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KANSAS LAWS 1887--No. 3.

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

BRANCH RAILROADS.

Any railway corporation which has been heretofore, or may be hereafter, organized and incorporated under the laws of this State, may construct branch railroads from points on its line to other points within this State; *Provided*, That before any such branch line shall be constructed, it must be authorized by persons holding or representing two-thirds of the capital stock of the railway company proposing to build such branch line, at a stockholders' meeting called for that purpose.

SHIPMENT OF STOCK AND GRAINS.

Shippers are to be permitted by railway companies to put two or more kinds of stock or grain in cars ordered by them, and they shall not be charged more than the highest rate for stock or grain of one kind. The animals are to be counted and the number stated in the bill of lading.

ASSISTANT AUDITOR OF STATE.

The State Auditor is required to appoint an assistant, and in the Auditor's absence, assistant shall have charge of the office and may perform the duties devolved by law upon the Auditor, except as otherwise provided, but in every case he shall act in the name of his principal and sign and attest warrants, certificates, receipts, or other papers in the name of his principal by himself as Assistant Auditor.

GUERRILLA CLAIMS.

The State assumes the payment of claims for losses which were examined and certified by the Commissioners appointed under an act passed February, 1875. Claims for the sum of \$1,000 or less, in full; and claims for sums greater than \$1,000, 25 per cent. of any amount greater than \$1,000; *Provided*, That not more than \$1,500 shall be paid on any one claim; *Provided further*, That no claim shall be paid under the provisions of this act except to the original claimant, his or her legal heir or heirs. The Auditor will issue certificates of indebtedness, and the amounts named in them will be paid in installments of 10 per cent. each, beginning February 1, 1890, and bearing 4 per cent. interest. Proof will be required by the Auditor as to the identity of the claimants. The certificates will be receivable in payment of State taxes.

COMMISSIONER OF FORESTRY.

The Governor is to appoint a Commissioner of Forestry—a person who has a practical knowledge of growing forest trees, who shall procure the donation of two suitable tracts of land of not less than 160 acres each at points not to exceed three miles from a station on the Union Pacific railway, Kansas division, and on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, respectively. The land is to be used for growing trees. The Commissioner of Forestry shall establish an experimental forest station upon each of said tracts of land, the object of which shall be the promotion of the art of forestry, and where he shall plant seeds and cuttings of various kinds of forest trees, especially such as are likely to thrive in that portion of Kansas known as the plains, the seedlings or trees growing from which he shall issue free of charge, at each station, to any resident of the State of Kansas who may apply for the same, in such quantities and under

such restrictions as may in the judgment of said Commissioner be advisable. If the land is not used in that way by the State ten years it shall revert to the original owners. The Commissioner of Forestry shall give such information as may be in his possession, by letter, circular or otherwise, upon the subject of forest trees, and shall give all persons visiting the experimental stations the benefit of his experience and that of his predecessors. The Commissioner shall make annual reports to the Governor. Salary one hundred dollars per month.

IMPROVEMENT OF COUNTY ROADS.

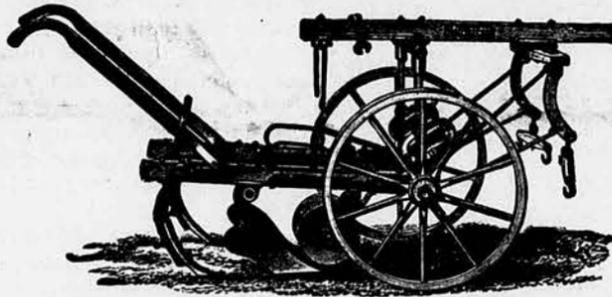
Whenever a majority of the resident landholders within one-half mile on either side along the line of any regularly laid out road within the terminal points mentioned in the petition, shall petition the Board of County Commissioners of any county in this State for the improvement of any road as located

or any part thereof, the Commissioners are required to have a survey made of the proposed road and improvements, and upon the completion of the survey, and the filing of the profile and map, the board shall appoint three persons, resident land-owners of the county, to be known as Road Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to take charge of and conduct the improvement of such road, in conformity with the profile and specifications. The Commissioners are authorized to have the work done by contract, but none of them shall be otherwise interested in the work. Upon the improvement, the Commissioners shall meet at the office of the County Clerk, and apportion two-thirds the cost thereof among the several tracts of land designated in the map, filed as aforesaid, according to the benefits to the real and personal property within the limits shown by said map derived from such improvement; and shall, in making such apportionment, take into consideration the benefits accruing to each tract of land, and give credit for damages occasioned to the same; and each assessment shall be in lieu of all road tax assessments upon the land described in the petition and map for the time such special assessments are levied, one-third of the costs thereof to be paid out of the general fund of the county; *Provided*, That any person feeling himself aggrieved by the apportionment so made may, within five days thereafter, appeal to the Board of County Commissioners of such county, and their decision shall be final. Upon the completion of such apportionment of the costs of improvement aforesaid, the County Clerk shall enter the same upon the duplicate tax rolls of the county, and such cost shall be collected as other taxes. A certificate for work done on any such road, issued by the said Board of Commissioners, shall be received by the County Treasurer in payment of any tax levied under this act. All necessary bridges along the line of any such road shall be built as now provided by law, and the expenses of surveying, locating and mapping such road shall be paid by the

respective counties, and the fee therefore shall be the same as fixed by law for other county work.

The "Hamilton" Cultivator.

Though winter is still with us, it is not unreasonable to begin to canvass the question of implements that will be needed in making or securing the crops of the coming season. Among the applicants for favor at the hands of the farmer is the "Hamilton adjustable arch, bar share tongue, cultivator," which will be found advertised in our columns, and which is worthy of a careful examination. Its adjustability enables the operator to work close to the row or at a little distance, as desired. The draft is equalized between the two horses. The bar shares, being interchangeable, can be used to throw the dirt from the row in early cultivation or to it in laying by, and the revolving



THE HAMILTON CULTIVATOR.

Manufactured by The Long & Allstatter Co., Hamilton, Ohio.

cutters cut through any trash that may be on or near the surface and prevent the shares or bull-tongues from tearing it up and with it hills of corn. The "Hamilton" is made both with and without tongue. The tongueless presents many points of excellence, among which are its light draft and ease of operating it. An illustrated descriptive circular will be sent on request to the Long & Allstatter Co., Hamilton, Ohio.—*Farmers' Review*.

In building fences, take the cost and the time that they will last into consideration. A cheap fence may be too cheap. All fences are costly.

The farmer who does not fence in his stock who lives along the line of a railroad not only runs the chance of losing valuable animals, but endangers the lives of travelers.

J. C. Higdon, the Patent Solicitor, of Kansas City, Mo., has removed his offices from the Diamond building to rooms 55 and 56 Hall building, opposite the postoffice building.

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.

A design has been submitted to the Australian minister for water supply of a contrivance for bringing down rain. It is in the form of a balloon, with a charge of dynamite underneath it. The balloon is to be sent into the clouds, and the dynamite is to be fired by a wire connecting it with the earth.

LaNature gives an account of the discovery of a living toad enclosed in a solid mass of flint, which was found at a depth of sixty-five feet under ground. Years ago, M. Seguin experimented with toads, enclosing some in plaster; and after ten years had elapsed, the plaster being broken, the toads were found alive and in good condition.

Top Dressing.

Kansas Farmer:

While in nearly all cases it is advisable to apply whatever manure is necessary as can be secured before the crops are planted and then working thoroughly into the soil, it is often convenient to top dress even after the crops are planted. Manure, to be of any special benefit to the growing plants, must be in a soluble condition so as to be taken up by the feeding roots of the plants, and then it must be placed where the roots of the plants can reach it readily. It is these essentials that with me is a strong reason for applying manure and then working thoroughly into the soil. If it is thoroughly rotted and then made fine before applying and is carefully worked into the soil, it will be in a condition and be placed in a position where it can be made available.

Yet, for a number of reasons, conditions may be such that we are unable to apply the manure before the crop is planted. In this case we can very often top dress to a good advantage. My rule has always been whenever I had a supply of manure and could not conveniently spare the time to haul it out. I never found much difficulty in finding a crop but that would be benefited by applying if the soil was in a proper condition. I prefer to apply before planting the crop; but if not, and the crop was planted then I should certainly apply as a top dressing. I prefer to apply in this way in the spring. In fact, this is the only time when it will actually be necessary. During the summer, fall or winter, there is always some portion of the farm that is vacant, that is, has no crop growing upon it. In the early part of the summer the cultivation of the crops and the wheat, oats and hay harvests will keep us so busily employed that usually there will be but little if any time to spare for something else. But usually after the corn is laid by and harvest is over, some time can be spared for his work. And really from this time until we commence preparing the spring crops we can find more or less time that can be spared for this work. On this account, usually, whatever top dressing is given can be given to the best advantage in the spring. Then again, spring is when plants are starting to grow, and it is at this time that fertilizers can be made to do the most service. We want to secure a good start to grow; this is always a considerable item with all crops; and in order to secure this we take time to thoroughly prepare the land in a good condition, plant good seed carefully, and commence the cultivation as soon as possible. For this reason we apply fertilizers to secure a good start to grow. If we can apply before the crop is planted, all the better; but if for any reason we are not able to do this, and after the crop is planted an opportunity can be had and we have a supply of manure, I should certainly improve the chance and haul out and apply, taking pains, of course, to apply as evenly as possible and to have it reasonably fine so as not to interfere with the cultivation, if a cultivated crop, or with the growing plants, if wheat, oats, rye and barley. The cultivation, rain, and other influences will aid in carrying the soluble portions into the soil, where it can be taken up and used as needed. Perhaps not as large a quantity would be made available if it had been done before the crop was planted, but the work will be done and more or less benefit will be secured by the growing crops.

N. J. SHEPHERD.
Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

The Stock Interest.

DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

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

Breeding Farm Horses.

It is with horses as with men. Large size and great weight do not always indicate the possession of the greatest strength, much less of that more important quality, endurance. When our civil war broke out army surgeons were often surprised to find that many soldiers of apparently excellent physique, large, hearty, and strong, broke down early under the hardships of the march, while others that at first seemed more frail toughened under exposure, and rallied quickly when in hospital from wounds. We are told that "the spirit of a man will sustain his infirmities; but a wounded spirit who can bear?" He is no clear-sighted lover of the horse who does not see some applicability of this quotation to his favorites. The life, spirit, and energy of a thoroughbred horse seem more akin to the finer attributes of a noble man than are the characteristics of any other domestic animal. The horse possesses great intelligence, and at the best often contrasts with some brutal and inhuman owner, and almost as strongly as the satirist has portrayed in his mocking representation of the traveler Gulliver, who was left in his wandering to contemplate the great inferiority of man as compared with the Hounhymas in the land where their supremacy was unquestioned.

A horse at his best must be well-bred, well fed, and have received during not only his own life, but generations before, a great deal of intelligent human kindness. It is not possible to build up at once a horse, however perfect in form, that has not enjoyed these advantages. If we hear occasionally of neglected or even abused young horses that afterwards prove great winners on the turf, it is always easy to show that they owe their success to some strain of blood farther back that has the making of spirit and endurance in it. These horses, better cared for in their later years, produce progeny that excel themselves. And, aside from all desire for increased speed, the energy, and especially the endurance, which characterizes the best race horse, are almost equally important for farm uses and heavier work anywhere. Weight counts for something in heavy labor, but character counts for still more. Add to the massive proportions of the Clydesdale or the more compact solidity of the Percheron a slight strain of the old Diomed, Messenger or Morgan blood, and there can be little doubt that it will produce an animal fitted alike for the heaviest pulling or for good traveling on the road.

Steam, and possibly other natural forces, are liable every year to more and more encroach on the work of the horse in doing what requires great strength. The traction steam engine takes the places of many thousand horses in threshing grain. The steam plow is already invented, and its practical adaptability is only a question of time, or rather of necessity. Just so soon as it will save expense the steam plow will supersede those drawn by horses. We shall never come to a time when horses will be useless; but they will be kept for driving quite as much as for drawing heavy loads, even on the farm. It is not likely that speed on the road will ever be deemed less valuable than now. The greater speed of the railway train has in

no wise lessened the price of superior trotters; but it will affect the price of horses for carrying great loads. It has in most places superseded oxen for farm work or teaming. That it has not superseded horses or mules is due to the fact that they can be used for other purposes than work.

Steam, electricity, and, in fact, all inventions for saving of labor, make time much more valuable than formerly, so much more can be done with it than fifty or even twenty years ago. If a farmer does not learn with others to think more of saving time than he did thirty or fifty years ago, he must be left behind in the fierce competition for precedence which everywhere prevails. It is a hard place for farming nowadays where even in the far West the railroad station does not bring a market within such reach of the farmer's granary that he can sell a load and return to his own home before night. Within the memory of men still living farmers often had to spend two, three or even four days with their teams and wagons, carrying extra provisions for both with them, and camping out at night, as the only possible means of saving any money from their load. It would be absurd to suppose that horses under such primitive conditions could be worth as much as now, nor would the loss of a few hours, or even an entire day, by a slow team be considered of much consequence. In fact, in those days oxen were generally preferred to horses, as better adapted to the muddy roads than the more high-spirited animals, who would fret away more flesh than they lost by working.

The heavier class of draught horses have still a wide field of usefulness for various purposes; but they must also be bred so as to be at least fair roadsters, or they cannot keep up with farmers of to-day. Their time is becoming too valuable to waste even an hour with inefficient teams, especially in the busy season. This includes ability to do any kind of work, and to do it in the shortest time. Old-fashioned farmers used sometimes to say that their teams were slow but sure. Nowadays they are apt to think that a team is none the less sure for being somewhat faster than was formerly thought to be necessary.—*American Cultivator.*

Cleveland Bay Horses.

The following was contributed to the *Live Stock Journal*, London, by Mr. Wm. Scarth, a breeder of Cleveland Bay horses:

Among the various breeds of horses that are to be found in the United Kingdom, none is more worthy of notice than the Cleveland Bay, whether regarded as a medium for improving other breeds, as the foundation of the breeding of good half-bred stock, the want of which in sufficient quantities we daily deplore, or for his own intrinsic merits.

The many good qualities of the Cleveland Bay have in some measure contributed to the increasing scarcity of the breed, which, until the Cleveland Bay Horse Society came to the rescue, was in a fair way to extinction. Now, however, thanks in a great measure to the want so keenly felt throughout of a really good, powerful, half-bred horse, and to the dearly-bought experience, that if pure breeds are not kept in their integrity it is impossible to have the cross, and to the efforts of the society and the information it has disseminated, there is an increased interest in the breeding of pure Clevelands, and the revival, which came so opportunely, bids fair to be of a lasting character.

The Cleveland Bay is essentially a general-purpose horse. He can plow on anything but the very strongest clay, as well or better than the heavier Shires or Clydesdale horses. In a light van or

cart he can draw a fair load at a useful pace; and his courage, hardy constitution, and activity are not surpassed, even if they are equaled, by any breed of horses except the thoroughbred.

A general-purpose horse is naturally the one which would commend itself the most to those living in a new, or comparatively new, country, and hence the great demand for Clevelands for abroad. But, perhaps, the adaptability for improving other breeds is of all others the most important consideration with importers, especially in those countries where horse-breeding (save, perhaps, the breeding of horses for racing purposes) has been conducted on a somewhat hap-hazard system; for it is an acknowledged fact among breeders that the Cleveland Bay is among horses what the Short-horn has justly been considered among cattle, and the Leicester among sheep, viz., the breed of all others which tends the most to improve the ordinary stock of the country.

I am not in favor of breeding from mares at too early an age—although I have a four-year-old mare that had a foal last year, and which is, I believe, in foal again. The foal was a very good one, and was big enough, but the mare was a heavy milker, and I think that her breeding so early in life was likely to cause a little loss of size.

