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Thinning Fruit.

Kansas Farmer:

It is when there is a full supply of fruit that thinning will give the most profit. When there is a small supply, prices are generally good, and there is very little difficulty in selling all that is sent to market, whether good or poor. But when there is a full supply and

there is every prospect of the markets being glutted, poor fruit is either almost unsalable or sells at such a price as to give no profit to the grower; while at the same time fruit of a better quality not only sells easier, but a better price is obtained. There is often a very small margin in fruit, yet even a small profit is much better than a loss; and when there is a good crop of fruit, a very small difference in the price per quart or box often makes the difference between profit and loss. So that as a question of profit alone, leaving out the question entirely of overstocking the market, injuring the trees both for the present and the future, allowing the fruit trees and plants

to overload themselves can hardly be considered the most profitable plan.

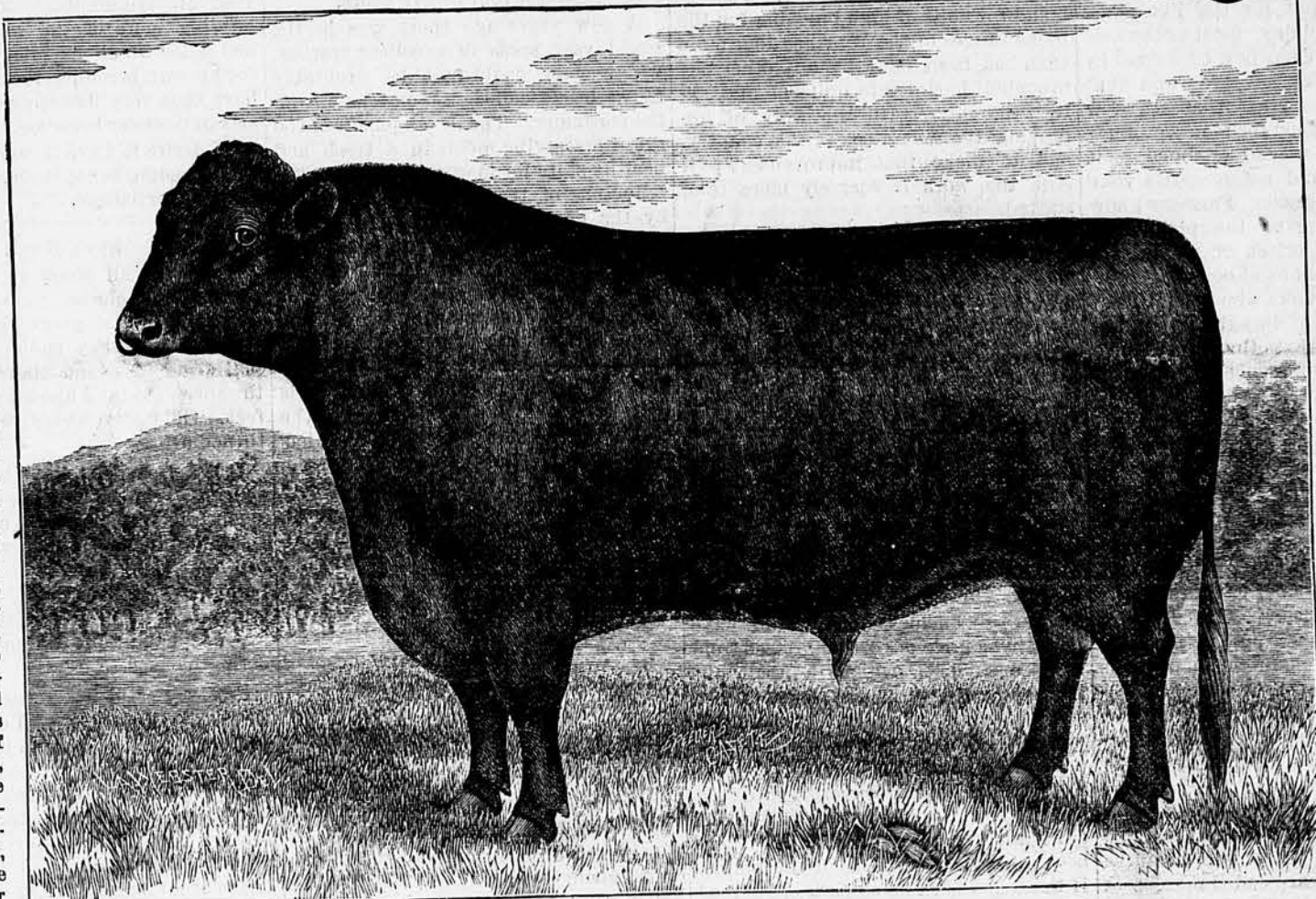
The earlier the work is done after the fruit has set well the better. Every day's growth of the fruit is that much vitality taken from the others that will be the better if saved. Nearly all strong, vigorous fruit trees or plants will, under favorable conditions, set considerably more fruit than the plant can mature and at the same time have of the best quality. They will be matured, of course, if they are allowed to remain upon the plant, but the large number of them is such a drain upon the vitality that of necessity the quality must be low. While if properly thinned so that each can properly grow and mature, the quality can be considerably improved. When there is a large supply of fruit, it is not the quantity of fruit we want so much as it is the quality, and one of the principal aids to securing this is by judicious thinning. With young trees, especially of the choicest varieties, in very many cases one-half can be taken off where good size, shape, color and quality is desired; and although the number of bushels may be decreased somewhat, the quality will be improved so that a

better profit can be secured. We already, as a rule, have too much poor fruit that not only will not sell readily or at profitable prices but will damage the sale more or less of that which is good. And the larger quantity of really good fruit that we can send to market the more fruit we may be able to sell, for while the purchaser of poor fruit is

way let them have a chance to tell it. My plan is as follows: Sow one-half acre of rye in the fall on the highest land on the farm, and in the winter spread old hay or straw on the rye just thick enough to burn good, and in the spring the bugs will deposit all of their eggs on the rye, and when the young bugs hatch, take some warm day

Peter Piper (717).

Apropos of the subject of dehorning cattle, which has been discussed quite freely through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER, we present this week an illustration of the Red Polled bull, Peter Piper (717), imported last year by Warren, Sexton & Offord, Maple Hill, Wabaunsee Co., Kas. Of this celebrated animal the *Breeder's Gazette* of March 24 says that "he represents what is claimed to be the heaviest bull of this breed ever imported, viz., Peter Piper (717), bred by Mr. R. E. Lofft, of Suffolk, England, sired by his famed prize-winning bull Stont (581), out of Phoenix 2d (2442), said to be one of the most massive cows in the Troston Hall Herd. Concerning this bull his proprietors state: 'Peter Piper was 5 years old last September, and now weighs (February 10)—although in only moderate flesh—slightly over 2,600 pounds. Notwithstanding his massive size he stands squarely and firmly on his legs, is remarkably active, and shows no coarseness in any one point; his splen-



IMPORTED RED POLLED BULL PETER PIPER (717).

PROPERTY OF WARREN, SEXTON & OFFORD, MAPLE HILL, KANSAS.

often thoroughly satisfied and does not care to invest any more, good fruit almost invariably makes a customer and increases the demand. No rule can be laid down that could be followed with all varieties of fruits or in all sections, or, for several reasons, the thrift, age and vigor of the tree or plant. The variety of fruit, the amount of fruit that that is set, all must be considered. It is a work upon which you must use your own judgment with each tree. If you have had no experience, do not thin too much the first time. Do the work carefully, taking off as evenly as possible all over the tree. Give each, as nearly as possible, a reasonable chance to grow, and at the same time not overtax the vitality of the tree.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

How to Get Rid of Chinch Bugs.

Kansas Farmer:

As the chinch bug is all the subject that you can get a farmer to talk about here, I thought I would write you in regard to them and suggest a plan to rid Kansas of the pest, and if any of your readers know of a better

when they will be out of the ground and up on the rye, set fire to the straw; burn bugs, straw, rye and all together. If this won't work to get them all, then sprinkle the stubs of rye with Spanish green and kill all that did not burn. If the farmers will all do this for three years, there won't be any bugs left to hurt any crop.

A. M. MASON.

Neodesha, Kas.

Auction Sale.

Tuesday, the 26th day of April, I will sell at public auction all my cattle (60 head) and all my horses (7 head), on my farm 13 miles southeast of Topeka, on the Wakarusa river, better known as the "Old Washberry Farm." Twelve months' time, with 8 per cent. interest will be given.

E. S. LENFESTEY.

Capt. Ira Paine made a remarkable score and beat the record with an army revolver at Boston the other day. He shot ten rounds of ten shots each on the standard American target at fifty yards, and made a total of 841 out of a possible 1,000. The score of his fifth round was 90, which is the best ever made.

did skin is beautifully dappled, and is equal in mellowness of touch to the purest Short-horn. We shall be out with him at the principal Western fairs next fall and expect to have him very near the 3,000-pound mark.' The Red Polls have a great reputation at home as a 'combined' beef-and-milk breed, and seem to be finding good friends in many portions of this country."

Mr. W. D. Warren, of this firm, the pioneer breeder of Red Polled cattle in Kansas, has probably done more than any other one breeder in America in bringing the merits of the breed before the public, and his success in breeding and finding buyers at his own prices has been something remarkable, especially with a new breed. Mr. Warren is prepared to admit that H. H. Haaff's plan of dehorning is a success so far as getting rid of horns already developed, but he advocates raising cattle that will never have horns, like his handsome Red Polled cattle. Messrs. Warren, Sexton & Offord also breed and import English Shire horses, having just received this week another importation of English Shire and Suffolk Punch stallions. The writer examined the catalogue of this importation, which shows that the animals are not only prize-winners but choicely-bred.

The Stock Interest.

DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

MAY 17.—Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas. Short-horn cattle.
MAY 18.—G. S. Burleigh, Herefords, Kansas City, Mo.
MAY 19.—Leavenworth County Short-horn Breeders' Association, Leavenworth, Kas.
MAY 25.—W. S. White, Short-horns, Sabetha, Kas.
MAY 28.—White & Holdcombe, Short-horns, Minneapolis, Kas.
JUNE 1.—Walter Latimer, Closing-out Short-horn Sale, Garnett, Kas.
JUNE 8.—E. P. Gamble, Short-horns, Kansas City, Mo.
JUNE 30.—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.

OUR BEEF-PRODUCING INTEREST.

In a letter recently published, a widely-known gentleman said that "for a long time the farmer has looked with jealous eye upon his Western competitor; he has complained that his small profits were due to the government's unjust discrimination in granting free pasturage to stockmen." I cannot believe that intelligent farmers have entertained such a dog-in-the-manger feeling. The farmer knows that under existing laws the government could not, or at least would not, let public lands, although stockmen have tried to rent the range for grazing purposes. Farmers also know that but for the live stock business of the plains, most of the arid region would be even now terrorized by frequent raids by savages, and that millions of tons of grass that are now converted into food for man would rot on the ground or ascend in smoke, as it did for ages untold before cattle were taken there to graze. Farmers know that cattle-raising on the plains has helped to lower prices of meats, for which all the millions of consumers, including those farmers who do not raise beef, are no doubt duly thankful; but they also know that other causes have had even greater influence of late over prices of beef than has the cattle business of the plains.

When the Western cattle interest was in its infancy, cattle were even lower in price than they were last year. The market went steadily down until Western stockmen became so discouraged that not a few tried to sell out. They had no hope of better times. Cows were almost worthless. Hundreds of cows were, with their new-born calves, left to live or die as might happen as the herds moved over the trails northward. Fully-stocked, well-watered and well-grassed ranches were almost unsalable at any price. Many a carload of cattle sold in the great markets for barely enough to pay the expenses of moving from the home ranges to market. Despite all this, the business grew, for a few clear-headed men, seeing that a favorable change must come, bought stock when nearly every one else wanted to sell, and began breeding.

Following that time of deep depression came a movement which swept the Western States bare of surplus cows, heifers and young steers. The cattle business of the plains was rapidly expanding. Thousands of cattle were bought in the Western States and sent to the plains for breeding purposes. High prices were paid for such animals, and by the withdrawal of these thousands of cattle, which but for that demand would have found their way to the shambles long before they did, the supply of meat in the markets was greatly reduced. Young steers were taken in great numbers from the Western States to the arid region, there to pasture until ready to return to the States to be fattened. The effect of that demand was felt distinctly as far to the eastward as New England, for millions of dollars were paid to farmers east of Ohio for calves which were taken from the dairy districts of Pennsylvania,

New York, New Jersey, and other Eastern States to fill the places left vacant by young cattle taken from Western farms to the plains. Nearly every one of those calves would have been killed and eaten when they would have furnished only thirty or forty pounds of food each, if the new demand had not come to take them to the West, to grow into massive bullocks yielding from 600 to 800 pounds each of good meat.

In every one of the last ten years, bulls by the carload have been bought of breeders of pure-blooded stock in the States, for use on the plains. Turned adrift on the open ranges, those bulls quickly wore themselves out, and gave place to new purchases at high prices. Wyoming is one of the smaller Territories in the stock-growing industry, but in a single one of the dull years of the cattle business Wyoming alone sent over a million dollars to the States to pay for bulls, at figures ranging from \$100 upward. That money went to farmers in the States. Some of the more intelligent and enterprising of the breeders made fortunes out of that trade. It is still going on, and must last as long as the cattle business of the plains continues successfully. The demand for bulls of high breeding for the broad ranges of the West has done more than has been done by any other one branch of business to quicken and extend the interest in the work of improving the live stock of this country, and to make that improvement pay. And the work is scarcely more than started.

Young store stock can not be profitably grown east of the Mississippi. The plains have become the great breeding ground whereon store stock is grown. When three years old, thousands of these store cattle are sent to the States where corn is grown, and are there fattened. Along the line of a single railroad in Nebraska more than 100,000 cattle from the plains were fed during the winter just ended. To each of these cattle eighty bushels of corn were allotted. A market was thus made on the farms where it was grown, for 8,000,000 bushels of grain. Employment for men and teams was furnished, where but for this business none would have been. The price of corn was raised from 20 to 25 per cent., which in itself put into the pockets of the farmers who sold it at least a quarter of a million dollars more than they would otherwise have received. Thousands of tons of hay were made and converted into food for man, where the grass would have doubtless rotted or burned had there been no cattle business of the plains. If there had been no stock there to feed it to, that corn would have added 400,000,000 pounds to the supply of breadstuffs, and in that shape have come directly into competition with other crops grown by farmers everywhere.

The causes of the decline in prices of cattle are many, and of these, competition from the plains has been by no means the most effective. The first, if not the most important cause of the shrinkage of prices, is seldom mentioned. Whenever beef rises to a price much above that at which a like amount of nutriment in other forms may be bought, many consumers turn to cheaper foods, and price of beef begins falling. When the multitudes have once formed the habit of eating pork, or mutton, poultry or fish, they turn but slowly to beef again; therefore beef continues its downward course, while the foods that have in a measure supplanted it begin rising. In time people learn that beef has become cheaper than the other articles of food they have been using, and they buy beef again. The

history of the food market is made up of records of such risings and fallings in the popularity and prices of the chief articles of diet.

While the cattle business of the arid region has held attention in this country, shipments of fresh meats from other parts of the world to Europe have grown so rapidly that they have taken from us much of the custom that once bid high price for our surplus meats. Australia, New Zealand and South America now send large quantities of frozen fresh meats to England. As indicating the rate at which exports from South America alone have grown, mention may be made of the fact that in the year 1884, the Rio Plate district sent to England 126,000 carcasses of frozen mutton; in 1885, 265,000 carcasses; last year, 326,000 carcasses and 20,000 quarters. Exportation of mutton from the United States has been practically stopped. Meantime, beef-growing has been developing in other fields at home. It has been discovered by men of capital that in the Southeastern States cattle can be grown at least as profitably as on the plains; and in Alabama, Georgia and other Southern States, the live stock business has grown materially within the last four or five years.

A few years ago there was in the world vast areas of excellent grazing, where stock could not be profitably grown because of their remoteness from the consumer. The development of the art of preserving meats in a fresh and healthy state for long periods, and the reduction of the cost of transportation by the general introduction of steam, have in effect brought producer and consumer together, and made available all of the great grazing regions. It is from this that has come the competition that pinches the farmers of America, and which so nearly ruined the farmers of Great Britain in 1879 and later. It is quite true that the development of the cattle interests of our own West has had a part in filling the markets of the world with beef, and thus in lowering prices; but is it not also true that those interests have paid to American farmers as much as the latter have lost through the depreciation in values of their cattle?—E. W. Perry, in *Country Gentleman*.

