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**Notes From Eastern Colorado.**

*Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:*

LAMAR, COL., January 29, 1887.

Recognizing the fact that nearly all the government land in Kansas was now taken up by the actual settler and that hundreds were pouring on beyond into eastern Colorado, your correspondent after several days visit in looking over the new land district concluded that some notes thereon would not be amiss. This, the Bent Land District, was created by act of Congress August 4, 1886, and the United States land office opened here in Lamar January 1, 1887. The district is located in the southeastern part of Colorado, and is 153 by 63 miles, containing 6,220,800 acres of land open to settlement by the homeseeker under the United States land laws. By reference to a good map of Colorado, the reader will find that the within district is of the same general character as that of southwestern and western Kansas, being level and undulating prairie land. The soil is deep, rich and equally as productive as that just adjoining to the east in Kansas. Taking the district over it is, if anything, better watered by numerous streams than many sections of the country farther to the east. The principal stream is the Arkansas river, that courses centrally from the west to the east. On the north of the Arkansas is found Wild Horse, Rush and Big Sandy creeks, that unite and empty into the Arkansas a few miles below the city of Lamar. On the south central are eight creeks, averaging about forty miles in length, that take a northerly course and empty into the Arkansas. In the south central part of the district is a basin about thirty miles in width through which flows too large creeks—Big Horse and Bear. These streams take an easterly direction and empty into the Cimarron. To the south of this basin there are numerous creeks heading fifteen to twenty-five miles north of the State line, and taking a southerly course empty into the North Canadian in No Man's Land. One thing very noticeable is that nearly all the streams within the district are skirted with hackberry and cottonwood timber. Good building stone, principally sandstone, is found scattered nearly all over the district, and in many places limestone. Good, pure, sweet water is found at from fifteen to sixty feet, owing to lay of the country. To the south and west are immense coal beds that are awaiting the advent of the settler and railroad, and from all the information had it will not be many months until the full development of these coal fields will be opened up and the product carried by rail to less favored parts of the country. That the soil is rich and capable of successful cultivation, one has only to be acquainted with the results that have been attained in the country just adjoining on the east in Kansas. Ten years ago it was asserted that the country 100 miles east of here would never become an agricultural country, and what has been the result? The showing made at Garden City last September, when fourteen counties in southwestern Kansas made an exhibit that surprised even the "old Kansan" himself and was the wonder and admiration of thousands of visitors from the East. Many of the products there displayed were grown just east of here in the adjoining counties of Greeley, Morton and Hamilton. That the people have confidence in the future of this section of Uncle Sam's domain, I will refer to some facts. At the land office here the officials informed me that since the office

opened the first of January, 1887, when the rush began, that the receipts had quadrupled the maximum, that is, three times more business was done than was necessary to sustain the office under the rules and regulations of the General Land Department.

**TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS.**

Lamar is the largest and most prosperous town in the district. It is thirty-three miles from the Kansas State line, on the Santa Fe railroad, and contains nearly 600 inhabitants. The Lamar Town and Land Company laid out and established the place on the 24th of May, 1886, by selling at auction \$43,000 worth of lots. The site comprised 160 acres, and to-day but one solitary twelve lots remain unsold. There have been several additions laid off, and on the 21st inst. Mr. I. R. Holmes sold \$14,000 worth of lots in his addition lying on the south of the original townsite. The general appearance of the town indicates prosperity and faith for its future. Other towns are springing up within the district. On the north, about midway Lamar and Kit Carson, on the U. P. road, is Swift City. On the south, twenty-eight miles, is Farmington, and to the east of this place twenty miles is Butte City. To the south of Farmington eighteen miles is Springfield, and to the east of the latter place fifteen miles is Boston, a town but few months old, and now contains nearly 100 well-built houses. Swift City is on the line of the survey of the Santa Fe now pushing rapidly west from Great Bend, Kas., to Denver, Col., and Butte City and Farmington on the survey of the Wichita & Western. Boston and Springfield have three roads in contemplation. That all this country is booming and will boom, as the saying goes, and has but to come and see it. The winter thus far has been mild and open, and settlers and land-seekers find little or no inconvenience while looking for and seeking out a location. To reach this land district from the east, there are two roads, the Santa Fe and the Union Pacific. Persons coming over the U. P. should come to Kit Carson, where they can take the daily stage south to Lamar, a distance of fifty miles. Lamar, where the United States land office is located, can be reached direct by the Santa Fe. A daily stage line runs south to Farmington, Springfield and to Boston, making the trip through the same day.

One word of caution, then I will have done for this once. It is generally conceded that the pre-emption and timber culture laws will, in all probability, soon be repealed; therefore, those intending to enter government lands under the law as it now stands, have but little time to act, and prudence would say better "take notice and govern yourselves accordingly." "PROVISIO."

**From Brown County.**

*Kansas Farmer:*

We have had a pleasant winter thus far; though cold in the beginning of the year, we have had no severe storms like last year. Stock is doing well, except some hogs. I hear of the cholera starting again in several places in this county. On one farm, where it took nearly 200 last year, it has taken already nearly one-half this year's herd, which the enterprising farmer had recruited to restock his farm. We'll have to go slow on hogs for a while. The picking in the corn-stalks did not last long for the cattle, and as a consequence I hear many say that the supply of hay will likely give out. There is a considerable quantity of corn to spare, but

prices have ruled so low that farmers are loth to sell, 22 to 23 cents being all that shippers offer. I hear of one stock feeder paying 29 cents for a quantity. Our farmers' institute proved to be a good one, well attended, and favored with pleasant weather during all three days. And the best feature was the general disposition was to seek and to give reliable and profitable information, very little time being consumed in declamatory airing, or hobbying, or advertising (which latter was attempted last year). As the editor of the FARMER was there himself, I presume he has a report of the proceedings; so I forbear further notice.

H. F. M.

**Prohibition.**

*Kansas Farmer:*

There seems to be a general impression that our Legislature will try their hand on this law again. A few thoughts on the subject may not be amiss just now. If any change is made, it ought to be made with a view to meet the approval of a large majority of our citizens. The word prohibition does not sound very agreeable to a great many, yet most of our good people of this class care very little about it, so long as the law does not more annoy them than the nuisance of intoxicants does. Liberal laws are the most easily executed. Stringent laws often defeat themselves by their stringency. Unnecessary friction breeds discontent. Stability is also an essential to all laws that are to accomplish any good. A change at present from the drug store system to an agency system would not only increase our salaried officers connected with corrupting influences, but it would also be a practical confession on the part of the friends of prohibition that it has been a failure thus far. In my opinion, local option is the most practical plan of dealing with this troublesome question; but, as under our present constitution we must have some kind of prohibitory law, I am going to give my voice in favor of one that is fully in harmony with our liberal American institutions. Let the present law be liberalized by removing all the unnecessary tax and ceremony from the sale for the unprohibited purposes.

Carson, January 24.

H. F. M.

**Horse-Breeding on the Range.**

It has become a generally recognized fact that the raising of good, large work-horses is by far the most profitable of live stock farming. This recognition has extended to the great ranges of the West, where this industry has assumed a vast importance. Messrs. Bluett & Evans, of Oregon, now have 7,000 horses on their ranges; the Post Percheron Horse Co., of Wyoming, has 4,000; the Percheron-Norman Horse Co., Colorado, 4,200; and Gov. Warren, of Wyoming, some 2,000. All these great breeding companies, the most extensive and wealthy in the United States, and many others of lesser importance, use only the best pedigreed Percheron stallions for their herds. And it is a notable fact that nearly all the stallions in use on these ranges have been selected from the Oaklawn Stud of M. W. Dunham, at Wayne, DuPage Co., Illinois, who has imported about 2,500, and now has nearly 500 on hand.

The biggest offer made by any advertiser for a year past at least, is by the Buckeye Publishing Co., of Minneapolis. See advertisement in another column.

**Sowing Oats.**

*Kansas Farmer:*

As this is the first crop to be sown in the spring, it is natural that farmers should begin to discuss the best method of sowing this crop first. I have always tried to make it a point to have everything in readiness so that at the first favorable opportunity in the spring this crop, or as much of it as is possible, can be sown. I am satisfied that, taking one year with another, the early sowed oats will pay the largest profit. And after a day or two's delay in not being ready at the first opportunity means ten days or two weeks later planting.

Until I came to this State I had always been in the habit of plowing the land thoroughly in the spring, sowing the oats broadcast and then harrowing well twice, being careful both times to lap the harrow well so that the surface would be left as fine and mellow as possible. If harrowing failed to make the soil as mellow as I considered necessary, a good rolling was given. The first year I farmed here I noticed nearly every farmer sowed his oats broadcast on corn land without plowing or cultivating in any way until the oats were sown; then either a double-shovel or cultivator was used to thoroughly stir the surface, and this was followed by harrowing. The first spring I plowed all my ground as had been my habit, and imagined I was going to raise an extra crop of oats, but I found then I had secured no larger yield than my neighbors. The next year I sowed part of mine after my usual plan and part by sowing broadcast and cultivating in, using a double-shovel, select-soils as nearly equal as possible and taking some pains to see which plan yielded the best. I have always considered myself willing to learn both from my own experience and from that of others. I wanted to know which was the best plan of raising oats. That year the cultivated oats gave the best yield. The third year gave the same results, and since then I have sown all my oat crops by broadcasting and then cultivating in. The work can be done more economically than by plowing and harrowing.

Once, in Illinois, I tried a few acres drilling them in. The ground was well plowed and harrowed and then the seed sown with a good wheat drill; the result was far from satisfactory, and since then I have not tried this plan. But two years ago a neighbor here plowed his oat ground late in the fall. The next spring he gave the soil a good harrowing and then drilled in his oats, setting the drill to sow two bushels per acre. They raised fully as good a crop as any one in this neighborhood, and last year sowed twenty-five acres after the same plan, and as before raised a full crop. With two teams ten acres a day can be seen in this way. The ground can be plowed in the fall, and then, as soon as in a suitable condition in the spring, the seeding can be done very rapidly; and if good crops can be secured, this is certainly an economical plan of seeding.

I find a difference in soil makes a considerable difference in the best way of seeding. In a soil that the winter rain and snow will pack hard together, drilling in this way will not answer as well; but in a loamy soil that is easily worked, either drilling or sowing broadcast and cultivating in will be more economical than plowing and sowing.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

"CATARRH—The Cause and Cure." Mailed to your address free. Star Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.



## The Stock Interest.

### DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

MARCH 15.—Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas., roadster, trotting-bred and general-purpose horses.  
MAY 17.—Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas., Short-horn cattle.  
JUNE 30.—A. H. Lackey & Son, Short-horns, Peabody, Kas.

### About Shropshire-Downs.

There is a good deal of inquiry now about larger breeds of sheep that have good wool, and particularly the Shropshire-downs. Mr. Ed. Jones, Wakefield, Clay county, Kas., a successful sheepman, writes us that he has answered about eighty letters on this subject within the last four months. He sends us some clippings from the *American Sheep-Breeder*, by way of showing the worth of Shropshire-downs as found in their raising. Below we give the clippings:

At your request, I write you a few items on sheep husbandry in our vicinity. My experience is decidedly that the Shropshires, in every respect, are the best for wool and mutton. I have a flock of twenty, all registered ewes, also two rams. Most of the farmers are looking for Shropshire rams. I have sold seven rams this fall, and could have sold one hundred if I had had them. It will pay to keep the best stock. The Shropshires are very healthy, more hardy and fatten more readily—this is my experience. They are more profitable and better than any other class of sheep a farmer can raise. I am also keeping Merino ewes and raise half-breed Shropshires. I am fattening one hundred half-breeds; they are excellent feeders. It is not any trouble to make a half-breed lamb weigh ninety-five to one hundred pounds by February, when dropped in May. The farmers in Ionia county have found the best cross to be Shropshire ram with Merino ewes. They realize more money than by raising Merino lambs, as they are worth from the time they are weaned to the first of February, from two to six dollars per hundred. There have been raised in Ionia county, to my knowledge, five thousand of these lambs which have been and will be shipped East; the farmers think it pays them well. There are about three thousand sheep fattening within six miles of Ionia City. I think this speaks well for the sheep business of Ionia county. I would be glad to test my lambs with Lot Bonine's in any market he chooses to state, any time in February.—*I. Corbitt, Ionia, Mich.*

We are breeding the Shropshire-down sheep and find them the best sheep, both for wool and mutton. They will stand the chilling storms better than any other breed, and will keep fat where the Cotswolds will starve, for we have tried them both together.—*A. A. Owen & Bro., Bunker Hill, Ill.*

I send you names of the sheep-breeders of this neighborhood; as you will see, we are few in number and our flocks are small. They will not average a hundred to the flock, but though we do not gain in numbers we are making a decided advance in quality. For several years we bred up with Cotswold rams, but now we are using Shropshire-down rams, and find that they are more hardy than any of the long-wool sheep, and maturing younger.—*Thos. Kough, Tuopi, Minn.*

I have been breeding Cotswolds for twenty years. Until the last four years I have used a thoroughbred Shropshire ram on Cotswold ewes. I find it makes a good cross, improves the quality of the wool, and retains the size and weight of the Cotswold.—*E. K. Kenny, Lafayette, Ind.*

Shropshire sheep in Michigan are

hardy, standing cold weather and storms as well as any other breed. They are always salable and profitable, lambs being raised at six months old, weighing 175 pounds.—*E. A. Garlock, Howell, Mich.*

### The Problem of Prices.

*Kansas Farmer:*

An excellent article on "The Future Price of Beef," by P. P. Elder, in the *FARMER* of December 8, has given rise to a discussion both interesting and, I trust, profitable. The fact must be apparent to every thinking man, that combined capital in the hands of a few men is rapidly obtaining absolute control of the business interests of the entire United States. The Standard Oil Company is able to and does make such arrangements with railroad companies as to enable it to maintain despotic control of the price of oil in every State and Territory. Coal companies, whose members are officials in railroad companies, are similarly favored, and the prices of all grain, live stock, dressed meats, etc., are controlled in the same way by combinations, more or less dishonest, invariably extortionate, of the railroad companies or their officials and dealers or handlers of the commodities mentioned. A railroad influence is necessarily a party to every such combination; and the railroad companies of the entire country are made by pooling and other devices, practically one aggregation of wealth whose power is felt more keenly every year and whose concentrating power and growing ambition seriously threaten our peace, our prosperity, and even our existence as a free people. From every quarter comes the cry of "hard times." The Western farmer and stockman receive no profit from their labor and investments on account of low prices prevailing in Western markets. The laboring man throughout the length and breadth of the land is unable to find steady work at wages sufficient to supply himself and those dependent upon him with the necessities of life. And it is the same with the mechanic, the merchant, the manufacturer, and all other industrial classes. The producer is unable to find a market where he can profitably dispose of his produce, and the consumer is unable to make his earnings supply his needs. Times are bad enough and prospects are worse, but for the awakening of the people to a sense of the condition of things, "a cloud no bigger than a man's hand," as it were.

Some people advance peculiar ideas sometimes. Does George W. Chapman expect us to believe that the working women of New England are really receiving \$2 per day for their work, which is just like playing on the piano, and that it is to them we are paying from 10 to 36 per cent. interest on the money we borrow from Eastern capitalists? If so, he expects too much of our credulity. And right here I want to enter solemn protest against such "stuff" being circulated among our Kansas sweethearts. They are the most sensible girls in the world, but such reports coming through our own *FARMER* might turn their heads. G. W. C. seems to be dazzled by that same old free trade illusion—that doctrine that was popular in some localities in ante-bellum days, but latterly has been sat down upon so severely and so frequently as to demoralize its very able champions.

The American voter is of the opinion that protection has built up the manufacturing industries in our midst, and thus given thousands of our people employment in the factories, shops, etc., and furnished our agriculturists that best of all markets, a home market, and that enterprise among the manufacturers has reduced the prices of their

products to what is just and reasonable. But few men will complain at paying 5 cents per pound for nails at retail, or 5 cents per yard for calico, or \$1 for a pair of shoes. Give us a rest on your free trade sophistry, and let us turn our attention to this transportation problem and to the condition of the laboring man. Let us apply for remedies. First, ownership and control of all railroads by the general government. Second, eight hours for a day's work.

The first will prevent extortion and unjust discrimination in rates of transportation, and will lower the rates of interest, which are outrageous in the West, by releasing the individual capital invested in railroad property. The second remedy will supply all our idle men with work. And there is nothing that does a working man so much good as plenty of work at living wages.

Lakin, Kas. E. F. K.

### Bloat in Cows.

*Kansas Farmer:*

I have been requested to put on paper my experience with a cow last April. I found her bloated tight at 9 a. m., April 15, 1886; gave her remedies to relieve her; did no good; stuck knife into her side, let out some gas, but could not get enough out to relieve her much; at 12 m. we saw that she must die; soon we cut a hole large enough to put two fingers in, took out feed that was soured; when we had taken out half a bushel she seemed to be easier and stood quiet under the treatment; then she began to bloat again, and it seemed she would burst even with that large an opening; but as we had gone that far, we tried the experiment farther by cutting a hole large enough to run a hand in; let her loose, she walked a few steps, laid down; we thought she must die; my son run his hand in and took out two bushels of feed, hauled it right out of the paunch; this relieved her well. Then we were in a fix should she soon get up. We put her in scales, sewed up paunch striffin and hide with waxed end, kept her in scale lot for ten days, washed it out with diluted carbolic acid to keep flies away, used some of Stewart's healing powder. The wound broke stitches out in a few days and remained open, healed slowly, feed run out at it and wind passed out and in as she breathed until, I think, July, it closed up and the cow is all right. She did not eat much for ten days, drank water when I turned her out to grass. When she bloated had a calf two months old; I had to feed him for two weeks, then turned him with her, and she raised him well. I was feeding her corn, shorts and bran, clover and millet hay; she was in good order and giving a large flow of milk, and is a cow of strong constitution, which I think helped her to pull through, and is a fine cow in good order to-day. If this will be of any use to any of your numerous readers I shall be rewarded. John and I are not horse or cow doctors, but try to cure sick ones when we have them. And further, we have found one quart of coal oil for a grown steer a remedy when packed on feed. We have lost one out of a carload when on full feed; last winter had one sick, and saw this remedy in the *FARMER*, saved one steer and know one saved this fall. Quart for full-grown steer, less for calves or yearlings. J. M. HARGRAVE.

Richmond, Kas.