My usual practice is not to stint mares until they are at least three years old, and I think that if they are well kept up to that time they will not be prejudicially affected. One great secret in the rearing of young horses is to keep them in a healthy, growing state, never allowing them to lose what is called in Yorkshire their "foal lire." It seems nothing less than trite commonplace to allude to this, for it is recognized by every one that condition is easier to retain than to make. Yet how frequently do we find this axiom partially, if not totally, neglected, to the equal injury of the unhappy stock and the owner's pocket.

The plan I adopt with my foals, as soon as they have forgotten their dams, is to turn them into a short, sweet pasture, bringing them in at night and giving them a feed of corn, and some sweet meadow hay twice a day. If possible, I like to have them in separate boxes, as there is then no danger of one overrunning the others, or of a weakly foal being robbed of his proper proportion of food by his more robust comrades.

As yearlings, I run them through the summer on moderately-good pasture, not putting too many in one field, and mixing them with the other stock of the farm.

Their second winter is similar to the first, and I place great importance in giving them shelter at nights early on in the autumn. Nothing very elaborate in the shape of buildings is required—indeed, it is to be deprecated; and, perhaps, airy boxes made from old railway sleepers and covered with corrugated-iron roofing afford the best possible accommodation for young horses.

I generally break them in in their fourth summer, i. e., when three years old; and if they have been well done to, they will do a fair amount of light work from that time forward.

I have not said anything respecting inbreeding, a subject of too wide scope for the space at my disposal, but I have seen and owned good Clevelands which were remarkably inbred. My own opinion is that inbreeding tends in some degree to the loss of substance and size.

Neither have I alluded to the history of the breed, a subject of great interest, but scarcely of much practical importance. I may, perhaps, however, be permitted to say that the theory ably

advocated in an article in the current number of *Baily's Magazine*, seems to me not improbable. The writer considers the breed to have originally been an offshoot of the Scandinavian horse, improved by the particular conditions by which he was surrounded in his new home, as well as by the skill and care used in breeding from similar types of animals. The theory is strengthened by the fact that the Scandinavian horse possesses those "black points" which have always been considered an especial mark of purity of blood in the Cleveland Bay.

I may conclude by saying that I always work my mares till close on the time for foaling, but give them as much rest as I am able when they are suckling their foals.

I have always found my Cleveland mares work as well as any of my Shires or Clydesdales, and have now a mare taking a half draught with a Clydesdale, and plowing on strong, medium soil with perfect ease to herself.

Pig Pens and Filth.

A Missouri correspondent says that if you follow the idea that pigs delight in filth or are naturally filthy, give them a trial once by furnishing them a nice clean pen. Make it warm, comfortable and dry, with good ventilation. Arrange it so that it can be cleaned readily, and provide sufficient bedding, changing so that it will not become too foul.

Mine has a good pine floor, slanting slightly towards the feed lots, so that in cleaning out the manure can be scattered in the lots or hauled out. By having the plank thoroughly dry before laying them down, and using a little care, a tight floor can easily be made. Mine is made tight by stripping all the cracks; and my hogs keep clean. A good trough, arranged so that they cannot get into it, for feeding slop, is fastened securely on one side. I feed the corn on the upper side, and their filth is then on the lower side, near the door, while the sleeping bed is then in the higher end.

If given a good clean place to eat and sleep in you may rest secure that hogs will not wallow in their own filth, unless they are forced to. If you breed them in an unclean pen, provide no bedding, and let them look out for themselves generally, they will no doubt wallow in filth to your heart's content. I have no place for mine to wallow in, and by changing the bedding every few days the pigs can be kept as clean as any other stock on the farm.

You want in building the pen to provide for perfect ventilation; give them plenty of good air. It is not a good plan to allow too many to be together in one pen, as they will crawl all together in a heap, and those in the center are certain to get too warm, and then when you feed, or they come from the bed, cool off too rapidly, and take cold in consequence. Partially at least the pig pen should be open to the sun.

I find it a good plan to clean out thoroughly. This can be easily done with a hoe or shovel, and by thus providing clean quarters not only the health but the comfort of the animal is benefited. With too many the principal reason why the hogs are filthy is because they are not given even a small chance to be otherwise.

There is no occasion for hogs to wallow in mud-holes or ponds, or to drink and eat what nothing else on the farm will touch, but you can starve them to it, so you can learn them to eat poultry or almost anything else, by feeding to them, in preference to something better. But if hogs are kept in a clean, dry, warm pen or feeding lot, fed properly, and given good water, they will not only keep clean, but will keep

in better health and make a better growth in proportion to the quantity of feed given, and make meat of a better quality.

There is very considerable difference even in hogs, depending upon the way they are treated; and if you expect clean hogs you must provide clean quarters, and at the same time keep them away from filth. There are plenty of horses and cows that if given an opportunity will lie firm in a bed of manure or take a roll in the mud. Much of the filth of animals is the result of the treatment given, fully as much as of the natural inclination of the animals themselves. And while if left to himself the hog will seemingly delight in filth, yet he will thrive fully as well and better without it.

In the Dairy.

Milk Setting.

Henry Kelsey, of Concordia, says:

"Under the new system of creaming cans, you strain the milk into the cans as soon as taken from the cow. Set the cans in cold water, open the hinge cap so all the animal heat will be expelled, as it is an established fact to all practical creamerymen that the sooner the animal heat can be expelled from the milk and then brought down to the proper temperature, which is about 50 F., and held as near that as possible, the more cream you will get and a better quality of cream will be produced. As it rises and ripens evenly the cream churns into butter in a few minutes. It also comes firm and hard and then the buttermilk is easily worked out. When you skim your milk in summer, put your cream into a creaming can and set in cold water, and stir your cream evenly every time you put it into the can. By so doing, the cream is made to ripen evenly and your butter will be of a more uniform grade. In winter, the cans are placed in a warm room and the hot air passes direct to the surface of the milk and it is kept at a uniform temperature. No dust or dirt can get to the milk. The question is often asked, 'How long do you let the milk stand before you skim the cream off?' Usually from twelve to twenty-four hours, according to the temperature the milk has been kept in, all the cream will be raised and the milk will be perfectly sweet and you can make sweet cream butter, which is the best made. Another general question is so often asked me (by the farmers), 'How can you get more cream by putting such a large quantity of milk together in a creaming can? We had always been taught by our father and mother and grandparents that we should spread the milk over a large surface and very thin, so it would cool quickly.' I will answer the question by stating that it does not seem to occur to those farmers that by spreading the milk over a large surface (by the old system) the milk will only cool down to the surrounding atmosphere, and as the whole surface is exposed to the hot air, the milk is soured before all the cream rises, and the surface of the cream being so exposed, hardens more than the rest and makes a poorer quality of butter. I have been traveling four months this season in Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa among the creamerymen. Since the oleomargarine bill passed and became a law, the creamerymen feel better encouraged as to the future profits of the creamery. A large number of creamerymen intend and made arrangements to use a better creaming can so as to make a first-class high grade butter, since they see that oleomargarine affects the medium and lower grades of butter."

Dairy Notes.

The deeper milk is set the less airing the cream gets while rising.

Make your butter so good as to carry it clear out of competition with all substitutes.

Know by test, and not by guess, which is the most profitable cow in your herd, and why she is the best.

Weighing a cow's milk will not cause her to give any more, but may cause her owner to substitute a better one.

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

The depth of setting should vary with the temperature; the lower it is the deeper milk may be set; the higher, the shallower it should be.

While milk is standing for cream to rise, the purity of the cream, and consequently the fine flavor and keeping of the butter, will be injured if the surface of the cream is exposed freely to air much warmer than the cream.

When cream is colder than the surrounding air, it takes up moisture and impurities from the air. When the air is colder than the cream, it takes up moisture and whatever escapes from the cream. In the former case the cream purifies the surrounding air; in the latter case the air helps to purify the cream. The selection of a creamer should hinge on what is most desired—highest quality, or greatest convenience and economy in time, space and labor.

There is a marked advantage in butter-dairying in the fact that it enables the farmer to consume on the farm what is produced on it, thus returning to the soil what is taken from it, while sending off a product that is drawn almost entirely from the atmosphere—butter being highly carbonaceous. Beef and cheese draw largely on the phosphates and nitrates—two substances quite difficult to supply, while fruits and grains draw still more heavily on the minerals and nitrogenous elements. True, the latter, like the carbon, comes from the atmosphere, but it is vastly more difficult to capture and utilize. Hence there is a profit in butter-dairying that is not secured by any other line of farming to the same extent—the constant enrichment of the soil and increased productiveness.

We have kept our milk and cream from freezing this winter, thus: Husband got two dry goods boxes of the same shape, one about six inches smaller than the other, put the smaller inside the larger, and filled the space between with sawdust (think dry earth might do). He made a cover, attached with leather hinges, and I pasted newspapers inside and over the top of the sawdust; the outside of the box I covered with some wall paper, left after papering the rooms. I have an oilcloth over the top, and use it to set things on, as it stands in the kitchen. It will hold four creamery cans. I keep cream in one, and in the others milk—as we only milk four cows, that is enough. I skim one can every morning and one every night. I find the butter comes better, and is much nicer than it was by my old way of keeping it in open pans in the pantry, and having it frozen half the time in winter.

Is Death Painless?

A Philadelphia doctor, after years of careful observation, says that our demise is as painless as our advent to the world. This is certainly reassuring; yet notwithstanding these great inducements, we still do not court death, and shall continue to use Dr. Pierce's infallible remedy, the "Golden Medical Discovery," for consumption, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, weak lungs, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred affections of the throat and chest. It is unequalled. By druggists.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

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

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

CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WARREN, SEXTON & OFFORD, Maple Hill, Kas., importers of thoroughbred RED POLLED CATTLE. Bulls and heifers for sale. Railroad station, St. Marys.

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

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

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Mo., proprietor of

ALTAHAM HERD

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

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

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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

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

SWINE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SWINE.

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

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

SHEEP.

MERINO SHEEP.

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

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

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

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

POULTRY.

TOPEKA WYANDOTTE YARDS.—A. Gandy, 206 Kansas avenue, Topeka, breeder of Golden, White and Laced White Wyandottes. No Golden or White Wyandotte eggs this season. Laced Wyandotte eggs, pen No. 1, cockerel Topeka scores 92 points by I. K. Felch; the pullets Kansas Beauties score from 90 to 92; eggs, \$4 for 13, or \$7 for 26. Pen No. 2, \$2.50 for 13 or 26 for \$4. Rose-comb Brown Leghorn eggs, \$2 for 13, or \$3.50 for 26. All the Leghorn chicks sold cheap.

MRS. A. B. DILLE, Edgerton, Kas., breeder of Wyandotte, 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. Absolutely separated in yards. Cocks, cockerels and hens for sale low. Eggs per 13: Light Brahma \$1, Langshan \$1.50. Address E. F. Jones, LaGrange, Kas.

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

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

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING.—Light Brahma (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. Guaranteed satisfaction. J. O. BUELL, BLUE RAPIDS, KAS.

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

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

Send stamp for Circular.
FRANK L. WOLFE, Topeka, Kas., Box 33, breeder of LANGSHANS AND BUFF COCHINS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Correspondence.

Sorghum for Feed.

Kansas Farmer:

Having had several years experience in raising and feeding sorghum fodder, I will say I have never hit upon but one plan that gives very satisfactory results. Sorghum, or cane, can be made one of the best fodders or perhaps the poorest stuff on earth. I have known men to raise cane ten feet high and as large as fork stales, let it get dead ripe, and after cutting allow it to lie on the ground or piled in large piles until the juice had turned to vinegar, and then condemn cane as worthless. Of course, in this condition it is injurious to stock. This is my plan: I go into the field in the morning with plow, harrow, smoothing-board or roller, and seed. I set my plow five or six inches deep and plow until about 11 o'clock. Then upon the fresh plowing I sow broadcast at the rate of twenty-eight quarts to the acre. If old, mellow ground, I hitch to the smoothing-board or roller and drive once in a place which leaves the ground in fine condition. This plan gives the crop the best possible chance to outgrow the weeds. If the ground is soddy or rough, the harrow is first brought into service and then the board or roller, which adds greatly to the convenience of harvesting the crop, which is mowed when in bloom and handled the same as hay, except that it is left standing in cock until thoroughly cured, which takes from two weeks to a month. Then stack in narrow stacks and you will find that you have something that pleases all herbivorous animals, which should be fed moderately at first to prevent scouring. It will yield about six tons to the acre. Too much pains can not be taken in drying thoroughly before stacking. Now I do not recommend feeding sorghum exclusively, nor will stock ever thrive as well when tied to any one kind, but I feed liberally of cane, alternating with other fodders, and am pleased with the result.

A. E. COMES.

Ness City, Kas., March 16.

Mammoth Clover Again.

Kansas Farmer:

Please allow me the floor for the defense of Mammoth clover. Mr. C. E. Hubbard, in a recent number of the FARMER, says: "Though it seeds well, it does not pay as a crop for seed on account of its being necessary to cut so much of the stalk, it being so tough and stringy it makes hulling slow." This does not accord with my experience. First, it isn't necessary to cut much of the straw when taking a seed crop. The modern self-rake reaper is so adjustable that it may be handled so as to get nearly every head and take but a few inches of the stalk. And, though the stalk may be three or four feet in length, it will be found to stand quite uniformly about eighteen inches high, the larger part of the stalk being on the ground. The huller turned out twenty-seven bushels for me in one day last season and could have done as well every day if it had been properly managed. My experience and observation is that it pays much better than common clover as a seed crop; first, because it is certain to make a crop of seed every year, which common clover isn't; second, the yield is heavier; third, if properly cut and handled it is hulled faster and consequently with less expense.

For pasture, I believe it is unexcelled. For hay, it should be sown thick and with timothy; it will then be found to have abundant foliage and makes a fine article of hay.

The State of Kansas pays a heavy annual tribute to the country east of the Mississippi for clover and grass seed. This is wholly unnecessary. I do not believe the sun shines upon land that will produce better crops of clover seed than a large part of our State, and it should be a source of income instead of expense to our farmers. The crop is more cheaply grown and harvested and threshed than wheat, oats or flaxseed, and at the same time is a marvelous restorer of fertility.

From my experience, I would recommend the following plan of handling the crop. Cut with self-rake reaper when the earliest heads begin to shatter off, which will be about July 10; hull as soon as dry enough, which will be in a few days; haul direct from the field to the huller. Three wagons

and teams are sufficient. It requires fewer hands than any other threshing—one boy to drive the teams and load, two men in the field to pitch on the wagons, one man to pitch to the feeder, and one man can sack the seed and take care of the straw; in all, four men and a boy. More hands are unnecessary.

A word about marketing the seed. Sell at retail while you can, which will be until a considerable number of farmers in your neighborhood engage in the business. A large part of a farmer's success depends upon skill in marketing. The farmer who habitually buys at retail and sells at wholesale isn't on the right track.

EDWIN SNYDER.

Oskaloosa, Kas., March 28.

Another Hedge Man Heard From.

Kansas Farmer:

The brethren are getting warmed up considerably on the hedge business and I would like to get in a word edgewise if possible on the subject. A man is at considerable expense during the year to keep his head in proper shape. His hair needs trimming four or five times a year and his face needs washing and his hair combing about three times a day. Besides, many respectable people think it necessary and money well spent to shave twice a week the year round. I cannot estimate closely the amount of time and money thus expended to keep the hair on a man's head in proper shape and in removing the superfluous undergrowth semi-weekly, but will simply say that it is a sufficient amount to induce a man in this intense practical age to inquire whether it really pays to do so. But strange as it may seem, that thought never enters into a man's head. Why not? Simply because good taste and a decent respect for one's appearance in society demand it.