Roadsters vs. Draft Horses.

The *Manhattan Republic*, last week, contained a communication written by A. W. Rawlins, which may have some interest. We copy it, as follows: "Some two weeks since, in the columns of this paper, was published an account of sale of grade draft horse stock, in the report of which some comparisons were made evidently intended to be detrimental to the interests of roadster and general-purpose horse-breeders. In this article was advice to the farmer to raise colts that would bring them good money without spending all they could get for them in getting them to trot, be fearless of the cars and safe for a woman to drive, leaving the town breeders who wanted to raise colts for the fun of the thing to breed the trotters. As some of this kind of talk was in italics, it called to mind the saying that 'comparisons are odious,' and had the article been simply the report of a sale of a particular class of horses without an attempt to place another class in an unfavorable light, I should have paid no attention to it, as I bear no ill will to draft horses, recognizing the fact that they are desirable and have their place, while for the writer of the report I have the kindest of feeling and a warm personal regard.

"From reports of numerous public and private sales during the past year one may judge from the high average paid for untrained and unbroken colts in—many instances reaching into the

thousands—that breeding roadsters is getting to be very popular and much fun in the way of profit for those fortunate enough to own good ones.

"The time sale of draft stock referred to, averaged some \$172. My own experience in a small way, for a few years past, while keeping the best mares for future breeding—has resulted in the sale of ten roadsters bred for \$2,150, an average of \$215. None of them trained and most of them unbroken, making me more clear money than any other stock I have handled. I have bred a few good mares to the best imported Norman and Clyde stallions brought to this locality and the result has been colts—part of them broken—averaging me \$112. At Wm. P. Higinbotham's sale of recent date, the roadster-bred colts and horses, leaving out the general-purpose stallion young Ivan, whose quality was enhanced by the race-horse blood on dam's side, averaged \$235, while the draft element in the sale sold at a far lower average and less than they were worth for ordinary farm use. In this sale were only a very few roadsters that might be termed well-bred, while the majority making the average given, had only one authentic roadster cross. Had Mr. Higinbotham included in his offering more of the well-bred mares and fillies which he invariably reserves for his own breeding, the average would have been very flattering to the interests of roadster breeders.

"I desire to have it understood that the foregoing is not in any way intended as an advertisement."

Stock Notes.

Sheep, of all stock on the farm, are profitable as manure-makers in winter. Their sheds and yards should be well strawed, but they should have light platforms here and there in them for the sheep to stand upon and cool their feet. Old doors do very well, frequently turned over.

It is a great mistake in the farmer to shorten the rations of the stock in the spring when the haymow begins to look small, in the hope that supplies will last through "till grass." It is cheaper to buy grain or hay than to attempt to restore lost flesh. Keep the cattle up in good condition through the early spring months.

Prof. I. P. Roberts' records of experiments, says the *New York Tribune*, shows a saving of 8 cents per cow daily in the consumption of food, while the milk yield was not much affected by warming the drinking water. He favors keeping cows in the stable most of the time in cold weather, and keeping the stable at a temperature most agreeable to its occupants.

As to dishorning cattle, Prof. Wallace, of England, says the best time to dishorn is at one month old. The "embryo of the horn" should be cut out with a sharp knife, close to the skull, taking a little skin with it. There will be but little pain, and this usually ends the horn. It is not cruel, as asserted by some. The pain caused is, no doubt, much less than in castration.

In 1859 South-down-Norfolks were christened "Suffolks," a class being given to them at the Suffolk Agricultural Association's meeting that year. It should also have been noted that in the crossing of the two breeds, the purer black of the Norfolks asserted itself in the characteristic black faces and legs, and the objectionable feature—the horns—was eliminated by careful breeding in the course of a few years.

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

In the Dairy.

"Oleo" in New Jersey.

The report of the State Dairy Commissioner of New Jersey, Dr. Wm. K. Newton, with its accompanying documents, is an interesting and instructive pamphlet. It is one of the best of recent contributions to the literature in relation to artificial or imitation butter. The Commissioner uses the term oleomargarine to cover the entire class of imitations of butter.

Dr. Newton first put in force section 4 of the New Jersey law, in order to test the character and extent of the trade in fraudulent butter. That part of the act requires that the purchaser of imitation butter shall be informed as to its character, and also furnished with a printed notice giving the name of the substance. Strict compliance with all provisions of the act has been exacted, and due attention has been given to the proper marking of the tubs, selling substances in imitation of butter and deceptive marking. This gradual process of educating the dealers has operated very well, and they are compelled to acknowledge that the method adopted has been fair and equitable, and that it has accomplished more than harsh proceedings would have done.

Section 5 forbids the sale of any oleaginous substance colored in imitation of butter, that is, any article made in semblance of butter, as made out of milk or cream. It is argued by the advocates of butter imitations that there is a strong, popular demand for these goods, and that if permission be given to sell them for what they are, and on their merits, all deceptive practices will be abandoned. In answer to that claim, Dr. Newton says that the public has never had an opportunity to judge oleomargarine on its merits, for it has been rarely or never sold by its true name or under its own color. Oleomargarine, when compounded, as manufacturers always make it, is colored yellow in imitation of butter; naturally the substance is nearly white, with a very faint creamy tint. If the manufacturers wish to introduce it to the public as a new article of food, let them present it in its normal condition, unstained and uncolored, then the people will judge it on its merits. The enforcement of section 5 will test this question, and if the claims made by the dealers in oleomargarine are honest, no opposition should be made to its provisions.

Dr. Newton found the national law a great assistance to the State officers. He says: "The claim made by the advocates of imitation butter, and published extensively throughout the country, to the effect that the government stamp was a certificate of purity, and that the sales had increased largely since the passage of the national law, is without foundation, and is circulated only to deceive. The reverse of this statement is true, for since the State and national laws have been enforced the sales of oleomargarine in New Jersey have decreased at least 60 per cent. In fact, many who took out licenses returned their stock of oleomargarine to the factory and abandoned the business when they ascertained that the government permit did not exempt them from the surveillance of the State officers; in other words, when they found they could not transact a fraudulent business they were compelled to stop trading in imitation butter, thus illustrating the truth of the statement, that dishonorable dealing is, as a rule, the foundation of most all transactions in this substance."

The results of Dr. Newton's examination into the trade in oleomargarine

show that there is little or no really popular demand for butter imitations. He states that, "prior to the enactment of the national law at least 80 per cent. of all the grocery stores in the State sold a greater or less amount of oleomargarine; now there are but 149 licensed dealers. The falling off is due not so much to the licence fee as to the fact that the State and national laws, working together, compel people to sell the substance for what it is. Each law is complete in itself, but one is of no use without the other, as the State law compels dealers to inform purchasers what it is they are buying, while the national law contains no such necessary restriction."

Dr. Newton recognizes that the most difficult problem in connection with oleomargarine is to find an answer to the question, is it healthful and digestible, or is it dangerous to health? He reviews the many expressions of opinion in that line given by well-known chemists, and very pertinently remarks that most of the authorities quoted based their conclusions from having only tested oleomargarine made from beef fat. The report says: "It will be seen that the opinions of scientific men agree that oleomargarine made from clean, pure beef fat is a healthful article of food when properly prepared. The impossibility of having a sanitary inspector at every factory, and the impracticability of ensuring the use of beef fat alone in the manufacture of oleomargarine, will always militate against the popular use of the article, and so long as the purity of the substance depends solely on that elastic and fragile article, commercial honor, just so long must the unqualified indorsement of the sanitarian be withheld and a guarded opinion offered. It seems hardly necessary to enter into a discussion concerning the digestibility of beef fat, or oleomargarine made therefrom, for it is well known that in this respect it is inferior to butter, which is the most digestible of all fats."

We agree with the conclusion that if oleomargarine was always sold for what it is, and at the proper price, only the poorer and commonest grades of butter would be brought into competition with it.

Dr. Newton is certain that the market for the choice grades of butter has not been affected by the sale of imitations, and probably never will be, and feels equally certain that rancid and poor butter can never be sold when oleomargarine is obtainable. "The effect of competition, then, is shown only in the demand for and price of the ordinary and medium grades of dairy butter; hence it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that if oleomargarine is sold only for what it is, under its own name and of its own color, that the dealers and makers of good butter may never anticipate any falling off in the demand for their production. But if oleomargarine is allowed to be sold under the name of butter, of the color of butter and at butter prices, as has been the custom heretofore, it is equally certain that the dairy interests of the country will receive such a severe blow that butter production will, in course of time, become almost one of the lost arts."—From the American Grocer, March 30, 1887.

If you are bilious, take Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," the original "Little Liver Pills." Of all druggists.

An excellent method of utilizing the hay seed and dust is to place it where the hens can scratch over it. They will find quite an amount of valuable material which would be useless for any other purpose.

Young and middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should enclose 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise suggesting sure means of cure. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

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

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

CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

OKWOOD 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.

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.

H. S. FILLMORE, Lawrence, Kas., proprietor of Green Lawn Farm and Stock Place, breeder of Jersey Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Stock for sale.

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

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

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

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

SWINE.

ELM GROVE HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.—J. 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.

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

POLAND-CHINA HOGS AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS.

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

SWINE.

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

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

SHEEP.

MERINO SHEEP.

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

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

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

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

POULTRY.

TOPEKA WYANDOTTE YARDS.—A. Gandy, 206 Kansas avenue, Topeka, breeder of Golden, White and Laced Wyandottes. No Golden or White Wyandotte eggs this season. Laced Wyandotte pen No. 1, cockerel Topeka scores 92 points by I. K. Feich; 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 for sale cheap.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY.—Conger and Pitkin strains. \$1.50 per setting; three settings \$3. J. P. Farnsworth, 62 Tyler street, Topeka, Kas.

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.

KANSAS PLYMOUTH ROCK, BROWN LEGHORN and Pekin Duck Eggs. \$1.50 per setting. Plymouth Rock Cockerels (J. E. White strain) \$2 each. Trained Scotch Collie Dogs cheap. F. A. Kinsey, Troy, Kas.

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

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 Leghorns 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, 311 Polk street, North Topeka, Kas., proprietor and breeder of choice Plymouth Rocks. Eggs booked now and shipped promptly at \$2 per 13. Satisfaction guaranteed. (Mention KANSAS FARMER.)

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 15, \$2.50 per 30. I. H. Shannon, Girard, Kas.

Send stamp for Circular.

LIHT BRAHMAS AND BUFF COCHINS

breeder of

FRANK L. WOLFE, Topeka, Kas., box 33.

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.

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.

Co-Operation--Arbitration.

Kansas Farmer:

Intelligence represents the progress, the power, the grandeur of the present, and gives us the great hope of the future. Illiteracy represents poverty, darkness, danger, imbecility and crime. Without labor there can be no progress. In order to prosper, we must have the greatest possible liberty to work—materially and intellectually, hence the necessity of enjoying all the political, religious, civil and other liberties that this age so earnestly claims. The true object of society is, the moral and intellectual culture of mankind.

At school we learn that two of the greatest events of the age were the invention of firearms and of printing, the former making one man the equal of another in the power of destruction and the other making the cost of reproducing the contents of a book so small that all mankind can own some reading matter; and to have the advantages of civilization thoroughly taken advantage of, every one ought not only to have the reading matter, but to have the time to read and digest the contents.

Everybody, at first thought, would suppose that after the immense number of labor-saving machines that have come into general use in our day, people would have at least three hours more leisure a day than formerly and that all the necessities and many of the luxuries would be found in the home of everybody. Now, the facts are so different and so well known that to mention them seems unnecessary, and the great problem of the day is to stop the evils and extend the blessings before the wronged classes rise in their strength and overturn the good with the bad, and another long reign of experiment begins. It behooves each one of us to contribute his mite towards elevating the standard of morality, decency and progress, not only for our advancement but for our safety. Many are at work in this direction and are doing wonders. The churches and many other societies are accomplishing much by their efforts to teach the beauty of holiness and the advantages of sobriety and morality, and are making a magnificent fight against the saloon and its attendant evils, the destroyers of the home and a curse to every man, woman and child who has any relation that patronizes them or has any connection with them, to say nothing of the immense damage they are to the whole community, financially and morally. All these efforts are cramped by want of funds, and the farmers and others who would like to do more towards helping the good work of doing away with their greatest enemy, allow themselves to be swindled out of a large proportion of their hard-earned money by the many speculators who do nothing for the good of society except buy of one and sell to another, often furnishing no money or brains; their whole stock in trade being a large amount of cheek, they strive to keep down prices for what they buy and in thus conspiring are often really as great criminals as if they played the highwayman. All the benefit these speculators pretend to be is that they find consumers for what is produced.

Now would it not be a matter of great benefit to the farmer to arrange some system so he could deal directly with the consumer, and when he wanted to buy machinery, to deal directly with the manufacturer or wholesale agent? He could thus save at both ends, and if the people generally would work together in one grand co-operative society they would be twice as well paid for their work as at present, and they could then enjoy the gains and honors of advancing civilization. They would then be in a position to more successfully contend with the foes of humanity, and not be deceived into attacking their friends. Their better opportunities would enable them to keep posted as to the political moves in the country, and they all would gradually get into the habit of making up their own minds and vote in accordance with their ideas, and then we would have a government for the people and by the people—a better realization of the majority rule than when one-tenth of the men do all the manipulating of the political machine.

Co-operation seems to me the only practical means of bettering the condition of the

workers; and to begin, let three or four families do their business together; in this way they will get better rates in everything. They can get their groceries at better prices, their machinery cheaper, and will receive a much better price for their produce; can get their reading matter at club rates, and would undoubtedly soon have some kind of a hall and library in every township.

The so-called upper ten often imagine it is to their advantage to keep the lower million down. I think that that idea is neither good logic nor good policy, for that is the cause of every backset the world has ever had and will continue to work evil to both classes; it deprives the one of the advantages of a thorough education and a chance to use it when by chance he may partly get it, and it renders the sons of the rich careless of their chances, as their parents often teach them to think that their wealth will do so much for them that they have no idea of striving to make a mark in the world for themselves.

This system which takes away from one class the opportunity and from the other the ambition is not right, and the best way to improve it is by carefully examining the machine and then intelligently and carefully removing the obstacles. The farmer who throws his mowing machine into the river as soon as he finds it does not work well, is very foolish; but we do not often hear of such a thing, for they know better. But is it not as foolish a deed to overthrow a government because injustice has been done to part of the people? Such has been done and may be done again; simply because a great number of the people did not know how to get justice done them, they jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire and overturned one government without being able to set up a better one, and so anarchy or a worse condition followed.

Now the present age has some great questions to settle; every day we read of strikes, riots or some kind of bomb-throwing or conspiracy, and if the capable class does not interest themselves in the solution of this question the other class will be sure to do something, and it may be as bad as some of the bloody revolutions of history. Can we not do better by arbitration—by co-operating with those who have good objects in view? Can we not get ourselves in a position to take a hand in the fray and do much towards humanizing and civilizing the worst elements which without our help might be led astray into anarchy or something that will cause another struggle in another generation?

From Stafford County.

Kansas Farmer:

The strangers of this part of the county have been very busy and are up with the times; have their oats sown and it is coming up nicely. Some corn has been planted. There has been a very large acreage of oats sown. Wheat is coming out nicely—and so are the chinch bugs; they are very thick; what damage they do remains to be seen. A good rain is what we need at present. More trees of all kinds will be planted this spring than at any time since the settlement of the county. We now have two railroads—a branch of the Santa Fe from Hutchinson and the Missouri Pacific from Belle Plaine, the latter, known as the D., M. & A., will be pushed on to Larned as fast as possible. The peach trees are full of bloom, and we think we will have an abundance of the fruit this summer and fall. Farms are changing hands at increased rates, and more substantial residences are being built, both in city and country; in fact we have a healthy, substantial boom. J. F. GISH.
Stafford, Stafford Co., April 9.

From Anderson County.

Kansas Farmer:

Farmers as a rule in Anderson county are putting forth a large amount of well-directed energy in making preparations for spring and summer work on the farm. Planting corn is the order of the day. I never saw the ground in as good a condition to work as at present; farmers are taking advantage of it and getting ready for the rains when they do come. (A few croakers, of course, say it is too dry. When the rains do come it will be too wet.) Stock water in places is scarce, but stock of all kinds is in good healthy condition. So much for the corn fodder that was cut and put up in shock in July and gust, 1886. If we had got a heavy corn crop

last year, the fodder would not have been put up so early, and it would have taken more corn to bring the cattle through the winter. They could not have been in a better condition to go on grass than at present. The grass is growing slowly, but by the first of May will be large enough for cattle to be put out to pasture. Timothy and clover is coming out in fine condition, when we take into account the dry summer of 1886.

