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## Silk Culture.

### Kansas Farmer:

Our Legislature has finally made an appropriation for silk culture, so that Kansas people will have something definite in regard to whether the business can be made to pay in this State. The greatest difficulty at present is that to succeed a person has to work for almost nothing, which very few Americans like to do. If the reeling of the silk could be simplified so the cost would be only a nominal sum instead of the present price, perhaps more would work at it. A German friend thinks it has been ignorance with a great many that have failed; they not knowing at what time or temperature to kill the worm; if not killed at the right time the worms will bore through and cut the silk, and too great heat will spoil it, also. I know very little about it myself, but below I give a few extracts from the United States Agricultural Report of 1883, they having condensed a thousand letters on the subject to a few pages, and I have picked out a few of them that seem to throw some light on the subject.

E. W. BROWN.

"Eggs kept from hatching by being exposed to artificial cold in ice-houses and the like yielded healthy worms even after the eggs had become damp and moldy. Two or three correspondents raised a second brood of worms and speak well of this brood, considering that it takes less time to grow and less care than the first brood. Mr. S. G. Stoney, of Charleston, S. C., raised a third brood which spun in August, and considered this the best crop of the three. Correspondents who fed the worms once or twice a day seem to have succeeded as well as those who fed eight times a day; and those who dispensed with stoves as well as those who were particular about the temperature of their rooms. Mr. Charles Yonson, of Hagerstown, Md., who found his eggs hatching when he received them, and kept them in an ice house until the 22d of May, when they were found to be very damp and moldy, exposed the eggs on that day; on the 29th they began to hatch. Madam M. Alden, of Rochester, N. Y., also kept eggs on ice from January to the 25th of May, when she exposed them. One thousand eight hundred and fifty hatched from 2,000 eggs on the 8th to the 13th of June; 1,000 of them on 12th of June. The fourth day's hatch appeared to be the most healthy and hardy of all. Mrs. Cordelia Witherspoon, Wetherford, Texas, states that she fed her young worms on lettuce and elm buds, on which they lived for several days and made healthy worms. Mr. W. P. Haywood, West Creek, Ocean county, N. J., hatched out about 95 per cent. of the eggs sent him, and about that percentage made very fine cocoons. Worms placed in a mulberry tree outgrew those fed by hand at least 50 per cent., but the birds got them. Mr. Haywood intends to put up a reel this winter, but says it will not pay to raise silk in this country unless the duties on raw silk (\$2 per pound) are restored. It costs \$2 per pound to reel silk, and as reeled silk from China and Japan now costs from \$4 to \$6, only \$2 to \$4 are left for the purchase of cocoons and for profit. Mr. Charles Yonson fed his worms on Osage orange from a hedge until about the last age and then fed Osage orange from trees. He mixed a few morus multicaulis leaves with the Osage. He obtained 971 cocoons, thirty-three of which were soft; the remainder were 574 Japanese, weighing twenty-three ounces, or 317 to the

pound, and 364 white Japanese, weighing fourteen ounces, or 416 to the pound. The temperature of the cocoonery was 70 to 80 deg. F., excepting a few days in the last age, when at times it was 65 deg. I. Horbelin, New Orleans, La., reports having obtained in thirty-one days from date of hatching cocoons of first quality, 160 to the pound; 107 pounds from an ounce of eggs; worms fed abundantly on white mulberry only. A report entitled 'The Future of Silk Culture in the United States,' by United States Consul Peixotto, of Lyons, France, is published in the *Scientific American* of March 18, 1883, and is one of the most lucid and valuable of recent contributions to the discussion of the practicability of sericulture in this country. Isolated cocooneries cannot be made profitable.

The above figures do not represent all the cocoons grown in 1886. It is estimated that one-third of the entire growth is either reeled at home or sold to the mills, making spun silk and spool silk or silk noils yarn for mixtures. There are now four or five large establishments making spun silk and using cocoons, both foreign and domestic. "In eleven months ending November 30, 1886, the importation was 349,035 pounds, valued at \$248,160, being 71 cents per pound. There is, therefore, a certain market for cocoons at 71 cents or more per pound." The report further adds, "That it is evident that the silk growers of Ohio and Illinois will soon find buyers at their own doors, and probably at the hands of silk manufacturers who will establish themselves in those States as they



JUMBO 12771.

Sweepstakes Boar, Topeka Fair. Owned at Rome Park Stock Farm, by T. A. Hubbard, Wellington, Kansas.

ble on account of the difficulty and expense of sending small lots of cocoons to a distant market. Therefore it is necessary for profit that a large number of families in one vicinity shall engage in the raising of worms, so that their joint product may be of sufficient amount to bear the cost of transportation to market. The reeling of silk with hand reels can barely be carried on with profit where highly-skilled labor is worth not more than 20 cents for a day of thirteen hours. The producers who are not willing to work at that price must, therefore, sell their cocoons to the reelers who can reel at that price, or who can do the reeling by machinery. As good results can only be obtained by the separation of different grades of cocoons for reeling, large lots must be collected for the purpose, which usually makes it impracticable for the producer to reel his own silk. Silk not well reeled is worth less than the cocoons from which it is derived."

### Strive for the Best.

#### Kansas Farmer:

In the report of the Woman's Silk Culture Association, from October, 1886, to January, 1887, we find that Ohio and Illinois sent to the above the largest amount of cocoons. Kansas and Missouri rank next. Ohio sent 1,063 lbs. 11 oz.; Illinois, 750 lbs. 2 oz.; Kansas, 506 lbs. 7 oz.; Missouri, 287 lbs. 2 oz. The price paid varied from \$2 to 50 cents per pound, showing that it is possible to raise cocoons that will bring the very highest price. Is it not worth striving for? The sum paid for cocoons was \$2,408.71, an average of 77 cents per pound for the whole. And if all these cocoons could be reeled promptly as soon as gathered, as is done in Italy, the crop would be much more valuable.

have done so largely in Pennsylvania and New York within the last two years. Illinois and Ohio could maintain local filatures and produce large quantities of the best reeled silk which, when once reeled, does not suffer injury as cocoons do." This report was published previous to the Legislature act to establish a filature in Kansas. We can congratulate ourselves upon being a "progressive State." Although we have not sent as many pounds of cocoons to the Silk Association, that does not prove that there has not been even a larger amount produced, as there is good reeling already done by parties in the State, and large quantities of cocoons have been sent to the government filature and elsewhere.

There will be no further need of sending our silk product out of the State; it can be reeled and sold direct to the manufacturer. "Great oaks from little acorns grow;" and the acorn that was planted less than six years ago has now become a tree, sending its rootlets all over the State. It is now attracting skilled producers of other countries. In the course of two or three weeks the busy little workers will emerge from their shells; treat them tenderly, feed them well, keep them warm and clean, and they will reward us for all our care. But do not make the mistake of having too large a family on your hands at first. This has broken down many a farmer's wife. Become well acquainted with the little workers; after that you can raise them in as large quantities as there is food and room to accommodate them. Those wishing for information will do well to apply at once, enclosing stamp, to

MARY M. DAVIDSON, Silk Culturist.  
Junction City, Kas.

There is a lively demand for Berkshires this spring.

## Rome Park Stock Farm.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we stop the press to announce that Hon. T. A. Hubbard, of Wellington, Kas., has a full-fledged advertisement in this issue of the KANSAS FARMER of one of the most representative and extensive breeding establishments of Poland-China and Large English Berkshire swine in Kansas. Mr. Hubbard made the right start as a breeder several years ago when he made his first selections for his herd. He secured the very best animals, regardless of expense. Every animal selected was first-class, both as to individual merit and breeding. He was not satisfied with good breeding alone, for the animal must have that as well as individual excellence. As a result of his judicious beginning, he now has a Poland-China and Berkshire swine establishment second to no other in the West, and it is no exaggeration to state that he has as good swine as may be found anywhere in America. The breeding of his "gilt-edged" Poland-Chinas and Large English Berkshires is of the most approved strains, such as Tom Cerwin, Black Bess, World-Beater, I. X. L., etc., of Poland-Chinas. In Berkshires, he has the Sallie, Duchess, Red Head, Bella Donna and others. Twelve notable boars head the herd of ninety sows. Purchasers may now secure pigs of all ages of each breed; also boars ready for service. Single rates by express. Mr. Hubbard's motto is, "Individual merit and gilt-edged pedigrees." The KANSAS FARMER has an illustration (this page) of a representative animal at Rome Park Stock Farm. Also heartily commends the breeder and his stock to farmers and breeders generally.

## Railroad Bonds.

### Kansas Farmer:

As many of the farmers of Kansas will be called on to take stock in railroads this year, I wish to state a few general facts to show the great wrong. In the first place, the stock never pays us one cent of dividend and the company always stipulate that we shall not sell under five or ten years, and then it may not be worth over 35 cents or less, while our bonds at 6 per cent. will be worth face value and our homes will surely be sold if need be to pay interest and principal. Three dollars for one to start with, and short crops don't help us pay the debt or hinder the real estate agents or tramps for working up this little trade for us; they always know what is best for us to do. If we are forced to sell to pay off that Eastern loan, so much the better for middle man, the agent,—he gets his 5 per cent. commission.

E. D. MOSHER.

Hartford, Lyon Co., 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.

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.



## The Stock Interest.

### DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

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

### TEXAS OR SPLENIO FEVER.

This subject is discussed by a Texas man in the *Texas Farm and Ranch*, and he presents some thoughts which we do not remember to have seen in print before.

"Texas Fever" is a term unfairly applied to a disease, said to be indigenous to the tide water and adjacent sections of the Southern States. Why Texas should have the whole discredit, is a question beyond the knowledge of the writer. Splenic, or Southern fever, would be more appropriate, as the disease is equally native to the whole coast region, from Virginia to Mexico.

Though not so fatal and far-reaching as pleuro-pneumonia, it is a disease that vitally affects our cattle industry, and calls for prompt consideration.

Although known to exist in South Carolina for the last eighty years, it is only within the last twenty that it has come under public notice, and called forth restrictions on the cattle trade. During the last decade these restrictions have been gradually increasing and accumulating until the State of Kansas now actually prohibits the passage of Texas cattle through her territory on foot.

For many years it was a question with Texas stockmen whether such a disease had an existence outside the brains of government veterinarians and cattlemen of other States interested in checking the shipment of Texas cattle to northern ranges.

There was some reason for this skepticism, as the disease was unknown in Texas; and even now it does not manifest itself in districts well proved to be permanently infected. It is this apparent absence of disease from our native cattle, that makes it difficult to believe they can infect others—yet such seems to be the fact. That a dangerous fever is transmitted from Southern, or coast-bred cattle, to healthy ones beyond certain lines, has been demonstrated, and no longer admits of doubt.

The explanation of this paradox is, that all Southern, or coast-bred cattle, have this disease in a mild form, at some early stage of their existence, but so mild as not to be noticeable. This is said to render them proof against the fever for the rest of their lives, just as inoculation protects the human subject against smallpox. Many theories have been advanced as to the cause of the disease, but the most reasonable and now generally accepted one is that it is caused by the animal's eating grass, or other vegetation on which a parasitic fungus grows. This is both reasonable and probable, although investigators have never been able to find any of the diseased germs on grass supposed to be infected. They may, however, exist in such a minute form as to be undistinguishable.

These germs enter the digestive organs with the grass, and after a prolonged stay, pass out with the excrement, and lodge on convenient vegetation, to again infect other cattle grazing on the same land.

It is said that the germs may remain in the system for sixty days; but no case is known of an animal imparting the disease after being ninety days removed from a permanently infected district.

Why the coast region of the Southern

States should be the favorite, and, at present, only breeding ground for the disease is a mystery, for it embraces every conceivable variety of geological formation,—from the high, rolling and sandy lands of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, to the swampy pastures of Florida, and the low-lying coast prairies of Texas. The native vegetation on which the parasite lives, varies as widely as the climate or the soil on which it grows.

Probably the saline atmosphere of the coast is conducive to the development of the germ, and also enables the animal to pass through the disease without fatal result. This is given color to by the fact that native cattle in the high lands beyond the infected district when attacked by the imported disease, on their own pastures, have it in a violent and fatal form; but if the same cattle are brought into the infected district, they do not die from the disease.

Some cattle are more susceptible to the disease than others, and this observation also applies to breeds. It is said that Brahmas are altogether incapable of the disease, and that next to them Jerseys seem to be the least affected. Yet we have had very recent evidence that Jerseys are subject to climatic fever.

Cattle imported to Texas almost invariably suffer from acclimation fever, which is quite a distinct malady, although some of its symptoms closely resemble those of splenic fever. The two fevers are often confounded, probably owing to their both being named "Texas."

Southern, or splenic fever, is not climatic, and is highly infectious, beyond its natural boundary; while acclimation fever is mainly climatic, and is not infectious. It is a mystery as yet, how healthy imported cattle can be fed on permanently infected pastures without fatal results, while cattle taken from the same pastures to non-infected ranges will leave death on their track, while they not only remain healthy themselves, but improve in condition.

Mere contact with an infected animal will not produce the fever. An infected Texas steer may be yoked to a healthy Kansas native, and the two may be worked together; but so long as the latter does not eat where, or near where, the former has dunged, it will not contract the disease.

Again, the disease germ may be deposited on the grass early in the spring, but it will not develop into the infectious stage till some time in June, and this development must take place before the germ enters the system of the animal. Hot and dry weather seems best adapted to the development of the germs, and the disease is always most destructive in July and August. Frost kills the germs in non-infected districts, but merely puts a check on their development in permanently infected regions.

It cannot, however, be the action of frost alone that kills the germs, else would they be killed out in some infected parts of Texas, where we often have the thermometer at 10 deg Fahr., with no snow to protect vegetation. The line of infection seems to be gradually extending northward and westward, and it is probable that the germs will become acclimated to higher latitudes and altitudes, so that regions now free from infection may become the breeding ground for the disease; and what is now peculiar to the coast will eventually be found in every part of the country. Nor would this be an unmixed evil, for if the disease were spread all over the whole continent, there would no longer be danger of infection. But it is too much to expect the cattlemen in healthy districts to

take this philosophical view of the matter. They very naturally prefer to have their herds free from infection than so loaded with germs as to be disease-proof.

Although all Texas is quarantined, a recent investigation by an eminent and competent government official has clearly demonstrated that a very large portion of our State is as free from the disease as Kansas or any Northern State, and that native cattle in that region die after grazing on pastures infested by coast cattle.

The department at Washington, recognizing this fact, have been seeking information to enable them to fix a safe line across Texas, with a view to modifying the restrictions that presently hamper her cattle trade.

This is a difficult and delicate matter to decide, as every cattleman is ready to make affidavit that his ranch is free from natural infection, and would have the line drawn anywhere east and south of him. So that if a line is fixed to suit all cattlemen it will have to be the water line of the Gulf of Mexico and the Rio Grande.

Any new line would be better than the one drawn by Kansas, and the cattlemen of Texas should loyally unite with the federal authorities in their efforts to put matters on a better footing.

No line can be drawn, except the water line, that will suit all parties and not do injury to some; but if a line could be fixed that would enable non-infected cattle to be moved north at any season, it would be an immense advantage to the State. Even those on the wrong side of the line would largely share in the benefit, for trade would soon adapt itself to the circumstances, and coast-bred cattle would be brought over the line during the winter months, when no danger of infection existed, and be ready for the spring drive.

Unbiased and competent authorities agree, that so far as Texas is concerned, splenic fever is indigenous only in the flat prairie lands near the coast and that the high limestone ridges and mountainous sections are perfectly free from infectious germs.

Steps should be taken to make this fact clear to our Northern neighbors, and if possible have the quarantine line brought down, say to the upper Cross Timbers, by way of experiment, and afterwards extended as far east and south as experience proved safe.