In like manner a decent respect for the appearance of a man's farm should induce him to properly trim his hedge fence so that it may be ornamental as well as useful. This feature (the ornamental) I hold to be highly important, the value of which in dollars and cents it is difficult to fix, especially in a treeless region like central and western Kansas. If you can fix a price on beauty which enriches and purifies the soul, then you can estimate the value of a properly trimmed Osage orange hedge fence as an ornament to a farm. It costs about \$10 a year to keep a mile of hedge fence trimmed so as to be an object of beauty and an educational factor of value in the community. It costs an equal amount to keep the hair on a man's head trimmed and combed, including, of course, the removal of the undergrowth once or twice a week. Who thinks of the cost here? Let no one say it costs too much too much to keep a hedge fence properly trimmed. The law is all right. Let the tall hedge along the highway be cut down and kept in decent shape so as not to obstruct the view nor the free circulation of air.

M. MOHLER.

Downs, Kas., March 21.

P. S.—Tell friend Swann that I have no desire to pose as a weather prophet; neither do I claim to be intimately related to any of that tribe. But I will say what I know to be true, that a wet March in our section of Kansas as a rule has been followed by a bad season, and a dry March, as a rule, has been followed by a good season. If the cycle theory, which I in a general way believe in, is correct, the rainfall the coming season will be below the general average. But, as we all know, a season depends not so much on the amount of rainfall as in the proper distribution of it, and we may therefore have an excellent season in spite of the cycle theory.

M. M.

A Poor, Weak Sister,

who is suffering from ailments peculiar to her sex, dreading to go to a physician, but knowing she needs medical help, will find, in Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a preparation which will give her strength and new life through the restoration of all her organs to their natural and healthy action. It is the result of many years of study and practice by a thoroughly scientific physician, who has made these troubles a speciality. To be had of all druggists.

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

Gossip About Stock.

Remember that on next Wednesday, April 6, Miller Bros., of Junction City, Kas., will hold their closing-out sale of Short-horn cattle and Poland-China swine. This important offering will bring out a large attendance of shrewd breeders and farmers on account of the excellent reputation of this firm.

Make a record of the great public sale of Short-horn cattle which Walter Latimer, of Garnett, Kas., will hold on June 1. The entire Fish Creek Herd will be disposed of at the bidder's best prices. Look up the advertisement elsewhere and send for catalogue, for the offering comprises some "gilt-edge" cattle.

The State Veterinarian reports the death of quite a number of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle from tuberculosis during the past few weeks. He says that nearly every animal sold at the Crane sale at Abilene in the spring of '84 has either died of the disease or is now suffering from it beside having contaminated many others.

We notice by Mr. G. W. Henry's advertisement in this week's issue that he will close out his entire herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Kansas City, on May 3. Mr. Henry made an importation in 1882, which was one of the earliest, and his cattle are from that importation, consequently there is no danger of disease, they having been raised on his farm (which he has recently disposed of.) only a few miles south of Kansas City. See his advertisement.

A friend of the KANSAS FARMER who is a fancier of the excellent draft horses, the Clydes and Shires, expresses considerable disgust at the manner in which Dunham advertises the Percheron horses, and writes: "I want nothing but fair and honest treatment. Dunham is making the most frantic efforts to let out the Clydes by direct misrepresentation and the Shires indirectly by mixing them up with the Clydes, as 'other breeds,' for instance. He can't get over the fact that he was soundly beaten at Chicago by the Shire horse; and when the question of power and endurance comes up before judges of the question he will be beaten every time. There is nothing new about the contest in America and more especially west of Illinois."

There are very few cattlemen in America who do not know E. S. Shockey, of Lawrence, Kas., either personally or by the great reputation gained by building up one of the greatest Hereford herds in America. This herd, so famous under the name "Early Dawn," now numbers over 200 head—imported females, and the sires in use are the world-renowned Anxiety bulls, Beau Monde and Beau Real, noted as first and champion prize winners and the sires of first prize winners; also Harford, a first prize winner in England, got by the Horace Bull Chancellor, a Royal winner, dam Gay by Dale Tredegar, the champion bull in New South Wales. The herd will remain at Lawrence until about May 1, when it will be moved to its future and permanent home on the Fowler ranch, twenty miles west of Topeka, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. The proprietors of this great herd wish to procure Hereford steers to eat the grass that grows on the Fowler ranch of 7,000 acres, and to carry out their project they will sell choice thoroughbred Hereford bulls at reasonable prices and easy terms and contract the steers for two years at 12 months old. We are informed that several leading farmers have availed themselves of this proposition.

Book Notices.

PROTECTION OR FREE TRADE.—This is a speech delivered by Hon. Thomas A. Dudley, of New Jersey, before the Lancaster County (Pa.) Agricultural Society, in February, 1887. It is an argument from a protectionist's standpoint addressed to farmers. It is full of interesting and instructive facts. A line at the bottom of the cover reads thus: "Copies can be had by applying to Thomas H. Dudley, Camden, N. J."

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.—This is the name adopted by the *Brooklyn Magazine*. The first volume of the *American Magazine* will appear April 15. The publishers in their prospectus say they hope to combine, with excellence in all departments, a careful reverence for American sentiment and a thoughtful attention to American interests. There is every reason to expect that this magazine will be welcome not only at thou-

sands of firesides in our own country, but must interest multitudes abroad who are seeking into American thought and life. Address, R. T. Bush & Son, 130 Pearl St., New York.

EMIGRANT AID COMPANY.—A pamphlet of forty-eight pages, being two lectures delivered by Eli Thayer, giving a history of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, which took an active part in the settlement of Kansas. The book is specially interesting to Kansas people. The early settlers know a good deal that this book tells about and the new settlers ought to know. Published by Franklin P. Price, Worcester, Mass. We do not know the price.

The proceedings of the thirteenth annual meeting of the Iowa State Improved Stock Breeders' association, makes a very interesting book, containing a great deal of matter prepared by persons engaged in the business of stock-raising. Besides the addresses of competent men on different branches of the business, and in relation to all kinds of improved stock, there is an appendix containing matter pertaining to associations of stockmen in other parts of the country, giving names of organizations, names and addresses of officers, number and prices of herd books, etc.

STUDIES IN PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.—This is a book of 109 pages, made up of "papers reprinted from the agricultural experiment station reports now out of print." The subjects treated are manure, ensilage, milk and milk rations, fattening rations for steers, crop experiments, self-fertilization of corn, analyses of fertilizing material, pleuro-pneumonia, field experiments with various crops, experiments in cattle-feeding, tops and butts of cornstalks compared as to nutrients, malt sprouts compared with grain, and ensilage compared with dry feed for cows. Published by Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Price 50 cents.

THE AMERICAN MERINO.—For wool and mutton. This is "a practical treatise on the selection, care, breeding and diseases of the Merino sheep in all parts of the United States," by Stephen Powers. This is a book of 362 pages, devoted wholly to a consideration of the text. It begins with a history of Merino sheep, and then looks over the whole field of sheep husbandry, including everything pertaining to the subject. It will be found of great value to farmers generally, more especially those who handle sheep, as every one of them ought to do, if he has more than ten acres of land in his farm. Published by O. Ju'd Company, 751 Broadway, N. Y.

The March *Pansy* opens with a capital story for boys, written by "Pansy" herself, followed by another for girls, "Fretting Lottie," by Mary E. M. theney, of Tarsus, Asia Minor. The leading stories, by Mrs. G. R. Alden ("Pansy") and Margaret Sidney, possess unusual interest, while the sketch of Remarkable Women (Queen Victoria) with portrait and picture of the Queen's home in the Scottish Highlands, the poem for recitation, combining counsel with history, the shorter stories, sketches and verse, make up a number not to be excelled in reading for boys and girls, as well as the entire family. Illustrated. \$1 per year. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.

SORGHUM HAND BOOK.—This is a pamphlet of thirty-eight large pages, giving, in concise and plain words, full and accurate information concerning the varieties of sorghum, their history, cultivation, uses for food and fodder, and manufacture into sirup and sugar. The publishers say: "Sorghum, which has had many ups and downs, is now one of the great staples of the country, and is steadily advancing in the good opinion of planters North and South. Although we believe this treatise to be of greater practical value than any publication on the subject that has yet appeared, and, therefore, has a money value, we mail it free of charge upon application." Address, Blymer Iron Works, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LOGAN'S BOOK.—Before his death, General Logan devoted the larger portion of his leisure time to literary labors, and it has been a matter of surprise that nothing from his pen appeared among the war articles which have recently made the *Century* so popular. It is a fact that he had prepared a series of articles for publication in that magazine, embracing his personal reminiscences of the civil war, from Bull Run to Vicks-

burg; but he decided to publish them only in permanent book form, and Mrs. Logan has finally concluded to make them public in connection with his second work, "The Volunteer Soldier of America," which will soon be issued. It will be published by R. S. Peale & Co., of Chicago, and sold by subscription, two-thirds of the gross profits going to Mrs. Logan. The publishers announce that no expense will be spared in presenting this work, especial attention being given to the illustrations, but that the price will be lower than other books of similar character. The volume will also contain a biographical memoir by the author's literary executor, Dr. C. A. Logan.

The Busy Bee.

Bees Taken Out of the Cellar.
Kansas Farmer:
 We've just brought our bees out of the cellar, weighed and placed them on their summer stands. All came through in splendid condition. The sixty colonies, while in the cellar, lost on an average in weight a fraction over four pounds, or about one and one-half pounds less on an average than in the winter of 1885-86, caused I think by the temperature remaining higher. At from 42 to 50 deg. I am satisfied is about right for this locality.

Our bees that wintered in chaff hives outside did not winter nearly so well and are not in as good condition, and about 15 per cent. of the colonies are gone to the land where the flowers ever bloom. By the way, about the best plan we ever tested for spring feeding (and I have no doubt but there are many bees in Kansas this spring that ought to be fed) go to the colony that needs feed and take out one, two or more empty combs and fill them with diluted honey or a thin sugar sirup made from A or granulated sugar; the combs can be filled readily by holding them over a dish pan and pouring the sirup over the combs until filled, then replace them in the hive. Of course one must have good movable comb hives, and which no one can keep bees successfully in any other. Bees commenced to carry in pollen March the 7th; this is six days earlier than any on our five years' record, which runs as follows: March 13, 1883, March 24, 1884, March 13, 1885, March 14, 1886, were the days which the first pollen was carried in of the years named. M. F. TATMAN.
 Rossville. Shawnee Co.

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

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

Hogs give returns so quickly that even if only a small profit is made on each lot these profits can be made quickly. Hogs multiply rapidly and hence less capital is required for beginners than for other stock.

CITY HOTEL, :-: CHICAGO.

State Street, Corner Sixteenth Street.
Rate \$1.50 Per Day.
 Convenient to Stock Shippers. A good Family Hotel.
 Tables and Rooms first class. State street, Archer avenue, or L. S. & M. S. Dumany pass the house to all parts of the city and depots.
 W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

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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 parties coming here for treatment.
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WATER and FIRE-PROOF

ONE - HALF COST
Of Metal Roofs!

ROOF YOUR OWN BUILDINGS!

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 "Have used your Prepared Roofing for four years, and considering the durability, think it the best and cheapest roofing that can be used."
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Cures Nervous Debility, Male and Female Weakness, and Decay. Price, \$1 per package; 3 packages \$2. Address A. C. Lonergan, M. D., Louisiana, Mo.

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

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will send you one. Address Dr. H. G. HOOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

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The Home Circle.

A Parable.

BY PHOEBE PARMALEE.

Of the "sheep and the goats" the father read
In the Bible brown, ere he bowed his head
In prayer at the family shrine.
The lesson stayed close with me all day;
The "sheep and goats" were in my play—
In my tasks it still was mine.

"The apples are rotting," my mother said—
The fruit on the garret floor was spread—
"And, Nell, you must sort them to-day.
Put the good sound ones in that large clean
chest,
In these old tin-pails you may throw the rest.
I must use them right away."

I slowly ascended the garret stairs,
Mournfully musing of childhood cares,
Till I stood by the apples red.
The first sound apple fell into its place,
The next was spoiling and went to disgrace.
Then the world before me was spread.

"Ah! these are the sheep and the goats, no
doubt,
Just what my father was reading about.
That I am the Lord, I will play.
Oh! why are they bad—these apples once good?
I'm sorry for them—I'd stop if I could,
But I'll have to send them away."

And thus the onerous task was soon done;
With care and precision I looked at each one,
That justice should happen to all;
And I think that a sadder young judge never
was

Than the one who was called to execute laws
On the fruit which from grace did fall.

How to Cook Salsify--Health Recipes.

As the days begin to lengthen and it is getting more spring-like, one longs for a change. The bill of fare must be changed; we do not require the amount of heat-producing food. Parsnips, a large proportion of mucilaginous and saccharine substance, rendering it a highly nourishing article of diet and one of easy digestibility, when properly boiled with salt, pepper and butter; some prefer boiling with salt pork.

Salsify, or vegetable oyster, another vegetable too little seen in the farmer's garden, is very nutritious, having a mild, sweetish taste somewhat resembling that of the oyster. It is less digestible in the fried state than when thoroughly boiled. In cooking scrape first and throw them directly into cold water, then slice them, boil in fresh water until it has evaporated; add butter, pepper and salt to taste, mash; form into patties and roll in cracker crumbs, and fry the same as oysters.

2. Scrape and prepare as above; when ready to cook slice into thin slices; boil tender, make a nice white sauce or drawn butter and pour over, or boil to a mash; mix with butter, pepper, salt and a little milk; add flour enough and mix as codfish cakes and fry in the same manner.

3. Scrape and boil tender, then mash them and add an egg and some rolled soda crackers; make into cakes and fry.

4. Prepare and boil in slightly salted water; when ready, add cream, pepper, butter and a little flour rubbed smooth with butter and cream; boil up once and pour hot into a dish of crackers.

5. Scrape the roots and throw them into fresh water, mixed with a little vinegar; dilute a good handful of flour with salt and vinegar (a half glass with each bunch of salsify) in a saucepan full of water; when the water boils put in the salsify and cook three-quarters of an hour; drain it and serve with butter sauce or white sauce. If any of the salsify remains for next day, dip them in a frying paste and fry them. Serve with chopped parsley sprinkled over the top.

Use a gargle of chloride of potash for sore throat. If subject to sore throat, carry the powder in your pocket, and don't forget to use whenever the least soreness is felt.

For chapped hands, wash the hands in buttermilk and dry in just before going to bed.

V. W. G.

Fabulous Cashmere Shawls.

From here we drove into the native city to visit the bazars, in which are to be found traders from all over the Punjab, and from Cashmere, Bokhara, Thibet, Kashgar, Persia and all Asiatic nations. Amritsar is the wealthiest city in the Punjab, only ranking second to Delhi in its population, which amounts to about 140,000 people. Its im-

ports amount to about \$15,000,000 annually, and its trade is constantly increasing. The best part of the trade is in Cashmere shawls, Rampore chuddahs, silk manufactures and delicate work in ivory and metals. Some 5,000 looms are employed for the manufacture of shawls from the fine wools of Cashmere, Thibet and Kirman. Loom-made shawls have been manufactured here that have been valued as high as \$8,000, but the work on one of such shawls would probably employ from thirty to fifty weavers for as long as twelve months.—*India Letter.*

Sweeping and Dusting.

In small houses the whole of the sweeping may be done on Friday, although, as it is always well to avoid a heavy day's work when two moderate ones can as easily be managed, as I have recommended in last installment, bed-room sweeping and the cleaning of bed-room windows may be apportioned to Thursday. In large houses, if the sweeping is to be done by one person, such division is absolutely necessary.