The rain on the 28th of March, followed by cold freezing weather, injured oats some by the ground heaving. However, some of them are commencing to grow again, and I do not hear of any that will have to be plowed up. Oats that were drilled in were not injured by the heaving of the ground.

One-half of the peach trees are very well filled with bloom; blossom buds on the apples are making a good show; all indicates that we will have a light crop of peaches and a full crop of apples. Early potatoes are just coming up out of the ground. In fact, all seeds put in are growing fine and healthy, which gives the tiller of the soil renewed energy. We would like to hear through the KANSAS FARMER from some of our neighbors in the western part of the State.

JAMES BELL.

Garnett, Kas.

From Mr. Haaff, the Dehorner.

Kansas Farmer:

If the farmers of Kansas could see that by dehorning their cattle they could save one-fourth the hay in winter, every man who puts up hay would be on hand for it at once. I have proved this to be true by seven years experience. But then there are many Kansas pioneers who do not put up hay at all, and what of them? Well, not much of them,—nor of their cattle, either, when spring comes. But I will whisper in their ears long enough to say: All cattle freeze—chill—at the horn first, and it is a mercy to your cattle to have no horns. Suppose you had two fingers on top of your head a foot and a half long—not real flesh and blood fingers, but a bone, a solid bone, and hollow inside, and stretched over that a thin skin, not thicker than a piece of blotting paper, and then over that a piece of cold shell or a tin cover. Now, suppose you had no gloves and were obliged to drift, drift, drift with the blizzard all day and night, and oh! no gloves on those fingers; and suppose I should come along and say to you: "Smith, how are you, anyhow? Is your coat warm?" You reply: "Oh yes; coat warm and hide thick, but those two blank fingers up there on top of my head are just aching, aching all the time;" and I'd say: "Smith, let's take them off." Think you you would rise up and tell me—"Oh! no; God put them there?" No, sir. You'd say: "Off with the infernal source of my misery!"

Friends, that's what ails the cattle, and I've been trying to teach for a few cents how to avoid all this misery. Am I seeking your money or your good when for 30 cents I teach the thing, and for \$2.50 (see advertisement) I show the way to avoid all this loss and misery? H. H. HAAFF.

What About Gypsum?

Kansas Farmer:

I would ask if any of your readers have been using gypsum in farming. Farmers in New York and Michigan claim that its use has been a great benefit to them when used during dry seasons; that its use has been the means of getting a fair crop, when without its use the crop would have been an entire failure; that when corn began to fail, look sickly and ready to die on account of the drouth, the use of gypsum restored it to health and active growth; that when used on clover it has caused it to put on new life, and Red clover that had lain dormant before had sprung into life, and their crop had been wonderfully increased in consequence; when applied to barley in a dry time it has helped it amazingly; and when plaster and salt has been sown on wheat it has been of great benefit. I am told there are immense beds of gypsum in Kansas, but do not know of any of them being worked, and on asking the price per barrel at the lumber yard am told it is held at \$4 per barrel, while it is quoted at \$1.60 to \$1.75 in Chicago. If there are such immense beds of it in Kansas and if it would benefit people here in using it as has done people in New York and Michigan, would it not be well to place it within reach and at a reasonable price that farmers in Kansas may have it?

This section has just been visited with

a splendid rain; it came gently, and has thoroughly soaked the ground. If the man who says there is no tame grass in Graham county will call on me at Goshen, I will show him his mistake; for there are clover, timothy, orchard grass and blue grass here, and there is bound to be more of it, and don't you forget it, please.

JOHN S. VAN BRUNT.

Goshen, Graham Co., Kas.

Hog Talk by Henry Mohme.

Kansas Farmer:

While hog cholera still is prevailing in a great many counties in this State, and other States, it seems that the industry of hog-raising is losing ground fast. The State of Ohio has lost within the last year 30 per cent. of the entire crop of hogs, Indiana 84 per cent., Illinois 20 per cent., Wisconsin 22 per cent., Minnesota 12 per cent., Iowa 48 per cent., Kansas 10 per cent., Missouri 15 per cent., Nebraska 22 per cent., and Kentucky 25 per cent. And when a farmer will look over these reports he will not think it strange that pork is from \$5 to \$5.50 per hundred and corn only 30 cents per bushel on an average. And therefore I think hog-raising is a profitable business. At the present prices of hogs, by a farmer feeding his own corn he will realize from 70 to 75 cents per bushel for his corn, if he keeps his hogs healthy and in good growing condition, and not let the disease—so-called hog cholera—kill off more of them. There must be a mystery in the minds of a great many farmers and breeders, and especially those who wish to have their names on record and wish to write on the subject now and then; and when this fatal disease strikes them, thinking they know it all and therefore think there is no remedy for such, let the poor hog die. Hundreds of them treat my private correspondence with silence till the disease strikes them, then send for a trial package and begin to fool with that till half the hogs are gone. If a man will wait till his hogs are sick, and wishes any medicine from me, he ought, by all means, give the number of his hogs and the size. I will send him the full amount of medicine for his hogs at the very lowest prices, and parties who are known to me can make a deposit for such medicines till they see whether their hogs are benefited by same, for my medicine is sold—"No cure no pay." If a farmer will feed it as directed, I will insure his hogs for 2 per cent., herds of one hundred and upwards, (by using my medicine as a preventive), and I will furnish the Hog Remedy free of charge for the 2 per cent. of insurance. Any one can medicate his hogs for 1 per cent. at the present prices, and keep them in perfectly healthy condition, if they are healthy to begin with. And some of the breeders will further save brushes and soap at the next State fair.

This valuable remedy of mine cannot remain unknown to the public. A great many farmers and breeders are laboring under a mistake waiting for laws upon the subject of hog cholera, which is of the most importance to these great United States, for without hogs this nation would be almost bankrupt.

The rumor is all over the States that from \$10,000 to \$20,000 are offered as a premium for a cure. But such is a mistake. The following letter is from Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri:

CITY OF JEFFERSON, March 22, 1887.

MR. HENRY MOHME, EUDORA, KAS.—Sir: In reply to your inquiry, I am ready to say that there is no law on our statute book referring to the disease known as hog cholera.

Very truly yours, U. C. GANTIN,
Private Secretary.

If any reader of this valuable paper will inform or prove to me any premium offered by any State in the Union by the act of legislation, I will make the assignment to him by bonds for the payment of such premiums, and I will bear my own expense in all instances to go and obtain the same. The advertisement through such is worth ten times more to me than such premiums.

Now see what the Eureka Hog Remedy will do: (1) Put your hogs in first-class condition. (2) It will stop cough and regulate their bowels. (3) It will stop the hogs from rooting. (4) It will keep sows healthy during pregnancy and superinduce a sound progeny. (5) It will destroy worms. (6) When fed as a preventive it will double its value in the gain of pork. (7) It will arrest all diseases in every instance, if administered as directed.

Eudora, Kas.

HENRY MOHME.

Gossip About Stock.

Stock sale at the "Old Wash Berry Farm," thirteen miles southeast of Topeka, on April 26.

H. H. Haaff, Atkinson, Ill., the eminent dehorner of cattle, has an advertisement in this issue which will be of interest to many of our readers.

E. P. Gamble, of Millersburg, Ky., will hold a Short-horn sale at Kansas City, June 8. Col. S. A. Sawyer is the salesman. See the advertisement elsewhere, and send for catalogue.

On April 29, at Kansas City, there will be held a public sale of Red Polled cattle that were selected in England last season by Simon Beattie. They are said to be a good lot and the first offering of the breed at public sale in the West.

Imp. Empress Josephine (429 D. F. H. B.), the Holstein-Friesian cow owned by M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo., has just completed a seven day's butter test, making 19 lbs. 10 1/2 oz. of well-worked unsalted butter. This test was made on dry feed.

As may be seen elsewhere in this paper, the Leavenworth County Short-horn Breeders' Association will hold their next annual sale at Leavenworth on May 19. For catalogues, apply to J. C. Stone, Jr., President, Leavenworth, or J. C. Orton, Secretary, Boling, Kas.

C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, writes: "I have just sold to P. R. Grant, of Colwater, Comanche Co., Kas., fifteen head of Short-horns, consisting of one bull and fourteen cows and heifers; also three head of fine Galloways and one high-grade Percheron stallion. This is the first lot of thoroughbred stock that has gone to Comanche county, and Mr. Grant has commenced with some cattle that will be hard to beat."

Prospect Farm Fine Stock Sale.

The first annual sale for the dispersion of the increase of Short-horn cattle and Clydesdales from the Prospect Farm Herd, the property of Hon. J. B. McAfee and his son, H. W. McAfee, was held on the 13th inst., and resulted in a splendid success through the efforts of "Happy Jack" Hungate, the salesman, who scored a success with his initial sale of blooded stock.

Notwithstanding the cold and rainy day, over \$8,000 worth of the stock catalogued was sold, and every animal that was led in the ring sold; although a number went at ruinously low prices, the average was good. Females brought as high as \$225 and bulls \$175. The stock was mostly young, and the Short-horn sale resulted as follows: Eighteen bulls sold for \$1,170, an average of \$65.50; thirty-two females for \$3,367, an average of \$105. The total sale of fifty head of young cattle sold for \$4,546, an average of \$91.

The young Clydesdales sold very well; six males averaged \$184, and twelve fillies and mares averaged \$193. Eighteen head of horses brought the neat sum of \$3,467, an average of \$192.

The following comprise the list of purchasers: T. K. Tomson, T. P. Babst, G. W. Barnes, G. W. Cook, Dover; E. W. Davis, W. A. Forbes, Thos. White, D. I. Furbeck, S. C. Sarver, Fred Bartel, C. F. Kendall, James Seery, J. S. White, D. C. Nellis, Fred Webster, Topeka; Gen. A. W. Ellet, El Dorado; Capt. J. M. Huber, Meriden; W. S. Martin, W. K. Beach, Keene; F. O. Black, Auburn; J. Fry, Valencia; R. D. Moody, Carbondale; H. A. Thomas, Scranton; C. W. Smith, General Manager A., T. & S. F., Topeka.

The Brand on Cain

was not more fearful than are the marks of skin diseases, and yet Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a certain cure for all of them. Blotches, pimples, eruptions, pustules, scaly incrustations, lumps, inflamed patches, salt rheum, tetter, boils, carbuncles, ulcers, old sores, are by its use healed quickly and permanently.

The idea among the English has been that the best mutton is obtained from three and four-year-old wethers.

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.

PHILADELPHIA. ST. LOUIS. CHICAGO.

ROOFING!



Ehret's Black Diamond

PREPARED ROOFING

Has been in use nearly FIVE YEARS. In that time nearly one hundred million square feet has been used.

THE FARMER

Can put this Roofing on himself, thus saving at least a dollar and a half per square over shingles, two dollars and a half over iron, and three and a half dollars over tin. Then he gets an air-tight roof, one absolutely water-proof, practically fire-proof.

The Chicago Lumber Co. have bought our Roofing at different places, and here is what they say:

MARION, KAS., December 6, 1886.

Have used your Prepared Roofing four years and considering the durability, think it the best and cheapest Roofing that can be used.

CHICAGO LUMBER CO.

N. B. Freeland, of Larned, Kas., is a prominent attorney at that place. He says:

Please send me by freight one six-gallon keg of your Roofing Asphaltum. My roof has been in use three years without re-coating, and needs to be re-painted. It has been very satisfactory.

N. B. FREELAND.



ROOF YOUR OWN BUILDINGS. PRICES ARE LOW. GOODS THE FINEST. Weight of 2-ply Grade, only 80 pounds; weight of 3-ply Grade, only 90 pounds.

We make a fine ASPHALT PAINT for Tin and Iron roofs, and our ASPHALTUM CEMENT is fine for leaky Shingle and Board roofs.

SEND FOR PRICES, and mention this paper, to the Sole Manufacturers,

M. EHRET, JR., & CO.,
No. 113 N. 8th St., ST. LOUIS, MO.
W. E. CAMPE, Agent.

CHICAGO, KANSAS & NEBRASKA R'Y.

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

TIME CARD:

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Arrives from Chicago.....12:25 p. m.
Leaves for Chicago.....2:45 p. m.
Depot, Union Pacific R. R., North Topeka.

ALMA ACCOMMODATION.

Arrives at Topeka.....11:50 a. m.
Arrives at North Topeka.....12:00 noon.
Leaves North Topeka.....1:00 p. m.
Leaves Topeka.....1:10 p. m.
From crossing R. R. street and C., K. & N. track, North Topeka.

ALL TRAINS RUN DAILY.

Capitol Insurance Company



TOPEKA, - - KANSAS.

FIRE, - LIGHTNING - and - TORNADO.

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

BUSINESS CONFINED EXCLUSIVELY TO KANSAS.

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AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.

THE KANSAS HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

— AT —
TOPEKA, :: KANSAS, —

A CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.

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

BETTER THAN A STOCK COMPANY. -:- BETTER THAN A MUTUAL COMPANY.

Explanatory Circular free.

HARRISON WELLS, President.

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

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Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

— OF —
ABILENE, :: KANSAS,

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

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

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

J. H. PRESCOTT, Pres't.
ED. C. GAY, Secretary.C. E. FAULKNER, Vice Pres't.
M. D. TEAGUE, Treasurer.

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Sounding Brass.

BY PHEBE PARMALEE.

I will give of my goods to the poor—
I have much, and it will not be missed;
If I give more than any before,
To the praise of my name all shall list.

I will work for the cause of the church.
All the popular needs of the day
I shall help on, and earnestly search
To be foremost and greatest alway.

And my mind it is cultured and strong,
Understanding to me is a gift;
So that mysteries to me belong,
And my faith the vast mountains could lift.

The choicest of friendships are mine,
I am sought by the great of the land;
The lowly and weak ones incline
To bow down and regard my demand.

But I shrink with a loathing intense
From those soiled by temptation and sin,
And from those to whom I dispense
My abundance of goods. I begin

To bring question, or wonder that when
The blest Savior of rich and of poor
Went about doing good among men,
How He misery and sin could endure!

Our Fatherland.

From the shores where liberty's portal
Shines fair to earth's ultimate span;
From prairies where Lincoln immortal
Won loftiest manhood of man;
From beyond those mountain peaks hoary
Where Fremont, the brave, saw, each way,
Our after time transcendent glory;
From the land of Calhoun and Clay;
Americans! make thy song ever
At the God of all nation's command:
Our fatherland sweeps to both oceans,
From the lakes to the far Rio Grande!

Great men of the east, where fruition
Smiles sweet upon heritage won!
Strong men of the west, where the glowing
Of hope beckons endlessly on!
Brave men of the northland, toil girded,
Clear visioned and firm in thy tread!
Grand men of the southland, transfigured
In the light of thy sorrow and dead!
All! all! let our anthem be ever
At the God of all nation's command:
Our fatherland sweeps to both oceans,
From the lakes to the far Rio Grande!

Here are birthrights noble in story;
There, graves of a consecrate throng;
Here, mountains and valleys of glory;
There, echoes of immortal song.
O freemen! we are but each others!
All these have been pricelessly won!
Rise, rise! to the love height of brothers,
Invincible, evermore one!
Then, deathless, our song shall be ever
At the God of all nation's command:
Our fatherland sweeps to both oceans,
From the lakes to the far Rio Grande!

—Edgar L. Wakeman, in *Southern Bivouac*.

An "April Fool."

Every one who has tried to raise flowers in Kansas must know how many difficulties there are to contend with. For years I planted early spring flowering bulbs in the yard, unprotected, and some disaster was sure to overtake them before blooming time. Those the wind did not whip to pieces were eaten or carried away by some hungry rat or mole. The greatest pleasure I have is in tending plants and anticipating their loveliness (for I may as well confess that my fond hopes are seldom realized). We finally devised a plan by which they could not be disturbed from below, and also to protect them from the evil effects of too much fresh air. Deep holes were dug in the ground, the size and shape desired, and a mason employed to wall them up with stone and mortar. The empty space was then filled with dirt from the chip yard, sand and leaf mold. One of these beds is in front of a south bay-window, and in it are growing nearly all kinds of tulips. Later in the season tuberose and other tender plants that like heat and sunshine are also planted there. Stuck here and there among them for protection are short evergreen trimmings, which do not mar their beauty as much as might be supposed. The ground was moistened every day with water warmed for the purpose. Every morning since the first leaves began to show I have gone to the window and remarked upon their progress. The last of March large, lovely red buds shone through the evergreen boughs, and on the morning of April 1st I expected to see open flowers. Imagine my consternation, when, on going to the window, great piles of dirt were visible on the flower-bed, and some of the buds nearly lifted out by the roots. "Gophers!" I exclaimed in anguish. "How could they have made their way underneath all this ce-

ment to work such destruction in a single night?" Rushing out, I tried to push down the dirt with my hand, that the injured roots might be replaced, when astonishment took the place of sorrow. The bed was full of mushrooms. In their crowded condition and hurry to get from under cover they had lifted the earth which yet partially covered their umbrella-shaped forms. To see such a sight made me laugh aloud, and I thought: "This is the first time I ever heard of plants fooling any one so completely."

