming on slowly. Stock of all kinds in good shape; feed plenty and to spare. Corn planting nearly all done; some coming up. Ground in good condition, but getting very dry. Weather dry and windy, warm most of the month, a few very cold days. Fruit in first-rate order, except peaches, which will be a light crop. Wellington and Sumner county are in the midst of a genuine boom, both in the rise of real estate and imigration... Belle Plaine.—Winter wheat, 75 per cent. of that killed; the balance, 30 per cent. of a prospect. Oats, 25 per cent. increase over last year; coming up slowly; too dry; will do no good unless it rains. Grasses badly winter-killed; no show of pasture yet; too dry. Stock of all kinds in good condition. Many are planting corn; everybody will plant next week, but it is too dry for germination. Ground plows hard; not enough moisture. Weather clear and warm. Peaches nearly all killed; cane-fruit badly dampged; also strawberries; balance good. Immigration, as much as usual, and of a good, well-to-do class.

Trego.—Winter wheat prospect poor at present; too dry. Very little, if any, spring wheat sown. Small acreage of oats sown; not up yet. Wild grass starting very slowly; no tame grass. Stock usually in good condition, but some bunches in pasture very thin; feed more plenty than any previous year. No corn planted yet; farmers generally preparing for it. Ground getting dry in places; old ground usually turning over mellow. Weather dry and windy, pleasant and moderately warm. Some promise of a small crop of fruit. Through immigration is very heavy, averaging about 150 wagons per week; immigratio

examined in others, but my trees are well stocked with fruit buds.

Woodson.—Center Ridge.—Some good winter wheat, but mostly poor owing to dry fall; no spring wheat raised. Outs all sowed, and mostly up; acreage very large. Tame grass is all right; wild just starting. Stock in good condition; feed plenty. Corn planting commenced; not much in yet. Ground in splendid condition. Weather rather pleasant, though a good many rough, windy days. Fruit all right, except peaches, which will not exceed half crop. Immigration decidedly strong.

Humboldt.—Winter wheat looks well for this time of year. Large acreage of oats sown; most of it up. Grasses fully a month earlier than last year; tame grasses have stood the dry winter well. Stock in fair condition for time of year, but that is poor; feed plenty. Corn planting began March 17th; about one-fifth planted in March; acreage will be large. Ground dry, but in good condition for planting. Weather changable. Raspberries winter-killed, blackborries all right, peaches most all killed, apples all right. Immigration coming all the time.

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.

Gossip About Stock.

Col. W. S. White, of Sabetha, Kas., announces that he will hold his annual Shorthorn sale on May 25, at Sabetha.

E. R. Bennett, of the firm of E. Bennett & Son, of Topeka, leaves this week for England and France for another importation of horses for their establishment. Their business has grown to large proportions here in Kansas.

H. Y. Atrill, of New York, the owner of the famous herd of Duchess Short-horn cattle at Goodrich, Ontario, Canada, has about forty head of fancy high-bred Bates Short-horn cattle at Kansas City which he will sell at public sale April 28.

Col. W. A. Harris, of Linwood, favored this office with a call on Tuesday. He informs us that the Leavenworth County Short-horn Breeders will hold their annual sale at Leavenworth on May 19. A few choice animals from the Linwood Herd of

Among the number of breeding bulls sold from the Linwood Herd of Short-horns this season by Col. W. A. Harris, two were purchased for the prominent herds in other States, one for J. G. Cowan & Son, New Point, Mo., and the other for Elbert & Fall, Albia, Iowa.

James Cunningham & Son, of Scotland, have an importation of eighty head of Galloway cettle quartered at Lincoln, Neb., which they advertise elsewhere in this issue at public sale to be held at Lincoln on the 26th of April. Our representative informs us that this offering is an exceptional one, and will, no doubt, bring out a large attendance of buyers.

G. A. Lande, of Humboldt, Kas., writes: "I have recently added to my herd of Shorthorns four cows from the herd of Col. Bailey & Sons, of Greenwood county, which with my present stock gives me thirteen head of breeding age. Have also sold to the abovenamed parties the bay stallion, Ivanhoe, by Glendower, dam by Panic 2nd by Dubloon 3d by Sir Richard, etc."

Nowhere in America (or Great Britian, either, for that matter,) is there a better herd of Angus cattle than that owned by G. W. Henry, of Kansas City. Mr. Henry, having sold his farm, just south of the city, will, on May 3, dispose of his entire herd of these cattle at public auction. He has re-fused several offers recently for some of his most highly-prized animals, but absolutely refuses to sell privately. Send to Mr. Henry and obtain a catalogue, and remember the sale takes place Tuesday, May 3.

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of J. S. Hawes, Colony, Kas. Last week we gave an illustration of his wonderful Wilton bull, Sir Evelyn 9650, and this week in his advertisement there appears a group of calves by Sir Evelyn 9650. Kansas is just coming to the front for the best stock of all breeds, and if this is a specimen of the Herefords at the Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, our cattlemen can do better than patronizing this Kansas institution for Herefords.

Keep your eye open for the McAfee sale of Short-horns to be sold next Wednesday, April 13. The offering comprises over forty head of young thoroughbred cattle, the innead or young thoroughbred cattle, the increase of one of the very best herds in Shawnee county. A number of well-bred horses will also be sold. The sale will be held at Prospect Farm, three miles west of Topeka, on the 6th street road. We have received one of the catalogues of the sale—one of the neatest ever gotten out at Topeka. It was compiled by Hon. J. B. McAfee, and printed by Darling & Johnson, the model job printers of Topeka.

The Select Herd of Barkshires owned by

The Select Herd of Berkshires owned by G. W. Berry, of Topeka, received on last Saturday a valuable addition in the young boar DauLtless, which was bought of A. W. boar Daultless, which was bought of A. W. Rollins. Manhattan. This pig was seen by the writer, who learned that Dauntless was only 5½ months old and weighed 230 pounds, length 3 feet 11 inches, girth 3 feet 9 inches at the loin. He has a model head, back and hams, and very short, strong legs. This male will do service alongside of British Champion II 13481 and Duke of St. Bridge 16573 (both prize winners) in the Select Herd of Berkshires this season, and in the show ring this fall some one's porkers will have to rustle if they win over Dauntless.

CHICAGO, KANSAS & NEBRASKA R'Y.

CHICAGO, KANSAS & NEBRASKA R'Y.

TIME CARD:

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

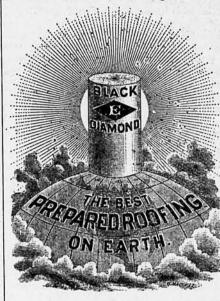
Arrives from Chicago. 12:25 p. m.

Leaves for Chicago. 2:45 p. m.

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

Greatest Discovery Since 1492.

For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, laryngitis, and consumption in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is also a great blood-purifier and strength-restorer, or tonic, and for liver complaint and costive condition of the bowels it has no equal. Sold by druggists.



Put on by Anybody Rapidly.

NOW IN USE NEARLY FIVE YEARS.

WATER and FIRE-PROOF

ONE - HALF COST

Of Metal Roofs!

ROOF YOUR OWN BUILD-INGS!

${f wind}$ & ${f Rust-Proof}$

MARION, Kas., December 6, 1886. "Have used your Prepared Roofing for four years, ond considering the durability, think it the best and cheapest roofing that can be used. CHICAGO LUMBER CO.

EF SEND FOR SPRING CATALOGUE AND PRICES

BUILDING PAPERS, SHEATHING FELTS, ETC.

M. EHRET, Jr., & CO.,

Sole Manufacturers, 113 N. STH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO. W. E. CAMPE, Agent.

CHICAGO, KANSAS & NEBRASKA R'Y.

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

ALMA ACCOMMODATION.

 Arrives at Topeka
 11:50 a. m.

 Arrives at North Topeka
 12:00 noon.

 Leaves North Topeka
 1:00 p. m.

 Leaves Topeka
 1:10 p. m.

 From crossing R. R. street and C., K. & N. track, North Topeka.

PALL TRAINS RUN DAILY.

ROOFING! Capitol Insurance Company



- KANSAS. TOPEKA,

FIRE, - LIGHTNING - and - TORNADO.

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

BUSINESS CONFINED EXCLUSIVELY TO KANSAS.

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AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.

TOPEKA, :: KANSAS,

L CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.

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

BETTER THAN A MUTUAL COMPANY. BETTER THAN A STOCK COMPANY.

Explanatory Circular free.

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

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

National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

SALINA, : KANSAS,

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

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

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Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

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

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows the KANSAS FARMERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has more assets for every one hundred dollars at risk that any other company doing business in this state, viz.:

The Kansas Furmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, o New York, \$1.00 to pay \$50.00; the German, of Freeport, III., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00, the Burlington of Inwa. \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Inwa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

GARDEN

The QUEEN CITY of the Arkansas Valley.

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

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

The leading Real Estate Firm in GARDEN CITY, KANSAS.

The Bome Circle.

Be Patient With the Children.

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

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

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

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

Thou mayst not rest in any lovely thing,
Thou, who wert formed to seek and to aspire;
For no fulfillment of thy dreams can bring
The answer to thy measureless desire.
The beauty of the round, green world is not
Of the world's essence; far within the sky
The tints which make this bubble bright are
wrought:

wrought; The bubble bursts; the light can never die. -Lucy Larcom.

In the eyes of God
Pain may have purpose and be justified;
Man's sense avails to only see, in pain,
A hateful chance no man but would avert,
Or, failing, needs must pity. Thanks to God
And love to man—from man take these away,
And what is man worth? —Robert Browning.

And rank for her meant duty, various, Yet equal in its worth, done worthily. Command was service; humblest service done By willing and discerning souls was glory.

ORGANIZED INDUSTRY.

What There is in it for the Army of Workingwomen.