Before sweeping dining-room, parlor, library, etc., roll up the curtains, portieres, etc., and slip old pillow-cases over them. Brush the lounges, going well into every corner with a brush kept for the purpose. If you are unfortunate enough to have tufted furniture, this brushing must be very thorough, in order to prevent moths and also the packets of dust that will lodge in the plaits round the buttons. No mere surface brushing will do this; every fold and button must have attention if you would preserve the beauty of the covering, and sad to say, the better the quality and stuffing of tufted furniture the more difficult the care of it is. Once the dust has been allowed to accumulate round the buttons, it is almost an impossible task ever to get it completely free, although hours of work, patience, and an old tooth-brush will do much. Brushes come expressly for tufted furniture, but although they may help to keep new furniture clean, they are but little use in removing dust once it has become impacted in the crevices by neglect.

Lounges are usually too large to put outside, but chairs are better brushed out-of-doors, if you have convenience for it. In cities this, of course, is often impossible, but they are the better for the airing where it can be done, otherwise brush them and set them in another room. Cover the larger pieces of furniture with old sheets or any available articles. Remove small articles of bric-a-brac from the walls, dust them, lay them on a table, and cover it. Plush frames, hangings, etc., should also be taken down or covered. Ornamental plants should also be removed, or, if too large, the leaves carefully dusted and covered, as nothing so soon destroys the beauty of plants as dust—it chokes and blights them.

When all superfluous articles are removed, begin to clean the room by taking up ashes. On sweeping day do not let the fire draw until the grate is thoroughly blacked and polished. If there are nickel trimmings, polish with kerosene or whiting, or with plate powder. If the trimmings are of bright steel, fine emery powder should be used. By far the most general fashion at present, however, is brass, both for fireirons and grates. This is far more easily cleaned than polished steel, and, if never allowed to get much tarnished, is really very easy to keep bright. Brass in good condition and cleaned weekly requires only rubbing with a little whiting and a leather; discolored and neglected brass requires hard work the first time it is cleaned, and the use of one or other of the preparations I give in the programme of work.

There are many diverse opinions about carpet sweeping. Some good housekeepers maintain that to throw any damp substance on the floor to prevent dust rising is a mistake, also that every window should be open and the dust allowed to rise and be blown out—the more wind the better. Others, whose authority appears to me equally good, say, and I agree with them, that to sweep in a gale with nothing to "lay the dust" is to make a dirty, suffocating business of one that is otherwise not unpleasant. The fact seems to me that the dust so raised will only be blown out so far as it lies in the course of the wind, the rest will lodge on the walls and every part that may intercept it; and unless there is a window directly opposite

the one from which the wind comes, there can be no blowing of the dust out at all; it will not go out against the wind, it will rather be blown back.

As to the idea that you need to raise the dust from the carpet, that is quite true; you want the dust out of the carpet, but you do not want it to fly all over the place. Those who object to using wet paper or tea leaves to lessen the dust must be under the impression that they in some way prevent the dust from leaving the carpet, and that they simply roll over the surface of the carpet. The fact is, if you sweep with a long, light stroke, the damp leaves will prevent the fine dust from rising by taking it to themselves.—*Good Housekeeping.*

Notes and Recipes.

An Irish potato and some brick dust for scouring knives, etc.

A better polish, it is claimed, will result if a little sugar is mixed with the stove blacking.

Upsetting the fruit jar and holding its top in hot water a little will help out, over an obstinate cover.

Hominy.—Cut cold hominy or hasty pudding into thin slices, dip each piece into well-beaten egg, and fry on a griddle.

Aromatic Vinegar.—One and a half fluid drachms best oil of rose geranium, fifteen minims oil of cloves and four fluid ounces glacial acetic acid.

In cooking vegetables, they should for best flavor go directly from the washing-off water to the stew-pan. This may seem unimportant; there is more in it than might be thought.

Rice.—A suggestion is given for cooking rice to be eaten with meat. Tie the rice in a strong cloth loosely, and boil in salted water one hour and a half; when cooked it will be firm enough to cut with a knife.

Science and history of the Scotch tells us that oatmeal has no superior as an article of human diet. It feeds both brain and muscle, and gives power of endurance which cannot be enjoyed from our average American diet.

Rye and Indian Griddle Cakes.—Half a pint of Indian meal, scalded to a paste with boiling milk, half a pint of rye meal, stirred into the above when cold; half a teaspoonful of molasses. Beat until creamy; bake as soon as mixed.

Why are so many peddlers encouraged to visit and annoy every housekeeper in town or city, when we have so convenient the best houses where everything can be had, from those who pay taxes, and who can be found to correct frauds?

Closets in which clothing is kept should be aired every day. If dresses are to lie in trunks or drawers they should be folded with great care and always right side out, particularly if lined, as the dress material, folding over the lining, prevents in a measure its creasing.

Clothes of wool which are rarely brushed and never hung out-of-doors soon come to have an appearance of long use, when the same clothes, if carefully brushed every day and frequently hung out-of-doors will always be fresh and will keep their good looks much longer.

Hard Sauce.—One large cup of powdered sugar whipped to a cream with two tablespoonfuls of butter, one great spoonful of currant jelly beaten in well, as much cinnamon as will lie on a half dime; when mixed heap on a saucer or glass dish and set in a cold place to harden.

Apple and Brown Bread Pudding.—One pint of brown bread crumbs, one pint of chopped apples, two-thirds of a cup of finely-chopped and floured suet, one cup of raisins, one egg, and a half teaspoonful of salt; mix with a half pint of milk, pour into a buttered mold and steam two hours.

It is better to hang than to fold almost all dresses that are not wash dresses, if one has sufficient room, but if the room is limited and the dresses crowded if hung, then they should be folded, as anything is better than the "stringy" look which dresses crowded together in a small closet may soon acquire.

Baked plum pudding is said to be the most wholesome and to defy dyspepsia. Mix well in a large pan half a pound of seeded fine raisins, the same quantity of currants, half a pound of bread crumbs, half a pint of boiling milk, half a pound of finely-chopped

suet, the yolks and whites of three well-beaten eggs, a quarter of a pound of moist white sugar, an ounce of candied lemon and citron, half a grated nutmeg with a table-spoonful of orange sherbet. Bake for one hour in a slow oven in a well-buttered mold or dish.

Mrs. Cleveland devotes a good deal of attention to dress with a successful result. She wears golden and seal brown frequently, which brings out in a relief her fine complexion. This fancy of hers finds many imitators, who began by copying her mode of dressing her hair, and now have orders at the jewelers to copy her Christmas gift from the President, a daisy pin with petals of small, clear white diamonds, the center represented by a superb yellow diamond.

Never put a new towel in the wash until you have overcast the fringed edge. The use of this is obvious the moment one is told of it, though a dozen towels might be worn out before one would discover it. If when towels are washed the fringe is shaken well before they are hung up to dry, the fresh appearance will be preserved for a long time. If vigorously shaken that is all that is necessary; otherwise it is best to have the laundry whip the fringe over the clean back of a kitchen chair. This is much better than the combing process, besides it does not wear the fringe so much.

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.

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Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

Free Treatise For the Weak, Nervous and Debilitated; How to regain Health, Strength and Vigor. Home Treatment for Nervous and Mental diseases. TRIAL SENT. Address DR. J. W. BATE & CO., 283 S. Clark street, CHICAGO, ILL.

The Young Folks.

Mattie's Wants and Wishes.

I want a piece of talito
To make my doll a dress;
I don't want a big piece,
A yard'll do, I guess.

I wish you'd mend my needle,
And find my fumble, too;
I has such heaps o' sewing,
I don't know what to do.

My Hepsy tore her apron
A tum'lin' down the stair;
And Cesar lost his pantaloons
And needs anozer pair.

I want my Maud a bonnet,
She hasn't none at all;
And Fred must have a jacket,
His ozer one's too small.

I want to go to grandpa's,
You promised me I might;
I know she'll like to see me—
I want to go to-night.

She lets me wash the dishes,
And see in grandpa's watch—
Wish I'd free, four pennies
To buy some butter-scotch.

I want some newer mittens,
I wish you'd knit me some,
'Cause most my fingers freezes,
They leak so in the thumb.

I wored it out last summer
A pullin' George's sled;
I wish you wouldn't laugh so—
It hurts me in my head.

I wish I had a cooky,
I'm hungry's I can be;
If you hasn't pretty large ones,
You'd better bring me free.

—Anonymous.

At the Dead Letter Office.

A compendium of many curious life episodes lies before us, with its tints of romance, its suggestions of trials and vicissitudes, its half comic, half serious incidents, and its general record of how the world runs. It was not written by Dumas nor yet by any of our later novelists, but it has all the interest of the most skillfully contrived book of fiction, and is infinitely more varied in pictures of diversified experiences. The author in this case is John B. Baird, Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office, and his fascinating work is a catalogue of 7,326 packages of accumulated articles to be sold at public auction.

A glance through this elaborate list affords a careless minded person a little amusement; but if there is a disposition to look beyond the fact to the conditions preceding the fact, there may be an occasional flutter of pity in the neighborhood of the heart, for some of these packages so coldly scheduled tell tales of tears, silently proclaim poverty, humbly speak of grief and distress, and have in the air of them a confession of the old saw that Jordaa is a hard road to travel.

There are quantities of children's toys advertised, toys that have been used and broken, baby clothes that have been worn until the superintendent accounts them "old," little scraps that were doubtless designed as mementoes, photographs of far-away friends, souvenirs too old to be commercial. There are, however, some intimations of practical thought, an evident desire to repair mistakes or provide for future emergencies, over which we wonder if their detention at the Dead Letter Office made any serious difference with sender or sendee. No. 9 is a hair brush and comb that some unkempt head may have been the worse for missing; and the "gent's flannel shirt" contained in No. 38 says something of warmth some back might be the better for. No. 37 is "gent's leather wallet, damaged silk handkerchief and plug of tobacco," possibly the last named object being the most kindred to the desires of the party who did not get it.

The dog collar and "pair of gent's overalls" of 151 hardly seem to be relative articles, and we are in some uncertainty whether the "boy's damaged pants" of 153 hints most of the cellar door or the wafture of the maternal slipper. No. 183, "damaged revolver and pair gent's cotton hose" may be an epitome of blood-thirsty longing coupled with prosaic economy, but no sort of erratic fancy can extract romance from the number ten gent's overshoes of No. 205. Fitting fragments of an unruly night may engage the minds of experienced ones in the "pack playing cards, thirteen cigars, two handkerchiefs and three pairs gent's cotton hose" of 380, the next package being devoted to "hair wave and combings, corset laces and scraps of cotton." No. 394 is more hair waves and some Christmas cards; and 428 is made up

of "hair curl, corset-steels, dress-weights, Easter eggs, and fortune-telling cards." The unfortunate one to whom 817 was improperly assigned is out by the error "gent's seer-sucker coat, pants and vest," while 828, less to be pitied, lost only "gent's old damaged clothing, boys' old damaged clothing, two handkerchiefs."

Among the other multitudinous things that have their little comedy spirit are "two gent's night shirts and a cheap razor;" "gent's gingham shirt and fourteen ounces of plug tobacco;" "a razor and a hog-ringer;" "magnifying-glass and razor," the one probably being indispensable to the successful use of the other; "gent's undershirt, lady's undershirt and smal. towel;" "gent's old damaged underclothing." No. 1,553 refers to a "pair of corsets," while 1,653 describes "pair lady's corsets," leading the errant mind to the painful conclusion that the first classified pairs were not a "lady's."

The most matter-of-fact lot is 1,550, which says, tersely enough, "scrub brush," and stands without the relieving grace of other companionship. This one article is likely to keep the auction going to the end of time if Mr. Baird adheres to his resolutions, "until the whole is disposed of." A sorry lot is 1,734, being "gent's damaged flannel shirt, three pairs gent's damaged woolen hose, two pairs gent's damaged woolen wristlets, gent's damaged oil-cloth cap, and part of carriage curtains," though another batch of "gent's old damaged clothing" has a tempering adjustment in a "trunk catch." We find several advertisements of "lady's white woolen fascinator" that should lead to prompt sales to eager purchasers, since it is something to buy the power of fascinators out of hand in this fashion.

A peculiar article that may arrest speculative attention for a moment is "one damaged purse," since there may be an instinctive wandering of disengaged hands to convenient pockets to ascertain if a mysterious providence has shifted certain favorite belongings. Here, too, is a bustle listed with a pair of damaged ear-rings, followed presently by a choice mass of "lady's hair combings" and, mirabile dictu, a dozen "damaged fine-tooth combs." Naturally in this great array of articles there are sets of false teeth that have miscarried, but it is rather odd to find one set accompanied by a night lamp, as though they had something common as servants to a palsied master.

The wearing apparel of the ladies who figure in this catalogue by numbers seems to have been subjected to much stress of wear, the most of it being marked damaged, even to a "lady's night dress and hose." The distressing thing about it all is the fact that much of the stuff is marked with initials and names that may be offensively identifying at inconvenient time. The pamphlet ends with a goodly list of books and a great stock of more or less valuable jewelry, principally described as cheap. The sale will doubtless be a week's sensation in Washington.—*Inter Ocean.*

Mr. Beecher as an Auctioneer.

The Staunton *Virginian* relates the following characteristic story of Henry Ward Beecher:

"In 1860 or 1861, a beautiful octoroon girl, raised and owned by a prominent citizen of Virginia, Mr. John Churchman, attempted to make her escape North. She was arrested and brought back. Her master then determined to sell her, and found a ready purchaser in another citizen, Mr. Fred Scheffer. Shortly after this the late owner was impressed with the belief that the girl intended to make another effort to go North the first opportunity that presented. To meet the emergency and save trouble Mr. Scheffer proposed to Sarah that she should go North and raise money enough from the Abolitionists to purchase herself. This proposition she eagerly accepted, and being furnished with means by Mrs. Scheffer to pay her fare, she started. A few days after her arrival in New York she was taken to Mr. Beecher, and on the following Sabbath morning was escorted to his pulpit in Brooklyn. She was a woman of commanding presence, jetted features and winning face and long jet-black hair, and, of course, under the circumstances attracted most eager attention and interest from the large and wealthy congregation assembled. She was requested to unloosen her hair, and as she did so it fell in glistening waves over her shoulders and below her waist. Robed

in spotless white, her face crimsoned and form heaving under the excitement of the occasion, she stood in that august presence a very Venus in form and feature. For a moment Mr. Beecher remained by her side without uttering a word, until the audience was wrought up to a high pitch of curiosity and excitement. And then in his impressive way he related her story and her mission. Before he concluded his pathetic recital the vast audience was a sea of commotion. Tears ran down cheeks unused to the melting mood, eager curiosity and excitement pervaded the whole congregation, and as the pastor announced that he wanted \$2,000 for the girl before him to redeem her promise to pay for her freedom, costly jewelry and trinkets and notes and specie piled in in such rapid succession that in less time than it takes to write this down enough and much more was contributed than was necessary to meet the call that had been made. What became of Sarah after this remarkable introduction to the Plymouth congregation and the sensational incidents connected with it we never learned. But the incident itself illustrated the broad humanity of the great preacher, and the tender sympathy he felt for the humble and oppressed."



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HANDS Soft as dove's down, and as white, by using CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

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are not "warranted to cure" all classes of diseases, but only such as result from a disordered liver, viz:

Vertigo, Headache, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Costiveness, Bilious Colic, Flatulence, etc.

For these they are not warranted infallible, but are as nearly so as it is possible to make a remedy. Price, 25cts. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 151 Pearl St., N. Y.

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NEW CARDS, 40 Samples and AGENTS' Convancing Outfit for P.C. stamp. EAGLE CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.

Wanted to travel and sell goods to dealers. No peddling. \$90 a month, hotel and traveling expenses paid. NATIONAL SUPPLY CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. 677.

WANT AGENTS for best SASH LOCK ever invented. Excellent ventilator. Stops rattling. Big pay. Sample & terms to agents 10c. SAFETY LOCK CO., 108 CANAL ST., CLEVELAND, O.