Symptoms of disease in hogs are such as to indicate the particular difficulty to one who is experienced in their management. A cough denotes malignant lung trouble, while inactivity and mopishness means that something is wrong with the digestion. Very frequently severe cold may cause them to draw up and appear sick, especially when the shelter is not such as should be provided.

### To Stockmen.

Some changes have been agreed upon in the management of the Kansas City Fat Stock Show, as the following, taken from the Secretary's circular letter shows:

All premiums throughout the cattle list for cattle three and under four years, are cut out. It is believed to be a wrong upon progressive agriculture to offer premiums to stock that good management and positive data have for some time shown to be unprofitable to raise.

Cash is to be given where silver water-services were heretofore given.

All rings for cows are condensed into one lot of two rings and the premium is now to be "open to all breeds, grades and crosses."

All animals exhibited are to be owned ninety days prior to the exhibition.

An extra lot is added which runs like the sweepstake rings, by ages, but is limited to the breeder and feeder of the cattle shown. This is to encourage the legitimate work of the farmer. All herds got up by trades rather represents the speculator than the pure producer.

Grand sweepstakes lot is to be open to all breeds or is for the best animal shown, and is open to the world.

The early maturity class is radically changed for the better, and now reads, gain per day from six to twelve months, twelve to eighteen months, eighteen to twenty-four months, and twenty-four to thirty months.

Carload lots are cut out and best herd substituted, and will be for each of the beef breeds now on the list and will be for herd of cattle under one, under two, and under three years, respectively.

Under hogs, "other pure breeds black or red" is struck out and also lots of five for each of the States named by the old list. Sweepstakes lot of five get \$100 in lieu of \$50 and sweepstakes for breeds, \$50 in lieu of \$25.

There has been added to each lot by breeds a classification by age, the first being six to twelve, and the second twelve to twenty-four months. An early maturity lot is also added six to twelve and twelve to eighteen months or two rings. A dressed carcass ring is also added wherein, doubtless, the quality will be studied.

In this class Mr. Hazlitt has already offered a pure-bred Poland-China, valued at \$50, for herd of three, of ages six to nine, nine to twelve, and twelve to eighteen months.

Grades and crosses are struck out under sheep, as also are pen lots by States.

Classification by ages and early maturity lots by ages will be added. Other additions to the sheep list will be made in an educational way.

The idea in the changes made is to make the show more instructive, the main object for which it should exist. It is expected that something further will soon be done in this direction.

It is expected that dairy, horse and poultry departments will be added. I solicit those who feel an interest in these and other departments, to early, or at once, inform me of the encouragement by special premiums or otherwise that they are prepared to give.

The completed general and special premium list will be issued during February and sent to any one desiring it.

**BUTTER-MAKING.**—All persons who make butter should know that the patented process of submerging the milk by the Cooley system, is pronounced by the most practical creamery men in the Union as far superior to any other system, because it completely separates the cream from the milk, in the shortest time, and perfectly preserves its quality; also that butter made from cream raised by the Cooley system always commands the highest price in the market. The reports of the State agricultural experiment stations uniformly bear the same testimony.



## In the Dairy.

### About Creameries.

As to the usefulness, economy and local value of creameries, a correspondent in the last *Rural New Yorker* states the case better than we could. He says: "Co-operative dairying presents many points of interest to the farmer. It promises a profit, chances for improvement, the education of our children and family happiness and contentment. It will lessen the labor of wives and daughters. This argument should have weight with every right-thinking man. Where is the farmer's wife who has not enough to do with her regular work without caring for milk and butter? It will tend to improve our farms. Under the system every farmer would increase his herd; more feed would be fed and more manure produced. This will insure better farming, make better farms and better farmers. No thinking man who has investigated the subject will deny that one competent man with the improved machinery and best facilities, can convert the cream from two hundred cows into butter as cheaply as the average dairyman can that from twenty cows with the tin-pan system and its tedious processes. Thus one man can do the work formerly done by ten women, at a trifle more than one-tenth of the original cost. The quality will average better and command a higher price. Good butter will always command ready sale in the cities, and when flour, sugar and other articles such as farmers need are taken in part payment, the highest prices can be obtained. Thus the creamery forms a central point for organization both in buying and selling. Thus farmers can avoid the profits of the middlemen on what they sell and what they buy. These points of organization are needed now more than ever. This is a good subject for discussion at farmers' clubs. It should be discussed in every school district in this country. Put the right men in charge of it and it can be made to succeed."

As to methods, a practical dairyman of Oregon treats the subject in a late issue of the *Farm and Dairyman*. He says: "Butter manufactured by various creameries throughout the State, should be uniform, one with another. This will require the art of butter-making in the highest sense of the word. When it becomes necessary to export, we do not want to peril the reputation of our creameries and injure our trade by shipping mixed grades of butter that are not uniform as Oregon creamery. The only way that we can arrive at anything near perfection in this matter, is to adopt a certain creamery system. If we use all the various creamery systems now in vogue, we never can be able to keep a uniform article in the various markets of the world, and as it is only a uniform as well as superior article that will bring the highest price in the markets, let us bear in mind the necessity of unity on some system."

"The dairymen of Iowa have unanimously adopted the deep-setting system. Farmers have quit raising wheat for export and gone to dairying. That State has about 800 creameries now in operation."

"The separator system—separating the cream from the milk at the factory is going out of use in the older dairying districts of the East; and is with the old-fashioned churn-dasher and milk pan becoming a thing of the past; and as a consequence, manufacturers of these machines are seeking new districts for to find markets for their wares. While there are several creameries using the separator system in Oregon, I do not desire to condemn them as useless, but desire to say that system never can be able to compete or to hold its own with the more improved and advanced methods of deep-setting."

"We will now consider the advantages and disadvantages of the two systems compared side by side. By the use of the separator, either the farmers or the creamerymen is to the trouble and expense of conveying the milk to the factory, which is at least four times that of the deep-setting system, where only the cream is transported to the creamery. It takes about four men, wagons and

teams to convey the milk, where it only takes one to convey the cream; thus with the one a far greater expense, cutting down the profit to dairymen, for the reason that the creamery man cannot pay them as much for their product, as he otherwise could were it not for this unnecessary expense.

"Besides, the milk being bought by the pound or measure, it frequently creates dissatisfaction among dairymen, because of grade or quality of milk, caused by breed, by the deep-setting system. This is obviated by the use of the glass gauge, every one getting the true value of their production, and, furthermore, the butter made by the separator system is lacking in grain, which is caused by the machine during the course of separation. Also the animal heat and gaseous odors that exist in the milk are retained in the cream and go into the butter, which greatly injures the taste and looks, as well as the keeping qualities of that article.

"With the deep-setting there is nothing to injure the grain. The milk is thoroughly cleansed of all animal heat and gaseous odors. Besides, the milk properly belongs to the farm, and there is where it should stay, being of more use to the farmer than the creameryman. The best deep-setting system in use is the Lincoln channel can creamery."

The cost of building a creamery establishment will depend, of course, on size and style. One with a capacity for making 750 to 1,200 pounds of butter daily, including all the necessary furniture, apparatus and fixtures, may be erected for about one thousand dollars. As to plans, specifications and materials, it would be better to address a letter of inquiry to one or all of the dairy supply houses that are advertising in this paper. And then, before the work of organizing a creamery is completed and the work of construction of plant begun, go and visit an established creamery in Kansas, Nebraska or Iowa.

John M. Stahl, a copious writer on farm topics, in an article on dairying, published in the *Indiana Farmer*, says of creameries: "This manner of producing dairy products has several advantages over the old method of manufacturing the milk into butter or cheese on the farm. When the work is done on the farm, many labor-saving appliances must be dispensed with, and as a result the milk is manufactured with the largest expense for labor. This cannot well be avoided; for the amount to be manufactured it would not pay the farmer to purchase all the paraphernalia of a well-conducted creamery. The housewife must also be denied those things essential to the production of the best butter. In a large majority of cases she has not ice to use during the summer; and many a farmer's wife makes butter without the help of spring water, or even of a cellar. The milk is set in earthen crocks, and there are only the most primitive means for controlling its temperature. In the making of cheese yet greater obstacles stand in the way. Naturally enough and unavoidably, the product is not of the first-class. Though the farmer had the market advantages that the creamery proprietor has, the farmer could not obtain for the product of his kitchen the price realized for the products of the creamery. But the farmer has not the advantages that the creamery has in the market. The production of the farm is small, and small quantities will not command the figures that the production of a creamery will, because the latter is a large quantity of uniform quality. Generally the farmer is compelled to sell to a local dealer, because his product is so small that he is not justified in consigning it to the city commission merchant. The local dealer mixes all productions together and the mixture sells at only what the part of poorest quality would bring alone. Then there is an extra middleman, and the local dealer must have his profit. The creamery manufactures butter at the least expense of labor and of the best quality. We have only to look at the market reports to see how much more "creamery" butter brings than "country-made" butter does. As the creamery has a large quantity of uniformly good quality to dispose of, it realizes the highest price in the market; and as this product is consigned direct to the city commission merchant, one middleman's commission is saved."

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.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

### HORSES.

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

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.

THOROUGHbred AND TROTting HORSES and Poland-China Hogs bred and for sale. Write for pedigrees. O. B. Hildreth, Newton, Kas.

### CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Mo., proprietor of ALTAHAM HERD and breeder of fashionable Short-horns. Straight Rose of Sharon bull at head of herd. Fine show bulls and other stock for sale.

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

FRANK H. JACKSON, Maple Hill, Kas., breeder of HEREFORD CATTLE. Young thoroughbred Bulls always on hand for sale. Choiceest blood and quality.

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

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

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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

### SWINE.

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

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

W. W. WALTHIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of Hogs. Stock for sale.

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

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

FULM GROVE HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND-China Swine. Z. D. Smith, proprietor, Greenleaf, Washington Co., Kas. Has on hand pigs of all ages at reasonable prices. Write for what you want or come and see. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

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

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

### SWINE.

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

### SHEEP.

#### MERINO SHEEP.



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

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breed Merino Sheep, Poland-China Hogs (breeders all recorded in O. P. C. R.), Langshan and Wyandotte Chickens. Eggs, \$1 per 13. Young pigs and rams for sale. Write for terms.

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

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

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

### POULTRY.

TOPEKA 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.

A. B. DILLE, Edgerton, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, A. P. Rocks and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Eggs \$1 per 13. Turkey eggs 25 cents each. Satisfaction given. A few choice M. Bronze Turkeys at \$5 per pair.

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

FAIRFIELD POULTRY YARDS.—E. C. McNemar, Fairfield, Wabasha Co., Kas., breeder of choice Plymouth Rocks. A few choice cockerels and pullets for sale. Write for prices.

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.

A. D. JENCKS, North Topeka, Kas., a No. 1 Plymouth Rock breeder. A few more choice Cockerels and Pullets for sale. Premium stock.

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

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

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

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

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

ONE DOLLAR PER THIRTEEN—For Eggs from my choice Plymouth Rock Fowls and extra Pekin Ducks. Mark S. Sallsbury, Box 31, Kansas City, Mo.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

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

HENRY MOHME, EUDORA, KAS., Manufacturer of EUREKA HOG REMEDY and Condition Powders for all kinds of stock. Package of 3 pounds, \$1.00, or one dozen \$8.00. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

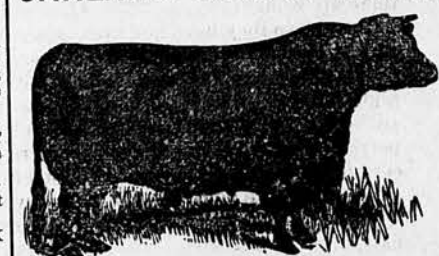
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## Holstein - Friesian Cattle.

We have for sale forty head of Registered and Grade Holstein Cattle—young and up to 6 years old, male and female. Also a few P.-C. Swine, age 3 to 6 months, and 75 head for spring and summer trade. None but first-class stock sent out, and all stock guaranteed as represented. Farm at Andover, Kas. Address us at Winfield, Kas., Cowley Co., Box 667.

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## OAKLAND STOCK FARM.



W. S. WHITE, Sabetha, Kansas,

Breeder of High-class Short-horns, will sell some choice Females in car lots or singly, to suit purchasers. Also a few good Bulls. Prices low. Write or come.



## Correspondence.

### Suffrage.

*Kansas Farmer:*

No more important question will engage the attention of the present Legislature than the right of every citizen, irrespective of sex, to vote. The subject is one that has long since been worn threadbare, but nevertheless it is a living issue and one that can not be ridiculed out of existence. It has been said that women, from the nature of their education, are disqualified from being intelligent voters. If there was any force in such logic, thousands of men would be disenfranchised. Look at that innumerable throng of voters who never miss an election to discharge the privilege of a "free-born American citizen" who can neither read or write. Women with any kind of an education would certainly be the peers of such voters. Then, if after a hundred years of existence as a nation our women are so ignorant of political duties, it is high time that the right should be extended to them. Women have shown their ability to take part in politics and retain all their noble and womanly traits. England has had no wiser or better ruler than Queen Elizabeth. Queen Isabella, of Spain, by her womanly influence in a high position, indirectly gave to the world a new continent. Maria Theresa, of Austria, is another conspicuous example of women in politics. No writer on political economy has surpassed Harriet Martineau. Women are not educated upon political matters because there is no incentive for them to study in that direction. Give them the right of suffrage, and if they don't become informed as to the effect their votes are going to have, then they belie their reputation to investigate.

Another argument against their right to vote is that they would be ineligible to military duty. There are not more than one-half the men who vote eligible to military duty, and that argument would only let the able-bodied men vote, so that view of the matter is not to be considered. Besides, if women were permitted to vote there would be no use for the militia, because women would always vote for peaceful measures, and their votes, with those of the peacefully inclined "lords of creation," would always prevent cruel war. Some one argues that it would produce dissensions between husband and wife. No ideas are more deeply grounded in our natures than our religious beliefs, yet who hears of families being torn and disrupted on account of them? But men fear that women would become corrupt if they were permitted to take part in politics. That very argument is a tacit admission that women are better than men, therefore they are the very element that is needed to purify and elevate politics. Who has seen a notice, of late years, of a political gathering (speaking) but what there was a special invitation for the ladies to be present? There is nothing in the argument that it would take too much of women's time. She has far more opportunities for informing herself in these days of newspapers when all sides are thoroughly ventilated than man, besides it does not consume very much time to go to the ballot box and put in a vote, just as every good voter does.

Whence comes the right of suffrage, anyway? It is an inherent right, and as such it belongs as much to women as to men. The revolutionary fathers waged the war of the revolution upon this very issue—taxation without representation. Women are paying taxes under this government to-day, yet they have no representation. It is said that the husband and wife own property jointly, and that the husband represents the wife; but if two men owned that same property jointly, they each would be entitled to a vote. Then, there are women paying taxes who have no husbands, so they have not even a shadow of a representation. If it was wrong for Great Britain to tax the colonies without representation, then it is wrong for the male portion of our population to tax the female portion without representation. There are certain classes under the constitution of our country that are debarred the right to vote; they are minors, Chinese, Indians, criminals, idiots and women. That certainly is a sad comment on our boasted civilization, here where we boast of our freedom. It does not sound exactly chivalrous. There are more good women than there are good

men; every one admits that; no one denies it; consequently, if women voted, better measures would be inaugurated than where men vote alone. Who is more interested in good government than women? Where is the wife that is wedded to that hell on earth—a drunken husband—that would vote to encourage the liquor traffic in any shape or form? Where is the daughter that has felt the degradation of a drunken father that would not vote to consign every officer that winks at the open violation of the law to the lowest ranks of private life?

Kansas has taken the initiative in more than one reform; it were well would she clothe her noble daughters with as much power as she does those who profess to guide guard their every interest, but are quite as often reform. JAMES MONTGOMERY.

### Gossip About Stock.

The St. Joseph Fat Stock Show has been organized at St. Joseph, Mo., with Capt. W. A. White, of Plattsburg, Mo., as Secretary. The capital stock is \$7,000.

Earnest and reputable dairymen are beginning to urge the formation of a State Association. The industry is of considerable importance even now in Kansas and will be more so every year. A State Association could be made of great value to this industry.

*Field and Farm:* The larger sheep are not the most sought after in the Chicago and other Western markets. A pony-built animal that is not more than 125 pounds in weight is the popular sized brute for the shambles. In Denver a 100-pound animal is the most desirable.

Will our Kansas Hereford breeders take advantage of victories won in 1886 and assert themselves? Kansas has no organization advocating the merits and claims of this excellent breed. Within a radius of twenty-five miles of Topeka there are as good Herefords as may be found anywhere. There are at least a dozen good herds accessible from Topeka.

Senator J. S. Coddling, member of the present Kansas Legislature, and ex-President of the Kansas Wool Growers' Association, enthusiastically declares that the best breed of sheep for general utility or profit, wool or mutton, is the Merino. He thinks the outlook for the sheep industry is very bright, and that more money will be made with sheep by experienced flockmasters than will be made with any other class of live stock.

*The Hog:* Few people realize the enormity of the hog interests of America. It is greater than that of any other single industry, and the losses from it alone will more than equal the value of most larger industries. Yet the millions of gruntings scattered all over the broad land are very little appreciated by the thousands whose pockets have been lined with their gold. Every great metropolis in the West has been built up mainly by the hog.

### Chicago Flexible Harrow.

This popular harrow and cultivator, manufactured at Chicago by H. A. Streeter, has been in the market many years, and the great number of voluntary testimonials received, uniformly give it unstinted praise as the best harrow for all kinds of work now before the public. It can be used as a flexible or rigid harrow, a straight, slanting-tooth or smoothing harrow, thus saving the expense of two or three separate implements. Read what practical farmers say of it: "Mt. Vernon, Iowa, April, 1880.—It is by far the best harrow for all kinds of work that I have ever seen. I except none.—L. M. Kepler." "Star City, Ind., March, 1881.—The Chicago Flexible Harrow has proved a valuable addition to my stock of farm implements; it is the best sod harrow I ever saw.—V. S. Burton." "Spring Grove, Houston Co., Minn., April, 1880.—It is the best harrow I ever saw. I could not get along without one.—H. E. Solbergh."