The best and most significant movement that has ever taken place among workingwomen has been accomplished in Chicago by the incorporation of "The Girl's Co-operative Clothing Manufactory." Sixty girls, expert workers, it is stated, have combined together, hired a large room, fitted it up with thirty sewing machines-secured the patronage of a certain number of dealers and gone to work for themselves. They agree to draw moderate wages weekly and divide the surplus at the end of the year. This is a start in the right direction; this solves the problem of the "working girls," so far as the sixty are concerned, and the example will be priceless to thousands of others. By this act they have shown an intelligent comprehension of the situation and of the way to better it for themselves and others. By it they at once raise themselves from the position of powerless and dependent employes to independent workers, with proprietary interests, and an incentive to raising and maintaining a higher standard of work. No permanent improvement can take place in working conditions unless this necessity is recognized. The one difficulty in regard to trades unions is that they put good and bad workers on a level, and demand the wages for them, whether the work is done or not done, or done well or ill. It is greatly to be hoped that the conscience of workingwomen will prevent their acceptance of this false fundamental basis. The co-operative principal is more dignified, more honest, and therefore more honorable. There are no "prisoners of poverty" in this country among those who know how and are willing to do good work, unless they suffer from the taint of vice or inherited disease. But the good worker has a right to improve his or her own condition by every possible means. We have a right to look not willing to assume, and which cannot be forward to cumulative compensation for transferred to other shoulders. days and hours of toil; to the building up of a home; to its enlargement; to the gratifi- change takes place in its entirety; but it is serves his purpose.

the purchasers of the products of labor. The association of young workingwomen upon this basis is full of promise for their future; and replies to the suggestion made in a debate the other day by a club of ladies, that the "working girl"—by which was meant shop girls, factory girls and the like—should take refuge from the injustice practiced upon them in their present position in the kitchens of the well-to-do classes-that is, be employed by the women instead of the men. With all due respect to the good intentions of the ladies in the case, it is doubtful if this would not be, at least and iterally, jumping out of the fire into the frying-pan.

Domestic service with us, as, indeed, most other things now and always, is in a transition stage. It retains, however, more of the feudal elements than any other form of paid labor; the very word servant, from servi-tude, serf and serfdom, indicating the subjective attitude which seems to belong to it. But this is purely illusory, the outgrowth of tradition and customs, but not warranted by the actual facts as they exist to-day. The vulgar, unthinking housekeeper ranks herself mistress, her domestic as maid or servant, but the subordinate is not infrequently the better off and more independent of the two. She has it in her power to create perpetual discomfort in the household, and to cause it at the most inopportune moment, and if she conceives herself badly treated, or her vested rights infringed upon, arms akimbo and sudden, unannounced exit are her methods of self-assertion, of saying: "I am not serf, or servant; I will do your work as well as I can, within reasonable hours and for fair pay, but I do not belong to you; you do not own me, and must not call upon me from early in the morning until late at night, as if I was slave or bondswoman; and if I live in your house you must treat me like a human being, and not like a creature of a different order."

That is what domestic service is coming to a business—the business of house work; and the sooner the better. Already ladies who occupy small apartments or flats are glad to make an arrangement by which a competent woman comes in the morning, does the work of the day and leaves at night. There are slight inconveniences attending such an arrangement, but it is much better than living in hot water and without any domestic assistance at all. Rich people can offer inducement in higher wages and luxurious homes for over hours of work, and the poorer part of the community must be content to accept and teach the ignorant and incompetent in return for their willingness to work long hours and for smaller pay. When they are no longer ignorant and have become competent they have a perfect right to look for a better and less exacting field of labor.

The trouble with, and in regard to help in the household, arises principally from selfishness, a want of consideration and failure to recognize the force of new conditions on the part of employers, and the inability to express clearly and without heat and violence, what they feel on the part of the ignorant employed. Experience and necessity in time teach even those who are most unwilling to learn; but they could save themselves and others much trouble by a clearer view and quicker acceptance of the situa-

The business policy which housework is beginning to assume is a good thing in many ways; it will compel better system and order in detail of domestic life; it will make women less selfish and irksome in their demands upon others, and more self-reliant; it will oblige them to regulate their domestic concerns with more regard to the convenience and hours of paid workers, and avoid burdens and responsibilities which they are

It will naturally be some time before this cation of tastes and a provision for old age. the movement and the working towards it There are employers who endeavor to secure which creates most of the troubles which these rewards to the worker, but they are every one experiences or sees, more or less; the exception, not the rule. The average and the acceptance of the facts, the regulaemployer uses the best years of a man's or tion of one's life in accordance with the woman's life, gathers the results, like grain, awakening spirit of the time, saves friction, into his own barns and holdings, fattens his if not conflict. Then, is it not something to own children upon it, who are educated to rejoice at, that labor is finding a higher level despise the labor that enriched them, and -that the process is eternally going on turns the laborer adrift when he no longer which liberates the mind, the soul, the will of the real man, as well as his body. Should Co-operation is the only guarantee for the we not be thankful to aid this effort toward working man and woman; the only one for freedom and more perfect development, tions unknown beyond its own limits. In-

human rights and by taking our own burdens upon our own shoulders; and if we cannot walk in the front ranks and lead the march of the verities, at least let us keep step lest we stand in the way of the living God.

KANSAS FARMER.

The patriarchial argument has lost its force with working people, because the patriarchal idea simply attaches to service with the majority of employers; it does not bind them any more to the care and protection of the employed. In great cities, and under the new social and economic conditions, it is hardly possible that it should; but there is nothing to prevent the kindly man or woman from putting the widest and highest interpretation upon his or her own duties, while recognizing other people's rights. The difficulty with the majority is that they demand the patriarchal service, while taking every advantage of the needs of those they employ, and deliberately shirking patriarchal responsibility. Less generosity, more justice, is the need of the hour. Nothing is more common than the willingness to give \$5 of the \$50 which has been unjustly gained or withheld. Pay what is due, and let every man and woman be his or her own almoner.

In the meantime, if talk was work there would be no difficulty in having plenty of it done. Never was so much said upon a subject—never was there more difficulty in finding those who have been properly trained to any kind of work. The individual worker has given place to machinery and corporations; if the latter have no souls the former have no recognizable bodies and require only a little experience, no training or education. General knowledge is undoubtedly more diffused, but the special ignorance of to-day would put to shame the middle ages. The state needs to come to the rescue, since trades will not admit of learners, and the efforts made by individuals are after all but drops in the bucket.

The talk may not, however, be so fruitless as it seems, if it educates public opinion to growing necessities. Our system of public schools has grown into cumulative provision for the children of the rich or well-to-do, instead of aids to the development and training of the poor. If an effort is made to send the children to the primary school-and it must be remembered that the cleanliness, the decent clothing, the regularity, all require effort on the part of those whose habits are often the opposite of cleanly and regular-there is nothing subsequently to supplement the three R's and make the girl or boy more useful in the home or in the

At a recent meeting of the New York alumnæ of such colleges as Vassar, Welles ley, the Boston University, the University of Michigan, Cornell and others, the young women discussed the question of employment for educated women, outside that of teaching, which is overstocked. They had with them a woman job printer and a woman dentist, the only representatives of these occupations in New York who are masters, not journeymen. They found that architecture, real estate and business of various kinds offered fair opportunities, provided the requisite preparatory training was obtained and the work conducted on true business principles.

There must be some love of work for work's sake by those who would succeed in it; and while women can never hope to compete with men on their own ground of acquisition and appropriation, there is a world of hand industry open to them, in which, though there may be less of possible profit, there is infinitely more of real achievement and enjoyment. Machine labor must always present a certain uniform and monotonous character; hand work alone is capable of natural diversity and expression. Skilled work of this kind always commands its price, and many women have made an ndependent position by becoming the centers of such industries. Organized industry is inevitable in these days of rapidly growing populations and sharp comp-tition; the question is, shall it be organized by industry itself, for its own benefit, or shall this industry be employed for the benefit and profit of others?

People with or without an idea press to the crowded cities, when all they need is to dig and build at home. Every city was once a waste, once a hamlet, once a little village, once a town of moderate size and propor-

even if it is only by a simple recognition of stead of adding to this overgrowth, create centers of industry in your own town and neighborhood. Train your own workers, foster home industries, develop home resources. All over the country isolated women are begging to know in what profitable way they can use their leisure hours-an hour snatched now and then from housework, the care of children or the labors of the farm. Singly they can do nothing that would do more than add the merest occasional and uncertain pittance to their resources; but if some wise and energetic woman would combine these neighborhood forces in the raising of silk, in the production of a single vegetable-say cabbage or onions, for which the region became famous -industries would be built up like that of cheese and fruit-canning by men. A jam as well known as Scotch marmalade or English raspherry jam would make the fortune of a district; and what is it to prevent another from establishing a reputation for hand knitting, investigating modern methods, looking up best patterns and materials, and utilizing the labor of old and young in a diversity of beautiful and useful articles? Industry is to go forward, not back. Organization is its source of strength and progressive development. We are not to spend our force fighting the inevitable or bewailing that which is gone, not to return; but use the energy we possess to assist the march of events and keep our place in the ranks or we shall inevitably fall by the wayside or bring up the inglorious rear; and the woman of the future is not to do either .- Jenny June, in Inter Ocean.

A Single View.

We all remember our first look through a kaleidoscope. The first look startled us by its beauty; a turn of the many-sided tube, and we were pleased with another arrangement of the bright particles of glass. If the first handling of the prism happened in childhood, a half hour hardly sufficed to exhaust the interest in the changes wrought; but finally old and young, by degrees, laid aside the toy something that had served its day and no longer had the power to amuse.

As I stepped aboard the train, not long since, I involuntarily compared the arrange ment of its occupants to the bright pieces of glass which make the changes of view in a kaleidoscope. To-day, one car full of people is arranged in one way, and to a novice the arrangement and the people are matters of interest. To-morrow the view changes, as well as the people; and while the trainmen and those to whom traveling has become monotonous scarcely notice the difference between yesterday, to-day and to-morrow, as far as the people in the cars are concerned, we country people look with newly aroused interest at the new faces that we see as we semi-occasionally step aboard a train.

The train made its slight stop at the unimportant station, and as I walked through the car, in search of a place to sit, it moved off with perfect indifference as to my inability to adapt myself to its motion. The same disregard for other people's feelings was manifest in the faces of the people who had found places miles back and meant to keep them. Some seemed to express, faintly, a desire that fortune might favor me with a vacant place further on; some of the people were genuinely unconscious of passing events or persons, in the questionable delight of sleep in a cramped car seat, while others, and the greater part, wore the look of "every one for himself" or "look out for No. 1." A woman in the further end of the car, and in the end of the seat nearest the aisle, was caring for a small 2-year-old girl who was the only other occupant of the seat. "Can you give me a seat here?" I asked, with the full expectation of seeing her move along accommodatingly.

"Well, you see, I've got to take care of my baby." This without moving. I moved on, with a feeling aroused wh to take a usurping shawl-strap from its place beside a young girl, and firmly and decidedly slide it to the floor at her feet. She looked at me with melancholy disapprobation as I took the seat ouce occupied by the bundle, but presently resumed her enjoyment of peanuts and apples. I glanced across the way at the woman who had imagined she had paid for two seats, and my prejudiced imagination made her face assume selfish lines which, strange to say, I had failed to notice at first.

An animated conversation was progressing

in my rear, which would have passed from my memory had not that inevitable trainboy passed through with his load of books. The pleasant female voice declared with much emphasis:

"I don't know what would hire me to sell things on the train."

