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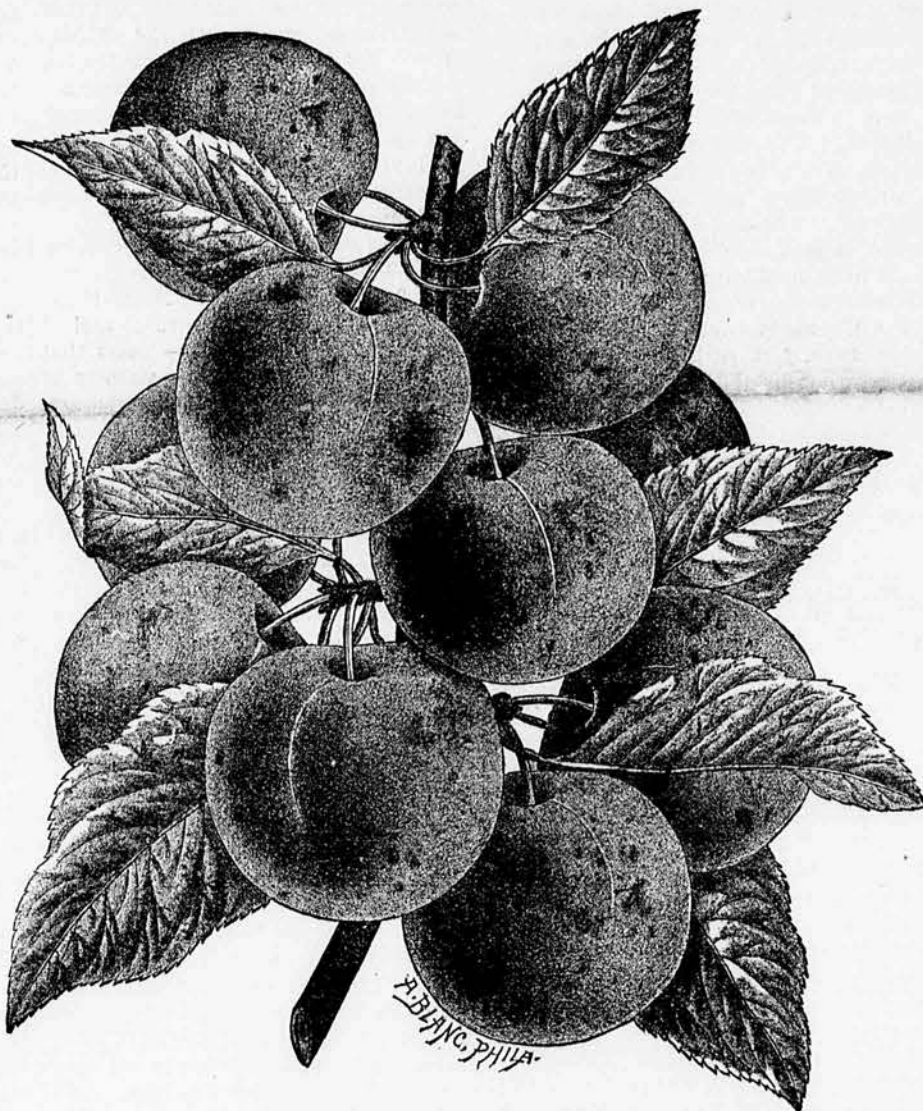
THE LIVE-STOCK INTERESTS OF OUR STATE.

Address Delivered in Kansas Senate, January 26, 1886, by Hon. T. L. Marshall, of Osage county.

Kansas to-day, with very pardonable pride, boasts of her great agricultural resources, which are as yet but in the infancy of their development. Unlimited as I believe our possibilities are, in this direction, and rapid as has been our growth, we cannot afford to overlook the fact that the development of agricultural interests in a new country brings about a change of conditions and relations which must be met by a judicious adaptation of all favorable circumstances, and the means to counteract those which are unfavorable. When we look at our vast fields of wheat and corn covering millions of acres of fertile soil, which produce hundreds of millions of bushels of grain, we are apt to lose sight of the fact that this grand system of agriculture is but the legitimate outcome of fostered pastoral pursuits which had their origin in the early history of man's existence. In the transition of a people from a barbarous or savage state to that of a more or less perfect civilization, the brute creation plays a most important part. The wild beasts that were hunted and destroyed by the savage, are transformed by kindness, care and familiarity into the domesticated animals that form the basis of the agriculture and wealth of all enlightened nations. The motives of economy which prompt a strictly pastoral people to carefully guard the welfare of the herds on which their existence depends, are by no means to be ignored, now that our agricultural resources have become so varied and the other avenues to wealth so numerous. The increase in number and individual value of our live stock is a matter of even greater social and political importance at this time than it ever has been in the past; for to multiply, improve and preserve the domesticated animals, is to render the soil more fertile, to facilitate traffic and intercourse, to augment the food resources of our country, increase the national prosperity and promote civilization. Rapid as has seemed the multiplication of the vast herds of cattle of our country, the fact is indisputable that this increase, taking the country as a whole, does not keep pace with the growth of our population. In 1850 we had 766 cattle to the thousand inhabitants; in 1860, 814 to the thousand, and in 1880, 716, while it was estimated that in 1885 there were 772 cattle to the thousand inhabitants. So that we have now less cattle per thousand of population than we had in 1860, and only six more per thousand than we had over a third of a century ago. But during this period of time the great grazing districts of the west have been developed, else we should probably be worse off than we are; for if we consider the changes which have taken place in the older states, we find that in 1850 the states east of the Mississippi had 722 cattle to the thousand of population, and in 1880 but 521. The falling off in some of the oldest states is even more marked, for while New York had 606 cattle to the thousand people in 1850, in 1880 she had but 460, and Connecticut during these 30 years, fell from 575 to 380 per thousand inhabitants. In this relationship of cattle to population our eastern states are rapidly approaching

those European countries where roast beef is a luxury; for if the proportion continues to decrease in New York for the next thirty years at the same rate as during the past thirty years, that state will then have no more cattle than Great Britain—or 297 to the thousand people. But, it may be said, we eat too much meat. Perhaps we do, since we are the greatest meat eaters in the world and consume 150 lbs. of meat per capita,

1975, nearly 800,000,000 people. Can we furnish the food for so great a number of people? Can we double the number of our cattle every 25 years? It scarcely seems possible when we consider the changes which have taken place during the past few years. The question then of how we shall furnish the necessary meat supply in the near future, is one demanding the serious consideration of the social economist.



THE MARIANNA PLUM.

B. F. SMITH, Lawrence, State Agent for Kansas.

while Great Britain consumes 109, Denmark 76, Belgium 74, France 70, Germany 66, Austria 53, Greece 50, Holland 48, Russia 47 and Italy only 18 lbs. per capita yearly. While we might, from necessity, reduce considerably our meat consumption, it should not be overlooked that the consumption in Europe is gradually increasing; as for instance in Great Britain, in 1840, the consumption was 61 lbs. per capita, while in 1860 it was 77 lbs. in 1875, 96 lbs. and in 1882, 109 lbs.

The deficiency in the meat supply of Europe is over 1,000,000 tons a year, nearly four-fifths of which must be supplied by America. But for how long a time will we have a surplus that we can send abroad? If we look at our increase in population we find that during the hundred years following the Declaration of Independence, it doubled every 25 years. If this continues another hundred years, we shall have in

The value and importance of the live stock industry of this state can only be determined and fully comprehended by a comparison with other interests; for this industry is divided up among a majority of our people and affects, directly or indirectly, the interests of all.

The statistics furnished by the State Board of Agriculture show that the actual value of all property within the state is \$617,952,188.00. Of this vast sum \$117,881,699.00, or more than 19 per cent. of the total is represented by the live-stock of the state, apportioned as follows: Horses \$41,080,560, mules and asses \$6,764,850, cattle \$53,516,843, sheep \$1,750,386, and swine \$14,769,060. This live-stock represents about 70 per cent. of all the personal property of the state, and is worth \$35,488,881 more than all of the farm products of the state for the year 1885.