WORK FOR ALL. \$30 a week and expected paid. Valuable outfit and particulars free. P.O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

WANTED Ladies and Gentlemen to take nice light work at their homes. \$1 to \$3 a day easily made. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Steady Employment Furnished. Address with stamp CROWN H.F.G. CO., 394 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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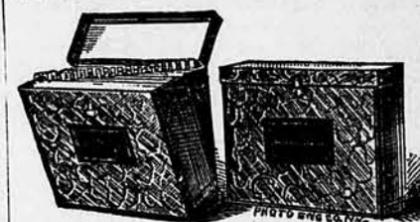
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KANSAS FARMER.

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W. A. PEPPER, - - - - - EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

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One dollar pays for the KANSAS FARMER until January 1, 1898.

Tennessee is to vote on a prohibitory amendment this year.

It is well to remember that deep plowing and early planting usually succeeds in Kansas.

Tame grasses do not grow as readily on fresh soil as on land that has been cultivated several years.

In view of the wheat shortage last year our farmers ought to plant an increased acreage of corn.

The registration of voters in Leavenworth is upward of six thousand, of whom more than one-third are women.

Grass seed ought to be all covered, though not deep, and the soil ought to be pressed down firmly on the seed by rolling.

It is reported that a dressed meat establishment is to be set up in Kansas City. Topeka ought to duplicate it in advance.

A three-inch snow fell in this vicinity last Sunday morning, and it was followed, Monday morning, by another fall of two inches.

Some rain fell in this part of Kansas last Saturday night. We do not know how far it extended. The ground was greatly in need of rain.

The Legislature, at the last session created the counties of Haskell, Grant, Stanton, Kearney, Gray and Garfield in the southwest part of the State.

A recent publication of vital statistics for 1886 shows the death rate, to one thousand inhabitants to be as follows: New York city, 25; Boston, 23; Utica, 20; St. Louis, 20; London, England, 19.

The Knights of Labor gained an important victory at Chicago last week. Differences between them and rolling mills were submitted to arbitration and every point claimed by the Knights was awarded in their favor by the board.

The Senate did not confirm the nomination of Dr. Holcombe as State Veterinarian. No appropriation, or not sufficient in amount, was made for the salary of that officer; hence, we suppose, the State will do without the services of a veterinarian the next two years.

A Word About the Meat Business.

It is time for the farmers of Kansas to be thinking about having their fat animals slaughtered nearer home. It has been the custom to ship the hogs and cattle east for slaughter, and the meat returned to our merchants and sold out to consumers. This is not good policy, but it is unavoidable in a new country. Kansas is still young, but she has gone beyond newness. She has more population, more land in cultivation, more live stock, more railroads, more wealth, than some of the States that were admitted seventy-five to ninety years ago. Some time ago we called attention to the live stock trade of Kansas City. Most of that is supplied by the farmers of Kansas. It is time, we repeat, that this be changed and slaughter and packing houses be established at convenient points in our own State.

Chicago is losing part of her enormous trade in hogs, and it is because shrewd men are taking advantage of conditions and erecting packing houses nearer the supply of hogs. In a recent report published in the *Daily Bulletin*, the Chicago hog-packing trade for the last year is compared with that of the preceding year, and the footing shows a falling off more than half a million head. Of the 1,844,180 hogs packed during the winter season, November 1 to March 1, Armour headed the list with 482,335 hogs; the Chicago Packing and Provision Company came second with 232,559, and the Anglo-American Provision Company third with 223,731 hogs. The report shows the number of hogs packed at Chicago during the summer of 1886 to have been 2,581,752, an increase of 46,074 hogs, compared with the returns of the summer previous. The average gross weight was lighter, and yield of lard also smaller. The total number of hogs packed during the winter season (which now virtually means from the reopening of the houses in the latter part of October to March 1) was 1,844,189, a decrease of 518,863 hogs compared with the returns of the winter season of 1885-6. The average gross weight is lighter, and yield of lard smaller. The aggregate number of hogs slaughtered during the twelve months ending March 1, 1887, was 4,425,941, or 502,789 hogs less than reported during the previous twelve months.

The report states that "the packers of Chicago, while admitting and exhibiting a temporary loss of trade, are still ambitious, and are prepared, without interruption, to recover their prestige and present to the public an increase of business during the next twelve months, should the supply of hogs and the condition of trade warrant them in so doing. The central position of Chicago as a provision market will always make it the headquarters of the Western packing interest. A branch of trade which gives employment to 20,000 or 25,000 men, and annually requires an outlay of \$60,000,000, can not afford to take a retrograde movement." But why should the Chicago packers do work that ought to be done 600 miles west of Lake Michigan? Why should Kansas hogs be shipped long distances to be slaughtered and dressed? There is no business about a proceeding of that kind. There are hogs enough raised in Kansas now to justify the building of four large packing establishments, and the number will increase rapidly if the slaughter pens are brought nearer to us so that we may save the cost of transportation over long distances and the inevitable loss by shrinkage and damage. Here is another good opening for enterprise with money behind it.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, has the correct idea. He says: "In the past

the farmers as a class have generally been content to remain totally disorganized, and instead of uniting to press upon the attention of the national government any special interests of their own they have been willing to trust to Congress to enact such laws as would be fair alike to all. The inexorable logic of events, however, has demonstrated to them that they have been too trustful, and that they are now at great disadvantage before the laws, and that a great effort will be required to regain their lost ground. They are learning, too, that to be effective their great numbers must 'pull together.' This can only be done by organization."

Woolen Manufactures in Kansas.

There is enough wool grown in Kansas to justify the erection of a few large manufacturing establishments in the State. In 1880 there were 794 woolen mills in the six New England States, and 668 in twelve Western States and Territories, including Utah, Washington and California. The list does not include Kansas. The wool clip of Maine in 1880 was 2,776,407 pounds, that of New Hampshire was 1,060,589 pounds, Vermont 2,551,113, Massachusetts 299,089, Rhode Island 65,680, Connecticut 230,133, making a total clip of 6,783,011 pounds; an average for every State of 1,163,835 pounds. The clip of Kansas for the same year was 2,855,932 pounds, more than double the average for the six New England States which have 794 woolen mills, an average of 132 mills to the State.

The growing of wool is profitable in Kansas, though a few good flocks were sold in the last two years under pressure of fear rather than actual loss. Prices fell and some timid farmers felt panicky. But the tide is turning now. Men have learned something, and among the good things learned is that sheep husbandry, to be profitable, must have careful and continuous attention. There are as good sheep in Kansas as in any other State, and there is just as good wool grown here as anywhere. The quantity will increase in future, because farmers will take better care of their flocks. If a good market for clean wool was brought to our doors in the form of factories, the business of growing wool would extend rapidly and become very profitable. An exchange remarks truly that Kansas is much better situated in every respect than New England was when her woolen mills began to operate successfully; better situated, we mean, in reference to the places where wool is grown and as to facilities for getting it to the mills. We are now raising more than one-third as much wool as all New England. It is grown right at our doors, and will cost practically nothing to get it to the mills. Then, too, all the adjoining States raise wool, and some of that would come to our mills if we had them. Our own products would be trebled in five years if mills were started up to manufacture the wool. The quantity raised would soon equal in value about all the necessary family expenditures of the farmers.

There is a good opening in Kansas for wool manufactures. There is no room for doubt on this point. The wool is here to show for itself. Our grasses and climate are peculiarly well adapted to the production of wool. The quantity which could and would be raised, if there was a home market for it, would be immense. The KANSAS FARMER looks forward hopefully to the time when our farmers will not be compelled to send their wool outside their own State in order to have it made into cloth or yarn.

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

The Inter-State Commerce Commissioners.

The President appointed the commissioners under the inter-State commerce bill. They are Thomas M. Cooley, of Michigan, for the term of six years; William R. Morrison, of Illinois, for the term of five years; Augustus Schoenmaker, of New York, for the term of four years; Aldace F. Walker, of Vermont, for the term of three years; Walter L. Bragg, of Alabama, for the term of two years. They are all competent men. Two of them—Messrs. Cooley and Morrison—are particularly well qualified for the work to be done. Judge Cooley is learned in law, and is a broad-gauged man every way. Mr. Morrison is a man of ripe experience and is thoroughly honest. The other gentlemen are not so well known outside their own States. Mr. Schoenmaker has been prominent in New York politics—Democrat—some years, was a warm friend of Mr. Tilden. He is regarded as an able and an honest man. Mr. Bragg has been a member of the Alabama Board of Railroad Commissioners four years, and Mr. Walker has been active in forwarding railroad legislation in his State. Cooley and Walker are Republicans, the other three are Democrats. Their selection gives very general satisfaction.

Forestry in Kansas.

Now that we have a law authorizing the establishing of forestry stations in Kansas, let us all give the subject our attention and aid the new Commissioner in all useful ways. The first thing he has to do is to obtain two tracts of land, each of 160 acres, in the vicinity of the two great east and west railroad lines, and these he cannot procure except upon donation. The Legislature acted upon the usual presumption in such cases, that people would be willing to donate the ground in order to obtain the station in their vicinity. It will be worth a great deal to any town or community to have one of these forestry stations. It would not only advertise the place, but it would bring a great deal of business to it. The visitors alone, called to the State forestry grounds by curiosity and for investigation, would leave many thousands of dollars behind every year. It is not probable that there will be any serious difficulty in the way of procuring suitable land in desirable localities.

The KANSAS FARMER has often advocated the adoption of some such plan as this, and we now give it our hearty co-operation. We want to see the matter thoroughly tested. To that end, let the work go ahead vigorously so that at as early a day as possible every citizen of Kansas who wants to plant trees about his home or on his farm can get good healthy stock, true to name, Kansas grown, for merely taking care of them. Let farmers in the newer portions of the State organize and have trees sent to them in large quantities at one time so as to economize time and labor. It will not be possible to get any of the trees this year, but ground can be put in order and all necessary preparations made for trees next year and subsequent years.

The Commissioner will please take notice that he is expected to push things. Let us have a beginning, and a good beginning this year.

The lower House of the New Jersey Legislature passed a bill, last week, authorizing women to vote in the selection of school teachers.

A meeting of the Kansas and Nebraska railroad passenger agents was held at Kansas City a few days ago to discuss the inter-State commerce bill, and concluded to do away with all free passes.

The New York House of Representatives by a party vote—Republicans for, Democrats against—passed a high license bill. It provides for four grades of licenses to sell liquors, ranging from \$100 to \$1,000. It applies, however, only to the city of New York and to Brooklyn.

The Kansas State Sunday School Association will be held at Wichita on the 3d, 4th and 5th days of May next. Every county in the State ought to be represented. The Secretary of the association is Nelson Case, Oswego. Write him for particulars, programme, etc.

A fast mail train will bring the mails east to Kansas City and the A., T. & S. F. company will bring it from that point. New York mail will reach Topeka about eighteen hours earlier than under the old arrangement. St. Louis papers now reach Topeka at 1 p. m. of the day they are printed.

The Governor appointed S. C. Robb, of Trego county, to be Commissioner of Forestry. His duties are partially defined in the synopsis of the law which the reader will find in another column. Mr. Robb is a native of Pennsylvania, about fifty years of age, and is represented as a competent man for the place.

Every farmer ought to raise more or less stock, according to the size and productive capacity of his farm. He ought to feed his hay and corn and fodder to his own animals on his own land, making and using all the manure possible. It is better to sell beef and butter, pork and lard, than straw and hay and corn.

The eighteenth annual fair of the Blue and Kansas Valley Agricultural Society will be held at Manhattan, Kas., September 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1887, the week intervening between the Bismarck and Topeka fairs. The third annual trotting meeting of the Kansas Association of Trotting Horse Breeders will be held at the same time and place.

The *Farming World*, Edinburgh, Scotland, says that during the eight weeks ending February 17, 1887, there were 101 outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia in Great Britain reported on for the first time, and 465 cattle attacked. This shows an increase of twenty-nine in the number of outbreaks, and of 137 in the number of animals attacked, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This increase is entirely due to the continued prevalence and spread of the disease in Scotland.

To lay out a half-mile race track, drive two stakes 600 feet apart in a direction to get the best surface. With each stake as its center, make a circle the diameter of which shall be 452 feet 5 inches. From the circumference of one let straight lines be made to the other, which will be 600 feet long. This will be the inner circle. The outer one should be 18 feet from this for private, and 36 feet for public tracks. The curves should be elevated one inch to the foot, beginning at the inner edge of the track.

Information from the stock-growing regions of the southwest are to the effect that a decided revival in the cattle business has commenced. In various parts of Texas preparations for the spring drive has been completed, and in some instances, herds are started on the trail. The ranges in the northwest are reported as needing young cattle, hence the bulk of the stock placed on the trail will be driven or shipped north. Stockmen estimate that from 50,000 to 100,000 head of stock is ready for the drive in different parts of the southwest.

Kansas City Fat Stock Show.

We are in receipt of a copy of the "General Rules and Premium List" of the fifth annual Fat Stock Show to be held at Kansas City, October 27 to November 3, next. Several important changes have been made. Mr. Sanborn, Secretary, points out the changes in a circular letter:

Following the list as it stands, we first observe that all premiums for three to four-year-old rings are struck out. This ring was behind the age and gave premiums to cattle that good breeders and feeders have outgrown. Those who breed for the advance of live stock should not encourage cattle by premiums that they breed to discourage. In fact the three to four-year-old steer should and can mature without their improved stock. Radical changes have been made in the classes for cows; mainly, however, by striking out rings that experience is against encouraging for Fat Stock Shows.

Recognizing that the breeder and feeder, rather than the trader, is the legitimate person to encourage a sweepstakes ring by ages limited to cattle bred and fed by the owner has been added. The old rings by ages still remain.

Under gain per day, or early maturity, the pounds now run by losses of six months, beginning six to twelve months, rather than for a year. This in a measure, eradicates the great advantage that the owner of an animal but two days old had over one of 700 days, as formerly occurred under the old arrangement, and brings competition upon a more critical and valuable basis.

In the place of carload lots we now have the more valuable premium prizes to best herd of three. Premiums heretofore have been confined to first and second; but after the English custom honors are given to the third best.

In the swine department the premiums have been mainly reorganized and rings by ages, an early maturity ring, a cost of production ring, and a dressed carcass ring have been added. The premium for best five fat hogs has been advanced to \$100.

Similar changes have been made in the sheep department that have been made in the hog department.

Special premiums, mostly illustrated, are published this year with the general premium list and are placed on the most important rings in the cattle, sheep and swine departments.

Grand sweepstakes ring is now open to the world, and has valuable specials added to the money premiums.

The show occurs October 27 to November 3.

Any one desiring a premium list will do well to order it at once, especially for the swine department, whose premiums are offered that will require immediate attention by those intending to compete.

The Secretary is authorized to offer premiums for horses and poultry if interest in the show is manifested by breeders of them.

It begins to look as if some of the druggists in Kansas will not avail themselves of privileges afforded them under the amended prohibitory law. They say it is too strict. If this course becomes general it will result in the establishment of a State agency system, for the people are entitled to liquor for the excepted purposes whenever they need it. There was at no time any intention to cause unnecessary trouble to persons lawfully entitled to receive liquors. It required stringent measures to suppress illicit selling, and now, if the business of lawful selling is not worth the effort which the law requires to obtain permits, the State will see that

persons are specially appointed to do the work. It is growing evident that the whisky business in Kansas is no longer profitable.

Arbor Day.

The 14th day of April is named by the Governor as Arbor Day in Kansas this year. The KANSAS FARMER advises every man, every woman, and every child that is old enough to walk, to set out at least one tree on that day and as many as possible on other days. The little wee people cannot do much, of course, but their older and stronger friends can act as proxies—play guardian *ad litem*, as the lawyers say—and do the work, as if it were being done by the little ones. Set out trees, hundreds of them, aye, thousands and millions. Let every farm house nestle in a grove and let every farm have its trees in every field and in one large grove beside. Trees bring unnumbered pleasures. Let us have trees all over Kansas.