A backward glance disclosed a welldressed, rather fine-looking middle-aged lady who had made the assertion, and I thought-"No, madame, you would hardly look in the capacity of a train 'saleslady;' you would be entirely out of your sphere, and your lack of necessity would prove detrimental to your success."

That new departure, the collector, came cautiously and haltingly through our car, scanning each face to find the new-comers and to secure the railroad company against the fraud of a second ride on one ticket. I felt a longing to help him out of his dilemma, and so clear away the look of distress on his face by pointing out his "prey." A slight commotion before me made me conscious of the fact that a young woman was traveling with two small children, and that their destination was near at hand. "Johnny's" mitten could not be found. Bundles, shawls and children were shaken up and set or laid down again. An elegantly dressed lady kindly assisted in the search, arising and moving her own bundles, and showing a care and earnestness which commended her to my closer observation-after the mitten was found. I saw her address a stranger, asking his assistance for herself and several belongings when she should leave the car. He passed by with apparent indifference, and noting the somewhat advanced age of the lady, and remembering her previous kindness to some others in distress, I determined that as far as I was able, virtue should have some reward. Accordingly I spoke-

"I beg your pardon, but did I hear you ask for help about your luggage? Then, if you wish, I will help you, as I have nothing to

The assistance offered was pleasantly if not gratefully accepted, and the last seen of the lady and her effects was at the gate where no further advancement can be made until a perfect proof of the possession of a ticket is given and received, and before a person can "change cars for Wichita!"

The kaleidoscopic view ended here. A slight turn of a few hours, and the return home the same day, brought a new and fresh scene which would require another tedious telling, and which shall not be indulged in, out of charity to any chance readers.

PHEBE PARMALEE.

If you receive any trees or plants shipped from a distance, place the roots in water for twenty-four hours.

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It is declared by the New Orleans States that heavy buildings can be put up in that city, despite the popular idea to the contrary. They drive piles twenty to thirty feet long, leaving the top a foot below the surface, and lay a bed of imperishable concrete on which they build.

Dry parts of plants take up water with great force. In 1882 a steamship with a partial load of peas went ashore and sprung a leak. By the swelling of the peas the decks were thrown apart. The same extraordinary force has been exhibited, too, frequently by cargoes of corn or wheat.

The "Favorite Prescription."

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose name has become known over the world through his success as a physicsan, and especially through the reputation of his "Golden Medical Discovery," has done a good work in preparing an especial remedy for the many distressing troubles classed as "female weaknesses." It is known as the "Favorite Prescription." Under its administration all the pelvic organs are strengthened, and the woman becomes that embodiment of health and beauty which God intended her to be.

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

The Houng Folks.

Good-Night.

The tales are told, the songs are sung,
The evening romp is over,
And up the nursery steps they climb,
With little buzzing tongues that chime
Like bees among the clover.

Their busy brains and happy hearts
Are full of crowding fancies,
From song and tale and make-believe
A wondrous web of dreams they weave
And airy child romances,

The starry night is fair without,
The new moon rises slowly,
The nursery lamp is burning faint,
Each white robed, like a little saint,
Their prayers they murmur lowly.

Good-night! The tired heads are still On pillows soft reposing. The dim and dizzy mists of sleep About their thoughts begin to creep, Their drowsy eyes are closing.

Good-night! Their tired heads are still,
On pillows soft reposing.
Good-night! While through the silent air
The moonbeams pale are streaming,
They drift from daylight's noisy shore,
"Blow out the light and shut the door,
And leave them to their dreaming."

-Philadelphia Times.

Modern Torpedo Boats.

The most noted torpedo boat builders of the world are Messrs. Yarrow and Messrs. Thornycroft, of London. Each of these great firms employs from 1,000 to 1,200 workmen, and can turn out at least one completed boat per week. The chief peculiarity of torpedo boats is their almost phenomenal speed. They are built of steel, the different classes ranging in length from 55 feet, intended for harbor defence, to vessels of 166 feet, capable of making an extended cruise at sea. The Falke, a boat recently built by the Messrs. Yarrow for the Austro-Hungarian government, is 135 feet long, 14 feet wide, draught of water 5 feet 6 inches, and attained on the trial trip a speed of 25½ miles per hour. The armament consists of two Nordenfeldt machine-guns, carried on deck, and two bow-tubes for discharging Whitehead tornedoes.

The development of torpedo boats is now so rapidly progressing that any description becomes almost out of date during the writing. A vessel just completed by the Messrs. Yarrow for the Japanese government is the largest that has been yet built. It is 166 feet long, 19 feet wide, is provided with twin screws, to give greater facility in turning, and maintains a speed of 24 miles per hour. The engines are protected by a steel deck one inch thick; and, in addition to two bowtubes for discharging torpedoes directly ahead, two turn-tables are mounted on deck, from which torpedoes can be launched in any desired direction.

Very similar in their construction, and no less famous for speed and manœuvering qualities, are the boats bailt by the Messrs. Thornycroft.

In this country, the Messrs. Herreshoff, of Bristol, R. I., have built a number of very fast boats, designed to be used with torpedoes. One of these is the noted steam yacht Stiletto, which may well be taken as a representative of the American type. The Stiletto is built of wood, with iron braces; length, 94 feet; width, 11 feet; draught of water, 4 feet six inches, and has attained a speed of 25 miles per hour.

A very formidable torpedo vessel has been built in recent years by that greatest of living engineers, Captain John Ericsson. It has been appropriately named the Destroyer. Once, at a critical moment in the history of our country, as every American well knows, Captain Ericsson came to the rescue with a Monitor. Since then his genius, energies, and mechanical skill have been devoted to the problem of saving our great coast cities from destruction in the event of war with a foreign naval power.. The result of these years of study and experimenting is the Dea torpedo gun discharges under the water a projectile carrying a charge sufficient to sink the largest iron-clad afloat. The submarine gun is mounted in the bow of the vessel, near the keel, and is thus nearly ten feet below the surface of the water. It consists of a cylinder of gun metal, or steel, 30 feet long, additionally strengthened at the breech by broad steel rings. It is loaded at the breech, the muzzle being encased by the vessel's stem, and closed by a valve to exclude the water. This valve is opened by suitable levers just before the gun is to be discharged, and closes

automatically as the projectile leaves the muzzle. The projectile is a steel torpedo, 25 feet long, 16 inches in diameter, and carrying a charge of 300 pounds of gun-cotton. It has a range of 300 feet during the first three seconds of its flight. The form of the torpedo is cylindrical, with a conical point in which is placed the percussion-lock and firing-pin, and the explosion takes place upon impact.—Lieut. W. S. Hughes, in Scribner's Magazine.



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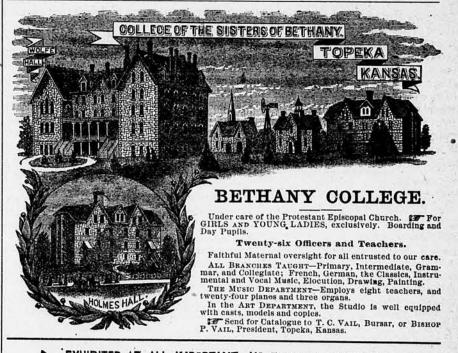
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One dollar pays for the KANSAS FARMER until January 1, 18:8.

Authorities at El Paso are quarantining against cholera in Mexico.

Business failures in the country during the first three months of this year, as reported Ly R. G. Dun & Co., were 3,007, against 3,203 for the corresponding months of last year.

The Wisconsin House of Representatives, last week, passed a bill providing that any employers who combine to blacklist employes shall be fined not less than \$50, or imprisonment for not more than twelve months.

There is still some trouble in Texas because of drought. In one county, it is stated that people are really near starvation. A dispatch says that in Medina county and the surrounding region "cattle are dying so fast that the owners cannot skin them. In sections further west the mortality is not so great, yet in many portions of the country there is absolutely no range and should rain to-night."

The President, a few days ago, directed the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians on the Warm Springs reservation in Oregon. This is the first action taken under the Indian land severalty act, which was passed by the last Congress. Under its provisions the for a horse, so much for a person. It Surveyor General of Oregon will give to each head of a family 160 acres; to each single person over 18 years of age, 80 acres; to each orphan under 18 years of age, 80 acres, and each other single person under 18 years of age, 40 acres. The distribution was made to females and males alike.

D.W. Kingsley, Montgomery county, writes: "There never has been so good a show for wheat as now. The season has been very favorable for winter plowing and more plowing done than ever at this season. There is already a large area planted to corn, but some are wishing the corn was back in the crib again Stock of all kinds coming to the grazing in good shape, although thin in some instances. There is more interest in the line of horses now than ever before. Some sales of stock show fair figures, but as a general thing stock is low. Our agricultural society is making preparation for another good fair, and we hope to discount any pre-vious fair we ever held."

BUSINESS PRINCIPLES AND THE LAW.

A morning paper in this city contains what purports to be an interview with a passenger agent of a Kansas railway, in which interview appears the following: (The subject of the talk was the inter-State commerce law.)

was the inter-State commerce law.)

There are some provisions of the law that are good, and I am glad they were put in. But there are two matters which seem to me utterly at variance with plain business principles. The wholesale principle is recognized all over the world as a sound and wholesome business principle, but the new law ignores it entirely. Let me illustrate: If I can contract with Armour to give me 5.000 cars of freight to haul this year, I can afford to give him cheaper rates than I can to a man who don't kno v whether he will be able to give me five cars or 500 cars, because Armour's business is a sure thing. Certainty in business has a distinct commercial value. Under this law we must give the same rates on five cars as on 5,000 Another thing is the long and short haul clause. The whole argument in support of it is a narrow, one-sided one. It is something like this: Some Missouri Congressmen, for instance, knows of a grain dealer between here and St. Louis who ships 100 cars a year. He learns that the man pays higher rates to St. Louis than a grain man in Konsas City who ships, 10,000 cars has to pay. This, he says, is discriminition; it is nnjust; we must remedy it. The truth is the railroad company probably makes more money out of the low long haul rate than out of the comparatively high rate on the short haul, because the chances are that every car which goes from the intermediate point with a lead had to be carried there empty, whereas the cars which came to carry the Kansas City man's grain came loaded. I don't see how the provisions of the bill treating these two matters can be permanent. I think they will be changed after they are tried for awhile.