### Electricity in a Bottle!!

That is what they call it, and when you scent that bottle you will agree with them. This unique remedy for catarrh, headache, neuralgia, asthma and hay fever, is manufactured by The West Electric Cure Company. Mr. M. Elliott, the manager, has headquarters at Room 32, 161 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill. This remedy is not a liquid, snuff or salve, but a perfect electrical battery, combined with vegetable compounds, which make it a safe, reliable and convenient preparation. It does its work very thoroughly and effectively, as many who have used it testify.

### A Word About Onions.

In answer to a correspondent. The thing of greatest importance in onion-raising is the soil, and it does not matter so much whether the soil is new or old provided it is thoroughly pulverized and very rich. There is no use in wasting time on onion-growing in either poor or rough ground. For growing sets, the ground need not be rich; indeed it is better rather poor, because the object is to have small growth that does not go to seed that year. For these the ground is broken in spring, well pulverized, the seed sown in drills nine inches wide, leaving every eighth or tenth row blank for an alley way between beds. Keep the ground clean, remove the sets in August, dry and put them away to keep for next spring planting. Put them on a loft somewhere and cover them when cold weather comes, to prevent freezing.

The ordinary gardener does not care to trouble himself with sets unless he is near a large town, and then he can buy them as cheap, and sometimes cheaper than he can raise them. They are useful for early onions, only. They produce plants fit for market earlier than can be grown from the seed.

To raise onions from the seed, take the best ground you have, and a piece that has been worked deep and well. In early spring, just as soon as the ground is dry enough, put on well-rotted stable manure, twenty-five to thirty tons to the acre, and plow it under about five or six inches deep. The manure must be fine, well rotted, so that it will all be covered about the depth of the furrows. Then pulverize and fine the soil perfectly. Harrow thoroughly so that the fine manure becomes well mixed with the soil. Then use a smoothing or disc harrow. Get the ground in the best possible condition. Sow the seed with drill in rows a foot to fifteen inches apart, leaving every eighth or ninth row blank for a walk between beds. It is better to have a roller follow the drill to firm the soil and pack it neatly about the seed. After that the great thing is to keep the ground clean. The plants must be thinned if they are too thick. Seed dropped at the rate of six pounds to the acre will not be much too thick, but the plants ought to have from one to two inches space between them. Cultivate often, and work all the ground over every time. Don't leave a place because there are no weeds there; there may be a regiment of them "under cover." Besides that, the surface of the soil needs to be frequently stirred to prevent crusting. But do not stir deep. The surface, only, needs the work, for that is where the crevices open for escape of moisture. Be particular, too, not to work the ground when it is too wet.

As to harvesting, the season and the plants will indicate the best time. For keeping, they must be dried and kept dry, and not be exposed to freezing weather.

### The Old and the New.

The old-style pills! Who does not know what agony they caused—what woe? You walked the floor, you groaned, you sighed, and felt such awful pain inside. And the next day you felt so weak you didn't want to move or speak. Now Pierce's "Pellets" are so mild they are not dreaded by a child. They do their work in painless way. And leave no weakness for next day. Thus proving what is oft confessed: That gentle means are always best.

### 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.

A good stock of assorted merchandise and store building in a live town (value about \$10,000) to exchange for good land. Address P. O. Box 13, Cherokee, Kas.

# ROYAL



## 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 alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall street, New York.

## ELECTRO MEDICAL

Headquarters of the U. S. A. for the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. Thirty years experience with medicine, nineteen years of that time a clinical experience with electricity.

Diseases under the following headings are cured by Electricity, Medicine and Ozone, except in the last stages of the same:

Skin Diseases,  
Diseases of the Eye and Ear,  
Female Diseases,  
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs,  
Diseases of Digestive Organs and Bowels,  
Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs,  
Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System,  
Diseases of Fibrous and Muscular System.

Send for Circulars. I am permanently located in Topeka.

A. W. TIPTON, M. D.,  
76 KING ROW, SIXTH ST., EAST.

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

## KANSAS ECONOMY INCUBATOR!

I have reduced the price of my little book entitled, "Directions for Making and Using the Kansas Economy Incubator," from 50 cents to 25 cents to readers of the KANSAS FARMER. My Incubators have proved to be a perfect success, and

Every Poultry-Raiser Should Have One.

Send 25 cents for this valuable little Book, to JACOB YOST, TOPEKA, KAS.

## CITY HOTEL, :-: CHICAGO.

State Street, Corner Sixteenth Street.

Rate \$1.50 Per Day.

Convenient to Stock Shippers. A good Family Hotel.

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

W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.



**Raising Poultry for Market in the Eastern States.**

It may be of interest to our Kansas readers to know how their Eastern friends and competitors do and feel on the subject of poultry-raising. The subjoined article was written by a Massachusetts poultryman for the *New England Farmer* and printed in that journal:

The prices of this branch of farm stock for four or five years past have not been very encouraging to producers around Eastern markets. We are feeling the effect of the quantities sent from the South, the West, the Canadas, the Provinces. Will this competition continue? Will the West, after claiming the supremacy in producing beef, pork, mutton, horses, and all kinds of grain, contend with us in supplying the large Eastern markets with eggs and chickens? Are the prices realized by producers at such distances from market sufficient to lead them to continue sending East? There are good reasons for believing that competition will not only continue, but also grow sharper and stronger year by year. The heavy losses sustained by shippers will teach them the better way, and undoubtedly they will ultimately use refrigerators and send by fast freight. Reaching here in quicker time and better condition, their poultry will be close to ours, if it does not equal it in price, instead of falling far below, as it has done.

I am not aware that many at the East make raising poultry for the market a specialty, but in keeping our stock good we all have some surplus to sell. The question of general interest then is, how shall this competition be met? Can anything be done to increase our profits? Producers near our markets have the advantages of location, and save the long transportation and two or three commissions. To counterbalance this, our Western rivals have cheaper food, and they who will lead in the market must do it by superior skill in breeding and ability to have their stock in best condition. Skill in breeding implies a knowledge of the whole business. Some of the points to be attained are rapid growing or early maturity; small bones, well covered with flesh, a compact frame, with a small amount of bone, compared to the meat, are just as essential in poultry as in sheep, oxen or swine. Early chickens may sell in July and August, if half of their weight is bone and waste, and so great is the demand at Thanksgiving and the holidays that very poor stock may be bought rapidly, but at all other times, and even at those favorable seasons for selling, the well-developed, full-grown command prices that look more like profit. The breed possessing most desirable qualities, the reader may decide for himself. We have all spent time and money in experimenting with different breeds the last thirty years. The most striking result of these labors are in the breeding of poultry. All kinds are treated with great care, and the conditions necessary to success are more generally understood. The fanciers try to excite an interest in every variety brought before the public. Some of these have excellent qualities, and equal failings. Some from southern Europe are too tender for our rough, cold climate in New England; also the large, coarse Asiatic birds are ill adapted to our latitude. I think we have lost, rather than gained, by so many importations. If careful selections of our natives had been made twenty-five years ago, and they had received half the attention fanciers bestow upon their foreign pets, not only individual specimens but large flocks could be shown that might well challenge competition with our present stock.

The bulk of poultry from a distance arrives during the coldest weather. Our profits depend, in a measure, upon sell-

ing early, turning the old birds by September and the young by November. To hit the markets at the highest, we must make the hens work all winter, breed early in spring and rest during hot weather. This implies ample accommodations, bright, sunny and warm winter quarters. As to feed, it should be generous at all stages of growth, and as soon as those designed for market can be separated, it should be bountiful. It is an olden-time idea that poultry must forage their living about the farm, or about the buildings, and a few days before killing be crammed with a special diet. This course may lay a little fat on the surface and puff them out, but when fed bountifully and regularly with a proper variety of food from chicks, the fat and lean is well mixed, and the flesh is tender, juicy and savory.

Excellent directions for preparing poultry for the market were given in the *Farmer* last fall, and every year attention is called to this subject; yet it is surprising how small a portion is choice, and has any real claim to a high price, and still more surprising that such quantities of poor stuff can be sold, even at low figures. Farmers may say these low rates return no profits, and consumers may well question the economy of buying it. Here is a four-pound Brahma, lean, coarse and bony; deduct legs, skin, bones and gizzard, and what is left? Would not the same money spent for beef, pork or mutton be a better investment? By poor stock I do not mean stale lots, but the old, lean and tough; if young, the half-grown, bony, dark-colored and more or less bruised and torn. Only well-fatted and carefully-dressed stock bears keeping well. While all inferior grades deteriorate, the lean dry up, shrivel and look leaner, the blue, dark color grows darker, tears and bruises, and looks more repelling every day. While inferior stock brings low prices, it lowers the prices of what is really good.

To show the difference between selling good and poor stock, let us make a few figures. A chicken is sold for 10 cents per pound; it is lean and bruised, and weighs only three pounds, when it has a frame to make four or five pounds. If it has been kept and fed till the last figure was reached, and it was properly dressed, it would have brought 14 cents—a gain of 40 cents. Will not that sum pay for extra attention? Again look at this large framed turkey, scarcely weighing seven pounds, and sold for 12 cents per pound; a little more grain would have added another pound and a little more care in picking would have improved its appearance, and it could be sold quicker at 14 cents than 12 cents in its former condition; but this is not enough—a bird with this frame should weigh ten or twelve pounds; then, carefully dressed and sold for 16 cents, there would be a gain of nearly 100 per cent.; but extra feeding would have added still another pound, then sent to market without blemish and at the right season, 18 and 20 cents would not be high prices—a gain equal to the price of two bushels of corn. It is the last pound or two, or the full growth, that swells the returns to a profitable amount. If a score of turkeys are sent to market in poor condition, quite a sum is lost. At Thanksgiving week this light stock usually abounds, and it would be an interesting calculation to show the loss on tons then consumed, simply by the killing of what is partly grown.

Now the West, with its cheaper grain, will undoubtedly produce larger and fatter poultry than we can, unless we feed higher, and the South, with its earlier spring, can have it fully matured sooner than we, unless our hatching season is hurried along quite early. Transporta-

tion has been the great barrier against receiving a larger and more constant supply from these sources, and the difficulties in this are fast giving way. Customers who buy most freely and are able to pay the highest prices, want the best, and will have it, whether it is raised in Kentucky, Iowa, or Rhode Island. Our ability to furnish the best, or compete at all with such formidable rivals, depends upon our activity and good judgment in adapting the management of the poultry yard to the changes in circumstances.

Marcus Jordan, of Bielefeld, Rhenish Prussia, is the oldest man in Germany. He has completed his 107th year in sound health, and reads the crabbled German letters without spectacles.

The fall colts may be given all the ground oats they can eat. As mares will have but little labor to perform at this season, there will be no necessity for weaning the colts before spring.

If it is desirable to set up an anvil so that its use will make the least possible noise, set the anvil on a block of lead, or make a putty ledge around the anvil upon a wooden block, one-half inch clear all around, one inch high. Raise the anvil clear of the block one-half inch by any means available, pour in the lead until it rises above the bottom of the anvil, or set the anvil on a good bed of sand held in a box.

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## The Home Circle.

### Home.

A cloudy sky fills all the west,  
And all the east is dark and cold;  
A stranger, tarrying for his rest,  
A shepherd gathers in his fold;  
To faith all doubting doors unlock;  
To faith there is no foreign flock;  
The cloud, the cold, the darkling dome  
Is framed of sunbeams arching home.

Rolls yawning black a sullen sea,  
With savage teeth that glisten white;  
The wolves of water snap, but he,  
The faithful, knows 'tis vain they bite,  
For him all winds to heavens blow,  
And all around him and below  
The howling waves, the billows' foam  
Are the still waters flowing home.

Though dark the sky and barred the fold,  
And the wreck lieeth fathoms deep,  
He findeth comfort in the cold,  
And life in the eternal sleep,  
And all things toil to bring him good,  
And rest is in his tumult rude;  
And all things whisper to him, "Come,  
Abide with me, for I am home."

The gray sea and the long black land,  
And the yellow half moon, large and low;  
And the startled little waves that leap  
In fiery ringlets from their sleep,  
As I gain the cove with pushing prow  
And quench its speed in the slushy sand.

Then a mile of warm sea-scented beach,  
Three fields to cross till a farm appears,  
A tap at the pane, the quick sharp scratch,  
And the blue spurt of a lighted match,  
And a voice less loud, through its joys and fears  
Than the two hearts beating each to each.

—Robert Browning.

Without 'tis dark and dismal,  
And against my window pane,  
Midst the howling of the north wind,  
Dashes down the wintry rain.

Yet within 'tis calm and peaceful,  
Mingled warmth and kindly light,  
But I shudder as I listen  
To the ragings of the night.

Even so the soul of man,  
While without 'tis dark and drear,  
Trustfully it still doth live,  
Broadening, without a fear.

—David R. Williams.

Talk as you will of taste, my friend, you'll find  
Two of a face as soon as of a mind. —Pope.

### Always Two Sides.

I remember once of having to take the affirmative in a subject for discussion: "Resolved, That pugilism has beneficial results." I was skeptical at the time that the subject had an affirmative side; so with weak faith I plead my cause, and was beaten by the negative. With stronger faith I undertake to reply to the article in the KANSAS FARMER of January 12, and signed "R. R."

I must confess to a conservatism heretofore upon the subject in question. My conservatism had taken the form of the question: "Will politics be benefited by the innovation of woman suffrage?" According to "R. R.'s" extracts from history, they will not be benefited. When I read thus far, I agreed with all my heart that the cause is a weak one, if we are to consider only woman's influence upon politics, unless women have advanced in morality and conscience more rapidly than have their brothers. When we read the results of the trials of woman suffrage in some of the Territories of our land, we are led to believe that even the strongest arguments against it may be nullified.

It is not to my purpose to dwell upon this phase of the subject. But what may be the influence of politics upon women? is the thought that claimed my attention while reading the article in question. I grew skeptical the farther I read as to the justice of the thrusts made upon her "ignorance," her "frivolity," her "natural incapacity" to achieve great results in other than the home circle. As to her ignorance of public affairs, and therefore her inability to take part in politics, I am reminded of a well-meaning woman—but one lacking judgment—who reproved her son for his discordant practice on the violin: "Do, Alfred, put away that fiddle, till you learn how to play!" As long as political questions are understood only in the abstract, few will take the trouble of informing themselves upon political issues. In the words of the article referred to: Woman will never advance as long as she has no use for knowledge, which goes toward proving the necessity for her to use her knowledge of politics, for instance, so that she may advance to the state of an intelligent citizen.

Is it not true that as our knowledge becomes more practical, our interest will be aroused to greater results of knowledge? On the other hand, is it not true, also, that we are inclined to inform ourselves only on such subjects as shall lead, prospectively at least, to practical results? The frivolous women, and those whose tears and trickery are their stronghold, are rare enough never to have come within my knowledge or experience. They must be relics of those ages when only the better classes of women could so much

as write their names, and when the only duties required of them were to embroider and make themselves as pretty as nature and art could accomplish. As many generations back as I can remember, the father of the family as often referred matters requiring explanation to the other head, as did the mother to her better half. The aged grandmother comes before me in memory, not only with her knitting work, but as often with her newspaper, or pen and paper. She was as capable of giving us instruction as she was of supplying us with rag dolls. Were she on this earth in these present days, I imagine she would have been an earnest believer and an interested worker in everything related to the advancement of women. Admitting the fact that there are women in the present day who are frivolously inclined, and who can only understand the marriage and death lists in their husbands' papers, or perchance the patterns of lace and other fancy work, there is the more need of help in every possible way to cause their understanding to be enlarged. None need a physician so much as they that are sick.

As civilization has advanced one thing after another has been conceded to woman as her right, until even medicine and the law have been opened to her intelligence and ability. Each step has been taken in this advancement in the face of as much opposition and prejudice as is now exhibited toward those who are striving to take another step. I can remember back twenty-five years ago, when I first saw that anomaly—a female physician. The aristocratic old citizens "passed her by on the other side." The proud matrons spoke solemnly to their young girls of the wrong done in taking a man's place so immodestly. But women still studied medicine—those who had the courage—until now a woman doctor takes rank socially, other circumstances being favorable, and her intelligence and ability are reduced to matters of opinion.

Will a woman who holds an office in the future neglect her home duties? Will she fall short of her duty when she deposits a vote occasionally? Does an intelligent farmer or lawyer neglect his duty because he votes for public officers? I can recall no instance where a farmer leaves his plow rusting in the furrow or allows his cattle to devastate his cornfield because he is allowed at stated intervals to go to town and deposit his vote. He takes the papers, reads intelligently—we hope—and decides his duty at home; and his work goes on meanwhile, and his crops mature just the same. I did hear of one woman who was so fond of fancy work that her numerous small children went ragged and dirty, while the beautiful figures of her embroidery grew rapidly under her skillful fingers. I suppose if that same woman were living now and should take an undue interest in politics, to so much as a half of the former neglect of her children, her offense would be considered twice as heinous by some people.

I do not intend the defense of either the fact or the supposition. But there is consistency in all things, or ought to be. Does any one fear for the breaking up of all the happy homes of the land when women hold office. There is a law which prohibits man from engaging in other business while he is serving his country officially, and a man who is so fettered by his business that he cannot free himself would not be eligible to public service.

I cannot imagine the time near at hand when the mother of little children, the born housekeeper or the sick nurse, shall be sought as the proper person to hold a less important office. A sane woman would refuse to be a candidate under such circumstances, and an insane one would fail to get a nomination. I hope the time is near at hand when there shall be an intelligent understanding as to what constitutes the individual work of women. Were it given to some of us to decide, only the noblest, grandest, best women should be wives, and the mothers of the coming men and women.

Would not a deep insight of life and all its bearings debar many women from taking the step which inevitably burdens them with greater cares and responsibilities than they feel they are capable of bearing well? Are not many good ministers, doctors or journalists uncreated through the existence of nervous, fretful wives and mothers? May the time soon come when each woman and each man shall find the proper niche in the world and fill it "with all their might." Looking at the past, there is a "great future" for women. As she has advanced from the time when nothing was expected of her to the present when much is required of her, why may we not expect in the generations to follow a development that shall place her side by side with her brothers, whom ages of liberty have made, heretofore, the "inventors of great things" and the "discoverers of sciences?"

PHOEBE PARMALEE.