MRS. CLARA F. SMITH.

Myers Valley, Kas.

Letter From Mystic.

I'm with you once again, ladies of the FARMER. I return to your chatty columns after a long silence and absence. Silence, because the busy brain was resting in the far-off haunts of childhood, in congenial clime, in the "Empire" State. Leaving the hot and drouthy State of Kansas the last day of August, 1886, and remaining among Eastern friends until about the middle of February last, explains, also, my long absence from among the lady correspondents of this valuable paper. As the warm season returns to us, so the desire to wield the pen (although imperfectly) seizes me, and with a promise of the kind-hearted editor's forbearance, I will most gladly resume my place among you. At present I will not take up any particular subject, but will, perhaps, further on. The busy season for farmer's wives, as well as for their "liege lords," is here, and with our annual (I might better have said quarterly, since there is ever an abundance of dust and dirt in this Kansas land) house-cleaning, soap-making and garden work, besides the thousand and one little things we are expected to look after, one has to calculate pretty sharp to find much leisure, either to wield her own or read extracts from more able pens; still I'm of the opinion that farmer's wives in general are more or less responsible for their *niche* in life and are generally the structures of their own carving. To many an overworked farmer's wife my language, perhaps, may seem hard, if not even cruel; but I know from experience what it is to rise in the morning of a long summer day at 4 o'clock, and work until 8 in the evening before my day's work was done, so that I could settle my weary body down to quiet dreams. Day after day I have thus worked on, doing the work of two-able bodied women in each day of the week, to save my husband from hiring help in the house, for he must have help out-of-doors. Well, now, with six little ones, less three, to be fitted off to school (all that were large enough to go), the others clinging to "mamma," with perhaps the "perennial" baby in the crib, it were next to an impossibility to soar very high in the literary scale; still I ever had some fresh magazine within reach, and when the fretful baby required my attention I stood ready to steal just enough of good old Father Time's commodity to keep my heart young and my brain active—alive to the great subject of literary economy, and when back I plodded to my work I carried snatches of thought and fragmentary song, so the work grew lighter as the hope for hungering and thirsting after knowledge increased, until to-day a full score of years have been garnered into the great Book of God's immensity. But my heart is as young and my motive for a higher plane of action (even in this life) fully fledged for a work that shall not bring discredit to the average farmer's wife. I have never been able to discern why a woman (or man, either, for that matter), because she was removed from the society she would enjoy, if only permitted to meet occasionally her friends of a certain circle, could not keep progressing in a certain scale, mentally and physically, and one might add morally, for home life is far more pure than intoxicating pleasure in the present acceptance of the term. Now while we are obliged by circumstances to forego the pleasure of the literary club or the gossiping sewing circle, let us adopt some home study, such as the Chautauqua course, known as the "Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle." If any of the ladies of the FARMER have ever followed this course of study, I would like her views on the subject; and I think if we could organize a "circle" in our rural districts, it would create an interest in the farmer and his good wife heretofore lying in a dormant state. Do any of you ladies know what is taught in the kindergarten? If not,

the editor will please answer my question, for he knows everything. I do not know yet what I may not be called upon to teach my "little folks at home," though my eldest daughter attends State Normal school in old New York, and the second is teaching her third term in Kansas. Three attend district school. Baby is 5 years old, and is just crazy to learn everything. I must prepare myself to teach at home.

MYSTIC.

Oskaloosa, Kas., April 8.

Cotton Dresses for Spring.

The cotton dresses being prepared for spring and summer wear are mostly of Scotch ginghams, satteens, lawns and muslins, trimmed with embroidery, velvet and the corded and looped edge ribbons of smooth silk in preference to those of satin or velvet. The waists of these dresses are basques, or else round waists gathered to a belt, while some of the French models are polonaises. The basques are shaped like those of stuff dresses, with darts and side forms, though not made to fit so snugly, and are lined throughout, sometimes with the dress material (being merely doubled), or in other cases with a plain, solid color of that material if the goods are at all transparent, while the close satteens have colored satteen or thin silesia linings that are sometimes supplied with whalebones, and finished in every way as a silk or wool dress would be. The gingham and lawn basques are made with reference to the laundry and may be without lining or with it, as the wearer chooses, and should have the seams pressed open and overcast. The shirred basques will be worn again, with shirring just in front of the throat, or else along the shoulders, and again at the waist line in back and front. Plain basques are short all around, but are pointed in front and have two box plaits behind. Their trimming is open patterned embroidery, set on as a slender V-shaped vest, with narrow revers of the embroidery beside it. The collar is turned over and straight, as are the cuffs of the coat sleeves, or the wristband of the shirt sleeves, which are again suggested. The edge of the basque has in it embroidery shaped to a point in front, wider on the hips, and quite wide in the back, where it passes under the postilion pleats. A short square bow of ribbon is on the left side of the collar, and a larger bow with ends is on the waist line in the back. Small pearl buttons, nearly flat, with eyes in the center.

The skirt and its drapery are attached to one belt; the skirt is gored as any foundation skirt is, hemmed plainly, or finished with a foot pleating, and has a cushion bustle and steels. If the appearance of a full skirt is desired, there is a fall of the material, or of deep embroidery sewed with scant gathers or plaited around this skirt, and the drapery is long enough to conceal the upper part of this fall, which may be half a yard deep, or deeper if required. The overskirt of the dress goods falls in a long pointed apron, with the point turned underneath, and has square or rounded back breadths, with the top drooping down from the belt in points or burnoose folds. The long, round overskirt will be worn again, as it always is, simply hemmed, and caught up on the sides to suit the figure of the wearer, either in long slender funnel-shaped plaits, or for a slight figure with full folds on the hips; this overskirt is liked with a very plain lower skirt made of a straight fall tucked above a hem, or with rows of insertion and a hem instead of scallops.—*Harper's Bazar*.

You have lived and learnt this marvel,
That the holiest joys that came
From its beautiful heaven to bless you,
Nor needed nor found a name.
—Lucy Larcom.

Is not the mighty mind, that son of heav'n,
By tyrant life dethroned, imprisoned, pained?
By death enlarged, ennobled, deified?
Death but entombs the body, life the soul.
—Young.

Miss not the occasion; by the forelock take
That subtle Power, the never-halting time,
Lest a mere moment's putting-off should make
Mischance almost as heavy as a crime.
—Wordsworth.

Nature to each allots his proper sphere,
But that forsaken, we like comets err.
Toss'd through the void, by some rude shock
we're broke,
And all our boasted fire is lost in smoke.
—Congreve.

As shines a white stone through a Devon
stream,
Whose waters pour melodiously along;
So, through the stream and river of his song,
Clear in its depths, the poet's thought should
gleam.
—W. Wilsey Martin.

Renovating Clothes.

Black silk may be sponged with a decoction of soap bark and water if very dirty, and hung out to dry, or if only creased and needing to be freshened, weak borax water or alcohol, and where possible, it is better pressed by laying pieces smoothly and passing them through the clothes-wringer screwed very tight. If you must iron, do it after the silk is dry, between two damp pieces of muslin; the upper one may better be Swiss, that you may see what you are doing through it. This is a little more trouble than ironing the wrong side of the silk, but you will be repaid; the hot iron gives the silk a paper-like feeling; above all, never iron silk wet, or even very damp. Satin may be cleaned by sponging lengthwise—never across the width, with benzine, if greasy, or alcohol, or borax water; this will not be injured by direct contact with iron; press on the wrong side. Black cloth may be sponged with ammonia and water, an ounce of rock ammonia to a wine bottle of water, or liquid household ammonia, diluted very much, may be used. Black cashmere may be washed in borax water, and as indeed, may navy blue. It should be rubbed only between the hands, not on a board, and the water only pressed, not twisted out. Each width folded in four as smoothly as possible and run through the wringer, then opened and hung up to dry, is the best way. Cashmere so treated, if it is of good quality, will look like new.—*Good Housekeeping*.

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The Young Folks.

With Buds and Blossoms Comes the Spring.

The heralds of the spring are here—
The blue-bird and the wren—
And from the woodlands, ringing clear,
Their songs greet us again.

The frost that long has held the streams
In thralldom to his will,
Unbends before the golden beams
That kiss the mountain rill.

Forth leap the waters with a bound
From glens and wooded sides;
While gently, with its rippling sound,
The silver brooklet glides.

From dreamless sleep the willows wake,
And yield their fragrance sweet;
Anc. maiden hair and fronded brake
Spring up beneath the feet.

The vales are decked with misty sheen,
And in their changing lights
New charms appear to grace the scene
From cloud-topped mountain heights.

The air with subtle incense woos
The rosy blush of morn;
And softly, like the dove that coos,
Come murmurs of the dawn.

With buds and blossoms comes the spring,
Fair harbingers are they,
Whose gently opening petals bring
The breath of balmy May.

—Josephine Canning, in Good Housekeeping.

A Wonderful Madstone.

The recent death of a man in Banks county who had been bitten by a mad dog has revived interest in madstones, of which there are several in various parts of the State. There is one in Fairburn which is said to have been successfully applied to about 100 persons. But by all odds the most notable stone in the South is that owned by Mrs. L. W. Gibson, in Columbia county. It derives interest not alone from the wonderful cures which it has effected, but from its antiquity and the manner in which it came into possession of the family.

In 1743 a vessel from the East Indies touched the coast of North Carolina, where the great-grandfather of Mrs. Gibson's husband lived at the time. A passenger who was sick was put off, and Mr. Gibson took him to his home, where the stranger was welcomed and nursed back to health. When about to take his departure he took from his pocket two stones, one of which he presented to Mr. Gibson, telling him that it was of great age, as he had been assured by the gentleman from whom he procured it in Bombay; that it possessed remarkable powers in all cases of blood poisoning, whether it resulted from corrosion of foreign substances, from the bites of animals or insects of any description, or from inoculation. Even in cases of smallpox, said the stranger, the stone had been known to extract the poison from the system, leaving the patient thoroughly restored to health. The stone was of a grayish-black color, and perfectly smooth. It was one inch in length, three-quarters of an inch in width, and half an inch thick.

The stranger disappeared, and the stone was laid by as a curiosity. No faith was placed in its medicinal qualities. It was not long, however, before an event happened which brought the stone into high repute. A member of Mr. Gibson's family was bitten by a rattlesnake. All known remedies failed. The patient had passed into paroxysms, and all hope had fled. It was then that one of the children thought of the mysterious stone. As no harm could be done, it was determined to use it. An incision was made in the patient's leg, one inch above the spot bitten, and the stone was inserted. As the stone adhered a scream of unutterable anguish escaped the lips of the sufferer, as if life itself was being drawn out. In less than one minute the stone had changed its color from dark to a poisonous-looking green. It was pulled out and soaked in warm water, and applied again and again, its adhesive power becoming less and less until at last it refused to stick. By this time the patient fell off into a heavy sleep, only to awake to a consciousness of restored health. He lived for thirty years after the event. It was thus that the stone, which was only kept as a jest, became an object that money could not buy. From all parts of the coast there were calls for the wonderful stone. The family subsequently removed to Columbia county, in this State, where for 100 years this stone has been an object of curiosity to physicians and people in general.

The recent history of this remarkable stone is quite as strange as that of its earlier years, curing the bites of mad dogs and cats,

the stings of scorpions and snakes, and the inoculation of poisonous substances. In 1872 Abe Lockhart, a colored man in Columbia county, was bitten by a pilot snake. The stone was applied to the bite. The wonderful part of the story is that the man, who had inherited scrofula, was cured of that disease, and has had since no return of the malady. Seven years ago Shack Green, who lived nine miles away, was bitten by a rattlesnake. When found he was unconscious. He was put into a wagon and driven the nine miles to the home of Mrs. Gibson. By that time the victim's leg had swollen to three times its usual size. As soon as the stone was applied it affected the sufferer precisely as it had its first subject, over a century before.

A case which attracted widespread attention was that of Miss Williams, who lived near the plantation of Gen. Robert Toombs, in Wilkes county. In 1883 Miss Williams was inoculated from virus obtained from a mad cow. When the fact was discovered it sent a shock through the community. The lady's friends at once resolved to use Mrs. Gibson's madstone, which was entirely successful in warding off the anticipated danger. A strange case was that of the two grandchildren of Mrs. McGinty, of Norwood, who had been bitten and scratched fearfully by a mad cat. The stone was applied to the two alternately. The children were taken to the house by their two uncles, who, sixty years before, had been bitten by mad dogs, and owed their rescue to the same stone.

In fact, there is hardly a community in the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama in which the fame of this renowned stone has not been heard of. Frequently the country home of Mrs. Gibson, at Appling, is surrounded by vehicles bearing the afflicted from distant points anxious to be restored to health.—Savannah News.

St. Patrick's Day.

It is St. Patrick's Day, and the winds are blowing strong enough to blow the good saint away were it not that he was a good, sound Presbyterian, and therefore able to stand his ground against all the winds that the Pagan Æolus and the Semi-Pagan Pope could let loose upon him. As Protestants, we owe a debt of gratitude to our "Romish brethren" for their zeal in celebrating the memory of a good Presbyterian pastor.

True, our Irish friends, with characteristic blundering, have got things a little upside down in this matter. For a long time they cracked one another's skulls in quarrels about his birthday. One party asserted that the Saint was born on the 8th of March; the other party demonstrated with good oaken skillalaws that he was born on the 9th. Several methods were suggested for composing so great a strife. One method assumed that the blessed Saint uttered his first cry just as the clock had ticked the close of the 8th, and before it had ticked the beginning of the 9th, and thus that he was born on neither the 8th nor the 9th. This solution was rejected by both parties, for then they said "the blessed saint, who was worthy of two birthdays, had no birthday at all, and then the snakes and frogs would have had niver a banishment from the Emerald Isle at all!" A venerable Irish priest settled the question for his parish by the shrewd deliverance that both parties were right. He was born on the 8th and 9th too, "and this was aisy, for indade the blessed Saint was a twins!" At length, however, an Irish Pope was elected, and the question being referred to him, he, on consultation with his infallibility, discovered that both parties were wrong. By some chronological mishap the date had been split asunder, and one party had got hold of one fragment—the 8th—and the other the 9th, and all they had to do was to recombine the fragments, and they would have the 17th! Thus the obscurity vanished, and the whole mystery became as clear as mud. From that hour all dispute ceased.

Emerging, however, from this Hibernian mist into the light of history, we find reason to believe that Saint Patrick was born in Scotland about 375, and that he introduced into Ireland the form of doctrine and discipline then prevalent in his native country. What this was, and how innocent of Romanism, we learn from the statement of Archbishop Usher, to the effect that he founded 365 bishopricks, and ordained 365 bishops and 8,000 presbyters—eight presbyters or elders to each bishop. In other words, in each parish there was one pastor and a body

of about eight ruling elders—a good, old-fashioned Scotch Presbyterian system.—Rev. Dr. W. P. Breen.

General Grant Refused Wine.

Let us take a few facts: When traveling in India he was surrounded with social customs, to disregard which required the strongest will and the firmest purpose. Not a few foreign residents in the East are hard drinkers. There were not hours enough in the day for Grant to accept the invitations he received. To be courteous, he not infrequently accepted invitations to half a dozen tiffins on the same day, at each one of which he would remain a few moments, until the last one had been reached. At all these gatherings, wine and liquors were freely used. He became so thoroughly disgusted with the custom that, on his return to his hotel, he said to his wife: "Julia, I do not intend to take another glass of wine to please anybody." That was in 1878, and from that time forward to Mount McGregor, his temperance habits were above suspicion.

