

# KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.  
VOL. XXV, No. 11.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1887.

SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY.  
PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR.

## About Insurance.

*Kansas Farmer:*

I see that some are agitating the insurance business, and I think it is a good thing to discuss. It seems as though the farmers are not willing to run any risk at all any more. In our grandfathers' day there was no such thing as insurance. Now all the buildings have to be insured, all the stock has to be insured, and some are even getting their lives insured, so they can have a nice little income for their wives. They say it don't cost much—only seven or eight dollars a year, and the poor simple things, how little they think that their wives may die long before they do, and then where is their little fortune? Now, the question is this: Has a man got to grind along under a big load of insurance policies every year all through life just because he is afraid he is going to meet with a loss? Look at the amount of insurance that was paid in more than was paid out last year—\$1,300,755. Is not that a snug little fortune to loan out to the farmers of Kansas? If the farmers are to be drained of money that way, what are we going to do for money? The farms are mostly owned by Eastern capitalists, or at least they have a big interest in them, and of course there is lots of money going East all the time. It don't look to me like a very big risk where a farmer has his buildings well scattered, and does not build any one building too large. I do not think it a good plan to build a barn large enough to hold all the stock on the farm, for the reason that if the barn should catch fire or get struck with lightning you do not have much chance to save any of it, but where there are several buildings and one should be struck by lightning, the others might not be harmed. If a man like a merchant or miller or grain-buyer has his all in one building, then it may be a good plan to insure. The writer has been farming several years and has got the first penny to pay for insurance yet. Perhaps some one will say, "Don't you believe in any kind of protection?" Yes; if we could organize a farmers' insurance company, there would not be any money paid out unless there was a loss. I think there would be some sense in that. If

we had to help a brother farmer to build a new house when he had lost one, it would not grind quite so bad, as the money would not go out of the country, and it would not have to be paid five years in advance. And as for stock insurance, I think that if a man can't run any risk he had better quit business. **RURAL.**

Young stock give always the best return for the cost of their keeping.

one establishment, men, women and children. These operatives must be provided with homes, food and clothing, thus increasing business in the location. To develop the resources of the State we need more manufacturing. One resource developed begets another. If we raised the silk, it would be more economical to manufacture it when raised. This will soon be seen. It rests now with our people to raise the silk. The

## Mixed Farming in the West.

*Kansas Farmer:*

The farmer here in the West who persistently follows "special farming" year after year, will eventually find farming an unprofitable business; or, if he does in a manner succeed, it will be at the expense of the soil.

"Mixed farming," or "mixed husbandry," as it is commonly called, admits of a large

variety of crops being raised, and where the climate is so changeable and the results of the crops so uncertain, as they are throughout this latitude, this method of farming will eventually supersede all others, and the sooner it is done the better. I have seen many farmers, owners of 100 acres, staking their all on the results of a single wheat crop. Such methods, if continued, result disastrously. Corn may be more safely depended on, but even this crop alone will not be found the most profitable to raise. At the common price of corn it will not pay to sell the raw material.

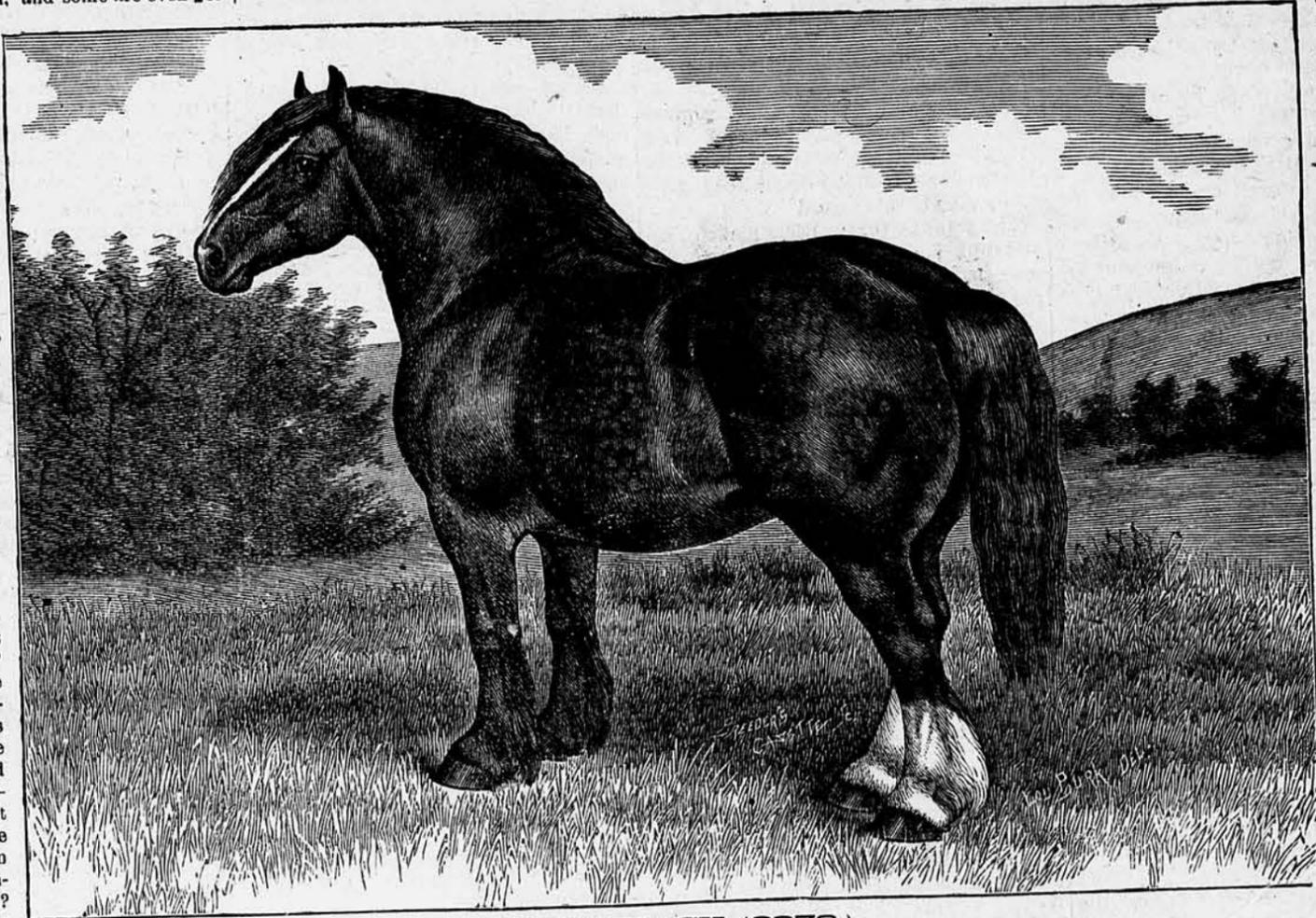
The only way to insure success is to raise such crops as are best adapted to the growth and fat-

tening of live stock. I know of no farmer who has succeeded by any other method. But I do know several farmers who, through inexperience, have failed most signally in their attempts at "special farming."  
W. S. G.

## LaCygne Nursery.

D. W. Cozad, proprietor of the LaCygne nursery, has given us instructions to place his advertisement permanently in the KANSAS FARMER, which is evidence of the character of this establishment's permanency. As a rule subscribers need have no fear of an advertiser who keeps his business constantly before the public. It shows that he is in the business to stay, and proposes to induce trade and then by fair dealing hold permanently his customer's trade and build up a large business.

By referring to Mr. Cozad's advertisement elsewhere the reader will find that he has a full stock of fruit trees, small fruits, seeds and plants for this season's trade. Send for 88-page catalogue to D. W. Cozad, LaCygne, Kansas.



BEAU NASH (2978.)

ONE OF THE PRIZE-WINNERS IMPORTED BY GALBRAITH BROS., JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

## The Silk Bill.

*Kansas Farmer:*

The legislators of Kansas are deserving of the highest praise. They have proved by their acts to be a body of far-seeing and philanthropic men. They have passed acts that our older States have been petitioned for years without avail. Kansas, the youngest in the galaxy, is only second to California in her appropriation for a silk station. Our prosperity in this industry is now assured, and we can look forward at no very distant day to hear the hum of the loom and spindle in our silk mills. Capital is flowing into the State, and it is not improbable that some of the manufacturers who are now extending their business and building annexes for economic reasons outside of the heretofore center of the industry, Patterson, N. J., the "Lyons of America," may have their attention drawn to this State. A silk company has lately been incorporated by Chicago capitalists at Springfield, Ill., known as the Western Silk Manufacturing Company. To secure one silk mill is creating a new town. From 500 to 1,000 persons are employed in

cry no longer will be, where is there a market? It has come sooner than the most sanguine expected. Our government and State Legislature have done nobly. Ever since Colonial times it has been admitted by foreign countries that our soil and climate was pre-eminently adapted to the silk worm. They are looking for great results. Let us not disappoint them. They are exploring the resources of the country and will not be slow to take advantage of them. There has been many disappointed ones "who have made haste to be rich" and disregarded the advice to learn first the care of the silk worm. What occupation can be successful without practical knowledge first gained? For information, address (stamp enclosed)

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

Oats are much better food for horses than corn at this season of the year.

An Iowa farmer gives as his experience that an exclusive diet of corn is the cause of hog cholera.

## The Stock Interest.

### DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

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

### Beets as Food for Sheep.

Stephen Powers in *Country Gentleman*, says:

A year ago last spring my tenant in Washington county, Ohio, planted about one-half of an acre of beets on the river bottom, third plateau, soil a yellow, sandy loam. It was in orchard, but only three or four of the trees were of a bearing size, the others being small and shading the ground very little. No manure was applied; the ground had been unused for several years, and fattening hogs had been fed on it more or less. It was plowed and harrowed mellow, and the seed sown by hand in drills as soon in spring as the danger from frost was passed. Where he first started in he made the drills about four feet apart, but he soon became satisfied that this was too great a distance, and reduced it to two feet, sometimes less. The result showed that as many beets could be grown in a drill twenty inches from its neighbor as in one four feet off; therefore, the ground would yield twice as many, or even more.

The seed proved to be mixed—red, yellow and white. The white variety was the kind generally grown in Vermont by the Merino breeders, and is called by Mr. Burwell (from whom the seed was obtained) and other growers, the Big White Sugar beet. As soon as a stand was secured, he thinned out the plants with a hoe to eight or ten inches apart. The ground was full of weed seed, and compelled much weeding and hoeing.

During the summer the plants were attacked by the old-fashioned, long, striped potato bugs. It was noticed as a singular fact that they showed a decided partiality for the white or sugar beets. They settled on these, and skipped the red and the yellow entirely, or touched them lightly. A hand-to-hand warfare was maintained against them. Every morning a trusty man was sent with a leafy branch in each hand to whip them out of the patch.

Beginning at one side of the patch, or heading off their line of invasion, he would drive most of them out in a few minutes. Of course they would return by the next morning, but in diminished numbers, and he finally whipped them out and saved the beets. Two of his neighbors, less energetic, lost most of their crop from the ravages.

The beets were harvested before the frosts became too severe. Three men pulled and wheeled them to the pit, one topped and one packed them in the pit. The pit was made as follows: Stakes were driven into the ground, four feet high, and far enough apart to receive an ordinary fence rail. Against this rail as a ridge pole were set up pieces of old boards slanting, making a roof four feet high and five feet wide on the ground. The beets were neatly packed in a rick, and four or five inches of straw loosely placed between them and the boards. On top of the boards about two feet of earth was thrown.

The beets were measured as they were pitted—433 bushels. This would have made 866 bushels to the acre—not an extraordinary yield, certainly, but still fair, considering the width of the rows and the space lost under the trees.

They were designed principally for Merino ewes, and the pit was open early in March, when it took heavy work with mattock and crowbar to break the

frozen ground. One rail length of the pit was hauled away at a time, and the broken end thickly covered with straw.

One hundred and fifty ewes received 1½ bushels a day, and a portion was also given to the young sheep and yearlings. The flock-master prefers cutting to pulping; he thinks the former system so much superior that he was willing to go through the laborious task of slicing them with a case-knife of evenings. Pulped feed is appropriate for hogs, not for sheep. A sheep wants a small, longish piece to chew—not a square one, to get choked on. A little bran was sprinkled on the pieces in the troughs the first few times, but this was soon found to be unnecessary.

The tastes of the sheep agreed with those of the potato bugs—they decidedly preferred the sugar beets. The latter were found to keep, even late in the spring, crisp and juicy, so that they would crack before the knife like a good watermelon, while the red and yellow beets had become wilted and tough.

As to the effect on the ewes, it may all be summed up in one statement, which, to the mind of the practical flock-master, will be the most convincing that could be made—not a lamb was disowned. This statement will not be misunderstood by the experienced reader. Now and then there was a case, after a severe and prostrated labor, where a ewe refused to recognize her lamb for an hour or two; but this would not be persisted in after a short confinement in a close pen with her lamb. And every shepherd knows how much trouble Merino ewes, lambing on dry feed, generally give in this regard.

The point is this: Beets make milk, and milk makes the mother. Let the scientists explain it as they may, the practical fact is that a Merino ewe without milk is much more likely to disown her lamb than one which has an abundant supply in her udder. She seems to know from instinct that she cannot rear it.

I once had a notable instance in proof. An oldish ewe had been noted all her life for her motherly qualities, but one spring she had fed too freely on acorns, which dried up her milk, though she was in good condition. She had twins, but she treated them with indifference, and they finally had to be reared by hand.

### The Merits of the Respective Breeds.

It certainly seems to the casual observer, under the present outlook of the rise of wool, the healthy price of mutton, and a temporary (I hope) hindrance to the profitable swine industry, owing to a prevalent fatal disease among the herds, that sheep-raising, at the present, can be made the most profitable industry in the State, or at least where these drawbacks to hog-raising are prevalent.

There is nothing in our climate that should make them less favorable to the health or wool-producing qualities of the sheep. There certainly is nothing in our topographical features, soils, herbage or other circumstances which unfits our State for a natural and easy adaptation to sheep husbandry. There are no other staples, in these times of depression, so much more profitable that it is not an object to grow wool and mutton. When these matters seem too true, it is surprising that so few sheep are kept in our State.

Mr. Wm. F. Barker comes to the front in your January number with the intelligence, in true Vermont style, "that the flesh of some sheep is not fit to eat; it is coarse and dry and is not sweet and tender like the Merino mutton." Now I have heard men say, in whom I have implicit confidence of their veracity, information and life-long experience with sheep, "that Merinos were unfit

for mutton." Whom shall we believe? This same writer says, "that the wool from the coarse-wool sheep is good for nothing except for carpets." I am reliably informed that serges, moreens, alpacas, lastings, mohair, lusters, furniture damask, reps, bunting for flags, tassels and soft goods, such as nubias, shawls, braids and bindings, are all made of the long-combing wools of the Cotswolds, Lincolns and Leicesters, or their grades, while for carpets, coarse Texan or Mexican and California wools are used and similar grades of foreign wool, known as Chili and Cordova carpet wools.

My wool (Cotswold) is classified low medium, 50 per cent.; low medium combing, 10 per cent.; coarse combing, 20 per cent., and the remainder classed as coarse, fine medium and cotted and rough in small percentages.

We think the flesh of the Cotswold makes good mutton and plenty of it, which has a tendency to produce a plethoric condition of our purses. I think each of the best breeds has a place in our vast country, governed by conditions and circumstances, remoteness from market, etc. I consider mutton the prime condition and wool an accessory in our sheep husbandry.

My coarse-wool sheep do not jump fences, which are four feet high, composed of five barbed wire, and also of three boards and two wires.

I acquiesce in J. G. H.'s statement, that "the Cotswold ram, like the Short-horn bull, is the most profitable to grade up with."—Geo. W. Franklin, (*Atlantic, Ia.*) in *American Sheep Breeder*.

### Notes on Hog-Raising.

Prof. Sanborn, of the Missouri Agricultural College, says a great many good things. Here is what he says as we find them in a late issue of *The Hog*:

Now as to feeding, I have found that there is more influence on the animal from food than is generally believed. It was, I am confident, more influence than blood can possibly have. He spoke of his pig-feeding experiment, and said he found that the food had a great influence on the animal's formation. I found that in feeding one food I got more fat, and with the other more lean meat. For two years they all showed the same result. Those pigs fed on fattening food had 40 per cent. more fat than others. Now this is a marked influence, and goes so far as to affect the health of the animal. I believe that I can even feed a plant so as to affect its health. I fed linseed one winter, and I could tell any hog that had been fed on it. I believe that this feed had influence even on the weight of its hair. Now, if this is true, what is the use of the dressed-carcass rings if the animals are not all fed alike.

There is much to be said on this, the breeding and feeding of the hog. Early maturity is an important item with farmers. Now if there is anything that has been settled, it is that it takes more to create growth in animals as they grow in age. It takes 2 per cent. of their live weight to keep up growth. Now with me it took 2½ per cent. in feed to keep up growth and sustain life, and 1½ per cent. to create gain. Hogs at the present prices are losing our farmers money. The only safe policy for our farmers is to raise and put hogs on the market between the snows. It is a losing business to winter hogs over.

I have known pigs raised between snows to weigh 400 pounds. If a farmer can not make a hog weigh 300 pounds in ten months he had better go out of the business. He has no right to farm. In answer to a question, the Professor said that he did not cook food. "It does not pay," he continued. "My experience is that cooked food is not as good as raw. That has been the result of all experi-

ments both in this country and Europe. The pig has been given strong digestive fluids to digest food with, and these acids are more powerful than heat. Now ground food I like. Ground corn I think is better than the whole; and the finer ground the more valuable. There is also, I find, a value in the cob when ground with the corn. But this is when ground fine, not crushing. The cob has some nutritive value. In feeding I get ten pounds of pork to a bushel with this feed, whereas ten pounds to a bushel with corn is considered as doing well, so it will be seen that cob meal is a paying food. I can go on any farm and feed clover hay and fodder and make a growth of one pound per day.

I have never gotten any advantage from soaked corn. In the matter of feeding pigs I wish to say a word. It is the custom of most of us to let them run with the sow four to six weeks. I have learned one thing, that young pigs have very tender digestive organs. I have fed them on bran and killed them, while a little later they have relished and thriven on it. I think it risky to turn them on grass too early. It does not do to feed coarse feed to young pigs. The best feed I ever tried is shipstuff.

The American pig is over one-half fat. The German hog is only 40 per cent. fat. But there are combinations in the way of feed that do better. But as a single feed, shipstuff is the best I ever tried. I would wean pigs when about five to six weeks old. Pigs do wonderfully well on milk and shipstuff. I would alter pigs quite young.

Some one suggested that this thing of weaning pigs was well enough for special breeders, but not so good for the general farmer, who found it convenient to allow his pigs to run with the sow six months. Mr. Cowen wanted to know if ground wheat could not be used as successfully as shipstuff.

Prof. Sanborn said that it was simply a question of cost. We were shipping all our shipstuff east. Shipstuff made the best of manure, and he would feed it under any circumstances.

As to the question of exercise in running about the pig is working off force, and it takes food to make force. Every breeding animal should have exercise. But the pig that you are going to kill in ten months lives plenty healthy enough in a pen and accumulates flesh faster.

As to the influence of feed on the health of the hog, the Professor said that he had fed pigs on nothing but cornmeal, and they grew so weak they could not walk. There is no lime in cornmeal.

That it pays to pen hogs, he said that he had made 26 pounds of growth on 100 pounds of food in a pen; and as high as 33 pounds.

There is no trouble in the corn meal diet, he said, where there was grass, as there was bone-forming material in grass.

Use the surest remedy for catarrh—Dr. Sage's.

A cow that is troublesome to milk may often be put to good use by setting her to suckling various calves and thus fattening them for veal.

### Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

**In the Dairy.**

**Under False Colors.**

**Kansas Farmer:**

Enclosed find a circular from the (so-called) Garden City Dairy Company. I hope you will publish it:

OFFICE OF GARDEN CITY DAIRY CO.,  
NOS. 19 & 21 WABASH AVE.,  
CHICAGO, February, 1887.

**To Creamery Owners:**

GENTLEMEN:—We call your attention to the above plain, unvarnished truths connected with your industry. You cannot fail to remember that every man engaged in the oleomargarine business told you, while you were hounding the life out of us at Washington last summer, that the result of this legislation would be against your interests—that butterine did not depreciate the value of fine table butter, but rather made it higher in price. Now the facts in this case are that every statement we made to you has been proven gospel truth. Your product is selling at just about one-half what you got for it last winter. It is a drug on the market at that. Why is this? Simply and solely because you have not got a butterine customer on your books this winter to amount to anything. You cannot fail to remember that we told you that the only people who suffered by the sale of butterine were shiftless, dirty and incompetent butter-makers throughout the country, who send in to all the principal markets a miserable compound called butter, simply because it came from the cow; made in dirty stables, filthy milk houses, packed in soap boxes and every conceivable form of unsuitable package. This butter, when it reaches the consumer, is strong in flavor, and is equivalent, in scientific terms, to nothing more or less than decomposed fat—totally unfit for human food. Strong butter and rotten fat mean one and the same thing. How few understand it, and yet how true it is! Any chemist or scientific man will answer that this statement is absolute truth.

Yours truly, GARDEN CITY DAIRY CO.

Upon an alleged reduction of 20 cents per pound in the price of creamery butter since the oleomargarine law was passed they attempt to convince butter-makers that the law operates injuriously to the creamery and dairy interest. They attempt to prove this by recalling a false statement made by them while the law was being considered in Congress, to the effect that "the only people who suffered by the sale of butterine were shiftless, dirty and incompetent butter-makers." Now I know this to be false. Less than one year ago I offered just such butter as I am now shipping at 30 cents per pound, to a hotel-keeper in Dodge City, Kansas, for 25 cents per pound. His answer was—"your butter is first rate, but I don't want it; I use butterine. It costs me only 18 cents per pound." The truth is that butterine competition forced a great many first-class butter-makers out of the business. I cut down my herd of cows one-half and should have quit entirely only that I had a line of customers that would have my butter.

That was the way butterine competition affected butter-making. Those who had a line of customers and shipped on their own account held on, and got, in many cases, better prices than if their less fortunate fellow butter-makers had not been driven from the business by fraudulent competition. Whatever reductions may have occurred in the form of good table butter is easily explained by the fact that those who, one year ago, quit the business, commenced again when the oleomargarine law went into operation. Then the supply became abundant, and of course prices declined. Everybody will be glad to drive poor, nasty butter out of the market. If butterine, honestly made, and honestly sold, will do it, nobody will object. Experience has proven that the makers of the oleos and butterines can not be trusted. Nothing but the law's heavy hand upon them will hold them to the practice of honest, square dealing. See how apparent this fact is in their own circular. Engaged in making and selling oleomargarine, they call themselves a dairy company.

Every year the proportion of makers of good table butter is increasing, and if the sale of adulterated substitutes is properly regulated by law, the time is not far distant when pure, wholesome butter will be found on the tables of all industrious, frugal people.

Freely from fraudulent competition, the dairy interest is capable of in-

definite expansion, and as the tendencies are all toward improved methods and greater skill in manipulating and marketing products, every argument based upon common sense and common honesty is arrayed against the slightest relaxation of the law's grip on the oleomargarine rascals.

P. C. BRANCH.

Sterling, Kas., March 8, 1887.

[As showing that the dairymen in general look at this matter just as Mr. Branch does, we copy below a letter published recently in the Chicago Tribune.—EDITOR.]

"Referring to the editorial in this morning's Tribune on 'Bogus Butter Legislation,' I respectfully suggest reasons why the creamery butter market is duller than has been usual at this season of the year. The creamery butter market has been quiet; in fact, unexpectedly dull. It was not looked for at this season. The fact is the supply of butter is greater than the demand. There seems to be butter plenty for everybody, and the cry that there was not butter enough made to supply the demand is evidently false. The last ten or dozen years there has been a regular boom in dairying. State, district and national conventions have been instructing the people. The farmer who wanted to find some branch of agriculture that would pay more than a bare subsistence for himself and family, and help him pay the balance on the cost of his farm, has taken to butter-making. Manufacturers of implements for creameries and dairies have sprung up, and the feeling has been general that dairying would pay a profit in money, be easier, and also afford material to enrich the land. In short, dairying became the popular branch of agriculture in many localities from Maine to California, and even Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi have creameries in operation. People are meeting in conventions there to discuss dairy farming. Only last week an inter-State dairy convention was held in Jackson, Miss., with very large attendance. Whilst the quantity of butter made since November 1, 1886, has been at least 50 per cent. more than was made the same months a year ago, the export has decreased in about the same ratio. With this odds to contend against, the fact is that taking all farm, dairy and creamery butter marketed the price has averaged 10 to 15 per cent. higher. The best of gilt-edge makes of creamery butter did not sell as high as formerly at the same season. But it is not claimed by the fair-minded that the anti-oleo law was made for any special district or class of butter-makers. On the contrary, it was demanded and obtained for the welfare and advancement of the dairy interest generally of the entire country. Manufacturers of bogus or imitation butter and their special adherents and dealers try to get a little comfort or satisfaction out of the present 'poor market' for butter, and they proclaim that it is caused by the 'new law.' The fact that May 1 a renewal of licenses is necessary undoubtedly has not a little to do with their line of thought. It is preposterous to assert that any intelligent fair-minded creameryman will believe that it would be better for the dairy interest of the United States to have free trading in bogus butter. A few interested creamery manufacturers might think they thought so, but it would be from the pockets and not from the heart—say an honest heart. If any one can demonstrate how the making and selling of 2,000 tubs of bogus butter per day instead of 300 or 500 or less can help the honest butter business he would indeed be a lightning calculator.

If the National law is honestly enforced, it is only a question of a year at most before prices of honest butter will be equalized, and all can have good, healthy, wholesome butter, and at reasonable prices. The season for exorbitant prices for butter is past, and the dairymen must accept the situation. If it be said that dairying does not pay very well, then compare it with other branches of agriculture and the prices, and learn otherwise. It is to be hoped that with such regulations as have been and can be had from State and National legislation for the manufacture and sale of bogus butter there is yet a prospect that the dairy interest of this country may exist as at least a moderate paying branch of agriculture.

ROBERT M. LITTLER,

Secretary National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association.

**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 importer and breeder of Stud Book Registered Percherons. Acclimated animals of all ages, both sexes, for sale.

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

**CATTLE.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. M. HARDY, 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 8 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, 6450. Young stock for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys. Visitors cordially invited and welcome. Walter Latimer, proprietor, Garnett, Kas.

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

GUERNSEYS.—Elm Park Place, Lawrence Kas. L. G. 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. Choicest blood and quality.

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

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

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

W. M. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kas., 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.

ELM 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.

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

**SWINE.**

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

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

**SHEEP.**

**MERINO SHEEP.**

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

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

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

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo., breeder of MERINO Sheep. Ewes averaged nearly 17 lbs.; stock rams, 34 lbs. to 35 lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

**POULTRY.**

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

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

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

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

**LANGSHANS!**

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

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

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

Send stamp for Circular.

FRANK L. WOLFF, Topeka, Kas., Box 33.

W. M. B. SCOTT, Emporia, Kas., for seven years a breeder of pure-bred Plymouth Rocks and Large English Berkshire Hogs. Eggs and young pigs for sale.

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.

MRS. A. B. DILLE, Edgerton, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, P. Rocks and Bronze Turkeys. P. Rock eggs, \$1 per 13; Wyandotte eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Satisfaction given. A few choice Bronze Turkeys at \$5 per pair.

SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS.—T. S. SHAWLEY, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of PURE-BRED POULTRY.

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

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

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

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

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

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

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

**The Grove Park Herd. PURE-BRED HEREFORDS.**



Stock of all ages for sale —OF THE— Best Strains of Blood. Fair Prices. Liberal Terms.

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

## Correspondence.

## THE RAILWAY PROBLEM--NO. 1.

Kansas Farmer:

[NOTE.—I wish it distinctly understood that I do not claim that all of the facts given in this and succeeding articles are the fruit of my own research. For many of them I am indebted to that excellent work—"Railways and the Republic," by J. F. Hudson.]

The vast change made in the condition and social relations of men by the introduction of labor-saving machinery is as wonderful as the transformation of a fairy tale. Seventy years ago each community contained the nucleus of an independent empire; there was the hatter, the tanner, the cooper, the shoemaker, the tailor, and more independent than any sort, the farmer, who raised his own food and manufactured most of his own clothing. Then there was no barrier to free exchange, for producer and consumer lived in the same community. To-day, nearly all of the above mentioned trades are concentrated in a few great factories, employing thousands of men and representing billions of capital. And between the producer and consumer is the railway, upon which both are equally dependent for the exchange of their products. No one will deny that great benefits have been secured to mankind by machinery, and especially the railways. But this vast accumulation of wealth and irresponsible power over the commerce of the country has produced evils which are destroying republican equality and personal independence of character. The first of these which we will consider is that of

## DISCRIMINATIONS.

The most universal form of discrimination is that of charging what the freight will bear. This simply means that railways do not base their rates on cost of service; but if the profits in one line of trade are greater in proportion to the freight charges than in another, the difference shall go to the railroad. Take, for example, live stock and dressed beef. The trunk line pool decided that the cost of shipping beef shall be the same whether it comes to the East as live stock or as dressed beef; and to produce this effect they made the rate 75 per cent. more on dressed beef than on live stock. (The amount of discrimination has since varied but still continues.) Thus the railways have destroyed the profit of a device which on one hand would have given the Eastern cattle raiser a higher price for his cattle, and on the other would have cheapened beef to the Eastern consumer, thereby increasing consumption. Bad as is the discrimination between different classes of freight, discriminations between individuals are so much worse that they are nothing short of a crime. For example, a friend of some high railway official engages in a business where the freight charges exceed the profit. He secures a secret rebate, which enables him to sell at a lower price than his competitors can do without loss. He sells at a low price until competition is driven from the field; then the price goes up, and he amasses a princely fortune from his monopoly. His competitors may have built up their business by years of honest industry, prudence and foresight, but the railway king has decreed their fall; and fall they must. Some may think that this is supposition, but it is not. The proof of such rebates is somewhat difficult to secure, on account of their secret nature, but enough have come to light to show that the practice is general. The New York legislative investigation found, according to the books of the New York Central railway, that over six thousand special rates had been granted during the first half of 1880.

There is in existence to-day a gigantic monopoly which has been built up on the ruins of its rivals by railway discrimination. It has such wealth and power that it has placed two Senators in Congress and controlled the Legislature of Ohio. I refer to the Standard Oil Company. A common and, to farmers, most injurious discrimination is that between grain shipped through elevators and that shipped by private parties. Many farmers could ship their own grain, thereby saving the profit of middlemen, if it were not for this discrimination. Over the entire line of road on which the writer lives, one firm of grain buyers has controlled the price for years. The amount of rebate this firm receives, I do not know; but I have learned from private sources that their profits have

ranged from 15 to 33½ per cent. When their profits were at about the latter figure, a local grain firm started, but were obliged to shut down because (?) the railroad company could not furnish the cars. A short time ago the township voted \$25,000 for a competing road, and now, as near as can be learned, both roads have pooled and the said grain firm has a monopoly of the business as before. Some attempt to defend the practice on the ground that the railways must for their own interest give large shippers lower rates than small ones. This is true, only, of freight in less than carload lots. In local traffic, where there is no competition, it is simply a question of hauling ten cars for one man or hauling ten cars for ten men. The cost of the service is the same in either case. That the railway managers are directly or otherwise interested in the grain monopoly, is probably the reason for the discrimination. The power to distribute a pleasure among the mercantile classes, prosperity or ruin, is a power which can not be permitted to exist if we desire to preserve the principles of liberty, justice and equality on which our world was founded.

I will briefly consider two other forms of discriminations—long and short hauls, and between connecting lines. I do not think that the railroads have purposely adjusted their rates so as to build up one part of the country at the expense of another part. In all the examples which I have noticed, the low rates on long hauls have been given from points where there was active competition from other lines or waterways. The excessive charges on short hauls are from local points, where absence of competition enables the railways to exercise their despotic power. I do not think the long and short haul clause of the inter-State commerce bill will affect the low rates on Western grain. In fact, it is not through any generosity of the railways that Western grain has been carried at low rates, but because there was competition of the waterways when the grain reached St. Louis or Chicago. The railways must carry at low rates or the grain would be transported by water.

Discriminations between connecting lines. This form of discrimination is universal. Railways give advantages to one connecting line over another, in the rates at which freight is transferred, thereby causing the through freight to go over the line which they wish to favor. This discrimination is responsible for a large share of unnecessary railroads. The present influx of railroads in Kansas is largely caused by Eastern railroads, having no Western connection, building feeders.

The connection between unnecessary roads and the cost of transportation is very important. For example: If the freight of a given territory which is divided between two roads can be carried by one the cost of carrying will be nearly twice as much as though carried by one road. At the rates charged by Kansas roads, I think that the traffic could be divided and yet leave a margin of profit; but such a division is very undesirable for those who want lower rates. The division between two railways of a traffic which could be handled by one, with the investment of only half the capital, is the same to the railways as a reduction in rates of 45 per cent. without any corresponding benefit to shippers. The amount of further reduction which can be gained by competition, I will leave to be estimated by those who have been buying that article (?).

WM. C. COLMAN.

## Burn the Stalks.

Kansas Farmer:

Yes, Mr. Editor, if I had a field of black knot, ergotted cornstalks, and wished to plant that field to corn the present season, I should cut, rake and burn them. Why? Many ask. Because I spent a good deal of time hunting up authorities on corn smut. More than ten pages of United States Agricultural Report treat of that fungus and its mode of development. If you will read that treatise, brother M., you will stop thinking of ergotted cornstalks as a manure and begin thinking of *staino madis* (corn smut) as an enemy to the corn crop and a poison to stock. If left on the ground to come in contact with the growing corn it will be absorbed by the rootlets and taken into the circulating sap to the pistillate flowers and when fertilized by the pollen of the staminate flowers this poison will cause them to

abort—produce smut again. For "whatsoever a man sows that shall he also reap." This is a cold scientific fact. Now, we have examined many fields last summer, and since reading the United States Report, and have some more facts. Will others give us their observations through the FARMER?

LITTLE MACK.

## Castor Bean Culture.

Kansas Farmer:

I noticed in your last issue an inquirer wished to know something about the castor bean. I read in the Wakefield Advertiser of February 26 a short piece on the castor bean as a farm crop, so I cut it out and send it to you. Hoping this will be of some use to you, I am,

Yours respectfully,

JOHN M. GUY.

Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas., March 3.

## THE CASTOR BEAN AS A FARM CROP.

What farmers want in these days of low-priced grain is some crop that will bring profitable returns for capital invested, and escape as much as possible the fluctuations caused by speculators and grain gamblers. Such fluctuations do not always depend upon supply and demand, but many times upon circumstances over which neither producer or consumer have any control.

Such a crop we find in the castor bean. The fluctuation for the last six months has not been more than 15 cents per bushel, and that only downward. Even this is partly due to the better quality of the early beans. To estimate the profit of a castor bean crop, take a corn crop for comparison, which it more nearly resembles in labor than any other. Plowing, planting and cultivation of corn and castor beans are the same. The difference in cost is in the gathering. To make a crop of corn of twenty-five bushels per acre we pay for marketing as follows:

Husking 25 bushels at 3c.....	\$0.75
Shelling " " 1c.....	.25
Hauling " " 5 miles at 2½c.....	.65

Expense of gathering and marketing.....	\$1.65
Value of 25 bushels of corn at 20c.....	5.00

We call the cobs worth labor of farmer, while shelling, and care of hands.

In a crop of nine bushels per acre of castor beans, the cost reads thus:

Picking the beans, about.....	\$2.00
Time occupied in storing them.....	.50
Gunny sacks for shipment.....	.35
Fanning and sacking 9 bu. at 5c.....	.45
Hauling 5 miles to market at 2½c.....	.25

Total.....	\$3.55
Value of crop of 9 bu. at \$1.20.....	\$10.80

My estimate leaves \$3.25 for raising an acre of corn, and \$7.25 for raising an acre of castor beans. As the labor is the same until picking time, and the seed in both cases a mere trifle, it leaves a balance in favor of the castor bean of \$4 per acre. This is no trifle in these hard times. The castor bean is less affected by a drouth than corn, which is a great advantage in such seasons as the last two have been. There was but one day last summer that I saw castor bean leaves wilt, and that was after corn leaves had been "rolled" some days. The extremely dry weather shortened the crop considerably, perhaps, but did not affect the quality. There is no doubt that a favorable season would show a large yield of castor beans, but not a proportionate increase with corn. In planting castor beans, prepare the land the same as for corn and plant as early as possible after danger of frost is past. It usually takes from ten days to two weeks for them to come up. In this or any other stage they will not stand frost. Some years the middle of April would not be too early. Four rows may be planted as usual, leaving a row five feet wide to get in among them to pick them. The principal disadvantage is their slow growth after coming up, as it takes careful cultivation to keep down the weeds. Two or three plants to a hill have done better with me than more or less. After they start to shoot up, they, like corn, grow rapidly, and should be ready for picking by the middle of August. They are ready to pick whenever the pods begin to crack open. In picking, I take a sled two feet wide by six feet in length, and put a box on it two or three feet high. If the wide rows have been left, such a sled drawn by one horse answers very well. Cut off the entire head whenever any of the pods are cracked, for they will all ripen. A common practice is to clean and tramp a piece of ground hard and smooth, and put the heads on it until the sun dries and pops the beans, when the stems are cleared off and the mix-

ture of beans and hulls are gathered up. Have had no trouble with their moulding while the hulls were mixed with the beans, but if the weather is damp they are liable to mould if on the ground. I made a frame to hold the heads clear of the ground, thus hastening their popping, preventing their moulding while green, and keeping them clean from dirt, etc. When frost wilts the leaves in the fall, do not lose any time, but pick off all the heads that have well filled beans in them, as they will ripen any way. As to horses eating them, I would as soon expect them to eat green jimson burs. As the oil is a cathartic, a large dose might prove dangerous, but it would have to be given to them in their feed. I have used half a dozen horses and never saw one attempt to eat them.

## "Mother Woodson" County.

Kansas Farmer:

Why don't some farmer write up this county, as they used to, years ago, in your paper? Is it because the railroads have sold all their lands here and have no further interest to advertise? Or is it because the farmer boy who once took so much interest in seeing his name in your paper has got a government position and turned the farm over to the "old man," the younger brother and the hired Hessian? Whatever may be the reason, "Mother Wood," as an Ohio man, after many years residence here and elsewhere called her, is just about as good a county as the State affords. Don't think that because our ex-County Clerk, Holoway, talks stone so much about Topeka, as the News has it, that this county is all stone. Of course Yates Center, the county seat, has excellent stone quarries. But then there are some fine farms, large orchards, herds of fine Short-horn cattle, droves of fine-wooled sheep, blooded hogs, blooded horses, rich farming lands, plenty of good well water. We are well supplied with schools, churches, half a dozen newspapers. No bonded indebtedness, low rate of taxes, two hundred miles nearer eastern markets than the "boom" counties, with cheaper and better land than those. We have a population of only 9,000, with room for thousands more. Another new railroad—the Santa Fe, is pushing through the county, via Colony, Neosho Falls and Yates Center, making four roads for this county. Why not come to Woodson county? Those who come first will get the cheapest homes. L. M. Piqua, Kas.