As our state becomes more fully settled and developed, the ratio of increase in our

live-stock is raised. In 1870, when we had a population of 364,399 our live-stock was worth \$21,563,625, or \$96,318,074 less than today. Since 1870 our population has increased nearly 3½ times, while our live-stock interests are more than 5½ times as great as then. These facts certainly show that Kansas is well adapted to the production of those animals on which we largely depend for our food supply. In producing these animals and preparing them for market, a very large proportion of the 200,000,000 bushels of corn which we yearly raise is converted into flesh within the state to the great advantage of all of our people; for a mixed agriculture, such as our soil is best adapted to, is never so remunerative as when the system embraces the largest possible production of grasses and grain which are largely returned again to the soil for its enrichment through the production of meat.

WHY AN INCREASE IN OUR HERDS INCREASES THE DANGER FROM CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The history of all countries, our own not excepted, shows that with the change from pastoral pursuits to a higher agriculture, the increase in number of our domestic animals, and the consequent traffic resulting therefrom, are always attended with the spread of those contagious and infectious diseases to which these animals are subject. When our grazing grounds are unlimited and our herds small and widely separated, the opportunities for infection from herd to herd are greatly restricted. Under these conditions traffic consists almost entirely in the marketing of animals for beef. But when our herds are multiplied and crowded together, and improved by the introduction of better blood, the traffic becomes so intimate that every avenue of our live-stock commerce becomes a highway over which diseased animals, and disease germs may pass with impunity unless restrained by such protective measures as the best interests of all may demand. The driving of southern cattle into or across our state, thereby infecting our herds with the splenic fever; the bringing in of glandered animals to supply the demand for horse-flesh which could not be met by our home production, and the importation of choleraed hogs to which we might feed our corn, are all circumstances in support of the fact I have stated.

THE NEED OF SANITARY LAWS TO PROTECT OUR HERDS.

The need of sanitary laws for the protection of the health of our domestic animals is by no means a conclusion but recently reached. More than three and a half centuries ago, or in 1514, Francesco, of Italy, called attention to the existence of an infecting element in certain maladies and pointed out the advantages of isolation as a protective measure. Two hundred years later, or in 1714, when the cattle plague of Europe swept over the country with such disastrous results, Pope Clement XI sent his physician Giovanni Lancisi to investigate the nature and prescribe measures for the suppression of this murderous pest; and in his report he tells us that in Rome "it was wisely decreed that no markets should be held, nor any cattle admitted into the place. But," he says further, "merchants introduced oxen into the city secretly by by-

(Concluded on page 4.)

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

May 4—Leavenworth County Short-horn Breeders, Leavenworth.
May 4—W. P. Higinbotham, Short-horns, Manhattan, Kas.
May 19—Col. W. A. Harris, Cruickshank Short-horns, at Kansas City, Mo.
May 26—Powells & Bennett, Short-horns, Independence, Mo.
June 1—Shepherd, Hill & Mathers, Short-horns, Jacksonville, Ill.
June 4—Johnson County Short-horn Breeders, Olathe, Kas.
Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

Judging by Points.

There is a good deal of discussion in the agricultural press on this subject. Not long ago we published an address that Mr. Coburn had delivered at Chicago, and below we give some good, pertinent suggestions of the *Scottish Agricultural Gazette*:

At a time when many suggestions are being offered for reforming the present systems of judging live stock, it is interesting to note that the Kansas Short-horn Breeders, in annual convention, have declared in favor of judgment by a scale of points. It is not altogether a new departure, but, if we mistake not, the Western breeders mean to put the scale system to a more practical test than any it has hitherto obtained. On the standard and scale of points in question, which appears in another column of to-day's paper, we have nothing to say at present, but any comments on the same from our readers will be welcomed. We have standards, and even scales of points, for many of our British breeds of live stock, though not for all of them. And many years ago, a Northumbrian breeder, Mr. Chrisp, drew up a standard and scale of points for Short-horns, which, however, we have lost sight of. Can any one supply a copy of it? None but those having an intimate acquaintance with the breed know what the exact type of a Short-horn is. Even amongst breeders there is a good deal of cross judgment in regard to some of the points.

Every pure breed of stock has its own distinct characteristics, which can be defined as clearly as black and white. These, published, are a great help to young breeders, who, without this guide, may waste years in fruitless efforts to improve their cattle. In truth, with every one breeding according to his fancy, having no fixed standard to aim at, we might as well mix up all our breeds. But when we come to the show ring we require to go a step beyond the standard. One judge fancies a certain type of animal, and his colleague disagrees with him. Judge A says, "What a superb back No. 1 has!" B says, "But look at the depth of carcass of No. 2." "But the length of quarter in No. 1," continues A; and in return B draws attention to the silky texture of No. 2. The question is here put to Judge C, who should decide the case; but he has to balance in his mind whether a superior back is more to be considered than an extraordinary depth of carcass; and again, is a first-rate quality of hide equivalent to an unusual length of quarter? And thus points, without having some definite value attached to them, might be compared one against the other *ad infinitum*, without ever coming to a satisfactory conclusion. The greatest difficulty judges have to encounter is in deciding between animals of very equal proportions. But there is no such thing as two beasts being exactly alike in every way, and were the scale test applied one would be found superior, although to the casual observer the decision might seem erroneous.

It is of the first importance that correct judgment should be given at cattle shows. The whole influence is

wielded by the judges, and if they place it in the wrong scale, the whole labor of the year is not merely thrown away and lost,—it is rendered mischievous and had better not have been. Is it, therefore, better that judgments should be the almost instinctive verdicts of experienced men who arrive, perhaps unconsciously, at a conclusion after inspection, or the simple arithmetical result of a valuation within prescribed limits, supposed to include the whole character of the subject under examination? If the latter be a possible process—and we believe it is—there can be little doubt of its superiority. But while many believe the process possible enough where it is a mere mechanical object or result that is under review, they can never make up their minds to its practicability on a live animal. They consider such cardinal points as vigor, constitution, pedigree, etc., cannot be placed under definite valuation, and that, consequently, in awarding by scale of points, the verdict might be given in favor of the worst.

But this objection will not stand. If the scale of points is anything like correct, such a result as is here apprehended is impossible, and can never happen. A live animal can be taken to pieces and adjudicated upon with as much ease as an inanimate machine, and, indeed, unless this is done, the reason of the awards cannot be made clear to those interested and looking on. There is also little doubt that unless each point is weighed against the corresponding point in the opposing animal, conflicting decisions will be the rule. A good shoulder cannot be weighed against a good loin; it must be shouldered against shoulder, and loin against loin. The Kansas breeders are making a bold departure, but with such men as Mr. Coburn, Colonel Harris, and others of no less experience in cattle show management, for their leaders, we do not doubt they have entered upon the right course for the benefit of both breeders and exhibitors.

Sheep in Kansas.

W. A. Neiswanger, a prominent sheepman of Osborne county, this State, published his views recently in the *Osborne County Farmer*, from which we quote:

That sheep-raising has more friends to-day than it had January 1st, 1885, is a positive fact, and we, as owners of the above-mentioned animals, will remember the year '85 as marking the first permanent recovery from the collapse of prices which followed the reduction of the tariff in '83.

Justice Bateman & Co., of Philadelphia, say in their New Year's day circular "that the situation to-day is in marked contrast with one year ago. At that time the stock of old wool on hand in the Eastern markets was large, and there was still much wool in the wool-growing sections, whereas to-day the stock is light both East and West, and it is believed there is a large gap to be supplied with foreign wools which are now being brought to this side. The machinery which was idle one year ago is to-day actively employed. One year ago the woolen stock market was overstocked. To-day there is a comparative scarcity."

The majority of the Russell and Osborne county clips grade under the heading of "medium bright." The quotations on January 1st, 1884, were 23 to 24 cents, on January 1st, 1885, 27 to 28 cents. Last June commission houses advanced 12 and 13 cents per pound on bill of lading. Now they assure us that we can draw 17 and 18 next June.