From Calcutta he went to Burmah. The reception committee furnished large baskets of champagne and liquors. These were subject to Grant's orders. To the disappointment and disgust of the committee, the baskets were not opened. Surprise was expressed; but Grant simply said: "Gentlemen, I do not wish anything to drink," and the baskets were returned unopened to Calcutta. I received accounts of this incident from Gen. Litchfield, late Consul-General to India, and from Mrs. Grant.

After Grant reached California, his old friends were the witnesses of this new proof of his personal decision. While in the city of Mexico his enthusiastic admirers invited him to what is called "a wine dinner." Bishop Harris was present, and he informed me that Gen. Grant deliberately turned his glasses upside down.—Rev. Dr. John P. Newman, in Brooklyn Magazine.

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Rains are reported in the dry regions of Texas, much to the relief of the people.

The Kansas City Inter-State Fair Association has concluded to dispose of its property and disorganize.

Eli Perkins, generally recognized as the greatest liar on earth, is advertised to lecture at Topeka, Wednesday, May 4.

Some eight thousand carpenters in Chicago are idle—on a strike. They want eight-hour days and 35 cents an hour.

A proposition to adopt a prohibitory amendment to the Michigan constitution was defeated by a majority of 2,115 votes.

Importations of iron and steel manufactures are said to be increasing, and the Secretary of the Iron and Steel Association, of Philadelphia, charges the custom house officials with permitting undervaluations.

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives passed a high license bill a few days ago. It provides that the license in cities of the first, second and third class shall be \$500; in all other cities \$300; in boroughs \$150, and in townships \$75.

A wholesale system of stealing was discovered some time ago on the western branches of the Pennsylvania railroad, and a large number of men—a hundred or more—have been arrested and are now in jail. They were conductors and brakemen on freight trains. Their thefts were confined to goods in the cars they hauled.

Two large gas wells are in successful operation at Fort Scott. A dispatch from that city says the flow of gas is fabulous and will supply the wants of the city for all purposes for light, fuel and manufacturing. The daily papers are filled with illustrations of the new gas wells and immense artesian wells, and the people are wild with excitement and enthusiasm over the grand boom in progress.

Rains have been reported from all sections of the State during the week since our last issue. The news is cheering, for the farmers were very much in need of rain to start up the spring crops vigorously. The heaviest general rainfall reported was in the western half of the State. The western counties, all across the State, had good rains, if our information is correct. The fall was light in the region about Topeka, still it was enough to change the appearance of things in a few hours.

THE LONG AND THE SHORT HAUL.

One good result of the inter-State commerce law will be the useful facts which will be furnished to the people through the general discussion of the business and methods of carriers. The commission has been listening to arguments and statements by agents of transportation companies, some wanting section 4 of the act (long and short haul section)—suspended, some wanting it enforced, and some wanting only a construction of the law, not caring what the construction is. As illustrations we refer to a few particular cases. Mr. Cummings, general counsel for the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas road, addressed the commission last Saturday. He described the line of the road and said it touched the Mississippi at both terminals and at several intermediate points, but lay at an average of twenty-five miles from the river along most of its route. It thus came into direct competition with water lines at several points, and it became necessary to give lower rates to retain the business. He read the schedules published by the barge and steamboat lines, showing that they made lower rates to the competing points than at way landings. The northern connecting lines from Kansas City and St. Louis to Memphis held it illegal to make lower rates for long than short hauls under any circumstances, unless expressly authorized by the commission. Owing to this divergence of opinion, through traffic was now suspended. As he was about to conclude his remarks his attention was called to a complaint from Fort Gibson, La., charging his road with unjust discrimination against that place and in favor of Vicksburg. The complaint set forth that the rate on cotton from Port Gibson to New Orleans was \$1.75 per bale, while for the longer haul from Vicksburg only 75 cents was charged. The people, it said, had expected lower rates as an effect of the inter-State commerce law. One thousand bales were now awaiting shipment. Mr. Cummings said he plead guilty to everything charged. This was exactly what his road was doing, and what it asked leave to continue to do. The rates given by the road from Port Gibson are, he said, fully \$1 a bale lower than the prices paid before the road was built.

The American Sugar Refining Company, of San Francisco, petition and say that the immediate effect of the fourth section, unless modified, will be to "entirely destroy the business of distributing the products of our manufactory in the States of the Mississippi valley." The company has over \$1,000,000 invested in machinery and material devoted to the manufacture of refined sugar, and has large contracts for future business, involving many million dollars, based upon facilities and opportunities offered by the overland roads. The enforcement of the law will destroy its trade and capital. The railroads are willing to continue old rates, and the petitioners ask that they be permitted to do so.

Fourteen sugar-refining establishments of New York and Philadelphia unite in a letter to the commission. They understand that the Pacific railroads are about to make application to be relieved from the operation of section 4. Before their request is granted the refiners ask an opportunity to be heard in opposition.

"It is alleged," they say, "that the Pacific railroads have been carrying sugar at \$10 per ton from San Francisco to the Missouri river points, while charging Salt Lake City about \$22 per ton upon the shorter distance. The result has been that Eastern sugar refiners have been entirely excluded from

markets which geographically belong to them, upon all grades of sugars made by the San Francisco refiners."

The Chicago Freight Bureau, an association composed of merchants, manufacturers and the Board of Trade of Chicago, protest against the suspension of the long and short haul feature, especially as effecting the territory north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers, except on the Pacific coast traffic, and that continually. The law without such suspension is believed by the association to be not only the best for the country at large, but for the future successful operation of the law in the territory named.

A large number of petitions have gone up from theatrical people and traveling companies. To the officers of the National Amusement Protective Association, Mr. President Cooley replied: "I am instructed to say that the commission does not undertake to say in advance what rates the railroad companies shall or shall not make to any class or organization of persons, but will consider any complaints presenting actual controversies when the rates actually made are supposed by the parties complaining to be inadmissible under the law. This response in substance has been made to many petitions similar to your own."

Enough has been already developed, we think, to justify the interposition of government in the carrying business, and we expect to see a gradual settling down to an honest application of the principle of the law in all inter-State business. Water route competition is legitimate, and its effect upon rail transportation must be recognized. To illustrate: Say A and B are terminal points five hundred miles apart, navigable river and a line of railway both touch at both places, that the two termini are the only places on either route which is common to both, and goods are carried to and from both terminal points over both routes. Say the water route carries wheat from A to B for five cents a hundred pounds, which is lower than the rail route can carry for and realize a profit, but does carry wheat at that rate from A to B because the competing water route does it and can afford to do it. Query: Must the railroad refuse to carry the wheat? or, if it does carry it at that rate, must it reduce its rates to intermediate points on its line, when, if it does not carry the wheat it need not reduce the rates? That is the nature of about the only difficulty in the commission's way. It is fortunate that the Board is authorized, upon investigation, to make exceptions in proper cases. As time passes and the subject becomes better understood things will work smoothly, and irritation will become less continually. It will require some time to get things straightened out, but it will be done.

Consumption of Liquors.

A considerable portion of the quarterly report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, just published, as we see by a Washington dispatch, is devoted to the consumption of distilled and malt liquors and wines, and estimates made by recognized authorities are given upon various features of this subject. In round numbers the consumption of distilled spirits, domestic and imported, in this country is shown to have increased from 43,000,000 gallons in 1840 to 72,000,000 in 1886; of wines from 4,800,000 gallons to 22,000,000, and of malt liquors from 23,000,000 to 642,000,000. The consumption per capita during the same period decreased as regards distilled spirits from about 2½ gallons to 1½ gallons; and increased as regards wines from 29.100 to 38.100 gallons; and malt

liquors from less than 1½ to more than 11 gallons.

An elaborate statement made by F. N. Barrett, editor of the *New York Grocer*, by request of the Chief of the Bureau, is given, which sets forth among other things that the present average expenditure in this country per annum for malt and spirituous liquors and beer at retail is \$700,000,000. The drinking population is estimated to be (in 1886) 14,925,417, making the average expenditure per capita \$45.90. Mr. Barrett shows by tables covering the five years from 1882 to 1886, inclusive, that the consumption of spirits is decreasing, while that of beer is increasing, and that there is a reduced use of wine as a beverage. "During this period," he says, "the consumption of coffee has risen from 8.2 pounds per capita to 9.11 pounds. Do not these facts show that the milder stimulants are driving out their fiery competitors? And is it not due to the growing agitation of the temperance question?"

Mr. Barrett says the wholesale cost of the liquors for which the retailers receive \$700,000,000, is not more than \$300,000,000. He makes a brief calculation of the cost of liquors as compared with that of food, clothing and shelter, reaching the conclusion that the American people expend from \$12 to \$17 for the necessities of life to every dollar paid out for liquor.

Mr. James A. Webb, of New York, furnished a statement to the effect that only 10 per cent. of the distilled spirits consumed in this country are used for medical and manufacturing purposes; 90 per cent. being used as a beverage. From a table covering the five years ending with 1885, it is learned that the consumption of distilled spirits per capita has steadily increased in France from 94-100 gallons to 1.30, that it has varied in this country between 1.46 in 1883 and 1.24 gallons in 1884 and 1886; that the United Kingdom consumes a little more than a gallon per capita, and that the consumption in Germany has decreased from 1.32 in 1881 to 1.14 in 1885. France during the same period increased her wine consumption from 18½ to nearly 37 gallons, while this country and the United Kingdom, beginning with less than one-half a gallon per head, show a slight falling off. In the matter of beer consumption during this period, the United States increased her average from a little less than 10 to a little more than 11 gallons; the United Kingdom held her own at about 33 gallons, and Germany did the same, about 23 gallons.

There were more miles of railroad constructed the first three months of this year in the United States than in the same period of any former year except in 1882, when the total mileage for the year was 11,568. The *Railway Age*, says that if the record of recent years forms a basis for an estimate, the work of the past three months would indicate that track-laying for the year 1887 will aggregate from 8,000 to 10,000 miles. But a new element of uncertainty is to be recognized this year, namely the effect of the inter-State commerce law upon new enterprises. The large mileage already laid down is to be credited chiefly to the great railway companies whose arrangements for building branches and extensions had already been made before the law was enacted, and who could not afford to abandon these enterprises whatever the effect of the law might prove to be. Of 1,040 miles already reported laid nearly half is in the Indian Territory and the State of Texas, each of which has added about 250 miles. Kansas shows an addition of nearly 100 miles, and California about 70 miles. The remaining new mileage is furnished by numerous extensions scattered throughout different States.

Touching the Quick on Salaries.

When a man is soliciting an office, he never once intimates that the salary is not large enough. He never discovers that the pay is too small until his election or appointment is secure. At every change of administration an army of office-seekers besiege the officials at Washington, and every unsuccessful applicant curses the party and the country. The successful ones get warmed, and then it frequently happens that the "mere pittance" that a "niggardly" government pays for talent of a high order is insufficient to support it. We do not say this is common, for it is not; the point we make is, that there never was a case of an applicant for an office complaining in advance that the salary was not sufficient.

A friend sends us a reprint of what purports to be a speech of a Mississippi Congressman on the consular appropriation bill. The question pending was an amendment proposing to increase the salary of the Minister to China from \$12,000 to \$17,000 per year. We make an extract or two because of their special appropriateness.

Gentlemen defending the increase of the salary of the Minister to China from \$12,000 to \$17,000 say that the people of this great, rich government do not want to starve their Ministers abroad. I have heard a great deal since I have been here about our rich government and the surplus in the Treasury. Whenever a raid on the Treasury is contemplated there is a great deal of talk about the rich government and the surplus.

I would ask gentlemen who talk about our rich government, where its riches and the surplus come from. It is from the taxation of the people. Then so long as these burdens are borne in a large measure by the poor, away with the cry of a "rich government" as a pretext for extravagant appropriations. If you will change your system of taxation so that the government will become rich from the abundance of the rich, I will meet you on a broad and liberal system of appropriations. I would ask the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Cox) to go down among his constituents and ask the man who spends two or three days getting up his pine knots, and as many more burning a barrel of tar, then haul it twenty-five or thirty miles to market and sell it for \$4.50 or \$5, invests this money in the necessities of life for his family, most of whom are heavily taxed, and a part of which tax helps to pay the salary of the Minister to China—go ask him what he thinks of a man starving to death on \$12,000 a year. Or go to the girls as I saw them in your State last summer, spending an entire day picking huckleberries and chincapins, and on the day following taking them some six or eight miles to town and sell them for 25 to 50 cents, as the market might rule—ask them what they think of a man starving to death on \$12,000 a year. Go down among my constituents, where a man works hard thirteen months in the year, and by the aid of his wife and little children makes \$200 worth of cotton, a portion of which goes to pay taxes—ask him what he thinks of a man starving to death on a salary of \$12,000 a year.

Go to the poor sewing women in Washington and New York city, who, as I have read within the past few days, sow from twelve to fourteen hours a day, without rest even on the Sabbath day; who furnish their own needles, thread and wax, and have families to support, and only get about \$3.50 a week. Go ask them what they think of a man starving to death on \$12,000 a year. So long as these people have to help bare an appreciable portion of the burdens of this government, so long as the government gets its riches and its surplus in part from this portion of our population, gentlemen must excuse me if I refuse to follow them in their proposition for extravagant appropriations.

Mr. Chairman, if I had my way, and could enforce it on the members of this body, I would require each one of them to go home after the 4th of March and plant a crop, and hoe it, and plow it, and I would confine them in their rations and raiment to what they realized from farming. They would come back here next December with one great fact deeply impressed upon their minds, and that is how the great majority of the working people of this nation earn the money which the government takes from them by way of taxation. I think it would make us a little more particular, at least until we had forgotten this experience, as some who are here and who have come from similar surroundings seem to have done.

A new thing in railroading is the vestibule—a closing up of the space between the cars. The first trial was on the Illinois Central road last week. Six coaches were joined together as completely as the rooms of a house, drawn at a high speed sixty miles down the

road from Chicago. The first coach was a combined baggage room, buffet smoker, bath and barber shop. Next came a dining car followed by three sleepers. Between each pair of coaches on the edge of the steps a wooden wall, or partition, was erected. These partitions were joined by rubber bagging, which yielded to every motion of the train, but with the partitions formed a perfect vestibule between each couple of coaches. The Pullman company are the originators of the device.

Railroad Commissioners' Report.

The report of the Kansas State Board of Railroad Commissioners for the year 1886 is published. It gives detailed reports of all the roads in the State and the business done. The increase of freight tonnage over the preceding year was 705,278 tons, with a decrease of freight earnings of \$1,405,709.17. The total gross earnings from all sources for the year was \$62,766,858.90, an increase over the preceding year of \$1,848,418.25. The aggregate amount of dividend paid on capital stock, common and preferred, for the year, was \$7,017,093.48. Increase over the preceding year, \$462,177.77. Average percentage of dividends on total stocks issued 2.47.

The Board very properly discusses the bond-voting mania. They say: "The extent to which the public is voting burdens upon itself to aid railroad enterprises is, when summed up, quite startling. Up to 1884, there had been voted and issued by counties, cities and townships in the State, for this purpose, the aggregate sum of \$9,504,385.50 in bonds. A considerable portion of this bond debt has passed through the courts, wherein the legality of the issue and validity of the bonds were put in issue and litigated. The almost invariable result has affirmed the binding nature of these obligations. Even at the present time, proceedings are pending before the United States Circuit court for Kansas, having for their object the coercion of tax levies for the payment of defaulted interest upon some of them. From information derived from answers addressed by this office to the County Clerks of the different counties in the State, it appears that since July 1, 1885, to November 1, 1886, there has been voted by counties, cities, and townships the aggregate sum of \$10,151,600. This is being continually increased by fresh bond-voting. Add to this the vast aggregate of debt incurred for school houses, court houses, bridges, water works, etc., and it will be seen that the people of the State are assuming a burden too great to be borne. The ambition to grow and expand fast may be indulged unwisely and become a cause of weakness and decay."

St. Louis Wool Market.

Our St. Louis correspondents, Hagey & Wilhelm, writes us:

"From present appearances prices of choice, bright, light wools are lower than they will be when the actual shortage is known and which will be soon. Heavy wools are in excess of any former years, and the difference between prices of heavy and bright light wools will be wider than at any former time.

"Receipts continue increasing and Kansas will be the first to market and get highest prices, as the advanced rates by rail from the Pacific coast, under the inter-State commerce bill, will force shipments by sea taking four months in transit, whereas in former years early shipments from the west coast reached market by rail at the opening and were sold at full top opening prices, and which advantage Kansas can enjoy

this season by shipping promptly and early."