### Mutton Sheep vs. Fine-Wools.

The greatest annoyance we have had in this mutton-lamb business has been the cholera, or rather the apoplexy. We saw sulphur recommended highly by writers on this subject; so I bought ten pounds and fed it to about two hundred ewes and lambs that season, but could see no difference. The next season we increased the amount to thirty pounds, but could see no good results, either on the lambs or the health of the ewes. Determined to give the sulphur one more trial I increased the dose the third year to fifty pounds, and the facts are I never had more cholera in any previous year. We were then convinced that the man who recommended sulphur didn't know; so we abandoned the use of sulphur the next season altogether, and I'll be smothered in a fleece of wool if we ever had less disease among our lambs. So you see it was becoming more evident every year that we could not always sometimes tell.

We now turned our attention to the question of the kind of feed that would produce the best results, and being a strong believer in natural instinct as a guide in this matter, we set about to discover what kind of feed they, especially the lambs, would relish best; so

we mixed for the lambs a compound of oats, corn, oil cake meal, corn meal bran, sunflower seed, wheat, rye, and other things too tedious to mention, and thought by making a careful examination of what was left after they had eaten what they wanted, I could determine just what they liked, and then we would be solid on that point. We discovered on examination that the oats was the principal thing missing; so we made oats supply the bulk of the feed. But about the third feed there was nothing but oats left in the trough—everything else gone—so I just concluded I did not know, and from that time on I increased whatever they diminished and decreased whatever they allowed to increase, always keeping a supply in their troughs.

As to the results of our labor and experience in raising early lambs, I will just state that we have increased our sale price from an average of \$2.40 per head to an average of \$7.68 with a flock of about 200 head. We turned in with 205 ewes last fall. One died before winter, two died during the winter, and eight failed to get with lamb, making 194 breeding ewes, from which we have saved 196 lambs and have two ewes to drop their lambs yet. We did not allow any of the ewes to raise twins. We made our extra per cent. after we commenced shipping in February, when we saved all the twins and gave them to the ewes from which we shipped lambs, allowing them to raise another lamb. Now while our experience in the lamb business convinces us that we know but little about it, yet we will venture to give a few hints to those who have had no experience in raising early lambs and contemplate giving it a trial. First, secure good, strong, healthy ewes from some of the mutton breeds, and see that before winter sets in that they are fat enough to ship. Second, see that you have plenty of good wholesome food provided, such as clover hay, corn, oats, rye, barley, bran, oil cake meal, a little wheat, beets, potatoes, etc., for the ewes, and the aforesaid mixture for the lambs. Third, see that you have a separate apartment for your lambs to go through and eat at will. Fourth, provide a constant supply of pure water where it will be convenient for them, as they will suffer for water before they will go an inconvenient distance for it in bad weather. Fifth, provide proper means for securing an equal distribution of the feed to each ewe, to prevent foundering and starving in the same flock. Sixth, see that your sheds are dry, and so arranged that they can be ventilated low down in warm damp weather, and closed up tight below in bitter cold weather, with sufficient ventilation up high, so that the current of cold air will not strike them on entering. Seventh, have a regular hour for feeding and feed at that hour. Don't make it too late or too early. They should be fed in the evening in time to eat their hay before dark, as that is their time for lying down; neither should they be disturbed in the morning before sunrise. Eighth, bed sufficiently often. Rye or wheat straw is best for bedding. Coarse sheep will do just as well in flocks and sheds as fine ones, if you provide for their wants and give them room and air in proportion to their size. Allow twenty square feet for each ewe and lamb; that will give you room for your racks, lamb corral, and room to circulate freely. For wethers or dry ewes allow sixteen square feet. Ninth, give the ewes plenty of exercise before lambing; but allow them to remain quiet during suckling, if you wish to push the lambs to early maturity. Tenth, close the flock in at night, especially in lambing season, so that they will not be disturbed by prowling dogs. Eleventh, do not trust to your hired man to look after your sheep in lambing season, and do not trust yourself out of their sight long at a time. Twelfth, keep salt in reach, so that they can run to it at will, and if there is no corner in your feed yard where they can get to the pure earth provide some for them in a box. Thirteenth, use a full-blood ram.—J. W. Scott, in *National Stockman*, Pittsburg.



## In the Dairy.

### ABOUT CREAMERIES.

An address prepared for the Farmers' Institute at Sabetha, Nemaha county, by R. E. Williams.

The question I submit to your consideration is—Shall we resurrect the old creamery corpse? I will make the assertion that if it is raised, the town of Sabetha will be benefited, the farmers will be benefited, and I see no reason why the man that runs the business can not make a living profit. A factory of any kind is always an addition to any town. Take the factories from St. Louis or Chicago and those cities would be gone. With proper co-operation from the citizens of this vicinity, a creamery can be established, which will pay out at least \$6,000 per year in wages alone. It will save the merchants from handling such large quantities of country butter, which they cannot handle with profit, and their country customers will have cash to pay for their goods. The creamery of course is of greater benefit to the farmers, giving them the best form of co-operation in making and marketing their dairy products, giving them cash returns every month instead of uncertain chances of barter with merchants who only take their butter at a sacrifice for fear of losing their other trade. In Rock Creek township alone there are about 1,400 cows, and there are as many kinds of butter made as there are owners of these cows. If the butter from all these cows was made in one creamery, it would be uniform in color and quality, and be more than doubled in value, thereby enabling the creameryman to pay more in cash for the cream than is now paid in goods for the butter, and the farmers' wives would be saved an immense amount of hard work and aggravation. Our hogs have died. There is no money in wheat. Raising corn to sell impoverishes our land. We are compelled to keep cattle. Then the question comes, how can we make the most of them? A good cow well cared for will average one-half gauge of cream per day the year round, say 150 pounds per year. The average price per gauge in other creameries in this State is about 14 cents. One hundred and fifty pounds at 14 cents per pound amounts to \$21. It will pay to keep a cow a year for \$20, and she will raise a calf besides on the skimmed milk. If with the addition of a little labor and care one cow can be made to bring in \$30, while by allowing the calf to run with the cow it would require three cows to produce the same income, then our 1,400 cows at \$30 apiece would furnish a yearly income of \$42,000. At \$10 apiece it would require 4,200 cows to produce the same amount. Such profits as these are an inducement to farmers to improve their dairy stock. The Jersey cow is said to produce her weight in butter every year. But let us begin with what we have. There is certainly more money in selling the cream than in letting the calves run with the cows. That we all know from past experience. But I imagine you say—we have a creamery corpse in our midst. How can it be resurrected? Well, as there are so many of them in our State we will speak on general terms. The first question is—what caused their death? Did anti-prohibition billiards have anything to do with it? We have looked into the matter quite carefully, and conclude that the following are some of the causes of failure: We are pained to say that in many cases bad whisky, and "misslicks" in card-playing did the work. Again, creamerymen have failed because commission men "left them in the lurch." In some instances men have bought twice as

much machinery as they needed, paid twice as much for it as they ought, and built a larger creamery than there was any call for, say \$8,000 invested, where \$1,500 or \$2,000 would have been sufficient. In some instances the farmers themselves are responsible for failure. Some of the farmers and often the best and most cautious will stand back and withhold their patronage for six months or a year, to see how the thing will pan out, and how their neighbors will get along. Now we are all aware that the more patrons the creameryman has, the less will be his expenses in making and marketing his goods. Therefore as the expense is reduced the profit is increased, and when the manufacturer has 1,000 cows where he can buy cream he can afford to make butter from 1 to 2 cents less than if he had only 500 cows. Therefore in order to give him a fair chance to show the farming community what good he can do them it will be necessary for all to patronize him. It costs the creamery just as much to run a team a certain route when he gets cream from every other farmer, as it would to get cream from every one on his route. The expense is the same, but the profit a great deal less. So it would be a benefit to all the farmers to link in and sell their cream if they want to see a fair test of what the creamery can do for them. The creamery system is no longer an experiment. It is so complete now every farmer gets the full value of the quality of his cream. His milk he may skim any time he chooses, so he don't leave it too long. The bulk is measured and the quality tested, and that stimulates him to take better care of his cows and improve the breed. Some may say that Kansas butter don't bring as much in the market as Elgin butter. Butter can be made in Kansas as good as in Illinois. Make it by their methods and put their brand on it, and it will bring Elgin prices every pop. Another frequent cause of failure is the fact that patrons often become impatient, and demand higher prices for their cream than the creamery can afford to pay.

Another serious cause of trouble has been shortage in the cream where the skimming has been done by the farmers. We do not like to accuse any one of being dishonest, but when the creamery pays for 100 gauges of cream, and churns from 60 to 75 pounds of butter, "there is something rotten in Denmark." Very likely men fail sometimes in this business as they would in any other, from lack of business qualifications. There is a remedy for all these causes of failure except the last given. In conclusion, we will quote a few words from a paper read by John Gould, agricultural editor of Cleveland Herald, at the Belmont County Institute, St. Clairsville, Ohio. In speaking of the "bondage of the churn," after a hearty commendation of the creamery system, he says: "Beyond all this it has other features of commendation. It means to the farmer less store pay, and therefore financial independence, for his revenues are in money. It says to the tired housewife that there is no milk to skim, no pans to wash, no cream to churn, butter to salt and work over, and the rounds of trouble and worry that attend home butter-making. The time so gained may be spent in cultivating the refining graces, such as reading and sociability, and the beautifying of homes. The education of the family can be better perfected, and the mental faculties developed and brought into requisition in the solving of the great problem of a successful life. The times portray that dairying is yet to become the industry of a great class who are to conduct in conformity with vast improvements made in other fields of our agricultural industry, and in attaining it, will place the fortunate dairyman who keeps abreast with the spirit of our universal progress upon a recognized level with any class of profession."

## 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.

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

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

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**GUERNSEYS.**—Elm Park Place, Lawrence Kas. L. Bullens, 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.

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

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**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.

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

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

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

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**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.

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**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.

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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.

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

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

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

**THE RELIABLE POULTRY YARDS.**—A. D. Jencks, 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.)

## LANGSHANS!

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

**MRS. MINNIE YOUNG,** Warrensburg, Mo., 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 GEESE 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.

**RIGHT BRAHMAS AND BUFF COCHINS** bred by **FRANK L. WOLFE,** Topeka, Kas., box 38.

**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.

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

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

### MISCELLANEOUS.

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



## Correspondence.

### Insurance for Farmers.

*Kansas Farmer:*

An article that appeared in the *FARMER* of March 17, about insurance, signed by "Rural," contained so many—well, I will call them mistakes,—that I think it ought not to be passed without notice. A person that comes before the public as a helper and adviser, should be better posted on the subject that he has chosen to discuss than "Rural" appears to be. He says that "he never has paid one penny for insurance." Consequently he knows nothing of the independent security a person feels that has even a small interest in a good insurance company. However, I would not be surprised to learn that he has an insurance for a snug little sum on the life of his wife drawn in his favor; for "Rural" thinks the wives die first. A man that is too poor to insure his life for the benefit of his family is too poor to have one. "Rural," all through his article says the risk is so small that it won't pay to insure, and then at the very last says a farmers' insurance company would be a good thing—a flat contradiction, I think. I have been a farmer for the past nine years, and expect to remain one. But I think there are some things that can be carried on successfully without farmers having a controlling interest in it, and one of them is "Rural's" farmers' insurance company. If you want a friend that is a friend, and one that won't expect you to live on cheap advice in time of distress, invest a few dollars in some good insurance company, and you will be well paid, even if you never sustain a loss, and then you won't have to call on your neighbors for help in case of loss, as "Rural" intimates he could do.

"Rural" thinks "some are even getting their lives insured in favor of their wives." Such reckless extravagance penurious "Rural" never did see, and he calls a man a thing just because he spends a few dollars now for the benefit and comfort of his wife and family after his death. But, says "Rural," "the poor simple things, how little they think that their wives may die long before they do." Well, I have known persons to act just like "Rural" writes, and they died before their wives did, too; and then the poor wives took in washing to support their orphans. Who knows but "Rural" will be the next one? "In our grandfather's day there was no such thing as insurance." If "Rural" expects this generation to go on the back track until it gets to where his grandfather was, I am afraid he will be discouraged before his expectations are realized. In "Rural's" opinion the "risk is not very great where there are small houses and barns." But where is the man that wants to go to the expense of carrying this very brilliant idea into effect? Who ever heard of building two houses, two or three barns, and sheds all over a place, just to keep out of insurance? and how much benefit would this plan be against wind storms? On the night of June 18, 1885, my house was completely demolished by a cyclone. I had insured eight months previous to this time, giving a note without interest, due in twelve months. In a short time I received the amount insured for (\$500), although I had never paid one cent to the company. "Rural" thinks we have to pay five years in advance, at least he says so.

Cleveland, Kas., March 2.

### About Insurance.

*Kansas Farmer:*

I see in your last issue another attempt to bring insurance to the right place. I will give you my view why farmer's mutual insurance is not, as a rule, a success. The majority of farmers have no business capacity and are prejudiced against those that have. They have no confidence in one another, and are to a great extent, the most dishonest of all men. They will market their product and represent it the best in the land, if ever so inferior, and if by mistake are overpaid, will pocket it and slink off and think it is smart. How can we expect to get up a mutual insurance company with a large portion of such unprincipled members? Those same men, as a rule, get taken in by patent sharks and all common swindles that float over the country at a disastrous loss to themselves. This class of farmers are among

both rich and poor, and for this lack of confidence and dishonest practice farmers pay more money out to carry on their pursuit than is right and just.

A remedy for the above: Have meetings at your school houses; if time don't permit to meet in day-time, meet every two weeks in the evening, and discuss the topics of the day. Not in a mild frame, either, but go at it red-hot. No matter if it rouses a fight every time you meet; the result will be, you will get better acquainted with all kinds of business, and after each debate you will go home and go to work with a new zeal and grit. But remember one thing. What you do, do with pure motives, as the farmers are the life and vigor of the world. What business would prosper if farming would cease? Every farmer that looks after his business alone and refuses or don't take part in promoting the community he lives in is a blank and not a welcome citizen in an intelligent community. CHAS. FISHBAUGH.

Anthony, Kas.

### Insurance--Reply.

*Kansas Farmer:*

In the *FARMER* of the 24th ult. I noticed "Student Farmer's" remarks on insurance, and wish to say that I think \$1,300,755 is too much to throw away on even our own State insurance companies. Paying State companies high premiums for the sake of getting this money loaned to us again don't look well. There are mutual life companies, why not have mutual fire companies? If we can not, we farmers had better carry our own risks, as our risks are not so great as those in cities. We ought to use great caution, whether we are insured or not. Communities always pay more than the losses amount to, therefore communities can make money to not insure. But I agree with "Student Farmer," that we can do without tobacco a great deal better than we can without insurance. I commenced to use the weed in 1863, used it ten years and quit entirely; so, farmers, don't say you can't quit. E. D. MOSHER.

### About Milo Maize.

*Kansas Farmer:*

I notice in *KANSAS FARMER* of March 24, another inquiry about milo maize, referring to my article, and another of February 23, also your request that we answer. And as I have received quite a number of inquiries by mail since I sent the other article, I will take this means to say about all I can say to any one in a letter, as from now on I will be too busy to do much writing until next fall. The inquirer asks how it is planted, where he can obtain seed, what it will cost per pound, and if it will grow in his county, and what time of the season to cut it for feed.

1. If to grow seed, it should be planted in rows three and a half feet apart, and two grains every eighteen inches or two feet. If for fodder, I think it best put in with a lister, if the lister can be so fixed that it does not plant too thick. It is stuff that sprags a great deal. If a person had plenty of seed it could be sowed broadcast. But while the seed is as scarce and high-priced as it is now it is best to economize.

2. The seed can be had of Wm. Henry Maule, Philadelphia, Pa. But if a person wants anything over a few pounds they had better get the name of some seedsman in the South. I did not intend to sell any myself this year, but have had so many inquiries for it that I have decided to let a few pounds go to subscribers to *KANSAS FARMER* if they fail to get it anywhere else. I will send one pound by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 45 cents. If nothing happens I will have enough next year to let all that may want it have it at low figures. I shall put in several acres.

3. Is answered with 2nd.

4. The inquirer does not give his county—I cannot answer it yes or no. But I believe it will grow and do well in any county in Kansas.