## Our Brown County Letter.

Kansas Farmer:

We had considerable snow during the months of January and February, but our roads were not obstructed by drifts. The recent thaw gave the old-time vigor to our streams, and filled all the country with almost impassable mud. Many of our wells greatly need to be replenished. Horses and cattle look very well, better than usual. One thing in the favor of stock is that many of them are sheltered better, and fed better—with tame hay, etc. Hogs are still dying in some localities, but the epidemic is not as general as it was sixteen months ago in our county. So far, the prospects of a partial peach crop are favorable. Nearly all of our fall wheat fields are in fair condition.

Our friend H. F. Mellenbruch is sound on the hedge business. His letters to the FARMER on that question deserve careful reading. I am glad, also, that he is taking a more practical view of our prohibitory liquor law, making suggestions how it may be improved, giving up, at least in part, his former opposition. Certainly every man of a candid, thoughtful mind, must come to the conclusion that those who abstain from the use of alcoholic drinks, tobacco and opium, are much better off in mind and body than those who are the slaves of habits so destructive to thousands of our race.

I agree with the KANSAS FARMER, that the bill to change the name of St. John county by our late legislative body was foolish; yes, and I will add intolerant. I would suggest to that body, with Sol Miller for leader, that when they meet again they pass an act to erase ex-Gov. St. John's name from the hearts of the people, and to wipe out all the good that gentleman has done for Kansas. I feel proud that our Hon. T. J. Elliot, the worthy Representative of Brown, and the gentleman from Doniphan, Mr. Seaver, voted against the bill, the folly of which will be seen in the near future. C. H. ISLEY.

**Gossip About Stock.**

On April 13, Hon. J. B. McAfee, three miles west of Topeka, will sell at public sale forty Short-horn cattle and about twenty Clydesdale horses.

The *Whiting News* reports that a company of farmers in Jackson county bought jointly a fine imported Cleveland Bay stallion of Stericker Bros., Springfield, Ill., for \$2,000.

M. H. Alberty offers for sale his last Holstein bull, Lord Clifden 3d 920, a prize-winning bull. He is sold because he is related to the females. The others have all been sold as a result of advertising in the KANSAS FARMER.

Col. S. A. Sawyer reports that the recent public sale of Hubbard & Watson, at Newton, of Holstein-Friesian cattle, resulted as follows: Two registered bulls at \$162.50; seven females averaged \$172.14; twenty-one grades, several less than 1 year old, at an average of \$63.14.

Farmers and breeders will be interested in knowing that a representative herd of the celebrated Devon cattle has been located at Emporia, Kas., by the well-known breeders, Rumsey Bros., of Westfield, N. Y. They report that they have sold fifty head of Devon cattle west of the Mississippi river during the past two years. See advertisement of Rumsey Bros. & Co., Emporia, Kas.

Under date of March 10, W. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, writes: "I have this day sold to Hon. Chas. O. Whedon, of Lincoln, Neb., 7th Grand Duke of Gloster 75129, by Imp. Double Gloster (49383), dam Sharon Belle, Vol. 25, a Rose of Sharon cow; price \$300. Also ten head of my fine high-grade Short-horn heifers, coming 2 years old and bred, at \$90 each. Good stock will always be in demand."

An Arab saying is that Eve was created twenty-two years before Adam, and that Adam was created simply because Eve wanted some one to talk to.

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

**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.

It is not generally known by breeders of poultry that the Kansas Poultry Yard Incubators were designed by the century clock man, J. W. Hile, Valley Falls, Kas., who invented and constructed a clock that required winding but once in 100 years, and which attracted so much attention to the Kansas building in Philadelphia during the Exposition in 1876. If we may judge the merits of his incubators by his ingenuity, it will be necessary for the present incubator manufacturers to do some hard work to make their incubators to compete with his. See advertisement.

**Fay's Prolific Currant.**

Every reader of the KANSAS FARMER has undoubtedly noticed the advertisement of Geo. S. Josselyn, of Fredonia, N. Y., who has so extensively advertised grape vines of the more valuable sorts, but more especially Fay's Prolific Currant, which he writes us under date of March 10, that he had paid to the heirs of the originators of Fay's Prolific Grape, the sum of \$22,000, and states further that he is willing to pay \$25,000 for a stock of any new grape vine that will take the place among grapes that Fay's Prolific has among currants.

**The Western Odd Fellow.**

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

PHILADELPHIA. ST. LOUIS. CHICAGO.

**ROOFING!**



FOR FLAT AND STEEP ROOFS.

Put on by Anybody Rapidly. NOW IN USE NEARLY FIVE YEARS.

WATER and FIRE-PROOF

ONE - HALF COST Of Metal Roofs!

ROOF YOUR OWN BUILDINGS!

WIND & RUST-PROOF

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

SEND FOR SPRING CATALOGUE AND PRICES

BUILDING PAPERS, SHEATHING FELTS, ETC.

M. EHRET, JR., & CO., Sole Manufacturers, 113 N. 8TH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO. W. E. CAMPE, Agent.

**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.

**BENNETT'S IMPROVED Stump-Puller**

Received Centennial Medal. Is now in use in Canada and nearly every part of the U. S. Lifts 20" x 50 tons. Stands on runners, worked by two men. Prices \$35 to \$70. Circulars free. Manufactured by H. L. BENNETT, Westerville, Franklin Co., Ohio.

**Read, Digest and Remember!**

**ELECTRICAL and MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR**

**Acute and Chronic Diseases**

CURES IN MANY CASES AFTER EVERYTHING ELSE HAS FAILED, AS IN SPINAL MENINGITIS, ETC.

**CANCERS CURED**

Climatic Treatment Discounted.

(First, a course of Electrical Treatment, then Climatic, if you would get value received, four-fold, for your money.) Electrical quacks, local and traveling frauds ignored—(beware of them; you get only a farthing for a dime.) Permanent removal of SUPERFLUOUS HAIRS from the face, without injury, by a new process. ELECTRICAL PLANT—OSHO! for Catarrh, Coughs and Colds, for sale.

Over thirty years experience with medicines, nineteen years of that time a clinical experience with electricity. Endless chain and square dealing.

Send stamp for circulars. A. W. TIPTON, M. D., 76 (King Row) Sixth St. East, TOPEKA, KAS.

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

**TWO INVESTMENTS THAT WILL PAY!**

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

**Lonergan's Specific**

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

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

**RUPTURE**

RELIEVED AND CURED Without any operation or detention from business, by my treatment, or money refunded. Send stamp for Circular, and if not as represented will pay railroad fare and hotel expenses both ways to parties coming here for treatment. DR. D. L. SNEDIKER, Emporia, Kas.

**I CURE FITS!**

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not 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 oblige you. Address Dr. H. G. HOOT, 123 Pearl St., New York.

**Kansas City Stock Yards,**

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

**Higher Prices are Realized**

Here than in the markets East. All the roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the Yards, which thus afford the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and Kansas, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets. The business of the Yards is done systematically, and with the utmost promptness, so that there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find that they get all their stock is worth, with the least possible delay.

**Kansas City Stock Yards Company Horse and Mule Market.**

FRANK E. SHORT. CAPT. W. S. TOUGH. F. E. SHORT & CO. Managers.

This company has established in connection with the Yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market, known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission, by the head or in carload lots. In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited, with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold. C. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. H. P. CHILD, Superintendent.

CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY. ST. LOUIS.

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

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

Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of Stock in either of the above cities. Correspondence invited. Market reports furnished free. Refers to Publishers KANSAS FARMER.

**THE GREBE IRON TEETH REVOLVING STALK RAKE.**

Manufact'd by HENRY GREBE, Patentee, Omaha, Nebraska.

SOLD IN KANSAS BY John Davidson, Junction City; L. W. Libby, Marysville; Cyrus Twitchell, Concordia; D. S. Ball, Glen Elder; L. J. Schermerhorn, Canton, McPherson Co., etc.

For Raking Cornstalks and Rubbish into Windrows to Burn, and so clean the fields for spring sowing and planting. For Circulars and Price, write to HENRY GREBE, Omaha, Neb.

### The Home Circle.

#### At Peace.

And I said "She is dead; I could not brook  
Again on that marvelous face to look,"  
But they took my hand and they led me in,  
And left alone with my nearest kin,  
Once again alone in that silent place,  
My beautiful dead and I, face to face.  
And I could not speak and I could not stir,  
But I stood and I looked with love on her,  
With love, and with rapture, and strange sur-  
prise  
I looked on the lips and the close-shut eyes;  
On the perfect rest and calm content,  
And the happiness there in her features blent;  
And the thin white hands that had wrought so  
much  
Now nerveless to kisses or fevered touch.

My beautiful dead who had known the strife,  
The pain and the sorrow, that we call Life,  
Who had never faltered beneath her cross,  
Nor murmured when loss followed swift on  
loss;  
And the smile that sweetened her lips away  
Lay light on her blessed mouth that day.  
I smoothed from her hair a silver thread,  
And I wept, but I could not think her dead.  
I felt with a wonder too deep for speech,  
She could tell what only the angels teach.  
And over her mouth I leaned my ear,  
Lest there should be something I should not  
hear.  
Then out from the silence between us stole  
A message that reached to my inmost soul:

"Why weep you to-day who have wept before  
That the road was rough I must journey o'er?  
Why mourn that my lips can answer not  
When anguish and sorrow are both forgot?  
Behold, all my life I have longed for rest—  
Yea, e'en when I held you on my breast.  
And now that I lie in breathless sleep,  
Instead of rejoicing, you sigh and weep.  
My dearest, I know that you would not break,  
If you could, my slumber, and have me wake;  
For, though life was full of things that bless,  
I have never till now known happiness."  
Then I dried my tears, and with lifted head  
I left my mother, the beautiful dead.  
—James Berry Benschel.

Ships that pass in the night, and speak each  
other in passing,  
Only a signal shown and a distant voice in the  
darkness;  
So on the ocean of life we pass and speak one  
another,  
Only a look and a voice, then darkness again  
and a silence.  
—Longfellow.

They the royal-hearted women are—  
Who nobly love the noblest, yet have grace,  
For needy suffering lives in lowly place,  
Carrying a choicer sunlight in their smile,  
The heavenliest ray that pitieth the vile.  
—George Eliot.

By the light of experience we gather  
The truths we had doubted for years,  
That the bright rippling streamlet of laughter  
Has source in the fountain of tears.  
—Emily Thornton Charles.

#### How to Sweep a Room.

What we do matters very little; it is the way of doing it which stamps it with the impress of personal character. The bad ways in which common every-day work is done furnish the cause of many of the minor miseries of this life, and lay the foundation of more serious disorders. We pay for work, but it is the rarest thing to find any one who does it well and conscientiously. Few give time to learning how to do a thing, few do it after they have learned. We often hear it said that it is the simplest thing in the world to boil a potato, but how few do it with justice to the potato. The reason is, that it takes the same qualities, and the same command of them, to boil a potato, that it does to perform more important culinary operations; and therefore the good sense, judgment, knowledge and experience that would succeed in one case would be likely to stand severer tests.

Sweeping and dusting are tests of house-wifely faculty which few appear to understand. They demand something more than the mere love of order and system. They require consideration, taste, knowledge of values, an eye for color and a cool, clear, decisive habit of mind. The dusting and arrangement of small, choice articles, such as it is now the fashion to distribute about parlors and reception rooms, should never be left to an ignorant and incompetent servant, or to one that is hurried for time. The lady of the house, the daughter, or one who is accustomed to gentle ways, should alone have the handling of frail pieces of glass and china, bits of carving and other things which can be injured by rough touch and usage. The old idea of "raising a dust" in sweeping hardly applies to our modern ways of caring for rooms and furniture. Well-kept rooms are not allowed to get dirty enough to raise much dust in sweeping. If the floor is of hard wood, and a square rug, or carpet, covers it in the middle, there should never be enough dust to "raise." A whisk-broom and dust-pan take it up from the rug every morning, and a duster from the corners where it would be likely to settle. On

sweeping day the rug should be taken up and shaken, and then the general "wiping up," brushing and dusting takes place, the dusting being by far the more important part of the process.

Our business, however, is to consider sweeping and dusting from the usual point of view, of carpeted rooms, occupied by either a bed, a lounge, or sofa, as well as by the other ordinary articles of furniture. An important part of good work is good tools to work with. A set of three covers, cotton or linen, as large as full-sized sheets, are an indispensable part of a housekeeper's outfit.

With one of these cover the bed, after it is made, the lounge or the sofa. Dust the small articles off carefully, and put them in an open clothes-basket. Dust the chairs and movable furniture, and have them carried to another room. Then shake the curtains, and pin them up without folds. Brush the shades, and roll them up to the top; open the windows and blinds wide, and dust them, and clean them off if necessary. If the mantel is covered with velvet or plush, paper may be laid over it and pinned down, provided a cotton or linen cover is not at hand.

A careful housekeeper will save the residuum of her teapot, day by day, and at this point will sprinkle the moist tea leaves over the carpet, allowing them to remain a few moments before beginning to sweep. If a box-sweeper is used, the tea leaves will not only be unnecessary, but impracticable, as it takes up dust, not debris. The tea leaves should be simply damp, not wet, and no liquid should be allowed to remain with them. The object of them is twofold. First, to take up the particles of dust and prevent them from flying. Second, to freshen the appearance of the carpet. Short cut grass answers the same purpose, but the refuse of the teapot is usually more convenient.

The ordinary broom is the best instrument made for sweeping a carpet; use it from the shoulder, with long, even strokes, not in quick jerks. Sweep toward the hearth; the carpet should be laid right for it, not toward the door, as the threshold is in the way of exit, and the dust lodges in the crevices between the floor and the carpet, and fills the halls. Gather up every particle that has been swept together, with dust-brush and dust-pan, and, while the room is "settling," with a little warm water, soap and a flannel cloth, wipe up the corners, window-sills, the tiles of the fireplace, if there are any, and the hearth.

Then brush the tops of the curtains, the valance, if any, take down the curtains, shake them, and restore them to their position, and also remove the cover from the mantel-piece. Rub the mirrors, or framed glass, with a folded newspaper, and the glass and china ornaments with an old silk handkerchief kept for the purpose. Use a long feather duster for the pictures, and a piece of cheese-cloth for dusting stands and light furniture. A piece of old cotton, oiled occasionally, should be kept for heavier articles of carved wood, walnut, or wood that is not varnished or veneered.

The dusting and rearrangements are parts of the same process, and are done at the same time. There are always lights and positions in which certain things look best, and it is part of the beauty of life to have the details of our environment put into harmonious relations with each other. How can the ignorant understand this? It takes fine hands to do fine work, and a capable head to think out the best methods. There are plenty of both in this country to make it a paradise; and it will say more for American women if they make America a paradise for others, than to find it one for themselves.—Demorest's.

#### Girl's Pin Money.

Every girl, as soon as old enough to make any kind of a purchase, should have a little spending money of her own. The amount, of course, must be proportionate with the income of the family. It is the only way in which she can acquire any idea of the relative value of money. Boys have a hundred ways in which they can earn their own spending money, but there is no way that a little girl in a family of moderate means can earn her pocket money, and for this reason she should be entrusted with a sum, be it ever so little, regularly every week or month, which she can spend as she wishes. A girl of 10 years is none too young to be in-

trusted with the responsibility of an income, and to form business habits which may be of great ultimate benefit. Give each one a stated sum. Let her provide out of it her ribbons or gloves, Sunday school money or treats, and keep a regular account of money spent. It will be of more benefit than a commercial course of education later. Try it and see.—Detroit Tribune.

#### Notes and Recipes.

In living rooms carpets should be taken up and turned (if ingrain) twice a year; heavy Brussels may lie three or four years without injury.

An embroidered cloth under the teaset before the mistress is pretty, and saves the tablecloth. White, Turkey red and permanent blue floss is suitable for the work.

Keep thinking about preventives. They cost less than medicines and save a world of money and labor. Reduce preventives down to rules, and make them a sort of second nature.

**Graham Gems.**—One cup sweet milk, one teaspoonful of Washington baking powder, one tablespoonful brown sugar, a little salt, stir in graham flour until as stiff as cake; bake in a quick oven.

If red ants are troublesome, a little searching will discover the places where they enter the house, and continued applications of kerosene to them will cause this pest to seek more agreeable quarters.

**Warm Slaw.**—Take the best part of a cabbage and slice it fine; take two eggs well beaten, one cup of vinegar, one cup of sweet cream, put the vinegar on the stove, and when boiling hot stir in the cream and eggs. Press it down with a plate, and add a little salt and butter.

**Brown Bread.**—One and one-half pints of milk, two cups of Indian meal, two cups of rye meal, one cup of graham meal, one large teaspoonful of saleratus, one-half cup of molasses. Sour milk will answer by using a little more saleratus, or even if you have neither, warm water will answer.

**Cocoanut Pudding.**—One pound of sugar, half a pound of butter, half a pound of grated cocoanut, half a pint of cream, the juice of one lemon, a teaspoonful of extract of vanilla and eight eggs. Beat all together and bake; cover with meringue, over which sprinkle grated cocoanut. Eat without sauce.

Ordinary flat embroidery may be pressed with a hot iron on the wrong side, laying the piece on a damp cloth; but as this treatment would ruin raised work, like ribbon embroidery, arrasene work, etc., a better way is to lay a wet towel on the table or the carpet; spread over this the piece of work, right side up, and tack lightly to the floor, taking care to draw it tight enough to remove all wrinkles; let it dry in this position.

**Corn Bread.**—One-half pint of white corn meal and an equal quantity of flour, one-half pint sweet milk, one tablespoonful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda and two of cream tartar, or three small teaspoonfuls of baking powder; two eggs and one tablespoonful of butter. Stir butter and sugar together, add the eggs, then the milk and the salt, and last the dry ingredients. The flour, meal and baking powder, or soda and cream of tartar, should be stirred together and sifted twice. Beat thoroughly and pour in a well-greased pan not much deeper than a pie tin. Bake till a broom straw run in will be dry. Serve hot.

#### Mohme's Recipes.

**A FAMILY RECIPE.**—Mr. Henry Mohme, Eudora, Kas., sends us the following recipe, which he says is "worth its weight in gold." He calls the finished mixture Electric Oil, and says it is good for "pain and burns of all kinds, used externally, and for croup, colic, summer complaint and chronic diarrhoea." One oz. oil of organum, 1/2 oz. oil of sassafras, 1/2 oz. oil of hemlock, 1/2 oz. oil of cedar, 1/2 oz. oil of anise, 1 1/2 oz. number six, 1 1/2 oz. chloroform, 4 oz. spirits of ammonia, 1 oz. simple sirup, 1 1/2 pints alcohol. Dose for adults, one teaspoonful, diluted in water.

**FOR PILES.**—Take the tops of hazel twigs and make a tea of it, and use it in place of so much coffee or tea by adding a little sugar. I will insure relief in a few days and a permanent cure in two weeks.

**COLIC IN HORSES OR MULES.**—One-half pint sweet milk, one-half pint kerosene oil.

#### Using the Crumbs.

The executive ability required to successfully balance the needs of the bread jar may not be given to every woman, but she may at least see that none is wasted. If pieces have accumulated, dry them crisp and brown them in the oven and use them for the stuffing of fowls, or the basis of a pudding or for griddle cakes. If a half loaf or a whole one is too stale to be relished on the table set it in the steamer over a kettle of boiling water and send to the table on a hot plate, covered with a napkin, or, after pouring enough water over it, set it in a covered pan in the oven and let it remain until the superfluous moisture has evaporated and the bread is really steaming. This should be an occasional dish only, as no one likes it many times in succession. Slices of stale bread may be dipped in egg and fried brown in butter like an omelet.

#### Are You Making Money?

There is no reason why you should not make large sums of money if you are able to work. All you need is the right kind of employment or business. Write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and they will send you, free, full information about work that you can do and live at home, wherever you are located, earning thereby from \$5 to \$25 per day, and upwards. Capital not required; you are started free. Either sex; all ages. Better not delay.