From their wool circular of date April 20, we make the following extract: "Our wool season is now open, with liberal receipts from Southern sections, and the army of buyers here represents every manufacturer in the United States. Our market is active and firm at the full opening prices of last season, except for choice light bright grades, which are scarcer than ever known and higher. Manufacturers must have these grades for immediate use, and are paying full outside prices under strong competition. The yearly decrease in the flocks of the United States since 1884, together with the change from light to heavy wools by growers, causes the scarcity of grades most in demand and will hold up the prices of heavy wools. During our many years experience, we have always urged early shipments, for then is the time buyers all want wool and must have it, and when buyers all want it then is the time to sell. Stocks of merchantable wool in the American markets are now lower than ever known, and imports to supply the deficiency have been unusually heavy, but must now be greatly curtailed as the customs appraisers have opened their eyes to the importance of properly and lawfully valuing foreign wools and making them pay a duty which will shut them out of the American market and give American growers a chance.

TUBWASHED.

Fancy	35a38
Choice	34a36
Fair	31a33
Common	30a31
Low and coarse	28a29

UNWASHED.

MISSOURI, ILLINOIS, IOWA AND EASTERN.	
Choice 1/2 and 3/4-blood	26
Medium	24a26
Low medium	22a24
Fine	19a21
Braid	18a20
Common and mixed	18a20
Burry	18a20
Pulled	16a18

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Choice 1/2 and 3/4-blood	25a27
Medium	23a25
Low medium	20a22
Light fine	21a22
Heavy fine	19a21
Carpet	14a17
Common, burry and heavy	16a19
Pulled	16a19

COLORADO, MONTANA, WYOMING AND TERRITORY.

Choice, 1/2 and 3/4-blood	25a26
Medium	24a25
Low medium	20a24
Fine	14a17
Carpet	17a20
Pulled	17a20

TEXAS.

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

About Raising Potatoes.

Every person who has tried covering potato seed with straw or some kind of loose mulching knows that ordinarily that method is successful. A year or two ago the FARMER published some experiences of Southern farmers with this plan. They call a potato patch of that kind a "lazy bed." Described briefly the work is done by applying manure very heavily in the rows and then covering the whole bed with straw, leaves, cornstalks, or any coarse litter.

The American Agriculturist elaborates on this "lazy bed" method and suggests this: Select a field which is to be sown to wheat next fall, and fence in as much will make a good-sized feeding lot for cows and sheep. In this enclosure feed all of the cornstalks. The following spring take the adjoining land for potatoes; plow well; then lay off three or four rows at a time on the side furthest from the cow pen. Make the furrows deep; drop the potatoes at good distances apart, and fill the furrow entirely up with coarse manure, keeping on in this way until all are planted. The object in planting only a few rows at a time is, to avoid running the manure wagon over the furrows, as this

would destroy them. After the field is all planted, rake with a hay or stalk-rake the stalks from the cow pen on the potato plot, so that the covering will be a foot thick after settling. This is all that is needed until harvest, when the stalks are raked from the potatoes and thinly spread over the wheat field, to be plowed under. The potatoes can be gathered without digging, as they will either be on the top of the ground or in the loose manure. In the South, potatoes raised in this way may be left in the ground all winter, and gathered in perfect condition in the spring.

The conditions of success with this method are, to use plenty of manure and to have the mulch at least a foot thick. Nothing is so good for a mulch as cornstalks, and in raising potatoes in a garden, the stalks may be piled on the edge of the patch in gathering, and may be used for several years.

Book Notices.

THE ROYAL GALLERY OF POETRY AND ART.—We have examined this work of merit, and give it our hearty endorsement. It is an illustrated book, containing copious selections from the favorite poetic and prose writers both past and present, and is dedicated to the "Uncrowned Kings and Queens of American Homes." The volume is beautifully illustrated with 400 appropriate engravings, and as a work of art, in addition to the superior contents of the book, deserves especial commendation. A glance at the table of contents, including nearly 400 selections, shows a classified list of subjects, including such themes as "Home and Fireside," "Love and Friendship," "Country Life," "Glimpses of Nature," "Freedom and Patriotism," "Camp and Battle," "Description and Narration," "Places and Persons," "Sentiment and Reflection," "Grief and Pathos," "Nobility of Life," "The Better Land." The selections are of the highest order in both sentiment and expression. We cannot too strongly endorse such works. They are the seed of pure thoughts and pure reflections, as well as the salt of the King's English in thousands of homes in our free land. Their influence is felt in the silent, though potent, power which they exert; as, here and there, these germs of thought clothed in the purest and best forms of our dominant English tongue are not only read, but treasured up in the memory of the youth of our day. A generation hence, in the heat of discussion or the impassioned plea for the higher life, some of these "thoughts that breathe and words that burn" will come trooping forth from memory's garrison to do valiant service for the right. The publishers have done their part faithfully and well. The volume presents a very pleasing and attractive appearance, and will prove an ornament in any home. The book is sold only by subscription; but, unlike many such books, it is offered at very reasonable figures. Any of our readers wishing further information regarding this volume should address the publishers, N. D. Thompson Publishing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

KANSAS FORESTRY.—The seventh annual report on Kansas Forestry by the State Horticultural Society is full of interest to all Kansans and to all persons who expect to become Kansans. It is a collation by the Secretary of reports of committees and of county societies. The trees recommended for planting in Kansas are black walnut, catalpa (Western hardy), white ash, white elm, Osage orange, cottonwood, ash-leaved maple, honey locust, white (soft) maple, red elm; and of evergreens the following are recommended: red cedar, black Austrian, Scotch pine, white pine, Norway spruce.

FRUIT MANUAL.—A compilation of suggestions and rules for fruit culture in Kansas, being a collection of reports of committees specially appointed by the State Horticultural Society and approved by that body.

WILLISTON, FLORIDA, September 7, 1886.

MESSRS. A. T. SHALLENBERGER & Co., Rochester, Pa. — Gents: I have tried the bottle of Pills for Malaria, sent me, with the most wonderful results; one dose cured a case of two months' standing. Please send me one dozen by mail immediately, with some advertising matter.

Very truly, J. P. EPPERSON,
Dealer in General Merchandise.

Horticulture.

Horticultural Notes.

Kansas Farmer:

Is it possible for bees to destroy a fruit crop by consuming the pollen? Our cherries last year were almost an entire failure. The bee-stands being under the trees, I didn't know whether to attribute the failure to them or the late frost.

People who have been accustomed to use wood ashes as a fertilizer and preventive of insects make a serious mistake in recommending coal ashes for the same purpose. Coal ashes are destructive to vegetable life. I doubt if even the sand-burr (which has a tenacity for life equal to the cat) can survive a heavy dose. When once this element is incorporated into the soil, no fertilizing can restore the vitality to the soil. This is our experience.

Nut-bearing trees should never be transplanted; plant them where you want them to grow, and the walnut will make a parallel growth with the maple in our rich Kansas soil.

Has any one in the western counties tried hickory and hazel nuts, or cranberries?

Cedars make a fine growth, but I don't think the red cedar endures our climate so well as the native black species; and all the evergreen tribe do better on the north slopes. MRS. M. J. HUNTER.

Concerning Tree-Planting and the Flat-Headed Borer.

C. M. K., Caldwell, Kansas, asks how to raise shade trees in that region, and especially how to protect them from borers. All needed information may be given in a few paragraphs. First, see that the ground where the trees are to be set is previously put in proper condition to receive the tender roots of the tree. This means more than digging out a narrow hole in raw sod land. It means the thorough previous breaking up of the soil, at least for several feet around the point where the tree will stand. This, in most soils, should be done long enough before setting the tree to allow for the disintegration of the soil, by frost, sun, and rain. Then, in the spring before the buds expand, procure trees of moderate size, and preferably of sorts native to the region, selecting them for thrifty appearance, rather than for height and girth. Take with the trees all the roots possible. Do not be satisfied with four long stumps of roots from half an inch to two inches in diameter. Keep the roots well covered with moist earth, or some moist wrapping or cover, until they are put into the holes dug to receive them. Now pack about the roots well-pulverized moist soil; and, so the bark is not bruised or branches not broken by the heel of the planter, this soil can scarcely be tramped down too closely. This provision is essential to insure that the delicate roots which soon start out shall find no difficulty in reaching at once a proper support and food supply. Where the earth is thrown lightly around the roots, cavities will remain, admitting dry air, and preventing the growth of root fibers. If the roots have been seriously pruned in the lifting of the tree, the branches may be cut back, or some of them removed, in order that more buds may not remain to draw upon the wounded roots than these can supply with food.

No ordinary Kansas season will prevent the growth of trees of the box elder, white elm, soft maple, hardy catalpa, green ash, or honey locust, so handled; and, after a tree is once thoroughly established, it is not likely to be injured by the flat-headed borer, which

is presumably the one whose attacks are referred to by our correspondent. Should the season following the planting of the trees be so dry and hot that little growth is made, or if the trees were too large to be transplanted successfully, it is a measurable protection to fasten about the trunk cornstalks, or a wrapping of hay or straw, to protect the body of the tree from further injury by sun-scald, which will surely invite borers. If careful planting be followed for a few years by clean cultivation, little further trouble will be had. The general question of protection of trees from the attacks of the flat-headed borer may be stated in few words: as a rule it is only necessary to give the tree every encouragement to healthy growth to insure freedom from these otherwise troublesome insects.—Prof. Popenoe, in *Industrialist*.

The Time to Set Out Evergreens.

The *Minnesota Farmer* says that in that climate evergreens should never be set out as a general rule, before the last week in May and the first half of June. They should only be lifted from the ground for the purpose of transplanting after the buds are started in late spring and early summer, and then as speedily as possible they should be set out. The finest evergreens in Minneapolis, are those purchased years ago from the then Northwestern Nursery, at Rockford, Ill. They were taken up from the ground about the 25th of May, immediately packed in boxes and transported by rail to this city, reaching here about the first of June. All of the shipment that received proper care are alive today, and among the prettiest and largest evergreens in this vicinity. This is, it is true, only one instance of late transplanting evergreens, but we could give hundreds of them that were equally as successful, and on the other hand, thousands that were transplanted at other seasons that are all dead. For that matter, they never lived.

Peaches and Peach Yellows.

At a meeting of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Prof. S. T. Maynard, of Amherst, said that this was no new disease, but was destructive in Massachusetts 120 years ago. The peach is hardy in that State on high, well-drained loamy land, or any exposure, although the quality is finer on southern slopes. The yellows is always accompanied by minute unicellular growths, similar to the bacteria or smallpox in man. Wherever the tissue of the tree is weakened, these germs find a place and take up the nutriment which the tree itself needs. For example, when there is a late soft growth, which does not mature, the unstable elements break up, and then comes a rapid development of these bacterial cells, causing sudden death or gradual decay. An exhausted soil may weaken the tree, and the disease begins in the sluggish matter in its inactive cells. Overbearing may weaken the tree. The borer may lay its eggs in the base of the trunk or in the forks of the larger trees, and the larvae will eat the bark and suck the sap, and thus exhaust the vitality. In all the plants the principal part of the nutriment is transformed to starch in the leaf, and at night this starch is changed to sugar and taken up by the tree. In diseased trees the cells are found packed with undissolved starch, as if the tree had lost its power of transforming into nourishment, just as food can be taken into the stomach of a sick man although he has no ability to digest it. The remedial action needed would seem to be a stimulation of the vigor of the action, and a breaking up or dissolving of the hardening matter in the inert cells. Dr. Goessmann's applica-

tion has proved in many cases a preventive, and seems to have cured sick trees. The formula for an acre is 400 pounds of acid bone phosphate, containing 50 pounds phosphoric acid; 150 to 200 pounds muriate of potash, containing 100 pounds potash, 100 pounds crude sulphate of magnesia. This is worked in the soil for a distance of ten feet about each tree.

Strawberries From Seed.

There are probably but few growers of the strawberry, who have not been the victims of the tree agent, or a well-written advertisement extolling the merits of this or that "best berry in the world." A few years ago, at our county fair, some very large berries were on exhibition. "They were new, not in the market," but "to oblige," etc., the exhibitor "would sell a few at \$5 per dozen," and many bought at that price. A year later, there wasn't one of them who wouldn't sell the stock at \$5 per 1,000.

Thinking what one could do, another might, I selected a half dozen of the finest berries, and started to raise new varieties, and the next year I had seventy-five seedlings to plant out. The result was that ten were good, four very good, and some medium. Of these seedlings I still have three.

At the next year's fair E. P. Roe had a very fine exhibit. Thinking, as the fruit was from his trial grounds, there was a better chance of cross-fertilization, I selected those having the most desirable characteristics; result, 150 plants and none really poor. At least fifty were good, which I continued to grow, dropping some each year, until I now have fifteen kinds. They have always had common care, such as the average grower would give to acres, as I determined they should stand on their own good behavior. I have planted many leading varieties under the same treatment, and have a pride in seeing the new surpass the old. The winter before last was very hard on unprotected berries. With us, Sharpless, Bidwell, Atlantic, Prince and Warren were all surpassed in hardiness by my own seedlings.

The object of this letter is to induce all growers to raise each year a few seedlings. Any one who has intelligence enough to grow an acre of strawberries, has enough to raise his own plants from seeds. My advice is, get a dozen varieties of the best kinds for your locality; plant them close; care for them well; select the fruit of each kind; plant the seed mixed in sand in a shallow box; fill nearly to the top with good soil. When the plants have rough leaves, prick out for more room, winter in a cold-frame, or under a covering of evergreen boughs. In spring, when you plant for your crop, plant a row of the seedlings throughout the center. You will get enough fruit to pay for all the work done, and the chances are good that there will be some very choice sorts. You have the advantage of an experiment with 100 or more varieties at once, that has cost you nothing and will be more likely to give satisfaction than kinds grown on soil entirely different from yours, and stimulated to the fullest capacity of an ambitious horticulturist or nurseryman.

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

Ulysses is the only town in Grant county, Kansas, and Horace and Tribune are the only towns in Greeley county.

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.

Hedge Plants by the 1,000,000

KANSAS STATE NURSERY, North Topeka, Kas.

MILLIKEN'S GREENHOUSE, EMPORIA, KAS.

Greenhouse and Bedding Plants, Flowering Shrubs, Shade and Ornamental Grape Vines, Small Fruits, etc. Send for Price List.

ROBERT MILLIKEN, EMPORIA, KAS.

STRAWBERRIES - RASPBERRIES

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.

J. L. STRANAHAN & CO.,

BROOMCORN - COMMISSION - HOUSE.

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

PURE CANE SEED!

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

Hart Pioneer Nurseries

OF FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. We have no substitution clause in our orders, and deliver everything as specified. 220 Acres in Nursery Stock.

Reference: Bank of Fort Scott. Catalogue Free on application. Established 1857.

Douglas County Nursery,

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Established in 1829. 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 FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS for Timber planting and Nursery. Largest Stock! Lowest Prices! Write us for Price Lists. Address: BAILEY & HANFORD, MAKANDA, JACKSON CO., ILL.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY

For Price List of all FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES OF REAL MERIT

For the Western Tree-Planter. A. H. GRIESE, Lock Box 1247, Lawrence, Kas.

NOTICE!

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 & CLARKE, Peabody, Kansas.



FOREST TREES

Catalpa Speciosa, White Ash, European Larch, Pines, Spruces, Arbor Vitas, etc., etc. Catalpa Speciosa Seed Forest and Evergreen Seeds. R. DOUGLAS & SON, Waukegan, Ill.

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.

BERRY BOXES.

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

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry.

Kansas Farmer:

Now that the poultry column is booming, I will venture to throw in my mite — (but this is not for the prize.)

There is no better food for growing chicks than *baked corn-bread*, salted just as for domestic use, with a sprinkle of Cayenne added. And I have found Cayenne the general remedy for debility of fowls, call their disease what you will. Give it in food, or if too weak to eat, make into a pill with flour and give forcibly. My canary, one day, was given flax seed, and I found the little fellow prone on the bottom of the cage, too weak to lift his head or open his eyes. I immediately gave him some Cayenne pepper, which was very difficult, seeing he could hardly swallow, and in two hours he hopped on the perch and has never been sick since. He hasn't eaten any more flax seed, either.

Success to the poultry "A. A."

Let us sell poultry and eggs by the pound. Who seconds the motion?
MRS. M. J. HUNTER.

Cheap Home-made Brooder.