The *Boston Advertiser* says: "The decrease in the stock of domestic wool is 5,966,000 pounds, the increase in

foreign is 1,224,800 pounds; the total stock is 4,741,900 pounds less than one year ago.

Now if, as the *Texas Live Stock Journal* says, the exhibit of the stock on hand in Boston shows in round figures 5,000,000 pounds less than at the closing of the year '84, and that there is not much wool in the country held back from the market it is an assurance that by clipping-time there will be a strong demand for select clips at possibly higher figures than now quoted.

The stock of wool in Boston amounts to 23,500,000 pounds. The quantity sold in Boston in the year 1885 amounted to a trifle less than 171,000,000 pounds, 53,000,000 more than in the year 1884.

The *New York Economist* says at least the close of 1885 is much more cheerful than 1884. We hail 1886, and believe it will prove a banner year for wool and woolens. Croakers therefore might as well take a back seat, for with a population of sixty millions of progressive people within our borders, all must be fed and clothed.

The great storm through which we have just passed killed off more stock in western Kansas than any within the recollection of my six years residence. Sheep and hogs were not killed or lost on account of the intense cold, but from being buried underneath the drifting snow. Yet as far as heard from the loss will not overrun among the sheepmen two to the one hundred. Sheep generally are in good condition, and the clip of 1886 will be, owing to the great quantity of corn being fed, an unusually good one.

Southworth & Marr, from Eagle and Paradise creeks in Russell county, will feed 3,400 wethers on the Nolan place, one mile south of Osborne, and I venture to say there are five times that number being fed in the vicinity of Downs and Osborne. And would it not, sheepmen, be a good time now to try to obtain double-deck transportation, or an equivalent in a reduced rate for single decks?

Carp Culture.

The following facts concerning the raising of German carp are taken from the bulletin of the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries. These bulletins upon the culture of fish can be procured by any one interested by addressing the Hon. Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, Washington:

There are two varieties of carp, the scale carp, which is covered with scales, and the leather carp, which has but few scales. The former variety is much the more prolific of the two, but the leather carp grows the most rapidly. This variety of fish is well known and highly valued among fish dealers of Europe, but has been introduced into the United States so recently that it is not very generally known in our markets. As a food fish it is pronounced quite equal to catfish, perch, or any of our native varieties. The young carp should not be caught for table use until they weigh four pounds or more, as when smaller the bones are troublesome. The best season of the year to use them for the table is from October to May, as they spawn in the spring and early summer, and no fish is in good condition to eat for some time after it has spawned. In making ponds for carp, as large a body of water as possible should be used, although a small one of a few yards square will serve to raise a few fish. The ponds should be located in loamy or muddy soil, in which the fish can root about for grubs, worms, etc. The pond need not be deep, but the water should not be cold, as these fish grow very slowly in cold water. The higher the temperature the better they thrive,

and as shallow water is usually warmer than deep it is generally better for them. Being sluggish fish they do not care for running water, and they delight in muddy streams, in which they can usually obtain more food than from clear water. Carp need good feeding; water plants, such as cresses, Indian rice, water mace, and water lilies, should be planted, but not too thickly, in their ponds, and they should be fed frequently with cooked cereals and vegetables; boiled rice and corn bread are excellent for them, indeed all kitchen scraps can be utilized, in this way as well as in a poultry yard, if all salted or spiced substances are excluded. Pepper and other condiments are also injurious to them. They can be accustomed to regular times of feeding, once or twice a day, and will thrive the better for it. In a warm climate and with good feeding carp will grow rapidly, and have been known to reach a weight when fully grown of fifty pounds. In Pennsylvania a three-year-old carp usually weighs four or five pounds; in Georgia one of the same age usually weighs six to eight pounds. But they can be forced to much greater weights by feeding.

Ponds for carp should be kept free from all enemies of the fish. This variety does not injure other kinds, but is greatly harmed by many, such as trout, suckers, catfish and others. In fact there is no variety of fish that will not eat carp eggs and young carp if they have the chance, so that carp should be kept altogether by themselves. Still worse enemies to be feared are all amphibious animals, frogs, mud-turtles, minks, water rats, and water snakes. These animals must all be killed off relentlessly if they appear in the region of a pond, and all other varieties of fish from the carp must be removed by draining.

As a rule carp will not destroy their young unless they are driven to it from want of food. Still, it is best to remove eggs from the pond for hatching. Carp are very prolific if well fed and cared for, and a pair of carp will annually produce 50,000 eggs. At spawning time, which usually occurs in May in the Southern States and in June in the North, hemlock boughs should be put into the pond to receive the eggs. These can be taken out covered with the eggs and put into a small pond to hatch. In this small pond the young fish may well be kept until they weigh about a pound each, when they are quite able to defend themselves, and may be put back into the pond again. The freezing of ponds and streams in northern latitudes does not destroy carp, as the fish buries itself in the mud through the winter time. As soon as the water grows temperate in the spring they make their appearance again. In localities where the water is always cold, or where the winter is unusually long and severe, carp will not live, and it is of no use to try to cultivate them there.

A Double Gang "ACME" Pulverizing Harrow, Clod Crusher and Leveler will be sent to any responsible farmer in the United States, and if it does not suit he may send it back at the expense of the manufacturers. No pay is asked until tried on the farm. Farmers should not, therefore, let dealers palm off on them a base imitation or some inferior tool under the assurance that it is better.

See advertisement on page 15.

It is better to sell off the surplus stock than to attempt to winter a large number on a short allowance of hay. A few thrifty animals will prove more profitable than a larger number improperly cared for.

Save time and money by using Stewart's Healing Powder for cuts and sores on animals. Sold everywhere, 15 and 50 cts. a box. Try it.

In the Dairy.

What Must Dairymen Do?

Kansas Farmer:

What must dairymen do to avert the utter ruin that awaits them unless more efficacious methods are adopted for meeting and resisting the encroachments of imitations of butter upon their trade?

Experience seems to have demonstrated the fact that very little relief or help can be expected from legislation—either State or National. For any legislation that stops short of suppressing the manufacture of the various imitations of butter will accomplish very little; and what hope is there that an interest so widely diffused, so incapable of combination, will secure such efficient protection at the hands of a government so completely subservient as ours to the demands of great combinations of capital?

But while dairymen can not combine compactly like a close corporation, I believe that they can adopt a course of action that will enable them to make a very strong, if not a successful fight against their enemies. A first requisite is to be able to distinguish friends from enemies, and to draw a line so straight and tight, and yet so barbed, that straddling the line will be uncomfortable or impossible. Our worst enemies are provision dealers, who handle just enough good butter for a blind to their fraudulent transactions. Our next worst enemies are hotel and restaurant proprietors. Our natural allies are well-to-do families who will not knowingly purchase an adulterated or inferior article of butter, and are willing to pay generously for a constant supply of a first-class article. The plan is for the maker of such an article to put himself in direct communication with his customers and deliver his product directly to the consumer. A judicious system of canvassing and advertising in the large towns and cities, followed by honest dealing and skillful handling, would take the genuine butter trade out of the hands of our enemies, thus forcing them to sell the manufactured stuff on its merits, stripped of adventitious advantage from its association with the genuine article.

The large profit derived from the sale of butterine and oleomargarine as butter has proved too much for the honesty of the dealers. It will continue to do so, and unless the two products can be separated, butter must go under, simply because it can not be produced cheaply enough to compete with its fraudulent rival. To accomplish this end dairymen and butter-eaters must act in concert, and both of them must utterly refuse to deal with men who handle the fraudulent stuff.

Another suggestion: Those who make less than (say) twenty pounds per week will do well (in the absence of a market for their cream at a creamery) to combine with their neighbors, selecting the best butter-maker and manager to take their butter directly from the churn, and combining all into a product of uniform excellence, and selling, as the product of one dairy, with a just division of pounds and profits. This suggestion will suit many farmers who object to selling milk or cream because skim milk and buttermilk are found to be very valuable for hogs, promoting healthfulness largely in excess of their intrinsic value as food. Then, the adoption of this suggestion will relieve the village and country stores of a trade that is seldom profitable, because it results in mixing goods, bad and worthless, until "store butter" smells to heaven and pollutes the earth, and

furnishes a stinking apology for the nasty stuff that seeks to supplant the good as well as the bad.