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.

### HUMPHREYS'

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

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

### HOMEOPATHIC

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

### SPECIFICS.

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

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

### The Young Folks.

#### Four Miles Ahead.

With hopes and with fears we sent them forth,  
 And they wintered there in the frozen North;  
 Two winters they spent in the Arctic zone,  
 Where slowly they perished, one by one;  
 But surely we ought to be well content,  
 As toward the pole our explorers went,  
 And they marked the exploration line  
 Four miles ahead.  
 Oh! but the record's wondrous fine,  
 With nineteen dead.

How many is that to the mile? Hold on!  
 The record is made and the work is done.  
 Though most of them perished on the track,  
 We ought to be thankful that six came back.  
 Of course we must count upon toil and pain,  
 But think of the record, and think of the gain!  
 We have passed beyond the British mark,  
 Four miles ahead!  
 And here another are cold and stark  
 Our nineteen dead.

Where is the man who made the mark?  
 Turn over the leaf—that page is dark.  
 He made it—that's glory enough for him,  
 Though cold is his flesh and his eyes are dim.  
 Some lives must be offered for such a gain;  
 And think on our right to be proud and vain.  
 He has planted our flag on the northward track  
 Four miles ahead!  
 Well, let us be thankful that six came back,  
 And God help the dead.  
 —New York Sun.

#### The Bahama Islands.

We passed a dozen or more yachts already on the way, filled with American tourists. In one was the Archbishop of New York, who came here to consecrate the new Roman Catholic church. We had a glass-bottomed boat, in which we could row around after anchoring our yacht, and see the marvelous beauties of corals, sea fans, finger sponges, and the brilliant fishes of every hue of the rainbow. My pen is quite inadequate to describe the lovely and enchanting glimpses of life below the waves. I can not exaggerate the charm. My staid friends, whom one could never accuse of excess of enthusiasm, said they had never seen anything so beautiful.

The water, clear as liquid crystal, with long lines of green and blue—sapphire, turquoise, and aqua marine combined—the soft skies, the white sails dotting the horizon, the waving palms on the adjacent islands, and then below, the fairy gardens of the sea nymphs, who must disport over these waves, frightened away for the time maybe from their peaceful retreats by the sight-seeing and prying Americans. As we did not see them we judged this to be the case.

Our diver broke off corals and sea fans for us, as we would point them out to him upon the surface: but he came up the last time with his fingers disabled—the delicate-looking flowers, as they appeared, had pricked his fingers and caused him much pain; like Longfellow's surf, which looked "soft as carded wool," so with these delicate and waving flowers of ocean, you must beware how you touch them, for they are rough and full of spines, and alas! they do not smell sweet as odors from Araby; they are odious, not odorless, to the olfactories.

Our captain had a few sea fans and sponges hanging to his mast drying as we started on our trip, and not all the sweet breezes of ocean could waft the smell away—to him it was like garlic to a Frenchman—to us—well—we ordered them cut down in a hurry.

The town presents a pretty view from the water; the land rises to quite a height, and three forts on the high ground give a very picturesque effect to the scene. The hotel commands a fine view, as also the government house, and both show to good advantage from the harbor. Groves of palms wave against the clear sky, and peace broods over sea and land. You lean over the water and ask yourself, what more can one desire in this world, than life in a paradise like this? The nerves become quieted, time moves along smoothly and calmly, you receive but little news from America; but why should the spirit become perturbed by dolings in Washington, New York and Chicago? If cities are torn up by society upheavals—elopements and the like—what is it to us, who float over these blue seas, who repose behind our "jalonsies," book in hand, or drive along the coral roads, with sleepy horse and sleeper driver! Let the world and society fume and rush along; we smile and wonder if our spirit, too, was ever stirred within us by city life and all its turmoils.

Two months have passed since my arrival here, and not one unpleasant day has so far marred the perfection of this climate. A

few showers have fallen, a little blow has occurred, but the temperature has not changed five degrees in all this time, and they tell me this is the usual winter weather.

Oranges, bananas, and sappodillas are had in abundance. The fruits common to these islands are orange, grape fruit, shaddock, banana, sugar cane, sappodilla, sugar apple, Jamaica apple, pine apple, star apple, tamarind, lemon, lime, cocconut, guava, hog plum, scarlet plum, mango, sour sop, muskmelon, watermelon, pomegranate, egg plum, bread-fruit, almond, ackee, dates, paw-paw, cocoa plum, citron, sea grape, fig, gooseberry, cherry, mastic, and cashoo. Very many of these fruits are to be had the year round. Oranges picked from the trees are now in perfection. Those coming from Andros Island are esteemed the best.

The sappodilla is a curious fruit. It resembles a frozen apple of a russet color. Very insipid at first to the taste, you learn to become very fond of it after a few attempts. Guavas are delicious for preserves and jellies, and are as plentiful upon a Nassau table as apple sauce in New England. Fruits, flowers and trees grow anywhere in this superb climate almost without soil—the air alone seems to give them nourishment; if a hurricane upheaves the roots the tree will still continue to grow, presenting a curious appearance to the stranger.

Nonan is a clean city, and there are very few insects to annoy one. Mosquitoes are here, as everywhere; still the fresh breezes blow them away from most localities, and by sleeping under a net one is not much annoyed; the thinness of the soil prevents the growth and life of ugly, disagreeable creeping things which usually infest warm climates.

It is an ideal place, if one sojourns here in the right spirit—that is, if one leaves behind him the desire for excitement—the feelings of bustle, energy, and haste, must all give place to quiet, coolness and repose. A thing not done to-day can be done to-morrow or the day after, it is all the same to the impassive native of the town; one must learn to feel the same, and then life is as serene as the beautiful sky and water that surround us.—S. R. F., in Inter Ocean.

#### A River of Fire and Lava.

A San Francisco dispatch, some days ago, stated: The steamer Australia, which arrived this morning from Honolulu, brings full particulars of the great lava flow from Manna Loa. The sight is described as magnificent beyond description. A column of fire was first observed from the summit crater on the night of January 15. The fire died down before midnight, but great volcanic disturbances followed in quick succession up to the night of the 18th, when fire and lava again burst forth from the mountain side. The length of the flow is estimated at twenty miles. This distance the lava accomplished in two days, spreading as it descended, reaching the sea on the evening of January 20. A stream of lava continued to flow without interruption till the 29th, when a river of fire burst forth, following the line of the lava flow. When the fires died out the heavy earthquakes ceased, although slight tremors were felt at intervals thereafter. Rev. S. E. Bishop, well known in the scientific world, visited the scene. He writes that the northwest side of the flow presents a straight, solid embankment forty feet high, and in some places one and a half wide. The flow overreaches the original coast line from 200 to 500 feet. Mr. Bishop states that the present flow is much greater in quantity than that of 1868, being twice the length of the latter, and of greater depth.

#### A Few Scraps.

A carload of ostriches from Africa arrived at Los Angeles the other day.

Los Angeles county, California, is larger than Rhode Island and Delaware combined.

There are said to be more beggars in Birmingham, Ala., than in any other city in the South.

The fear that he would turn into a dog when he died and be owned by a bad man drove one Reynolds, of Virginia, to suicide.

A new system of cable railway is being tried in Chicago, which has the cable carried along on little trucks through a box only about six inches square in cross section. Buttons on the cable enter indentations on the drum which propels it, and a forked

wheel attached to the car catches the buttons at the will of the conductor, thus doing away with the grip.

The water used in the White House for drinking purposes is conveyed to the mansion by pipes from a spring in Franklin park, several squares distant.

Two of the three large beef-canners of Chicago were recently offered a contract for 6,000,000 pounds of canned beef, to be put up in cans made somewhat like canteens. The contract was refused because if the goods were condemned they could not be sold without much difficulty.

In Grant county, Ore., where the bounty on jack rabbit scalps is 5 cents each, some of the farmers stretch a wire screen across the prairie, the screen having meshes just large enough for a rabbit to stick his head through. Then men and dogs round up the rabbits and drive them toward the screen, and in their hurry to escape they stick their heads through and are caught. Then the farmers scalp the captives and let them go, hoping that each will raise another 5-cent scalp before long. This is the story told by the Grant County News.



**BEAUTY**  
 of  
**Skin & Scalp**  
**RESTORED**  
 by the  
**CUTICURA**  
**Remedies.**

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT all comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin and in curing torturing, disgusting, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair. CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, \$1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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

**ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM**  
 Gives Relief at once and Cures  
**COLD in HEAD, CATARRH, HAY FEVER.**  
 Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from Injurious Drugs and Offensive odors.  
 A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

**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

**Free Tuition. Expenses Light**  
**KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.**  
 Endowment \$500,000. Buildings \$100,000. Apparatus \$50,000.  
**17 INSTRUCTORS. 400 STUDENTS.**  
 Farmers' sons and daughters received from Common Schools to full or partial course in Science and Industrial Arts  
 Send for Catalogue to Manhattan, Kansas.

*207*  
*Opakoo*  
*Business College*  
*Ave*  
 Journal sent free on application.

**EMPORIA BUSINESS COLLEGE**  
 EMPORIA, KANSAS.  
**PROF. O. W. MILLER, PRESIDENT.**

# Tutt's Pills

## CURE CONSTIPATION.

To enjoy health one should have regular evacuations every two or four hours. The evils, both mental and physical, resulting from **HABITUAL CONSTIPATION** are many and serious. For the cure of this common trouble, **Tutt's Liver Pills** have gained a popularity unparalleled. Elegantly sugar coated.  
**SOLD EVERYWHERE.**

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

**390** Funny Selections, Scrap Pictures, etc., and nice Sample Cards for 2c. HILL CARD CO., Cadiz, Ohio.

Beautiful Cards. Agents' sample book and full outfit for 2c. stamp. EAGLE CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.

**NEW** Sample Book of beautiful cards, 14 Games, 12 tricks in magic, 432 A Hum verses. All for a 2c. stamp. STAR CARD CO., Nelson 15, Ohio.

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

**NEW CARDS, 40** Samples and AGENTS' Conveying Outfit for 2c. stamp. CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.

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

**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.

**WANTED** Ladies and Gentlemen to do nice light work at their homes. \$1 to \$5 a day easily made. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Steady Employment Furnished. Address with stamp **CROWLEY & CO., 294 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.**

**WE WANT YOU!** A live energetic man or woman needing profitable employment to represent us in every county. Salary \$75 per month and expenses, or a large commission on sales if preferred. Goods staple. Every one buys. Outfit and particulars free. **STANDARD SILVERWARE CO., BOSTON, MASS.**

**SMALL STEAM YACHTS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.**—Our boats are not experimental, but are powerful, fast and economical of fuel. Burn either coal or wood. Do not require experienced engineer. No complete boats under \$500.00 in price. Illustrated Catalogue, including engines, boilers, propeller wheels, also six photographs of completed launches, sent on receipt of six two cent stamps. **CHAS. F. WILLARD & CO., 282 Michigan St., CHICAGO.**

**THE COMPLETE LETTER FILE.**  
**BUSINESS MEN,** Consult your own interest and use the Complete Letter File, the most convenient and practical File made. It indexes and files all Bills and letters. Price 50 cents. Discount to the trade. Liberal terms to Agents. **A. H. Green, Box 83, LeRoy, N. Y.**

**AGENTS WANTED FOR THE AUTHORIZED LIFE OF LOGAN**  
 with introduction by **MRS. LOGAN.**  
 This Biography has been more than two years in preparation. Gen. Logan himself furnished the data to the author, **Geo. Francis Dawson,** his intimate friend and associate; and before his death he read all but the closing chapters of the work and gave it his unqualified endorsement. Mrs. Logan states this in the introduction. A million admirers of the dead Chieflain want this thrilling story of his great career in peace and war. Splendidly illustrated with portraits and battle scenes. Send quick \$1 for outfit and get choice of territory. Address **S. F. JUNKIN & CO., Kansas City, Mo.**

# KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1883.

Published Every Wednesday, by the  
**KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.**

OFFICE:  
373 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

H. C. DEMOTTE, . . . . . PRESIDENT.  
H. A. HEATH, . . . . . BUSINESS MANAGER.  
W. A. PEPPER, . . . . . EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS:

One copy, one year, . . . . . \$1.50.  
Five copies, one year, . . . . . 5.00

An extra copy free one year for a Club of eight, at \$1.00 each.

Address **KANSAS FARMER CO.,**  
Topeka, Kansas.

## GREAT CLUB OFFER!

Ten Dollars for Six! (\$10.00 for \$6.00!)

For a limited time we have concluded to send the **KANSAS FARMER** (price \$1.00 a year) and the **Weekly Capital** (\$1 a year), in **CLUBS OF ONLY FOUR** names for each paper, to any address, for \$6. Any one can get up a club in a very short time and get **eight** yearly subscriptions for six dollars. The two papers will be sent to different persons, if desired, and to any place. Roll in the names!!

A Washington dispatch says that up to last Thursday night there had been filed in the pension office 7,716 applications for pensions under the Mexican pension law, passed late in the last session of Congress.

Arrangements are being made at the Treasury Department to supply the demand for small notes, silver certificates and United States notes, which is very large and is increasing daily. So says a dispatch from Washington. Strange to say there is no indication of the gold running off to foreign countries as was predicted by gold monometallists.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., James Cathcart, captain of the Salvation army, commenced suit against Mayor Baughman and other officials of the city of Charlotte, claiming \$10,000 damages. The captain paraded the streets of Charlotte after he had been ordered to desist marching, and was arrested and locked up in jail for fourteen hours, hence the suit.

Announcement was made in Chicago, the 10th inst., that the joint western classification committee has taken the important action of establishing a double classification on live stock. In several Western States the railways are forbidden by law to limit their liability except as set forth in the official classification. To avoid this, two classifications have been made, one establishing a high rate when live stock is taken at carrier's risk, and the other much lower when transported at owner's risk.

Capital Grange, Shawnee county, held their annual social at Music Hall, Topeka, last Wednesday night, March 2. A large number of persons attended, enjoying themselves socially. The ladies prepared an oyster supper of which every person present partook, and the young people spent an hour or two dancing. While looking at the young men and women there—sons and daughters of farmers—and taking note of their behavior, the thought was suggested that the Grange is doing a good work for the young people. Those boys and girls were as easy, as graceful, as well behaved in all respects as those of any similar gathering in Topeka. One of the leading objects of the Grange is social improvement, and its good influences are growing more apparent every year.

## Good Results of the New Railroad Law.

The **KANSAS FARMER** has been calling attention to the promptness of railroad managers in adjusting their business to the requirements of the inter-State commerce law passed at the late session of Congress. These things are among the best signs of the times, and they show how really needful such a law is. The opposition was more from a dread that something arbitrary and unjust would be attempted under the law. But immediately upon its passage and approval, the wise ones set about putting their houses in order, and there has not been any of the predicted difficulties in the way. The western railway companies interested in the Pacific coast business held a meeting in Chicago, last week. The chief stumbling block in the way of deciding upon a basis of through rates was the question of rates to El Paso, Tex. It was finally decided that the rate from St. Louis to El Paso should be the Kansas City rate and 73 per cent. of the St. Louis rate to Kansas City. The rate from Chicago to El Paso will be the Kansas City rate and 87 per cent. of the rate in vogue from Chicago to Kansas City.

That simple statement contains the solution of the long and short haul problem. The distance from Chicago to El Paso is greater than it is from Kansas City there, and for that reason the charge is less from Kansas City to El Paso than it is from Chicago to El Paso. That is the principle of the law. Charges must be reasonable, and charges for shorter distances must not be as much as or more than for longer distances on the same or similar property on the same line in the same direction and under similar conditions.

But we desire at this time to refer to another important matter. Negotiations have been going on for the sale or transfer of the Baltimore & Ohio road to a syndicate composed of wealthy men interested in other roads, the intent being to organize a vast system of railways extending from New York and the great lakes to all the important commercial points in the South and Southwest. It will be easier for one company to manage a vast business than it would be for a dozen different companies to do it, because there will be but one head, one supervision, one method for the whole. And that is what this deal means. It was brought about by the passage of the inter-State commerce bill. The B & O. has been trying several years to get into New York city, but was not successful. This new arrangement will settle all difficulties connected with that project. It will simplify the transportation business of a large portion of the country. All the feeding roads, so far as inter-State traffic is concerned, will be governed by the national law.

This is one step toward the correct organization of our railway system. Now that the government has begun a plan of supervision over the inter-State commerce of the country, there is no danger of even attempted oppression, discrimination or local spoliation by the greater corporations. The object will be to so simplify railroad management as to ensure certain profits on a well organized business performed for reasonable compensation. Every railway consolidation lessens the actual cost of transportation, because it dispenses with a great deal of expensive service. As a contemporary expresses it, "one railroad president can represent ten thousand miles of railroad quite as well as, and a good deal cheaper than, ten men could manage the same lines if they were divided into systems of one thousand miles each. Carrying the division or consolidation further, and

the contrast is still more apparent. In every department of the large management economy follows; that is, expenses are reduced comparatively. Less office work of all kinds is required because of the better and greater system prevailing; fewer engineers, firemen, laborers, track hands are needed, and for the same reasons; the number of cars in use when the change is made, will be so used as to perform greater service, and that amounts to a comparative reduction of expenses. In the mechanical departments the same economizing effects are produced. All along the line from the president down to section hands, and in every branch and department of the business, expenses are lessened to greater or less extent."

As long as the government exercises a just control and sees that the two cardinal principles of the law—equal justice to all customers, and reasonable charges, are applied all over the country, there cannot be too general absorption of little, sickly, inefficient and unprofitable lines by the strong ones, for it will give the country an improved system and a better one.

## Western Wool Interests.

The Wool Merchants' Association of Chicago has submitted to the joint western classification committee, a memorial and petition for the reclassification of wool, so as to place it in the third class, it having been rated heretofore as first-class freight. The petition has been signed by the wool merchants of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit and other smaller distributing points in the West; also by the wool merchants of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and the leading wool manufacturers of the country. In addition thousands of wool-growers and shippers from the interior points throughout the West have already signed the petition. These numerous petitioners, it is claimed, represent the annual handling of more than 500,000,000 pounds of wool. It is urged that the wool-growing industry has been, during the past few years, greatly depressed and in many sections has proved disastrous. The decline on the value of wool during the past fifteen years has been from 65, 60, 50, and 40 cents to 30, 25, 20, and 15 cents per pound. The entire crop of the United States during the past two years has not paid to the wool-growers an average price exceeding 17 cents per pound. For this reason the clip has been reduced during the past year, whereas had the business shown no actual loss, the natural increase would have been from 15 to 20 per cent. annually.

There will be a general overhauling of the railroad freight business under the operation of the inter-State commerce law, and it is reasonable to expect that some respect will be paid to this request to reclassify wool. The petition does not ask anything unreasonable. When wool is well packed it can be put into much less space than when it is carelessly handled, and it is so easily loaded and unloaded than lumber or casks or any of the heavy articles that there is a saving in that respect. If the farmers combine in this matter they can have it their own way, for they do not ask an unreasonable thing in this or in any other similar matter.

In view of the fact that there has been a good deal of talk recently about fortifications and coast defences, it may be interesting to know that Sir Henry Bessemer proposes to obviate the enormous expense of ordinary armor plates for forts by casting the whole face of a fort or complete turret in one solid

piece of steel, with all its ports and loop-holes properly shaped and formed in the act of casting. He says: "Let us take as a simple sample the production of a fort with a curved face 100 feet in length, 16 feet high, and 3 feet in thickness. Such a plate would be moulded after the manner practiced in ordinary iron foundries, that is, with brick walls held together with iron binders and internally lined with fire clay. The mould would be filled in sixteen hours, and produce a single plate weighing 960 tons, requiring no backing or superstructure for its support, and no expensive fitting together of separate parts."