The gentleman makes two mistakes, one as to the business principle in-

The gentleman makes two mistakes, one as to the business principle involved, the other as to the letter and the spirit of the law. Is it in accord with sound business principles for the government to charge John Doe & Co. who use ten thousand postage stamps in a year, the same rate for stamps that it charges Richard Roe, who does not average more than one stamp a week or a month? Is it sound business to travel more than a hundred miles a year? Let a train of cattle cars be made up at Kansas City for New York, nineteen of the cars contain animals belonging to a cattle dealer who handles housands of cattle every year, one car contains cattle raised by a Kansas farmer who entered his land a few years ago and has got far enough along to have twenty fat steers for sale at one will not be for some weeks, though it time. Would it be in accord with business principles to charge the farmer five dollars a head to haul his one car of twenty cattle and charge the ranchman only three dollars a head for hauling his nineteen cars of three hundred and eighty head? When a ferry is established, certain rates are fixed by law, so much for setting a wagon over, so much matters nothing that one man, living in the vicinity, crosses a hundred times a year, and another, living farther away, crosses once a month, the charge is the same for equal service. The government makes no distinctions between rich and poor, and the reason is, that the government intends to deal justly by and with the people and that upon a plane of perfect individual equality. Whenever justice and business princiwrong, and none but criminals are ever heard to complain against justice.

The wholesale principle of which our railroad friend speaks is a correct one. Did he ever know of a custom anywhere among wholesale merchants of having more than one price for an article? they sell necessarily in larger quantities. on the wholesale plan, but he marks paring for harmonious work with the 28, 29 and 30, 1887.

them with one price only for every separate article, and he never varies from this in his regular business. Anything that would justify a seeming departure would be a special offer of an unusually large deal. Ordinarily his prices are precisely the same, and they are regulated not according to the quantity that any one person may purchase, but according to the quantity contained in a package. Suppose, for example, that A and B go into C's wholesale grocery house to buy sugar and coffee. They look at samples and agree upon them. A takes ten packages and B takes a hundred. If they select the same grades they pay the same prices. The same principle applies in retail trade. Sugar is sold by the single pound, and it matters not whether the purchaser takes five pounds or twenty-

So it ought to be in railroading, and so, as matter of fact, the intention is, and so does the new law require it to be. Freight carrying ought to be paid for according to the wholesale and retail principle in ordinary business affairs where the business is conducted upon lines into Kansas. just principles. That is to say: Freight charges should be made to correspond with weight and distance, both based on certain units and varied only because of extraneous matters. Primarily, then, one class of charges will be based on a pound as the unit, or on one hundred pounds as the unit, or upon a ton as the unit, or upon a carload as the unit, and as to distance, a mile or some given number of miles is the unit. Charges are to be so made up as that within the range allowed they will running trains daily. The time table be absolutely equal as to weight and of the Rock Island is printed in the distance. If a person sends out a box weighing sixty pounds he would come Kansas people may read the news for under the pound rule; if he send a box themselves, and it is good news for weighing one hundred and fifty pounds. Kansas. he comes under the 100-pound rule; if charge Mr. A, who travels fifty thousand his freight weigh 2.500 pounds he would miles a year, the same rate per mile be entitled to the ton scale; and if he that is charged Mr. B, who does not fill a car or use a whole car, he gets the car rate, and there the difference stops, because the car, like the package of the merchant, is the limit of change in price. This system is just and it is in. perfect accord with business principles. It maintains business and it maintains it justly.

Our railroad friend is mistaken about the plain letter and spirit of the new law. He speaks of wheat shipments at intermediate points where empty cars have to be sent to convey it, and of like shipments at a terminal point where the cars went loaded. If he reads the law carefully he will find all such cases wisely provided for in the very long and short haul clause which he condemns. The words of the law are these:

That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of like kind of property under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance, etc.

Then there is a proviso-" That upon application to the commission appointed under the provisions of this act. such common carrier may, in special cases, after investigation by the com- done, and that any careful person can ples conflict. there must be something mission, be authorized to charge less for do it. longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; paid, and so many of our readers have and the commission may from time to manifested interest in the subject, that time prescribe the extent to which such we advise them to send for this book, designated common carrier may be re- for it is the only one of the kind-in lieved from the operation of this section of this act." It will be seen from castration of bulls) Address H. H. They can afford to sell cheaper than the this that in all cases where justice reretail merchant because they sell in quires a relaxation of the rule, the bulk, they do not break packages, and commission, after investigation, may The wholesale dealer marks his goods The roads are acting wisely in pre- be held at Mankato, on September 27,

commissioners, and they will find the way much easier than some of their representatives have believed possible.

An Important Railroad Change.

The Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska railroad (an extension of the Rock Island road) is now completed and in operation direct from Chicago to Topeka. The first through passenger train on the new road left Topeka for Chicago last Sunday at 1:55 o'clock p. m.

This change in railroad affairs has special significance for Kansas, for it is the first break of the "Missouri river point" business. The rule has been to change freight tariffs at Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison or St. Joseph. A citizen of Kansas shipping property into the State from any point east had to pay higher rates of freight from any one of the Missouri river points to his home, than he paid on the route east of that, the difference, sometimes, being equal to the entire charges east of the river. The coming of the Rock Island will break up that kind of business, because one management runs through

The Kansas, Nebraska & Dakota is now a part of the Gould system of roads, giving us direct communication with St. Louis. It will require a little time to get rates properly and fairly scheduled on this road, but when it is done, freight rates from St. Louis to Topeka will in no wise depend upon

those to Kansas City.

The day of discrimination against Kansas will soon be past. Both these new roads are now in regular operation, KANSAS FARMER this week, so that

Dehorning Cattle.

We have received a copy of Mr. Haaff's little book of thirty-one pages on dehorning cattle. He says he "has been beset and besieged by hundreds of letters from Maine to Mexico, asking information on the subject of dehorning cattle," and he concluded to answer the general demand in one writing which was put in print in the book now before us.

By way of showing his fitness for the work of instruction in this matter, Mr. Haaff, in his introduction, says of himself-"He has successfully treated his own cattle, of all ages and sizes, for years. He talked to the people time and again and never failed to convert his hearers. He has written on the matter in a score of papers and demonstrated the thing again and again in hundreds of cases." Perhaps, therefore, he says, if his experience is put in book form he may not be open to the charge of pedantry.

In his book, Mr. Haaff first tells how he came to "hate horns," and how he began to study and devise means to get rid of them. Then, after a chapter on Polled cattle and the advantages of hornless animals, he describes his method. He insists that the operation is not cruel, it is easily and quickly

The book costs only thirty cents, postprint. (It also contains a chapter on Haaff, Atkinson, Henry county, Illinois.

The fourteenth annual fair of the do what is right in the particular case. Jewell County Agricultural Society will say that ninety-nine out of every hun-inches, which is 0.91 inch above the dred women wear shoes that are too average for the same months in the prelarge in the instep. Shoes that are too | ceding nineteen years. large in the instep allow the feet to crowd forward on to the toes and the result is there is a deformity of some When a woman's foot hurts her, nine times out of ten she will have the buttons of her shoes set so they will be made larger in the instep, and if her toes are troubling her the mischief is only increased. The button should be reset so as to make the instep smaller and the shoe fit the better. The slovenly-fitted shoe is the cause of most of the trouble. Good Housekeeping is published at Springfield, Mass., every other Saturday; \$2 50 a year, 10 cents a copy. All newsdealers sell it.

We are in receipt of a copy of the Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Statistics and Mines, of the State of Tennessee, for the years 1885 and 1886. The volume contains 901 pages, fifty-three of which are occupied by the Commissioner's report proper, the rest being devoted to special matters, as geology, entomology, mines, railroads, manufactures, experiments in agriculture, grasses, etc., and reports of two farmers' conventions. The report shows extraordinary development in special election, within the vicinity of such Tennessee in recent years. Agriculture polling or voting place. The act shall not is improving, manufactures are growing very fast, railroads are being built, mines opened, immigrants locating; indeed, the State seems to be taking on new life and putting forth fresh and more determined energies. The people of Kansas will rejoice at these conclusive evidences of their Southern neighbors' prosperity.

Some dispute having arisen as to where certain property is taxable, the County Attorney of this (Shawnee) county publishes an opinion and calls attention to section 7, chapter 107, page 947, compiled laws, 1885, which reads as follows, and is published for the benefit of property owners: "Animals and farming implements shall be listed and taxed where usually kept; provided, that if the owners of such animals live outside the limits of a city, such property shall be taxed in the township where the owner resides." The Supreme court said, in the case of McCandless, Treasurer of Reno county, vs. Carlisle, 32 Kansas, 365: "When the owner of cattle and horses resides in one county, and the cattle and horses are kept in another county, and the owner of the property does not reside within the limits of any city, the property should be taxed in the township where the owner of the property resides, and not in the township or county where the property is kept."

March Weather.

From Prof. Snow's report we quote: The temperature and rainfall were above the average values. The season is rather later than usual. White maples were in blossom on the 1st, elms on the 12th, and dog-tooth violets on t e 16th. The abundant rainfall of the past two months has brought the dry soil to its normal spring condition.

Mean Temperature-Forty-three and forty-one hundredths deg., which is 1 89 deg. above the March average. The highest temperature was 81 deg., on the 12th; the lowest was 22 deg on the 28th, giving a range of 59 deg Mean at 7 a.m., 36 01 deg.; at 2 p.m., 54.11 deg.; at 9 p m , 41.76 deg.

Rainfall-including melted snow-2.75 inches, which is 0.64 inch above the March average. Rain or snow in measurable quantities fell on eight days. There were two thunder showers. The entire depth of snow was six inches. The entire rainfall for the three months

Good Housekeeping says it is safe to of 1887 now completed has been 5.56

KANSAS LAWS 1887--No. 4.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

Any corporation may increase its capital stock to any amount not exceeding three times the amount of its authorized capital, by a vote of the stockholders in conformity with the by-laws thereof; or such corporation may increase its capital stock to any amount by a vote of the stockholders in conformity with the by-laws thereof, by an actual bona fide additional paid-up cash subscription thereto, equal to the amount of such increase; and if a majority of the stockholders shall vote for the increase of stock, the same may be increased by the board of directors, trustees or other business manager of such corporation; that co-operative associations organized under the provisions of this act may further increase their capital stock to any amount not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

LIQUOR AT ELECTIONS.

It is made unlawful, at any general or special election in this State, for any person to have or keep any intoxicating liquor, in his possession or under his control within one-half mile of any voting or polling places; or to sell, barter or give away by "treating." or otherwise, any of such intoxicating liquors, to any voter at such general or apply to any person holding a permit to sell such liquors.