I have for several years managed my dairying substantially as suggested above, with such results as justify me in commending it to others. Three things are absolutely necessary to the very existence of the dairy interest: (1) A higher standard of excellence in the product. (2) Concerted action of producers and consumers. (3) Skillful marketing and strict honesty from first to last and all the way.

P. C. BRANCH.

Sterling, Kas.

Wyoming has a horse ranch consisting of 144,000 acres of land, 74,000 of which are fenced with thirty-five miles of barbed wire. There are 3,000 horses on the ranch.

A writer in the *Beekkeepers' Journal* says that, as an offset to the records of horses and cows, he had a colony of bees that produced fifty-five pounds of honey in three and a half days.

Use plenty of plaster in the fowl houses and in the stables. It is an excellent deodorizer, and absorbs gases and moisture. It is very cheap, and cannot be used too freely.

In selecting young Brahmas, an indication of what the plumage will be is given by the bills. When the bill has a dark stripe down the upper mandible the hackle and tail will be dark.

Those who have used the BOSS ZINC and LEATHER COLLAR PADS and ANKLE BOOTS say they are the best and cheapest, because most durable. They will last a lifetime. Sold by Harness-makers on sixty days' trial. DEXTER CURTIS, Madison, Wis.

Diarrhoea in calves is successfully treated by giving the whites of eggs beaten up with water into an emulsion, eight eggs being used to a pint of water, and half a teaspoonful being given at a dose, and repeated every two hours.

A good winter food for promoting egg-production is sheep, hog or beef liver cooked and chopped fine, with milk, and a liberal supply of oats. In addition, plenty of gravel, ground oyster shell, ground bone and fresh water should be furnished.

Catarrh and Bronchitis Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Dr. J. Flynn & Co., 117 east 15th street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

Keeping the animals quiet promotes the storage of fat, but health and quality of the meat is best obtained when they are allowed to take exercise daily. If they cannot have the privilege of exercising they should at least be allowed in the open air daily.

"A God-send is Ely's Cream Balm," writes Mrs. M. A. Jackson, of Portsmouth, N. H., on May 22, 1882. I had catarrh for three years; had tried nearly all the remedies, but to no purpose. Two or three times a week my nose would bleed quite freely, and I thought the sores in it would never heal. Your Balm has cured me. This preparation is not a liquid or a snuff, and is easily applied. Price, 50 cents. See advertisement.

To stop a runaway horse the Russians have a light cord with a slip-noose in it about the horse's throat, with the cord running through the saddle ring and over the dasher, at hand for the driver to pull upon at the horse's first attempt to run. A little choking stops him.

Nervous Debilitated Men

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

H. W. McAFEE, Topeka, Kas.—For sale, six extra good Registered Short-horn Bulls. Also Clydesdale Horses. Three miles west of Topeka, 6th St. road.

TWO IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS For sale on good terms. Both noted prize-takers in Kansas and Iowa. Address Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Kas.

THE CEDARS.—Trotting stock. Speed, substance, size, color and style, a specialty. Stallions by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Victor-von-Sismarck, out of dam of Gazelle, 2:21, and Twilight, out of dam of Charley Campbell, 2:21½, in use. Stock at private sale till February 1st. Annual public sale, March 3, 1886. Catalogues on application. T. E. Moore, Shawhan, Bourbon Co., Kentucky.

J. M. BUFFINGTON, Oxford, Kas.—Importer and breeder of Norman and Clydesdale Horses. Twelve imported and grade Stallions for sale.

M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., for fifteen years a breeder and importer of Percherons. Stud Book and High-grade acclimated animals, all ages and both sexes, for sale.

CATTLE.

WALNUT PARK HERD—Pittsburg, Kas. The largest herd of Short-horn Cattle in southern Kansas. Stock for sale. Cor. invited. F. Playter, Prop'r.

W. D. WARREN & CO., Maple Hill, Kas.—Importers and breeders of RED POLLED CATTLE. Thoroughbred and grade bulls for sale. St. Mary's railroad station.

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas.—breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-blood Bulls for sale. 100 High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

FISH CREEK HERD of Short-horn Cattle, consisting of the leading families of Youngstock and Bronze Turkeys for sale. Walter Latimer, Prop'r. Garnett, Kas.

CEDAR-CROFT HERD SHORT HORNS.—E. C. Evans & Son, Prop'r's, Sedalia, Mo. Youngsters of the most popular families for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rock Chickens. Write or call at office of Dr. E. C. Evans, in city.

BROAD LAWN HERD of Short-horns. Robt. Patton, Hamilton, Kas., Prop'r. Herd numbers about 120 head. Bulls and Cows for sale.

ALTAHAM HERD. W. H. H. Cundiff, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., has fashionable-bred Short-horn Bulls for sale. Among them are two Bess of Sharons and one aged show bull. None but the very best allowed to go out from this herd; all others are castrated.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

PLATE VIEW HERD—Of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Chester White and Berkshire Hogs. Address E. M. Finney & Co., Box 799, Fremont, Neb.

H. H. & R. L. McCORMICK, Platte, Woodson Co., Kas., breeders of Short-horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine of the finest strains. Young stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

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.

ASH GROVE STOCK FARM.—J. F. Glick, Highland, Doniphan county, Kansas, breeds first-class THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Youngstock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

OAK WOOD HERD. C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas. Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Poland-Chinas and Brnz Trkys.

D. A. M. EIDSON, Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn Cattle. Hambletonian Horses of the most fashionable strains, pure-bred Jersey Red Hogs and Jersey Cattle.

SHORT-HORN PARK, containing 2,000 acres, for sale. Also, Short-horn Cattle and Registered Poland-China. Young stock for sale. Address B. F. Dole, Canton, McPherson Co., Kas.

I HAVE 10 young pure-bred Short-horn Bulls, 10 Cows and Heifers of few choice Poland-China Boars and Sows—the latter bred for sale. Send for new catalogue. H. B. Scott, Sedalia, Mo.

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM.—F. M. Neal, Pleasant Run, Potawatomi Co., Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Poland-China and Berkshire Hogs. Young stock for sale.

SWINE.

Registered POLAND-CHINA and LARGE BERKSHIRE. Breeding stock from eleven States. Write F. M. Rooks & Co., Burlington, Kas., or Boonville, Mo.

CATALPA GROVE STOCK FARM. J. W. Arnold, Louisville, Kansas, breeds Recorded

POLAND-CHINA SWINE and MERINO SHEEP. The swine are of the Give or Take, Perfection, and other fashionable strains. Stock for sale in pairs not related. Invite correspondence or inspection of stock.

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.

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kas., breeder and shipper of Thoroughbred Poland-China Swine. Recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. My breeders are second to none. Write for what you want.

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breeders of Poland-China Swine. Stock recorded in O. P.-C. R. Combination 4969 (first premium at State fair of 1884) at head of herd. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

POULTRY.

EGGS.—For nearly three (3) years I have been collecting choice birds and choice stock, without offering any for the market. I am now prepared to furnish a few eggs of the following varieties: The large White; Imperial Pekin Duck, \$1.50 per 14 (two settings); Light Brahma, Plymouth Rock and Rosecomb Leghorns, \$1.25 per 13. Also eggs of the "Kentucky Blues", horns, \$1.25 per 13. Also eggs of the "Blue", \$1.25 per 13. J. W. Hile P. O. box 237, Valley Falls, Kas.

KAW VALLEY APIARY AND POULTRY YARDS.—Hughes & Taitman, Proprietors, North Topeka, Kas.

BRONZE TURKEYS—\$7.00 per pair, \$10.00 per trio. Bred for size and beauty. Alex. Robinson, Tyner, Ohio.