## A Great Preacher Gone.

The death of Henry Ward Beecher took away the most widely known preacher in the world. Mr. Beecher was human, and therefore was not perfect. But he was a broad-gauged man, liberal in thought, and generous in deed. He lived long enough to see the folly of denominational bickerings; he grew wise enough to comprehend the humanity of men; he became great enough to bear all things said of him patiently; and his old age flowered in a Christian atmosphere. Mr. Beecher did a great work among his fellow men. He liberated many from the thralldom of creeds, and he did much to lift the churches up out of narrow prejudices into the broader freedom of a more perfect faith. Christians have almost forgotten denominational distinctions. They are all Christians now, no matter what may be their local name. Christ's religion was one—one only—one God, one spirit. So now do religious people generally understand. It was not always that way. Christian people today are more liberal in all matters of private belief and judgment than they were when many of us were young. This liberality is a growth of the soul, so that it regards man just as he is with all his faults and weakness.

Mr. Beecher was strong in any contest against oppression, cruelty or prejudice. He took up the cause of freedom in Kansas and made it his own. Who does not remember Sharp's rifles and Beecher's Bibles? He never hesitated to denounce wrong whenever he recognized it. He was no respecter of persons when a principle was involved. He was not always in accord with his own friends; indeed he did not stop to inquire what men thought except that he might learn from their opinions. What he, himself, believed to be right, he maintained, no matter who was on the other side. He was tender in his sympathies and forgiving in his disposition, but he was courageous in conviction and fearless in action. His active influence was always on the side of right in every great moral contest of his time.

As illustrating the better side of the man, Dr. Hall, in his funeral discourse, delivered in Plymouth church, related the following incident—the last recorded act of the great preacher:

On his last Sunday evening in this place, two weeks ago, after the congregation had retired, the organist and one or two others were practicing a hymn. Mr. Beecher remained and listened. Two street urchins were prompted to wander into the building and one of them was standing in the position of the boy whom Raphael has immortalized, gazing up at the organ. The old man, laying his hand on the boy's head, turned his face upward and kissed him, and with his arm about the two left this scene of his triumphs, trials and successes forever.

Experience in a Glasgow hospital has taught Dr. J. S. Nairne that boiled or fried fish is a dangerous diet for weak persons, but that steamed fish is harmless.

One dollar pays for the **KANSAS FARMER** until January 1, 1888.

## KANSAS LAWS 1887--No. 1.

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

## SUPREME COURT COMMISSION.

The Governor is to appoint three persons to assist the Justices of the Supreme court in the disposition of business before that tribunal. They shall hold office three years and receive a salary of \$3,000 a year, the same as the Judges of that court receive.

## CITY IMPROVEMENT.

When the Mayor and Council of any city of the first class shall, under authority vested in them by any law of this State, cause any street, avenue or alley in such city to be graded, curbed, guttered, paved, repaved or macadamized, or any sewer to be constructed, the expense of which is chargeable to the abutting property, or any bridges over a watercourse to be erected, or the areas formed by the intersection of streets and alleys to be paved, repaved or macadamized, they may, in their discretion, provide for the payment of the costs thereof by installments, instead of levying the entire tax or special assessment for such cost at one time; and for such installments they may issue improvement bonds of the city, payable in installments of equal amounts each year, none of which bonds, nor any of the installments thereof, shall run longer than ten years, nor bear interest to exceed 7 per cent. per annum. The credit of the city issuing such bonds shall be pledged for the payment thereof.

## POLICE GOVERNMENT OF CITIES.

The Executive Council shall appoint a Board of Police Commissioners, to consist of three members, for each city of the first class in this State, if considered expedient and upon the presentation of a petition of 200 bona fide householders of such city having the qualification of electors, or when said Executive Council shall deem it advisable or necessary for the better and more perfect government of such city. Such Commissioners shall have been qualified electors and householders of such city at least three years next prior to their appointment, and one of them shall be of opposite politics from the other two. The Commissioners shall appoint a Police Judge and City Marshal, and shall have general supervision over the police government of the city.

## SUMMONING JURIES.

In each organized county in this State having a population of 30,000 and upwards there shall be appointed by the Governor three Jury Commissioners, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party. The Jury Commissioners shall, at the office of the County Clerk of his county, between the first and fifteenth day of April in each year, make a list of persons to serve as jurors for the ensuing year. Said Commissioners shall select from those assessed on the assessment rolls of the several townships and cities of the preceding year suitable persons having qualifications of electors, and in making such selection they shall choose only those who are not exempt from serving on juries and who are possessed of fair character and approved integrity, and in possession of their natural faculties, and not infirm or decrepit, and who are well informed and free from legal exceptions. No person shall be selected as a juror who either in person or by any other means shall solicit his selection as such, and in making such selection the said Commissioner shall select one person for each fifty inhabitants in said county, and such selections shall be made without regard to city or township limits, from the whole body of the county. From the lists so made and certified by the said Jury Commissioners, all grand and petit jurors of the county shall be drawn and summoned as now provided by law.

## PRACTICE OF PHARMACY.

The State Board of Pharmacy shall consist of five reputable and practicing pharmacists doing business in the State of Kansas, to be appointed by the Governor. Any person desiring to become a registered pharmacist shall within ninety days after this act shall take effect forward to said Board his affidavit, properly sworn to before the Clerk of the District court of the county where such person proposes to engage in the business, showing that such applicant was

at the time of the taking effect of this act, and ever since has been engaged in the business of preparing and dispensing medicines and physicians' prescriptions within the State of Kansas, and that he has had five years' experience in such business, two years of which experience shall have been in the State of Kansas as a clerk or proprietor, and such affidavit shall be accompanied with the Clerk's certificate showing that he is acquainted with the applicant and knows him to be a person of good moral character and worthy of belief. And such applicant shall in addition to such affidavit and certificate, present to said Board the affidavit of two creditable witnesses substantiating in each material particular the affidavit of such applicant; and in addition thereto, showing that such applicant is not in the habit of using intoxicants as a beverage, which affidavits shall show the age, residence and occupation of such witnesses. The Board of Pharmacy, if satisfied with such proof, shall, upon presentation of such proof and upon receipt of a fee of \$2, register such applicant as a registered pharmacist, and shall thereupon issue to such applicant a certificate of registration, which certificate shall constantly be exposed conspicuously in the pharmacy to which it applies. Persons not availing themselves of the provisions of this section within the time specified may appear before said Board for examination as provided by law. The Board may register as registered pharmacists, without examination, graduates of registered schools of pharmacy; *Provided*, Said Board shall be satisfied with the moral fitness and sobriety of such graduate: *And provided further*, That all persons holding certificates by examination as registered pharmacists issued within two years prior to the taking effect of this act, shall be entitled to registration under this act, and at the end of sixty days after the taking effect of this act, any certificate issued before this act took effect shall be no longer of any validity.

Any person who may desire a certificate as a registered assistant pharmacist, shall apply to the Board of Pharmacy for examination, and shall pay to the Secretary of said Board the sum of three dollars. If the Board find that he has had two years' experience in a drug store or pharmacy, where physicians' prescriptions were compounded and dispensed, and is otherwise duly qualified, they shall duly register him and issue him a certificate as a registered assistant pharmacist. In case of a failure to pass a satisfactory examination, a second examination shall be granted him at any meeting of the Board, within six months, without further payment. No registered assistant pharmacist shall open or conduct a pharmacy on his own account, or be granted a certificate as a registered pharmacist until he shall have passed an examination as herein provided. Nothing in this act of which this is supplemental and amendatory, shall be so construed as to prohibit the employment in any pharmacy of an apprentice for the purpose of being instructed in the practice of pharmacy; but such apprentice shall not be permitted to prepare and dispense physicians' prescriptions, or to sell or furnish poisons, except in the presence and under the supervision of a registered pharmacist, or a registered assistant pharmacist.

## St. Louis Wool Market.

We quote from Hagey & Wilhelm's market reports of the 11th inst.: Receipts, 8,273 lbs., against 36,728 lbs. last week; Shipments, 197,977 lbs., against 181,651 lbs. last week. Quiet; nominally steady; current offerings very light and holders of round lots not disposed to force sales just now; although to place a round lot lower figures would have to be accepted. Tubwashed at from 34c. for inferior to 37c. for choice; Unwashed—medium at 25c., light fine 23c., heavy fine 20a21c., low 17a19c.; Kansas and Territory at 15c. for low to 18a21c. for heavy to light fine and 23c. for choice medium; Texas—short and sandy at 14a17c., fall clip 19c. to 24c., spring clip 24a26c.; Black, Burry and Cotted wools less.

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

## The Labor Commissioner's Report.

The report of Labor Commissioner Betton to the Governor, dated January 1, 1887, is one of the most important documents ever issued from the Kansas press. The Commissioner labored under serious disadvantages in the beginning. His work was altogether new for this State, so that he had to begin at the bottom and work upward. The Legislature had not made any appropriation to defray the expenses incurred under the act establishing the bureau, hence the Commissioner was obliged to bear his own official expenses until the necessary appropriation was made by the special session in 1886. He employed Mr. John M. Cougher, September, 1885, to assist him, and the two have done a great and a good work for Kansas, as the report above referred to shows.

It is not our purpose, at this time, to review the book, nor to comment at length upon it, but we desire to call attention to the fact that the working people of the State now have a department of State administration specially charged with looking after their interests. It is the business of the Labor Commissioner to look into the condition of labor, and to pay attention to the interests of labor in every department of industry, including agriculture, commerce, manufactures and mining. This report deals with the matter in hand broadly, sensibly and ably. It discusses labor in all phases of the subject, not neglecting to treat competition by foreign farm products.

We do not know how large an edition of the report was printed, but we suppose some allowance was made for supplying popular demand. It will be invaluable to persons who are studying the "labor question," for it gives facts and figures that required a great deal of work to collect. Wages, prices, cost of living, rent, machinery, land values, taxes, profits, corporations, charter rights, interest, mortgages, chattel loans—everything connected with the general subject, is treated to some extent, at least.

## Kansas Winter Weather.

Prof. Snow, of the State University, in his last weather report gives the following summary of winter weather in Kansas in 1886-87 and during the past twenty years:

"The winter of 1886-87 was the second in severity of the past five consecutive cold winters. Only four of the past twenty winters have had lower mean temperatures—those of 1872-73, 1874-75, 1880-81, and 1884-85. Only two winters have had a greater number of zero days—those of 1872-73 and 1884-85. The rainfall (including melted snow) of the winter just closed has been 85 per cent. of the average amount; the fall of snow has been slightly above the average depth; the cloudiness has been more than 3 per cent. below the mean; the wind has exceeded its average velocity by more than 4,000 miles; there has been a single thunder shower (the average number); and the barometer column has reached the lowest point in the entire twenty years of our record, although this remarkable occurrence was not accompanied by a storm of unusual severity.

"The following peculiarities of the past twenty winters are worthy of note. Four of these winters had an average temperature nearly 6 deg. above the freezing point, but in the winter of 1884-85 the average was 11 deg. below the freezing point. During two winters (1877-78 and 1881-82) the mercury did not once reach the zero point, while in the winter of 1884-85 there were twenty-six days on which the temperature fell

below zero. The lowest temperature in the twenty years was 26 deg. below zero, in January, 1873. An important feature of the rainfall of Kansas is the fact that less than one-eighth of the annual precipitation occurs in the winter. In the Eastern States the amount of rain, including melted snow, is nearly as large in winter as in each of the other seasons. In Kansas, which has less rain in the winter than any other States except Minnesota and Nebraska, this apparent deficiency is abundantly made good by a more copious supply of rain in the spring, summer and autumn than is received by the majority of the other States."

## Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending March 12, 1887; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Valve operating mechanism—Geo. Z. Clark, of Topeka.  
Mold for casting printer's leads and small furniture—G. F. Kimball, of Topeka.  
Double-acting pump—Emmet Wilcox, of White Church.  
Clamp for plowshares—Geo. W. Thorp, of Conway Springs.  
Kitchen safe—Samuel Southworth, of Concordia.  
Rock drill—John C. Hyndman, of Mound Valley.  
Hay press—Wm. A. Laidlaw, of Cherokee.  
Cultivator axle—Lincoln Braden, of Lawrence.

## From Lincoln County.

## Kansas Farmer:

Enclosed I send you February report, and in addition, report things generally in good shape in our county. Our snow has been a great benefit to wheat and rye. Our county has had a goodly number of new-comers since our railroad was completed, but yet we have room. Health generally good. Our county fair association elected new officers recently, as follows: President, O. N. Green; Vice President, E. Hammer; Secretary, E. S. Bower. Time of annual fair fixed for September 21-24. FARMER.

## The English Sparrow.

## Kansas Farmer:

What is the matter with the sparrows? What evil has he done? Will "Greenbrier" please inform the readers of the KANSAS FARMER? I am aware that the sparrow is accused of destroying our native birds; this I believe is false. The great American shrike and blue-jay are guilty of the crime; so are the agents of the fashionable millinery establishments; these capture them by the tens of thousands. Blue-birds, orioles, red-birds and other feathered songsters, wearing a beautiful plumage, are growing scarcer every year. The ladies who wear them in their hats are responsible also for their destruction. The English sparrow is here to stay, and if he is annoying in the morning to sleeping burghers, and is a little mischievous in his efforts to pick up an honest living, still he is not deserving the harsh treatment "Greenbrier" recommends.

I. W. ROBSON.

## Mammoth Clover.

## Kansas Farmer:

This variety is very growthy, frequently growing four feet high, though it usually grows with the stalk lying on the ground, branching profusely, and holding up its heads, which blossom about eighteen inches from the ground, and seed quite well, making often three to three and a half bushels of seed to the acre, though it does not pay as a crop for seed, on account of it being necessary to cut so much of the stalk, it being so tough and stringy it makes the hulling very slow.

As hay it is very inferior in quality, there being but few leaves in proportion to the stalk. Cattle seldom eat the stalks well.

As a fertilizer it is unsurpassed by anything within my knowledge. It is usually sown upon a field of wheat or rye, early in the spring; the next season it makes its growth by the last of June. This rank crop plowed under in the heat of the season becomes a splendid fertilizer.

C. E. HUBBARD.

## Horticulture.

### The Hedge Fence Question.

The proposed bill in the Legislature to require the trimming down of hedges every year aroused a great deal of interest. Our correspondents have taken up the subject and discussed intelligently. Below we give some of their letters which we had not room for before.—EDITOR.

### Hedge Fences.

#### Kansas Farmer:

I wish to have my little say about Osage hedge and trees along the public highways, as well as the profit from them anywhere else. I think one important point has not been agitated yet; that is the amount of land the line of hedge or trees spoils for the farmer. No doubt every farmer has noticed that no crop of any importance will grow next to the hedge, and if you let it run up twenty feet high it will spoil the crop on both sides at least four rods wide. Now if his hedge fence were any where except along a road it would take eight rods wide. This of course is true of any other trees as well as Osage hedge.

Now take farmer Jones' statement in the last FARMER in regard to his neighbor's thirty-acre field. If it is 80 rods by 60 rods, it would be 240 rods around and 8 rods wide, would make 14 acres of land which his neighbor loses. Then again, the cost of chopping a hedge fence into posts and wood is worth about as much as he could get for it.

Now, while I favor tree-planting of all kinds, I don't care if some are Osage orange, the farmer can never afford to plant them in a single line along the road nor through his field, but plant a grove by itself just as much as you do your orchard or anything else.

J. H. WORICK.

Nankato, Kas.

### More Upon the Hedge Law.

#### Kansas Farmer:

I plead guilty to the charge of being one of those persons who believe that law is for the suppression and correction of evil, and I do not believe we can have too many good laws, and no fear of creating a means of litigation should deter the Legislature from passing any law which is for the public good.

Mr. Mellenbruch classes the proposed law compelling farmers to keep their hedges trimmed along the public highway among what he calls unnecessary and unjust. Evidently it is necessary, as an overgrown hedge along the roadway is admitted to be an unmitigated nuisance, and many farmers won't cut it down unless compelled to, and pray wherein would be the injustice of such a law, as both the farmer and public would be benefited thereby? Besides enhancing the value of the farmer's land in a general way, it would immediately give him the use of thirty or forty feet of ground which the overshadowing hedge now renders entirely barren.

I do not think such a law would discourage the planting of hedge. Here in the eastern part of the State hedge-planting has ceased entirely, and many farmers would be glad to be rid of what they have, as at best it is expensive keeping it in order, and it furnishes a harbor for rabbits, rats and other vermin, and the favorite hibernating place of countless millions of chinch bugs. I am aware that Kansas covers a vast territory and that some laws which would be of undoubted benefit to the eastern part of the State where we have a surplus of brush and timber would not apply to the west, where the growth of timber is still considered problematical. The law under discussion could

work no injustice to any section by leaving its enforcement optional with the County Commissioners.

In criticising my article, Mr. M. says, first, "It is but a small part of the roads in these parts that the farmers got paid for their land. I have not received a cent for the two roads through my farm." Just so. Nor have I, for the roads through mine. I did not ask it. I considered the roads more benefit than damage to me. Perhaps, Mr. M., your case is similar. I consider myself amply compensated for the land occupied by the road in the privileges of the highway, and the title of the county to the same for the purposes of public travel just as good as though they had paid me in cash \$100 per acre for the land taken, and I do not consider that I have the shadow of a right to partially obstruct the roadway with my fence.

To quote again from Mr. M.: "The roads go to the fence. The fence belongs to the farm, not to the road. Does Mr. Snyder claim that there is a limit, how high or how deep we own our farms?" To that I would reply that if you should go deeper than the center of the earth (which you probably won't for a while) you would trespass upon some one else's territory. No one will dispute that your title extends upward infinitely. But I want to tell you that there is no such thing as an absolute right to property. You hold your property by the suffrage of the public. If the public demands a highway through your farm it goes through in spite of your remonstrance, and you are allowed whatsoever damage the Commissioners or court see fit to pay. A railway company, armed with a charter from the State, may cut down your orchard, move the house which has sheltered you for years, and destroy your lawn. What redress have you? You may say, "These stately fruit and shade trees, this elegant lawn and comfortable residence, are the monuments of my skill and industry doubly dear to me by their associations and the memories they call up; I must be well paid for these." Ah! my friend, you will find they don't pay any sentimental damages; just the cold-blooded intrinsic worth, nothing more, and you are despoiled of your property. Where private interest conflicts with public good, private interest must yield, and it is right that it should.

If property rights were absolute, you might build and operate a slaughter house upon your land under the very nose of your neighbor or upon the line of the public highway to offend and disgust the traveling public. Fortunately there is law upon that subject, as there should be against occupying a large part of the highway with a hedge growing on the line of the same to the undoubted detriment of the road, the inconvenience of the traveling public, and the damage of the owner of the adjacent land.

EDWIN SNYDER.

Oskaloosa, Kas., Feb. 28, 1887.

### Osage Orange Hedge.

#### Kansas Farmer:

The case seems to me thus: The Board of County Commissioners of each county do have power under certain rules to declare section lines public highways, and in this locality they have done so, and I have never heard of any person in this vicinity receiving any pay for said land, however. We regularly have to pay tax on all such land, and what grows on the hedge row should belong to the owner and be under his care and management, the same as any other crop that he may choose to raise.

I imagine that some of these writers never saw a snow drift in lanes along rail fences. A hedge fence cut to four feet high will collect a drift deep

enough to stop travel. I never saw a deeper drift at high hedges than at low ones. And I have never known any person to get sunstruck from packing a satchel through drifts along hedge fences in this locality.

CORRESPONDENT.