ASSISTANT STATE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall appoint an Assistant State Treasurer and such other clerks as may be authorized by law, and the Assistant, in the absence of the Treasurer, may perform such acts as he may be authorized to perform by the Treasurer, excepting such as pertain to him as a member of the Executive Council, Board of Railroad Assessors, and State Board of Equalization.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The Township Trustee, Clerk and Treasurer of each municipal township shall constitute an auditing board. They shall meet on the last Monday of January, April, July and October of each year, and examine and audit all accounts and demands against the township. No allowances shall be made on any account which does not state specifically each item of the same, and which is not verified by affidavit, and no allowance shall be made for any amount in excess of that authorized by law. No bill against any township shall be paid until allowed by said auditing board, and all bills allowed by said Board shall be recorded by the Clerk in a book to be kept by him for that purpose. Salary \$2 a day. The board shall annually, on the last Monday of October in each year, settle with and audit the accounts of the Township Treasurer, and of all road overseers in the township, for all moneys disbursed by them; and the Township Clerk shall record at length such accounts on the township record. PURCHASE AND LEASE OF RAILROADS.

Any railroad company of this State may sell or lease the whole or any part of its road and branches constructed or to be constructed, or any interest therein, to any railroad company organized or existing under the laws of this State, or of any State or Territory of the United States; and any railroad company organized under the laws of this State, or any State or Territory of the United States, may aid any railroad company of this State in the construction of its road and branches by purchase of its stock and bonds, or any portion thereof, or by guaranteeing its bonds, or the interest thereon, or otherwise.

ORGANIZATION OF NEW COUNTIES.

On petition of 400 resident householders, tains 2,500 bona fide inhabitants, the Governor shall appoint some competent disinterested person, who is a citizen of the State and a non-resident of the county, to take the census and ascertain the number of bona fide inhabitants of such county, who shall also act as assessor and ascertain as nearly as possible the amount of taxable property that will be within the bounds of said unorganized county, in case of its organization. If it appears from the returns of the census taker (which shall be in duplicate), that

there are in such county at least 2,500 actual bona fide inhabitants, and that 400 of them are householders, and that there is at least \$150,000 worth of property in excess of legal exemptions, exclusive of railroad property, of which not less than \$75,000 worth is real estate, the Governor shall appoint three persons, citizens of said unorganized county, to act as commissioners, and one to act as County Clerk, to whom he shall cause to be delivered returns, one to act as Sheriff, and when the election precincts shall have been established, at least one Justice of the Peace in each election precinct, and shall designate and declare the place chosen by the greatest number of legal voters, to be the temporary county seat; and from and after the qualification of the county officers the said county shall be deemed to be duly organized: Pro vided, That no bonds except for the erection and furnishing of school houses shall be voted for and issued by any county or township within one year after the organization ot such new county, under the provisions of this act. Voters at the election for the permanent location of the county seat and for county officers, to be held from ninety to 120 days after the organization of the Board of Commissioners, shall have been registered, and copies of the registration list in each township must be furnished to the judges of election at every voting place.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

It is made unlawful for any person other than a regular druggist to sell intoxicating liquors, and before he can obtain a permit to sell he must obtain the genuine signatures of twenty-five respectable freeholders (men) and of twenty-five reputable women in the township, city of the third class or ward in wnich he proposes to sell. The petition must be published in a newspaper at least thirty days before the time mentioned in it for hearing before the Probate Judge, and at the hearing, any person may raise objections. A permit may be revoked on the hearing of a charge made by twenty-five respectable men and as many respectable woman, set ting ferth that the holder is not obeying the law. No permit now existing shall be of any validity after the 1st day of May, A. D. 1888. Applications for liquor, if for medicine, are to be made on affidavit setting forth the name, age and residence of the applicant, and that the liquor is actually needed for the particular disease named. If the liquor is required for mechanical or scientific purposes a like affidavit is required, setting forth the particular use, and that the liquor is not used for beverage. There shall be but one sale and one delivery on any one affidavit, but no druggist shall permit the drinking on his premises, nor in any apartment connected therewith, and under his control. Druggists may administer oaths to purchasers, and must make monthly returns. The Probate Judge shall receive no fees for his services under this act, except a salary of \$15 per annum for each 1,000 inhabitants in such county, the number to be determined by the last annual census return of such county, but in no case shall such salary exceed in the aggregate the sum of \$1,000 per annum, to be paid by the County Commissioners as other salaries. False swearing under the act is perjury and punishable as such. Places where liquors are sold unlawfully are declared to be nuisances and may be abated, and the liquors and, apparatus, furniture, etc., destroyed. Officers may be removed for nonperformance of duty. The County Clerk is to furnish the blank affidavits; they shall be in series of 100 each, numbered from one to 100, consecutively, and bound in book form, each series being of uniform style throughout, except that no two blanks of the same series shall be of the same number. The Clerk will keep a record of all the books issued, filing duplicate copies in the Probate Judge's office, and retaining triplicate copies. He is allowed 25 cents for every such book issued, and shall charge actual cost to the druggist. Heavy lowing that the proposed new county conprovision. The act is amendatory, the act of 1885 in force except as modified by

> The Harvey county fair will be held the last week of September next, commencing the 26th, lasting four days.

For Gardeners' and Farmers' Implements and Pruning Tools, at very low prices, call at J. J. Floreth & Ce.'s, 713 Kansas Ave.

Blake for April.

This is what Prof. Blake says about April weather: "April will have considerable warm and pleasant weather, but it will be intermixed with a considerable amount of storms and cool weather. In all of that country known as the 'western plains' we advise planting corn as early in April as posssible, as it will be dry enough there while too wet further east, and farmers in the far West should get their crops growing as early as possible this year as they will not be favored with as many summer rains as they had last year. This will be of such vital importance that we advise them to plant early and take the chances of late spring frosts, as the damage from such frosts cannot be near as great as will be that from lack of moisture in the summer. But in the eastern parts of Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, and possibly Dakato, it will be wetter, though probably not too wet much of the time; and in States farther east it will be too wet in places and too cool in the northern part in April to plant much corn, except in spots; and taking the April storms and cool weather into account we think it will be safest to get the ground all ready and plant corn in the eastern and northern parts of the United States as early in May as possible. At the time of this writing, March 19, the weather has been comparatively dry, but the equinoctial storm with several concomitants is now at hand, and the amount of rain and snow in said eastern and southeastern portions of this country will be considerable during the remainder of March; so that, while we do not look for any extraordinary floods in April, yet there will be many places where it will be too wet to plant in April,"

Some Observations.

Kansas Farmer:

The indications are that the southern portion of Coffey and northern part of Woodson counties will have a "boom" this summer. Quite a number of railroads are building now. LeRoy has three new lines about completed within a year, and in all probability will have another line to Topeka this summer. Recently thousands of dollars worth of property has changed hands. And yet there is nothing very exciting in the transfers-a cool, steady determination on the part of business men. The farmers, too, seem more persistent and determined than ever before to improve their farms and put their crops in well and in season. Quite a number of farms have changed hands, too. Live stock is in fine condition this spring. The improvement, too, in all kinds of live stock-horses, cattle, sheep and hogs-is adding unimagined wealth to the farms in this locality. The writer recently took a trip up Turkey creek, in Woodson county, and saw some of the best cattle and horses and Merino sheep of which our commonwealth can boast. The principal owners were our German friends, Weide's.

There is a very large acreage of oats sown this spring, and quite an extensive corn crop will be planted. More millet than usual will be sown for feed. Many farmers are sowing tame grass. Some fields of wheat are very promising, but a number will be planted to other grain. It is our private opinion that our farmers who are not taking the KANSAS FARMER are losing many times the cost of the paper by not reading the valuable suggestions and best of information to the stock-raiser and tiller of the seil in our

State. LeRoy, Kas., March 28.

Broomcorn Materials.

In another column will be found the card of J. L. Stranahan & Co., of Chicago. This concern has been twenty years engaged in handling broomcorn and broomcorn materials, and no house in the country has a better reputation as honorable dealers. Our readers will find them pleasant gentlemen to do business with.

The KANSAS FARMER will be sent until January 1, 1888, for only \$1.

Borticulture.

POISONS FOR THE CODLING MOTH. Below we make some extracts from

Bulletin No. 1 issued by Illinois State Entomologist, entitled "Arsenical Poisons for the Codling Moth." The portions copied are such as we believe will have special interest for our Kansas readers. [We do not reproduce the diagrams referred to. The subject matter can be understood without them.]

SUMMARY OF PARIS GREEN EXPERI-MENTS.

As a summary statement of the final issues of the Paris green experiments for both years, we may refer to diagram 8, where it will be seen, in a word, that, in 1885, 87 per cent. of the fruit exposed to damage by the codling moth was preserved to ripening by the poisons applied, and that 58 per cent. of the picked fruit had been thus preserved; or, that taking picked and fallen fruit together, 69 per cent., which would otherwise have been sacrificed, had been sayed by our remedial measure.

Furthermore, during 1886, 73 per cent. was saved from falling by a single spraying, 77 per cent. by two, and about 72 per cent. by three. The difference unfavorable to the last was doubtless due to accidental differences in trees and treatment.

The benefit to the picked fruit apparent from a single spraying, stands at 47 per cent., and that from twice spraying, at 90 per cent., while that from thrice spraying falls away, again, to 77 per cent. Or, summarizing still more briefly, we may say, in general, that the results of once or twice spraying with Paris green, in early spring, before the young apples had dropped upon their stems, resulted in a saving of about 75 per cent. of the apples exposed to injury by the codling moth.

I wish especially to emphasize the fact that the results now obtained are drawn from computations so made that they may be expected to hold good without reference to conditions other than variations in the treatment itself. The apples protected from injury by the codling moth are evidently apples effectively poisoned, and our "ratios of benefit" really express the ratios of these poisoned apples to the whole number treated. These ratios clearly will not vary either with the abundance of the apples, with the abundance of the codling moths, or with anything else except the original treatment, and subsequent accidents affecting the length of time during which the poison may adhere to the apple. This view is, in fact, substantiated by the essential agreement between the results of last year and this, under conditions as widely different as it would be possible to find by ten years' waiting.

The weather conditions prevailing shortly after the poison is applied will doubtless have much to do with its efficacy; but possible variations of this sort are so numerous, and a precise examination of their effects upon the remedy would require such an interminable series of laborious and costly experiments, that I have though it best to leave this subject to the practical fruit-grower, for determination on the larger scale of orchard practice.

It is also especially to be noted that the final summaries of injury are much greater in . our experiments than they would have been if all the trees in the orchard had been treated, as in the practical application of this method in the field. Since we purposely left as many trees untouched as we sprayed, and since, in our experiments of this year the trees under observation were other trees heavily laden surroun

tion, there were necessarily bred in these trees an abundance of codling arsenic, as applied to the codling moth, cultural Experiment Station, pp. 218moths of the first brood, which, spreading to our experimental trees, must have greatly increased the ratio of injury by the later broods.

In orchard use, however, where all the trees would be poisoned the later broods could represent only the small percentage of the last generation which had escaped the treatment.

TIME OF APPLICATION.