BRONZE TURKEY GOBBLETS—\$3.00 each. \$4.00 after March 1st. Mrs. E. C. Warren, Eudora, Douglas Co., Kas.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.—From extra large stock, at \$3 each, \$3 per trio. Pekin Ducks, \$3 per pair, \$4 per trio. Plymouth Rock Chickens, \$2 each. Address H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo.

T. S. HAWLEY, Box 153, Topeka, Kas., breeder of PARTRIDGE COCHINS, BROWN LEGHORNS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Send for Circular.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS.—Has for sale 300 Chickens each of P. Rocks, Houdans, L. Brahmas, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns and Langshans. Lock box 754. Mrs. Geo. Taggart, Parsons, Kas.

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.—Established, 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Eggs in season. Stock in fall. Write for prices. Wm. Hammond, box 190, Emporia, Kas.

N. B. NYE, breeder of the leading varieties of Choice Poultry, Leavenworth, Kansas. Send for circular.

MISCELLANEOUS

BARNES & GAGE, Land and Live Stock Brokers, Junction City, Kas., have large lists of thoroughbred Cattle, Horses and Hogs. Special bargains in fine individuals. Correspondence solicited.

S. S. URMY, 137 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in any part of the State. Correspondence solicited.

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in all the states and Canada. Good references. Have full sets of Herd Books. Compiles catalogues.

DETLOF & GUSTIN, Veterinary Surgeons, 151 Jackson street, Topeka, Kas. Graduate of Ontario Veterinary college. Special attention paid to the treatment of all Diseases of Horses and Cattle. Also examination for soundness. Horses boarded while under treatment if required. Horses boarded by the week or month. Violent kicking and runaway horses broken and handled to drive single or double. Horses bought and sold. All calls by letter or telegram promptly attended to.

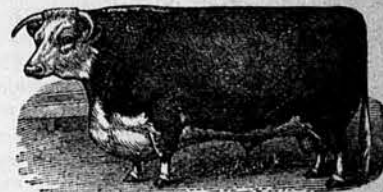
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MORAN, ALLEN CO., KANSAS,

Breeder, Dealer in and Shipper of IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Choice Pigs for Sale. Pedigreed stock—C. P.-C. Record. Correspondence invited. [Mention this paper.]

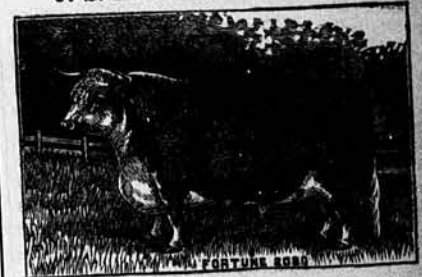
IMPORTED AND KANSAS-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE.



For Sale at Very Reasonable Prices.

Representatives Horace, Lord Wilton, The Grove 3d, and other noted sires. Thoroughbred and high-grade bulls and heifers for ranchmen a specialty. Send for Catalogues. G. E. HUNTON, Breeder, Abilene, Kas.

MT. PLEASANT STOCK FARM, J. S. HAWES, Colony, Kas.,



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE.

I have one of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the country, numbering about 250 head. Many are from the noted English breeders: J. B. Green, B. Rogers, P. Turner, W. S. Powell, Warren Evans, T. J. Carwardine and others. The bulls in service are FORTUNE, sweepstake bull, with Ave of his get, at Kansas State Fairs of 1882 and 1883; 1885, first at Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joe. Imp. Lord Wilton bull. S. R. EVELYN; and GROVE 4th, by Grove 3d. To parties wishing to start a herd, I will give very low figures. Write or come. My Colony is in Anderson county, Southern Kansas R. R., 98 miles south of Kansas City. Parties writing to J. S. Hawes will please mention that they saw his advertisement in KANSAS FARMER.

(Continued from page 1.)

ways, because their hopes of selling them publicly had been frustrated; and these being driven about in all directions, and becoming mixed with our hitherto healthy stock, spread abroad the disease." It would seem that the same expedients were resorted to then for the disposal of diseased animals as are practised at this time in our own state, for he says: "When any foreign merchants had doubtful or suspicious cattle they brought them to Rome surreptitiously, and sold them for less than the usual price." The recommendations made by this learned physician at that time are not without interest. He says: "I advised that every diseased animal should be killed; for I maintained that, should they be left to a slow death, the costs of medicines, veterinary surgeons, attendants, and other means, would be very great; and not only this, but their very presence would assist in the diffusion of the contagion." He further says in conclusion that, "The severity of the edicts" (issued by the Sacred College) "were complained of, but it is a fact that here, where the laws were strictly enforced, the plague was arrested much sooner than in the other parts of Italy." From that time down to the present day, nearly all countries with important live-stock interests have been at work trying to perfect the sanitary measures necessary for the proper protection of their domestic animals. That we may learn something from the experience which other countries have had with malignant diseases, I think will be generally conceded; and that we should profit by their experience and mistakes, is but the part of wisdom.

Perhaps no country has suffered more from animal plagues, at least in recent years, than Great Britain. The losses in that country during the 30 years prior to 1860, from contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and foot-and-mouth disease of cattle alone, exceeded \$400,000,000. During one year, (1872) they lost over \$60,000,000 from foot-and-mouth disease alone, while the yearly damage inflicted by pleuro-pneumonia is said by Fleming, who is the ablest authority on the subject, to sometimes reach about the same sum. Now these losses are certainly immense when we consider the fact that Great Britain has a Veterinary Department of the Privy Council, and laws passed for the suppression of the contagious diseases of animals. Fleming, however, explains the situation when he says: "There is no efficient organization to carry the legislative measures into effect—there is no central authority to impose a uniform action upon the local authorities. * * * The action of the local authorities is irregular and disjointed; so that in one district we may have severe measures imposed, and in the adjoining one no measures at all enforced. Harrassing, vexatious, and extremely expensive—comparatively—such an organization can never be anything but impotent to protect the public from the ravages and losses inflicted by these diseases."

But to come nearer home, let us look at the experience of some of our sister States in the matter of contagious diseases. More than a quarter of a century ago contagious pleuro-pneumonia was introduced into Massachusetts. The legislature created a sanitary commission to clean it out, and while they succeeded in accomplishing the end, it cost the State more than a quarter of a million of dollars. The other eastern States that are infected have never made any consistent effort to get rid of the disease, and as a consequence the disease still continues to spread and jeopardizes the cattle interests of the whole country. To come still nearer home, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri became infected with this disease during 1884. Illinois had effective sanitary laws and she has stamped it out. Ohio passed sanitary laws at the last session of her legislature and by these means got rid of the disease. Missouri, after a loss of 1,000,000 or more, has also cleaned it out; Kentucky has struggled along, trying to carry the load until her losses are estimated at more than \$12,000,000; her cattle almost without a market at any price; the governor has at last felt it obligatory on him to call the attention of the legislature to the matter and suggests the measures which should be taken to get rid of the pest.

Now, does any one believe that Kansas

would fare better with an outbreak of this disease than Missouri, Kentucky, or Massachusetts have done, if we were without sanitary laws? Does any one know of any means other than laws similar to those now on the statute book by which this disease could be kept out of our State? Is there any reason whatever why we should not protect our own interests in this regard?

Whether we to-day have any disease within the State demanding the enforcement of suppressive measures, or whether we ever have had any such disease, is but a very small part of the question which confronts us. Our greatest danger lies in the opportunity for infection from without, and from the measures which other States and Territories may adopt restricting our commerce with them in case we take no means to guard the health of our own animals.

The events of the past year alone, I think, conclusively demonstrate the wisdom of, and necessity for, the sanitary laws we now have. The prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri may naturally give rise to the fear that we, too, might become infected. Whether this fear was more fancied than real does not matter at this time, since action had to be taken irrespective of the opinions which we might entertain on the question of danger. On the 28th of April, 1885, our State Veterinarian received a telegram of which this is a copy:

"The Colorado State Sanitary Board has instructed me to wire you that they have absolutely quarantined against all cattle from Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia; and that unless Kansas immediately quarantines absolutely against all of the above-named States, that Colorado will be obliged to quarantine against Kansas."