### Advancement of Women.

Having carefully read lady "R. R.'s" article on the "Advancement of Women," I would like to give a few thoughts suggested to me by its perusal, not in a spirit of criticism, however. Neither do I wish to speak for or against woman suffrage. I believe the influences and surroundings of our youth often prejudice us to such an extent that reason, which comes with mature years, cannot overcome it. I early took a dislike to politics. Election times are always a season of unrest, and, like "Jarndyce, of Bleak House," I imagine the wind to be in the east

during the entire campaign. For all this I can but think that woman's vote might do great good in the temperance movement. A lady once said to me: "I wish women could vote on the temperance question. I could electioneer them with good results. Where is the mother who would not be touched by my tears, and who would not give her vote towards suppressing the cause of them?" I cannot see, though, how woman's enfranchisement could benefit her. I am afraid it would only add responsibility. The one thing most needful is practical education or training, such as industrial schools for girls might be able to give. Yes, and a thorough business education, and the trades and professions.

I think the reason women have not become inventors and discoverers is the same that has kept them from the trades and professions—custom and public opinion; also a lack of mechanical skill. What would be said of a woman inventor who, shutting herself up for days and months, as did Elias Howe while inventing the sewing machine, would leave her family in actual want? Or what would people think of one who, like Hugh Miller, should spend her days in the sandstone quarries, that she might give to the world a work on geology? We must not think that great inventions or discoveries came to men without thought or experiment. Do not suppose that James Watt had only to remark upon the lifting of the teakettle lid by steam, and his great discovery was made. If I mistake not, he spent his lifetime experimenting with machinery in order to complete his discovery. Here is just where a woman would fail. She could not even make the table upon which to display a model of her invention. The apple that some supposed revealed the law of gravitation to Sir Isaac Newton only demonstrated to his mind a fact upon which he was already studying, and which took considerable more time to settle. We all know the force of the wind. No doubt it will eventually become the greatest motive power—cheaper and safer than steam or electricity, yet no one has been able so far to invent a machine by which fierce gales can be tempered, great calms utilized, or opposing winds changed. To overcome these a machine must needs be constructed which will be able to "raise the wind," or, in other words, "get up a breeze," without depending upon the elements. This might be constructed in the shape of a huge funnel with inside workings, whereby air drawn in can be whirled and tossed about after the manner of cyclones, and finally brought to bear upon a large wheel, pretty much as water is turned upon the machinery of a mill. Would it not be useless for a woman to undertake the invention of this machine, who must call in a carpenter if a new shelf is needed in the pantry, and who relies upon her husband to set and regulate the clock? It is considered the proper thing for a lady to leave her house and children in charge of a housekeeper and nurse while she makes calls and attends balls and receptions; but if a poor woman, neglected by her husband, should leave her family with a hired girl and undertake to work at some trade, usually monopolized by men, in order to better support those dependent upon her, she would be condemned. As long as this state of things exists there can be no great improvement in the condition of women.

I have never met a "Mrs. Jelleby," but am sorry to say that I have been acquainted with several "Mr. Micawbers," and have thought it would have been better for their wives if, instead of waiting, too, for "something to turn up," they had been able to turn to account some profession or trade learned in their younger and perhaps more prosperous days. MRS. CLARA F. SMITH.  
Myers Valley, Pottawatomie Co.

### Woman Suffrage.

"The few intelligent women who might cast their votes would not counterbalance the evil of the ignorant herd who would be at their heels!" This sentence which I have quoted, and succeeding ones, portray a lofty womanhood for this country, truly; there may be some doubts as to their correctness, however. In Wyoming, where women have voted for over thirteen years, they have not been too ignorant to get the best men elected to office, for if an immoral man was nominated the women would turn out and defeat him. Such is the testimony of Governors and others of Wyoming, whose word can be relied upon. Toronto, Ontario, is said to be the best governed city in the world, its Mayor and Council being temperance men, and they were elected by the help of the votes of women. The indications are that in a few years we shall have more educated women than men; for, not only are more girls sent to school, but many boys injure their brains by the use of tobacco and strong drink.

One of the standing bugbears of the opponents of woman suffrage is the "bad women," as if the number was worth mentioning, in contrast to the number of good women everywhere, in country and in town. In cities, of course, there are more, but still few, comparatively. "Anything that is of a public nature which will take them away from the petty cares of house and children will elevate them, they think, and place them on an equal footing with their tyrant,

man." This must be pronounced a libel upon the large number of noble women whose minds and hearts are large enough to see and feel the great need of better conditions for the youth of our land, of the duty and right of the more moral part of our citizens to do their share in making and enforcing good laws. I have known many women who held these opinions, but never one who neglected home or children, and generally the husband is quite as strong in the belief as the wife—often working with her. A woman of that sort is much more likely to be a conscientious, careful wife and mother, and to raise up worthy sons and daughters (for she will be both example and inspiration to them), than is the frivolous butterfly of fashionable society.

Women exceed men in numbers, and, also, some men refuse to marry, consequently many women cannot, if they wish; and they, with childless wives and widows, form a large class who are at liberty to choose such occupation as they feel fitted for. Among them would probably be found the greater part of the lawyers and doctors. Nature may be trusted to look after her own laws. Every mother and every woman is her own best judge of what she can and ought to do. If a woman has the ability, and wishes to be a lawyer, it is her own affair. As for physicians, it seems as if every woman who feels that she has the courage and nerve to practice medicine, ought to study for it if she can. A woman could not get farther out of her proper place than a man is in attendance upon women in many cases.

In regard to "prating about equality with man," it may be supposed that political equality is what women are asking for. Mental superiority may safely be left to take care of itself.

Some of the remonstrants appear concerned lest if women are once given the ballot, they will be obliged to vote upon all occasions, sick or well, convenient or otherwise. Men are sometimes indifferent and do not vote, or ill and cannot, yet the right is not denied to those who can and will. Many mothers leave their children in the care of servants to attend church or theater, and if the necessity was great, she could probably find time to drop a slip of paper in a ballot box.

Women are successful in the professions and in business, and that is sufficient refutation of the charge of "second-rate lawyers, doctors, editors and business women." Women have invented some things of value, but they will probably never develop as great genius in this direction as men possess; neither will men be equal to women in some qualities. The duties and characteristics of men and women being different is no argument against political equality, in fact it is greater reason why both should represent themselves in government. One might have supposed that the term "blue stocking," like some other things for which women have been ridiculed, was lost or forgotten some time during the last generation. I have not had time to give proof of assertions, neither have I read the history of woman suffrage, but any one who reads newspapers that are abreast with the times has no need of proof.

JULIET N. MARTIN.

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# The Young Folks.

## Johnny Hi-Hi and Fanny Foo-Foo.

Fanny Foo-Foo was a Japanese girl,  
A child of the great Tycoon;  
She wore her head bald, and her clothes were  
made  
Half petticoat, half pantaloons;  
Her face was the color of lemon peel,  
And the shape of a tablespoon.

A handsome young chap was Johnny Hi-Hi,  
And he wore paper muslin clothes;  
His glossy black hair on the top of his head  
In the shape of a shoe-brush rose;  
His eyes slanted downward, as if some chap  
Had savagely pulled his nose.

Fanny Foo-Foo loved Johnny Hi-Hi,  
And when in the usual style  
He popped, she blushed such a deep orange  
tinge

You'd have thought she'd too much bile,  
If it hadn't been for her slant-eyed glance  
And her charming wide-mouthed smile.

And off in the bliss of their new-born love  
Did these little Pagans stray  
All around in spots, enjoying themselves  
In a strictly Japanese way;  
She howling a song to a one-string lute,  
On which she thought she could play.

Often he'd climb to a high ladder's top,  
And quietly there repose,  
As he stood on his head and fanned himself,  
While she balanced him on her nose,  
Or else she would get in a pickle tub,  
And be kicked around on his toes.

The course of true love, even in Japan,  
Often runs extremely rough,  
And the fierce Tycoon, when he heard of this,  
Used Japanese oaths so tough  
That his courtiers' hair would have stood on  
end  
If they'd only had enough.

So the Tycoon buckled on both his swords,  
In his pistol placed a wad,  
And went out to hunt for the truant pair,  
With his nerves braced by a tod.  
He found them enjoying their guileless selves  
On the top of a lightning rod.

Sternly he ordered the gentle Foo-Foo  
To "come down out of that there!"  
And he told Hi-Hi to go to a place—  
I won't say precisely where.  
Then he dragged off his child, whose spasms  
Evinced unusually wild despair.

But the Tycoon, alas! was badly fooled,  
Despite his paternal pains,  
For John, with a toothpick, let all the blood  
Out of his jugular veins;  
While with a back somersault on the floor  
Foo-Foo battered out her brains.

They buried them both in the Tycoon's lot,  
Right under a dogwood tree,  
Where they could list to the nightingale and  
The buzz of the bumble-bee;  
And where the mosquito's sorrowful chant  
Maddens the restless flea.

And often at night, when the Tycoon's wife  
Slumbered as sound as a post,  
His almond-shaped eyeballs looked on a sight  
That scared him to death almost;  
'Twas a bald-headed specter flitting about  
With a paper muslin ghost. —Anon.

### How Plate Glass is Made.

Plate glass is only made in the very largest factories. The plate glass works at Ravenhead, England, are in a building 339x155 feet; the melting furnace is placed in the center of the building, with openings on two parallel sides for working purposes, while along two sides of the building are arranged the annealing ovens, which are often made very large to receive the immense plates that are made. The materials of which the best plate glass is made are pure silica or quartz sand, pure carbonate of soda, slaked lime, and plate glass cullet, that is, bits of broken plate glass. These materials, in proper proportions, are put in the melting-pot, where they are allowed to remain from ten to sixteen hours, or even longer, until the whole has become fused and the soda is thoroughly volatilized. Toward the last the temperature is allowed to fall, and the glass then acquires the viscosity suitable for casting. In some factories it is then transferred to another vessel, where it is allowed to stand at the same high temperature some time before casting, but in many establishments it is poured directly from the melting-pot upon the casting-table. This table consists of a massive slab, usually of cast-iron, supported by a frame, and generally placed at the mouth of the annealing oven. On each side of the oven are ribs or bars of metal, which keep the glass within proper limits, and by their height determine the thickness of the plate. A copper or bronze cylinder about a foot in diameter, lies across the table upon the bars. The table is heated by having hot coals placed upon it, and is then carefully cleaned. The pots of melted glass are then lifted from the furnace, skimmed with a large copper knife, conveyed on wheel-racks to the table, and being swung up by means of a crane, are emptied thereon. The cylinder now rolled across the viscid mass spreads the

glass out in a sheet of uniform breadth and thickness. While the plate is still red hot its end is turned up like a flange, and with a rake it is thrust into the annealing oven, which is heated to a dull red heat. Other plates are now immediately cast upon the hot table, until the annealing oven is filled, when it is closed and slowly cooled for five days. Taken from the oven, the plates are ground smooth with sand and water, and afterward with emery paper. They are then polished with powder of red oxide of iron, under considerable pressure. This work of grinding and polishing is done by machinery, by means of which a most brilliant surface is readily secured.

The population of London now exceeds every other city, ancient or modern, in the world. New York and all its adjacent cities combined are not equal to two-thirds of it. Scotland, Switzerland and the Australian colonies each contain fewer souls, while Norway, Servia, Greece and Denmark have scarcely half so many. Yet in the beginning of the present century the population of all London did not reach 1,000,000.

Jumbo, alive, weighed seven tons; stuffed, he weighs three tons. His height is twelve feet; length, fourteen feet; girth measurement, eighteen feet. The skin is nailed to a wooden form, over which it is stretched. Seventy-four thousand four hundred and eighty nails were used in nailing it and not one of them shows. A string that will pass around two ordinary men under the arms—they standing back to back—will just pass around the leg of Jumbo.

The first book published in Philadelphia was Atkins's "Almanac," 1686—an unpaginated pamphlet of twenty pages, only two copies of which are known. One of the first copies fell into the hands of Col. Markham, Penn's deputy, who reported to the Provincial Council that it declared Pennsylvania to have been begun by "Lord Penn." The Council emphatically disapproved of this euphemistic falsehood, and directed both author and printer (William Bradford) "to blot out ye words 'Lord Penn,'" which was done.

In the German Agricultural Institute at Halle much attention is paid to improving breeds of domestic animals. Crossing of the domestic sheep with the mouflon, or wild sheep of Corsica, has been so successful to the fourth generation that it is now supposed that the mouflon is the ancestor of the domesticated flocks. Additional light is expected to be thrown upon the subject by the recent accession in the gardens of two new pairs of wild sheep, the American "big-horn," and a Persian species, neither of which have ever before been seen in Europe alive. Experiments as to crossing them with domestic breeds will be begun at once.

An Illinois genius has succeeded in applying the principle of the injector to a grain elevator. Science gives the following description of this new invention: The grain is run from the car to a revolving hopper, through an aperture in the bottom of which is forced a powerful blast of air, which carries the grain at a certain distance up a horizontal tube. At intervals in this tube are bends, or horizontal curves, forming relays. These relays act as auxiliary hoppers, a fresh blast of air being admitted at each one, which carries the grain to the next higher relay. In this way the grain may be raised to any desired height. A modification of this device is arranged to raise grain from the hold of a ship or boat.

A letter from Japan says: A few miles from Otsu is Karasate, a little point of land running into the lake, where a Shinto temple stood for centuries. The shrine is covered by the arms of a pine tree, whose trunk is more than four feet in circumference, and the branches, trained out on supports, cover over an acre of ground. Of all the wonders of this part of the world, this pine tree of Karasate deserves a first mention, and one wanders amazed under the great canopy of long drawn out, interlacing branches, and studies the intricate way in which the limbs of the sturdy old pine have been twisted, looped, tied and braided, as if they had been so many sticks of candy. The ends of the branches reach out over the water on either side, and a heavy stone wall on the lake front protects the venerable tree from ever being washed away by storms or floods.

## SHAMEFUL ABUSE

### Heaped Upon a Noted Englishman for His Open Honesty.

WM. ED. ROBSON, M. D., L. R. C. S. I., M. K. Q. C. P. I., late of the Royal Navy, of England, has got into professional trouble for writing the following open letter to the editor of the London *Family Doctor*:

"I believe it to be the duty of every physician to make known any means or remedy whereby sickness can be prevented, and it is for this purpose I write to give my experience both here and abroad. I ask the publication of the statement that people may be warned before it is too late, to say to them that there is at hand a means by which they may be restored to perfect health. It is well known to the medical world, and indeed, to the laity, that a certain disease is making a terrible havoc; that next to consumption it is the most fatal, and that when fully developed there is nothing to be done for the sufferer."

"Physicians and scientists have long been trying to throw light upon the cause, and if possible, find in nature a medicine for this fatal malady. They have shown, absolutely, that the blood-purifying organs of vital importance, are the kidneys, and that when they once fail, the poison which they should take out of the blood is carried by the blood into every part of the body, developing disease."

"In my hospital practice in England, India and South America, and also while a surgeon in the Royal Navy of Great Britain, I gave a great deal of attention to the study of diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, and found that not only was the cure of chronic Bright's Disease hopeless, but that kidney disease was remarkably prevalent; much more so than generally known, and was the cause of the majority of cases of sickness, and further, that the medical profession has no remedy which exerts any absolute control over these organs in disease."

"Some time ago when I had a case which resisted all regular treatment,—which is very limited,—complicated with the passing of stones from the kidneys, much against my will I permitted my patient to use Warner's safe cure, of which I had heard marvelous results. In his case the result was simply marvelous, as the attack was a severe one, and development very grave, for an analysis showed per cent. of albumen and granular tube casts."

"The action of the medicine was singular and incomprehensible to me. I had never seen anything like it. The patient recovered promptly, and is to-day a well and healthy man. This stimulated my inquiry into the merits of the remedy, and after analysis I found it to be of purely vegetable character, harmless to take under all circumstances."

"Casting aside all professional prejudice I gave it a thorough trial, as I was anxious that my patients should be restored to health, no matter by what medicine. I prescribed it in a great variety of cases, Acute, Chronic, Bright's Disease, Congestion of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, and in every instance did it speedily effect a cure."

"For this reason I deem it my duty to give to the world this statement regarding the value of Warner's safe cure. I make this statement on facts I am prepared to produce and substantiate. I appeal to physicians of large practice who know how common and deceptive diseases of the kidneys are, to lay aside professional prejudice, give their patients Warner's safe cure, restore them to perfect health, earn their gratitude, and thus be true physicians."

"I am satisfied that more than one-half of the deaths which occur in England are caused, primarily, by impaired action of the kidneys, and the consequent retention in the blood of the poisonous uric and kidney acid. Warner's safe cure causes the kidneys to expel this poison, checks the escape of albumen, relieves the inflammation and prevents illness from impaired and impoverished blood. Having had more than seventeen years' experience in my profession, I conscientiously and emphatically state that I have been able to give more relief and effect more cures by the use of Warner's safe cure than by all the other medicines ascertainable to the profession, the majority of which, I am sorry to say, are very uncertain in their action."

"Isn't that a straightforward, manly letter?"  
"Indeed it is."  
"Well, but do you know the author has

been dreadfully persecuted for writing it?"  
"How so? What has he done to merit it?"  
"Done? He has spoken the truth 'out of school,' and his fellow physicians, who want the public to think they have a monopoly in curing diseases, are terribly angry with him for admitting professional inability to reach certain disorders."

"That letter created a wonderful sensation among the titled classes and the public. This jarred the doctors terribly. The College of Surgeons and Queen's College, from which institution he was graduated, asked for an explanation of his unprofessional conduct, and notified him that unless he made a retraction they would discipline him."

"The doctor replied that he allowed his patients to make use of Warner's safe cure only after all the regular methods had failed, and when he was satisfied that there was no possible hope for them. Upon their recovery, after having used Warner's safe cure, he was so much surprised that he wrote the above letter to the *Family Doctor*. He regretted that the faculties found fault with his action in the matter, but he could not conscientiously retract the facts as written to the *Family Doctor*."

The faculties of both colleges replied that unless he retracted they should cut him off, which would naturally debar him from again practicing his profession, and also prevent his securing another appointment in the Royal Navy!"

The illustrious doctor's dilemma is certainly an unpleasant one, emphasizing, as it does, both his own honesty, and the contemptible prejudice and bigotry of English medical men. The masses, however, having no sympathy with their nonsense, keep on using the remedy he so highly recommends and get well, while the rich and able depend upon the prejudiced doctors and die!

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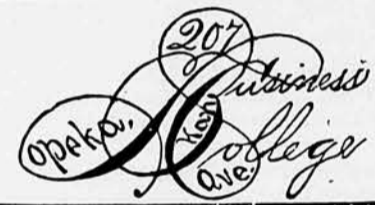
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# KANSAS FARMER.