### The Hedge Fence Bill.

#### Kansas Farmer:

There has been some talk recently in your valuable paper about the hedge fence bill, mostly from persons who, unfortunately have sat down on hedge thorns, I think, for the best reason for their principal objection—seem to come from men who have been aggravated by some trivial circumstances. It has not been long since the Legislature of Kansas passed laws to give bounties for growing hedges and groves and for building stone fence, and now, after that encouragement and the people have gone to the expense and trouble, is it possible that the Legislature will pass laws to destroy them for the sake of a few cranky persons who are not satisfied long with anything, principally because of their ill success, which is generally brought about by mismanagement?

We have the same reasons for destroying stone fence and groves along the road as we have for destroying hedge, and we might include board fences; in fact, we might include wire fences, if in doing so we wish to stop snowdrifts. If the objectors to hedge fence expect to stop snowdrifts in the road by trimming, their minds certainly can not contain two things at once. We cannot trim our hedges down lower than three and one-half feet; at that height it is possible that stock will jump over. The snow will drift three and one-half feet deep behind such a hedge or stone fence or grove, and wire fence where weeds have been allowed to grow in a wet season when vegetation grows rank. Three and one-half feet of snow makes a road impassable. By observation I find that when a hedge is low the snow extends farther across the road than if banked higher by a tall hedge.

If the hedge or snow fence is the means of banking the snow seven feet high, it will extend half the distance which would give a reasonable chance for a clear road on the principle of a snow fence.

It is a well-established fact that the only way to make a permanently hog-tight hedge fence is to allow it grow from six to eight years old for several reasons. Your poles must be long enough to reach across all vacant places; large enough to prevent them from being killed by shade; stout enough to prevent hogs or other stock from pushing their way through; close enough together by overlapping to prevent pigs from getting through. A law compelling hedges to be kept down would destroy the principal benefits we get from hedges, viz., a hog-tight fence for the purpose of utilizing the gains in stubble fields, also weeds, corn, etc., left by cattle or otherwise in fields in fall of the year. And to build a wire fence is too expensive; very few farmers can do it.

As yet I never have seen produced a reasonable objection to a hedge fence. One of the horrible things these grumblers have against hedges is the terrible heat and suffocation they have endured, while traveling between them. It must be they never have tramped in the winter; there is certainly more than three-fourths of the year when it is a great benefit to the climate. To be behind a wind-break in winter in some of our Kansas blizzards would be a great luxury, besides being a guide across the country. We certainly could manage to get along the few extreme hot days, if we had to travel in the night, when

we have so many benefits the balance of the year. The objection to hedge on account of shade—I would ask these chronic objectors what shade is there on the south side of a hedge, or even on the east or west side that would be very detrimental? As far as my observation goes, corn, grass and grain grow as near to the north as the south side, and in a wet season it grows about the same close to the hedge as anywhere. The cause of corn failing to grow close to hedge is because the hedge absorbs so much moisture, as the past season proved. And will it remedy it, or will the hedge absorb less moisture by trimming?

If the labor expended on hedges that such a law would force, was put on roads in grading and running off surplus water, we would hear no complaints of bad mud-holes. If these grumblers ever lived in a timber country they certainly noticed that a great many roads go through timber and by the side of timber. Did you ever hear tell of a State passing laws to cut down or destroy timber because roads were bad? A more sensible way would be to use one-fourth of that amount of labor grading the road. Persons that have been living in Kansas from fifteen to twenty-five years will know what a change in climate there has been in that time. We were told in those early days by scientific men that these changes would be brought about by planting wind-breaks. And now a law to cut them down; such ideas emanate from persons who are satisfied with nothing long and whose dissatisfaction is brought about by mismanagement.

A. J. RICE.

Effingham, Kas.

If you have chapped hands or rough skin, use Stewart's Healing Cream. Only 15 cents a bottle. Gentlemen who suffer from a tender face after shaving are delighted with it. We only ask a trial. Stewart Healing Powder Co., St. Louis.

## Hedge Plants by the 1,000,000

KANSAS STATE NURSERY, North Topeka, 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.

**Sibley's Tested Seed**  
Catalogue free on application. Send for it.  
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.,  
ROCHESTER, N. Y. & CHICAGO, ILL.

**J. L. STRANAHAN & CO.,**  
**BROOMCORN - COMMISSION - HOUSE.**  
References:—P. B. Wearre Commission Co. and Hide & Leather National Bank, Chicago.  
194 Kinzie street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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

## Hart Pioneer Nurseries

OF FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

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

## Trees! Trees! Trees!

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

## WHAT I WOULD DO!

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

## The Poultry Yard.

[Competing for the Hughes & Tatman prize.]

### Young Chicks.

I will give my way of treating young chickens. It is no ideal way, as you will see, but I have always had success.

First—A good breed of chickens is desired. Partridge Cochins and Light Brahmas are my choice. Being large, they come into market earlier than others. Second—Good coops are wanted in raising young chicks. A sudden cold, a dashing rain is just as ruinous to chicks as large as partridges as it is to little ones but a few days old. Therefore, have the coop ready before taking the hen from the nest. When the hen begins to hatch, take all chicks away soon as hatched, for the hen, after setting so long, is restless and uneasy. Tramping around in the nest is very apt to crush the smallest ones to death. I take an old basket, or anything that will answer the purpose, and a piece of old flannel or something that is soft and warm to put into the bottom. Then put the little downy fellows in upon the cloth, covering lightly, setting where they will keep warm until the mother hen can be taken from the nest. I do not feed until I put them with the hen, for she is apt to come off in twenty-four hours after beginning to hatch. I feed whole grain to the hen with plenty of water, and corn bread baked as for table use, using plenty of eggs, as that makes them so much better. Coops should be situated in such a place as to have a slope to the south or southeast and where the chicks can have access to a sand pile. A small yard is advisable to keep large chickens away, for they will tramp the little ones under foot. A small shade is good if the weather is hot. When old enough to pick at them, I give vegetables, but never feed whole grain until the chicks are about 4 weeks old, and then I would prefer scraps from the table. Milk is good; give all they will drink; keep plenty in a shallow pan or anything handy. I sometimes put black pepper in the feed; it is healthy. I have never been bothered with gapes, for I keep chickens in the dry until the sun has dried the dew or rain from the grass. Letting chickens out in the wet chills them through, and when once stunted they never do so well, no matter how they are fed. Fifteen are enough for one hen, is the view of

ANNA ALLMON.

Gopher, Logan Co., Kas.

[Competing for the Hughes & Tatman prize.]

### Care of Little Chicks.

MESSEURS. HUGHES & TATMAN: Having read your offer to the lady writing the best article on the "Care of Little Chicks," for publication in the KANSAS FARMER, and being interested in the subject, please pass your superior opinion on the following remarks:

#### CARE OF LITTLE CHICKS.

With due regard to the interests of those engaged in the manufacture and sale of incubators, we will base our remarks upon chicks who are fortunate enough to count a mother among their relations, as we believe this will interest a greater number of your readers. When the chicks are hatched the hen, with her brood, should be removed from the nest in the hen-house, or wherever it may be, to a coop in the open air, provided the temperature will admit; to judge as to the temperature, it should be what is known as "growing weather," about blood heat. The coop which I use, and which I find convenient, is made on the following plan: [A figure is drawn in the manuscript representing a coop, but we have no cut of it.—EDITOR.] The ends made of 2x4 pieces nailed up with boards; the sides, or one side at least, made of laths, excepting the lower piece, which should be at least four or perhaps six inches wide. If one side is left open so, the other is better if made tight. The side left open, with the lath, should be set to the sun. The object of the wide strip at the bottom is to keep the chickens, while young and weak, from wandering away and becoming lost. After the chicks become old enough to take care of themselves a little more, the strip, if not too wide, can be removed, and still keep the mother hen within; for as many young chicks succumb to the headstrong go-as-you-please fables of their should-be guardians as any other cause. Bad weather is one of the hardest things to meet. Have a board bottom to or

for your coop; have it made to fit close inside; when the ground and atmosphere are dry, don't use it; keep it in a dry place, and when the ground is wet, bring it out and place it under your coop. Half the chickens that stand around on one leg and look gloomy would stand upon both legs flat-footed and try to live if they had a dry warm place to put their feet. Keep things clean; anyhow, as clean as you can. Pure air and plenty of pure water, a little exercise, and a dry, warm coop. Water should be kept in a shallow flat dish.

Notwithstanding all precautions, chickens, like babies, are liable to their little ailments. Gapes are about the most common of diseases among young chicks, to cure which my sole remedy is a very weak solution of turpentine spirits and water. Most chickens, unlike most babies, while quite young are lousy, my remedy for which is common kerosene or coal oil, applied once per day and very lightly. Do not soak them in oil, but apply with a small brush or feather. I feed chickens while young on corn meal mixed with clean, warm water, and give their mess a good sprinkle of Cayenne pepper, say about once a week. A little copperas kept in their drinking water is also a good appetizer, I find; about the size of a grain of wheat to a quart of water is enough. As the brood gets older, chopped or cold mashed potatoes mixed with raw meat, also chopped, can be given them with good effect. When the chickens get old enough to "go abroad," say about 6 or 8 weeks old, turn the hen out with them and let them run, leaving the coop for them to roost in upon their return and at night.

Respectfully, MRS. ROSE MATHEWS.  
Winona, Logan Co., Kas.

[Competing for the Hughes & Tatman prize.]

### Care of Little Chicks.

The care really begins with the proper selection and mating of your fowls, using those of the right age, not using roosters related to the hens, setting eggs that are well-formed, fresh, and have been kept at the right temperature. The hens and nests must be kept free from lice, only quiet hens used and no disturbance allowed. Then, if your old stock has been healthy, you are pretty sure of chicks that need no medicine. The nests must not be exposed to the wind, and sufficient moisture must be allowed, also, or the chicks will be puny.

When hatched, they need no food for the first twenty-four hours; they require no water for three or four days. Nothing is better for the first meals than stale bread soaked in warm milk. As this is seldom to be had in our supply of poultry feed, I use a meal made of corn, wheat and oats ground together rather coarse, two parts corn to one each of the other grains, made into bread with milk, soda, eggs and salt. Bake well, moisten with warm milk. This is a splendid food for small chicks. When they are older, simply mix or scald the meal with milk or water. I always use salt in small quantities, and bone meal is necessary. Hard boiled eggs are also good. Water frequently in shallow vessels. On a farm if they are not kept in confinement, green and insect food, gravel, sand and the dust bath, they find themselves. Feed on a clean floor or boards. If any get hurt care for them separately. Two dozen are enough for one hen. Do not remove them from the nests till they are quite strong, then place in a roomy, well-ventilated coop with a board floor, covered lightly with straw. When strong enough let them out, sweep out the coops daily; close at night; protect from wind and rain and cold; move often to cleaner ground. No straw is needed after the first few days on the floors. As they get large enough allow whole grain, oats, wheat and some corn. Cleanliness, carefulness, regularity, and I believe love for the work, and a few years of experience, and success is pretty certain. Five times daily is none too often to feed at first; three times after they are a few weeks old.

MRS. EFFIE T. SNYDER.  
South Haven, Sumner Co., Kas.

### Care of Little Chicks.

Kansas Farmer:

I cannot write essays, but I can write how I take care of little chicks, and I have always been very successful. I set three or four hens at the same time; then the first night after they hatch, I put as many as

twenty to one hen in a coop. I first feed them stale light bread crumbs with whole grains of corn for the hen. I take thick sour milk scalded to a curd, being careful not to let it cook too hard. This is their principal food until they are able to scratch for themselves. They should be fed three or four times a day and as regular as clock-work. They know when to look for their meals, and can be as unruly as little children if not fed at the regular time. I always feed them the scraps from the table, and twice a week cold corn bread, never uncooked meal. It is good to scald equal parts bran and corn meal, with sour milk or buttermilk. I also put chopped onions with that, sometimes a little pepper or horseradish. Mine have always done splendidly on this fare, grow right along into nice fat fries.

I should have said after they are two days old keep before them fresh water and sour milk to drink. When they are two weeks old, I let hen and all out to hunt for worms and bugs, etc., and they are always sure to come back at meal time, and in the evening to be shut up from vermin or storms. Do not let them out in the morning until the sun is warm and grass all dry. I think milk is the best kind of food for little chickens, and big ones, too. I have never had any disease among my fowls, except occasionally a case of gapes; but they were cured by pulling a hair from the horse's tail, making a loop by doubling it, and putting it down the chicken's throat; it brought out the worm or worms that caused the disturbance and cured the chick.

MRS. C. F. NAYLOR.  
Meriden, Kas.

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.



Price, \$20.00 and Upward. H. W. AXFORD.

### 1838 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, 4 1/2 inches around. ERK, the largest very hardy Blackberry. EARLEBORO & 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.

**FREE**

Prettiest BOOK ever Printed. Thousands of Engravings. Best SEED & cheapest ever given. Pkts 3c Cheap as dirt by oz. & lb. 100,000 pkts. new sorts divided FREE to Customers. I give away more than some firms sell. Send for my Catalogue. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

PLANT SEED COMPANY'S RELIABLE SEEDS FOR THE GARDEN, FARM & FIELD

Write for their ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. Address: PLANT SEED COMPANY, 612 NORTH FOURTH STREET, SAINT LOUIS, MO. (Mention this Paper.)

**MICHEL PLANT AND SEED COMPANY,**  
Seed Merchants and Plant Growers, 718 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

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

**FAY CURRANT GRAPES** LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD.

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

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 Diadem 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 (D'ble Rose flowered), nearly all double flowers; PHLOX DRUMMONDII, bright colors; VERBENA, 12 cols. mixed; ZINNIA (Pompeii), extra large d'ble; one fine Ornamental Grass; 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-pp. catalogue accompanies each order. We grow these seeds by the pound, by the bushel, MECHANICVILLE and by the acre, Address SAMUEL WILSON, Bucks Co., Pa.

**GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE**

1887.

You Will Not Find in my catalogue "store" seed, venerable with years, and greater travellers than Stanley; seed saved from the odds and ends of various crops; seed raised from unsalable onions, headless cabbages, sprangling carrots, or refuse beets. (I am always happy to show my seed stock.) But if you want Northern seed, honestly raised, home grown (not more than two other catalogues contain as many), seed warranted (see the cover), valuable novelties, some of which are to be found in no other, send for my vegetable and flower-seed catalogue for 1887, FREE to all. It contains 60 varieties of Beans, 43 of Pears, 47 of Cabbages, 53 of Melons, 44 of Corn, etc., etc., besides a large and choice variety of flower seed.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

**EVERYTHING THAT IS NEW IN SEEDS IN RARE 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.**

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, March 14, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 7,000, shipments 2,000. Market active and strong. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 75a5 35; stockers and feeders 2 50 a3 00; cows, bulls and mixed 2 00a3 40, bulk at 2 80a3 15.

HOGS—Receipts 15,000, shipments 6,000. Market slow and 5a10c lower. Rough and mixed 5 25a5 85, packing and shipping 5 75a6 05, light 5 15a5 50.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,000, shipments 800. Market strong and 10c higher. Natives 3 00a5 00, Western 3 50a4 80, Texans 2 50a4 00, lambs 4 50a 5 50.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 1,246. The market to-day was weak and fairly active for good of all classes, while common were about steady. Sales ranged 3 50a4 60 for shipping steers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 5,718. The market to-day was weak, with choice 10c lower and others 10a15c lower. Extreme range of sales 5 12 1/2a5 75, bulk at 5 50a5 60.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 3,125. Market strong and offerings held above the views of buyers. Good to choice 3 50a4 00, common to medium 2 50a3 25.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Lower. No. 2 red, 90 1/2c in store, 91 1/2a92c afloat. CORN—Lower. No. 2, 48 1/2c elevator, 50 1/2a 50 1/2c delivered.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Under influence of dull cables and fine weather, the market sagged and prices closed 1/4a1/2c below Saturday. No. 2 red, cash, nominal.

CORN—Weak early and slow, but closed steady. No. 2 mixed, cash, 35 1/2a36c.

OATS—Dull. No. 2 mixed, cash, 28 1/2c. RYE—In fair demand. No. 2, 53 1/2a54c.

BARLEY—No market. Chicago. Wheat was rather dull and generally weaker. There was a moderate trading in corn, and at times the market ruled very quiet.

Cash quotations were as follows: WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 76a77 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 73 1/2c; No. 2 red, nominal.

CORN—No. 2, 35 1/2a37 1/2c. OATS—No. 2, 24c. RYE—No. 2, 54 1/2c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 49 1/2a52c. Kansas City. WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 1,981 bus., withdrawals 500 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 210,598 bus.

The market to-day on 'change was steady, with no trading either for cash or future delivery of any of the different grades.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 288 bus., and withdrawals 21,321 bus., leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 323,321 bus.

There was a somewhat weaker market on 'change to-day and on the call buyers and sellers were apart, consequently no sales were made either for cash or future delivery. High mixed corn, cash, 31 1/2c bid, no offerings.

OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings. RYE—No. 2 cash, 45 1/2c bid, 47c asked.

HAY—Receipts 9 cars. Market steady. Fancy small baled, 8 00; large baled, 7 50; wire-bound 50c 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, 90c per bushel on a basis of pure; choice sowing, 1 25 per bushel, sacks extra. Castor beans, 1 35 for prime; for seed, 2 00.

BUTTER—Firm and active. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 28c; good, 25a. .c; fine dairy in single package lots, 22a. .c; storepacked do., 15a18c for choice, 10a12c in round lots, 6a8c for common; roll, choice in single package lots, 17 a20c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream 13 1/2a14c, part skim flats 7a8c, Young America 15c, Kansas 6a7c.

EGGS—Firm at 11c for fresh, shippers' cases. POTATOES—Irish, natives 40a45c per bushel, Nebraska and Iowa 55a60c, Michigan 60c, Greeleys 75a80. Sweet potatoes, yellow 1 25a 1 50, red 75a1 00.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/4c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 12c, breakfast bacon 10c, dried beef 9c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides 8 40, long clear sides 8 30, shoulders 6 50, short clear sides 8 70. Smoked meats: clear rib sides 9 00, long clear sides 8 90, shoulders 7 50, short clear sides 9 80. Barrel meats: mess pork 18 50. Choice tierce lard 7 00.

Dr. JOS. A. SEWALL'S TREATISE ON HOG CHOLERA ITS PREVENTION AND CURE. Sent Free. C.S. JONES & CO., Bloomington, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS FOR NIAGARA GRAPE VINES.

Also all varieties of Grapes and all varieties of Small Plants, cheap. GOOSEBERRIES, 30 cents per dozen; \$2 per 100; \$6 per 1,000. Send 2-cent stamp for Price List. M. CRUMRINE, JUNIOR, Junction City, Kansas.

Douglas County Nursery, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

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

SEND TO THE KANSAS HOME NURSERY For Price List of all FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES OF REAL MERIT For the Western Tree-Planter. A. H. GRIESA, Lock Box 1247, Lawrence, Kas.

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

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

Trees, Plants and Shrubs! Apple Trees, \$3, \$8 and \$10 per 100. Cherry, Pear and Plum, 20 to 50 cents. Parry Strawberry, \$6 per 1,000; Crescent, \$3. Souhegan and Tyler Raspberry, \$8 per 1,000. Maple, Box Elder, etc., \$3 per 1,000. 5 to 14 Ever-blooming Roses, Hybrids, etc., \$1. Geraniums, Fuchsias, Pansies, Verbenas, Chrysanthemums, Tuberoses, etc., 15 to 25 for \$1. Banana and Pineapple Plants, \$1 each. Lemon and Orange, Dwarf Bearing Orange, \$1 each; smaller plants, 25 to 50 cents. Plants by Mail. All stock at lowest rates. BONNER SPRINGS NURSERY, BONNER SPRINGS, KANSAS.

Russian Trees AND ROOT-GRAFTS. BEST IRONCLAD CRAB STOCK. PEAR, CHERRY TREES & STOCKS. JESSIE STRAWBERRY. DOWNING GOOSEBERRY, ASPARAGUS. Price list free. Phoenix Nursery. F. K. PHENIX & SON, Delavan, Wisconsin.