(Signed) H. M. TAYLOR,
Agt. Bureau of Animal Industry."

Now, if there had been no authority for establishing and properly maintaining the quarantine expected of us, how long would it have been before other States and Territories would have followed the action of Colorado? It may possibly be said that such action on the part of Colorado and other States could not have been warranted under the circumstances. That is a question I do not propose to discuss, for I am not here to sit in judgment upon the action taken by other States, but I do assert that had such action been taken we would soon have found our cattle largely excluded from the markets of the world, which in itself would prove a very great calamity to our State.

But even with all the safeguards which we could throw around our cattle under the provisions of our very excellent law, the fact that we were so near to the infected points in other States caused Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona to require that Kansas cattle should come within their borders accompanied by a bill of health from our State Veterinarian. Even at this time, when our State has raised quarantine against Ohio, Illinois and Missouri, cattle going from this State to New Mexico and Arizona, must go with bills of health. While it is true that our commerce in cattle with these two Territories is not yet great, still it is rapidly increasing and is worthy of such protection and support as we can give it. And if these Territories, in the jealous guarding of the health of their herds, see fit to demand that our cattle sent to them shall go with satisfactory evidence that they are sound and free from disease, it is their privilege, and we are under obligations to comply with their demands. During the past year we have compelled other States to comply with like regulations for our protection, and such regulations are now in force against some of the eastern States which are infected with pleuro-pneumonia. It will be seen then that one of the most important questions to be considered in connection with our business relations with other States and Territories is, not are we free of dangerous contagious maladies, but are we provided with the necessary means for keeping such diseases out of our State, and of suppressing them speedily should they unexpectedly gain entry to our herds. Such legislative provisions, and nothing less, will enable us to maintain the present standing of our cattle in the markets of the world.

THE EUREKA MOWER, the only successful wide-cut direct draft mower, is advertised in this issue; it deserves the attention of all progressive people.

CORN.

Its Successful Raising and Economical Disposition.

An address read before the Brown county Farmers' Institute, January 14, 1886, by H. F. Mellenbruch.

Of all the useful plants that we have received from the American Indian, corn stands at the head of the list. Although indigenous to America only, its usefulness was soon recognized by other countries; and it is now cultivated to some extent in southern Europe and Northern Africa, and other places. However, with us, under its native skies, corn is the most indispensable staple product. It furnishes us with bread and meat, and means to purchase the other comforts of life. An abundant crop of corn means good times with us, if properly utilized. It supplies not only the farmer, but it gives, directly or indirectly, trade to the merchant, freight to the public carrier, and labor for willing hands at fair wages. A scanty crop of corn, or a failure of the same, means that we must curtail our expenses, deny ourselves many of the comforts of life, diminish our herds, and expect hard times generally, not only to the farmer but also to the mechanic.

If corn is thus our main stay, how important that our farmers should successfully raise an abundant crop every year. To promote this much desired object, I will devote my humble efforts in this brief essay.

To raise a good crop of corn three things chiefly require our attention. These are: first, preparation of the ground; second, seed, and time and manner of planting; third, cultivation of the growing corn.

Under the first head I will take it for granted that we have a fertile field to begin our work in. If this be a stubble field it will pay us well to plow our stubble under, as early as possible, say in July or August. By this means we will destroy the weeds before the seeds ripen, and we then have a comparatively clean field. The early plowing has the additional advantage, that the fall rains will settle the ground and prevent the blowing of the soil. When the lister is run through this (fall plowing) in the spring, it will be easy work for the team, and the ground is also in excellent condition to receive the seed. Corn ground of the previous year may be prepared by listing early in the spring, and then at the time of planting list again, running the lister through the ridges, thus making new ridges of loose soil in the place of the first furrows. If there is a lack of time for this preparatory listing, I consider one single deep listing ahead of the drill the best thing that can be done. Hereby I do not wish to assert that a good crop cannot be raised in the old-fashioned way, by plowing the ground and then checkrowing. It certainly can be done by proper cultivation. Indeed, I have seen a crop of corn raised by simply planting after the stalks had been cut, and then giving plenty of cultivation afterward. But I do claim that by preparing the ground as I have stated it can be done with less labor, and without crowding ourselves with work in the harvest time; and we can raise a larger amount of corn with the same force, without crowding the teams or teamsters. Another point in favor of preparing the ground by listing is, that listed corn can be cultivated later in the summer without injury. It does not grow up so rank in the early part of the season, and the roots of the corn mostly ramify in the furrow which is being filled with loose pulverized soil; so that not many corn roots are destroyed even at the last cultivating, and the corn standing low the implement passes over without breaking stalks. I prefer to list north and south, so that the noon sun can shine into the furrow and warm the seed; also the prevailing winds passing along the rows break less corn and shake off less ears. It is best to cross the rows the next year. This will give you two years out of three with rows north and south; and then the plowing for small grain will be east and west, which is always the most agreeable way to plow in this country. We should change the ground at least once in four years.

2d. The ground being prepared in the best possible manner and good seed selected, next comes the planting. I prefer the one-horse drill, as it puts the corn best in the middle of the furrow, facilitating after-culture. The best time in this latitude in ordinary seasons to plant is the 10th of May, but

as we cannot plant our large fields in one day, we must commence so much before that date as we expect to extend our planting beyond it. The condition of the ground must also be considered. If the ground is cold and wet the seed is apt to rot. If cold and dry, germination will be delayed, but it will come out all right in time. The early planting produces the heaviest corn. But as corn is a sub-tropical plant, it is useless to plant too early. In that case the weeds will grow and get the start of the corn, making cultivation difficult afterward. Besides, there is danger of a poor stand by the rotting of some seed and insects eating much if it lays long and does not grow up quickly. The early varieties can most safely be planted first or earliest. The proper distance between the grains in drilling depends much on the condition of the ground and seed. If the seed has been tested and found good and the ground is warm and in good condition, twenty inches is close enough. However, it is safest to begin with twelve inches if the ground is cold yet, and to increase the distance to sixteen inches later, making allowance for loss. Shallow planting (say one inch) is also safer in wet times than deep planting. The last few years, more poor stands were caused by too deep planting and consequent rotting than any other cause.

3d. After a stand of corn has been obtained (or even half a stand is better than replanting), then comes the work of cultivation. If the ground is moist enough to pulverize easily, the harrow may be started at once to great advantage, as it will destroy the young weeds and crumble as much soil into the furrow as is desirable. If the ground is dry, the harrow may roll too many clods into the furrow on the corn; it is then best to use a broad board or two, fastened together in such a manner that the side on which the team is hitched will be elevated, to pass over the clods, the other parts of the board following will crush the clods and rub away the young weeds. The board is a cheaper implement than the roller and more effective, for it will destroy both clods and weeds. The board may be followed by the harrow in a few days or by the cultivator. When the corn is small and a good rain softens the ground, it is a good plan to start all the harrows that can be rigged up as soon as the ground is dry enough to work on it. One team harrowing then can do three or four times as much good as a team cultivating. Use a slant-tooth harrow, and none other. When the ground is dry and hard, harrowing does not do much good. It should always be born in mind that the object of cultivating corn is, to destroy weeds and to loosen the soil, and whatever implement does this best and most expeditiously without injury to the corn is the one to use; and the more thoroughly this is done the larger will be the corn crop raised. It is well to commence early enough the work of cultivation, for weeds are easiest destroyed when young and tender and small. Besides, they draw much substance out of the ground and harden it, if permitted to remain long. Unfavorable weather may also overtake the tardy cultivator and then the weeds will "take the corn," as it is termed. Under no circumstances should the ground be worked while too wet. The labor is not only lost, but it is a positive injury. No definite rule can be given with regard to the number of times the corn is to be cultivated. Continuous stirring, in dry times, helps the ground to retain moisture and keeps the corn growing. If the corn ground is intended to have rye or wheat drilled in by a one-horse drill, or to have grass sown in, then the ground should be left comparatively level. Otherwise, after the furrows are filled the corn may be ridged up. Do not lay by too early. Late cultivating does much good, especially to listed corn. This can be readily seen when a person gets a piece of corn not all finished while cultivating the last time. The work that misses the last working will appear much inferior, and on measuring the yield the contrast will be still greater. In short, thorough preparation of the ground, especially by fall plowing and thoroughly cultivating, insures success in raising a good crop of corn even in unfavorable seasons. In favorable seasons under such culture the yield will fulfill the fondest expectation of the industrious husbandman.