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The third annual report of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission, recently presented to the Governor, contains a good deal of useful information of which we will avail ourselves as occasion prompts.

A Farmers' Institute will be held at Blue Mound, Linn county, on February 10 and 11. The State Agricultural college will be represented by some members of the faculty and the KANSAS FARMER will be present in the spirit, at least.

We are in receipt of Bulletin No. 11, botanical division of the Department of Agriculture, being a report on the fungus diseases of the grape vine, prepared by Prof. Lamson Scribner. We will give some extracts next week in the Horticulture department.

## Our Crop, Stock and Weather Reports.

In our first issue in March, which will be on the second day of the month, we will resume the publication of our crop, stock and weather reports, and they will be continued monthly during the growing season. These reports have come to be regarded as a special feature of the KANSAS FARMER of very great value. They come from every county in the State and are prepared by practical farmers on the ground.

We want to make these reports absolutely reliable; we want no taffy or local advertising; we want facts, stated just as the writer would state them if he were testifying under oath. The object is to present a mirror of the State once a month from the beginning to the end of the growing season, so that our readers and friends everywhere may see the State just as it is.

This is written specially for the purpose of calling attention of our crop correspondents to the importance of two points in connection with their work—promptness and correctness. The questions will be sent out in time for every correspondent to get them and return them with answers in time for our use. We wish to impress upon the correspondents the value of time in this matter. We do not want reports a week ahead nor a week behind, but at the proper time. Mail them so they will reach this office in the usual course of the mail as early as Saturday or Sunday last before issue.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

A great deal of work has been done, most of it in committee, but the work of the session is farther advanced than usual. There is no display of personal vanity or obstinacy in either House thus far. A good many important measures are pending, with the usual proportion of local and private bills. Up to the last adjournment last week the whole number of House bills introduced was 396, and of Senate bills 225, a total of 621. Probably one-fourth of these will pass.

Among the useless movements pending is a pretended effort to remove the State capital from Topeka to McPherson. It amounts to an extended advertisement for that aspiring locality, but the people will hardly take stock in it.

Mr. Murray, of Sumner county, Chairman of the Temperance committee, introduced a bill to amend a few of the sections of the present prohibitory liquor law. It is understood that this bill has sufficient force behind it to justify the expectation that it will be passed in substantially its present form.

It proposes to reduce the number of persons who may be authorized to sell liquors to registered pharmacists (druggists.) No person shall receive a permit who does not have a certificate from the State Board of Pharmacy; he must be of good moral character, must present a petition, etc., and to such only may the Probate Judge issue permits to sell. Persons purchasing liquors must sign a statement as they do now, but the bill prescribes a form of statement to be used all over the State. It recites the real name, and residence of the purchaser, that he is more than twenty-one years of age, that the liquor, (amount and kind being stated is necessary for the use of (whoever it is for) and that it is not purchased to be given away or to be used in any other manner than as therein stated. It is to be signed in presence of the druggist and in full view of the front door, and then to be sworn to, the druggist being authorized to administer the oath. Druggists may sell to other authorized druggists and to physicians for use in their practice. The statement where liquors are wanted for mechanical or scientific purposes, is to be signed and sworn to same as for those for medical uses. County Clerks prepare the blank statements in books of 100, numbered consecutively, they are to be sold to authorized druggists only and at actual cost of preparation. The Clerk and Probate Judge are allowed a small compensation, the Judge in no case to receive more than \$500 per annum in this work. Officers who refuse to perform the duties required of them may be removed from office by a proceeding in court. False swearing is made perjury and punishable as such, and fictitious signatures are declared to be forgeries, and so punishable. This is a mere outline. The bill is a great improvement on the law now in force.

An effort is being made to take the appointment of railroad commissioners out of the hands of the Executive Council, and to place it with the Governor on advice and consent of the Senate. It is probably a party move and without merit.

A bill is pending to prohibit the issuance of free railroad passes to members of the Legislature and officers and employes of the State. This bill, or one having the same object in view, ought to pass. A strong effort is made to secure honest elections in county seat matters, and one bill proposes to facilitate the counting of ballots in all elections—both good bills. A bill proposes to limit railroad bond voting to two thousand dollars a mile in any township or county. Silk culture is receiving

some attention. Mr. Horner, of Emporia, yesterday addressed both Houses of the Legislature in the hall of the House, on this subject, and exhibited and explained the process of silk-reeling. A resolution was introduced to submit to the people a proposition to amend the constitution so as to increase the number of Judges of the Supreme court from three to five. No reference is made to salary. It is proposed by some members to pass an act to execute the death penalty. A bill passed the Senate to empanel a grand jury in every county twice a year; one bill provides for the appointment of three persons by the Governor with consent of the Senate, who shall when thus appointed be known as commissioners of the Supreme court. This commission must consist of men of high moral character, noted for learning and personal worth, and be citizens of the State. Their duties shall be, under such rules as may be adopted by them as a board, to aid and assist the court in the performance of its work, and in the disposition of the numerous cases pending in said court.

One proposes to reduce the rate of interest from 7-12 to 6-10 per cent.; one prohibits the "store pay" method of settlement with working people, requiring cash money payments; one bill prohibits selling or giving tobacco to persons under 16 years of age; one bill authorizes the appointment of special police in case of strikes; one proposes to encourage the manufacture of sugar; one proposes to prohibit municipalities from voting aid to railroads; one provides for the issuance and sale of State bonds to pay off the military scrip and the Price raid claims. Bills are pending to authorize the incorporation of co-operative societies, to equalize taxation, to authorize counties to levy a one-mill school tax to reimburse liquor manufacturers, to establish a State agency plan of liquor selling, to improve roads and highways, to authorize women to hold office under the school laws, to prohibit the attaching of fence wires to bridges or other objects in the highway, to require the trimming of hedge fences, to prohibit railroad pooling, to prohibit pooling by insurance companies, to encourage the planting of trees, to establish two forestry stations, to increase the State Treasurer's salary to \$4,000 a year, and the Labor Commissioner's salary to \$1,800 a year, to re-establish the counties of Grant, Stanton and Arapahoe, to make nine hours a day's work, to confer upon women the right of suffrage in cities in all cities in all matters pertaining to school and municipal affairs, to prohibit the use of poisonous substances in the manufacture of candy, to protect school teachers from interruption and abuse by intruders.

## THE SPIRIT OF MONOPOLY.

It is strange how soon some men learn to believe they own the world. A few days ago, the day after the inter-State commerce bill passed the House, Mr. J. C. Clarke, President of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, was interviewed in New York city, and asked his opinion of the bill, and what he thought the railroads will do. "I can only tell you," said Mr. Clarke, "what I think they ought to do. There ought to be an immediate call for a national convention of railroad men. Every railroad in the country ought to be represented. They ought to come together and agree to a rigid line of operation under this bill, obeying it strictly in every respect. Then they ought to put up the rates of through freight 100 per cent. and stick to them."

There is the spirit of monopoly. Mr. Clark speaks as a tyrant. His road was built out of moneys received from lands

granted by Congress to the State of Illinois for that very purpose. The people built the road, and now, when their representatives enact a law regulating commerce in the common interest, this man would raise the prices on the people. Let them do it, if they dare. There are hard-handed men enough in this country to enforce their own laws as against all the pampered railroad kings.

But that is not all of Mr. Clark's speech. When asked what he thought would be the effect of such conduct on the part of the railroads, he said:

It would probably create the biggest panic this country has ever seen, but that is just what I think the country needs when it permits its legislators to pass a measure like this inter-State commerce bill. The putting up of the rates, as I have suggested, would shut off every bit of produce west of the Alleghanies from access to the seaboard. Of course, the stockholders of the railroads would suffer, but they ought to suffer in order to see these things as they are. The shutters would go up on New York banks and one hour of twenty-four would be sufficient for the transaction of their entire business. It would not be long before the people would be clamoring to Congress for some relief, nor before there would be no man in either branch of Congress that would dare to refuse to vote for the repeal of this bill.

This man, who would be offended if any ordinary mortal were to suggest that he is lacking in patriotism, would wilfully, maliciously bring upon his fellow citizens 'the biggest panic this country has ever seen'—and a great many of us know what a big panic means—in order to force the people to take their hands off the railroads and let them rule the country without further protest. He went on to say—

The fact is that there was never any more preposterous notion than that five men will be competent to regulate the commerce of this country, when 10,000,000 men have been trying to regulate it for years and years. These 10,000,000 men comprise bankers, merchants, brokers, railroad men, farmers and shippers of all kinds. They are men who know more about the shipping business, about the transportation business and about railroad business than the best equipped man in Congress. I was over in Washington a while ago and sat in the gallery looking down on these representatives of the people. I declare to you that I believe I could bring together 400 track hands who possess more intelligence than the American Congress. I never knew such a piece of absurdity as that these fellows should be understood as being able to solve the transportation problem.

"In the name of all the Gods at once, upon what meat doth this our Caesar feed, that he hath grown so great?" No five men are attempting to regulate the commerce of the country. The people's representatives whom this princely gentleman regards as so many blockheads not equal in point of intelligence to an equal number of "track hands" employed on his road, have not authorized, and do not intend to authorize any five men or any hundred men to regulate commerce. But they do intend to establish something like uniformity in inter-State carrying trade, based upon the idea of reasonable compensation; they do intend to put an end to unjust discriminations; they do intend to teach railroad companies that they are creatures permitted for the public good, and that they will be compelled to obey all constitutional laws the same as private citizens must do; they do intend to make railroad and all other corporations come under the laws that work for the common good. This man would rule the country with a despot's hand. The people will teach him some things that he very much needs to know, and one of them is, that they are the sovereign rulers in this country.

The simple truth is, these men, like Mr. Clark, do not want to come under the yoke. They have had freedom so long that they chafe when the people take steps for the common safety. There is nothing unreasonable in this inter-State commerce bill, nothing unjust, nothing harsh, nothing that will dis-



organize any proper arrangement heretofore made, nothing that will interfere with the regular management of railroad business. The objections made against the fourth and fifth sections, one of which prohibits charging more in the aggregate for hauling a load a shorter distance than for hauling the same or a similar load a longer distance on the same road in the same direction and under "substantially similar conditions;" the other prohibits pooling. The first provision in the first section of the bill requires that all charges for transportation over inter State lines "shall be reasonable and just." That is the central idea of the bill. The third section provides:

That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic, in any respect whatever, or to subject any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic, to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatever.

Section four, which covers the much talked-of long and short haul provision is as follows:

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or of like kind of property, under substantially similar circumstances and conditions, for a shorter than for a longer distance over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer distance; but this shall not be construed as authorizing any common carrier within the terms of this act to charge and receive as great compensation for a shorter as for a longer distance: *Provided, however,* That upon application to the commission appointed under the provisions of this act, such common carrier may, in special cases, after investigation by the commission, be authorized to charge less for longer than for shorter distances for the transportation of passengers or property; and the commission may from time to time prescribe the extent to which such designated common carrier may be relieved from the operation of this section of this act.

The pooling section reads—

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to enter into any contract, agreement, or combination with any other common carrier or carriers for the pooling of freights of different and competing railroads, or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads, or any portion thereof; and in any case of an agreement for the pooling of freights as aforesaid, each day of its continuance shall be deemed a separate offense.

In these extracts the reader has all there is in the bill that has brought out such a burst of monopolistic indignation from Mr. Clark. It may be said that he is not the only railroad autocrat who advertises himself capable of advising a course of policy that will teach the people of the United States a lesson in humility. The people will soon be on top, Mr. Clark.

A permit was granted at Baltimore at the Health Office for the burial of Henry Jones, colored, aged 118 years. The record papers of his freedom verify his age.

Stock, as a rule, are naturally clean, and will not lie down to rest in a manure pile if more cleanly and comfortable quarters are provided, and we all know that cleanliness is conducive to health.

## Great Special Offer!

Two important weekly papers for the price of one paper. The KANSAS FARMER, price \$1.50 a year, and the Topeka Weekly Capital, price \$1.00. Both papers for \$1.50. This offer holds good only until March 1, 1887.

According to the American Railroader, it costs a little more than twenty cents a mile to run a locomotive, on an average. Nearly eight cents of this is for fuel, 7½ cents for pay of engineer and fireman, one-half cent for oil and waste and more than 4½ cents for repairs. A ton of coal will run a locomotive twenty-four miles, a pint of oil will run eleven miles and a pound of waste 123 miles. The locomotives of a railway like the Northwestern run a half million miles a month.

## Inquiries Answered.

**MILK MAZE.**—Please tell value of milk maze and when the seed may be obtained.

—Who has had any practical experience with this plant, and what did it amount to? We have had none, whatever.

**STEEL RAILS.**—A free trader stated that we manufacture steel rails here in United States for \$28 per ton and ship these same rails to England and sell for \$16 per ton. Is it so? Please reply through FARMER.

—No. Steel rails cannot be manufactured in this country for \$16 a ton. Pig iron costs more than that. On the 8th day of December last English steel rails were selling in London at \$19 to \$20, and they have not been much lower than that at any time. In August, 1884, when steel rails were down to \$26 in Philadelphia, English rails were selling at \$24.20 in London, free on board ship. At that time No. 1 foundry pig iron in Philadelphia was selling at \$18.50 to \$21 in Philadelphia, and Scotch pig was selling in London at 50 shillings to 60 shillings—\$12.10 to \$14.52.

**FIELD PEAS.**—Please tell us something about the culture of field peas, kind, time, amount to acre, time to cut, how to cure and save. Should it be sown alone?

—In this climate, peas and oats do better together. Sow about three bushels of oats and two bushels of peas to the acre; sow broadcast on the ground just after plowing, and harrow so as to cover well, then roll. Peas are hard to cover—better use an Acme harrow. Sow early as the ground is fit. Cut when the oats is in the milky state, when the peas are "just passing the blossom;" cut and cure as hay. This is said to make an excellent feed, and the yield is at least double that of the best hay crop. But we do not know how well the field pea has succeeded in Kansas. We would be pleased to hear from any of our readers on the subject.

**SWEET POTATOES.**—A correspondent, two weeks ago, asked about sweet potatoes. Raise the slips or sprouts in a hot bed, and set them out just as you do cabbage plants, in well prepared ground. The common habit is to put the ground in ridges about three or four feet apart and set the slips on the ridge. That was our practice and we raised good potatoes. But we never understood any reason for ridging other than to be secure against excessive rain. To raise the slips, lay potatoes in a hot bed two or three inches apart and cover them two to three inches deep with very rich soil. When drawing the slips, rest one hand on the ground with the slip to be drawn resting between two fingers, then draw, so as not to raise the soil or loosen the potatoe from which the slip is grown. If you do not know how to make a hot bed, write for information.

## PRESERVING EGGS.

A friend requests us to publish "the different methods to preserve eggs, especially the German method."

We do not know any distinctly German process, but we have a collection of different processes which were collected last year and published by the *Poultry Keeper*. We give them here just as they appeared in that journal. The *Poultry Keeper* begins by remarking that "eggs so packed in a box as to permit them to be turned over daily will keep twice as long as those not so treated. By packing them in a box with oats as a filling, and then turning the box upside down, a large number can be turned at once. Another point is that eggs from hens that are confined in yards without the companionship of cocks better than under the reverse conditions, or rather, infertile eggs keep better than those than are fertile."

**The Sulphur Process.**—Take a common starch box with a sliding lid. Put the eggs in the box, and upon an oyster shell or other suitable substance, place a teaspoonful of sulphur. Set fire to the sulphur, and when the fumes begin to rise briskly shut up the lid, making the box tight, and do not disturb it for half an hour. Now take out the eggs, pack in oats, and the job is done. If the oats or packing material be subjected to the same process it will be all the better. If a barrel full is to be preserved place the eggs in a tight barrel two-thirds full, with no packing whatever. Fire a pound of sulphur upon a suitable substance, on top of the eggs in the vacant space over them, shut up tightly, let stand an hour, and then take out the eggs. As the gas is much heavier than the air it will sink to the bottom, or, rather, fill up the barrel with the fumes. In another barrel or box place some oats, and treat in the same way. Now pack the eggs in the oats, head up the barrel, turn the barrel every day to prevent falling of the yolks, using each end alternately, and they will keep a year; or, according to the efficiency of the operation, a shorter, or even a longer time.

**The Havana (?) Process.**—Take twenty-four gallons of water, put in it twelve pounds of unslacked lime and four pounds of salt. Stir it well several times a day, and then let it stand and settle until perfectly clear. Then draw off twenty gallons of the clear lime and salt water. By putting a spigot in the barrel

about four inches from the bottom you can draw off the clear water and leave the settlings. Then take five ounces baking soda, five ounces cream of tartar, five ounces salt-peter, five ounces borax and one ounce alum; pulverize these, mix and dissolve in a gallon of boiling water, which should be poured into your twenty gallons lime water. This will fill a whisky barrel about half full, and a barrel holds about 150 dozen eggs. Let the water stand one inch above the eggs. Cover with an old cloth, and put a bucket of the settlings over it. Do not let the cloth hang over the barrel. After being in the liquid thirty days the eggs may be taken out and packed in boxes and shipped. Do not use the same pickle but once. You need not wait to get a barrel full, but put in the eggs at any time. As the water evaporates, add more, as the eggs must always be covered with the liquid. It does not hurt the eggs to remain in the pickle. It is claimed that this process will keep them a year.

**The Scientific American Process.**—Having filled a clean keg or barrel with fresh eggs, cover the eggs with cold salicylic water. The eggs must be kept down by a few small boards floating on the water, and the whole covered with cloth to keep out dust. If set in a cool place the eggs so packed will keep fresh for months, but they must be used as soon as taken out of the brine. To make the salicylic solution, dissolve salicylic acid (which costs about \$3 a pound) in boiling water, one teaspoonful of acid to the gallon. It is not necessary to boil all the water, as the acid will dissolve in a less quantity, and the rest may be added to the solution cold. The solution or brine should at no time come in contact with any metal. In a clean, airy cellar, one brine is sufficient for three months or more, otherwise it should be renewed oftener. For that purpose the kegs, etc., should have a wooden spigot to draw off liquid and replenish the vessel. Butter kneaded in the same solution and packed tight in clean stone jars will keep fresh the whole winter, but must be covered with muslin saturated in the water, renewing it sometimes. Cover the jars with blotting paper saturated with glycerine. Salicylic acid is harmless and yet one of the best and certainly most pleasant disinfectants in existence, with no color nor taste. The water is an excellent tooth wash and the best gargle to prevent diphtheritic contagion.