STRAWBERRIES 25 Plants each of Sharpless, Bidwell, Cumberland and Manchester Strawberries. 6 Plants each of Cuthbert (red) and 6 Gregg (black) Raspberries. 1 Concord and 1 Martha Grapevine and 3 Cherry Currants. All the above only \$1.50. Address WELD & CO., Lyndonville, N. Y. 15 Plants each of PARRY and MAY KING STRAWBERRIES, Free, with every order sent us. Before March 25, 1887.

RASPBERRIES THE LAMAR NURSERIES. Headquarters for Fine Nursery Stock Which is Offered at HARD-TIME PRICES! Dealers and Nurserymen supplied at lowest wholesale rates. Parties desiring to buy in large or small quantities will save money by purchasing our stock. We have Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Evergreen Trees. Grape Vines in all varieties, and FOREST TREES a specialty. Osage Hedge Plants and Russian Mulberry in any quantity. Write for Prices. C. H. FINK & SON, LAMAR, Mo.

South St. Louis Nurseries.

SPECIAL OFFER. APPLE TREES 3-year-old, 5 to 6 feet high. STD. PEAR TREES 2-year-old, 5 to 6 feet high. DWF. PEAR TREES 2-year-old, 4 to 5 feet high. 2-year-old, 4 1/2 to 6 feet high. 2-year-old, 4 to 5 feet high. Leading varieties, quantity large; quality the very best; prices exceedingly cheap. Write for prices, mentioning quantity and size wanted. S. M. BAYLES, Prop., St. Louis, Mo.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS. LOW PRICES! Forest Trees for Timber Claims. All kinds of Fruit, Forest and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants. A PAPER FREE for one year, devoted to fruit-growing, to all who buy \$1.00 worth of trees or plants. 1 Niagara grape, \$1; 6 Russian apricot, \$1; 12 Concord grape, \$1; 10 Dwarf Juneberry, \$1; 150 Russian Mulberry, \$1, and 134 other \$1 sets per mail, postpaid. Send at once for our Price List. Address CARPENTER & GAGE, FAIRBURY, JEFFERSON CO., NEBRASKA.

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE HAS ORCHARD GRASS, BLUE GRASS, RED-TOP, All kinds of CLOVER, TIMOTHY, MILLET, HUNGARIAN, AND OTHER FIELD SEEDS, At Wholesale or Retail. GARDEN SEEDS! We have a stock of fresh Garden Seeds, embracing many new varieties. TWELVE PAPERS Of any named varieties of Garden Seeds and two papers of Flower Seeds for 50 cents. Send Money order or Postage Stamps, and write your address plainly. Address TOPEKA SEED HOUSE, S. H. DOWNS, Manager, No. 78 Kansas Avenue, TOPEKA, KAS.

La Cygne NURSERY! Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, FOREST TREE SEEDS AND PLANTS, Field and Garden Seeds. 10,000 Pear and Cherry, 1 and 2 years old. 100,000 Apple and Peach. 50,000 Russian Apricot and Russian Mulberry. 30,000 Grape Vines. 100,000 FOREST TREES—Box Elder, Soft Maple, Catalpa, etc. Apple Grafts, Apple Seed, Apple Seedlings, Peach Pits, Pecan Nuts, Walnuts, Catalpa Seed, Russian Mulberry Seed, Greenhouse Plants, etc., etc. Low Prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for 88-page Catalogue, free, before you buy. Our motto is, honest stock and fair prices. Address D. W. COZAD, Box 25, LaCygne, Linn Co., Kansas. Refer to KANSAS FARMER.

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.

BERRY BOXES and all kinds of FRUIT BASKETS PACKAGES. Send for Illustrated catalogue. N. B. HALL & CO., Benton Harbor, Mich.

379 FRUIT TREES VARIETIES Vines, Plants, etc. Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Quince, Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Currants, Grapes, Gooseberries, &c. Send for Catalogue J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

Vaughan's Seed Store OUR 1887 CATALOGUE TELLS THE WHOLE STORY FOR THE GARDENER, THE FARMER AND THOSE WHO LOVE PLANTS AND FLOWERS. J. C. VAUGHAN--42 LA SALLE ST.-CHICAGO.

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 1852. BLOOMINGTON (PHENIX) NURSERY, SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO. Proprietors, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

SIMONS PLUM! One of the most novel fruits ever introduced. A leading authority says: "Crowd this as fast as you can. It will be the king fruit; better than any apricot. In France it is placed at the head of the plums. Hardy even here (42 parallel)." We still have unsold a few hundred trees. Price and full description to be had by addressing PHENIX & EMERSON, Nurserymen, Bloomington, Ill.

EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM AND GARDEN. HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN GRASS SEEDS GROWN J. M. McCullough's Sons, 134 and 136 Walnut Street, (Catalogue free.) CINCINNATI, O.

200 ACRES. ESTABLISHED 1869. LEE'S SUMMIT STAR NURSERIES. Offers for spring trade, a full line of nursery stock, including Apple, Peach, Plum, Pear, Cherry, Grapes and Mariana Plum; Strawberry, Evergreen, Bulbs, etc. wholesale and retail. Also introducing the wonderful new apple, the CANO, and the hardest of blackberries, the FRED, which is two weeks later than the Snyder, and more productive. With the advantage of a Frost Proof building, 50x80 ft., I make Winter Shipments and car lots a specialty. Catalogues and prices sent on application. M. BUTTERFIELD, Prop., Lee's Summit, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED! By the oldest, largest and best known Nurseries in the West. Permanent positions; good pay. outfit FREE STARK NURSERIES Louisiana, Missouri.

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

SEEDS AND GRAINS FLOWER, VEGETABLE AND FIELD. Thoroughly Tested and Reliable. MARKET GARDENERS' Trade a Specialty. NORTHERN GROWN SEED OATS Race Horse, Prize Cluster, White Bonanza, Badger Queen, White Swede, Black Russian, Etc. Send for Catalogue free. S. F. LEONARD, Seedman, 159 W. Randolph St., Chicago.

THE STANDARD BERRY PACKAGE OF THE WORLD. MANUFACTURED BY R. T. PIERCE & CO. SOUTH HAVEN, MICH.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 3, 1887.

Morris county—G. E. Irvin, clerk. 2 STEERS—Taken up by Edwin Stout, in Valley tp., January 27, 1887, two 1-year-old red and white spotted steers, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Marshall county—J. F. Wright, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Benjamin Murphy, in Clear Fork tp., about February 10, 1887, one red heifer, 2 1/2 years old, red, marks and brands, all feet white, star in forehead; valued at \$20.

Doniphan county—Joseph Schletzbaum, clk. COW—Taken up by Thos. Joyce, in Wolf River tp., (P. O. Severance), February 16, 1887, one roan cow, about 7 years old, brand on left hip, left horn off, weight about 900 pounds; valued at \$18.

Thomas county—Jas. M. Summers, clerk. STEER—Taken up by W. T. Brooks, in Hale tp., (P. O. Hughes), January 17, 1887, one dark red or brown steer, 2 years old, line back, dtm brand on left ribs, under half-crop in each ear; valued at \$25.

Washington county—John E. Pickard, clerk. COW—Taken up by A. J. Moses, in Haddam tp., (P. O. Haddam), February 7, 1887, one roan cow, 5 years old; valued at \$20.

Trego county—C. A. Hoar, clerk. PONY—Taken up by D. S. Roach, Jr., in Saint John tp., February 14, 1886, one strawberry roan pony mare, about 12 hands high, Mexican brand on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 10, 1887.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by A. N. Brigham, in Otter Creek tp., November 1, 1886, one roan heifer, 2 years old, no marks; valued at \$17.

Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Cicero Williamson, in Sylvia tp., one 3-year-old red heifer, white stripe on back, branded H. O. on both sides. STEER—By same, one red 1-year-old steer, stripe on back, branded H. O. on both sides; both above valued at \$15.

Pawnee county—Jas. F. Whitney, clerk. COW—Taken up by F. E. Sage, in Pawnee tp., (P. O. Larned), February 18, 1887, one red cow, white on belly, ends of horns sawed off; valued at \$12.50.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by James Fox, in Stranger tp., November 6, 1886, one yearling heifer, red and white spotted, white face, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

Elk county—J. S. Johnson, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Greenwood, in Howard tp., January 24, 1887, one 2-year-old dark bay horse colt, about 13 1/2 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 17, 1887.

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

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

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

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

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

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

STRAYED.

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

G. W. WARNER & CO., Wholesale - Commission - Merchants, Handle Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fruit, Ranch Produce, Flour, Hay and Grain, etc. 397 Holladay street, Denver, Colorado.

FOR SALE!

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

CHOICE

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

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

(Twelve Miles from Clay Center.)

Five hundred acres in pasture, fenced with good three wire fence. One hundred and sixty acres under cultivation.

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

Four houses, young orchard, etc., etc. Will sell above for

\$10 PER ACRE!

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

For further particulars, address J. H. SHAWHAN, Clay Center, Kas.

WE WILL PAY agents a salary of \$25 per month and expenses, to sell our goods to dealers, at home or to travel, or \$40 a month to distribute circulars in your vicinity. All expenses advanced. Salary promptly paid. Agents' sample case of goods FREE. No stamps required. No hump. We mean what we say. Address, MONARCH NOVELTY CO., Limited, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Morton Co., Kansas!

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

CHEAP HOMES! We sell FARMS on small cash payments. Also CITY PROPERTY in STOCKTON, one of the most promising young cities in the West. We make

INVESTMENTS Absolutely safe. Profits 50 to 500 per cent. For information about NORTHWESTERN KANSAS, write to MITCHELL BROTHERS, STOCKTON, KANSAS.

Devon Cattle!

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

TIMBER LINE HERD Holstein - Friesian Cattle.

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

HAZARD STOCK FARM OF NEWTON, KANSAS.

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

Jersey Cattle.

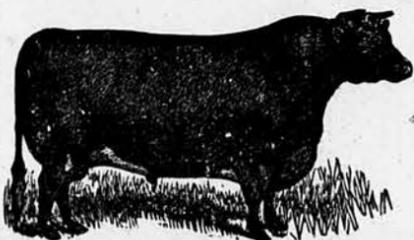
Stock for Sale at all times, of most Fashionable Breeding.

PEDIGREES TABULATED.

—Address—

S. B. ROHRER, Manager.

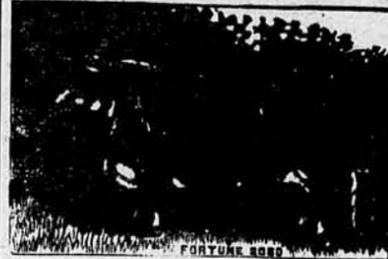
OAKLAND STOCK FARM.



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.

First - Prize Hereford Herd

AT THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1885.



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

The celebrated FORTUNE 2080. SIR EVELYN 9650, an illustrious son of Lord Wilton. GROVE 4TH 18733, by the noted Grove 3d. DEWESBURY 2d, by the famous Dollie. Correspondence solicited. Send for 1887 Catalogue. Address J. S. HAWES, COLONY, KAS.

G. A. FOWLER, ST. MARYS, KAS. E. S. SHOCKEY, MANAGER, LAWRENCE, KAS.

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

—CONSISTING OF—

200 HEAD OF THOROUGHbred HEREFORD CATTLE, Including the IMPORTED FOWLER HERD and the FAMOUS SHOCKEY & GIBB HERD, 1,200 head High-grade Hereford and Short-horn Cattle. We want 1,000 calves annually, sired by bulls purchased of us. Inspect our herd and learn particulars. Address E. S. SHOCKEY, Manager, Lawrence, Kansas.

GARDEN CITY!

The QUEEN CITY of the Arkansas Valley.

Surrounded by the FINEST LANDS in Kansas. Lands cheap, but developing rapidly. Now is the time to invest! Deeded Lands, \$4 to \$7 per acre. Write for full information to B. F. STOCKS & CO., The leading Real Estate Firm in GARDEN CITY, KANSAS.

Cheap Homes!

MEADE COUNTY, KANSAS. Organized; county seat permanently located at Meade Center; building stone. Three Railroads coming at the rate of two miles a day. Land cheap, but rapidly advancing. MEADE IS THE BANNER COUNTY OF THE SOUTHWEST, having won a special prize this year for county exhibit at the Southwestern Exposition, fifteen counties competing, and another at Dodge City Exposition over all competitors. Now is the time to invest. For further information address J. A. LYNN, Land and Loan Agent, Meade Center, Kansas. All representations guaranteed.

THE KANSAS HOME INSURANCE COMPANY

—AT— TOPEKA, :: KANSAS, —

A CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY,

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

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

Explanatory Circular free.

HARRISON WELLS, President. BYRON ROBERTS, Treasurer. Refers, with confidence, to every disinterested business man in Topeka.

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

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

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

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

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

J. E. BONEBRAKE, Pres't. THEO. MOSHER, Treasurer. O. L. THISLER, Vice Pres't. M. P. ABBOTT, Secretary.

Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

—OF— ABILENE, : : : KANSAS,

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows the KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has more assets for every one hundred dollars at risk than any other company doing business in this State, viz: The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$80.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00, the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

LITTLE :: JOKER :: BUTTONS For Marking Stock. Never Come Off.

PI CE \$5.00 PE 100, NUMBERED. SEND FOR SAMPLE.

LEAVENWORTH NOVELTY WORKS, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS

**The Veterinarian.**

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

**COUGH IN CATTLE.**—My cows and yearling heifers have been troubled with a cough for two months. They seem in good spirits, eat well, eyes bright, and coats look all right, but the heifers lick themselves all over and rub when let out of stall. There are a few spots on one or two of the cows, where the hair has come off, about the size of a silver dollar; the skin in these spots is dry and scaly. There are a few red-dish spots on testicles of bull; a slight discharge of thin whitish matter from nose. I find no lice. Feed has been cut corn fodder and clover hay, with corn and cob meal and wheat bran in quantities sufficient to make them do well. I have examined along throat and glands of neck but can find no swelling. Is it a dangerous or contagious disease, and would my horses be likely to take it, drinking out of the same water-box? [Give each animal a dose of Moore Bros. general cow drink, and half a dose every four days. Apply a very light dressing of golden blister to diseased spots on skin; rub it in with the finger. The horses are safe, but the disease is contagious to bovines.]

**INDURATED UDDER.**—I have a cow that dropped her calf five days ago. The right side of the udder is almost as hard as a stone; the forward teat is the worst; I get only about a tablespoonful of milk from it; the back one about a gill; the milk is somewhat lumpy. The left side is all right. Please give treatment and oblige. [The affection of the udder has occurred so very recently, it will be advisable to administer a cathartic of glauber or epsom salts one pound; ginger, one-half ounce; water, one pint. Apply warm fomentations to the udder for one hour at a time, and as often as twice a day. After the bathing rub into the udder with the hand some of the following ointment: Camphorated oil, eight ounces; fluid extract of belladonna, four ounces; mix. The udder should be relieved of as much of the milk as possible by hand, if not by introducing a teatsyphon. If the udder remains hard after pursuing the treatment for a week or more, the following ointment may be well rubbed in twice a day: iodine, two drams; lard, two ounces; mix. If matter forms, open freely with a knife, and dress the wound with a lotion made of carbolic acid, two drams; water, one pint.]

**GREASE.**—I would like to know what ails my horse, and what to do for him. He is an English Draft, imported. His hind leg began by being seepy at the fetlock joint. It will seep for several days, and then will show small tumors about as large as grains of wheat, and then they will get raw and tender and bleed if rubbed or hurt in any way. They have been on there fourteen or fifteen months; have tried several remedies, but no one seemed to do any good. It has spread over a place as large as three fingers in one place, and seems to be growing out from his leg. He has a good appetite, and has the best of care. He has a box stall 14x18, well lighted, and kept dry and has exercise when the weather will permit; is loose in his stall the year round. Anything that will kill the growth and heal it up will be thankfully received. [Your horse is affected with what is commonly termed "grease." Poultice the part with a mixture of linseed meal and powdered charcoal till all the discharge ceases and then apply the following lotion: Sulphate of zinc, 1½ ounces; carbolic acid, 2 drams; glycerine, ½ ounce; water, 1

pint. Mix and use twice daily. Give internally every night for two weeks a tablespoonful of a mixture of nitrate of potash and sulphur.]

New York has a company that gathers subscribers' ashes.

Davenport, Iowa, was named in honor of Ira Davenport's family.

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

Every man who grows a horse for market should know that the persistent and thorough use of brush and currycomb is a powerful help toward making money.

**Everybody Likes It.**

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

**Money Tells!**

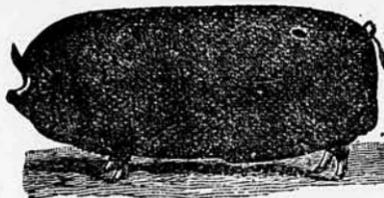
It is a well-established fact that A. D. Robbins & Co., 179 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., can place large farm loans, of \$3,000, to any amount required, at lower rates of interest and less commission than any agency in Kansas, when security is satisfactory and title perfect. No unreasonable delay. Our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

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

**NATIONAL HERD.** Established 1845. THOROUGHbred POLAND CHINAS as produced by A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Ill.

We breed from 160 sows and 12 males. All recorded in A. P. C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Pedigree sent when desired. Swine Journal 25 cents in 1 & 2 ct. stamps. Photo Card of 48 breeders sent free. COME AND SEE OUR STOCK. We have special rates by express. If not as represented we will pay your expenses.

**ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.**

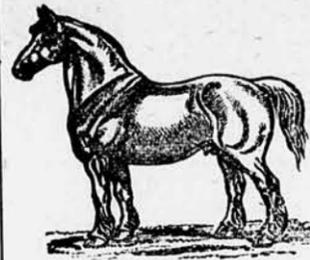


THE WELLINGTON HERD consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families of home-bred and imported stock, headed by the celebrated HOPEFUL JOE 4889, and has no superior in size and quality nor in strain of Berkshire blood. Young sows, already bred, for sale. Your patronage solicited. Write. [Mention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

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



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



**Sexton & Offord,**

In connection with Mr. G. M. SEXTON, Auctioneer to the Shire Horse Society of England, Importers and Breeders of

**English Shire (Draft) Horses**

RED POLLED CATTLE and LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS,

Have a very choice collection on hand to be sold cheap. Correspondence solicited. 34 East Fifth Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

**THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS.**

Choice animals of all ages generally on hand at prices to suit the times. Orders for extra show Spring Pigs should be sent in at once. A few choice Sows with pig, for sale. Breeders recorded in A. P. C. Record. Pedigree with every sale. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Low rates by express. P. W. TRUESDELL, Lyons, Kas.

**TOWHEAD STOCK FARM**

LEONARD HEISEL, CARBONDALE, (OSAGE CO.) KANSAS.

In 1910 and Breeder of

Clydesdale & Norman HORSES.

I have a choice collection of imported Pure-bred and Registered Clydesdales at low prices.

Each Stallion guaranteed a breeder. Correspondence solicited.

**OAK GROVE FARM**

To the front of

CLYDESDALES

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

JOHN C. HUSTON, Blandinsville, McDonough Co., Ill. A. B. McLAREN, Superintendent.

**F. J. JOLIDON & SON,**

ELVASTON, (Hancock Co.,) ILL., IMPORTERS OF

**Percheron, French Draft,**

ENGLISH SHIRE, BELGIAN DRAFT, AND French Coach Horses.