Inquiries Answered.

SILK STATION.—The location of the Silk Station has not yet been determined. The Commissioners are J. S. Coddling, President, Louisville, Pottawatomie county; J. H. Morse, Secretary, Marion, Marion county, and Dr. Charles Williamson, Washington, Washington county. Mr. I. Horner, silk culturist, Emporia, has been selected as Superintendent.

TUMOR IN TEAT.—Will you please inform me what to do for a young cow with her first calf, that has one teat with a hard bunch in the end about the size and shape of a bean. We can milk it slowly by running something through it to make a small hole, but have to repeat it at each milking. The bunch has been there ever since we commenced to milk her, about one week ago. It remains near the end of the teat and we cannot move it up into the udder.

—It would not be safe to risk positive advice without a personal examination. It may be that poulticing with boiled wheat bran, or flaxseed, or slippery elm, repeated often, would scatter the tumor if at same time a laxative and nutritious food were used; and it may be that the tumor will have to be removed by a surgical operation. In either case a milking tube ought to be used to draw off the milk.

The Wool Market.

Hagey & Wilhelm, St. Louis, write us: "At the London wool sales opening 22d inst. and still continuing, buying is heavy under strong competition and prices of the opening day are fully maintained. As the purchases are for manufacturers direct and heavy orders for America, it shows conclusively that our home market for the coming clip will be active and strong and at prices encouraging to growers."

From their market report we quote prices: Week's receipts 115,066 lbs., and shipments 66,680 lbs. Market very quiet. Some shearing being done in extreme southern sections of Texas; but nothing reliable can be said as yet in regard to the market for new clip wool. Good grade new Texas (full growth fine, fine medium, and medium) in prime condition is in fair demand, and worth fully 20c. to 23c.; while all low, heavy fine or very greasy and sandy is extremely hard to sell even at the comparative low range of 13a17c. Other kinds (Old) quotable as follows: Tubwashed at 34c. for inferior to 37c. for choice; Unwashed—medium at 24c., light fine 23c., heavy fine 20a21c., low 17a19c.; Kansas and Territory at 15c. for low to 18a21c. for heavy to light fine and 23c. for choice medium; Black, Burry and Cotted wools less.

A few weeks ago a considerable number of cattle in the vicinity of New Florence, Mo., exhibited singular and unaccountable symptoms of disease. It was thought to be hydrophobia, resulting from the bite of a dog which was supposed at that time to be mad. The dog in question had shown every indi-

cation of having hydrophobia, and was known to have bitten a number of the cattle and hogs which have since died from the disease. The disease continues to manifest itself, and many valuable animals have died from its effects, and farmers are becoming very much concerned about its presence among their stock. The animals show a condition of intense frenzy and die from exhaustion resulting therefrom, after several days of great suffering.

The State Normal School.

Those whose term of teaching has closed or will soon close may find profitable work in the State Normal school of Kansas at Emporia. New classes form there April 12 in physiology, book keeping, United States history, civil law, vocal music, drawing, and in kindergarten and primary methods. To all of the above, teachers holding any grade of certificate will be admitted without examination.

There will be an opportunity to enter these and also other classes at even a later date, and continue till June 16, at an expense of \$1 per month for contingent fee if studies are taken regularly in the course, or \$2 if selected at pleasure from the above list.

Those contemplating teaching for the coming year will find this an excellent opportunity to review. If further information is desired, write at once to the President.

The KANSAS FARMER believes the State Normal is doing a good work and its facilities are to be enlarged. It is well worth maintaining, and it may be said, to the credit of the people of Kansas, that seventy-three counties of the State were represented at the State Normal last year, and we are informed that the enrollment this year will reach very nearly 800. The Legislature, at the recent session, appropriated to this institution \$25,000 for erecting additional buildings, and \$11,600 for library, apparatus, etc.

Clean quarters and clean feed make clean pork.

Hurry and worry kill more horses than hard work.

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

Dr. J. R. Irwin says that one of the best and most pleasant things that can be used to relieve toothache is chewing cinnamon bark. It destroys the sensibility of the nerves and suspends the pain immediately, if the bark is of good quality.

If a pig pen has an open space with a floor made of narrow strips, set half or three-quarters of an inch apart, it will keep constantly clean if it is set up from the ground. Every rain will wash it. An accessible covered nest will also be kept clean by the hogs themselves.

Everybody Likes It.

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

The Western Odd Fellow.

A neat five-column quarto (8-page) newspaper, published at Osborne, Kansas, in the interest of Odd Fellowship in all its branches. The *Western Odd Fellow* is one year old, and is the only paper published in Kansas in the interest of this grand and noble Order. The regular subscription price of the *Western Odd Fellow* is \$1 per year; of the KANSAS FARMER, \$1.50. We will furnish you both papers for \$1.65 per year. Sample copies of the *Western Odd Fellow* may be secured, free of charge, by addressing
TOPLIFF & RICHEY, Pubs.,
Osborne, Kansas.

Horticulture.

Horticulture for Farmers--No. 3.
Kansas Farmer:

CULTURE OF ASPARAGUS.

It is surprising that so few of our intelligent farmers attempt to cultivate this health-giving and delicious spring vegetable. There is not one farmer in a hundred who raises asparagus, and many of them do not know its use, further than to decorate a fireplace, or hang up in a room as a roost for flies. It vegetates at a season of the year when the appetite has a "hankering" after something green, at that period of the year when the little children are daily sent to hunt up and gather wild mustard, sourdock, dandelion, and lambquarter. With very little trouble and expense every farm could have a bed attached to it as one of its belongings, which would furnish two dishes every day for two months of spring, not only pleasing to the taste, but sweet to the palate, and satisfying to the craving of the bodily system.

One ounce of seed, which costs 10 cents, is all the financial investment needed to plant a bed half a rod wide and fifteen rods long. Conover's Colossal, sown in drills like radish seed, just as thinly sown, and just as deep, will produce enough young plants to set a bed of the above dimensions the succeeding spring.

In the fall, cover the ground for the bed three inches deep with well-rotted manure; plow the ground very deep, and let it lie thus over winter.

Early in the spring, open deep furrows with the plow, three feet apart; dig up the young plants out of the nursery row, separate them (the roots will be interlaced) and plant the crowns one foot apart in the bottom of the furrow, spreading out the roots horizontally, covering the crown with soil, and pressing down with the hand. When all the rows are planted, fill in the furrows with the plow; cover the surface with an additional layer of rotted manure, then smoothen with the harrow.

The bed must be frequently cultivated during summer. One row of cabbage, or lettuce, or radish, or onions, can be raised between the asparagus rows the first summer. Late in October, cut down the decaying stems with a scythe, and give the "bed" a generous mulching. None of the shoots should be cut the second year. At the close of the second year cut down as before, and mulch. At the beginning of the third year from planting the shoots can be cut daily when about six inches long till the end of May.

Each succeeding year the process will be the same, cutting in the spring to cook, cutting in October and clearing of the decaying stalks, finishing the culture of the year with a heavy mulching of well-rotted manure. Thus treated an asparagus bed will be good for a hundred years.

CULTIVATION OF RHUBARB.

The popular name of this excellent vegetable is "Pie-plant." Like asparagus, its cultivation is ignored by the majority of Kansas farmers. It makes a healthy, appetizing sauce, or pie during the warm days of early spring. The variety Linnaeus is very early. This is the wonderful wine plant which agents sold at such extravagant prices thirty years ago. Thousands of farmers were duped by these "barnacles" which yearly infest and prey upon the average granter. It does make a delicious wine. Press out the juice, put on the fire, and bring to the boiling point, when cool bottle it, and it will keep without fermenting. It is one of the finest drinks for an invalid child or

adult recovering from fever, or any other sickness. Victoria is a large variety, and the latest. Plant in rows three feet apart each way. It is a gross feeder. Give abundance of manure every fall.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

There is a very peculiar satisfaction in having early garden truck. How gratifying to the taste is the first dish of lettuce; the first bunch of radish are always crisp; and the first gathering of early peas are so toothsome and delicious. Somehow the first dish of a vegetable of our own growing always tastes the best, and the flavor and enjoyment in eating is perceptibly heightened if the vegetable is fit to gather in our own garden a little earlier than in our neighbor's—not that we would have our neighbor succeed less than ourselves, but there is a luxury in being able to present him with the first mess of asparagus, lettuce or green peas, before his own are fit to use. "It is more blessed to give than to receive." At least we always find it so. As soon as the soil is sufficiently warm proceed to sow the tender sorts. Three feet from the row of tomatoes open a drill for Early Valentine beans, dropping the seeds four inches apart. Four feet from the bean row plant in hills six feet apart the Perfect Gem, and Red China squash; half a row of each will supply a large family. Plant four rows of Cory's Early sweet corn; as this is a dwarf variety three feet between the rows will give sufficient room. Next plant a row of Refugee bush bean, and four feet from this row plant White Spine cucumber in hills six feet apart. Four feet from this row lay off six rows three feet apart for Crosby's Early sweet corn. It is about as early as the Cory and has all the fine qualities of the larger sorts, being very sweet and luscious in flavor.

Four feet from the last row of corn, plant in hills six feet apart Nutmeg and Cassaba melons, half a row of each. Leave sufficient space for four rows, three feet apart, in which to plant the products of the hot-bed. Then lay off twelve rows, four feet apart, for Stowell's Evergreen corn, and six feet from the last row plant Hubbard squash in hills nine feet apart.

A garden twenty-two rods long will leave an empty space unplanted; this can be sown to mangel wurzel, which will supply a large amount of late fall and early spring feed. I have just opened the pit in which I buried portion of last year's crop, and they are so firm and fresh and juicy that the milch cows eat them with a relish.

We wish our brother farmers would adopt our creed, viz., *That vegetables are better than drugs.* Spinach has a direct effect upon complaints of the kidneys. The common dandelion, used as greens, is excellent for the same trouble. Asparagus purifies the blood. Celery acts upon the nervous system. Tomatoes act upon the liver. Beets and turnips are excellent appetizers. Lettuce and cucumbers are cooling in their effects upon the system. Red onions are an excellent diuretic. White onions eaten raw are recommended as a remedy for insomnia. Raw or cooked they are a splendid tonic. Farmers plant a garden, and plant it now!

Cheever. J. W. ROBSON.

Leave plenty of potato to your potato eye if you want strong plants.

Scatter some of the finest, richest and best manure you have on the piece of ground intended for your onions.

If a farmer will take care not to purchase what he can not use or has little use for, he will soon learn that it is poor economy for him to buy anything but the best.

Small Fruits on the Farm.

Address of Mr. R. Thurst, before the Cowley County Farmer's Institute, February, 1887.

He said he had been engaged in fruit culture in Kansas for several years. Most farmers think small fruit a small business, but the value can hardly be estimated. On the ordinary farm, it is only expected that enough will be raised for family consumption, and even this is of great importance. They are the healthiest fruits we have and therefore the cheapest products of the farm. Malaria and biliousness are prevalent here as in all new countries, and I have known farmers who have been compelled to leave their farms from bad health. Had they and their families cultivated small fruit, they would have been healthy and prosperous.

There is nothing to be said against large fruit, but there is more fruit essence in the small than the larger. I have noticed that in years when the peach crop was large, deaths from cholera-infantum were frequent. The young stomach is not strong enough to stand the active acid of the peach. Some farmers say they do not like to cultivate some of the small fruits, because they do not like the briers. I have noticed that these same farmers do not object to pick berries raised by others. There is another class who say they do not know how to raise them. They need education. There should be schools where propagation and cultivation are taught. In France, a boy is taught horticulture, and he is expected, by the knowledge obtained, to make a living on a half acre of ground. We have an excellent agricultural college, but in many cases, cannot afford to send our boys. The question is often asked, "What are the best kinds to raise?" The most useful and easily raised, is the pie-plant. It comes early and stays a long time. The way to plant it, is to throw furrows each way as deep as you can. Fertilize and pulverize. Put the plant in the ground about two inches below the surface. Do not pull off the shoots until the plant matures, the first year. Dig up every three years and separate roots. Plant about four feet apart and use cultivator. Cover with manure in winter. Next in importance, is the strawberry. Some say we can't afford to buy the plant. Well, sell one of your fat hogs, eat less grease, and have less biliousness. The best variety of plant for this climate is the Downing. It will stand in bed as long as five years. Best time to plant is April. Can plant in September, if wet, but will do better in spring. Plant in rows four feet apart in well-prepared ground. Don't plant deep, and press earth firmly. In the fall cover with straw, which should remain on until March. The gooseberry is a good fruit, but objected to by many on account of its requiring too much sugar. If left to mature, much of this objection disappears. As well eat the leaves as the green, unmaturing berry. The Houghton is the best. It will do well on heavier soil than the blackberry. They are the best berry to can. Plant in the fall or early in the spring. We can grow the raspberry here. The Turner Red, I believe, will give better satisfaction for home consumption. It is too soft to ship. The Mammoth Cluster, black, is a good berry. They should not be trimmed in summer. After they mature, cut to three or three and a half feet high. The blackberry is to some the most desirable of all the small fruits. The Kittatiny is one of the healthiest varieties, but too tender for the more northern States. Grows from plant or root cuttings. I plant about eight feet apart. Don't require rich ground, but deep subsoil. Cut off top when desirable height. The red subsoil

of this locality is good. This is a good grape country. The Concord is the grape for everybody, and every farmer should have fifteen or twenty vines. In this country, our subsoil is good for grapes and they are no more trouble to raise than corn. Don't plant too deep. Locate small fruits and grapes west of house, for the reason that we have little west wind. Every farmer should have a grove surrounding his house on the north, east, and south, not only as an ornament, but as a wind-break. I would recommend the Lombardy poplar, as it exhausts the soil less than any other shade tree. We can raise currants, but they require more care here than in some of the Eastern States. They must be sheltered from the July sun, and planted on the north side of a stone wall or trees.

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

A vessel with a cargo of forty-four ostriches arrived recently at Galveston, Tex. This is the second cargo within twelve months. The birds are for ostrich farms in California, and came from Natal.

Money Tells!

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

Address A. D. ROBBINS & Co., Topeka, Kas.

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

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Catalogue free on application.
Send for it.
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ROCHESTER, N. Y. & CHICAGO, ILL.

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

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OF FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

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

Douglas County Nursery,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Established in 1869. Sixteen years at Baldwin City. Offer for the spring trade a full line of all kinds of Nursery Stock at prices to suit the hard times. We will endeavor to give entire satisfaction to all that may favor us with their orders. Correspond with us or send for Price List. WM. PLASKET & SONS, Lawrence, Douglas Co., Kas. Proprietors.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

We are Headquarters for *FRUIT TREES* and *PLANTS*; also *RED CEDARS* and *FOR-EST TREE SEEDLINGS* for Timber planting and Nursery. Largest Stock! Lowest Prices! Write us for Price Lists. Address BAILEY & HANFORD, MAKANDA, JACKSON CO., ILL.

WHAT I WOULD DO!

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

The Poultry Yard.

Raising Young Chicks.