5. I would advise to cut it the first time when it is about four feet high, and then the next time when it heads out. But do not let it stop for the seed to ripen. In Texas they cut it once and then let it mature seed the next time. But I do not think it would have time to mature properly here. Where they use it for fodder there they cut it three times and claim to make five tons of cured feed to the acre. I think it far superior to cane for fodder. Cane takes too long to cure to suit me. (Mr. Editor, I would judge from

what you have said in *KANSAS FARMER* that you have not seen any milo maize. I will send you one head of it by the same mail that this letter goes by.)

I hope the subscribers to *KANSAS FARMER* will write on the subject of growing cane for fodder, as they have been requested to do. If it really is as valuable a feed to grow as some claim it to be, I have something to learn about it that I do not know. I have grown it only two years, and am out of love with it. And I would like to hear from those that have been trying Johnson grass. I have tried it two summers, and it lived through last winter, but last winter it was covered with snow. This year during our coldest weather the ground was bare, and I find the roots all rotten a long way down. I dug down with a spade fourteen inches before finding any roots that were alive. So cannot tell yet as to what I think of its value. Respectfully, R. B. BRIGGS.

Great Bend, Kas. (Lock box 295).

[The seed head was received. It was the first ever seen by any one connected with the office. Thanks. The seed appears to be in perfect condition. It is hard and about the size of sorghum cane seed.—EDITOR.]

### About Milo Maize.

*Kansas Farmer:*

I notice in the *FARMER* of last week that you request me to answer an inquiry on milo maize. In regard to planting, would say that it should be planted at the time of planting early corn. I use the common land-marker, three feet eight inches between marks, and lay off the land one way, then take the two-horse planter with plates in it that drop one kernel of corn but do not plant more than two or three inches deep. I would advise those that get the seed by the single pound to plant by hand, as it takes more seed with the planter. Five seeds are plenty in the hill. Two pounds will plant one acre in this way. The cost of seed will be 25 cents per pound, post-paid, as long as my seed lasts. The seed can also be obtained of Johnson & Stokes, 219 Market St. and 208 Church St., Philadelphia, Pa., at 75 cents per pound.

Milo maize is a South American grain, but if the gentleman does not live north of the Nebraska line, he will be safe in planting. As I have not made any use of the fodder, I can't give the best time for cutting the same, but would suppose it to be after the middle of August. W. A. BAUER.

Ellsworth, Kas., March 31.

### Spring Care of Brood Mares.

*Kansas Farmer:*

A large per cent. of the colts raised will be bred by farmers, and a larger per cent. of live colts are raised by farmers having but few mares than by the large breeders. A farmer can do his work and raise a colt from each mare nearly every year, but he ought to have three to do the work that is expected of two that do not raise colts. The mare can do a reasonable amount of work up to the time of foaling, but should not be overloaded or hurried or have fast road work the last two months. The best time for colts to come is as soon as there is good feed, and if earlier ones are expected, the mares must have a good patch of early-sown rye to run on a few hours every day. I have made a practice of letting my mares have a good bite of rye after the day's work is done, and it does not seem to spoil their appetite for dry feed as it does in cattle, and I believe the colts are stronger and the mares have more milk. The grain feed must be regulated according to the work done and the animal, some requiring double the grain that others do. A mixture of equal parts by weight of chopped corn, rye and bran makes a good feed; but if they can be had, oats are as good as anything for two feeds a day. The mare ought not to be worked for a week after foaling, and should be used carefully. If not a good milker, feed more bran or oats, and if she will drink a slop made of bran and ground oats and a handful of oil meal with water enough to make it like a thin gruel, it will increase the flow of milk wonderfully. Most horses can be taught to drink it. If the colts could have a chance to suck every two or three hours it is best for them not to follow the mare when at work; but most farmers will find it more convenient to let the colts follow the mare, and if there are two they will soon learn to stay together and not follow the mares all the time. If the mares

run on rye, some would object to their rolling in the dirt. I will admit they do not look as clean, but always have a dusty look, but they will do better and be in better condition for work. MAC.

Russell, Kas.

### From Shawnee County.

*Kansas Farmer:*

As I haven't seen anything from this county in your paper, I thought I'd say to you that oats is sown, some sprouting; and with the late rain and snow everything looks prosperous for a good crop. It is generally believed among farmers that we will have a big fruit crop. My Poland-China pigs are doing very fine. I have learned by experience that a good sow will pay from \$15 to \$20 more in twelve months than a good cow. This would be hard to choke down some men, nevertheless it is true. Hogs do better by changing food; too much corn makes poor hogs. For summer, Red clover is the best, with a little corn; for winter, wheat bran shorts and corn is good in about equal parts.

On the 8th day of March, thirty years ago, I crossed the Kansas river in a small canoe at what was called Calhoun ferry, between Topeka and Tecumseh. The river was running full of ice and beat the little trough down some eighty rods in crossing. I wouldn't take the same trip over for the best section of land on the Kaw. The ice had just broken up and was full to top of banks, and it was a mad river if there ever was one of that kind. When over the river I made for my uncle's, the venerable Charles Jordan, and we met for the first time in our lives that 8th day of March. Next day he loaded me into his lumber wagon to show me the great town of Tecumseh. (Here I want to say that the harness on our team was chain tugs or old-fashioned plow harness with half-inch plow lines). And at that time there was a long and steep hill on either side of what was called Stinson creek. When we came to the hill my uncle let the team have their own way in going down, which ended in running about half way up on the other side. I asked him if he always drove that way down hill, and he remarked he would not have a team that could not outrun a wagon down hill. One thing I noticed everywhere in the Territory: When we went to the table it was hot biscuit, coffee and fried pork. The men generally wore long hair, and corsets wasn't like they are nowadays. The first grist mill in Topeka was owned by Mr. Dunn, and worked on the same plan as an ordinary coffee mill. At that time I saw about thirty young Indians on a sand-bar of the Kaw as naked as they were born. But times have changed, and we are now enjoying one of the best counties the sun shines on. But we yet lack one thing; that is, to make better preparations to exhibit the products of our land. Hope the 19th of April will settle that fact.

V. B. HOWER.

### From Gove County.

*Kansas Farmer:*

I was well pleased with the article on "Sorghum for Feed," in the *FARMER* of March 31.

I cut what I sowed broadcast, with a mower. After raking and cocking it, I let it stand in the cock until thoroughly cured, and then stacked same as hay. A part of mine I planted the same as corn, but it grew too large and hard, and the stock did not like or eat it as well as that which I sowed broadcast. This year I shall take a corn-planter, fill up the holes with — and leave smaller ones in it for cane seed, and plant two rows across the field, and straddle one of the rows back, so that will leave the rows only two feet apart. This will make it much finer and better.

One move in the right direction, I notice, in Western Kansas, is being made. That is tree-planting. I have planted 125 apple trees, 600 grape vines, 100 strawberry plants, besides blackberry, raspberry and other small fruits. Of course, I expect to water them and care for them, but I think I shall be fully rewarded for all trouble and expense in that direction. The way I planted my trees was this: I dug the holes 2½ feet square, 2 feet deep, and 21 feet each way. Then I threw part of the top soil back into the holes, put two buckets of water in and let soak a day or two. Then I set the tree in the hole the same depth it grew in the nursery, straightening out all the small



roots, and adding another bucket full of water, then mulching heavily with stable manure about three feet each way from the tree, and then put on two more buckets of water. This way the ground will stay moist for a month or more at a time, whether it rains or not. The buds on all my trees are swelling nicely, and I believe they will all grow and thrive. And as the early bird in planting orchards in a new country generally gets the worm, I think the "bug" ought to be crawling this way.

HARRY WOODCOCK.

Gove City, Kas., April 4.

#### From Wabunsee County.

##### Kansas Farmer:

The past winter was very dry, perhaps the driest of any winter for the last fifteen years. Stock suffered for water in many places or have not been watered but once a day, yet a very fine winter for feeding. But little storm; February and March mostly fine weather; very much such a winter as we had in 1866-67. On March 26th we had a fine rain, followed by snow, which has put the soil in fair condition. With another shower soon the prospects will be good for a fine crop; in fact, the outlook is fine for a plentiful harvest. Money is scarce, owing to several causes. One is the scarcity of grain to sell—but little over enough for home consumption was raised, and the consequence is that farmers have not their usual income to meet their bills. With a good crop and finances in good shape, prosperity will be restored to Kansas people. All indications are good, at this date at least.

H. WARD.

#### Book Notices.

**POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.**—Mr. Henry J. Philpott, under the title of "Social Sustenance," will present in the May *Popular Science Monthly* an interesting and very intelligent discussion of the way in which other persons may affect our ability to make a living—either by hindering or by helping us in the process.

**STRAWBERRY CULTURIST.**—This is a very good little book of fifty-one pages, containing the history, sexuality, field and garden culture of strawberries, forcing or pot culture, how to grow from seed, hybridizing, and all other information necessary to enable any person to raise strawberries. The author, Mr. Andrew S. Fuller, is a well-known horticulturist, and is good authority, especially on small fruits. The book is published by O. Judd Co., 851 Broadway, New York.

**WARNER OBSERVATORY.**—We are in receipt of an interesting and instructive pamphlet of seventy pages, entitled "History and Work of the Warner Observatory," Vol. 1, by the Director, Lewis Swift, Ph. D., the well-known astronomer of Rochester, N. Y. Its contents show the advance of the science of astronomy in this country, under the impetus of money wisely bestowed in prize-giving for original discovery, as has been done by the founder of this Observatory, Mr. H. H. Warner, of Safe Cure fame. Under the stimulus of his astronomical prizes more than three times as many comets have been discovered in this country as in all the rest of the world combined. The Warner Observatory, though a strictly private institution, is open to visitors free of charge, two evenings of each week, and among its visitors includes people from all parts of the world. Its great telescope cost \$12,000, and the Observatory and dwellings \$100,000, making it one of the most costly and complete, as it promises to be one of the most active and important, observatories of this age.

General Logan's forthcoming book, "The Volunteer Soldier of America," will be published early in June, by R. S. Peale & Co., Chicago. It is dedicated "To the immortal host of Citizen-Soldiers and Sailors who, from Lexington to Appomattox, have won the liberty of the Republic, maintained its honor and preserved its integrity." It has been decided by the literary executor to publish in the same volume General Logan's personal reminiscences of the civil war from Bull Run to Vicksburg. The following letter is made public to dispel all doubts as to the authenticity of the work.

FEBRUARY 23, 1887.

R. S. PEALE & Co., Chicago.—Dear Sirs: In presenting to the public "The Volunteer Soldier of America," the last work of my

departed husband, I feel sure this book can have no rival. The subject was one so near Gen. Logan's heart that for years he gave much time, research and thought to the work. He was negotiating with a publisher when so suddenly called from his labors; hence I present it thus early to remove all possible suspicion that other hands than his had completed this great work—one which I hope may have the popular reception it so justly merits. Respectfully,

(Signed) MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

**PANSY.**—The April *Pansy* embraces in its contents stories, poems, sketches historical and biographical, teeming with present truths and pulsing with life adapted to the needs of its every reader. The Easter poem, as well as the paper on "Some Remarkable Women," are of importance and interest. The former is adapted for a recitation, and the latter being a sketch of Frances E. Willard, with a good portrait. Illustrated throughout. \$1 a year. Boston: D. Lothrop Company.

#### Gossip About Stock.

Stock are now at grass in excellent condition.

The indications are that there will be a scarcity of bulls this season, especially of grades.

It is now written that the "plug," "scrub" and "runt" must go—to the new beginner. Poor victim!

Miller Bros.' sale at Junction City last week was a success with the swine, but low prices for the cattle.

G. S. Burelgh, of Vassalboro, Maine, claims the date of May 18 for his public sale of Herefords at Kansas City.

Thousands of dollars worth of stock are reported sold as a result of advertising "for sale" in our two-cent column. There is still room for a few more select advertisements.

The offering of Galloway cattle by James Cunningham & Son, at Lincoln, Neb., April 26, will afford an unusual opportunity to secure choice animals of this breed at moderate prices at public sale.

Every honest breeder of pure-bred stock is invited to place a permanent card in the Breeders' Directory. Buyers prefer to deal with men who are not ashamed to ask for customers in this public and straightforward manner.

Prospects are very generally favorable for the flock-masters of Kansas this year. The price of wool is good. In this connection, T. O. Fox, of Ellsworth, Kas., offers something of special interest in the advertising columns.

Readers of the KANSAS FARMER should not fail to secure some pure-bred stock this year. It is the common-sense investment for farmers to make. Watch our advertising columns. It is a safe rule to buy of regular advertisers.

The catalogue, just received, of Berkshire pigs, Southdown sheep, Jersey cattle and poultry, bred by the veteran breeders, Springer Bros., at "Haw Hill," Springfield, Ill., should be seen by buying breeders generally, as a model.

The cobwebs, dust and dirt of all kinds should be swept from the ceilings and walls of the stable quite frequently.

Give the pigs a run out on the ground on warm days. It will do them a great deal of good, especially the breeding sow.

It is said that sweet corn grown in Maine is sweeter and better adapted for canning purposes than that grown further south.

More than half the diseases so prevalent among farm horses are due to improper attention to the common laws of sanitation.

The proof that Shallenberger's Pills are a true Antidote for Malaria is found in the fact that a cure is immediate. Quinine and other remedies bring temporary relief after some time—often many days. One dose of the Antidote brings immediate relief; chills are stopped, all unpleasant symptoms disappear, and after a few more doses perfect health and strength are secured.

#### Everybody Likes It.

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

#### Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending April 9, 1887; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Hall building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Riding harrow and roller—Eli W. Benway, of Independence.  
Hay sling—John M. Hart, of Oswego.  
Hog trough—Charles J. Stromgren, of Norway.  
Lamp stool—Orin P. Whipple, of Abilene.  
Washing machine—Thomas W. White, of Salem.  
Oiler—Thomas B. Wilkinson and J. L. Cutler, of Arcadia.

The following were reported for April 2:

Listing cultivator—Wm. R. Wilson, of Waterville.  
Windmill—Ora S. Willett, of Belleville.  
Wooden tub—Byron E. Cagle, of Sterling.  
Churn-dasher—Martin O. Dolson, of Wichita.  
Washing machine—Charles W. Snyder, of Hutchinson.  
Washing machine—Dunlap & Bailey, of Dorrance.  
Sash balance—John D. Hess, of Abilene.  
Supporting column for drilling machines—Millard F. Smith, of Weir City.  
Method of purifying water—Wm. Tweedale, of Topeka.  
Corn harvesting machine—Charles W. Wardwell, of Annelly.

The following were reported for March 26:

Harrow cultivator for listed corn—Rollin Woods, of Mankato.  
Plow attachment—Justus A. Rew, of Pratt township.  
Swinging gate—Samuel C. Rockwood, of Atchison.  
Fanning mill—John C. Hamilton, of McPherson. (Two patents.)  
Fire box lining—Albert S. Newby & G. R. Millice, of Topeka.  
Railway cross tie—Henry C. Draper, of Oswego.  
Double seaming machine—Frank J. Farnor, of Armourdale.  
Rubbing washing machine—Commodore P. Keller, of Fall River.

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

Rules for easy subjugation of Canada thistles are plentiful, but not practical. Every attempt to eradicate this weed must be continued through the entire season of growth, or it will fall almost surely, and all its cost will be wasted.

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

You love the roses—so do I. I wish the sky would rain down roses, as they rain from off the shaken bush. Why will it not? Then all the valleys would be pink and white, and soft to tread on. They would fall as light as feathers, smelling sweet; and it would be like sleeping and yet waking all at once.

—George Eliot.

Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, should send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise suggesting sure means of cure. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### LACE REMNANTS.