## MISCELLANEOUS PROCESSES.

Smearing the shells with linseed oil is reported to be a good way. Rub the oil over the egg with the tip of the finger and suffer it to become dry on the shell.

"Last summer I took sweet, clean kegs, set them in a cool, dry place, with a barrel of powdered dried earth near at hand. In the kegs I placed a layer of this earth, then a layer of eggs, small end down, then a layer of earth, and so on until the kegs are filled. These kegs were quite good six months after packing down. By placing the eggs small end down the yolk is prevented from dropping down on the end and settling on the shell, while the dry, fine earth keeps them from the air, I suppose that ashes or bran or any other fine, dry substance is as good as the baked earth, but I write only of what I have actually experimented with."

To keep eggs the "year round," take one pint of salt and one quart of fresh lime, and slake with hot water. When slaked, add sufficient water to make four gallons. When well settled pour off the liquid gently into a stone jar. Then with a dish place the eggs in, tipping the dish after it fills with the liquid, so they will roll out without cracking the shell, for if the shell is cracked the eggs will spoil. Put the eggs in whenever you have them fresh. Keep them covered in a cool place and they will keep fresh for one year.

Provide clean, dry packages, not exceeding in capacity the quarter or third of a barrel, and a sufficiency of common, finely-ground land plaster, such as is used for agricultural purposes. Commence by putting a layer of the plaster two inches deep on the bottom of the package, and into this set the eggs *small end down*, so each egg will be separate from every other. When the strata of eggs is complete add more plaster, then a second strata of eggs till the package is full. If the work is done carefully, all the eggs are sound when packed, and the egg is separate from each other, and the temperature not allowed to get above 75 deg. the result in every case will be satisfactory.

The plan of a French chemist for preserving eggs is as follows: While quite fresh they are gently struck against each other to see if they be "sound;" next they are placed in a kind of earthen pitcher having a very narrow bottom. When the vessel is full, a solution of a quarter of an ounce of quicklime to one quart of water is poured in. The lime water permeates the shell till it reaches the first membrane, rendering the latter impervious. The pitchers are then placed in a cellar, from which all

light is excluded, but a uniform temperature of 44 to 46 deg. F. is maintained. In the course of a few days a pellicle forms on the surface of the water in each pitcher (carbonate of lime), and that must never be broken till the moment for withdrawing the eggs. This process enables the eggs to be kept fresh for six or eight months, and not more than five in a thousand prove objectionable.

At the Birmingham, England, show there was a competition for the best dozen of preserved eggs. The eggs had to be sent in to the custody of the Secretary prior to October 1, so that at the time of examination by the judges they had to be at least two months old, and it was objected by many that the time was too short and ought to have covered six months. The plan of testing adopted by the judges was as follows: To break one of each set into a clean saucer, then to bring the best eight together in the same saucepan, putting them into the cold water and removing from the fire as soon as boiled, and allowing them to remain one minute and a half before tasting. Another set, one from each selected dozen, were boiled ten minutes, and opened when cold. Those preserved in lime water were not satisfactory, milk of lime being highly recommended. Others that had been coated with melted drippings or beeswax, were also found wanting, the whites being thin and watery. The best had been simply packed in common salt. These had not lost sensibly by evaporation, had good consistent albumen, and tasted best when boiled. The eggs that took the second prize were adjudged nearly as good as the first. The young lady who packed them gave the following as her method:

Melt one part of white wax to two parts of spermaceti, boil and mix thoroughly; or two parts clarified suet to one of wax and two of spermaceti. Take new laid eggs, rub with antiseptic salt or fine rice starch. Wrap each egg in fine tissue paper, putting the broad end downwards, screw the paper tightly at the top, leaving an inch to hold it by. Dip each egg rapidly into the fat heated to 100 deg. Withdraw and leave to cool. Pack broad end downwards in dry white sand or sawdust.

It was generally believed that had the contest covered a longer period these would have stood first. Another point of superiority in this last method was the fine appearance of the eggs, the shells being pure and clean as when first laid. For home use, probably the common salt method, owing to its simplicity, will be generally preferred, but for market, doubtless, the extra pains required by the second method would pay.

A woman living on a ranch in the Washoe Valley, Nev., reports a novel method of preserving eggs for winter use. During the summer she breaks the eggs, pours the contents into bottles which are tightly corked and sealed, when they are placed in the cellar neck down. She claims the contents of the bottles come out as fresh as when put in. The usual preparation is lime water, made by slaking lime in the usual manner, and then adding water until it is like common whitewash used for buildings. This is left to settle and the clear liquid is drawn off into some convenient vessel. The eggs are carefully slipped into this liquor from a tin dipper, and when the vessel is nearly filled a cloth is laid over the eggs, and this is covered with two inches of the thick lime, and then water is poured over it and kept fully one inch deep.

Dissolve one pound gelatine with one gallon of milk at a temperature of 130 deg. to 140 deg. It is then sliced and dried. These slices will jelly other gallons of milk. Meats, fruits and eggs are said to keep in it.

Coat the eggs with butter containing a few grains of salicylic acid; place in sawdust, the eggs not touching each other.

A mixture of boracic acid and borax, dissolved in water (proportions not given), is said to be excellent.

Coat the eggs with liquid silicate of soda (water glass) and pack in bran.

A French authority gives the following method: Melt four ounces of clear beeswax in a porcelain dish, over a gentle fire, and stir in eight ounces of olive oil. Let the resulting solution of wax in oil cool somewhat, then dip the eggs, one by one, into it, so as to coat every part of the shell. A momentary dip is sufficient, all excesses of the mixture being wiped off with cotton cloth. The oil is absorbed in the shell, the wax hermetically closing all the pores. It is claimed that eggs thus treated, and packed away in powdered charcoal in a cool place, have been found as fresh and palatable as when newly laid. Paraffine, which melts to a thin liquid at a temperature below the boiling of water, and has the advantage of being odorless, tasteless, harmless and cheap, can be advantageously substituted for the wax and oil, and used in a similar manner. Thus coated and put into lime pickle, it is said that the eggs may be safely stored for many months; in charcoal, under favorable circumstances, for a year or more. They should be kept in a cool place.



**Horticulture.**

**KANSAS HORTICULTURAL MANUAL**

From Advance Sheets of the State Horticultural Society's Report for 1886.

**CURRENT CULTURE.**

This healthful fruit has been annually increasing in successful culture, until at the present time its culture can be safely undertaken in a large portion of the State. From the time at which the plant enters its dormant state (which is generally by the middle of August) until it commences its growth the following spring, is the period of its trials, owing to the debilitating effect of extremely hot and dry weather commonly occurring during the after part of the summer, and which is followed by the extreme cold of winter.

**CHAPTER I.**

**SECTION 1. Location.**—The borders and corners of a garden, or any place which will afford shade and shelter from the mid-day sun and hot winds, are preferred, and will furnish the best results, but in some portions of the State it has become successful even in open-field culture.

**SEC. 2. Elevation and Slope.**—Neither of these requires attention in its culture.

**SEC. 3. Soil.**—A clay loam that retains moisture and coolness is preferred. Light sandy or friable soils are not desirable.

**SEC. 4. Drainage.**—Such as will prevent a stagnant condition during heavy rainfalls is essential.

**SEC. 5. Wind-breaks.**—Shelters which will protect the plants from hot south winds should be constructed. These may be made of low-growing trees, or even a common board fence or stone wall on the south will form all needed shelter for several rows which run east and west.

**CHAPTER II.**

**SECTION 1. Time for Planting.**—It can be safely done in autumn, and the sooner after the leaves have dropped the better. If deferred until spring it should be done as soon as the frost leaves the ground and a proper preparation can be secured.

**SEC. 2. Preparation of the Land.**—It should be deeply stirred and thoroughly pulverized, and made rich with well-rotted manure.

**SEC. 3. Selecting Plants.**—Strong, healthy and well-rooted one-year-old plants are preferable.

**SEC. 4. Distance to Plant.**—Set in rows five feet apart and three feet in the row.

**SEC. 5. Planting.**—Before setting, the long straggling roots should be "shortened in," and bruised portions cut off, and remaining ones dipped into a thin mud. The top should be reduced by cutting back all of the last year's growth to within four or five inches of the crown. Set in holes or a furrow, sufficiently deep and large to admit of the roots. Spread out in natural position. Fill in with surface soil, working it well in among the roots with the hand, then close up around the plant so that when the earth is firmly settled the roots will be well covered. As with plants of all classes, their roots should be kept moist and protected from the time they are taken from the ground until reset.

**SEC. 6. Cultivation.**—The land should be kept in good tilth at all times during the growing season, and especially during the latter part of summer, unless mulching is used, which performs a good service in keeping the ground cool and moist through the heated season. These conditions secure a strong, healthy fruit bud for the next year's crop, to

which its abundance, full clusters, and excellent character are largely indebted.

**CHAPTER III.**

**SECTION 1. Picking.**—The recommendations given for the strawberry are to be observed in reference to this fruit. It must be picked by the stem, and not stripped off, and all defective and unripe berries removed from the clusters. When the box is being filled, a few gentle raps should be given to settle the clusters into place. All the conveniences and same character of boxes and crates used in the handling of other small fruits are equally adapted to this.

**SEC. 2. Recommended List of Varieties.** preferred in the order named for a successful culture: Red Dutch, White Dutch, Cherry, White Grape. Promising: Fay's Prolific.

Respectfully submitted,  
GEO. W. ASHBY, Committee.

**Forest Trees--No. 2.**

*Kansas Farmer:*

There are some objectionable features about the ailanthus—its great tendency to sucker being its worst feature, especially if cultivated more than two or three years after planting. The offensive odor it is charged with emitting I have failed to notice, having four rows several rods long on the east and within three rods of my house. In gathering the seed nothing of the kind could be noticed. I am not thoroughly convinced this would be the tree for the western part of our State.

The catalpa is easily grown from seed; if sown in spring and covered thinly they vegetate readily, and the young trees transplant easily. Bryant in "Forest Trees" says: "The catalpa grows in the southwestern States and appears to be indigenous in southern Illinois and Indiana. At Princeton, Ill., in latitude 41 deg. 30 min., it is hardy. I have trees of my own planting two feet in diameter. In its native forests it reaches the height of fifty or sixty feet, with a diameter of eighteen to twenty-four inches." Continuing, he says, "The wood is light, and takes a brilliant polish. It resembles the butternut, but is more durable. Posts of the catalpa well seasoned when set have been proved by experiment to be very lasting. I have been assured by credible persons that posts are still in use that have stood for forty years without the appearance of decay. Its cultivation is recommended on account of its durability, the rapidity of its growth, and the ease with which it is raised from seed."

The hackberry is of but little use except for fuel, or shade, or for the manufacture of flat hoops for flour and fruit barrels, for which it is well adapted.

The farmer that has land that is adapted to the growing of trees, and neglects to plant a portion of such land to black walnut or catalpa is, in my judgment, standing in his own light, and of those of his family whom he expects to succeed him in the possession of his land after he has ceased to need it. The man that will plant ten acres each of the two kinds named above on any of the bottom lands along the creeks or rivers that has a black sandy soil with a porous subsoil, will have an investment that will increase in money value faster than almost anything else that the same amount of labor and money could be invested in. And there are hundreds in this county, and all over the State, of upland farms, to which the above proposition will apply. By planting the trees four by eight feet apart, corn can be grown between the rows for several years. The above distance for planting a permanent forest is full close. A better plan would be four by twelve feet; this would give space for a two-row corn-planter, and it

would be more convenient for gathering the corn, also a longer period for the use of the land between the rows. The grain thus raised would pay for the labor of cultivating for several years.

G. W. BAILEY.

Wellington, Sumner Co., Kas.

**Raise More Fruit.**

*Kansas Farmer:*

It seems to me that there is a wrong sentiment widely prevalent throughout the West and North amongst the farmers to the effect that fruit-growing does not pay well. Now this may be true to some extent, and in fact there are some localities where fruit has never paid, but the principal reason for such failures are generally mismanagement on the part of the grower.

One important reason why we do not grow more fruit in the West is that we can raise other crops more easily than fruit in general. Fruit requires that degree of attention which all of the farmers throughout the West and North have not yet learned to give to crops in this great fertile region.

We have plenty of land and it is very fertile, and for this reason the main farm crops do not need much attention. Now the work in the orchard is also very trifling in itself, but it is of the utmost importance that what little work there is to be done should be done at the right time and in the proper way. Fruit will not grow without some attention, but ordinarily the results obtained will amply pay for all trouble and expense it necessitates, and to my mind the profits will steadily increase each year, as the interests become larger and the culture more extended.

Fruits of all kinds, and especially apples, are a healthful luxury, and it is the duty of every farmer to raise at least enough to have a good supply for home consumption. Doctors tell us that if more fruit was consumed by people in general, it would materially assist in prolonging the human life. Try the experiment by eating more fruit and less meat and see if you will not feel better for the change at the end of the year.

Apples can be grown to good profit throughout most sections of the West and North, and the farmer should see to it that he raises at least enough to supply his family with this table luxury throughout the cold weather.

GEO. F. MARSTON.

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### The Poultry Yard.

Thoughts on the Poultry Business.

Kansas Farmer:

The first of the year was the time for casting up accounts to discover profits and loss in business during 1886. Our poultry business was kept entirely separate and by itself throughout the year, and when casting up time at the end of 1886 came, we had the plain facts of our poultry business before us. We were not a little particular that everything was put down, but we made it a business of knowing that everything was kept right. Living in town as we do, and having to buy every mouthful that our fowls had during the year, we have had a better opportunity for knowing what the expense and income is than most folks. Fowls raised on the farm forage for their living, and the farmer does not know how much grain he is turning into chicken meat. If fowls will pay their way in town they should be much more profitable to the farmer.

In casting up our accounts we could not help feeling that we were paid for keeping a few fowls in town. In general terms, a year ago, we had eighteen hens. These eighteen hens not only laid eggs enough to pay for their feed and furnish the table with what was needed, but they have also given us seventy-five nice pullets for next year. About two dozen nice cocks and a dozen sports have been killed and sold during the year. This work was done without the accommodations and attention that is usually given fowls. A little more time spent with them and a little fixing up around the hen house would have made a decided difference on the side of profits. No contagious disease has ever molested our fowls in the least. We lost probably one dozen all told, young chicks and all, mostly the result of carelessness. How any one can see any but a bright side in the poultry business is more than I can comprehend. With the proper range, houses and the proper care, poultry-raising is the most profitable business there is. We notice some writers complaining of contagious diseases. It looks as though the proper way to treat contagious diseases is to defy them. There is a good deal in defying things sometimes. Some business men are afraid of competition. By being afraid of competition they ruin themselves. Defy it and go ahead, is a good motto. If the poultry-raiser will keep things a little decent around, danger is not very great. Cleanliness is next to Godliness, will apply to this business as well as any.

Now as to the variety of fowls that is easiest to raise. It seems to me that when a person undertakes the business of raising poultry he should take advantage of every point within his reach. He should not only aim at success in breeding and production of eggs, but he should strive to keep the best grade or standard birds. What more expense is it to keep a standard bird than it is to keep a scrawny mongrel? None, of course, every one will be compelled to say. The first expense is a little heavier and that is all. They eat no more corn and require no more care. The writer has been keeping the standard Plymouth Rock fowl, but it is a question with him whether they are the best. There is difficulty in keeping up the standard of the Plymouth Rock. Being a cross in their conception, they are apt to run either too light or too dark. It takes constant vigilance and judicious mating to keep them up. But this is the only point of difficulty about them. They are hardy and large, and good layers at all times; besides they are a

peaceable and quiet fowl. You can depend on them scratching for their feed and taking care of themselves, but they are a hard breed to keep up to the standard. JOHN A. BRANSON. Clifton, Kas., Jan. 25, 1887.

#### War Ahead.

There is great danger of war with Mexico in the near future, but at present we can pursue the arts of happiness, prosperity and wealth. Wherever you live, you should write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information about work that you can do, and live at home, earning thereby from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have earned over \$50 in a day. Capital not required; you are started free. All is new; both sexes. All ages. Pay, as above guaranteed, from first start.

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LARGE STOCK OF CONCORDS with other varieties, also a GENERAL NURSERY STOCK, seventeenth year. Price lists. THE VINELAND NURSERIES, ST. JOSEPH, MO.



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LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD.

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



### CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

FOR 30c. In Postage Stamps or money, 13 PACKETS (one pkt. each) rare and valuable flower seeds—ASTERS, new double dwarf bouquet, extra fine mixed; BALSAMS (Camellia flowered), very large double, rich colors; DIANTHUS (Double Dandelion Pink), rich velvety colors; GIANT GERMAN PANSIES (from the Hartz Mountains, Germany, the finest, largest, most beautiful in the world); PETUNIA, large flowering, all colors, striped, blotched; PORTULACCA (Double Rose flowered), nearly all double flowers; PHLOX DRUMMONDII, bright colors; YERBENA, 12 cols. mixed; ZINNIA (Pompon), extra large d'ble; one fine Ornamental mixed; one splendid Climbing Plant; one beautiful Everlasting Flower—in all, 13 full size packets for 30c., or two for 50c. Directions for cultivating on each. Our beautiful illus. 88-pg. catalogue accompanies each order. We grow these seeds by the pound, by the bushel. SAMUEL WILSON, MECHANICVILLE, Bucks Co., Pa.



### What Mr. Beyer says:

"Please accept my best thanks for the splendid seeds received from your firm. It would be a rather lengthy list if I should name all, but will say that amongst 38 first, and 3 second premiums awarded me at our fairs in Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan, 28 first premiums were for vegetables raised from your seeds. What firm can beat this?" AUGUST BEYER, So. Bend, Ind. Seed of this quality I am now ready to sell to every one who tills a farm or plants a garden, sending them FREE my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue, for 1887. Old customers need not write for it. I catalogue this season the native wild potato. JAS. J. H. GREGORY, Seed Grower, Marblehead, Mass.



## ELY & CO'S SEEDS

That all who love a good garden may test our Warranted Seeds, \$1.00 we will mail for any 20 varieties of Garden, Field or Flower Seeds.