Farm and Home says a home-made brooder and one of convenient size to care for fifty chicks until they are three months old can be made two feet wide by four feet long in the following manner: Let the first two feet be in the shape of a gable roof barn and be roofed with glass, sloping to the eaves, which must be twelve inches from the bottom. The two feet remaining must be like a lean-to at the gable end, and must slope from twelve inches at the connecting end to three inches at the back. The cover must be movable and lined with sheepskin or flannel cut in strips and hung by the end to nearly touch the floor. Tack these strips on thickly, and hang a flannel curtain from the highest part of the slope roof, where it joins the portion under glass. This curtain should come within one-half inch of the floor, and will serve to keep the cold air out of their roosting or brooding place. A wire run for the chicks on pleasant days may be attached if desired. It is very important that the floors be kept scrupulously clean by daily effort. For artificial heat a jug of hot water placed beneath the lid four or five times a day will answer.

Ground Bone and Oyster Shells for Poultry.

Some of our farming friends appear to be deeply impressed with the notion that hens need no food but corn in some of its forms. But we ought not to forget that food means material for everything that comes out of the system, and that if any particular race takes up any special branch of manufacture they must have the raw material. All animals consume more or less lime; it is one of the principal elements entering into the composition of bones, but the hen needs an extra supply. The domesticated hen also needs more than wild stock of any kind, since she is stimulated to a greater production of eggs. In consequence, we must give her more than is contained in the various grains.

The most useful forms in which to give lime are in the shape of coarsely-ground bone and oyster shells; feed these articles most abundantly at the time when the hens are laying most freely, and anticipate, if possible, by beginning early in the season, lest your fowls eat a shellless egg and acquire bad habits. The importance of providing a liberal supply of ground bone and oyster shells for poultry is less un-

derstood than it should be, by breeders. Raw bone, coarsely ground, say half as large as grains of corn, is greedily eaten by the fowls, especially if they are not allowed to run at large; and well-conducted experiments have proven that it is not only beneficial to the health of the fowl, but it also stimulates and promotes laying to a very great extent. Now, while this effect of producing an increase in the number of eggs is certain, and not a newly-claimed merit, we have arrived at the conclusion that it also increases the size of the eggs, and where there is any trouble, with regard to the shells of the eggs, we have found it speedily remedied by a liberal use of ground raw bone and oyster shell. Every person who keeps even a few fowls should own a Wilson mill for grinding such food, as it will soon repay its cost. Bone and shell should be fed to fowls by putting it in a narrow box and nailing it to the side of the coop; we prefer this method, as it is less wasteful than throwing it on the ground. To use fine bone beneficially, it is necessary to mix it with soft food. Have found it useful in case of diarrhea in fowls. To promote egg-laying, have it ground coarse.—R. H. Young, in *Rays of Light*.

Poultry Notes.

Dry quarters are essential to the thrift of young chickens.

Lime is a purifier and should be used often as a wash to coops, perches and nest boxes.

Scraps of fresh meat given occasionally will make a wonderful difference in the growth of young chickens.

For several years past, says the *Rural New Yorker*, we have never fed our poultry either shells or lime, and they are always confined. Bone meal answers every purpose.

Fruit-growing by itself is usually profitable, but combined with poultry farming would be still more so, as the ground would be used for two purposes instead of one.

A chicken-raiser says that sweet oil is a good remedy for roup. Apply it to the heads well all over, and half teaspoonful given inwardly; repeat every day until a cure is effected.

We would not undertake to raise chickens or to keep poultry through the winter and spring without a plentiful supply of dry earth. The best time to store it is whenever it is dry.

It is possible that old hens may be too fat to lay; not so with pullets. Feed them abundantly. Even in the case of old hens less laying goes on as a result of under than of overfeeding.

Give your flock your personal attention, enough so at least that you may know that their wants are provided for and everything done and done right. Good care shows its effect. Make it a point of business to keep a good supply of this on hand, and at this season of the year it should be freely administered.

After selecting a breed, study their characteristics and you will conclude that you have selected wisely, for any good variety will pay. Preserve their health by judicious feeding and nice warm, ventilated quarters. Try and improve, each year, by raising chicks a little better than their ancestors and you will feel that it has not been a wasted effort. Always select a sufficient number of the best of either sex for breeders. They should be mature and the standard points peculiar to the breed, you handle, well defined.

Select for breeding such males as are the most perfect in form and action; as nearly as possible of the proper size for the progeny you wish to rear, and,

above all, let them be entirely sound in wind and limb, of a kind temper, and yet bold-spirited and plucky. On no account breed an unsound animal, especially one unsound in wind, legs and feet, for nine chances out of ten this unsoundness will crop out sooner or later in her offspring, and thus render them more or less worthless.



How to Cure Skin & Scalp Diseases with the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

TORTURING, DISFIGURING, ITCHING, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of disease-sustaining elements, and thus removes the cause. CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of crusts, scales and sores, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, is indispensable in treating skin diseases, baby humors, skin blemishes, chapped and oily skin. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the great skin beautifiers. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

WASHED with the loveliest delicacy is the skin bathed with CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

A Proclamation!

Dr. J. Guy Lewis, Fulton, Ark., says:—"A year ago I had bilious fever; Tutt's Pills were so highly recommended that I used them. Never did medicine have a happier effect. After a practice of a quarter of a century, I proclaim them the best."

ANTI-BILIOUS medicine ever used. I always prescribe them.

Tutt's Pills

Cure All Bilious Diseases.

RUPTURE

RELIEVED AND CURED

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.

DR. D. L. SNEDIKER, Emporia, Kas.

CONSUMPTION

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, 181 Pearl St., N.Y.

South St. Louis Nurseries.

SPECIAL OFFER.

APPLE TREES	3-year-old, 5 to 6 feet high.
STD. PEAR TREES	3-year-old, 4 to 5 feet high.
DWF. PEAR TREES	2-year-old, 5 to 6 feet high.
	2-year-old, 4 to 5 feet high.
	2-year-old, 4 1/2 to 6 feet high.
	2-year-old, 4 to 5 feet high.

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

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



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. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

Also other SMALL FRUITS, and all old and new varieties GRAPES, Extra Quality. Warranted true. Cheap by mail. Low rates to dealers. Illustrated Catalogue FREE! T. S. HUBBARD, FREDONIA, N.Y. Send for Circular 4.

Lonergan's Specific

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

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, Linn Co., Kansas.
Refer to KANSAS FARMER.



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



The Busy Bee.

Advice to Beginners.

With the opening spring many will commence bee-keeping. Every year adds a number of raw recruits to the apicultural army. Within a twelve-month or less the greater part of them become deserters, just because they were raw recruits when they enlisted. There is not within the same compass anywhere on earth such a world of wonders as is contained inside a populous bee hive, and yet people undertake to manage this wonderful world in utter ignorance of it. They know that bees can sting and gather honey. That is about all. To shun the stings and eat the honey is well nigh the sum total of their intentions. What folly is this! To all who meditate buying a hive or two while in total ignorance of the bee-keeper's art, we most emphatically say don't.

The acquisition of at least some knowledge how to manage bees is an imperative duty before even a single hive is bought. A bee book should be obtained, and a bee journal be taken as the very first steps in bee-keeping on however small a scale. By the time the bee book has been studied, it will be quite soon enough to revolve the question, "Shall I buy a hive?" One is plenty to begin with. Most likely that will be lost before skill enough is attained to take due care of it. For knowledge got from books is but the A B C of bee-keeping. It is in the school of experience, and there only, that we learn "how to do it." Usually there are many failures before any encouraging success is won. This is one reason why the ranks of bee-keepers are not likely to become overcrowded. There are so few people who have the pluck to persevere in the face of repeated defeats. Not a few who have made considerable progress become disgusted when some big disaster overtakes their apiaries, and throw the whole thing up. This is always a confession of incompetency. It is a late discovery of what ought to have been known at the outset, viz.: that such are not cut out for the task of keeping bees. "No man that putteth his hand to the plow, and looketh back, is fit" for bee-keeping. Only those who have counted the cost, and made up their minds resolutely that they can and will pay it, are likely to succeed. The determination to succeed is the only trustworthy prognostic of success in this or any other line of things.

There is, perhaps, no business in the world, except preaching, on which so many nincompoops enter, as bee-keeping. Almost every young lad who joins a church gets the notion into his head that he is predestinated to the pulpit. So a large proportion of those who take an interest in rural pursuits are inwardly moved to try their luck with bees. It is usually bad luck. Bad luck in bee-keeping is like bad luck in other walks of life, only a soft name for ignorance and folly. So be not deceived. If you attempt bee-keeping and fail, it will be because you don't know how, and are too stupid or too lazy to learn. Is it not better to weigh the matter well before making a start than to begin with a flourish and end with a fizzle?

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

A little 3-year-old girl strayed from her home near San Angelo, Cal., and was found five miles away after being out four days and three nights. She was very weak with hunger, but soon recovered, and is now apparently none the worse for her adventure.

The best modern siege guns cost \$97,000, and it costs \$300 to shoot one of them only once.

Small diamond earrings are crowding out the hazelnut size. The Princess of Wales began the pushing.

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

A little boy in Newark, N. J., was playing with a "squawker"—a small rubber balloon with a wooden tube in it—a few days ago, when the toy was in some way drawn into his throat, choking him to death in a few minutes.

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.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, April 18, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts 2,000. Market active and higher; closed firm. Poor to strictly prime steers 4 00a5 65, bulls and dry cows 3 70a4 10.

SHEEP—Receipts 14,700. Market dull and lower. Poor to best unshorn sheep 4 50a4 60, clipped to best unshorn sheep 3 75a4 75, unshorn yearlings 5 60a6 90, clipped yearlings 5 00a5 75, spring lambs 4 00a6 00.

HOGS—Receipts 6,150. Market nominally weak for live hogs at 5 75a6 00.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 700, shipments 100. Market slow. Choice heavy steers 4 75a5 20, fair to good shipping steers 4 00a4 70, fair to choice butchers steers 3 60a4 30, fair to good feeders 3 20a4 00, fair to good stockers 2 10a3 20, common to choice Texans 2 00a3 90.

HOGS—Receipts 3,900, shipments 2,500. Market active but steady. Choice heavy and butchers selections 5 55a5 70, fair to good packing 5 40a5 55, medium to prime Yorkers 5 20.

SHEEP—Receipts 550, shipments none. The market was firm. Fair to fancy woolled 3 50a4 75, medium to choice clipped 3 00a4 10.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 8,000, shipments 3,000. Market steady but strong. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 90a5 05; stockers and feeders 2 75a4 00; cows, bulls and mixed 1 90a3 75, bulk at 2 60a3 00; Texans 3 30a4 55.

HOGS—Receipts 17,000, shipments 4,000. Market steady, closing 5c lower. Rough and mixed 5 20a5 75, packing and shipping 5 75a5 90, light weights 4 90a5 45.

SHEEP—Receipts 6,000, shipments 2,000. Market steady. Natives 3 00a4 95, Western 3 75a4 65, lambs 4 50a5 75, shorn sheep 2 90a4 00.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 721. Market firm for all classes, owing to the light supply on sale. Sales ranged 3 40a4 65 on butchers and shipping steers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 5,374. Market opened steady, but later became weaker, values declining 5a10c, closing weak. Extreme range of sales 4 85a5 60, bulk at 5 30a5 55.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 238. Market steady. Sales: 88 clipped natives av. 88 lbs. at 3 25, 20 do. av. 70 lbs. at 2 75, 208 do. av. 77 lbs. at 3 00, 29 woolled natives av. 101 lbs. at 3 15.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Lower, closing steady. Cash, 92 3/4c elevator, 94c delivered.

CORN—Heavy; 49 1/2c elevator.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Lower. The good rains that fell throughout the winter wheat section removed all fears of damage by drouth, and brought out such pressure to sell that the market collapsed, and at one time was completely demoralized, finally selling at 1 1/4a1 3/4c decline. No. 2 red, cash, 79a79 3/4c.

CORN—Weaker, selling at 1/2a3/4c lower in sympathy with wheat, but the demand was equal to the offering. Cash, 35a35 1/4c.

OATS—Dull and lower. Cash, 28 1/2a28 3/4c.

Chicago.

There was a very active trade in wheat today, accompanied by a sharp decline in prices. The offerings were very large and came ostensibly from the bull clique. The feeling was very uncertain and nervous. The report of rainstorms throughout the winter wheat belt

created an easy feeling, but the market appeared to hinge very largely upon the course of the recognized bull leaders.

Cash quotations were as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 81 1/4a81 3/4c; No. 3 spring, 73a75c; No. 2 red, 81 1/4a81 3/4c.

CORN—No. 2, 37 1/4a38 1/4c.

OATS—No. 2, 27 1/2a28 1/4c.

RYE—No. 2, 56 1/4c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 58a60c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report bus., withdrawals bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 193,569 bus. The market to-day on 'change was dull; no sales.

CORN—There was a nominally stronger market for No. 2 cash, but weaker for May and June; no sales.

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

RYE—No. 2 cash, April, 48 1/2c bid, no offerings.

HAY—Receipts 7 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 30 for prime; for seed, 2 00.

BUTTER—Market weaker, owing to high prices and retail dealers preferring to purchase butterine. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 28c; good, 25c; fine dairy in single package lots, 23c; storepacked do., 15a18c for choice, 6a 8c for common.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream 13 1/4a14c, part skim flats 7a8c, Young America 15c, Kansas, choice, 11c.

EGGS—Receipts light and market firm at 10c for fresh, shippers' cases.

POTATOES—Irish, natives 35a40c per bushel, Nebraska and Iowa 40a50c, Michigan 70c. Sweet potatoes, yellow 1 25, red 1 75.

BROOMCORN—We quote: Green self-working, 4a4 1/2c; green hurl, 5c; green inside and covers, 3 1/2a4c; red-tipped and common self-working, 3a3 1/2c; crooked, 1 1/2a2 1/2c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/2c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 11 1/2c, breakfast bacon 10c, dried beef 11c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides 8 20, long clear sides 8 10, shoulders 6 00, short clear sides 8 40. Smoked meats: clear rib sides 8 70, long clear sides 8 60, shoulders 6 75, short clear sides 8 90. Barrel meats: mess pork 17 50. Choice tierce lard 6 75.

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

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

Kansas City Stock Yards, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. No 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.

RELIABLE AGENTS STARTED IN BUSINESS WITHOUT CAPITAL

Write for particulars. My Agents are Making \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25 and \$30 per Day

Selling Lewis's Combination Hand Force Pumps. It makes 3 complete machines.

I have agents all over the U. S. who are making \$10 to \$30 per day selling these pumps. I give their names and addresses in catalogue. To introduce it I will send a sample pump, express paid, to any express station in the U. S. for \$5.50. Made of brass; will throw water from 50 to 60 feet, and retails for only \$6.00. Indispensable for spraying fruit trees. The Potato Bug Attachment is a wonderful invention. They sell rapidly. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Send at once for illustrated catalogue, price-list and terms. Goods Guaranteed as Represented or Money Refunded. P. C. LEWIS, Catskill, New York.

EGGS For Hatching. Wyandottes, Lang shans, Plymouth Rocks and White Leghorns. Write for Circulars to

PELLA POULTRY YARDS, Pella, Iowa.

IMPROVED HIRE ROOT BEER 25 CENTS PACKAGE Makes Five Gallons of a delicious, sparkling temperance beverage. Strengthens and purifies the blood, its purity and deliciousness commend it to all. Sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

5000 AGENTS WANTED! DOUBLE QUICK! to sell JOE HOWARD'S BEECHER LIFE OF THE MOST VALUABLE because so closely from the family circle and by a master hand engaged in a "Labor of Love." Richly illustrated. Selling immensely. Quick is the word. \$25 to \$50 a week. Freight paid. Circulars free. Dated 50c. HUBBARD BROS., Pub., Kansas City, Mo.

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING

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

RUBBER STAMPS!

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

THE COOLEY CREAMER



The first invented, never yet equalled, and the only one that uses the patented submerged process, which gives it its great value over all others. Where there are no agents, will sell one at wholesale price. Send for circular. JOHN BOYD, Mfr., 199 Lake St., CHICAGO.

CITY HOTEL, CHICAGO.

State Street, Corner Sixteenth Street.

Rate \$1.50 Per Day.

Convenient to Stock Shippers. A good Family Hotel.

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

W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

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 appraisal, 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 appraisal.

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 APRIL 7, 1887.

Labette county—W. W. Cook, clerk.

COW—Taken up by H. R. Davis, in Hackberry tp., March 9, 1887, one white cow, black head and neck, under crop off both ears, 4 years old; valued at \$12.

COW—By same, one red cow, white on back, 4 years old; valued at \$12.