Kansas Farmer:

Not being a subscriber to the KANSAS FARMER, but a reader, through the courtesy of a neighbor, I suppose it does not prevent me from trying to secure the prize offered by Messrs. Hughes & Tatman, and being desirous of obtaining a start in fancy poultry, I pen this article, of course in my own behalf, and it is especially dedicated to the above gentlemen and your many readers who are interested in poultry culture. The rearing of chicks commences at the time the parent stock are mated, which should not be inbred, and here let me say, do not use birds that are not fully matured, neither those that have been severely diseased, as such stock are sure to breed poor, weak, debilitated offspring, and with such chicks no care can save them, death is certain. Start right at the onset with good blooded, healthy stock, and when mating your fowls, mate two-year-old cocks with pullets, and *vice versa*. The first ten or twenty eggs from each hen or pullet are those to save, as they are sure to contain good life and vitality. Set the hen or hens as early as possible in a shallow nest, on thirteen eggs, no more. They are all she can cover and do justice to. Dust the hen and nest every six or seven days. It is much easier to get rid of the lice in the start. Use Persian insect powder to dust with. After she has been sitting five to seven days test the eggs. This can be done by taking a lamp and holding the egg between yourself and the light; if the egg is dark excepting the air chamber in the large end, it is fertile; if clear, it is unfertile, and should be removed, as should it get broken and the contents smeared over those that are good, it lessens your prospects of a successful hatch. The hen should be constantly supplied with whole corn, pure water, a dust bath, and should be set where other fowls cannot bother or molest her. When the hatching time comes, be on hand and remove the shells or pieces of shell as the chicks cast them off. After all are hatched, let the hen remain on the nest at least twenty-four hours, as her heat is very essential to strengthen the chicks. After the lapse of this time remove hen and chicks to a little coop already prepared for them. Again dust hen and chicks with vermin powder, and then feed chicks the yolk of hard boiled eggs. This together with soaked bread crumbs should constitute the first week's rations. Feed eight or ten times a day. They will not eat much, but often. Beware of damp quarters, and above all never let their coop become dirty, not filthy. After they are three days old water or milk may be given them to drink; do not place it in an unprotected, shallow pan, where they can constantly wade back and forth through it, but in such a manner that they can drink without getting their feet wet. The second week you can dust them again and commence to feed cracked wheat, oats or buckwheat. Never feed cornmeal unless it has first been swelled in milk or water ten or twelve hours, as it is almost sure to cause trouble fed in any other way. All this time you must keep your weather eye open so that a shower of rain does not catch them unprotected, for once they get wet it requires a great amount of nursing to bring them around again. The third week feed whole grain, such as wheat, sorghum seed, millet seed, and scalded bran and corn chop; change diet often. Feed thus until about twenty days before you wish to market them, when they should be fed whole

corn, with plenty of water and gravel. Let severely alone all advertised nostrums and invigorating foods, as they do no good and are actually harmful.

Chicks raised in the above manner do not need a physician to draw the gape worms from their throat, and leg weakness and other ailments will shun a flock raised in this way. But I would caution all again: Beware of filth and lice; it is the cause of all mortality in chicks. I forgot to mention the number of chicks to give a hen. I do not believe in a hen having more than she can properly hover, so as to keep all warm. Heat is life, of course, and this depends a great deal on the size of the hen. But seven to twelve is sufficient for any mother. The above is written with a view to using Biddies as incubators. When the patent tin hens are used, a thermometer is your guide, and of course you must follow a different mode.

MRS. ANNA A. ANSEINE.

Topeka, Kas.

Poultry Food in the Spring.

Kansas Farmer:

The poultry-keeper should remember that the cold weather is not all gone yet, and that the poultry food should be much the same now as it was during the winter months. A good share of the food that is taken into the animal system during the cold weather is used in maintaining heat in the body, and the value of the food can be greatly increased by warming it before it is fed to the fowls. The food in this condition answers more readily and perfectly the requirements of the system and is also easier to digest, which is a material benefit to any kind of stock. Fowls that are fed during the cold weather with well-warmed food will quickly show to the keeper the benefit derived from such treatment by the better results and consequent profit derived from them.

Feed the fowls liberally at all times, but be careful not to overdo the matter. It is not advisable to keep a constant supply of food before the fowls at all times, for they are gross eaters, and if they have such access to the food they are quite liable to gorge themselves with too much nourishment, and this is very bad indeed for future results. They should never be so well fed that they will refuse to run for food when called.

This plan of overfeeding is especially bad during the spring, as it will disarrange the system of the fowls, and they will be much more liable to disease and disorder in general, and this too is the time of the year when the breeder should be exceedingly careful with his flock to see that they are in the best possible condition for breeding, and as so much of the future results depends upon their condition at this time that it would pay the breeder well to take a little extra pains and if necessary prepare for the work beforehand, and see that the food furnished to them is of the right material to bring the breeding stock into good healthy condition for breeding when the time comes.

As the warm weather approaches the breeder should feed less food and be sure to have it of a light, nutritious character, with an occasional feed of fresh meat in some form, as this is what they most need during confinement. In summer this animal food is not necessary, provided the fowls have a good range, for then they will pick up a great number of insects, bugs and such like, and this natural food contains properties that cannot be equaled by any artificial food in use.

The water which the fowls drink should also have a little attention, and they should never be left without plenty of clean fresh water, and have it re-

newed at least once a day, and during the cold weather it should be lukewarm when given.

A good plan during the spring is to put a few rusty nails or pieces of old iron into the water and leave them there all the time, as this will give the water a mineral taste and will in a measure act as a tonic, and this is just what they need during the warm lazy weather of early spring.

GEO. F. MARSTON.

State Poultry Association.

Kansas Farmer:

I noticed in your issue of March 10, an article by some one signing himself "Hennerly," (I don't see why he did not give his real name,) which says that the old State Poultry Association is dead, and will never be resurrected, which is doubtless the case; but is there not still left some little spark which could be formed into new life, and build where the old fabric once stood a grander and more enduring monument? Is it possible, as your worthy correspondent states, that so much jealousy exists among our leading fanciers as to prevent them working together harmoniously? Men who are so selfish as that are not qualified for leaders. I did not know that such feeling existed, and am very sorry to learn that it does. Are there not enough honest breeders in this great State, free from all selfish motives, to co-operate together and build up an association that would be an honor to the State? Let it be known as the Kansas Co-operative Poultry Association, and let every one at all interested in the breeding of thoroughbred poultry become a stockholder, and work to build it up and perpetuate it, and I believe, with our correspondent, that next winter could be held one of the grandest poultry exhibitions ever seen in the United States. Let us hear through the FARMER from others throughout the State.

A. B. DILLE.

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75c. for 25c.—VEGETABLE GARDEN FREE by mail on receipt of 25 cents. Most liberal trial offers ever made. 10 packets leading varieties: Onion, Radish, Tomato, Lettuce, Cabbage, Celery, Beet, Cucumber, Water Melon and Nutmeg Melon, taken from our wholesale Bulk Bins.
BEAUTIFUL FLOWER BED FOR THE LADIES only 25 cents. Choice imported Seed, each pkt. containing mixed varieties of the sort named, Verbena, Pansy, Phlox, Mignonette, Candytuft, Alyssum, Sweet Peas, Balsam, Ageratum, Aster, Zinnia, Nasturtium.
CREAT COMBINATION OFFER, \$3.50 for \$2.00 by Express. On receipt of \$2.00 we will include all of the above and add the following specialties: 1/2 Pt. Cory Sweet Corn, earliest known; 1/2 Pt. Late Sugar Corn, 1/2 Pt. Earliest Peas, 1/2 Pt. New Lima Beans, 1/2 Pt. Golden Wax Beans, 1 lb. Genuine Welcome Oats, 1 lb. S. S. Co's Lawn Grass, and in addition to the above we will put in one packet each of our new White and Yellow Field Corn, none better, also add one Plant Fungicide to destroy insects, something every household needs. Send stamp for catalogue.
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SPECIAL OFFER.
APPLE TREES { 3-year-old, 5 to 6 feet high.
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 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.

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

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, March 28, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts 78 carloads for market, 38 for exportation, 32 for slaughterers direct, and 50 carloads mainly consigned direct to slaughterers. Prices in the early trading were fully up to Friday, but the finish was unsatisfactory, closing a fraction off. Common to choice steers 4 50a5 75, a few tops at 5 90a6 00, bulls and dry cows 2 60a5 40.

SHEEP—Receipts 12,270. Market dull and weak for sheep, steady for yearling lambs. Extremes, 4 35a6 00 for sheep, 5 50a7 00 for yearlings.

HOGS—Receipts 9,900. Market nearly nominal for live hogs at 6 00a6 30.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,000. 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 10a3 90, fair to good stockers 2 20a3 00, common to choice Texans 2 00a3 75.

HOGS—Receipts 2,750. The market was a shade stronger. Choice heavy and butchers selections 5 75a5 90, fair to good packing 5 55a 5 75, medium to prime Yorkers 5 30a5 50, common to good pigs 4 70a5 15.

SHEEP—Receipts 570. Market firm. Common to fair 2 00a3 50, medium to fancy 3 70a4 95.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 6,000, shipments 2,000. Market steady and strong. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 4 00a5 10; stockers and feeders 3 00a4 25; cows, bulls and mixed 2 10a4 00, bulk at 2 90a3 20; Texas cattle 3 00a4 20.

HOGS—Receipts 1,000, shipments 4,000. Market was firmer. Rough and mixed 5 20a5 70, packing and shipping 5 65a6 00, light 4 25a5 60.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,000, shipments 1,000. Market strong. Heavy natives 3 00a4 00, Western 3 75a4 75.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 1,200. The market to-day was firm for all smooth fat stuff, while stocking and feeding steers were quiet. Sales ranged 3 80a4 05 for butchers steers and 4 15a4 50 for shippers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 3,218. The market to-day was firm for choice with values 5c higher, while common were steady to weak. Extreme range of sales 5 00a5 70, bulk at 5 35a 5 55.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 2,386. Market steady. 3 00a3 75.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Higher. No. 2 red, 91 1/2c in elevator, 93c delivered.

CORN—Higher. No. 2, 48 1/2c elevator, 49 1/2c delivered.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 79 1/2a80 1/2c.

CORN—Cash, 35a35 1/2c.

OATS—Cash, 27 1/2a28c.

RYE—53 1/2a54c.

Chicago.

Wheat was quiet but firm and a little higher, closing 1/2a1/2c better than on Saturday. Corn was quiet and steady and prices advanced a shade.

Cash quotations were as follows: WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 79 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 74 1/2c; No. 2 red, 79 1/2a79 3/4c.

CORN—No. 2, 37 1/2a37 3/4c.

OATS—No. 2, 24c.

RYE—No. 2, 54 1/2c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 50 1/2c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 8,416 bus., withdrawals 4,110 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 186,932 bus. The market to-day on 'change was quiet and steady, with no trading either for cash or future delivery of any of the different grades.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 2,836 bus., and withdrawals 12,977 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 199,185 bus. No sales.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 27c bid, no offerings.

RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings.

HAY—Receipts 5 cars. Market firm. Fancy small baled, 8 50; large baled, 7 50; wire-bound 50c less.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, 1 25; 2100 per ton. free on board cars; car lots, 20 00 per ton.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, 90c per bushel on a basis of pure; choice sowing, 1 25 per bushel, sacks extra. Castor beans, 1 35 for prime; for seed, 2 00.

TWO INVESTMENTS THAT WILL PAY!

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



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Twenty Head of Holstein-Friesian Bulls, 10 to 20 months old, bred direct from imported stock or Netherland and Aagie families, backed by individual merit and actual milk and butter records. Come and see them or write for what you want. J. M. HENSON CO., COUNCIL GROVE, KANSAS.

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

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To the Farmers, Planters, and Everybody, that the PEABODY STAR NURSERIES are now prepared to furnish, in almost any quantity, Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Shrubs, Vines, Small Fruits, Shade Trees for the street in variety, Forest Tree Seedlings for the timber claims, etc. All nursery stock grown. Fine and thrifty stock of the Russian Apricots, Russian Olives and Lucretia Dewberries, at wholesale or retail. Club together. Correspondence solicited and answered promptly. STONER & CLARK, Peabody, Kansas.

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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, Bidwell, 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 every order sent us

Before March 25, 1887.

RASPBERRIES



MICHEL PLANT AND SEED COMPANY,

Seed Merchants and Plant Growers, 718 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

On receipt of ONE DOLLAR we will send by mail postpaid: 12 Geraniums, or 12 Roses, or 12 Gladiolus, or 12 Tuberoses, or 12 Chrysanthemums, or 12 Carnations, or 12 Heliotropes, or 25 pkts. Flower Seeds, or 25 pkts. Vegetable Seeds. Our new Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue for 1887 is now ready, and mailed free to all applicants. For other collections see catalogue.

FAY CURRANT GRAPES LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD.

NIAGARA, EMPIRE STATE and all the other best GRAPE VINES, new and old. Vines stored in Mammoth Stone Cellars with roots in fine sand. Trees and Small Fruit Plants. By mail, express or freight. Lowest prices for Dealers, Agents, Planters and Everybody. In every respect a Model and First-class Establishment. Accurate naming and highest grading. Free Illustrated Catalogue. Please write me before you buy. GEO. S. JOSSELYN, Fredonia, N. Y.

THE LAMAR NURSERIES.

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. Grape Vines in all varieties, and FOREST TREES a specialty. Osage Hedge Plants and Russian Mulberry in any quantity. Write for Prices. C. H. FINK & SON, LAMAR, MO.

Topeka : Seed : House

ORCHARD GRASS, BLUE GRASS, RED-TOP, All kinds of CLOVER, TIMOTHY, MILLET, HUNGARIAN, AND OTHER FIELD SEEDS, At Wholesale or Retail.

GARDEN SEEDS!

We have a stock of fresh Garden Seeds, 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, No. 78 Kansas Avenue, TOPEKA, KAN.

La Cygne NURSERY!

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 Mulberry. 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. Low Prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for 88-page Catalogue, free, before you buy. Our motto is, honest stock and fair prices.

Address D. W. COZAD, Box 25, LaCygne, Llan Co., Kansas. Refer to KANSAS FARMER.

BERRY BOXES and all kinds of FRUIT BASKETS —AND— PACKAGES

Send for Illustrated catalogue. N. H. HALL & CO. Benton Harbor, Mich.

BERRY BOXES, PEACH BASKETS,

Fruit and Vegetable Packages of all kinds. Send for Catalogue and Price List. C. COLBY & CO., Benton Harbor, Mich.



The Line selected by the U. S. Gov't to carry the Fast Mail.



5,000 MILES IN THE SYSTEM, With Elegant Through Trains containing Pullman Palace Sleeping, Dining and Chair Cars, between the following prominent cities without change: CHICAGO, PEORIA, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, DENVER, OMAHA, ST. JOSEPH, QUINCY, BURLINGTON, HANNIBAL, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, ROCK ISLAND, LINCOLN, COUNCIL BLUFFS, ATCHISON, TOPEKA, LEAVENWORTH, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS.

Over 400 Elegant Equipped Passenger Trains running daily over this perfect system, passing into and through the important Cities and Towns in the great States of

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Daily 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.

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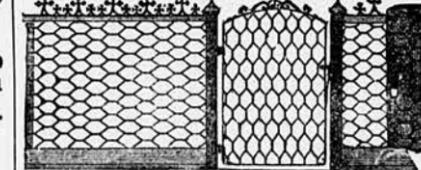
WE WILL PAY agents a salary of \$85 per month and expenses, to sell our goods to Dealers, at home or to travel, or \$40 a month to distribute circulars in your vicinity. All expenses advanced. Salary promptly paid. Agents' sample case of goods FREE. No stamps required. No bumping. We mean what we say. Address MONARCH NOVELTY Co., Limited, CINCINNATI, OHIO.



DAVIS STUMP PULLER Lifts 20 to 50 tons, worked by two men, 5 sizes. Price, \$35 to \$70. Stands on runners. Circulars free. H. L. BENNETT, Westerville, Ohio.



THE BLYMYER IRON WORKS CO. CINCINNATI, O. SOLE MAKERS OF THE VICTOR, NILES & G. WESTERN MILLS & GENUINE COOK EVAPORATOR THE SORGHUM HAND BOOK FOR 1887 CONCERNING THE CULTURE OF SORGHUM AND ITS MANUFACTURE INTO SYRUP & SUGAR SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and Wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address, SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 17, 1887.