We have next to determine the time of the year at which poisoning is the most effective; whether, in fact, it takes principal effect upon the first brood or the later ones. A moment's reflection will show that if only the first brood of the larvæ was directly diminished in a certain ratio, the second brood should show a similarly diminished ratio, since these descend from the first; whereas if both first and second broods are directly poisoned, then the ratio of damage to the second brood should be greater than that to the first; or, in other words, the percentage of benefit to the picked apples should be greater than that to the fallen. Our data for the present season do not apply to this question, since all the sprayings were made in May and early in June while the apples were still very small; and it is incredible that the poison should have remained upon the fruit through all the vicissitudes of weather and time for the two months and more that elapsed before the appearance of the second brood of larvæ. The results of last year, however, when the spraying was continued until September 3, give us important information. Referring to diagram 1, it will be seen that the benefit to the picked apples, instead of being greater than that to the fallen fruit. was last year about 27 per cent, less, so that certainly no appreciable effect was produced by spraying during the life of the second brood. The greater injury to the picked fruit is readily accounted for by a circumstance to which I have already alluded, viz., that our experimental trees were surrounded by others upon which no experiment was tried, and were consequently subject to invasion by codling moths of the second brood reared upon these unpoisoned

Not only do these experimental facts point to the inefficiency of Paris green as against the later broods of the codling moth, but it is plain that the result was what we must have expected a priori. As the codling moth of all broods deposits the egg habitually on the blossom end of the apple, the poison taking effect only in case it reaches the surface of the apple between the calyx lobes, it is evident that there is little probability of effectively poisoning the fruit when the apple is full grown and

pendant upon its stem. DANGER OF APPLICATION.

Furthermore, I wish to emphasize especially the point that spraying after the apples have begun to hang downward is unquestionably dangerous, and practically, in the long run, at no exshould not be permitted under any circumstances if the fruit is afterwards to be used. The results of the chemical or twice in early spring, as soon as the not sufficient to remove the poison from downward on the stem. the fruit at this season, and remembering that the stem end of the apple presents a large conical pit by which the poison could be received and held, where neither rain nor wind could dislodge it, we have additional reason for this absolute prohibition of the use of any poison dangerous to health except when the fruit is young.

COMPARISON OF PARIS GREEN AND OTHER POISONS.

argenic solution, in comparison with two others sprayed with Paris green. The results are shown in diagram 9, where the broader, heavy bands indicate the effect of thrice spraying with Paris green and the narrower heavy ones that of thrice spraying with arsenic. The open bands represent a composite check derived from four trees not sprayed. It will be seen at a glance that, so far as these experiments are concerned, the advantage remains decidedly with the Paris green. The damage to apples treated with Paris green appears, in fact, to be only about 42 per cent. that following treatment with arsenic,-the ratio being not materially different for picked and fallen fruit.

It will be remembered that I made a similar comparative experiment last year with Paris green and London purple, finding there, also, that the former poison was decidedly the more efficient. As only a single tree was treated with London purple, and as I see no sufficient reason why this substance should not act as efficiently as Paris green, I think that this result should not be insisted on.

EFFECT ON CURCULIOS.

I have now merely to recall the results with respect to curculio injuries to the apple, derived from our last year's work, by which, it will be remembered, it appeared that about half the damage done by curculios was prevented by the Paris green. We kept a similar account of the curculio injuries this season, but their numbers were so completely insignificant as to give us no sufficient basis for computation, neither check nor experimental trees showing usually more than 1 or 2 per cent. of injury. It consequently remains for us to determine another year the effect upon curculio injuries of sprayings made only early in the season, while the fruit is small. As the curculios' work is distributed over a much greater interval than that of the first brood of the codling moth, the arsenical poisons, early applied, are much less likely to affect it in any important way.

I think we are justified, however, in this important conclusion; that the incidental benefit to the crop by such protection against the curculios as our sprayings gave, and especially such prevention of damage to the foliage as we know to be thus afforded, will fully compensate for the small expense of the Paris green application, which, made on a large scale, with suitable apparatus, only once or twice a year, must fall below an average of ten cents a tree.

CONCLUSION.

The experiments above described seem to me to prove that at least 70 per cent. of the loss commonly suffered by the fruit-grower from the ravages of the codling moth or apple worm may be prevented at a nomimal expense, or, pense at all, by thoroughly applying Paris green in a spray with water, once analysis reported last year show that fruit is fairly set, and not so late as the even heavy wind and violent rain are time when the growing apple turns

Finally, I ought to add that my results are confined in general by the only other experiment that I know of, in which the apples were examined with sufficient care and detail to permit a calculation of ratios of benefit. Last year, at the New York Experimental Station, Mr. Goff, one of the officers of the Station, sprayed three times with Paris green six trees, and brought them into comparison with four check I made this year some further experi- trees not sprayed. The results of his

with apples to which we gave no atten-ments, intended to test the relative experiment, as given in the fourth efficacy of Paris green and a solution of annual report of the New York Agrispraying two trees with the standard 200, were to the general effect that 69 per cent. of the apples were effectively poisoned, and that the loss by the codling moth was consequently diminished in that ratio. The whole number of apples examined in the course of his observations was 9,198.

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Trim your current bushes; cut out and burn up all dark-colored shoots. When the new shoots start, pinch off all but two or

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The Poultry Hard.

[Competing for the Hughes & Tatman prize.]

Essay on the Care of Little Chickons.

In the rearing of young chicks, success depends largely upon the thrift and healthfulness of the parent stock. In my opinion there is as much need of intelligent forethought in this, to secure robust constitution and vitality in the prospective flock, as there is use of patient carefulness and tireless vigilance in the care of the youngsters after they are once hatched. Where the fowls can have full range, if given clean houses, plenty of green grass and pure water, they have the advantage over those kept in small enclosures, the latter requiring extra attention that the flesh and muscle may remain firm, feathers glossy, eyes bright, and combs red, all indicating good digestion.

Being an amateur, as compared with others, I may not effer one single suggestion that will be of interest to older breeders. But my sympathies are particularly with my sisters, farmers' wives, and others who feel the need of earning their own pin rioney these hard times, and who have been annoyed by failure, or at least only partial success, and who are ready to give up. Try again, patiently; we need nothing so much as we need patience, unless it is love for the work. Take an interest in it. Be thoroughly in earnest; give personal attention to all the little details. If you haven't time, take time, for every hour spent in the judicious care of your flock you will be repaid four-fold. So many failures can be traced to carelessness or thoughtfulness in the management of the setting hens, that it seems as if a word might be of profit to the beginner. Of course it is only a nest of eggs now, and one might think the hen, if she is trusty, would care for them herself. Sometimes she will without much attention, and bring off as nice a brood as you ever saw; but other times she will get discouraged and contrary, when she needs a little coaxing. It is often best to let her have her nest where she wants it, yet she may be removed anywhere for convenience. Make her nest large enough to accommodate her body nicely, that the eggs may not be scattered; whitewash the inside, putting a generous supply of kerosene oil and a tablespoonful of crude carbolic acid in the whitewash to keep vermin away - (the cause of more trouble to the poultry-raiser than every other evil together). For this same reason, dust the hen well with flowers of sulphur, before she is put on the nest, for if there is a single one of the pests on her, it will leave her for the chicks before they are twenty-four hours old. It is extremely difficult to rid them of the vermin, as they are so tender. Therefore, prevention is better than cure. Provide her with plenty of finely-cut straw or hay to make a soft nest. Place her on at dusk, darken the nest sufficiently to make her feel secure from intrusion, and leave her alone until she is hungry; lift her off and feed her whole corn; provide plenty of gravel and pure water; let her eat, dust herself and rest; then pick her up and put her back. If she settles down well to the nest egg, you are safe in giving her the eggs, as she shows her willingness to do her very best. Dampen the eggs at least twice a week by sprinkling with tepid water; this is to rot the shell, and is esp-cially necessary if the nest is a little distance from the ground or if the weather is dry. If an egg gets broken in the nest and soils it a new nest must be provided, and the eggs remaining washed with warm water as soon as discovered, otherwise they will not hatch and you will likely blame an honest breeder for selling you rotten eggs at \$3 a dozen, when the fault roosting in their summer quarters. Before twenty-first day. If the chickens hatch unbeing mashed, especially if the hen is restless. Cover them up warm (a chick will not smother easily), and leave them until the rest are ready to take off the nest. Then place the hen and her brood in a warm coop in the sun if early in the season, or in a cool shady place, if in hot weather, as the direct rays of a July sun are often fatal to young chicks. I have often seen whole broods that were cooped in the sun prostrate, with

wings spread, dying of sunstroke, while their owner thought his chicks were stricken with cholera. Shade and plenty of pure air is as needful to their well being in hot weather as dry warmth is in cold, damp weather.

Young chicks do not need feeding until they are several hours old, and the first feed should be light, consisting of an egg boiled hard and cut fine and mixed with dry bread crumbs, or dry bread crumbs dampened with sweet milk. Indeed I find this very good diet for the first week or ten day. To give variety mix wheat bran or ground oats with feed once a day, or a little boiled rice, or curd from clabber, makes a good change occasionally. Give sweet milk, all they will drink, once a day; there is nothing they will enjoy more. Pure water given in a shallow dish several times a day is necessary, keeping everything about their coop strictly clean and sweet. Never feed them inside their coops or runs; call the little things outside; they will soon learn to follow you anywhere. The hen does not need to share their feed every time; she may be fed whole corn or oats. At this age the little flock should be fed five or six times a day all they will pick up clean. By the time they are two weeks old they will put in their spare moments picking the young shoots of grass and catching bugs. Then open your eyes wide and watch them grow. They have fairly got started now; their little wing feathers are growing, and it is a fact they are not so pretty, but do not allow your interest to flag for one moment or all may be lost. As they are feathering out they need extra attention, for the system is taxed more and more every day. They may not need to be fed quite so often-say four times a day, giving greater variety still. Cornmeal may be fed once or twice a day with good results, and always cooked, either by pouring boiling water on and thoroughly scalding it, or what is better, by baking a loaf fit for a king, soaking a part at a time in sweet milk. No matter how prepared, it is well to stir wheat bran, shorts or ground oats in it until it is dry and crumbly. Above all, never, never feed raw cornmeal wet with cold water, sloppy and unwholesome, thrown in their runs or just anywhere, unless you want to invite cholera in all its fatal forms.

After the chicks are thus fairly growing they may be given their full liberty in fine weather and will be all the healthier for it, but they must be kept dry and well protected from storms and dew at all times until fully fledged, as every time they are exposed to inclement weather or are allowed to become draggled in the wet grass, they will be put back in growth if not killed outright. They should be fed cracked corn, wheat or wheat screenings as soon as they are large enough to swallow it; this is a very good feed for the last one at night if fed soft feed morning and noon. At this age they will need larger rations, yet they will forage for fully half their living if furnished good pasture, the tame grasses being far superior in quality to the native wild grass.