Before I dismiss the first part of my subject, I must allude to the rotten corn that we find more or less in the corn that

times there is very little of it; in other fields it reaches 5 per cent., or even more in rare cases. It cannot be caused altogether by the condition of the weather or by the seed, for adjoining fields planted from the same seed during the same year differ much. I am not fully satisfied that I have discovered the cause and remedy. From observation I am led to believe that it is caused by a lack of sufficient or a proper supply of plant food at a critical time of its growth. I believe a proper rotation of crops and late cultivation will always much diminish the quantity of rotten corn.

To treat the second part of the subject assigned to me thoroughly would carry the length of this paper beyond the limits of an essay proper to be read before an audience like this. I will, therefore, simply say that it pays to keep as much stock as can be properly cared for, for converting the corn into meat. It pays best to have hogs and cattle together, the droppings of the cattle being equal to cooked feed for growing hogs, thus saving labor and fuel—an important item with us in Kansas.

One thing more. It pays to have a good crib, or cribs, no matter whether we feed the corn or sell it. With plenty of crib room, we can commence gathering early and finish while it is warm and pleasant to work, before the corn snows in. In cribs the corn will keep till we can sell it at a reasonable price. Also, it is well to keep a portion until the next crop is assured, so that in case of failure or a short crop our herds will not have to be sacrificed for want of feed. Even those that do not feed stock find it safe and convenient to keep a little reserve corn. It will not slip through the fingers as easily as a few reserve dollars sometimes do. I may be the means of relieving a pressing want. Hoping my remarks may awaken new thoughts and investigation, I commend its further discussion and consideration by this intelligent audience of farmers.

H. F. MELLEBRUCH.

The Marianna Plum.

The Marianna plum, as shown on page 1, this week, is an accidental seedling found growing in a mixed orchard in Texas. Fruit large, earlier than the Wild Goose and fully equal to it as a shipper; a deep cardinal red when fully ripe, changing color while ripening from green to yellow and all the various tints to red, resembling the cherry.

The tree and fruit is entirely free from insects. In eight years' experience and tests with other varieties which the curculio has destroyed, this plum has never been attacked, bearing uniformly heavy crops every season. The fruit is persistent, and not easily blown off by heavy winds. It is an enormous bearer. From a seven-year-old tree a picker filled a peck basket without moving the position of his feet. The wood being perfectly clear of thorns or spurs, it can be picked more rapidly than any other plum. Trees nearly evergreen, retaining their leaves until removed by heaving freezing.

Agents are appointed, one only in each State, who have a supply of trees of their own growth, and are alone authorized to use the trade mark. Thus the public can be protected against unprincipled dealers and frauds.

B. F. Smith, of Lawrence, is the agent for Kansas. See his advertisement, Small Fruit Catalogue, on page 11.

About Hogs.

Kansas Farmer:

Perhaps there is nothing more interesting to the farmers at present that appears in the KANSAS FARMER, than this subject. Nevertheless but very few of the articles are based on experience.

One correspondent lately said that filth has nothing to do with the disease, or something to that effect. Since then I have made some observations, and I believe that is true. Also, those along the creeks are no more afflicted than those on higher ground. Again, one neighbor went to work and cut up his hogs that died and fed them to the live ones, and his loss was not as much as others that moved their hogs to different places where hogs had never been kept before.

Now, I am satisfied that most of the theories of our veterinary surgeons are not based on the facts in the case. One would almost think that some of the correspondents never

saw any hogs, judging from their articles. I am also persuaded that the so-called hog cholera hogs have no effect on the health of those who eat them, for eat them they do by the thousand, since three-fourths of all the hogs that are shipped from all this western country are diseased more or less. It is also a well known fact that the Indians eat them after they have died with the so called cholera, as all know that have ever lived near a reservation. And if I know what diseased hogs are, they have been eaten right here in Jewell county for the last three or four months, and we can see no bad effect yet. If it is a blood poison disease, it takes mighty slow effect.

Now my advice is, if your hogs take the disease, do not go to the drug store and lay out much money for medicine, nor go to the expense of making new hog lots, for you will lose enough money by losing your hogs, but let the live hogs live on the dead ones till they quit dying; then, what get over it will be cholera-proof and you can start a good herd from them. That is what I know about hogs. W. H. J.

Mankato, Kas., Jan. 29, 1886.

Experience vs. Inexperience.

It is a matter of regret that in introducing Hood's Sarsaparilla, its proprietors are obliged to overcome a certain distrust by some people who have unfortunately bought worthless compounds mixed by persons ignorant of pharmacy. Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co. are reliable pharmacists of long experience, and they make no claims for Hood's Sarsaparilla which cannot be substantiated by the strongest proof. And we say to those who lack confidence, read the unsolicited testimonials in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and then prove its merits by actual personal test. We are confident you will not be disappointed, but will find it a medicine of great value, which can be implicitly relied upon. 100 doses \$1.

Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission where title is perfect and security satisfactory. No person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Bank of Topeka Building, Topeka, Kas.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, February 8, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts 4,840, making 10,400 for the week. Market lower and closed weak. Poor to strictly prime sold at 3 35a5 90; extra prime at 6 00 a6 10, with one carload early in this morning at 6 30. Cows, stags and bulls ranged from 2 75a 3 75, including good distillery-fed bulls at 3 35a 3 50.

SHEEP—Receipts 18,300, making 43,600 for the week. Prime and extra stock sold fairly at good prices, but inferior and common ruled weak and nothing like a clearance made. Sheep sold at 3 50a5 60; lambs sold at 5 25a7 25.

HOGS—Receipts 14,600, making 45,900 for the week. Market steady for live hogs at 4 10a4 50.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 900, shipments 300. Market active and firm and 10a15c higher. Good to choice shipping and export 4 80a5 30; common to medium 4 60a4 60, butchers steers 3 25a4 25, cows and heifers 2 55a3 70, stockers and feeders 2 75a 4 25.

HOGS—Receipts 4 500, shipments 500. Market active and steady on heavy hogs; slower on light butchers'. Good to choice heavy 4 30a4 50, mixed packing 4 00a4 50, light 3 60a3 90.

SHEEP—Receipts 100, shipments none. Market firm and unchanged.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 400, shipments 1,800. Market steady. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 80a 5 60, stockers and feeders 2 40a4 10; cows, bulls and mixed cattle 1 75a3 75, bulk at 2 25a2 75. The quality of all cattle sold was very common.

HOGS—Receipts 24,000, shipments 7,000. Market slow and 5a15c lower. Rough and mixed 3 75 a4 10, packing and shipping 4 10a4 50, light 3 40a 4 10, skips 2 50a3 50.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000, shipments 1,000. Market slow, 10a20c lower. Natives 2 00a4 35, Texans 2 00a3 50, lambs 4 00a5 25.

The Drovers' Journal special Liverpool cable quoted a further decline of 1/2c per pound in prices for American cattle. Best steers are selling at 12c per pound, estimated weight. This puts price,

down to within 1/2c of the lowest price reached in many months.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 879. The market to-day was strong and active, with values 10c higher than Saturday. Sales ranged 3 25 for native stockers to 4 30 for shipping steers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 1,008. There was a weak and rather slow market to-day at a decline of 10c from Saturday's prices. Extreme range of sales 3 50a4 00, bulk at 3 80a4 00. Frozen hogs are subject to the same dockage as piggy hogs.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 1,008. Market steady. Sales: 109 natives av. 79 lbs. at 2 62 1/2, 329 natives av. 91 lbs. at 3 15, 209 natives av. 101 lbs. at 4 00, 218 av. 91 lbs. at 3 75, 157 lambs av. 47 lbs. at 3 69.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Receipts 15,950 bus., exports 11,617 bus. Sales: 3,240,000 bus. futures, 24,000 bus. spot No. 2 spring, 93 1/2c; ungraded red, 75a94 1/2c; No. 2 red, nominal; No. 1 white, 96c; No. 2 red, February, 90 1/2c; March, 91a92c.