RELIABLE SEEDS. In our large packets, including Peas, Beans & Corn, that you may select from our Catalogue (or that of any American Seed House if ours is not at hand). We have grown from original stocks all Novelties of merit, and carry one of the most complete stocks of Garden Seeds for either wholesale or retail trade in this country. For 10c. we will mail any 2 packets of Seeds you want, together with a copy of our Garden Almanac and Seed Manual, 96 pages. It is gotten up to be a practical friend in making and running a Garden. We aim to give more Good Reliable Seeds in these offers than have ever before been mailed for the same money. If you prefer, we will make selection of 20 papers for \$1, designed to give the best complete family garden. Market gardeners should read the testimonials from truckers around Philadelphia, who have used our Seeds, on pp. 64 of our Catalogue, and get Special Prices to them before buying elsewhere. We have a new and select strain of Jersey Wakefield Cabbage, which we believe is the earliest, hardiest, and largest heading stock of this variety ever offered. Sold only in 2 oz. pkts. mailed for 25c. each or 5 for \$1. Every seed sold by us is warranted pure, fresh, and true to name, or money refunded. 10 papers Choice Flower Seeds mailed for 25c. We can give you the Seeds from which you can produce the finest vegetables known to-day. Z. DEFOREST ELY & CO. Seed Growers, Philadelphia, Pa.

## NURSERY STOCK AT THE SOUTH ST. LOUIS NURSERIES

Established 1859.

We offer for the coming trade season the largest and most complete assortment of Nursery Stock GROWN IN THE WEST; embracing Fruit Trees of every description, Ornamental Trees, Roses, Shrubs, etc.

We make the growing of Std. and Dwf. Pear a specialty; and invite inspection from Nurserymen and Dealers. Wholesale price-list on application. Consult your interest by getting our prices before buying. Inducements and good accommodation for agents and dealers. S. M. BAYLES, Prop., St. Louis, Mo.

EVERYTHING THAT IS NEW IN SEEDS AND RARE IN PLANTS

is offered and described in our CATALOGUE No. 360, which this year we send out in an illuminated cover. The Catalogue is replete with new engravings of the choicest flowers and vegetables, many of which can only be obtained from us; and contains, besides, 2 beautiful colored plates, and very full instructions on all garden work. Altogether it is the best ever offered by us, and, we believe, is the most complete publication of its kind ever issued. Mailed on receipt of 10 cents (in stamps), which may be deducted from first order. Please be sure to order Catalogue by the number.

PETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 & 37 Cortlandt St., NEW YORK.

## 600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES. TREES AND PLANTS

We offer for the Spring trade a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and Ornamental TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUITS, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced Catalogue, Spring of 1887, mailed free. Established 1863. BLOOMINGTON (PHENIX) NURSERY. SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO. Proprietors, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.



## BUY ROOT'S SEEDS!

NORTHERN GROWN 15 PACKETS Best Varieties of Vegetables & Ill'd Garden Manual prepaid for 50c. for trial. Market Gardeners send for Wholesale Price List. J.B. Root & Co., Illinois.



THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, January 31, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts 4,160. Market dull. Extremes were 4 00a 50 for common to prime steers, 5 25a 45 for extra do., and 2 65a 25 for bulls and common dry cows.

SHEEP—Receipts 10,300. Market dull and steady at 4 00a 50 for sheep and 5 75a 7 00 for lambs.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,360. Market was active and 10a 15c higher. Choice heavy native steers 4 40a 50, fair to good shipping steers 3 80a 35, fair to choice butchers steers 3 00a 15, fair to good feeders 2 75a 30, fair to good stockers 2 10a 30, common to choice Texans 1 90a 35.

HOGS—Receipts 2,555. Market active and strong. Choice heavy and butchers selections 4 95a 10, fair to good packing 4 80a 90, medium to fancy Yorkers 4 65a 80, common to good pigs 4 00a 60.

SHEEP—Receipts 625. Market active and firm. Common to fair 2 70a 3 65, medium to fancy 3 80a 90.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE—Receipts 8,000, shipments 1,000. Market slow, heavy and dull. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 40a 95; stockers and feeders 2 40a 3 80, Texas cattle 2 05a 2 85.

HOGS—Receipts 20,000, shipments 8,000. Market was strong. Rough and mixed 4 40a 90, packing and shipping 4 75a 15, light 4 35a 90, skips 2 80a 30.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000, shipments 1,000. Market strong. Natives 3 00a 5 00, Western 3 50a 75, Texans 2 50a 4 00, lambs 4 00a 6 00.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 949. Market about steady for shipping grades and feeding steers, while cows and butchers' stuff were strong. Shipping steers 3 95a 4 35.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 6,143. Market firm and 5c higher. Extreme range of sales 4 25a 5 00, bulk at 4 75a 85.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 150. Market steady. 580 natives av. 85 lbs. at 3 65.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Quiet. No. 2 red, 92 1/2c elevator, 93 3/4c delivered. CORN—Quiet and firm. No. 2, 47 3/4a 48c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Fairly active, but easy and lower. No. 2 red, cash, 80 1/2a 81 3/4c. CORN—Dull, weak and lower. No. 2 mixed, cash, 34c.

OATS—Dull and lower. No. 2 mixed, cash, 27 1/2c. RYE—Firm at 52c bid. BARLEY—Unchanged.

Chicago.

Wheat ruled dull with a heavy tone prevailing. The market value showed a further decline at the close. Corn was steadier, but speculative trading was light.

Cash quotations were as follows: WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 77 1/2a 77 3/4c; No. 2 red, 70 1/2c.

CORN—No. 2, 35 1/2c. OATS—No. 2, 25 1/2c. RYE—No. 2, 54c. BARLEY—No. 2, 50a 52 1/2c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—There was a merely nominal market on the call to-day, no sales having been made.

CORN—The market was about steady on change. No. 2 cash sold at 30 1/2c, special elevator.

OATS—No. 2 cash and January, 26c bid, 27 1/2c asked.

RYE—No bids nor offerings. HAY—Receipts 9 cars. Market very weak. Fancy small baled, 7 00; large baled, 6 50; wire-bound 5 00 less.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, 1 25; 21 00 per ton, free on board cars; car lots, 20 00 per ton. SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, 85a 90c per bushel on a basis of pure. Castor beans, 1 50.

POTATOES—Irish, natives 40a 45c per bushel, Nebraska and Iowa 55a 60c, Michigan 60a 65c, Greeleys 75a 80. Sweet potatoes, yellow 1 25a 1 50, red 75a 1 00.

BROOMCORN—We quote: Short brush 4 1/2c, green hurl 5c, self-working 4 1/4a 4 1/2c, long coarse 3 1/4c, crooked 1 1/2a 2 1/2c.

BUTTER—Receipts large and market weak. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 27c; good, 25c; fine dairy, 20c; store, 14a 15c; common, 8a 10c; choice roll, 13a 14c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream 13 1/2c, part skim flats 7a 8c, Young America 13 1/2c, Kansas 6a 7c.

EGGS—Receipts light and market firm at 22c for fresh.

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

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

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

1938 POMONA NURSERIES 1887 A superb stock of LAWSON, best early market Pear, KIEFFER, best late market Pear, LE CONTE & other Pear trees. WILSON, Jr., largest known Blackberry, 168 bu. per acre, 1/2 inches around. ELLI, the largest very hardy Blackberry. MARLBORO & GOLDEN QUEEN Raspberries. PARRY and LIDA, the best market Strawberries. NIAGARA, EMPIRE STATE, and other Grapes in large supply. All the worthy OLD and promising NEW FRUITS. Catalogue FREE. WM. PARRY, Parry, N. J.

SEED CATALOGUE of all kinds of Seeds, Bulbs, Tools, &c. Contains prices, descriptions, planting directions, &c. to all applicants, old customers need not apply. Our finely illustrated SEED ANNUAL with Colored Plates, Lithograph Cover, portrait of Mr. A. W. Livingston and pkt. of his New Beauty Tomato 10c, Choice Cabbage and Onion Seeds. Original Tomatoes, Seeds Reliable, Prices Low. We aim to please. A. W. LIVINGSTON'S SONS, Box 168, Columbus, O.

FOREST TREES Catalpa Speciosa, White Ash, European Larch, Pines, Spruces, Arbor Vites, etc., etc. Catalpa Speciosa Seed Forest and Evergreen Seeds. B. DOUGLAS & SON, Waukegan, Ill.

TAYLOR'S POTATOES Send for my FREE Sweet and Irish Seed Potato Catalogue. EDWIN TAYLOR, Potato Specialist, Edwardsville, Kansas.

Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE FERRY'S SEEDS D. M. FERRY & CO. are admitted to be the LARGEST SEEDSMEN in the world. D. M. FERRY & CO'S Illustrated, Descriptive & Priced SEED ANNUAL For 1887 will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to last season's customers without ordering it. Invaluable to all. Every person using Garden, Field or Flower SEEDS should send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO. Detroit, Mich.

Ho! for Morton County! The Southwest Corner County, and BEST County in Kansas Fertile soil, fine climate, pure water—never failing, cheap homes, health unsurpassed, and just the place you want to locate in. For descriptive particulars, write to PIERCE & TAYLOR, Richfield, (county seat), Morton Co. Kansas. They are the oldest and best known firm in the county, and business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention. Correspondence solicited.

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING DARLING & JOHNSON, Topeka, Kas., Fine Job Printers and manufacturers of RUBBER STAMPS! for printing cards, envelopes, marking clothes, etc. Also Stencils for marking sacks. Make money by writing us.

Save a MAKE GARDEN. "THE HOUSEKEEPER," the monthly, starts off for 1887 with a bigger subscription list than ever, and is, if possible, more practical and useful, with Maud Meredith, the brilliant poet and novelist, as Editor, and a strong corps of assistants. No housekeeper can afford to be without it. Subscription price, \$1.00, with a \$1.00 premium collection of Northern Seeds. These seeds were grown in Minnesota and Dakota by the well known seedsmen, Northrup, Braslan & Goodwin, from whom we purchased over 16,000 collections last year, which gave universal satisfaction. We can safely promise even better results this year.



Table listing items in the Premium Collection with prices. Items include Asparagus, Beans, Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Cucumber, Lettuce, Melon, Onion, Parsnip, Peas, Parsley, Radish, Spinach, Squash, Tomato, and Summer Savory. Total price \$1.00.

OUR OFFER: For \$1.10 (10 cents postage on seeds) we will send THE HOUSEKEEPER one year and the premium collection of garden seeds. FOR \$4.40 we send 5 copies of THE HOUSEKEEPER and 5 premium collections. EXTRA OFFER: To the first 10 who order, naming this paper, we will send free a packet containing over 100 varieties of flower seeds. BUCKEYE PUB. CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOUR GRAND OFFERS FOR YOU. 4 Grand Offers to every reader of KANSAS FARMER. Read every word of this advertisement, as we know at least one of them is exactly what you want. We are sure you have some old family picture, of some dear and departed relative or friend you would like to have enlarged, and finished in a handsome portrait, or Imperials made of it. OFFER No. 1 If you will send us the names of three Agents, or some one you think would make us good agents, and any small picture, together with \$2.75 we will make One Dozen Imperials, Satin Finish, Gill Edge and one extra from same original, beautifully finished in Water Colors, placed in 8x10 gold mat, (our regular price is \$10), and send the \$10 worth of pictures by mail prepaid. OFFER No. 2 If you prefer a larger portrait and no Imperials, if you send us the three agents' names and small picture, with \$3.75, we will make one 11x14 portrait (1/2 life-size if ordered) Bust or Water Color, and send by price for above portrait is \$16; per 1/2 a-d one extra Water or the 11x14 portrait, worth \$16, must be sent with the \$3.75. OFFER No. 3 Photos by dry plate process, without the aid of a teacher, price \$30, before March 1, 1887, will receive one Negative Box, worth \$2.50, FREE 80-page book "How to make Photos," and 5x8 Portrait made by Empire Camera, sent prepaid for 24 cts. (None free.) OFFER No. 4 THE ELECTRO RADIANT MAGIC LANTERN NO. 2 is equal to any other Lantern sold for \$25. It projects on Screen a picture 8 feet in diameter, and our price is only \$12, and if you order one before March 1, 1887, we will place in the box one dozen slides, with 2 1/2 in. pictures, free of charge. Address EMPIRE COPYING CO., 381 Canal St., N. Y.

1887 100,000 Cash Premiums! FOR THE USE OF 100,000 NAMES TO-DAY!!! WITHIN 60 DAYS! The great advertising contracts for the year 1887 will be closed. Some single winter contracts are over \$10,000 each to papers of 100,000 circulation, and in the aggregate they reach millions of dollars. 100,000 NEW NAMES EXTRA PROFIT to the Farmer's Album. We propose to have them quickly, surely and honorably. NO BLANKS! No Premium Less Than \$2, and Capital Premium, \$5,000 TO \$5,000 \$25 EACH FOR 3,082 FAVORITES. A Case in Point. Old Joe Brown, of Atlanta, when asked pointedly by a newspaper reporter whether he had yet accumulated a million dollars, stroked his snowy beard, and simply replied: "Young man, a million dollars is a great deal of money." But the New York Herald yields James Gordon Bennett a MILLION A YEAR. Why? Because he gets a dollar subscription from each NO; but because the 100,000 NAMES, judiciously USED before Advertisers, bring him \$10 each; or, "A Million a Year." And this is but a sample. IT IS IMPORTANT That you send us your name promptly, so that our list will be completed at an early date, and the full earnings from advertising be realized. OBSERVE! This is business from the word "Go!" If you send us your address and 48 cents, charges for postage, we will send you a single Cash Premium Order for not less than two dollars—for there are no blanks. THE FARMER'S ALBUM, (Scott Block), Corner Van Buren and Hermitage Streets, CHICAGO, ILL.



THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING

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

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No person, except citizens and householders can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray. If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered; also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State of double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up (ten days after posting), make an order and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may, within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs. If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraisers, or two of them, shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement. In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay in to the County Treasurer, 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 JAN. 19, 1887.

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk. STEER—Taken up November 25, 1886, one pale red yearling steer, some white in face, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15. Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk. PONY—Taken up by Geo. Lodner, of Lone Tree tp., December 22, 1886, one black mare pony, left hind foot white, white strip in forehead, branded V on left thigh, had on leather halter, supposed to be 6 years old; valued at \$25. COW—Taken up by McGeorge Beebe, of Wamego tp., November 6, 1886, one large red and white spotted cow, supposed to be 7 years old; valued at \$18. STEER—Taken up by Herman Meyer, of St. Marys tp., November 1, 1886, one 2-year-old red steer, unknown brand on right hip; valued at \$17. MULE—Taken up by James Everett, of Lincoln tp., December 1, 1886, one black mare mule, 2 years old; valued at \$7. Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. A. Alexander, of Lincoln tp., one roan yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15. Barton county—Ed. L. Teed, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by William Murphy, of Liberty tp., December 22, 1886, one gray gelding, 15½ hands high, flea-bitten, harness marks; valued at \$50. MAKE—By same, one bay mare, 15½ hands high, harness marks; valued at \$65. Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk. STEER—Taken up by O. Benedict, of Spring Creek tp., November 1, 1886, one 3-year-old steer, roan with white spot in forehead, marked with an under slope and slit in left ear and a blotch brand on right hip, been on range 2 years; valued at \$25. STEER—By same, one 2-year-old brownish-brindle steer, small white star in forehead, no ear-marks, a large blotch brand on left hip, been on range one year; valued at \$20. COW—Taken up by T. N. Robb, of Quincy tp., December 6, 1886, one light red cow, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at \$18. STEER—Taken up by A. J. Bumette, of Quincy tp., (no date given), one yearling steer, white with red spots on neck and hip, branded I on left hip, crop and split and upper bit in right ear and upper bit in left ear; valued at \$16. STEER—Taken up by W. B. Warford, of Zanesville tp., November 23, 1886, one small red steer, supposed to be 3 years old, white spot in forehead and some small white spots on body, crop off both ears, no brands visible; valued at \$20. Sedgwick county—E. P. Ford, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by George Shipley, of Afton tp., November 14, 1886, one gray horse, 9 years old, collar-marks, branded S. S. on both shoulders; valued at \$40. Russell county—J. B. Himes, clerk. PONY—Taken up by H. H. Pierce, of Big Creek January 12, 1886, one brown mare pony, left hind foot white, light brand on left hind foot; valued at \$40. Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk. CALF—Taken up by Sam Bays, of Dragoon tp., December 23, 1886, one red steer calf; valued at \$10. HEIFER—Taken up by Daniel Masters, of Dragoon tp., December 23, 1886, one red 2-year-old heifer, tip of each horn broken off, notch in under side of left ear; valued at \$12. HEIFER—Taken up by James H. Smith, of Superior tp., December 29, 1886, one 1-year-old dark red heifer, J. F. on left hip, wire in left ear; valued at \$10. COW—Taken up by A. M. Wilson, of Olivet tp., December 18, 1886, one red cow, 5 years old; valued at \$18. STEER—Taken up by W. A. Jones, of Arvonia tp.,