Don't get excited. Upwards of \$2 worth of Laces for 48 cents. Here is a chance to get valuable, rich and elegant Lace Remnants and Soiled Lace for almost nothing. Having bought a big lot of laces at auction, representing every imaginable pattern and quality of Laces at one-tenth part of their real value we are enabled to offer some most astonishing bargains. We put up large assorted packages of these Laces, which though costing but 48 cents, represent real values of \$2 and upwards. These remnants include the finest White Laces, Linen Torchon Laces in exquisite patterns, Spanish and Languedoc Cream Laces, Black Laces, and in fact, samples of almost every kind known to the trade. The manifold uses to which these Laces can be applied will appear to every lady reader, or to her male friends who wish to make an acceptable present. Ladies will find them very useful for trimming all kinds of underwear; they can also be used to advantage in ornamenting children's and infants' clothing, as each package contains such a variety. We send them in various lengths, from one yard up to three and four yards. Some of these Laces have been slightly damaged by smoke and water, but ladies can readily cut out the damaged portions and unite the perfect lace. After the smoke and water has been carefully washed it will look as fresh and nice as lace that costs six times as much. Price per package, 48 cents; three packages, assorted, \$1.20. Mailed post-paid.

WICKERBOCKER SPECIALTY CO., P. O. Box 688, New York.

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 waterproof, practically fire-proof.

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

MARION, KAS., December 8, 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. & N. track, North Topeka.

ALL TRAINS RUN DAILY.



## The Home Circle.

### An Easter Song.

The house was on a bleak hillside;  
The room was small, and low, and plain,  
And there a patient woman had  
For many months kept tryst with pain.  
Shut out from stir of busy life,  
Shut in to weariness and loss,—  
To watch the slow days slowly go,  
Till living almost seemed a cross.

She seldom saw a neighbor's face,  
They were so few and far between;  
No kindly gifts of fruit and flowers  
Upon her little stand were seen.  
So long to watch the leafless trees,  
To hear the cold winds wildly rave,  
To see the snowdrifts higher pile,  
Till the poor earth seemed in a grave.

But longest seasons have an end,  
And dearest nights give place to dawn,  
And so the world awoke at last.  
To find the weary winter gone.  
'Tis then the Easter comes—sweet day!  
Whose power all worshippers confess,  
When faith and hope spring up anew,  
And hearts are filled with tenderness;

When loving thoughts are swiftly born,  
And kindly deeds are gladly wrought;  
So to that invalid the mail  
On Easter Eve a package brought.  
An eager light gleams in her eyes,  
While trembling hands the wrappings break;  
A plain white card at first she sees,  
And reads upon it—"For His sake."

In tissue paper, fold on fold,  
There lies a card of rarest art,  
With fair designs that charm the eye,  
And precious words that cheer the heart.  
And then within a lower box,  
Resting upon a mossy bed,  
Sweet rosebuds lay in fragrant grace,—  
Snow-white, and cream, and pink, and red;

And Easter lilies, wondrous fair,  
And tufts of royal mignonette,  
While all the spaces, here and there,  
Were filled with pink and violet.  
Oh, if the sender could have seen  
What joy was brought by her sweet gift!  
What brightness to that humble home,—  
What power it had life's clouds to lift;

How long the flowers would cherished be,  
Their sweetness filling all the air;  
How often loving eyes would scan  
That Easter card, preserved with care!  
If she could only know how many hours  
From weariness and gloom were won;  
She might not know; but, ah! He knew,  
For whose dear sake the deed was done.

And while in churches, near and far,  
Rare flowers bloom and anthems ring,  
To hail the Resurrection Day,  
In one poor life new pleasures spring.  
Forgotten all the months of pain,  
Forgotten snow and blighting frost;  
With courage born of stronger faith,  
Resigned to all that she has lost.

O patient one! thou canst not join  
In earthly courts the happy throng;  
But, set apart by Providence,  
Thou too may'st sing an Easter song.  
The south wind to thy casement comes,  
Perchance a blue-bird's trill may start;  
O invalid, God grant to thee  
A blessed Easter in thy heart!

—Lillian Grey, in *Good Housekeeping*.

### To Banish Flies.

If for forty-eight hours you can keep every drop of liquid from a room the flies in it will leave it. But the prohibition is absolute. A drop of dew on a rose leaf, still more the congealed breath on a window-pane, gives quite as much fluid as the thirsty little fly asks for. But a good housekeeper will remember this rule so as never to leave a pitcher of water uncovered in a room which she wishes to enjoy a good nap in, or in which she means to place a guest. And she will carefully cover any other cup, mug, glass or other vessel which contains liquids.

Observe, next, that the fly is a tropical insect, dislikes cold, and cannot bear it long. For the same reason, probably, he is disconcerted, even on a warm day, by a draught of air. Dr. Franklin, you will remember, proved that a man might be killed, as if frozen to death, by a swift draught of air, even at the temperature of 100 deg. F. For practical purposes the fly knows this as well as Dr. Franklin did. So soon as your patient leaves a room, open the windows enough to start all the draughts possible. Have paper-weights in abundance, to keep books, handkerchiefs and all other movables in place, that no one may have an excuse for closing the windows.

The old New England housekeeper supposes that flies dislike darkness, and the old treatment of summer rooms is to keep them dark when they are not occupied by men, women or children. But I think this is an error. The fly, in darkness, simply recedes into his dens and caves and holes of the earth. So soon as the light comes he is out again seeking his prey. It may be observed, also, that the apparent reason why he annoys your patient as he does, in the early morning, when no one else is awake or wants to be, is simply that he has been

chilled at night and now seeks the warmth of the pillow or the cheek. He is not at that moment seeking food. If you have been careless enough to permit any flies to sleep in the room with your patient, you can draw them to another corner by lighting one or two kerosene lamps, with such an arrangement, for instance, as every oil stove gives.

You should not have had any flies in the bed-room. Nor would you if the whole house had been kept in proper condition. If the establishment is large, the superintendent, if intelligent, will certainly detail a competent person early in the spring to the special business of keeping out the flies and seeing that no more are hatched. If you are in a private house, read this article to the housekeeper, and concert with her thorough measures, taking pains to interest and instruct the servants.—*Leisure Hours*.

### How to Roast Meat.

Mrs. Emma P. Ewing Dean, of the School of Domestic Economy at the Iowa Agricultural College, says:

"In roasting meats of all kinds the method adopted should be the one that in the most perfect manner preserves all the juices inside the meat. To roast beef in the best possible manner: Place the clean cut side of the meat upon a smoking hot pan, which must be over a quick fire. Press it close to the pan until seared and slightly brown. Reverse and let the opposite side become similarly seared and brown. Then put it at once in the oven, the heat of which should be firm and steady, but not too intense, and leave it undisturbed until cooked. The time that should be allowed for cooking beef in this manner is twenty minutes to the pound, if it is to be rare, less half an hour, deducted from the aggregate time on account of searing. In other words, a five-pound roast of beef will require about an hour and a quarter, a six-pound roast an hour and a half, and so on.

"If the oven is not too hot the beef requires no basting, and is better without it. When the oven is at the proper temperature and the cooking is going on all right, the meat will keep up a gentle sputtering in the pan. If, upon opening the oven door, this sputtering is not perceptible, more heat is required. But if, in addition to the sputtering, any smoke is discernible in the oven, the heat is too intense and should be lessened. Unless the heat of the oven is too great the drippings in the pan will not burn and smoke, and when the meat is cooked there will be a thin coating of brown jelly in the pan, where the meat rested, which, by the addition of stock or water, will make a delicious gravy.

"A roast of beef should never be washed, and if it has accidentally been wet or moistened, it should be carefully wiped dry before it is seared or put to cook. Searing almost instantly coats the cut side of a piece of meat and prevents the escape of juices in the after process of roasting, while a firm, steady heat gently but thoroughly cooks it, and thus both juices and flavor are preserved. Basting is a troublesome as well as damaging process. And as salt and water have a tendency to toughen and extract the juices of meat, they should not be used on it while roasting, if it is desired to have the meat sweet, juicy and tender."

### Don't Forget,

That anxiety is easier to bear than sorrow.  
That talent is sometimes hid in napkins,  
audacity never.

That good brains are often kept in a poor-looking vessel.

That the time to bury a hatchet is before blood is found upon it.

That mistakes are often bought at a big price and sold at a small one.

That if it were not for emergencies, but little progress would be made in the world.

That it is often better to go a good ways round than to take a short cut across lots.

That the statement so often made in print that "rest makes rust," is the veriest rot.

That tears shed upon a coffin will not blot out the stains that may have been cast in life upon the stilled heart within it.

That many a man sets up a carriage only to find less of enjoyment in it than he has had in holding the ribbons from his "one horse shay."

That if we would do more for others while we may, we should have less regrets, when too late, that more had not been done when "it might have been."—*Good Housekeeping*.

### Notes and Recipes.

**Rye Muffins.**—One pint flour, one pint rye meal, two tablespoonfuls yeast; milk enough to make a thick batter.

**Oil for Red Furniture.**—Take linseed oil; put it into glazed pipkin with as much alkali-net root as it will cover. Let it boil gently, and it will become of a strong red color; when cool it will be fit for use.

**Baking Brown Bread.**—Lovers of brown bread should have a tin made on purpose for it, round and tall, with a closely-fitting cover; in this genuine brown bread should be baked slowly for four hours.

**Molasses Cookies.**—One egg beaten light with a half cupful of sugar. To this add half a cupful of molasses foamed with half a teaspoonful of soda, one tablespoonful of vinegar and ginger. Flour to roll.

**Cleaning Brass.**—An excellent way of cleaning brass is to boil it in a solution of potash, and then dip it in a vessel containing equal parts of sulphuric and nitric acid, mixed together the day before using.

**Good Suet Pudding.**—Chop finely six ounces of beef suet, add to it one pound of flour, half a saltspoonful of salt; mix with half a pint of milk and water; tie in a well-floured cloth and boil two hours and a half.

**Potato Noodles.**—Grate one dozen of boiled potatoes, add two eggs, a little salt, half a cupful of milk, enough flour to knead stiff; then cut in small pieces and roll long and round, one inch thick; fry in plenty of lard to a nice brown.

**Coffee Cake Without Eggs.**—One cup of old, strong coffee, one cup each of molasses and sugar, one-half cup of butter, four cups of flour, one cup of raisins and one teaspoonful of soda; flavor with cloves, cinnamon, allspice and nutmeg.

Furniture needs cleaning as much as other woodwork. It may be washed with warm soapuds quickly, wiped dry, and then rubbed with an oily cloth. To polish it rub with rotten stone and sweet oil. Clean off the oil and polish with chamois-skin.

Wall paper should be changed frequently, care being taken to remove every particle of the old paper before putting on the new. It is better to buy pretty cheap paper and change often, rather than an expensive one which you cannot afford to change.

**Flannel Cakes.**—One quart of milk, one cup of cornmeal and nearly three of flour, half cake of yeast stirred in a half cup of warm water, one large cup of boiling water, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of molasses, bit of soda the size of a pea in the milk; scald the meal with the boiling water, stir in the milk, and strain through a colander; add flour and yeast and let it rise until morning, beat in salt and molasses, and when the batter is smooth and light bake on a griddle.

**Bean Soup.**—Soak a pint of beans over night in water, boil them in a quart of water, with a lump of soda large as a bean, half an hour; drain off the water, put in a quart of cold water, with half a pound of fresh lean beef cut up in inch-square pieces; boil slowly three hours, and as the water wastes add boiling water. Just before taking up season with salt. The liquor drained off makes a good dish for an invalid, and the remainder is a palatable and nutritious dish for those not invalids.

**Stuffed Steak, or "Mock Duck."**—Take two pounds of rump steak cut rather thin; sprinkle with pepper and salt. Make a stuffing as follows: Chop up two ounces lean ham, half a pound of suet, the rind of half a lemon, one teaspoonful of parsley, one teaspoonful of mixed sweet herbs, mix with a little seasoning six ounces of bread crumbs and two eggs; spread the stuffing over the steak, roll up, tie it and skewer firmly; roast before a clear fire for one hour and a half, basting frequently with butter or dripping.

### The Baby in Summer.

Keep the child's milk separate from that intended for the rest of the household. Have ready a pan that has been properly cleansed by being thoroughly washed and rinsed, and rinsed again in a solution of bicarbonate of soda, to receive the milk. In hot weather the milk should be placed on the fire and the temperature be brought to a point just short of boiling—do not let it boil! It should then be put in a proper receptacle and placed in a cool place, or a refrigerator

which does not contain vegetables. It should then be prepared as follows: Milk, one-half pint; pure water, one-half pint; powdered sugar of milk, one tablespoonful; phosphate of lime, one grain. Dissolve the sugar and lime in the water and add the milk. This is the nearest approach to human milk that can be prepared. As the child grows, add less water; a good rule to follow is this: until one month old, add two-thirds water; one-half water until three months, one third water till the sixth month, one-fourth until the ninth, and one-sixth until one year of age, when the child can take the milk clear, and often in combination with some of the infant foods upon the market. The water should be boiled and allowed to cool before using, as this will purify it by destroying any germs it may contain. Some will no doubt ask, why heat the milk? During high temperature, when the mercury ranges from 86 to 100 deg., there is a rapid decomposition of milk, the casein is rapidly coagulated, and in this condition it exerts a peculiar action (catalytic) upon the other solids of the milk, particularly upon the sugar, forming lactic acid. The milk loses its alkaline reaction and becomes sour, when it is not fit for further use. The heating of the milk retards this process.—*J. H. Carmichael, M. D., in Good Housekeeping*.

### What Would the World Do

without woman? asks the essayist who starts out to say something new on this oft-treated subject. Of course, the human element of the world would not exist without woman, so the question is gratuitous. It would have been far more sensible to ask: What would the world do without the salvation of woman, without a panacea for her physical ills and a cure for her peculiar diseases. In a word, what would the world do without Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," the great remedy for female weaknesses? It is indispensable for the ills of womankind.

**ROYAL**  
FULL WEIGHT  
ROYAL BAKING POWDER  
ABSOLUTELY PURE  
**BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight adulterated phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 116 Wall Street, New York.

### HUMPHREYS'

**DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK**  
Cloth & Gold Binding  
144 Pages, with Steel Engraving,  
MAILED FREE.  
Address, P. O. Box 1810, N. Y.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES	PRICE.
1	Fever, Congestion, Inflammations...	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants...	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults...	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic...	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting...	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis...	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache...	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo...	.25

### HOMEOPATHIC

10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach...	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods...	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods...	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing...	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions...	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains...	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria...	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding...	.50
18	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head...	.50
19	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs...	.50
20	General Debility, Physical Weakness...	.50
21	Kidney Disease...	.50
22	Nervous Debility...	1.00
23	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed...	.50
24	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation...	1.00

### SPECIFICS.

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



## The Young Folks.

### The Children's Hour.

Between the dark and the daylight,  
When the light is beginning to lower,  
Comes a pause in the day's occupations,  
That is known as the Children's Hour.

I hear in the chamber above me  
The patter of little feet,  
The sound of a door that is opened,  
And voices soft and sweet.

From my study I see in the lamplight,  
Descending the broad hall stair,  
Grave Alice, and laughing Allegra,  
And Edith with golden hair.

A whisper, and then a silence—  
Yet I know by their merry eyes  
They are plotting and planning together  
To take me by surprise.

A sudden rush from the stairway,  
A sudden raid from the hall!  
By three doors left unguarded  
They enter my castle wall!

They climb up into my turret  
O'er the arms and back of my chair;  
If I try to escape they surround me,  
They seem to be everywhere.

They almost devour me with kisses,  
Their arms about me entwine,  
Till I think of the Bishop of Bingen  
In his mouse-tower on the Rhine.

Do you think, O blue-eyed banditti,  
Because you have scaled the wall,  
Such an old mustache as I am  
Is not a match for you all?

I have you fast in my fortress,  
And will not let you depart,  
But put you down in the dungeon  
In the round-tower of my heart.

And there I will keep you forever,  
Yes, forever and a day,  
Till the walls shall crumble to ruin,  
And moulder in dust away. —Longfellow.