Harvey county—John C. Johnston, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by James Kier (P. O. Sedgwick City), February 26, 1887, one bay horse, fair flesh, shod on all feet, weight about 1,200 pounds, height 15½ or 16 hands, small white star in forehead, harness marks on sides, supposed to be 8 or 10 years old, no brands visible; valued at \$30.

Hodgeman county—E. E. Lawrence, clerk.

PONY COLT—Taken up by Michael Nall, in Sterling tp., March 11, 1887, one light bay horse pony colt, 13 hands high; valued at \$25.

Riley county—O. C. Warner, clerk.

COW—Taken up by James Wood, of Ogden, one red cow, about 5 years old, tag in left ear.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 14, 1887.

Comanche county—Thos. P. Overman, clk.

STEER—Taken up by Hannah Wilcox, in Avilla tp., (P. O. Avilla), March 31, 1887, one red yearling steer, branded F V; valued at \$5.

HEIFER—By same, one roan yearling heifer, left ear cropped, branded F; valued at \$5.

COW—By same, one white cow, 8 years old, branded M on left hip; valued at \$7.

COW—By same, one red and white cow, 3 years old, branded F on left side; valued at \$10.

STEER—By same, one brindle steer, 1 year old, branded F, left ear cropped; valued at \$5.

COW—By same, one white cow, 4 years old, triangle brand on hip; valued at \$12.

COW—By same, one black and white cow, 6 years old, both ears cropped; valued at \$14.

COW—By same, one brindle cow, 4 years old, branded F, both ears cropped; valued at \$12.

COW—By same, one red and white cow, 10 years old, branded H on right hip; valued at \$10.

COW—By same, one roan cow, 4 years old, triangle brand on left hip; valued at \$12.

COW—By same, one red cow, 4 years old, branded F, tin tag in ear; valued at \$13.

STEER—By same, one blue steer, 4 years old, branded A on left hip; valued at \$15.

COW—By same, one brindle cow, 8 years old, branded F, tin tag in left ear; valued at \$7.

COW—By same, one red cow, 4 years old, branded Q or something similar on left side; valued at \$10.

STEER—By same, one red steer, 1 year old, left ear cropped; valued at \$10.

COW—By same, one red and white cow, 1 year old, triangle brand on both hips; valued at \$11.

COW—By same, one red and white cow, 3 years old, both ears cropped; valued at \$15.

COW—By same, one cow, 5 years old, tin tag in ear; valued at \$10.

COW—By same, one black cow, 3 years old, branded F, tin tag in ear; valued at \$10.

COW—By same, one red and white cow, 3 years old, branded F; valued at \$10.

COW—By same, one brindle cow, 4 years old, Q or similar brand; valued at \$10.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

COW—Taken up by K. S. Sedgwick, in Emporia tp., March 16, 1887, one red and white spotted cow, dim brand on right hip; valued at \$20.

Labette county—W. W. Cook, clerk.

2 STEERS—Taken up by H. R. Davis, in Hackberry tp., March 9, 1887, two red and white spotted yearling steers, under half-crop off both ears; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one red yearling heifer, under half-crop off both ears; valued at \$4.

Harper county—E. S. Rice, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Joseph N. Baker, in Banner tp., April 7, 1887, one brown female colt, no marks or brands; valued at \$17.50.

COLT—By same, one bay male colt, no marks or brands; valued at \$17.50.

Franklin county—T. F. Ankeny, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. D. Beel, in Harrison tp., one red steer, about 4 years old, white in forehead and in flank, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 21, 1887.

Cherokee county—L. R. McNutt, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Taylor Hadlock, in Sheridan tp., March 17, 1887, one bay horse pony, about 15 hands high, star in forehead, white spot on left side of neck; valued at \$20.

Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk.

MALE—Taken up by John Murphy, in Freedom tp., one sorrel mare, some white on mane and tail, small white spot in forehead; valued at \$10.



TOPEKA Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE

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

PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME.

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

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

EGGLESTON'S ELASTIC TRUSS

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

does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

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., 233 S. Clark street, CHICAGO, ILL.

for Nervous and Mental diseases. TRIAL SENT. Address DR. J. W. BATE & CO., 233 S. Clark street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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 I no longer doubt. I am 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 do you.

Address Dr. H. G. HOOT, 182 Pearl St., New York.

SURE cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours Free to poor. Dr. Kruse, M.C., 2336 Hickory St., St. Louis, Mo.

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.

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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.

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



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

This herd is one of the oldest and largest in the country, comprising 300 head of choicest Herefords from all the best strains in England and America. The herd is headed by famous first-prize and sweepstakes bulls: FORTUNE 2080, one of the most celebrated bulls of the breed, by the famous Sir Richard 2d 9708—the smoothest, blockiest family of the breed: Sir Evelyn 9650, one of the best sons of Lord Wilton 4057; Grove 4th 13733, an illustrious son of Grove 3d 2490; Dewsbury 2d, 18977, by the celebrated Dolly 9495.

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

J. S. HAWES, Colony, Anderson Co., Kas.

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

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

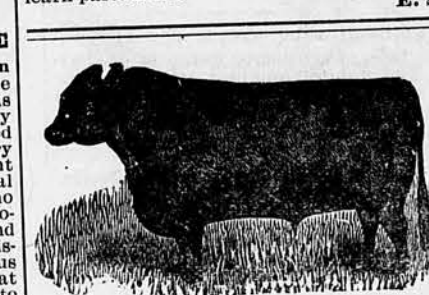
EARLY DAWN HEREFORD HERD, The Champion Herd of the West,

—CONSISTING OF—

200 HEAD OF THOROUGH-BRED 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

ANGUS PARK HERD

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.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

By the Breeders of Leavenworth County, Kas., at

Leavenworth, Kas., Thursday, May 19, 1887,

At 1 o'clock p. m., at the stable of Clark Byns, corner Fifth and Walnut streets, Leavenworth, Kas.,

At which sale representative breeders, such as Col. W. A. Harris, John Gish, James Gaw, J. W. Cramer and others will contribute, consisting of the following families: Rose of Sharons, White Roses by Publicola, Blooms, Floras, Rosemarys, Lady Elizabeths, Duchess of Sutherlands, Craggs, Young Marys, etc. The offering will consist of about 48 head, about one-third bulls and the remaining two-thirds cows and heifers—all recorded and all O. K.

There will be a credit given of six months on good bankable paper at 6 per cent., or a discount of 5 per cent. for cash. Apply for Catalogues to J. C. STONE, JR., PRES'T, LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

Or to J. C. ORTON, Sec'y, BOLING, LEAVENWORTH CO., KAS.

PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORNS

At Riverview Park,

KANSAS CITY, MO.,

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

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

For Catalogues address

E. P. GAMBLE, Millersburg, Kentucky.

S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer.

Public Sale of SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

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

GARNETT, KANSAS,

—ON—

Wednesday, June 1, 1887,

the entire FISH CREEK HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE, consisting of 35 Females and 15 Bulls, of the following families: Rose of Sharon, Young Phyllis, Young Mary, Lady Elizabeth, Blooms, Mandanes, Amelias, and

Elizabeth. Females old enough will have other good families, including the entire show herd of 1886. Females old enough will have calves by their sides or be bred to the champion Rose of Sharon bull, Sharon Duke of Bath 2d 64450 (by the \$6,100 2d Duke of Kent 51119). Parties wishing bulls to head herds or to breed to common stock, will find this a good opportunity.

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

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

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



The Veterinarian.

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

LOSING THE MANE.—I have a valuable buggy horse that sheds his mane with his coat every spring; mane is now ten inches long. Can you tell me how to prevent its coming out? [Use the following lotion on the roots of the mane three times a week as the time of shedding approaches: Tannic acid, 4 drachms; glycerine, 2 ounces; water, 1 pint; rub well in.]

HEAVES.—I have a neighbor whose mare has the heaves, or what the people call heaves. Is there any such disease? and if so, what causes it? The mare is in good health, hearty to eat, in good flesh, 9 years old, and seems to be all right, but after exercise or hard pulling, she gets her breath with a sudden jerk, called the heaves. Please give a remedy likely to cure, as it is said to be incurable. [Among the causes of so-called heaves are: Continued feeding on dry, bulky and fibrous food, such as timothy and similar coarse fodder, and especially when it is musty or dusty; and over-exertion on a full stomach. It is also supposed to be due to a deranged state of the nervous centers, and especially of the paravagus nerve. In cases which have existed for some time, no remedy will remove the distress in breathing. Much relief may be afforded by special attention to the animal's diet. Give only nutritious food, of small bulk; cut hay of best quality, mixed with sound oats or ground feed, slightly moistened with water; also a few sliced carrots daily. Avoid timothy hay and similar coarse material. Give on alternate days, or at least twice weekly, a ration of sloppy food, or bran mash, mixed with a pint of ground flax seed (not oil cake); or, instead, a mess of steamed or cooked food, with finely-cut, sound wild hay. Never feed or water such a horse immediately before using him; and give only slow and easy, or light work.]

AZOTURIA.—A fine three-year-old mare gets lame, stops, turns her hind foot backwards and stamps, seems can't go any farther, then get her started again, but finally gets down and draws her hind feet up; can't straighten them again; we rubbed them, got them straight, but she cannot get up; she seems to be dead up to the small of her back; used liniment on the small of her back, then poulticed the same place to keep it from her spinal cord; used hot water application on the parts affected, which she does not feel for several applications; worked with her twenty-four hours, then got her on her feet. Now, what I want to know is, what was the matter, what was the cause, and what would be best to do? Will there be apt to be another attack? [Your mare was taken with an attack of what is technically called azoturia, a disease due to feeding highly during periods of idleness. Under normal circumstances an effete product is formed in the system termed urea. The quantity of this product formed is in direct ratio to the amount of nitrogenous food partaken by a horse, and is excreted principally through the kidneys. Exercise stimulates the activity of the various excreting organs, such as the bowels, kidneys and skin, and when a horse is worked the effete materials naturally pass from the system. Idleness retards their action, and when a horse is kept indoors, even for a very few days, and fed plenty of corn, or oats and hay, this urea accumulates in the system, and although when led out he may appear in the very pink of health and condition, he goes but a very short

distance, perhaps a mile, when he commences to perspire freely, shows a stiff gait behind with a quivering of the quarters, and soon goes down, paralyzed either in one or both hind limbs. If the urine is now drawn off it will appear as black as strong coffee, the black appearance being due to the presence of this urea, which when exercise is given seems to determine itself towards the most natural outlet, viz., the kidneys, setting up great congestion of those organs and of the muscles in the immediate neighborhood, with the result that the horse falls paralyzed. Knowing so much about the nature of the malady you will agree with us that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and this is a disease that can be prevented in every instance by judicious feeding of horses. Good hay, bran mashes and plenty of water with moderate exercise is sufficient for an idle horse, especially if he is of a plethoric nature. Horses once attacked are liable to second attacks, but not if above directions are followed.

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.

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

CLYDESDALE

—AND—

ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES



In America, and are the only firm that ever imported a CHAMPION WINNER AT THE GREAT LONDON DRAFT HORSE SHOW. Prices moderate and terms to suit buyers. Send for new illustrated catalogue to

GALBRAITH BROS., Janesville, Wis.

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM,
DEGEN BROS., Ottawa, Ill.



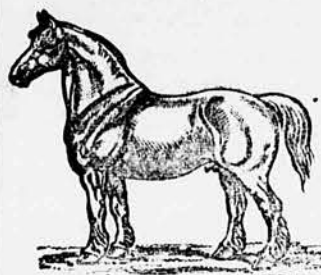
Importers and Breeders of French Draft and French Coach Horses. We have now over 75 head of imported French Draft Stallions and Mares on hand. Our importations this year have been selected from the best breeding district in France. Our stock is all recorded in France and in the National Register of French Draft Horses in America. Our French Coach Horses are the best that could be found in France. We will be pleased to show our stock to visitors. Correspondence invited and promptly answered.

E. BENNETT & SON,
TOPEKA, - KANSAS,



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF
Percheron, Clydesdale and Coach Horses.

106 Head of Stallions just arrived from Europe. Choice stock for sale on easy terms. We won all the leading prizes at Kansas State Fair last fall. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, free on application.



PURE POLAND-CHINAS.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Rome Park Stock Farm.

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

SWEEPSTAKES ON HERD, BREEDERS' RING, BOAR AND SOW, WHEREVER shown in 1886, except on Boar at Winfield, winning (75) premiums at four fairs, including Grand Silver Medal for Best Herd, at Topeka, Kas.

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

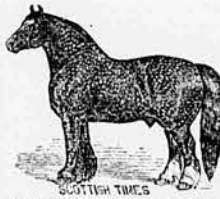
PRIZE-WINNERS,

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

PERSONAL INSPECTION SOLICITED. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

OAK GROVE FARM

To the front for



CLYDESDALES

I have a choice collection of pure-bred Registered import'd Clydesdale Horses on hand and for prices away down. Terms made very easy. Each Stallion guaranteed a breeder. Send for Catalogue.

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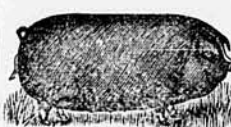
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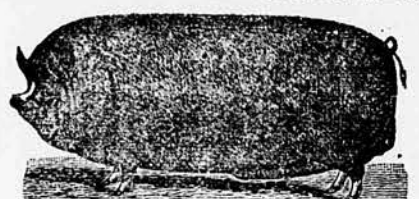
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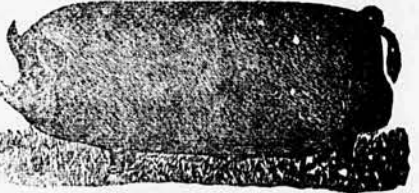


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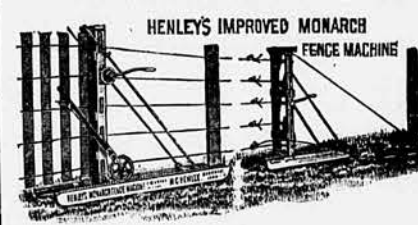
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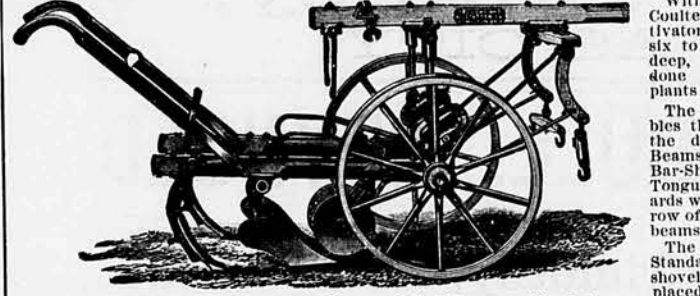
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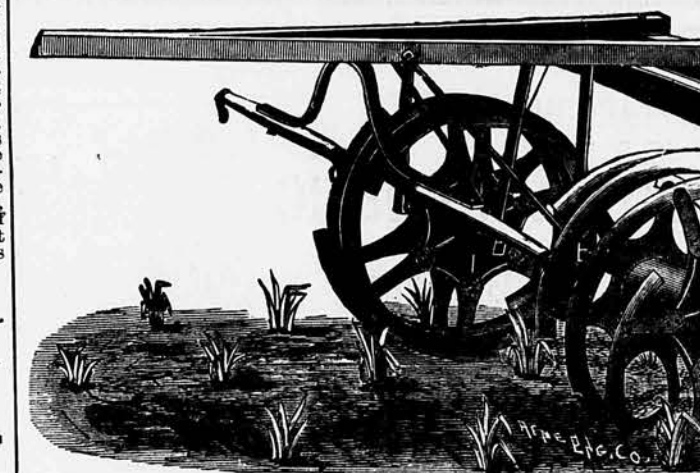
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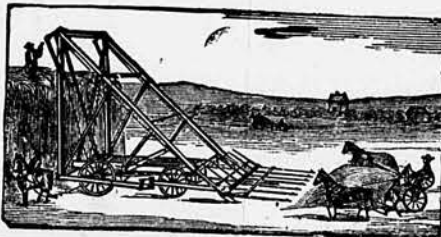
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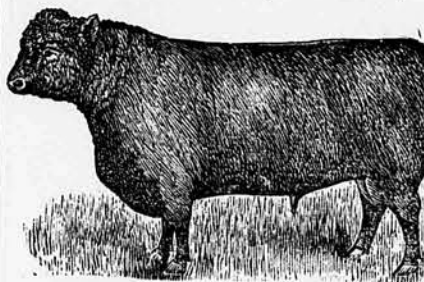
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