December 17, 1886, one white 3-year-old steer; valued at \$25. STEER—Taken up by Geo. W. Goss, of Ridgeway tp., December 30, 1886, one 1-year-old brindle steer, branded L. G. on right hip; valued at \$10. COW AND CALF—Taken up by W. D. Lewis, of Arvonia tp., December 24, 1886, one 3-year-old red cow with white back; calf at side; valued at \$15. Wyandotte county—Wm. E. Connelley, clerk. COW—Taken up by John P. McDonald, of Wyandotte tp., one light red cow, 11 years old, white along back, small drooping horns. Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Stephen Baird, of Hampden tp., December 30, 1886, one sorrel mare pony, 7 years old, blaze face, white on legs up to hocks, branded A on left shoulder. FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 26, 1887. Woodson county—I. M. Jewett, clerk. STEER—Taken up in Toronto tp., November 27, 1886, one red steer, 1 year old, dim brand on left hip; valued at \$12. STEER—Taken up in Toronto tp., December 15, 1886, one red and white steer, 2 years old, dim brand on right hip; valued at \$20. PONY—Taken up in Liberty tp., September 1, 1886, one bay pony, about 5 years old, star in forehead, right hind foot white, branded on left shoulder and left hip with Spanish B and; valued at \$35. 2 MULES—Taken up in Everitt tp., October 6, 1886, one brown mule with small white spot on left hip, lame in both fore legs; one dun mule, blind in both eyes, age unknown; valued at \$30. Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Adrian Jardiner, in Elmendorf tp., December 8, 1886, one red steer, 1 year old, white spot in face and on each shoulder, white back, tail and belly, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12. COW—Taken up by M. J. Collard, in Center tp., January 1, 1887, one red and white cow, 5 years old, dim brand on right hip; valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by O. Apel, in Center tp., January 1, 1887, one red steer, 1 year old, white face, no brands; valued at \$12. STEER—Taken up by A. B. Hall, in Emporia tp., November 2, 1886, one red and white yearling steer, two rings in left ear; valued at \$14. COW—Taken up by A. G. Osborne, in Fremont tp., December 22, 1886, one red cow, about 5 years old, branded with square brand on left shoulder and an indistinct brand on left horn supposed to be No. 17; valued at \$20. STEER—Taken up by William L. Jones, in Emporia tp., November 30, 1886, one white steer, 1 year old past, blind in one eye, brand similar to J on right hip, no other marks or brands; valued at \$11. HEIFER—Taken up by John Hale, in Center tp., December 1, 1886, one roan heifer, 2 years old, branded U on right hip, cross in right ear; valued at \$16. Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk. COW AND CALF—Taken up by J. A. Jeffries, of Greene, November 1, 1886, one 2-year-old roan cow, has a red speckled 5-months-old bull calf; valued at \$17. 2 HEIFERS—Taken up by John H. Warrenburg, of Guelph, December 1, 1886, two 2-year-old cherry red heifers, a small yellow fork in each ear and a small 55 branded on left hip and behind the left shoulder of each; valued at \$30. PONY—Taken up by Jackson Jolly, in Valverd tp., January 15, 1887, one dark bay horse pony, 4 feet 6 inches high, both ears cropped, left hind foot white, shod all around; valued at \$25. Wabaunsee county—G. W. French, clerk. JENNET—Taken up by Jas. W. McComb, in Mission Creek tp., (P. O. Keene), one mouse-colored jennet, white under belly, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20. COW—Taken up by Frank Schmidt, in Alma tp., one yellow cow, line back, white under belly, about 12 years old, no marks or brands, (P. O. Alma); valued at \$16. STEER—Taken up by W. R. Banks, in Wabaunsee tp., (P. O. Wamego), December 8, 1886, one red and white 2-year-old steer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$25. HEIFER—By same, one red and white 1-year-old heifer, short tail, piece off left ear, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$14. HEIFER—By same, one roan heifer, piece off right ear, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$14. HEIFER—By same, one red 2-year-old heifer, crop off both ears, white spot on right flank and hip, white on belly, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$17. STEER—By same, one roan 2-year-old steer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$25. STEER—By same, one red 2-year-old steer, white in forehead and on belly and both flanks, white spot on left hip, little white on tail, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$25. STEER—By same, one red 2-year-old steer, white in forehead and on belly and both flanks, white on rump, white spot on left shoulder and brush of tail white, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$25. Ford county—S. Gallagher, Jr., clerk. COW—Taken up by Lyman Lockman, in Dodge tp., December 23, 1886, one red cow, 3 years old, branded W on right hip; valued at \$10. COW—By same, one white cow, 3 years old, branded W on the right hip; valued at \$10. HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, 1 year old, branded (-) on both sides; valued at \$8. BULL—Taken up by Z. P. Ball, in Dodge tp., one red bull, 3 or 4 years old, split in right ear, both horns knocked off, white on tip of tail; valued at \$25. Phillips county—S. J. Hartman, clerk. MULE—Taken up by Wm. A. DeVolt, of Walnut tp., one mare mule, supposed to be about 8 years old, shoe on front feet, mane and tail sheared, brown color, weight about 900 pounds. Rooks county—J. T. Smith, clerk. COW—Taken up by Isaac Edison in Greenfield tp., one roan cow, white in face, crop off each ear, white on belly, 7 years old; valued at \$15. Lincoln county—H. H. Gilpin, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Isaac Horton in Logan tp., December 30, 1886, one bay horse, 15 hands high, both hind feet white, marks not known; valued at \$75. Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by P. J. Emmert, in Home tp., (P. O. Centralia), January 7, 1887, one 1-year-old roan heifer, tin label in left ear; valued at \$12. STEER—Taken up by Patrick Cline in Red Vermillion tp., (P. O. America City), November 15, 1886, one red 2-year-old steer with some white spots; valued at \$20. Elk county—J. S. Johnson, clerk. STEER—Taken up by C. Oliver, in Oak Valley tp., (P. O. Oak Valley), December 31, 1886, one white yearling steer red ears; valued at \$13. Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk. BULL—Taken up by W. L. Firestone, in Mission tp., (P. O. Topeka), January 18, 1887, one red yearling bull white in face and on flank and belly; valued at \$15. Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk. COLT—Taken up by Andy Bowen, in Powhatan tp., January 14, 1887, one brown horse colt, about 8 months old, some gray hairs blaze in face, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$20. COW—Taken up by B. Winkler, in Powhatan tp., January 11, 1887, one red cow with broken horns, star in forehead, 7 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$20. Labette county—W. W. Cook, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by H. B. Davis, in Hackberry tp., December 19, 1886, one bay horse white hind foot, white strip in face, black mane and tail; valued at \$30. Meade county—W. H. Young, clerk. COW—Taken up by Joseph Totheroh, in Cimarron

tp., (P. O. Byers City), December 28, 1886, one red cow, under-slope in left ear; valued at \$20. COW—By same, one red-spotted cow, hole in right ear; valued at \$15. COW—By same, one red-spotted cow, crop in left ear, figure 8 on both hips; valued at \$25. Edwards county—J. S. Strickler, clerk. COLT—Taken up by Jacob Gall, in Trenton tp., January 19, 1887, one 3-year-old gray mare colt, halter on; valued at \$50. COLT—By same, one 9-months old cream-colored horse colt; valued at \$15. Ellis county—Henry Oshant, clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. F. Jolly, three and a half miles east of Hays City, January 9, 1887, one dark bay mare, bald face, spotted sides, had on saddle and bridle when taken up, about 7 years old, no brands; valued at \$45. Jackson county—Ed. E. Birkett, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by M. Brown, in Washington tp., (P. O. Rossville), January 3, 1887, one red yearling heifer with some white spots, brand supposed to be D on right hip; valued at \$15. FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 2, 1887. Wabaunsee county—G. W. French, clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. W. Rover, in Mission Creek tp., (P. O. Dover, -hawnes county), one red and white steer, 1 year old past; valued at \$12. Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk. COW—Taken up by A. P. Cooper, in Olivet tp., January 1, 1887, one red and white cow, 5 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$18. COW—By same, one red cow, white face, 5 years old; valued at \$18. HEIFER—Taken up by Jacob Voglesang, in Olivet tp., January 20, 1887, one dark red heifer, 2 years old, bit under left ear; valued at \$15. Stafford county—H. M. Woolley, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by M. E. Salmon, in York tp., December 2, 1886, one dark red medium sized yearling heifer, white spots on body and white star in forehead; valued at \$10. HEIFER—By same, one medium-sized 2-year-old heifer, white with small red spots on body, red neck, white spot in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$12. Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk. COW—Taken up by James Cunneen, in St. Marys tp., November 17, 1886, one red cow, 2 years old, both ears slit, brown on hips, branded V, three white spots on back; valued at \$25. Riley county—O. C. Barner, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by F. H. Pierce, of Wild Cat, one small heifer, about 18 months old, all red except some white on belly. Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk. STEER—Taken up by H. T. Hunt, in Reeder tp., December 18, 1886, one red and white spotted yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12. Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Mrs. Sarah A. VanHassell, in Americus tp., one red and white spotted yearling steer; valued at \$10. HEIFER—By same, one roan 2-year-old heifer, one horn broken; valued at \$4. Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Jos. C. Hale, of Freedom tp., one yearling steer, red, except white on belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$16. Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Nathan Brown, in Smoky Hill tp., January 15, 1887, one bay horse, about 8 years old, branded on right shoulder, white hind feet, 16 hands high; valued at \$35.

STRAYED.

On the 1st day of January, 1887, there came to my place, three miles southeast of Salina, on the Smoky Hill river, a speckled cow, about 6 years old, with a road mark on her right hip. The owner can have the same by calling on me and paying expenses. H. JUKES, Salina, Kas.

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**The Veterinarian.**

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

**INJURED STIFLE.**—I have a mare coming five in the spring, and is so lame that she cannot bear her weight on her left hind leg. Think the lameness is in her stifle joint, for that seems to be the only place that is sore. She was driven fifteen miles three weeks ago, and the ground was covered with two and three feet of snow, and a hard crust on it, so I think she must have sprained her leg then, for she has been lame ever since. I just got her home; live four miles from town; we put her into a bobsleigh and hauled her home. [After fully satisfying yourself that the lameness is in the stifle joint, foment the part with warm water three times daily till the inflammation is reduced, and then should the lameness continue, blister the part. Use the following: Spanish flies, 5 drachms; oil of turpentine, 2 drachms; lard, 4 ounces. Clip off the hair and rub well in for fifteen minutes, and apply fresh lard daily afterwards for two weeks. At the end of that time repeat the blister if necessary.]

**HOVEN.**—I had a cow suffering from bloat or hoven, and no one hereabouts knew where to use the knife to let out the gas, and directions in books were not explicit enough. Should the opening be where the paunch adheres to the flesh? [The puncture should be made on the left side (the rumen or paunch lies mostly on the left side) and at a point equally distant from the last rib, the lateral process of the backbone, and the point of the hip. It is not necessary that the puncture be exactly at this point, but approximately, say within a radius of three inches on the most prominent part of the swelling. A six or eight-inch trocar and canula is the proper instrument for this purpose, the trocar to be withdrawn after the puncture, and the canula left in position until the formation of the gas ceases. These instruments are not expensive, and it would be well if every cattleowner had one. In the absence of the trocar and canula a pocket knife or indeed any sharp-pointed instrument at least two or three inches in length, may be used, and should be held in the opening until a long quill or other small tube can be introduced to keep the openings made in the skin and paunch in exact opposition to prevent the gas escaping into the abdominal cavity. This is the only part of the operation requiring special care. In making the puncture the instrument should be boldly plunged into the paunch at right angles to the surface of the skin. The whole operation is very simple, can be performed by any one, and with ordinary care is rarely attended with any evil results. Either before or after the puncture is made it is well to give as a drench in a quart of cold water or gruel, three or four drachms of ammonia or two or three ounces of sulphite of soda, or one-half ounce cooking soda with a wineglass full of alcohol, or ether, or spirits of camphor, two ounces of oil of turpentine diluted in oil or milk, a half pint of alcohol or a pint of whisky or brandy, three drachms pepper, two ounces of ginger, or twenty drops oil of peppermint may be given with advantage, diluted so as to be non-irritating. To increase the effect combine any two of the above that are dissimilar. After relief has been obtained it is usually desirable to give a purgative to carry off the fermenting food and unload the bowels. For this purpose one to two pounds Glauber salts, according to the size and strength of the patient, with

two or three ounces of ginger may be given. Allow free access to pure water and restrict the diet for several days.]

**The Ruddy River**

of life is the blood. From it the system receives all its material of growth and repair. It bathes every tissue of the body. How necessary, then, that the blood should be kept pure and rich. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the great blood food and blood purifier. It is a sovereign remedy for all diseases due to impoverished blood, consumption, bronchitis, weak lungs, scrofula, influenza and kindred diseases.

When the flesh on a leg of mutton shrinks back in cooking, leaving the end of the bone stick out an inch or so, it is a sure sign that the animal was not properly fed. The only good meat of any kind is that which was made from good feed and plenty of it. Shrinking meat is too full of water. Good meat is juicy and bears well against heat. Flabby, watery meat always shrinks.

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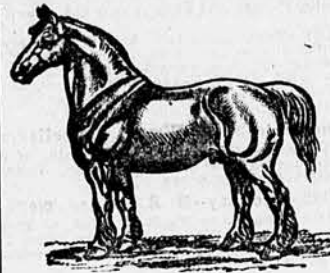
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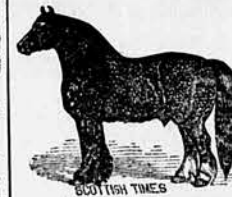
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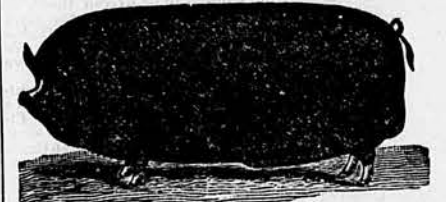
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It is a well-established fact that A. D. Robbins & Co., 179 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., can place large farm loans, of \$3,000, to any amount required, at lower rates of interest and less commission than any agency in Kansas, when security is satisfactory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

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THE BEST VERTICAL MILL.  
IRON AND STEEL FRAME.  
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Write for our wholesale offer to first purchaser. Address **Delaware County Creamery Co.,** BENTON HARBOR, MICH.

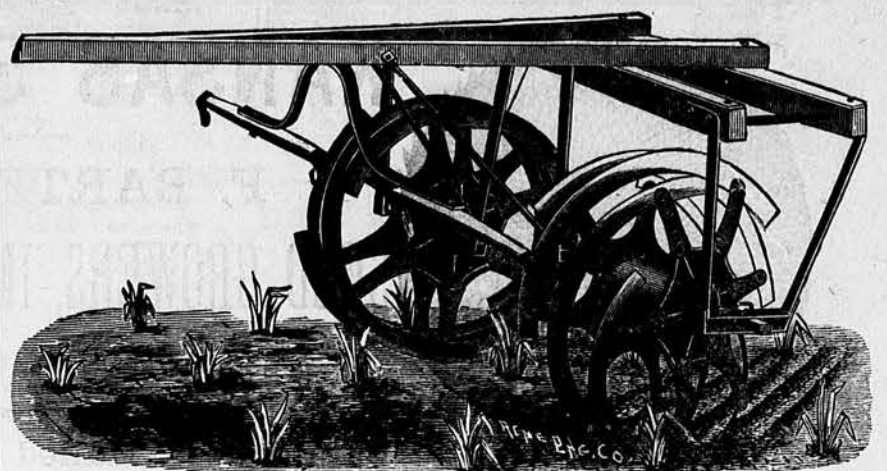
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The first invented, never yet equalled, and the only one that uses the patented submerged process, which gives it its great value over all others. Where there are no agents, will sell one at wholesale price. Send for circular. **JOHN BOYD, Mfr.,**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

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Best in use for Corn, Wheat, Oats, etc., etc. Write for Net Prices. Address Plainly.  
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To men or women of energy and ability, seeking profitable employment, exclusive territory will be given with Agency. The Washer is made of metal and works on a new principle which saves labor, clothes and soap. Sample sent on week's trial to be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. **\$600 to \$2,000** a year is being made by competent, shifty agents. Intrinsic merit making it a phenomenal success everywhere. Send for my illustrated circular and terms of agency. **J. WORTH, Sole Man'fr,** 1710 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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Branch Houses: David Bradley Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo. David Bradley Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind. David Bradley & Co., Minneapolis, Minn. David Bradley & Co., Council Bluffs, Ia. David Bradley & Co., Kansas City, Mo. Bradley, Wheeler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.



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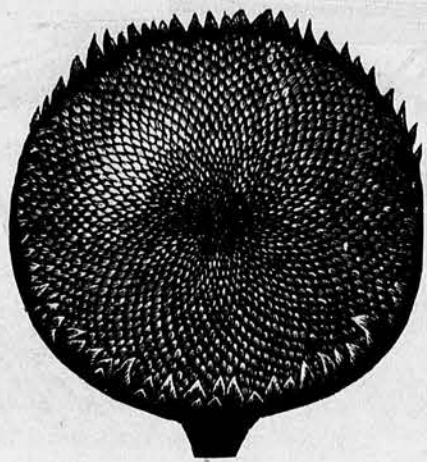
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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason - no - now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will return you. Address Dr. H. G. HOOT, 123 Pearl St., New York.

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To men or women of energy and ability, seeking profitable employment, exclusive territory will be given with Agency. The Washer is made of metal and works on a new principle which saves labor, clothes and soap. Sample sent on week's trial to be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. **\$600 to \$2,000** a year is being made by competent, shifty agents. Intrinsic merit making it a phenomenal success everywhere. Send for my illustrated circular and terms of agency. **J. WORTH, Sole Man'fr,** 1710 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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

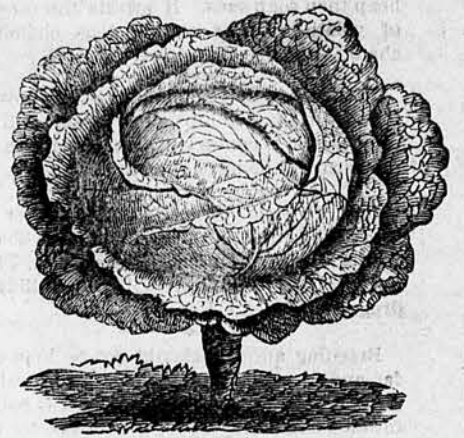
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Excels them all. Simple, durable, cheap and easily worked. Salesmen wanted. Particulars free. **WM. F. JESTER, Lock box 932, Wichita, Kas.**





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RATES \$1.00 and \$1.25 per day. Table and Rooms first-class. Stages leave the Hotel daily for Dighton, Havanna, Meade Center, Montezuma, West Plains, Fargo Springs, Rain Belt, Stowe, Hess, Kal-Vesta and Kokomo. Stage office at the Hotel. **D. BEATHON**, Prop'r.

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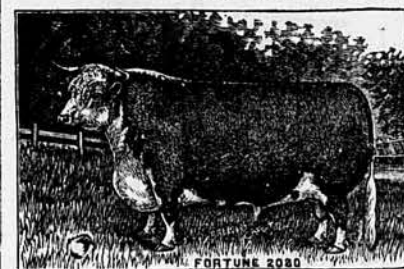
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Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country.

Consignments are solicited, with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.  
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GROVE 4TH 13733; by the noted Grove 3d.

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Stock for Sale at all times, of most.

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desiring to locate in the South, in a section where there is both timber and prairie, sand and clay lands where the people are friendly, where the land is cheap and productive, where you can raise cotton, as well as all kinds of grain and fruits and where you can raise stock easier and cheaper than in the West. Write to **G. ERDINE & NIXON**, West Point, Clay county, Mississippi.

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