### Watches.

Watches were originally made of steel and iron. No glasses were used until about 1615, the cases being wholly of metal, and to admit of readily seeing the time the cover of the face was sometimes perforated in elegant designs. Instead of the form now universally adopted, various styles of casing were employed, such as globular, octangular, cruciform, skull, acorn, pear, lemon, tulip, bird, and, in fact, nearly every imaginable shape that ingenuity could invent or caprice suggest; and as a consequence of this and the fact that many of those watches were provided with striking movements, they were so bulky that it was inconvenient to carry them in the pocket, and they were hung at the girdle with swivels, so that their faces could be readily turned for observation without being removed from their position. The hairspring was not introduced until about 1658, and was a great improvement on the early watches. About a century later the smallest repeating watch ever made was presented to George III, of England. It was smaller than our silver half-dime, and weighed only five pwts. and one-eighth grains. It was necessary to make a set of minute tools for its construction. For this watch the manufacturer received a present from the King of 500 guineas (about \$2,500), and it is reported that he was afterwards offered 1,000 guineas to duplicate it for the Emperor of Russia, but he refused it, so that his gift to the King might remain unique. A smaller watch than this, however, formed a part of the Swiss exhibit in the World's Fair of 1851, but this was not a repeater. It was only three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and was set in the end of a pencil-case. It not only gave the hours, minutes and seconds, but the days of the month also. —San Francisco Public School Record.

### Making a Dictionary.

Over 25,000 sheets of "copy" are already prepared for the "Century Dictionary," and their preservation has been a serious problem. It is necessary to keep this large mass of manuscript in the printing office for frequent consultation in regard to cross-references and the like. But if the manuscript were destroyed the loss would be irreparable, for death or other reasons might make it impossible to consult again some of the experts whose opinions were embodied. It was proposed to insure the "copy" for \$150,000, but the insurance money would not replace the loss. Finally photography was suggested, and the idea has been successfully carried out. Each sheet of "copy," which is of brown paper, is eight inches by twelve, and bears printed extracts with corrections, interlineations, and additions as well as written paragraphs. Each has been photo-

graphed and reduced to a size measuring only two inches by two. All the words upon the positives of this size can be read with a magnifying glass, for every detail is, of course, accurately reproduced. The reduction is for convenience in storage and handling. The negatives are preserved, and the entire 25,000 would hardly more than fill a large bureau drawer. These negatives can be enlarged to any size which may be convenient. Should the manuscript now come to grief, these negatives would furnish a ready means of reproducing it in a very short time, and the cost for the whole 25,000 will not exceed \$400. The idea was suggested to Mr. Fraser by a remembrance of the photography and reduction of letters to be taken out of Paris by carrier-pigeons during the siege; but this is believed to be the first time that book manuscript has been treated in this manner.

### The Incomes of Princes.

The incomes of the royal families of Europe amount to close upon thirteen millions sterling a year. Germany stands at the head of all European nations in the matter of royal incomes. That empire, with a population of more than forty-five millions, supports twenty-two royal, princely, and ducal families, and the direct cost of their maintenance is £3,300,000. In Prussia and several of the other German States the reigning family, besides its public income, possesses very large private estates, and, indeed, in some of the States, the princes are the chief land-owners. In Mecklenberg Strelitz, for instance, the reigning family owns three-fifths of the land, and the grand duke governs without the aid of any representative institutions whatever. Turkey comes next to Germany in its royal expenditures, the total amount absorbed by the Sultan and his family being about £3,200,000. The imperial family of Russia costs that country £2,450,000, the greater part of which comes in the shape of rents from the crown domains, which consist of more than a million square miles of land, besides gold and silver mines. The Austrian imperial family is tolerably well off, having a revenue of £920,000, all of which comes directly from the public revenue of the country. The British royal family comes next, with a cost to the country of about £900,000. The sum includes the revenue derived from the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall, which amounts to £111,000. The old Duchess of Cambridge, now 88 years of age, continues to draw from the British treasury £6,000 a year, besides enjoying the royal palaces of St. James and Kew as her residences. Italy pays her royal family £660,000, which is a very large sum in proportion to the means of the country, while Spain disburses on the same account £400,000. This ends the list of European monarchies of large population. But the minor monarchies also pay their royal families very large sums. Belgium pays £133,500 a year to her King, and Portugal, with three-quarters of a million less population, pays £127,000. Monarchy costs Sweden and Norway £117,500 annually; Denmark, £62,000; Holland, £63,000; Roumania, £40,800; and Greece, £42,000. But £12,000 of this last sum is paid by England, France and Russia. Republican France gives her President £36,000, two-thirds of which is in the form of salary, and one-third for household expenses. The Swiss republic pays its President £800 a year, which is probably the smallest sum that the head of any civilized nation in the world receives. All the expenditures of Switzerland are on a correspondingly low scale. The expenditures of the Confederation does not reach £2,000,000 annually. —Public Opinion, London.

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and most important. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, can furnish you work that you can do at great profit and live at home, wherever you are located. Either sex; all ages. Asa P. Rand, Westboro, Mass., writes us that he made \$60 profit in a single day. Every worker can make from \$5 to \$25 and upwards per day. All is new. Capital not required; you are started free. Full particulars free. Send your address at once.

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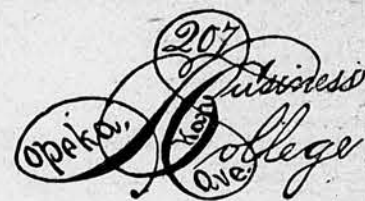
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# KANSAS FARMER.

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We are in receipt of a fine Collie photo, from D. Z. Evans, Jr., breeder, Watsonstown, Pa. Thanks. When we want a Collie, Mr. Evans will hear from us.

We are in receipt of the catalogue of M. Ehret, Jr., & Co., 1887, giving a descriptive list of their Black Diamond Prepared Roofing. When we need anything in that line, we will consult this book.

From L. A. Goodman, Secretary, we learn that the semi-annual meeting of the Missouri State Horticultural Society will be held at West Plains, June 7, 8 and 9, 1887. Every inducement is offered to make it a grand success. A \$5 rate from Kansas City and return over the Fort Scott railroad, and reduced rates on other railroads. Free entertainment. Good opportunity to see south Missouri. Circular will be out later. Winter meeting will be at Boonville, December 6, 7 and 8.

### Delayed Crop Reports.

The reports from Chautauqua, Gove, Kingman, Jackson, Lincoln, Rawlins, Rice, Rooks, Russell, Smith, Washington, Wilson, and Woodson counties, did not reach us in time for our last issue in which the general report for the State was printed. These, however, are in line with those published, showing no material differences in any respect. It is now the middle of the month; the reports are for the first, and as they do not vary the record already made, we do not print these.

### The Kansas Silk Station.

Senator J. S. Coddington, Pottawatomie, Hon. J. H. Morse, of Marion, and Dr. Charles Williamson, of Washington, who were recently appointed members of the silk culture commission, a board created by the last Legislature for the purpose of encouraging silk culture in Kansas, selected Jarned, Pawnee county, as the place to establish the Kansas silk station. They also appointed Mr. I. Horner, of Emporia, an enthusiastic friend of Kansas silk industry, superintendent of the station.

A statement is made in the *Capital* that for the encouragement of the industry a bounty of 50 cents per pound will be paid to any individual or family within the State by the commissioners for the best quality of cocoons, 35 cents for second, and 25 cents for third best. The highest foreign market value of cocoons will be paid for the premium crops. Cash will be paid for all cocoons sent to the station as soon as inspected or tested. The price for cocoons will

depend entirely upon the quality of silk contained and the condition in which the silk may be received, and foreign market value will be the standard price for cocoons at the station.

Mr. Horner says the first practical step in silk culture is to plant an abundance of mulberry trees. The mulberry introduced into the United States by the German Russian Mennonites from south Russia is the most hardy; it is very easily propagated from the seed at a trifling cost. He advises planting them in hedge row fashion in the western part of the State.

Mr. Morse, of the commission, is earnest in the work, and he, too, urges the growing of mulberry trees. He says it is incumbent upon the people throughout the State, and especially in the southwest, to plant upon every farm a number of mulberry trees, the commissioners feeling assured that by so doing the interests of the State will be advanced, and the individual provided thereby with a new and profitable investment. A circular letter of instruction as to the proper feeding, raising and gathering of the cocoons will be prepared immediately and sent free to any person interested upon application to the Superintendent or Secretary of the board. It is also designed by the board to issue a journal devoted to the interests of sericulture, but as the appropriation made by the Legislature was necessarily small, and inadequate to accomplish this much desired assistance, it is expected that the locality in which the station is situated will furnish the means to accomplish this end. Mr. Morse is Secretary of the board. His present address is Marion, Marion county.

### SUGGESTIONS TO NEW SETTLERS.

Immigration to Kansas is unprecedented even in the wonderful history of this State. Thousands of these newly arrived settlers know nothing personally of our climate, our soil, or of any of our advantages or disadvantages. They have come because others came or because they believed it a good place to come to. Many of them were brought up in a region that was once all overgrown with timber; many were raised in hilly or mountainous regions where springs and streams of clear water were numerous and common; many come from old settled communities where wealth abounds and the loss of a single crop would not be felt; so of all the thousands of strangers that have come among us, they left many things which they will remember as if they were part of them, and they come here to find many things if not everything different from things to which they were accustomed and in many cases different even from what they expected. But they all come with one intent—to better their condition and to become citizens of Kansas. Such people need friendly counsel of persons competent to give it, for beginning right is more than half the work.

In the first place, this is not a timber country, nor a mountainous country; it is in the very center of the United States, a thousand miles away from the ocean, lying on an inclined plane at the foot of the Rocky mountains, rising from one thousand to five thousand feet above sea level. These facts show the nature of our climate. Our rains come from two sources, the mountain snows west of us and the ocean waters south of us. In the eastern part of the State, the rainfall is equal to an average in the best agricultural States in the Union. The annual average rainfall since 1859, as shown by records of the Agricultural college at Manhattan, Riley county, a little more than one-fourth the distance across the State

from east to west, is nearly thirty-one inches (30.923). The annual average at the State University is about thirty-five inches. In the western part of the State, the rainfall has not been so great, as shown by records kept at military stations, and more particularly at the signal station at Fort Dodge since 1875. The heaviest fall for any one year was 33.55 inches in 1881, but in 1875 it was only 10.67, and in 1882 it was but 13.14, and the annual average for ten years, beginning with '75 and ending with '84 was a little upward of 21 inches (21.10). We have not the figures for '85 and '86, but they would raise the average a little.

Much the larger portion of the newcomers have gone to the new counties west, and hence they are particularly interested in the rainfall question. It has been demonstrated many times that it is the distribution of the rain and not its extent that most affects agriculture. Fifteen inches well distributed throughout the year are better than three times that depth coming in storms at times when they are not needed. But no agency has yet been discovered to effect such an equable diffusion of rain water. We must trust to natural forces and take things as they come. It follows naturally that some years will be drier than others even though more rain fall, because the water came when it was not needed.

The evidence seems to prove that, as to this matter rains are increasing in frequency and in amount of water in western Kansas, though many well informed persons do not believe it. But however this may be, the truth is, that the rainfall in the western part of the State has not been more than about two-thirds as much as that of the eastern portion of the State, and that it is in general drier there than it is east. And that brings us to the principal suggestion we desire to make in this article. Let every new settler make his plans, lay out his work, plow his ground, and do other things about his new home with a full understanding that the rainfall of western Kansas is not as great as it is in many other parts of the country. There is nothing in this to discourage, but rather to stimulate, because crops produced in the new counties the last few years fully demonstrate the productiveness of the soil and the sufficiency of moisture. One of the things to be remembered is, that when ground is broken up it ought to be done deep and not left lying in the sun for days without harrowing and firming. Take a bushel measure and fill it full of mud balls; take another measure of same size and pattern and fill it full of soft, completely pulverized moist and rich earth; place both vessels in the sunlight. In a short time one will contain clods of dry earth, while the soil in the other will be moist except a little on the top. Fresh plowed soil is exposed in the same way, more or less; it has a great many open spaces in it, and every exposed surface operates as a drying pan. By keeping the soil loose, well pulverized and level, evaporation is retarded to the greatest extent possible.

Another thing is to plant deep so that the seeds may have the benefit of all moisture below, and not be unnecessarily exposed to surface drying. It is common in Kansas for the surface soil to be dry because of our mobile atmosphere. And another important item is firming the soil after planting. Kansas soil is generally rich and loose. If it is not pressed down on the seed, when the ground is dry, there is danger that much of the seed will not germinate. The writer of this had corn seed lie in the ground a month one year without even swelling. A rain came on the 26th of June, and on the Fourth day of July,

there was a green streak in every corn row. Some of that same corn produced fifty bushels to the acre.

If anything is planted in the first-plowed sod, see that the sods are all rotted and pressed down as flat as possible. Give the sun as little chance as possible to shine into crevices.

Seek advice from successful farmers in the county if you have to spend a day or a week in finding them. Don't think you know more about farming in Kansas than they do, for you don't, and it is better to understand that fact and recognize it in the beginning. If they tell you to raise rice corn, or milo maize, or sorghum, or pumpkins, do as they advise, and then if you want to experiment a little on your own account, do so.

But above all, hold your grip. Stick to it. Labor will win, if earnestly, intelligently, soberly and persistently applied. The KANSAS FARMER has faith in Kansas. While we have not some desirable things that some other localities enjoy, there is no place on earth where there are more real, substantial advantages for agriculturists than are found in Kansas. Her history and the unparalleled progress of her people prove this.

### The Commission at Work.

A great deal of work has been done by the inter-State commerce commission, in the way of hearing petitions and arguments in favor of particular reasons for excepting certain railroads and systems of railroads from the operation of the law as to the long and short haul clause. The first application was made by a number of Southern roads which are affected in their business by water routes. Their petition was disposed of temporarily by an order that the present condition remain ninety days, subject, however, to such modifications if any as the commission, after investigation, shall determine to be equitable and lawful. And as part of the same order, several appointments are made for meetings at different places in the South on certain days named where and when such additional facts, suggestions and arguments as the petitioners or people may have to offer will be heard. The commission granted the application of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee railroad company for a suspension of the operation of section 4 of the law, so far as would apply to traffic taken across Lake Michigan to Grand Haven and destined to points east of Detroit and St. Clair rivers, for a period of ninety days. The application of steamship lines and merchants of Boston to authorize trunk line railroads from Chicago to Boston to continue to export trade on the same basis as heretofore, giving equal rates with New York on all merchandise exported, has been referred to Commissioner Walker for investigation, who will visit Boston for that purpose.

Among the more important cases presented is that of the Southern Pacific railway company through its President, Leland Stanford, as follows:

A question is before us in the competition with the Suez canal route for business with China and Japan, whether we can make competing prices through to Atlantic ports at less rates than the local rates charged, say from San Francisco to New York, and the line from China and Japan being a continuous one in connection with the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railways. A question is also before us of making in the competition with the Cape Horn and Isthmus of Panama, a railroad rate that permits shipments between San Francisco and Atlantic ports; those rates in order to meet competition being necessarily lower for a longer distance than those charged for a shorter and far below what would be a reasonable rate for service performed. We construe the fourth section of the inter-State commerce act practically to be in substance the application to the inter-State commerce of common law, the principle that a shipper can avail himself of competition and that a less rate may be charged for a longer than a shorter distance, providing more could not



be obtained. If the right of competition is recognized as between carrier and shipper, our carrying business will not be interrupted, but otherwise we shall be unable to compete for the Chinese and Japanese trade with the Suez canal, and also unable to compete with water routes by Panama and Cape Horn for business originating in California. We await your construction.

To this the commission answered:

Applications to the commissioner for a special exception under the inter-State commerce law can only be granted after investigation into the facts. A verified petition setting forth the grounds of the application should be presented.

Mr. Stanford, not wishing to be delayed, and supposing that the commission would take up his case as put by telegraph and construe the law in advance for the convenience of one road. He replied—

We do not ask for a ruling upon a special case, but for a construction of section 4, as all the business between Pacific and Atlantic ports is governed by competition. The business from ports in China and Japan across the continent to Atlantic ports is governed by competition and agents in China and Japan to obtain business make rates to meet competition of the Suez canal. One of the Oriental and Occidental company's ships will arrive in a few days with cargo mostly for points east of the Rocky mountains. If the rates established by other companies are maintained, contracts made for shipment can not be carried out. All through business by overland lines is involved and we can not accept and dispatch freight except upon a general ruling applicable to all business. The question that arises is upon every ton of freight offered for shipment, and practically we find ourselves unable to do through business. You will see, therefore, that a special ruling or exception will not meet the case.