All this time cleanliness must be the law. It will not be very much work to keep the coops clean when the chicks are small, but will be more and more of a task as they grow larger. The broom should be used daily. All the coops should be whitewashed at least twice a month, using disinfectants and plenty of kerosene oil each time. Airslacked lime thrown in their runs, house, or coops, every few days is very necessary, when a thorough whitewashing proves too much of a task, and is the next best method of rendering the sleeping apartments pure. Give good ventilation, and never overcrowd or allow any dampness whatever. Sometimes in wet weather this is not so easily avoided, especially while they are still was your own. Do your part daily and see the first cold winds come in the fall they the old hen does hers, and not less than a should be removed to a warm, sunny, and score of bright eyes should greet you on the evenly, it is sometimes better to remove the near the ground so as to be within easy first hatched from the nest to prevent their reach that they may not be tempted to huddle together in the corners and thus trample over each other. Cleanliness must be the rule here, too, and every precaution taken to prevent vermin, which has been termed the curse of the whole feathered family. If these simple rules for the promotion of comfort and health be carefully remembered, there will be fewer fallures and more profit in our flocks.

MRS. WM. PLUMMER. Osage City, Kas.

The objection to so-called proprietary medicines by physicians, is, that they promise to cure everything, and that the patient must first know his precise ailment before anything can be taken safely. This is true, but does not apply to Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria. It claims simply to destroy Malaria in the system, and has proven the claim abundantly. The symptoms of Malaria cannot be mistaken by any one, and you don't need a physician with this remedy within your reach.

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

PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME.

PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME.

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



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Without any operation or detention from business, by my treatment, or money refunded. Send stamp for Circular, and if not as represented will pay railroad fare and hotel expenses both ways to parlies coming here for treatment.

DR. D. J. SNEDIKER.

DR. D. L. SNEDIKER, Emporia, Kas



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Currie Bros.' Horticultural Guide for 1887, now ready, will be sent free on application. It contains many Rare Novelities in Flower and Vegetable CURRIE BROS., Seedamen and Florists, Seeda. GURRIE BROS., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.



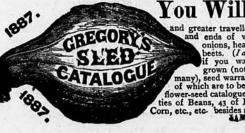
South St. Louis Nurseries.

SPECIAL OFFER.

APPLE TREES \ 3-year-old, 5 to 6 feet high. STD. PEAR TREES 2-year-old, 5 to 6 feet high. DWF. PEAR TREES 2-year-old, 4½ to 6 feet high.

Leading varieties, quantity large; quality the very best; prices exceedingly cheap Write for prices, mentioning quantity and size wanted.

S. M. BAYLES, Prop., St. Louis, Mo.



AMES J. H. GREGORY. Marblehead.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, April 4, 1887. LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES-Receipts 153 carloads. Market weak and closed heavy. Common to prime

steers 4 35a5 35, extra prime 5 40a5 65. SHEEP — Receipts 5,550. Market dull and lower. Common to extra sheep 4 50a5 80, common to prime yearlings 5 60a6 90.

HOGS-Receipts 8,260. Market quiet at 5 75a

St. Louis.

CATTLE - Receipts 740. Market steady. Choice heavy native steers 4 70a5 20, fair to good shipping steers 4 00a4 70, fair to choice butchers steers 3 60a4 35, fair to good feeders 3 20a4 00, fair to good stockers 2 15a3 10, common to choice Texans 1 90a3 80.

HOGS-Receipts 2,370. The market was ac tive and strong. Choice heavy and butchers selections 5 60a5 70, fair to good packing 5 40a 5 50, medium to prime Yorkers 5 20a5 35, common to good pigs 4 60a5 00.

SHEEP-Receipts 965. Market strong. Common to fair 2 40a3 50, medium to fancy 3 60a4 80.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE - Receipts 5.000, shipments 1,000. Market strong and 5aloc higher. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 90a5 25; stockers and feeders 2 75a4 15; cows, bulls and mixed 2 25a 4 00, bulk at 2 70a3 75.

HOGS-Receipts 13,000, shipments 4,000. Market was strong for good hogs, others lower. Rough and mixed 5 15a5 65, packing and shipping 5 60a5 85, light 5 00a5 50.

SHEEP-Receipts 4,000, shipments 1,000. Market active and 10al5c higher. Natives 3 00a4 00, Western 4 75a4 80, Texans 2 50a4 30, lambs 4 50a 5 25.

Kansas City.

CATTLE-Receipts 948. Market weak and s shade lower for shipping steers; cows, butchers and feeders steady. Good to choice shipping 4 50a4 65, common to medium 3 90a 4 40, stockers 2 60a3 30, feeding steers 3 35a4 00, cows

HOGS-Receipts 4,662, shipments 2,715. Market steady. Good to choice 4 40a4 50, common to medium 4 90a5 35, pigs and skips 3 00a4 85.

SHEEP—Receipts 307. Market steady. Good choice 3 90a4 25, common to medium 2 25a3 80.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT-Lower. No. 2 red, 911/4a91 9-16c in elevator, 921/4c delivered. CORN-Quiet. 48%a48%c elevator, 49%a50c St. Louis.

WHEAT-No. 2 red, cash, 79a791/4c. CORN-Cash, 351/4 a351/c. OATS-Cash, 27%c.

RYE-55c bid.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows: WHEAT-No. 2 spring, 17a80e; No. 3 spring, 751/4a78c; No. 2 red, 80c.

CORN-No. 2, 341/4837%c. OATS-No. 2, 231/4824c. RYE-No. 2, 541/20.

BARLEY-No. 2, 541/2c. Kansas City.

WHEAT — Receipts at regular elevators since last report 133 bus., withdrawals bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 184,145 bus. The market to-day on 'change was very quiet, with no trading either for cash or future delivery of any of the different grades.

CORN-Receipts at regular elevators since last report bus., and withdrawals 7,562 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 175,000 bus. No sales.

OATS-No. 2 cash and April, no bids nor offerings.

bound 50c less.

RYE-No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings. HAY - Receipts 20 .cars. Market firm. Fancy small baled, 8 50; large baled, 7 50; wire-

OIL-CAKE-Per 100 lbs. sacked, 125; 2100 per ton, free en board cars; car lots, 20 00 per ton. SEEDS — We quote: Flaxseed, 90c per bushel on a basis of pure; choice sowing, 125 per bushel, sacks extra. Castor beans, 130 for

prime; for seed, 200. BUTTER-Good butter scarce and wanted. 25c; fine dairy in single package lots, 22c; storepacked do., 15alse for choice, 6a8c for common; roll, choice in single package lots, 25

CHEESE-We quote: Full cream 131/214c, part skim flats 7a8c, Young America 15c, Kan-

sas, choice, 11c. EGGS-Firm at 10c for fresh, shippers' cases POTATOES-Irish, natives 35a40c per bushel, Nebraska and Iowa 35a40c, Michigan 60c. Sweet potatoes, yellow 125, red 75c.

BROOMCORN-We quote: Green self-working, 4a4½c; green hurl, 5c; green inside and covers, 3½a4c; red-tipped and common self-

working, 3a3%c; crooked, 1%a2%c.

cured hams 11%c, breakfast bacon 10c, dried beef 11c, dry salt clear rib sides 7 85, long clear 7 75, shoulders 6 00, short clear sides 8 05, smoked clear rib sides 835, long clear 825, shoulders 6 75, short clear 8 55.

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.

It is stated that French surgeons have succeeded in replacing glass eyes with the front part of rabbits' eys. The coat is stitched fast to the ball of a sightless human eye, and made to adhere, so that it causes no further trouble and looks as well as the natural eye. It is, of course, sightless, but is far less bother than a glass one.

Farm Loans.

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



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

PURE CANE SEED!

We have a small amount of choice EARLY AMBER, EARLY ORANGE and LINK'S HY-BRID Cane Seed, which we offer for sale at 4 cents per pound. It is hand-picked, handed and we guarantee it pure.
PARKINSON SUGAR COMPANY,
FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

LOW PRICES!

Forest Trees for Timber Claims.

All kinds of Fruit, Forest and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants.

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

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

STRAWBERRIES

25 Plants each of Sharpless, Bid-well, Cumberland and Manchester Strawberries.

6 Plants each of Cuthbert (red) and 6 Gregg (black) Raspberries. 1 Concord and 1 Martha Grapevine and 3 Cherry Currants.

All the above only \$1.50. Address WELD & CO., Lyndonville, N. Y.

15 Plants each of PARRY and MAY, KING STRAWBERRIES, Free, with ery order sent us

Before March 25, 1887.

PROVISIONS—We quote (round lots): Sugar- | RASPBERRIES

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.

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

At Wholesale or Retail.

GARDEN -:- SEEDS!

We have a stock of fresh Garden Seeds, embracing many new varieties.

TWELVE PAPERS

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

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

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

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

Field and Garden Seeds.

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

berry.
30,000 Grape Vines.
100,000 FOREST TREES — Box Elder, Soft Maple, Catalpa, etc.
Apple Grafts, Apple Seed, Apple Seedlings, Peach Pits, Pecan Nuts, Walnuts, Catalpa Seed, Russian Mulberry Seed, Greenhouse Plants, etc., etc.

To Low Prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for 8s-page Catalogue, free, before you buy. Our motto is, honest stock and fair prices.

D. W. COZAD.

Box 25, LaCygne, Linn Co., Kansas. Refer to KANSAS FARMER.

Headquarters for Fine Nursery Stock

Which is Offered at

HARD-TIME PRICES!

Dealers and Nurserymen supplied at lowest wholesale rates.

Parties desiring to buy in large or small quantities will save money by purchasing our stock.

We have Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Evergreen Trees. Grane Vines in

ry and Evergreen Trees. Grape Vines in all varieties, and FOREST TREES a spe-cialty. Osage Hedge Plants and Russian Mulberry in any quantity. Write for Prices. C. H. FINK & SON, LAMAR, Mo.



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Vaughan Seed OUR 1887 CATALOGUE TELLS THE WHOLE STORY FOR THE GARDENER: THE FARMER AND THOSE WHO LOVE PLANTS AND FLOWERS. SEND 2 STAMPS. J·C·VAUQHAN-42 to salle st.-CHIGAGO:



50 Varieties of Evergreens and Forest Trees and Tree Seeds. I will not be undersold. Specia prices on large trees by the carloud. Lists free GEO. PINNEY, Evergreen, Wis.

BERRY BOXES

PEACH BASKETS,
Fruit and Vegetable Packages of allkinds. Send
for Catalogue and Price List.
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The Line selected by the U.S. Covt to carry the Fast Mail.