Seward county—B. Jackson, Justice.

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

STEER—By same, one white and yellow steer, about 8 years old, no marks or brands visible; both range or Texans; valued at \$15.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

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

Wabaunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

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

Rooks county—J. T. Smith, clerk.

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

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

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

Rice county—Wm. Lowrey, clerk.

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

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 24, 1887

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by George Atkinson, in Americus tp., February 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. Marys tp., March 2, 1887, one red 2-year-old heifer, some white 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.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. W. Eyer, in Washington tp., November 1, 1886, one white heifer, 1 year old past, red ears and some red hairs on sides.

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

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

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

STRAYED.

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

Morton Co., Kansas!

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

CHEAP HOMES!

We sell FARMS on small cash payments. Also CITY PROPERTY in STOCKTON, one of the most promising young cities in the West. We make INVESTMENTS Absolutely safe. Profits 50 to 100 per cent. For information about NORTHWESTERN KANSAS, write to MICKEY BROTHERS, STOCKTON, KANSAS.

800-ACRE Stock Ranch FOR SALE! IN CLAY CO., KANSAS.

(Twelve Miles from Clay Center.)

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

One hundred and sixty acres under cultivation.

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

Four houses, young orchard, etc., etc.

Will sell above for

\$10 PER ACRE!

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

For further particulars, address

J. H. SHAWHAN, Clay Center, Kas.

Devon Cattle!

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

RUMSEY BROS. & CO., EMPORIA, KANSAS.

TIMBER LINE HERD

Holstein - Friesian Cattle.

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

W. J. ESTES & SONS.

The Grove Park Herd.

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

First - Prize Hereford Herd

AT THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1885.



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

The celebrated FORTUNE 2080.

SIR EVELYN 9650, an illustrious son of Lord Wilton.

GROVE 4TH 18733, by the noted Grove 3d.

DEWESBURY 2d, by the famous Dollie.

Correspondence solicited.

Send for 1887 Catalogue.

Address J. S. HAWES, COLONY, KAS.

G. A. FOWLER, St. Marys, Kas.

E. S. SHOCKEY, Manager, Lawrence, Kas.

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

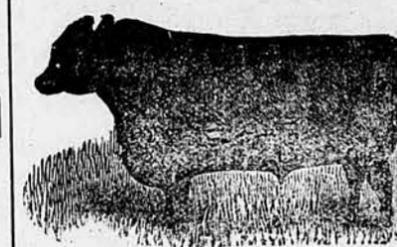
—CONSISTING OF—

200 HEAD OF THOROUGHBRED HEREFORD CATTLE,

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

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

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



DISPERSION SALE OF ANGUS PARK HERD OF Polled Angus Cattle.

50 Females, all ages; 20 Bulls, all ages.

AT RIVERVIEW PARK, KANSAS CITY, MO., ON TUESDAY,

May 3, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m.

I will sell my entire herd, as above, without reserve or by-bid. This is one of the oldest and best herds in America. Every man who wants Polled Angus cattle should attend this sale. TERMS CASH, or six to twelve months satisfactory notes, bearing 8 per cent. interest. Nothing sold before the sale. For Sale Catalogues apply to G. W. HENRY, P. O. Box H., Kansas City, Mo.

Kansas City Stock Yards,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

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

Higher Prices are Realized

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

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

Kansas City Stock Yards Company Horse and Mule Market.

FRANK E. SHORT.

CAPT. W. S. TOUGH.

F. E. SHORT & CO. Managers.

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

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

Special attention given to receiving and forwarding.

The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country.

Consignments are solicited, with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager

E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

H. P. CHILD, Superintendent.

CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY. ST. LOUIS.

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

—FOR THE SALE OF—

CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards.

Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of Stock in either of the above cities.

Correspondence invited. Market reports furnished free.

Refers to Publishers KANSAS FARMER.

Cheap Homes!

MEADE COUNTY, KANSAS. Organized; county seat permanently located at Meade Center; free from debt; well watered; deep, rich soil; no waste land; fine building stone. Three Railroads coming at the rate of two miles a day. Land cheap, but rapidly advancing. MEADE IS THE BANNER COUNTY OF THE SOUTHWEST, having won a special prize this year for county exhibit at the Southwestern Exposition, fifteen counties competing, and another at Dodge City Exposition over all competitors. Now is the time to invest. For further information address J. A. LYNN, Land and Loan Agent, Meade Center, Kansas. All representations guaranteed.

The Veterinarian.

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

WARTS.—The most scientific, at the same time the most desirable, method of removing all warts with a large base, is by excision. All warts attached by a narrow pedicle or neck may be removed by ligature; the resulting wounds may be dressed from time to time, as may be necessary, with lunar caustic.

CAPPED HOCK.—I have a young mare four years old and well broken. Not having much use for her during the winter, she stood in the stable and amused herself by kicking down the wainscoting within her reach. Two weeks ago I noticed a swelling on her hock—thickening of the skin. Being advised to rub it well with iodine ointment, I tried it, but could not see any improvement. I am now trying to blister it. The swelling does not lame her in the least, but to me is an eye-sore. [Apply vaseline nights, and wash with soap and water days, until effects of applications are gone. Then apply a little of Moore Bros.' golden blister; repeat in four weeks if necessary. Animal, however, cannot be cured while kept where she can strike the hock.]

LAME IN THE FETLOCK.—I have a nice mare that was used last winter as a saddle-horse for a boy to ride about five miles and back every day to school. She was taken lame in front. We, thinking it was in her foot, had her shoe reset often, but for no good. In the spring we took off her shoes and put her to work on the farm. She appeared all right until June, when the ground got hard and dry. She was taken lame again, and this time it was plain to be seen that the trouble was in the pastern-joint, which was swollen and quite sore to the touch. I applied liniment and bandage and gave rest, which seemed to cure it, but again in August it reappeared, and I have failed to effect a cure. [The indications point to some injury of the fetlock-joint as the probable cause of lameness. We suggest a high-heeled shoe, a long rest, and repeated blistering with an ointment made of biniodide of mercury 2 drs., basilicon ointment 2 oz.]

ABORTION IN MARES.—What is the matter with our brood mares that they are losing their colts? The mares seem to be healthy, but they drop their foals at different ages, four to ten months gone. I do believe half of the breeding mares throughout this section of country have already dropped their foals. [There is always an exciting cause for the condition named and what that cause is it would be difficult for us to make out. Great physical exertion, badly saved hay and grain which usually becomes musty, injuries, impure water, etc., are set down as the common cause of abortion in mares, and it may be that these animals are predisposed to it, from having aborted before. Abortion also sometimes assumes a contagious form. We would recommend that the horse-raisers of your district employ a competent veterinarian to inquire into the outbreak and examine the food, water, stabling, etc., where the trouble exists. The cause once being made out and removed the trouble will disappear.]

RUPTURE IN PIGS.—In rupture in a boar pig the intestines will be found to be in the sack surrounding the testicle. The way to treat such a pig is to have him held up by the heels, put the intestines back to their proper place (they will usually run back), then very carefully cut through the skin of the pig as you would when castrating when there is no rupture, only you must not cut through the sack encasing the testicle; draw out sack and testicle therein enclosed and tightly tie a string around both sack and cord of testicle about an inch from testicle; then cut off testicle and sack close to where you tied the string, and let your pig go. In almost every case he will get entirely well. This is not theory; it is actual and successful practice. Any one who can castrate a pig can perform this operation. It needs no extra appliance except a stout cord string. And the only great care to be manifested is in not cutting the sack above referred to, and if that is cut through accident or negligence it can be caught up and tied as above described. All there is to this treatment is the string tied around the sack holds the

intestines in place until the rupture heals. Don't kill your ruptured pigs, but try this simple remedy. The best time to do it is when the pig is four or five weeks old, while yet sucking, or as soon as the rupture is discovered after that age.

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

The two copies of the Bible used at Queen Victoria's coronation are still in existence. One is an heirloom in the family of the late Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, and the other is preserved in the cathedral of Norwich.

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.

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by **W. GIBBONS & CO.,** West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

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

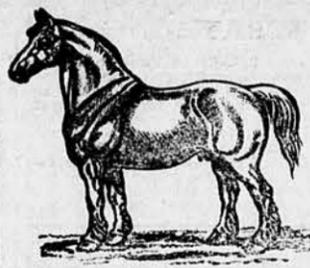
THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS. Choice animals of all ages generally on hand at prices to suit the times. Orders for extra show Spring Pigs should be sent in at once. A few choice Sows with pig, for sale. Breeders recorded in A. P.-C. Record. Pedigree with every sale. Safe arrival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

NATIONAL HERD. Established 1845. THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS as produced by **A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill.** We breed from 180 sows and 12 males. All recorded in A. P.-C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Pedigree sent when desired. Photo Card of 48 Breeders sent free. Swine Journal 25 cents in 1 & 2-ct. stamps. **COME AND SEE OUR STOCK.** We have special rates by express. If not as represented we will pay your expenses.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. THE WELLINGTON HERD consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families of home-bred and imported stock, headed by the celebrated **HORFEL, JOE 4880**, and has no superior in size and quality nor in strain of Berkshire blood. Young sows, already bred, for sale. Your patronage solicited. Write. [Mention this paper.] **M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.**

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD —OF— **Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.**

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



Sexton & Offord,

In connection with **MR. G. M. SEXTON, Auctioneer to the Shire Horse Society of England,** Importers and Breeders of **English Shire (Draft) Horses** **RED POLLED CATTLE and LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS,** Have a very choice collection on hand to be sold cheap. Correspondence solicited. **34 East Fifth Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

OAK GROVE FARM

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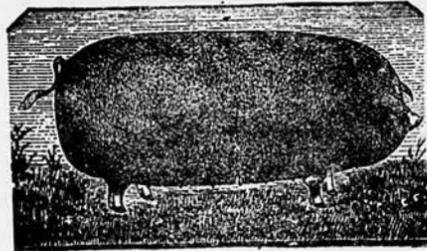
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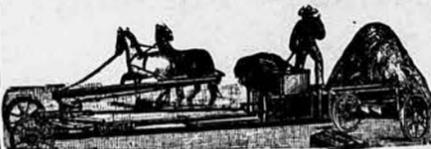
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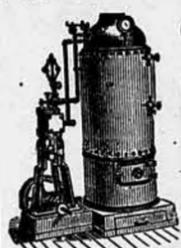
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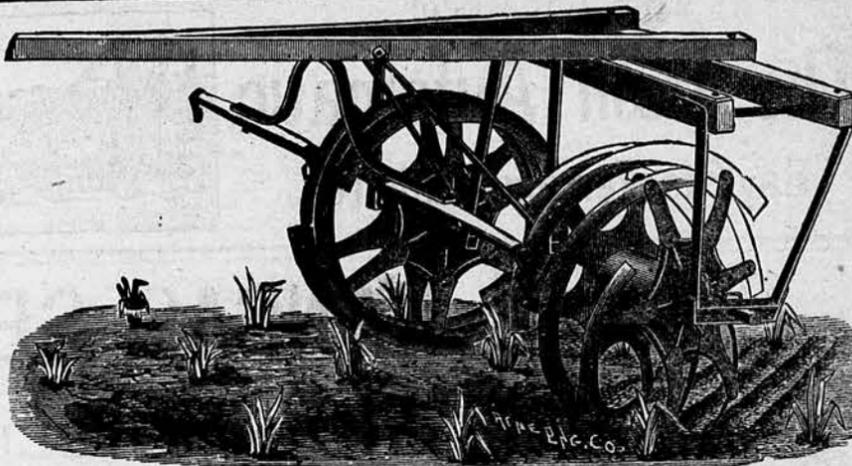
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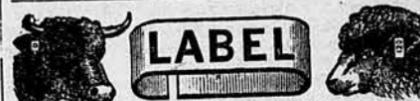
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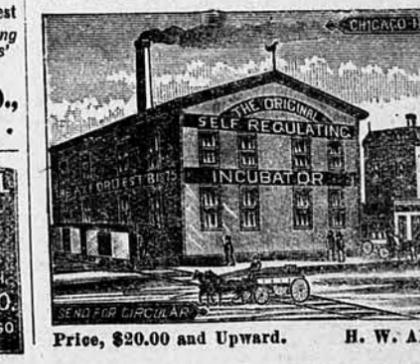
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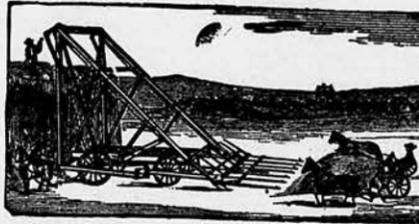
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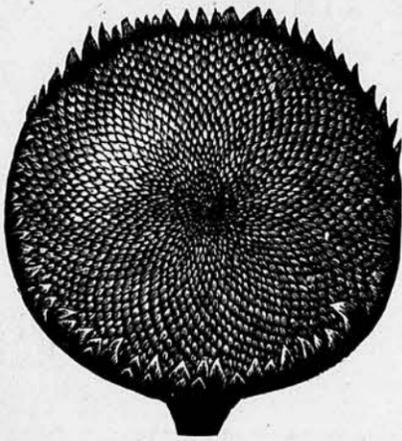
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FOR SALE OR TRADE—A Standard-bred Kentucky Stallion, Mambrino, Jr., 9 years old. Time, 2:45, without training. Fine style, color bay, 16 hands high. Call on or address S. J. Bentley, Newton, Kas., or Col. J. E. Bruce, Peabody, Kas.

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

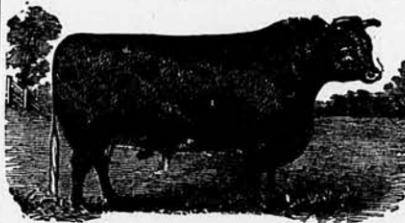
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40 REGISTERED SHORT-HORN CATTLE.
13 HIGH-GRADE CLYDE MARES, FIL-
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2 YOUNG STALLIONS—Three-fourths full
Clyde and one-fourth full Norman.
1 YOUNG STALLION—Seven-eighths full
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2 EXTRA LARGE WORK HORSES.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.
J. B. McAFEE,
Three miles west (on Sixth street road) of
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CAPT. A. J. HUNGATE, Salesman.

Public Sale of SHORT-HORN CATTLE!



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

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—ON—
Wednesday, June 1, 1887,

the entire FISH CREEK HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE, consisting of 35 Females and 15 Bulls, of the following families: Rose of Sharon, Young Phyllis, Young Mary, Lady Elizabeth, Blooms, Mandanes, Amellas, and calves by their sides or to be bred to the champion Rose of Sharon bull, Sharon Duke of Bath 2d 6450 (by the \$3,100 2d Duke of Kent-1113.) Parties wishing bulls to head herds or to breed to common stock, will find this a good opportunity.

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TERM:—Cash. Parties desiring time will be accommodated on approved notes bearing 10 per cent interest. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. Lunch at noon. Catalogues on application.
COL. S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.] WALTER LATIMER, Garnett, Kas.

SHORT-HORNS. POLAND-CHINAS. Public Sale.

Having sold our farm, we will close out our herds of SHORT-HORN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA SWINE, at Public Sale, at the Fair Grounds,

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

at 10:30 a. m., consisting of about 45 HEAD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE (of both sexes and all ages) of the following families: Rose of Sharon (Renick's), Fletchers, Young Mary, Rosamond, Carnation, Rosemary, Ruby, Galatea, Isabella 2d, Zealia and Clarksville.

Also about 40 HEAD OF THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINA SWINE, consisting of Sows to farrow in April, May and June; last fall Pigs—both sexes, and the Boars that have been used on the herd—DEFIANCE 8863 and THE KING (Vol 9) Ohio Record.
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