To this second request, Judge Cooley, chairman of the commission, telegraphed—

The commission were under no misapprehension regarding facts, but they still hold, that if rather than to take the responsibility of your own construction, your call for authoritative action on the case must be formally presented by petition and then investigated by them.

We give this case thus fully in order that our readers may have some opportunity to estimate the importance of the work entrusted to the commission, and that the prudent, deliberate, judicial course of that body may be seen. Their beginning right is very important. No graver trust has been imposed on five men in many years. Not only does our railway mileage now equal the length of a continuous line nearly six times around the earth at the equator, but the capital invested in our inter-State carrying trade is greater than that invested in all the foreign commerce of all nations, and what is more, our railway system is interested in all the important traffic routes of other nations. Here we have men talking to the commission about not only our American routes of traffic, but of the Suez canal, of the Panama and the ocean lines.

It will be seen that the work of the commission is not easy. They have to deal with a matter that has a thousand phases of interest in it. They have to take all of the vast business done by the carriers of this country and systemize it, so that it should be conducted equitably to all parties in interest, on business principles, and according to one great central and ruling idea—reasonable compensation without unjust discriminations. The people have good reason for being satisfied with the work of the commission thus far, and they will await with interest all further developments of policy.

There is usually great waste in feeding soft corn, by which is included the nubbins, having more or less sound grain on them. If thrown to hogs, as is usually done, the nutriment in the cob is lost, and there is a good deal of it where the corn is not fully matured. If put up in narrow bins, made with slats so that the air can circulate through them, they will soon dry out. Cows will eat them, cobs and all.

One dollar and fifty cents pays for the KANSAS FARMER and the Weekly Capital one year. Send quick!

## THE WOOL MARKET.

ST. LOUIS.

From Hagey & Wilhelm: "Wool-growers generally are gradually and rapidly changing the growth from light bright wools to heavy fine and Merino grades, thus causing a scarcity of choice light bright wools, and which scarcity will be more sensibly felt the coming season than ever known, thus causing brisk and heavy demand even now for immediate use. The new clip from Southern sections is arriving and meets quick sale at the full opening prices of last year."

Receipts 25,739 lbs., against 47,679 last week; shipments 26,267 lbs., against 339,405 last week. Little done; shearing has begun in the extreme South, but very few shipments started as yet—the few lots received were very nice fleeces and brought exceptionally high prices, namely, 22c. to 24a25c. for unwashed. There is evidently a good demand for the better grades of either New or Old, at prices (while not up to the highest touched last year) comparatively better than those ruling at the beginning of several seasons past; it is also apparent that low heavy, sandy and short grades of Texas and Territory growth, are duller and relatively lower than ever before, and considerable of these descriptions here in first hands. We quote: Unwashed, Missouri and Illinois—medium 24c., low and coarse 17a20c., light fine 21c., heavy 14c. to 18c.; Kansas—medium 21a23c., light fine at 18a20c., heavy fine and low grade 14a17c.; Texas—choice spring clip 22a23c., choice fall clip 17c. to 22c., inferior or short and sandy, 14a16c.; Tubwashed—choice 36c., low to fair 33a35c.;—all black, burry, etc., less. To-day, quiet; Old dull and weak; some few small lots New arriving and selling fairly, at quotations. Tubwashed easier at 35c. for choice—a lot of 15 sks fair Old sold at 34c.; also 25 sks Texas New on p. t."

BOSTON.

From Walter Brown (April 1):—

"In reviewing the wool market during the past month, there is little satisfaction to be derived by those interested in the staple. The dullness that became noticeable early in February, has continued throughout the past few weeks, with the element of quietness more intensified than was previously experienced. Manufacturers have apparently been indifferent to the wool offerings, or to the desire of holders to sell off old stock; except as their actual needs have brought them into the market to purchase in limited quantities. It is not that they complain of wools being too light, for they admit that prices are low enough; but having adopted the principle of confining production to the limit of current orders and the orders being much below expectations, they find little inducement to purchase of the raw material beyond their immediate wants.

As a natural consequence of this dullness, holders have availed themselves of every opportunity to reduce stocks and rather than lose a customer, have shaded prices from previous quotations, until at the close of the month, the market is decidedly in the buyer's favor.

A feature that attracts much attention at present, is the inter-State commerce bill, which goes into effect within a few days. Its bearing upon freights from the far West, is a question that may materially effect both operators and growers in the Territories. It is reported that the freight rates from San Francisco will be 5¢ cents per pound, and a corresponding basis from Montana and Utah will naturally have a serious influence upon the new clip from that section. Further developments of this law are looked for with much interest.

In regard to the market for the next

few weeks, it is generally believed that manufacturers, as a class, have but a moderate supply of wool; many sample lots have been taken within the past ten days, with a view to discovering the most desirable and cheapest lots; hence it is possible that the present month will bring larger transactions than have prevailed of late.

*Washed Fleeces.*—The movement in these wools has been in sympathy with the general condition of trade; the demand moderate and values softening as the month progressed. Stocks, however, are not excessive, and it is reasonable to believe that the supply will all be needed before another clip is available.

We quote Ohio, Pennsylvania, etc.: XX and above, 32½ a 34 cents; X 31 a 32 cents; No. 1, 36 a 37 cents; No. 2, 33 a 35 cents.

Michigan, Wisconsin, etc.: X and above, a 30 cents; No. 1, 35 a 36 cents; No. 2, 32 a 35 cents.

Combing and Delaine: Fine Delaine, 33 a 36 cents; No. 1 combing, 37 a 38 cents; No. 2, 35 a 36 cents; unwashed combing, 28 a 30 cents.

*Unwashed and Territory Wools.*—Of the unwashed wools grown east of the Missouri river, including also those of Kansas and Nebraska, there is a very small stock on the market. Kansas wools were generally closed out early in the season, when their good condition and working qualities brought them into favor with manufacturers. Territory wools have, however, given but little satisfaction to either the consignor or speculator. The extremely high basis of operations last summer put them much above their intrinsic value, as compared with other wools, and the course of the market throughout the season has been a continued struggle to realize early expectations as nearly as possible. They have, however, been obliged to succumb to the situation, and can to-day be bought much below the asking prices of a few months ago."

## Missouri Crops.

We are in receipt of a copy of the crop report sent out by the Secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture for April 1. The report is based on returns made by special correspondents in different parts of the State. A summary shows a favorable outlook for wheat, and that domestic animals are in good condition.

The severe drought of last year was so far broken during the young growth of the wheat plant as to give the early sown wheat a good strong healthy growth. The later sown wheat made a short but healthy growth. The winter has been an unusually fine one for wheat and rye. The ground was covered by snow during the severe weather and at other periods mild weather prevailed. An extensive view of wheat fields, aside from correspondents' notes, shows that the condition of wheat March first has seldom been surpassed. A dry March with a few freezes has militated against wheat to some extent and its condition will now have to be placed at 95. The fly has done but little damage to it.

Wheat is in ground unusually dry for April 5.

The amount in farmers' hands April 1, was 20.7 per cent.

The area of wheat compared with 1886 is 100.

The amount of corn on hand is 20.7 per cent., while at the same period last year there was on hand 30.5 per cent. The small crop of 1886 has made a reduction in the reserve on hand necessary.

Many farmers reporting mention the relation of this deficiency upon the hogs

which are thin in flesh from a limited use of corn growing out of its scarcity. A great many counties of the State have shipped in corn extensively not only for village but for farm use.

Cattle, in short all stock, have wintered well. The winter has not been severe; the hay crop of last year was large and got in unusually good order, and it escaped injury in the stack in the dry fall. The winter, while mild, has likewise been dry, furnishing the most favorable conditions for stock that are unhusked.

Sheep are in better condition than known for years.

Disease has been kept down to its minimum during the year, except that hog cholera has flourished in an abated degree. It is found over the State quite generally. It prevails in southeast Missouri more markedly than elsewhere at present.

Hog cholera has so frightened farmers and actually decimated the swine herds that a lessened number of hogs have to be returned.

The decrease of wheat area noted for the two years previous to this has been followed by an increase of grass area and consequently by an increase of cattle and horses. Sheep not sharing in the good fortune through dissatisfaction with them, which has been ascribed to various reasons.

## Inquiries Answered.

*SICK LAMBS.*—What is the matter with our lambs? They come all right, and are large and strong, but when one or two days old they appear drowsy and lay around, and soon die; rear their heads back and struggle and strain as if trying to make a passage; they seem to be clogged in their bowels. We have fed the ewes corn once a day, and millet hay threshed, and in the fore part of the winter flax straw and corn.

—The ewes ought to have been fed some wheat bran, oil meal or flax seed and oats and clover hay, instead of corn and flax straw and millet. Ewes coming in ought to have nutritious and loosening feed. When they are properly fed and cared for, there is seldom any trouble with the lambs. If you have other lambs affected in the same way, feed them sweet milk and linseed oil and molasses mixed, to start their bowels, and feed the mothers plenty of bran and salt.

*SESSION LAWS.*—What is the price of the last session laws in pamphlet form, and when will they be ready to deliver?

—Geo. W. Crane, Topeka, has issued a little pamphlet containing all the session laws that took effect on publication in the official State paper. Price 50 cents.

The more rapidly air is brought into contact with cider, the faster the latter will be changed to vinegar. Draw out a little cider daily and return it to the barrel, if for vinegar.

The South Australian wheat crop shows a surplus of sixty-five million bushels, and this is now coming forward and explains the indifference of English buyers to the American supply. The competition in wheat-growing is sharper than ever before known.

The following preparations applied to the surface will prevent any rusting on plows or any other metal surfaces: Melt one ounce of rosin in a gill of linseed oil, and when hot mix with two quarts of kerosene oil. This can be kept on hand and applied in a moment with a brush or rag to the metal surface of any tool that is not going to be used for a few days, preventing any rust and saving much vexation when the time comes to use it again.

## The Western Odd Fellow.

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

TOPLIFF & RICHY, Pubs.,  
Osborne, Kansas.



## Horticulture.

### About Transplanting Trees.

When a tree is set out the worker wants it to take root and grow. Let him do the work well, then. In the first place the ground must be in good condition, deeply broken up, well pulverized, rich and well drained. Some varieties of trees will grow more readily than others and with less care in transplanting, but it pays to do the work well in every case. It is practically a waste of time and property as well as labor, to set trees in unbroken prairie, unless a deep and wide mulching is used so as to rot the sod quickly without turning it. If trees are to be set in new ground, first break the sod, and have all the soil within two feet of the tree thoroughly broken up, fine and well settled. It is better to plow one shallow furrow, cutting the sod as thin as possible, then follow in the same furrow, running six or eight inches, throwing the soil over on the sod; then break up this under soil with sharp harrow until it is fine and compact. And remove all pieces of sod from space close to the trees. Then, when the trees are set tramp or pound the soil down firmly about the trees at least two feet and all around.

On old ground, the soil can be pulverized with less work than new. The depth of planting depends on the age, size and nature of the tree and the shape and condition of the roots. Ordinarily, fruit trees, two to four years old, ought to be set six to eight inches deep, and other trees in like proportion, always getting the crown or top circle of roots a little way under the surface—say two inches. The roots should be accommodated in their natural order as much as possible, getting the earth in among them, leaving no bunches or bundles of roots clamped together, nor, on the other hand, should any interstices be left among them. All the roots should be carefully separated and placed and fine soil worked in among them. A slight shaking of the tree will help in this respect. After the roots are set and fastened, then cover and tramp.

Mulching is good. Where material is at hand it ought to be done at once. But where large numbers of trees are set out it is not always or even generally convenient to mulch them. There is no better mulching than earth, but it is too expensive, for the trees should be set so as to have proper depth without removing soil; and that, if we mulch with earth, would make it necessary to use earth brought from some other place. Hay, straw, manure, chip dirt, sawdust, anything that will lie and exclude the air. And it ought to be deep enough to prevent evaporation, or it does no good.

In Kansas we find it better to prepare the ground deep and plant the trees deep accordingly. If the work is well done, there is little risk even in the driest season. The writer of this transplanted a little tree that was in full leaf last June, and it is growing now.

### Pruning Forest Trees.

It does pay to prune forest trees. But it does not pay to prune merely to cut off a part, or to remove lower limbs, which would soon be smothered by the surrounding trees.

The object in pruning planted forest trees is, to produce as strong and straight a central growth or trunk as possible. All limbs which hinder this should be removed or checked, and all others left. All side branches serve a good purpose in developing the root and in giving the tree more leaf-digesting capacity, and when the trees become

crowded they very economically prune themselves. Most people in pruning forest trees to make them grow, erect central stems from the bottom upward, exactly the opposite of the proper method. They go into a grove and remove the lower side branches, the correct method for pruning to produce a round topped tree. Very little pruning is needed. In the earlier part of the summer go through and cut off, hack partly off, or best pinch off the leading buds of all branches which rival the shoot that seems best adapted for a leader. Most trees have a natural tendency to run up a single straight shoot which outstrips all others. The point is to encourage this tendency. If two shoots, equally strong, start out at the top of the leader and appear to be making two leaders, one of them can very easily be changed into a side branch while the other is given the extra impulse, making it a stronger leader.

To illustrate this: a spruce tree on the Call farm at Ames, had grown two equal leaders during the summer of 1883, each being about two feet long. In the spring of 1884 they started equal whorls of new branches, and each its leader. When the leaders had grown two or three inches I pinched off the leading bud of one of them, to see this principle illustrated, as set forth by Prof. Budd in the class room.

This summer the one left unharmed has made a growth of two feet or more in length and proportionately in diameter. The other now looks like a mere side branch having grown but little in length or diameter. It is but little different from the other side branches of its whorl.

In a handsome little grove of black walnuts we have on the old homestead, I practiced this method when the trees were from two to five years old with the effect, on all rows treated this way, of producing all a single upright body with many side branches. These side branches were certainly a help in developing strong roots and body to the trees and are not in the least injurious now that the trees are large enough to prune themselves by crowding.

Some trees in starting a new growth in the spring would start from the top of the leader from two to six sprangly shoots nearly equal in strength. Cutting off a part and pinching off all the remainder but one, or pinching all but the one and cutting none had the desired effect of directing the sap and food to the uninjured member. If it is desirable to direct a greater part of food into the central leader it is evidently better to cut off or stunt the upper branches than those which are below, and which if but off would direct more food into the rivals as well as into the leader itself.

Prune from the top rather than from the bottom upward. This method is cheap as only those trees are touched which are in danger of having rival leaders. It never, if properly done, checks the growth of the tree. It is effective and can be applied at any time during the life of the tree when two leaders threaten to make the tree forked.

—Willet M. Hays, in Iowa Homestead.

When vegetation to any considerable extent is plowed under, there is not only a great gain in plant food by the decomposition of the vegetation, but there is good reason to believe that, when vegetation is decomposed in the soil, it lets loose an acid which, when mingled with the soil, assists in the decomposition of the soil itself, and thus lets loose plant food which has before been unavailable for the feeding of plants; as there is an inexhaustible amount of plant food thus locked up in the soil, whatever we gain in this way is a clear gain.

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## The Poultry Yard.

[Competing for the Hughes & Tatman prize.]