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COUNCIL BLUFFS,
ATCHISON. DENVER, ST. JOSEPH, ATCHISON, TOI LEAVENWORTH, SIOUX CITY, S MINNEAPOLIS. ST. PAUL,

Over 400 Eleganti/ Equipped Passenger Trains running daily over this perfect system, passing into and through the important Cities and Towns in the great States of ILLINOIS, IOWA, MASSOURI, KANSAS,

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Connecting in Union Denots for all points in the States and Territories, EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH. No matter where you are going, purchase your ticket win the

"BURLINGTON ROUTE"

Da'ly Trains via this Line between KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.
KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and QUINCY, HANNIBAL and CHICAGO, Without Change. J. F. BARNARD, GEN'L MOR., K. C., ST. J. & C. B. AND
H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH.
A. C. DAWES, GEN'L PASS. AQT, K. C., ST. J. & C. B. AND
H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia the Newspaper Adver-tising Agency of Messrs, N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

THE STRAY LIST.

- HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1266, 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 sity sents 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 sifice for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Farmer for a violation of this law.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the

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 falls for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, 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 met proven up at the expiration of the Pence 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 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, preve the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

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
heuseholders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraisers, or
two of them, shall in all respects describe and truly
value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same
to the Justice.

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, onehalf 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 gullty of a misdemeanor
and shall forfelt double the value of such stray and be
subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 24, 1887

Lyon county-Roland Lakin, clerk. STEER-Taken up by George Atkinson, in Americus tp., February 28, 1887, one red steer, white spots on left hip, white on belly, half circle or horseshoe brand on right hip; valued at \$16.

Pottawatomie county-I. W. Zimmerman, clk.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Quigley, in St. Marystp., March 2, 1887, one red 2-year-old helfer, somewhite on belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 31, 1887.

Cherokee county-L. R. McNutt, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Chas. Watson (P. O. Crestline) March 18, 1887, one black pony mare, about 12 hands high, 10 years old; valued at \$12.

Brown county-G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

WEIFER—Taken up by J. W. Eyer, in Washington tp., November 1, 1826, one white helfer, 1 year old past, red ears and some red hairs on sides.

HEIFER—By same, one red helfer, 1 year old past, white face, white in flanks and white on end of tail.

HEIFER—By same, one red helfer, 1 year old past, white face, white under jaw and white beily.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 7, 1887

I abette county-W. W. Cook, clerk.

COW-Taken up by H. R. Davis, in Mackberry tp., March 9, 1887, one white cow, black head and neck, under crop off both ears, 4 years old; valued at \$12. COW-By same, one red cow, white on back, 4 years old; valued at \$12.

Harvey county-John C. Johnston, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by James Kier (P. O. Sedgwick City), February 26, 1857, one bay horse, fair flesh, shod on all feet, weight about 1,200 pounds, height 15½ or 16 hands, small white star in forchead, harness marks on sides, supposed to be 3 or 10 years old, no brands visible; valued at \$30.

Hodgeman county - E. E. Lawrence, clerk. PONY COLT—Taken up by Michael Nall, in Ster-ling tp., March 11, 1827, one light bay horse pony colt, 13 hands high; valved at \$25.

Riley county-O C. Barner clerk. COW-Taken up by James Wood, of Ogden, one red cow, about 5 years old, tag in left ear.

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

RUBBER STAMPS!

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

MEN wanted to travel and sell goods to dealers. No peddling, \$90 a month, hotel and traveling expenses paid. NATIONAL SUPPLY CQ., Cincinnati, Ohio, 52 T.

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.

The Grove Park Herd.



HEREFORDS. Stock of all ages for sale

OF THE Best Strains of Blood.

Fair Prices. Liberal Terms

Address C. E. CURRAN & CO., Topeka, Kas

HAZARD STOCK FARM

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 Coomassic bull, Happy Gold Coast 14713. Sons and daughters by above bulls out of highly-bred cows, for sale for next ten days. S. B. ROHRER, Manager.

Morton Co., Kansas!

THE SOUTHWEST CORNER COUNTY and BEST County in Kansas. Fertile soil, fine climate, pure and never-failing water. Health unsurpassed. CHEAP HOMES, Government and Deeddel Lands. 35 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.

CHEAP HOMES | We sell FARMS on small struckers of the most promising young cities in the West. We make INVESTMENTS | Absolutely Profits 50 to 500 per cent.

INVESTMENTS | Absolutely | From to so to s

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

C. W. WARNER & CO.,

Wholesale - Commission - Merchants. Handle Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fruit, Ranch Produce Flour, Hay and Grain, etc.

397 Holladay street, Denver, Colorado.

CITY HOTEL,:-: GHICAGO.

State Street, Corner Sixteenth Street.

Rate \$1.50 Per Day.

Convenient to Stock Shippers. A good

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

W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

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

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

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

Health, Strength Home Treatment

for Nervous and Mental diseases. TRIAL SENT. DR. J. W. BATE & CO., 288 S. Clark street, CHIGAGO, ILL. Address

SPECIMEN OF CALVES BRED AT THE

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



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

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

This herd is one of the oldest and largest in the country, comprising 300 head of choicest Herefords from all the best strains in England and America. The herd is headed by famous first-prize and sweepstakes bulls: FO KTUNE 2080, one of the most celebrated bulls of the breed, by the famous Sir Richard 2d 970a—the smoothest, blocklest family of the breed: Sir Evelyn 9650, one of the best sons of Lord Wilton 4057; Grove 4th 13733, an illustrious son of Grove 3d 2490; Dewsbury 2d, 18977, by the celebrated Delley 9495.

The 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.

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

We want 1,000 calves annually, sired by bulls purchased of us. Inspect our herd and learn particulars. Address E. S. SHOCKEY, Manager, Lawrence, Kansas.

PURE POLAND-CHINAS.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Rome Park Stock

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

sweepstakes on Herd, Breeders' RING, Boar and Sow, Wherever shown in 1886, except on Boar at Winfield, winning (75) premiums at four fairs, including Grand Silver Medal for Best Herd, at Topeka, Kas.

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

PRIZE - WINNERS.

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

PERSONAL INSPECTION SOLICITED. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Kansas City Stock Yards.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

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

Higher Prices are Realized

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

H. P. CHILD.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager E. E. RICHARDSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Superintendent.

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KANSAS CITY.

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

CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP. Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards.

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The Veterinarian.

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

DEEP-SEATED ABSCESS .- Can you tell me what to do for a cow's bag that is caked hard; it has been so all winter; can't get any milk at all; I run a knife blade into her bag, but nothing came out but blood; the cow is growing very poor; the bag is quite large, and it seems to cause her much pain when she walks. [We think it probable that you have scirrhus enlargement of the mammary glands or a deep-seated abscess to contend with. If the former, the diseased mass will have to be removed by a surgical operation; if the latter, it will be necessary to liberate the imprisoned pus by a free incision.]

DEFECTIVE QUARTER. - I have a finely-bred Jersey heifer, two years old next February, and due to calve the last of this month. She is making a nice. shapely udder, except in the left forequarter, which is not as well developed as the right side, and there is no milk in the left fore teat, while all of the others have a good supply of thick, yellow milk, such as is usual before calving. There was no defect in udder of dam. or grand-dam. [Give her immediately the following medicine as directed Ground fennel, ground anise, and ground caraway seed, of each 1 pound; mix. Make into twenty powders, and give one twice a day. Rub the quarter and shampoo it with whisky three or four times a day. It should be rubbed kneaded and manipulated well each time.

SCAB IN SHEEP .- Please tell me if there is any cure for sheep that rub the wool off, and the hide is red as blood. Some say it is scab; if so, can I get rid of it, and how long will it be before I can put them in the same lot? Will one hard freeze kill the insects that are left on the ground and posts; will wet weather kill them. [It will be necessary to dip your sheep in order to destroy the parasite. A good dip is the following: Arsenic, potassium carbonate, sulphur and soft soap, of each one pound. Dissolve this in fifteen gallons of boiling water, and when cool add water enough to make fifty gallons. The sheep should be immersed in the dip except the head, which should be carefully held above, and kept in the bath for one minute or less, according to the severity of the attack. They should be then allowed to drain on a boarded platform and not turned out to pasture till they are dry. Repeat the dip in two weeks. This will dip about fifty sheep. Do not put them into the affected lot for at least a month. A hard night's frost will kill the para-Wet weather will not kill them.]

DISEASED EYES .- I have a four-yearold mare, apparently in good health; but since cold weather has set in her eyes have become weak and run water most of the time. She had what is termed wolf's teeth; they were removed five or six weeks ago, but gave no relief. The eyes have not been doctored at all. [From the statement we apprehend that the disease of the eyes complained of is quite serious; so much so that it is highly probable that the prolonged attack will be liable to terminate in the total disorganization of one or both eyes. We have no means at present of telling what the nature of the disease is for the reason that the history and symptoms as given in the above letter are so indefinite and unsatisfactory that it is impossible to tell. In view, however, of the fact that the disease has been so protracted, we may safely predict that the disease is due to some constitutional diathesis or

hereditary taint which has been transmitted from the parents. The erroneous idea that wolf teeth are a frequent cause of disease of the eyes in horses, so popular among a certain class of horsemen, is, like many other ignorant fallacies, fast dying out, thanks to the advancement of veterinary science. For treatment, administer a cathartic, and bathe the eyes frequently with a lotion made of sulphate of morphia, 16 grains; sulphate of zinc, 16 grains; distilled water, 1 pint, and apply it warm. Restrict the diet, and attend to ventilation and cleanliness.]

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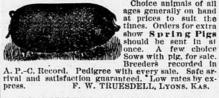
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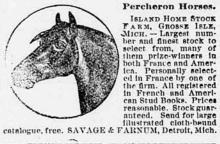
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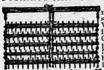
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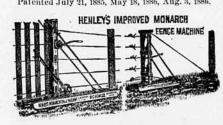
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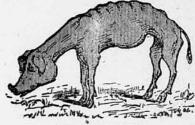
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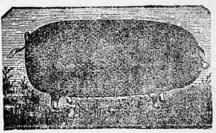




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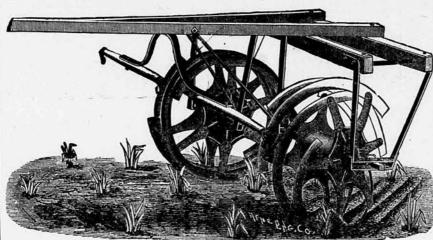
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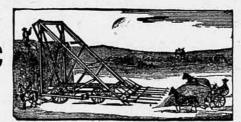
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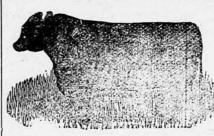
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