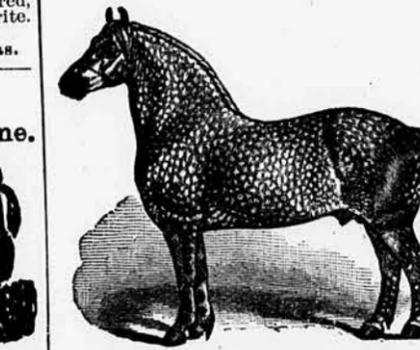
Our last importation of 41 head arrived in fine condition October 16th, and together with those previously on hand form a choice collection of all ages. All stock registered. Prices and terms to suit the times. Personal inspection or correspondence solicited. Elvaston is on Wabash R. R., 6 m. east of Keokuk, Iowa



stock registered. Prices and terms to suit the times. Personal inspection or correspondence solicited. Elvaston is on Wabash R. R., 6 m. east of Keokuk, Iowa

**JOHN CARSON**

PLEASANT VIEW FARM, WINCHESTER, : : : KANSAS,



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF Clydesdale, Percheron-Norman & Cleveland Bay HORSES.

Winchester is twenty-five miles west of Leavenworth on the Kansas Central Branch of the Union Pacific railroad. Correspondence solicited.

**E. BENNETT & SON,**

TOPEKA, - KANSAS,



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF Percheron, Clydesdale and Coach Horses.

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

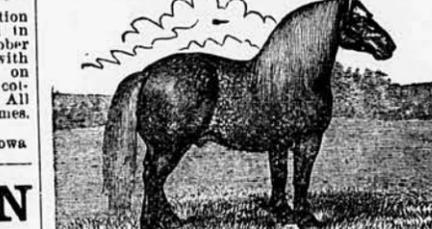


FOR SALE

**SEVERAL GOOD JACKS!**

At my stable, Ogden, Riley Co., Kas. Prices reasonable. THEO. WEICHELBAUM.

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



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

Eleven Importations Within the Last Twelve Months.

We have now on hand the grandest collection of

**CLYDESDALE**

—AND—

**ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES**

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

GALBRAITH BROS., Janesville, Wis.

Nine hundred and fifty-five farms in Iowa are owned by women.

The crust of the earth is said to be only one-ninetieth of its radius.

Horses and cattle require just as much light and sun influence as we do ourselves.

A good fodder-cutter will more than pay for its cost in a single winter season, and it should be kept in constant use.

One barn large enough for all is better than several small ones. Have everything under one roof, and have it well insured.

The barn should be handy, far enough off so as not to be in danger if the house burns, and not to endanger the house if it burns.

At a recent exhibition in England where prizes were given for walking horses, the speed attained was over five miles an hour.

The cleaner you keep your horses' shoulders the less liable they are to become sore. It is dirt under the collar in nine cases out of ten that injures the shoulders.

"I Don't Know What Ails Me," says many a sufferer. "I have the 'blues' frightfully; I am troubled with headache and dizziness; I have lost my appetite; there is a bad taste in my mouth constantly. What is the matter with me?" We will tell you; you are "bilious." Get a bottle of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," use it faithfully, and you will soon be a new man again. All druggists have it.

Dissolve a teaspoon of alum in a quart of water. When cold, stir in flour to thicken, and a pinch of resin, with half a dozen cloves. Have on the fire a teacup of boiling water; pour the flour mixture in, stirring well. When the consistency of mush, pour it into an earthen vessel, lay a cover over, and set in a cool place. When needed for use, take out a portion and soften with warm water. This paste will keep a year.

"Said Aaron to Moses Let's cut off our noses." Aaron must have been a sufferer from catarrh. The desperation which catarrh produces is often sufficient to make people say and do many rash things, and many continue suffering just as if no such cure as Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy existed. It cures every case from the simplest to the most complicated, and all the consequences of catarrh. A person once cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will not be apt to take cold again, as it leaves the mucous membranes healthy and strong. By druggists.

FRUIT EVAPORATORS Secure Agency NOW. CATALOGUE FREE ZIMMERMAN MACH. CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dana's White Metallic Ear Marking Label, stamped to order with name, or name and address and numbers. It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sells at sight and gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated Price-List and samples free. Agents wanted. C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING WATER-PROOF ESTABLISHED 1866

Is CHEAP, STRONG, easy to apply, does not rust or rattle. Is also A SUBSTITUTE FOR PLASTER, at Half the Cost; outlasts the building. CARPETS AND RUGS of same, double the wear of oil cloths. Catalogue and samples free. W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.

POULTRY KEEPERS' GUIDE. Price, 50 cts. (Stamps taken.) This is a new Poultry Book, written and compiled by Geo. F. MARSTON, who is a well known authority on poultry topics. It tells all about how to manage poultry to obtain the best results, how to kill vermin, how to fatten quickly for market and the best plan for raising the chicks. It also tells how to raise capons, which is exceedingly profitable; also how to make Incubators and Brooders at a very small cost, that will do excellent work. Every one interested in poultry should have this book. Send 25 ct. stamps, and it will be sent by mail, post paid. Address the author, GEO. F. MARSTON, Denver, Colorado.

SMALL'S CALF FEEDER. This NEW article is appreciated and approved by all progressive Farmers and Stock Raisers. The calf sucks its food slowly, in a perfectly natural way, thriving as well as when fed on its own mother. Circulars free. SMALL & MATTHEWS, 21 South Market Street, BOSTON, MASS.

THE PROFIT FARM BOILER. With Pumping Caidron. Ground food can be cooked in a box by dumping in boiling water, stirring in the meal, and covering tightly. Also make dairy and laundry Stoves, Water Jacket Kettles to warm milk without scalding, and all sizes of Caidrons and Kettles. D. E. SPERRY & CO. Batavia, Ill.

THE CHICAGO COMBINED PATENT Flexible Harrow & Grain Cultivator. All Steel Teeth. Best implement in use. Unequaled as a sod harrow and pulverizer. Works equally well in growing Wheat, Potatoes or young Corn. Adds 5 to 10 bushels per acre to the yield. 25 to 50 acres per day cultivated by one team. Will pay for itself in one year. Send for Illustrated Price List. H. A. STREETER, Manufacturer, 85 to 41 Indiana St., Chicago.

CHEAPEST & BEST MILL. WARRANTY: NOT GUARANTEED TO GRIND FASTER THAN ANY MILL MADE. CHAS. KATSTNER & CO. 303 & 311 SO. CANAL ST. CHICAGO. CIRCULAR FREE.

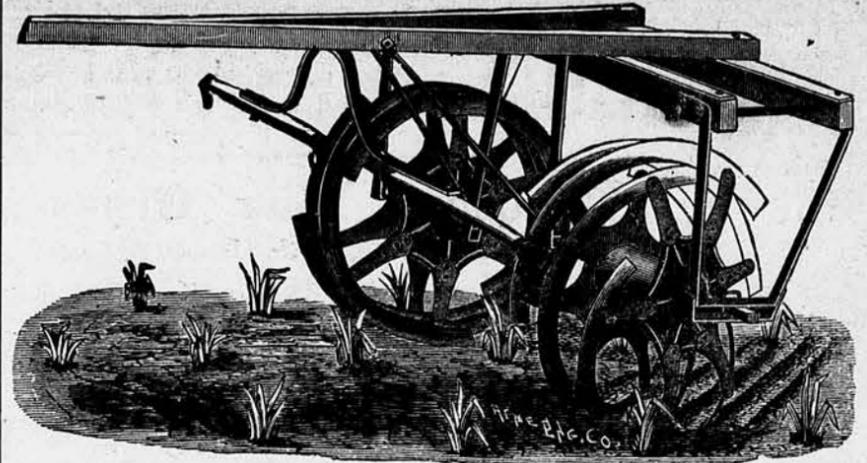
DELAWARE COUNTY CREAMERY. -We will pay Freight.- Write for our wholesale offer to first purchaser. Address Delaware County Creamery Co., BENTON HARBOR, MICH.

THE COOLEY CREAMER. The first invented, never yet equalled, and the only one that uses the patented submerged process, which gives it its great value over all others. Where there are no agents, will sell one at wholesale price. Send for circular. JOHN BOYD, Mfr., 189 Lake St., CHICAGO.

The Lightning Hay Press. Superior to any other press made. Send for descriptive circular and price list. K. C. HAY PRESS CO., Foot of 6th St., Kansas City, Mo. When writing to advertiser mention Kansas Farmer

The Davis Swing-Churn. Makes the largest amount of butter because the concussion is greater than in any other churn made. Makes the best quality—it is the easiest to clean—it is the easiest to work. A large majority of the New England creameries use the factory sizes, hung from the ceiling. One churn at wholesale where we have no agent. EUREKA AND SKINNER BUTTER WORKERS, NESBITT BUTTER PRINTERS, ETC., ETC. Send for illustrated circulars. VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.

SQUARE SULKY AND GANG PLOWS. CORNER. IT WOULD COST YOU JUST ONE CENT To send a Postal Card for Circular describing the above. Maybe that cent would save you dollars. These Plows are made on a new principle; draw light; work perfectly with or without pole, and are all iron and steel; therefore light and strong. They are THE BEST IN THE WORLD! Send for Circular to us or to our Branch Houses. DAVID BRADLEY MFG. CO., Chicago. 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. Bradley, Wheeler & Co., Kansas City, Mo.



For working Corn and Cotton, this Cultivator, as improved for 1886, is the best in the market. Full information FREE on application to MAYWOOD COMPANY, In writing mention KAS. FARM'R.] Room 64, Metropolitan Block, CHICAGO, or MAYWOOD, ILL.

"PLANET JR." HORSE HOES and CULTIVATORS. "PLANET JR." SEED DRILLS. "FIRE FLY" WHEEL HOES and FLOW. "PLANET JR." WHEEL HOES. No tools have ever gained the favor of the American public so rapidly. Remarkable for simplicity, strength, ease and perfection of work. Invaluable in any Family Vegetable Garden. Will do the work of 6 to 10 men with the common hand hoe. Send for 1887 Catalogue giving full description and reduction in prices. S. L. ALLEN & CO. Mfrs. 127 & 129 Catharine St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE VANELESS MONITOR. -IS- UNEQUALED -AS A- FARM MILL.



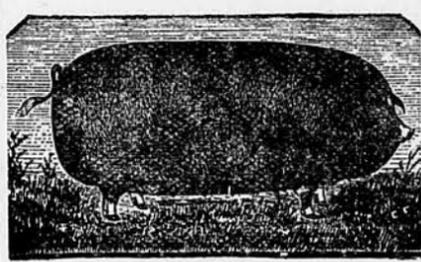
SEARLES BROTHERS GENERAL AGENTS, No. 621 Commercial St., ATCHISON, KAS.

Warranted not to blow down off the tower, and that our Ganged Windmills have double the power of any other mill in existence. Mfrs. of Tanks and Windmill supplies of every description and the Celebrated Challenge Feed Grinders, Horse Powers, Corn Shellers, Pumps and Brass Cylinders. Send for Catalogues and Prices. GOOD AGENTS WANTED. Always Buy the Best Ganged or Pumping Mills on 30 days' test trial. Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co., Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

Two-Horse Power Engine. \$150. WITH STEEL BOILER. Cheap, Reliable, Safe. Automatic Boiler Feed. Automatic Pop Safety Valve Steel Boiler. Cost of running guaranteed not to exceed one and one-half cents per horse power per hour. Less than half that of any kerosene engine of equal efficiency. Nothing equal to it ever before offered for the price. Send for free descriptive circular. CHAS. F. WILLARD & CO. 284 Michigan Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE LITTLE GIANT FENCE-WEAVER. Excels them all. Simple, durable, cheap and easily worked. Salesmen wanted. Particulars free. WM. F. JESTER, Lock box 332, Wichita, Kas.

Eureka Remedy



BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING. TESTIMONIALS. BALDWIN CITY, KAS., Jan. 11, 1887. Mr. Henry Mohme: Please send me \$16 worth of Eureka Hog Remedy, for I am nearly out. Very respectfully, D. G. KENNEDY. WELLSVILLE, KAS., Jan. 12, 1887. Mr. Henry Mohme: Please send me 3 doz. packages of Eureka Hog Remedy, for which find enclosed \$21. Yours respectfully, C. F. JOHNSON. OTTAWA, KAS., Jan. 13, 1887. Mr. Henry Mohme: Please send me 2 doz. packages of Eureka Hog Remedy, for I can not afford to do without it. Yours Respectfully, W. S. HANNA. BONITA, KAS., Jan. 14, 1887. Mr. Henry Mohme: We are about out of Eureka Hog Remedy. Please send us 4 doz. packages, for it gives good satisfaction in our neighborhood. We sell it "no cure, no pay," and have not lost a bill. Yours respectfully, MARTIS & Co.

THE best preventive for Hog Cholera known. Price, \$1.00 per package, or \$8.00 for a dozen 3-lb. packages. HENRY MOHME, EUDORA, KAS.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N.Y.

RUPTURE. Have you heard of the astounding reduction for DR. J. A. SHERMAN'S Famous Home Treatment, the only known guarantee comfort and cure without operation or hindrance from labor! No steel or iron bands. Perfect retention night and day, no chafing, suited to all ages. Now \$10 only. Send for circular of measurements, instructions and proofs. Get cured at home and be happy, office 294 Broadway, New York.

# TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, SEEDSMEN.

— JOBBERS OF —

Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top, Millet, Hungarian, Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets, Seed Grains, Garden Seeds, Etc.

EVERYBODY USES T., R. & A. GARDEN SEEDS. }  
GUARANTEED BEST IN THE MARKET. }

N. E. COR. ST. LOUIS AVE. and  
LIBERTY ST.,

**KANSAS CITY, MO.**

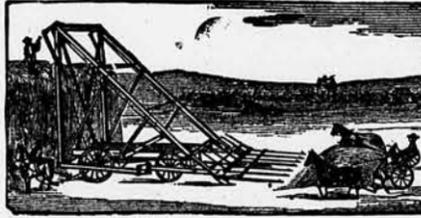
SEND FOR FULL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

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

MANUFACTURERS OF

### The Dain Automatic

Hay-Stacker and Gatherer.

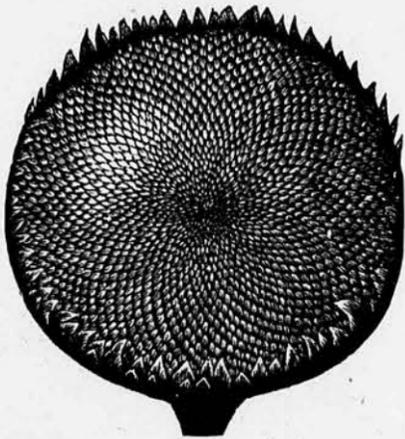


JOBBERS OF

IMPROVED

### Hay :: Machinery.

Office with Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo.  
Manufactory: Armourdale, Kansas.



## KANSAS SEED HOUSE

F. BARTELDES & CO.,

SEED GROWERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS,

Lawrence, Kansas.



Catalogues : Mailed : Free : on : Application.

### TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

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

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—A No. 1 Imported Norman Horse. A. Wright, Mound City, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Fine Holstein Heifer and Calf. Very low, if taken soon. No faults. E. F. Vaughn, 54 Monroe street, Topeka.

**FOR SALE**—A large supply of Gregg, Ohio Black-cap and other varieties of Black Raspberries. Also Red Raspberries and Early Harvest Blackberry Plants. James O'Brien, Kokomo, Indiana.

**FOR SALE**—Stallion, foaled March 17, 1885. Three-fourths Clyde; bay; 15½ hands; weight, 1280. Wm. Roe, Vinland, Douglas Co., Kas.

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

**FOR SALE**.—For the next thirty days I will sell Mammoth Bronze Turkey Gobblers at \$2 to \$2.50. Wm. Booth, Winchester, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Four Thoroughbred Galloway Bulls, at reasonable prices, by Dr. A. M. Callahan, Topeka, Kas., or F. R. Huntton, Snokomo, Wabaunsee Co., Kas.

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

**NOTICE**.—Taken up by Albert Malcom, one sorrel Mare Pony, about 12½ hands high, white face, two white hind feet. Albert Malcom, Reece, Kas.

**NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES**—Forty choice varieties. Prices low. Price list free. Address S. Frogner, Herman, Minn.

**STALLIONS**—For sale cheap. One Imported and one Grade Clydesdale, and two Grade Normans. Also Mares in foal, Fillies and Colts. W. H. Vanatta, Nortonville, Jefferson Co., Kas.

**EIGHT COTSWOLD RAMS FOR SALE**—Address W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

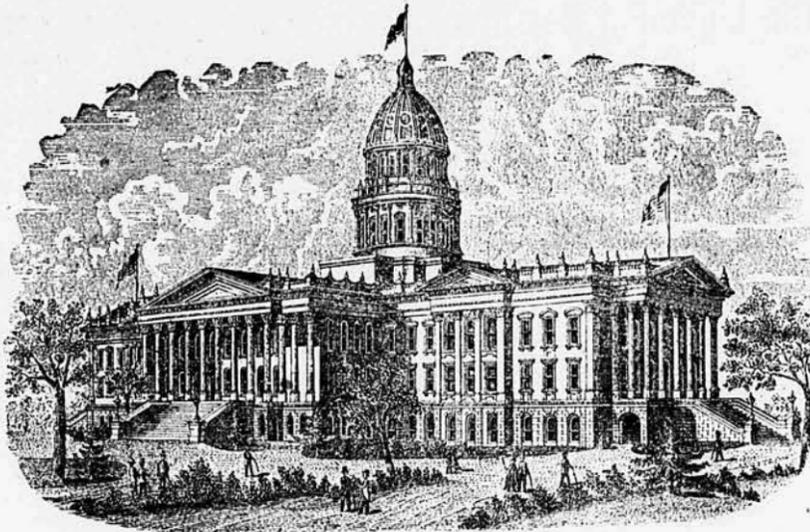
**FOR RENT**—For cash, a Farm of 800 acres, fourteen miles northeast of Council Grove, Kas. It has a good house and barn and well, 52 acres broke and 640 acres fenced with four strands of barbed wire. Address S. S. Cartwright, Topeka, Kas.

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

Too Late to be Classified.

**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.

## Capitol Insurance Company



TOPEKA, - - KANSAS.

### FIRE, - LIGHTNING - and - TORNADO.

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

BUSINESS CONFINED EXCLUSIVELY TO KANSAS.

OFFICERS:

JOHN T. WILLIAMS, President. T. M. HATCH, Vice President.  
WM. WELLHOUSE, Treasurer. F. W. HATCH, Secretary.  
M. A. BRANN, Assistant Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY.

### A VALUABLE BOOK

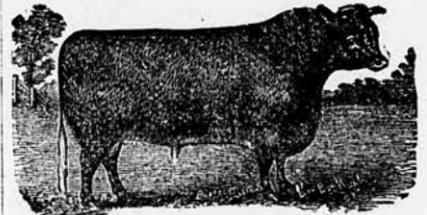
On plans for constructing nine sizes of INCUBATORS—with latest improvements, moisture apparatuses, information on incubation, heat-regulators, egg-turners, etc., sent on receipt of 5 cents in stamps.  
J. W. HILE, VALLEY FALLS, KAS.

### BERRY BOXES,

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

## Public Sale!

APRIL 13TH, 1887.



40 REGISTERED SHORT-HORN CATTLE.  
13 HIGH-GRADE CLYDE MARES, FIL-  
LIES AND COLTS.  
2 YOUNG STALLIONS—Three-fourths full  
Clyde and one-fourth full Norman.  
1 YOUNG STALLION—Seven-eighths full  
Clyde and one-eighth full Norman.  
2 EXTRA LARGE WORK HORSES.  
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. B. McIVER,  
Three miles west (on Sixth street road) of  
Topeka, Kansas.

## OAKLAWN The Great Nursery of PERCHERON HORSES.

200 Imported Brood Mares  
Of Choicest Families.  
LARGE NUMBERS,  
All Ages, both Sexes,  
IN STOCK.



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

**EGGS** For Hatching. Wyandottes, Lang-  
shans, Plymouth Rocks and  
White Leghorns. Write for Cir-  
culars to  
PELLA POULTRY YARDS, Pella, Iowa.