### Care of Chicks.

Here is my experience in raising chicks, not drawn from books, etc., but my very own. First, set only eggs from healthy hens. Trade or sell the roosters every two years, so as not to inbreed. Scatter sulphur on the floor of the coop to keep insects away; then line with clean hay or straw. If the coop is placed out of the chicken house, see that there are no cracks in it to admit a draft. Give each hen, according to size, from nine to fifteen eggs. Every morning at a regular time supply them with corn, water and dust-bath. If they refuse to come off the nest, lift them off gently, never letting them stay off longer than fifteen minutes. If the eggs become dirty they should be washed in tepid water to keep the pores of the shell open; then, if the air is chilly, see that the hen goes on the nest within a few minutes. In the summer sprinkle the eggs with tepid water every few days. When chicks begin to hatch remove all shells several times during the day, provided the hen is gentle and quiet; but if she is nervous and fidgety, feed her as usual, taking out all shells, not disturbing her again till next morning. When all are hatched move the chicks to a clean coop with hay in it as before, giving one hen not more than twelve chicks in cold weather, though I have had as many as twenty do well with one hen in summer. Cornmeal, eggs, milk, salt and soda in proper proportions, mixed and baked, is their principal feed, and once or twice daily stale bread soaked in milk. Feed the mixture mentioned above dry on a clean board, five or six times daily. Have clean water where it can be gotten at all times, and when they are two weeks old keep both sour milk and water near them; also feed any kind of small grain. My chicks have always run free and therefore found insects and green food in abundance. If they have to be kept shut up feed lettuce or cabbage chopped fine and mixed with the food. When the weather is damp season their food with pepper.

I forgot to say as soon as the chicks are all hatched sprinkle the hen's back with sulphur and put a little lard on the chicks' heads and under their wings. Never let chicks get wet, either with rain or dew. Keep all coops clean, burning up the hay from old ones, but if vermin should trouble their brood remove it to new quarters, using the sulphur and lard again.

MRS. M. E. H.

Topeka, Kas.

[Competing for the Hughes & Tatman prize.]

### Care of Young Chicks.

Here is my way of rearing chicks: (1) I select a good breed—the Light Brahma my preference. My stock is Felch's Autocrat and Phi Beta. (2) I have the nests in the henhouse, all in rows; then I take a board and swing down in front of the nests by leather hinges and fasten at the bottom with button. (I do all my own sawing and hammering, and consequently have things to suit myself.) (3) I select gentle hens; give fifteen eggs, always; set two at once, so I can have twenty-five or thirty chicks with one hen. I fasten the board down over the nest, as described above. I feed my setting hens plenty of corn and clean water, and only every other day, in the evening. I let them all off at one time, and then they can be all closed up at one time. I have as many as twenty setting at one time. (4) Just as soon as the chicks begin to hatch, I take them out of the nest, wrap in warm flannel in a basket and keep them warm for a day or so. Three hours before I put them with the mother hen, I take a large cloth, fold it once and sprinkle it pretty well with coal oil, put one-half under the chicks and turn the other half over them, and cover over for two or three hours; at the end of that time you will be surprised at the amount of "creepers" or mites that will be in the cloth. The chicks should be removed into a clean cloth, then all the mites that are not dead can be destroyed by pouring boiling water on the cloth. Now put a little coal oil on the mother hen's head, neck and back, put the chicks with her in a clean box or coop. This way of getting rid of the mite is entirely original, but I have always had admirable success. Of course you want

to use some judgment along with coal oil. (5) Now comes the feed, which with me is very simple. I feed nothing but fine bolted cornmeal wet up with clean cold water. Never mix more than you want to feed at one time, as sour or fomented food of any kind is disastrous to the health of the chicks. Hash made of table scraps has too much salt in it, and will produce looseness of the bowels. After they are six weeks old they can have corn chop after it has soaked an hour in water. If they get it dry it will cause impaction of the crop; in that case you must with a sharp knife or scissors make a small incision in the upper part of the crop in the outside skin only, then slip the skin to one side so as not to have one incision right over the other and cut a small hole in the crop and with a small stick pick out all the offending matter that might be in the crop; then take a stitch in the outside skin only, or apply a piece of court-plaster, and you should not give it any water nor very much to eat for a day or so and your chick will be as good as new. You need not be one bit afraid of the result of this operation. I have tried it and have always been successful. I raise from 300 to 500 every year, and follow the above rules strictly. (6) The best substitute for the hen as a mother is a sheep-skin with wool on. Have the box shallow and tack a piece of the sheep-skin in the top so the wool will hang down over the chicks; put cloth or paper in the bottom and leave out one side so they will have plenty of air. The box or coop should be scalded once in a while to keep it free from mites; as they grow older they can be moved to other warm quarters and the box used for the younger ones again. I always let them run at large with the hen after they are three days old. I have had young chicks dress four pounds at four months old. My article has become too lengthy, so will stop right here.

MRS. N. H. BROSIUS.

Topeka, Kas.

[Competing for the Hughes & Tatman prize.]

### Care of Little Chicks.

First, select the breed that suits your fancy. I have tried several different breeds, and for the last few years have been satisfied with the Plymouth Rocks; but I think by another season I shall cross them with the Langshans and try them for a table fowl, as that is all I want with them, for it does not pay to raise chickens in this country to sell. I have never been able to sell them at the actual cost of raising. Of course it costs more to raise the pure breeds, as one has to pay such enormous prices to breeders for a few settings of eggs, and then sell them for about one-fourth what you would have to pay for the same quality of stock. I shall quit the fancy stock and raise nothing but crosses; but I shall cross them with good breeds, that is, good layers and large-sized birds. If one wants pullets to lay in winter, they don't want to have them hatched until about the 1st of May, as the early-hatched will commence to lay in mid-summer and lay out their first laying by the time winter sets in, and then be ready for a vacation through the winter.

Set the hens in an entirely different room, if possible, from that in which the other hens are laying; line the nests in which the hen is to set with tarred paper to prevent lice from troubling her, then fill the nest with clean hay or straw. Mark fifteen eggs, place them in the nest, all nice size and shape; the darkest colored have the thickest shell; mark the date of the month when set, on the box; place the hen on, and you have made a commencement towards raising little chicks. Lift the hens off every morning, and see that they get plenty of water and whole or cracked corn and a place to dust. A day or two before the eggs are to hatch they should be sprinkled with lukewarm water, especially when the weather is dry and hot. Have ready small houses or coops, well whitewashed inside and out, with good roofs and floors; place them in a row facing the east. When the chicks are all hatched and able to leave the nest, place the hens in the outhouses or coops; leave a place for the chicks to run in and out as they like. Do not take the hen off until the chicks are a day old. Take a few of them out from under the hen and leave the weakest with her until they are strong enough to take off. Feed the hen on the nest after she has commenced to hatch to keep her quiet until all are hatched. The first thing to feed them is hard boiled eggs

mixed with dry bread crumbs wet with sweet milk; feed them on this kind of feed the first few days, after that they can eat scalded cornmeal and cornbread. Let them have milk in any shape or form at all times. A millet stack near by is a great help, as they are very fond of it and will scratch in it all day long and don't come to you near as often for other food. If they can't run to the millet stack, mix the seed with cornmeal and bake it into bread. I have a mill which I use for cracking corn, bones, charcoal, crockery, glass, etc. I find it a very useful thing to have. Cracked corn once a day, just before they go to roost, is excellent for chicks when they get old enough to eat it well. Every one should have a mill; it will pay for itself in a short time if you have many hens and chicks or poultry of any kind. If you have a lot of turkeys to fatten it is almost indispensable, as they will fatten on nearly one-half the grain and in one-half the time. Little chicks need bone and shell meal; bake the bones until they are well dried, or burn them until they will break easily and pound them up fine. Have plenty of coarse sand and gravel near by; keep the coops clean, and keep the drinking vessels clean and full of clear water or milk. If they are troubled with lice, mix coal oil and lard and two or three drops of carbolic acid and rub it on the hen, under the wings and on the head and under her breast; the little chicks will get enough on them from the hen to destroy the pest. Burn sulphur in the coops where they roost, and there will be no more lice very soon. Chopped onions are good to feed once in a while.

MRS. OLIE VOGWELL.

Grand Haven, Kas.



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

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy, Olive Elixir, and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will refund you.

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



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## 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 1897, 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.



## The Busy Bee.

### Practical Bee Notes.

The following is clipped from Mrs. Harrison's Bee articles in the *Prairie Farmer*:

While we have no active work in the apiary, we will fix up our uniform for the summer campaign.

Mr. Jones noticed that bees did not sting his linen hat and coat, and now I make linen saccos to wear while working around the hives, and they have proved a success.

This pair of buckskins, with deming attached, and held upon the arm by elastic, are mine. The last time I wore them, the bees went in this hole between the thumb and fore-finger, and buzzed and stung, and made the back of my hand rough with stings. I heard Mr. Heddon say at a bee convention, that he did not want any one to work in his apiary who had to wear gloves; but give me gloves every time. Even if bees did not sting, I would prefer them, for the propolis sticks to the hands, and takes so much soap to remove it that they become rough and feel disagreeable. These other buckskin gloves are Mr. Jones', and he wears straw cuffs while at work in the apiary. By keeping the rips of the gloves all sewed up, and the holes mended with pieces cut from another, they last a long time. I tried rubber gloves; I didn't like them, though. It was a costly experiment, too; I could wear them but a short time before they were wringing wet with perspiration, and they rotted and fell to pieces very soon. Mrs. Axtell makes bags of "Indian head" muslin, closed at one end by gathering together and sewing. It is just large enough for the hand to work inside conveniently when fastened to the arm above the elbow. I've tried them; they are a sure protection, and very cheap.

As I'm through with the gloves, I'll overhaul the contents of the rag-bag. All well-worn linen or cotton I'll roll up for smokers, tying at short intervals, so when one burns off it will not unroll. New cloth will not burn so readily as old. Some persons first wet the cloth in saltwater and dry, but I don't think it is necessary. These smokers are handy, and always ready to light in an emergency, and can be used with or without a bellows smoker.

"Mrs. Jones, I think I can improve those bee-hats we wore last fall."

"Perhaps you can. I had a girl here before of like mind, and the result was that I had to make them all over after she left. The hat you wore was not made for your head, and was too small. Your large coil of back hair pushed your nose against the wire gauze, and the bees soon found it out. I don't like to wear Mr. Jones' hat, either; it is farther from his shoulders to the top of his head than it is to mine, and he needs a taller hat. It is a more particular job to make one of these hats just right than you imagine. It should not touch the head anywhere, when standing erect. When on, if a person bends over, it will touch the back of the head, and if the bees are very angry they will soon find it out, and thrust their javelins in through the mesh. That is the reason why I sew an old postal card where it rests when in a bending position, and also over the ears."

"My hat is ten inches high and thirty inches around, when finished, but I've short hair. Take your measure, and then lay the wire gauze on a board, and cut by a straight-edge, allowing an inch for hemming top and bottom. It should be rolled so that it will be stiff, and keep in place; but the most important part of this hemming is to have all the ends of the wire so far inside that they

will not work out and be catching in the hair or clothing when put on. Pasteboard makes the best top for these hats; waste boxes, which can be obtained at dry goods stores, answer the purpose admirably. The top should be cut oval in shape. When you have it rolled, top and bottom, and rubbed down well upon the board with the hammer, bind it, join at the back, and sew in the top and cape. The cape should be shorter in front than at the back, and have an opening to thrust the right arm through when it is set over the head. A strong string should be run in the hem, at the bottom of the cape, and tied at the left. The work should be well done, or you will come to grief some time while working with bees. When you have on this hat, linen saccos and gloves, you are invulnerable against bee stings."

If pure or mixed breeds are bred to impure types, the tendency is toward degeneration into the lower or "scrub" type forever.

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

Clover seed should be sown just as early as possible after the snow goes off. Some farmers think it does best if sown while there is a little snow on the ground.

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.

There are ninety-five insects which affect corn; some attack the sprouting kernel, some the root, others the stalk, leaf, tassel or young silk, others the ear, either in the field or crib, while still others work in the meal.

### 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 11, 1887.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### New York.

BEEVES—Receipts 32 carloads for a beef exporter, 71 carloads for city slaughterers direct, and 70 cars for the market. Fairly active and firm. Poor to prime 4 50a5 55, extra do. 5 60a 5 75, common to good bulls and common 2 40a 3 50, choice bulls 4 00a4 50.

SHEEP—Receipts 12,000. Market dull and weak at 5 00a6 00 for unshorn yearlings.

HOGS—Receipts 9,830. Market nominally steady at 5 70a6 00.

#### St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,440, shipments 1,200. Market active and steady. Choice heavy native steers 4 80a5 25, fair to good shipping steers 3 70a4 40, fair to good feeders 3 20a4 00, fair to good stockers 2 40a3 15, common to choice Texans 2 10a4 10.

HOGS—Receipts 1,165, shipments 5,400. The market was active and stronger. Choice heavy and butchers selections 5 60a5 75, fair to good packing 5 40a5 55, medium to prime Yorkers 5 25a5 40, common to good pigs 4 50a5 00.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,685, shipments 2,150. The market was firm. Medium to fancy woolled 3 60a5 00, fair to choice clipped 3 10a4 00.

#### Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 7,000, shipments 2,000. Market slow but steady. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 4 00a5 00; stockers and feeders 2 80a4 10; cows, bulls and mixed 2 00a2 90, bulk at 2 70a3 10; through Texans 2 75a4 20.

HOGS—Receipts 11,000, shipments 5,000. Market was strong and 5c higher. Rough and mixed 5 20a5 75, packing and shipping 5 60a5 80, light weights 4 90a5 55.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000, shipments 700. Market steady. Natives 3 00a5 25, Western 3 75a5 00, lambs 4 50a5 75, shorn sheep 3 50a3 75.

#### Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 972. Market steady to strong for all classes except

feeding steers, which were in light supply and quiet. Butchers steers 3 75a4 20, shipping steers 4 35a4 60.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 3,000. Market strong and active at an advance of 5c over Saturday's prices. Extreme range of sales 4 25a5 70, bulk at 5 40a5 60.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 669. Market steady. Sales: 242 clipped natives av. 84 lbs. at 3 30, 271 clipped natives av. 76 lbs. at 2 75.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### New York.

WHEAT—Lower. No. 2 red, 91 3/4a92c elevator, 92 3/4a93 3/4c delivered.

CORN—Steady. 49 1/4c elevator, 50 1/4c delivered.

#### St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 79 1/4a80c.

CORN—Cash, 35 1/4c.

OATS—Cash, 28c.

RYE—53c bid.

#### Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 77 1/4a80 3/4c; No. 3 spring, 71c; No. 2 red, 81c.

CORN—No. 2, 34 1/4a38 3/4c.

OATS—No. 2, 25a28 1/4c.

RYE—No. 2, 54 1/4c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 52c.

#### Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 4,438 bus., withdrawals 1,211 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 194,737 bus. The market to-day on 'change was weaker and values lower. No. 2 red was nominal except for May, which sold at 71c—1 1/4c lower than Saturday's sales.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 8,147 bus., and withdrawals 3,517 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the

Board of Trade to-day 192,969 bus. The market was weaker and values lower on 'change to-day. No. 2 was nominal except for April, which sold at 81 1/4a81 3/4c.

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

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

HAY—Receipts 10 cars. Market firm. Fancy small baled, 8 59; 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, 80c 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, 30c; good, 27a28c; fine dairy in single package lots, 25c; storepacked do., 15a18c for choice, 8a 8c for common; roll, choice in single package lots, 20a22c.

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

EGGS—Receipts fair and market weaker at 9 1/4c 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 1/4a. c.; 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 1/4c higher. Sugar-cured meats canvassed or plain: Hams 11 1/2c, breakfast bacon 10c, dried beef 11c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides 8 00, long clear sides 7 00, shoulders 6 00, short clear sides 8 20. Smoked meats: clear rib sides 8 50, long clear sides 8 40, shoulders 6 75, short clear sides 8 70. Barrel meats: mess pork 17 50. Choice tierce lard 8 75.

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

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

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ED. C. GAY, Secretary.

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

## The National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., SALINA, : KANSAS,

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

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

Your Insurance solicited. Correspondence invited. Agents Wanted. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

J. E. BONEBRAKE, Pres't.  
THEO. MOSHER, Treasurer.

O. L. THISLER, Vice Pres't.  
M. P. ABBOTT, Secretary.

## Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, ABILENE, : : : KANSAS,

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows the KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has more assets for every one hundred dollars at risk 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 \$48.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$80.00; 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.

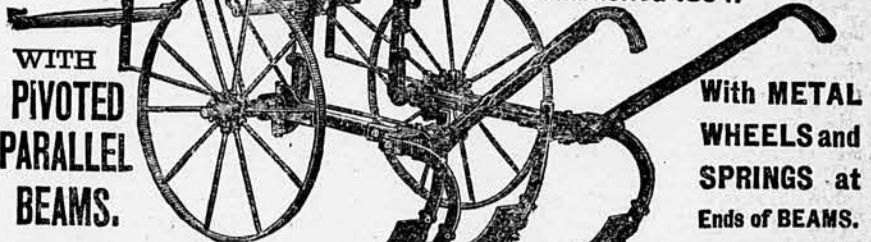
## NEW BUCKEYE SUNBEAM CULTIVATOR

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WITH PIVOTED PARALLEL BEAMS. With METAL WHEELS and SPRINGS at Ends of BEAMS.

This Cultivator has the rear ends of the Shovel Standards are attached and a front, and to the Cross-head in the rear, by axle, whatever may be the position of them in being moved sideways. The springs at the front end of the beams supports them when in use, and enables the operator to move them easily from side to side and assists in raising when he wishes to hook them up, while turning at the end of the row. We attach these Beams also to our Riding and Tongueless Cultivators. This Cultivator has no equal in the market, and can not fail to be appreciated by any farmer who sees it. We also manufacture the BUCKEYE DRILL, BUCKEYE SEEDER, BUCKEYE CIDER MILLS and HAY RAKES.

Branch Houses:—Philadelphia, Pa.; Peoria, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; Kansas City, Mo.; and San Francisco, Cal.

Send for Circular to either of the above firms or to  
**P. P. MAST & CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.**



## THE STRAY LIST.

## HOW TO POST A STRAY.

## FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 1, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk shall, within ten days after receiving a certified copy of the appraisement, to forward by mail, containing a complete description of said strays, on which they were taken up, their appraisement 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. Such notice shall be published in the Farmer 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 \$10 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. Broken 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 owner.

Persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. An animal liable to be taken up, shall come upon premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, or being notified in writing of the fact, any other person and householder may take up the same. Any person taking up a stray, must immediately certify the same by posting three written notices in many places in the township giving a correct description of such stray.

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 not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he 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 give a bond to the State of double the value of a stray.

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

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, giving first notified the taker-up of the time when the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The day shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

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

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

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

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

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

## FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 31, 1887.

Cherokee county—L. R. McNutt, clerk.

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

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

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

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

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

## 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, 43 hands high; valued at \$25.

Riley county—O. C. Barner, clerk.

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

## 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 H 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 brindle 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, 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, 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, 4 years 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, 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 \$12.

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.

## A VALUABLE BOOK

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

J. W. HILE, VALLEY FALLS, KAS.

## Devon Cattle!

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

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## TIMBER LINE HERD

## Holstein - Friesian Cattle.

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

W. J. ESTES & SONS.

## The Grove Park Herd.

## PURE-BRED

## HEREFORDS.

Stock of all ages for sale

—OF THE—

Best Strains of Blood.

Fair Prices.

Liberal Terms.

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

## HAZARD STOCK FARM

## NEWTON, - - KANSAS,

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

## Jersey Cattle.

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

Address S. B. ROHRER, Manager.

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## 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 970a—the smoothest, blockiest family of the breed; Sir Evelyn 9450, one of the best sons of Lord Wilton 4057; Grove 4th 13733, an illustrious son of Grove 3d 2490; Dowsbury 2d, 18977, by the celebrated Delley 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.

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



## The Veterinarian.

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

**SICK COLTS.**—(1) My colt has been in poor flesh all winter, is very stupid, but eats well, hair is rough and hide is bound. Been feeding salt, ashes and tobacco, thinking it might have worms. It did not seem to do any good. It lifts its hind feet up when standing in stable. What can I do for it? (2) I have a two-year-old colt that has had the distemper very bad this winter, but is nearly over it now. It does not seem to be doing well. It eats well, but does not improve as it should, and is poor and wanting in vitality. [Give both these colts good shelter and rich cooked feed till grass comes. The feed may be scalded oats and bran, adding three or four table-spoonfuls of linseed oil to each. A tea-spoonful of equal parts ginger, gentian and saltpetre may be added to the feed three or four times weekly. Leave a lump of rock salt within reach of the colts, but do not mix it in the feed. Let them run out during day-time.]

**IMPERFECT URINATION.**—A six-year-old horse has looked badly, and has had a poor appetite for nearly a year; seems weak and very dull, and in the summer season is entirely useless, and cannot or will not keep up with the other horses; his hair is long and stands straight out, and he pants rapidly from the least exertion or exercise. I asked my man if he could discover in what way the horse complained, and he said that in urinating he stretches himself out, and after a short time will pass a small amount of green-looking urine. Also urinates slightly many times during the day. I have neglected it, as I do not live on my farm, and do not see him often. [Give one of the following balls Mondays and Thursdays: Powdered Barbadoes aloes, 12 drachms; powdered nitrate potash, 1½ ounces; powdered gentian, 2 ounces; sufficient Venice turpentine; mix and make four balls. Feed one pint of raw linseed oil three times a day.]

**SEQUEL TO A BRUISE.**—I have a valuable Clyde horse, six years old. The man we purchased him of said he had his foot over his rope, causing a scabby, oozy condition among the hair at fetlock. Don't seem to run any. Is not lame. What will heal it? [The scabby or scaly condition of the skin is the result of chronic inflammation and attendant exudation. It is useless to apply any healing remedy before the scabs have all been removed. This may be accomplished by applications, morning and evening, during three or four days, of carbolized oil; that is, cottonseed or olive oil mixed with 3 per cent. of pure carbolic acid. Apply this with the palm of the hand; and so as not to cause undue irritation and possible bleeding; rubbing with the finger nails should be avoided. When the scabs in this gentle way have all become loose, and the skin has assumed a comparatively smooth aspect, thoroughly cleanse the leg with a soft sponge and plenty of warm soapsuds, and thereafter rinse with cold water, wiping the leg dry with linen rags and the least possible rubbing. Thereafter apply, morning and evening, a moderate or light coating of a liniment composed of 2 ounces each of glycerine, Goulard's extract, and cottonseed or olive oil, and 1½ ounces of collodion. Twice weekly cleanse the limb as above advised, and thus continue with the last-named remedy until complete healing and cure. The horse should not be kept tied up in a stall, but should go loose in a roomy and clean box-stall, or a comfortable shed with a dry earth floor. He should not be used

for work before a cure is established; and while gentle daily exercise, or liberty outdoors, on ground not muddy or wet, would be beneficial, this should only be allowed during the better part of the day, and when the weather is not stormy or too cold. If he is shod, the shoes should be removed. It is also to be recommended to keep a small supply of common salt, placed in a small box, nailed up in a convenient corner, where he can partake of it at will. This is always preferable to compelling an animal to eat it.]

### Nightmare,

sick headache, depression of spirits, and want of ambition are symptoms of a diseased liver. The lungs, stomach, and bowels are all in sympathy. Life is only a living death. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" acts upon the torpid liver, and effectually removes all these difficulties and disorders. Nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper all disappear.



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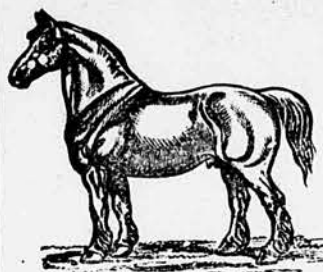
THE WELLINGTON HERD consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families of home-bred and imported stock, headed by the celebrated HOPEFUL JOE 4889, and has no superior in size and quality nor in strain of Berkshire blood. Also Plymouth Rock Chickens. Your patronage solicited. Write. [Mention this paper.] M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

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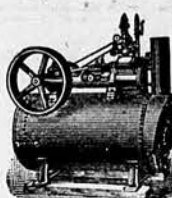
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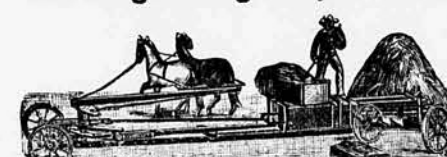
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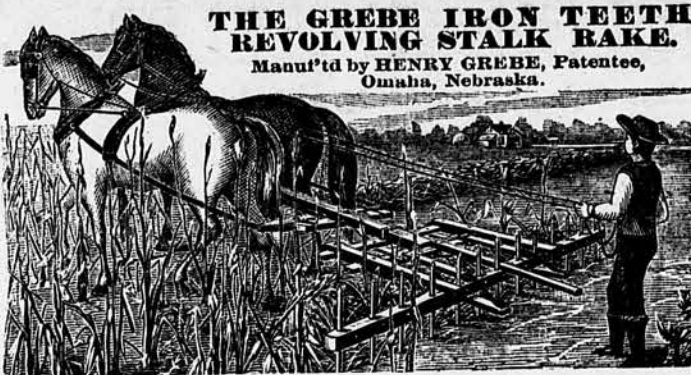
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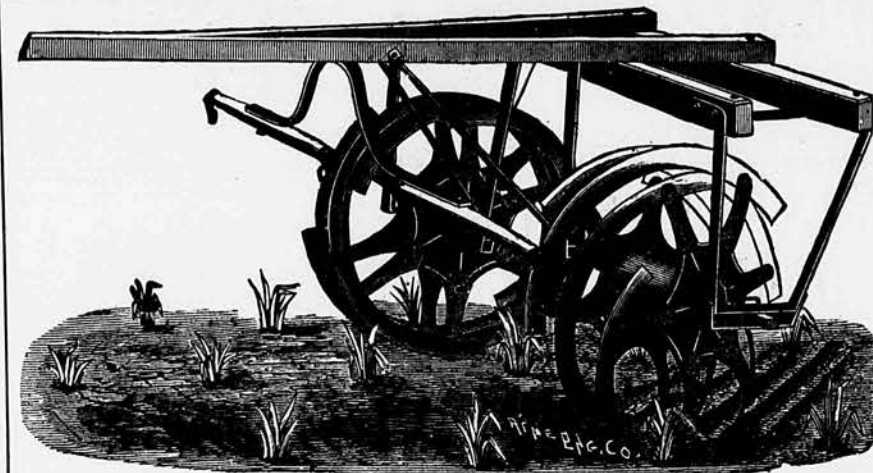


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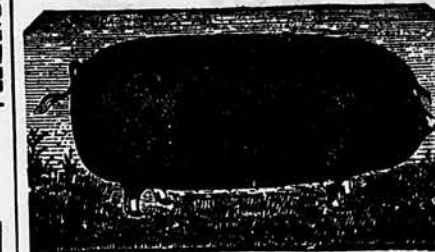


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**C. F. JOHNSON.**

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Yours Respectfully,  
**W. S. HANNA.**

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GUARANTEED BEST IN THE MARKET.

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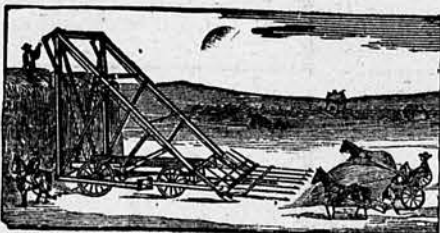
KANSAS CITY, MO.

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## T. R. & A. Manufacturing Co.,

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Hay-Stacker and Gatherer.



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

FOR THIRTY DAYS—I will sell good Bee Stands at \$3 apiece. E. D. VanWinkle, Pleasant Ridge, Kas.

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FOR SALE—Seven head Grade Holstein Cattle. Apply to C. E. Hubbard, North Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A Clydesdale Stallion, six years old, a splendid breeder. For this bargain, address Col. J. E. Bruce, Peabody, Kas.

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FOR SALE—Two extra fine Imported Clydesdale Stallions, coming 2, and two Grade Norman Stallions, coming 2. Also grade Norman Mares in foal, and three fine young Grade Mare Colts, coming 1 year, and one fine pair of St. Bernard Pups, 3 months old, from imported stock. Thomas and Ulrich, Box 96, Scranton, Kas.

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

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

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Rams, Wethers, Ewes, Lambs. Rams thoroughbred, balance high-grade Merinos. Staple long; fleeces average eight pounds. Ewes lamb in May. Shearing commences June 1. Will sell before or after that time. Range overstocked and must sell. T. O. FOX, Ellsworth, Kansas.

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FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT! Any one having clear or incumbered City or Farm Property, can learn of a splendid chance to get hold of a good Cash Paying Business located in the very best block in the city of Topeka. Address or call on F. G. STILES & CO., Topeka, Kas.

### FOR SALE!

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



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### FURNITURE

156 KANSAS AVE.,  
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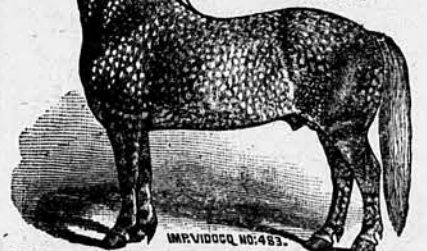
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200 Imported Brood Mares  
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LARGE NUMBERS,  
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300 to 400 IMPORTED ANNUALLY from France, all recorded with extended pedigrees in the Percheron Stud Books. The Percheron is the only draft breed of France possessing a stud book that has the support and endorsement of the French Government. Send for 120-page Catalogue, illustrations by Rosa Bonheur. M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, DuPage Co., Illinois.

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State Street, Corner Sixteenth Street.

Rate \$1.50 Per Day.

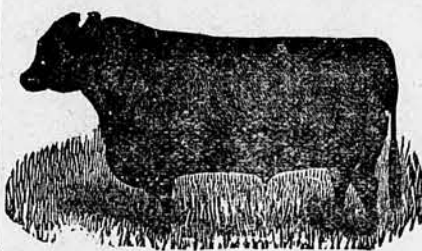
Convenient to Stock Shippers. A good Family Hotel.

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

W. F. GECUTT, Proprietor.

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Tone Touch Workmanship and Durability.  
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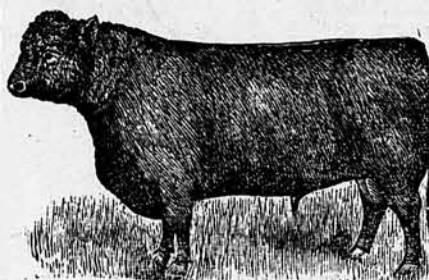
### DISPERSION SALE OF ANGUS PARK HERD OF Polled Angus Cattle.

50 Females, all ages; 20 Bulls, all ages.  
AT RIVERVIEW PARK, KANSAS CITY, MO.,  
ON TUESDAY,  
May 3, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m.

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

### PUBLIC SALE OF GALLOWAYS.

Cunningham's Latest Importation at Auction  
AT LINCOLN, NEB., TUESDAY, APRIL 26,

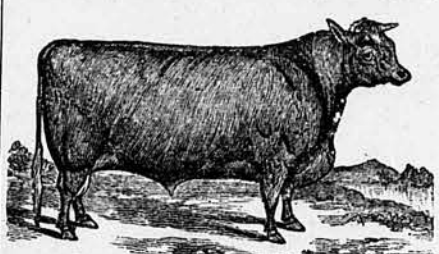


At 1 o'clock p. m., EIGHTY-THREE HEAD, just from quarantine—51 Females and 32 Bulls. Cows in calf, or calves at foot. All of the noted families represented, including Bulls and Cows of the noted Semiramist tribes, Lady Stanleys, Forest Queens, Maid Marlin, Drumlanrig. Bulls and Heifers by the noted Harden Bull (1154); the first Harden Females ever imported. Also a lot sired by Mostrooper of Drumlanrig (16720), said to be the best bull in Scotland at the present time. We can say without hesitation that this is the best lot of cattle ever imported, both as regards breeding and individual merit. Sale positive; no reserve; no postponement; will be held in the breeders' sale tent.

TERMS:—Three to six months time for good paper. Bring bankable references. Catalogues now ready.

Address Jas. Cunningham & Son, Lincoln, Nebraska.  
Or, F. M. WOODS, AUCTIONEER. (Care Nebraska Farmer.)

### 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 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 80,100 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.



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