CORN—Options fairly active. Receipts 183,600 bus., exports 18,288 bus. Sales: 1,480,000 bus. futures, 6,487,000 bus. spot and to arrive. Ungraded, 47 1/2a52c; No. 2, February, 51 1/2a51 1/2c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Quiet and easier, and closed 1/2c lower than Saturday. No. 2 red, cash, 89 1/2a90c; February, 89c bid; March, 90c bid.

CORN—Very quiet and weaker, closing 1/2a1/2c lower than Saturday. No. 2 mixed, cash, 33 1/2a 34 1/2c; February, 33 1/2c.

OATS—Firm but dull. No. 2 mixed, cash, 28 1/2a28 3/4c.

RYE—Firm at 59 1/2c.

BARLEY—Dull and unchanged.

Chicago.

WHEAT—Sales ranged; February, 78 1/2a79 1/2c; March, 79 1/2a80 1/2c; May, 81 5-16a85 7-16; No. 2 spring, 79a81 1/2c.

CORN—Quiet and easier. Cash, 36 1/2c; February, 36 5-16a36 3/4c.

OATS—Dull and easy. Cash, 29 1/2c.

RYE—Quiet. No. 2 at 58 1/2c.

BARLEY—Dull. No. 2, 40c.

FLAXSEED—Quiet. No. 1, 1 12

Kansas City.

WHEAT—There was a weaker market to-day on change, and values lower. No. 2 red was nominal except for May, which sold at 78c on the call against 77 1/2c before the call. No. 2 soft winter wheat: Cash, 86 1/2c bid, 87 1/2c asked; February, 86 1/2c bid, 87 1/2c asked; March, 88 1/2c bid, 90c asked; May, 93c bid, 93 1/2c asked. No. 2 red winter wheat: Cash, 70 1/2c bid, 71c asked; February, 70 1/2c bid, 70 3/4c asked; March, no bids, 73 1/2c asked; April, 73c bid, 75 1/2c asked; May, 5 cars at 78c.

CORN—The market to-day on 'change was stronger with No. 2 nominal. No. 2 white, cash sold at 81 1/2a81 3/4c—1/2a1/2c higher; February and March were nominal; May sold at 84 1/2c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, February and March, no bids nor offerings; May, 80 1/2c bid, 81 1/2c asked.

RYE—No bids nor offerings.

BUTTER—Receipts of all kinds fair and the market slow. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 3/4c; good, 25c; fine dairy in single package lots, 20c; storepacked, in single package lots, 10a12c; common, 4a5c; roll, 8a12c, according to quality.

EGGS—Receipts of fresh light and market steady at 18c per doz. fresh re-candled. A large portion of the receipts consists of limed and held stock, which will not bring more than 6a7c per dozen.

CHEESE—Full cream 12c, part skim flats 9c, Young America 12c.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, choice and of one variety in carload lots, 65a70c per bus. Sweet potatoes, red, 5c per bus; yellow, per bus, 1 00a1 25.

BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl, 10c; self working, 8a9c; common red-tipped, 7c; crooked, 5 1/2a6c. HAY—Receipts 18 cars. Best unsettled; low grade very dull. We quote: Fancy small baled, 6 50; large baled, 5 50; medium 4 50a5 50; common, 2 50 a3 50.

OIL-CAKE—100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; 1 ton, 23 00, free on board cars. Car lots, 22 00 per ton.

CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 150a1 55 per bus. FLAXSEED—We quote at 1 00a.... per bus upon the basis of pure.

WOOL—Missouri unwashed, heavy fine, 15a17; light fine, 19a21c; medium, 23a24 1/2c; medium comb, 23a24 1/2c; coarse combing, 19a21; low and carpet, 15a17c. Kansas and Nebraska, heavy fine, 15a17c; light fine, 19a21c; medium, 19a21c. Tub-washed, choice, 32a34c; medium, 28a30c; dingy and low, 28a26c.

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Advanced medical science now recognizes "Compound Oxygen" as the most potent and wonderful of all nature's curative agencies. It is the greatest of all vitalizers. It purifies the blood and restores its normal circulation; it reaches every nerve, every part of the body, and imparts to all the vital forces of the system a new and healthy activity, enabling it to resist and overcome disease. It has cured Incipient Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Bright's Disease (and other Diseases of Kidneys), Scrofula, and all "Blood" Diseases. It is also the most effective remedy for the effects of Overwork, for Nervousness, Lowered Vitality and Semi-Invalidism.

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WESTERN COMPOUND OXYGEN CO.,
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Hand Cultivator,
Wheel Hoe.

SINGLE OR COMBINED.

Admitted by leading Seedsmen and Market Gardeners everywhere to be the most perfect and reliable implements in use for planting and cultivating garden crops. Beware of cheap imitations! Inquire for the genuine machines which are made only by

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Send for circulars, giving latest prices and improvements. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

ECLIPSE POST HOLE DIGGER

The Greatest LABOR-
ING tool ever invented for digging holes in the ground. This machine works on a new principle, and is unlike anything in the market. It is neither an Auger nor a Plunger, but is driven in the ground with a driving rod, which works in a pipe similar to a telescope. We claim for this tool:
1st. That one man can dig from two to three hundred holes two feet deep in ordinary ground in one day.
2d. That it will dig holes any size or depth required.
3d. That it will work successfully in very hard or rough ground where other diggers and augers will not work at all.
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It will pay you to send for descriptive circulars and prices to

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THE BROAD CUT CENTRE DRAFT. EUREKA MOWER

Will Save Farmers TIME AND MONEY



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EUREKA MOWER CO., Utica, N. Y.

WORK FOR ALL. \$30 a week and expenses paid. Outfit worth \$5 and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

The Home Circle.

The Old Brown Mill.

Seamed and scarred and brown with age,
The mill by the river stood,
With naught but the whirr of its noisy wheel

To break the solitude;
Yet, late and early, early and late,
The huge bins groaned beneath the weight
Of the teeming wealth of the plain;
While the ponderous wheel shook rafter
and beam,
And covered with foam the rushing stream
As the old mill ground the grain.

But though the mill was dusty and old,
The miller was young and strong,
And welcomed each grist as a timely lift,
As the harvest days hurried along;
For toil was but sport to his rugged health,
And labor to him meant thrift and wealth,
And a cottage for two some day;
For oft it was said, of an evening, still,
The miller forgot the grist at the mill,
For a farm-house over the way!

But on, and over, the mill wheel rolled,
And busy years flew fast,
And there, near the mill and its rushing stream,

A new home rose at last;
And the ruddy cheeks of his happy wife
Brightened the toil of the miller's life;
And anon, in the orchard shade,
Where the apple blooms rare perfume shed,
And the gay birds caroled overhead,
A group of sweet children played.

But the dusky mill grew so old at length,
That the crannies the rain let in;
And the rafters fell, and the wheel was still,

And gone were hopper and bin;
And the miller himself grew old and gray,
And then, like the mill, he passed away;
And now when the farmers mow the plain,
They tell of the miller whose hands are still,

But listen in vain for the whirr of the mill
That once ground the yellow grain.

—Louise S. Upham, in *Demorest's Monthly*.

In life's fair spring our soul puts forth a tree
Most blooming, with soft roses red as fire;
Emblem of glory, love and constancy,
And all high deeds that quicken man's desire.

How bright it glows at morning; and how late
Its perfume scents the air, when all things court

Our soul to raptures naught can satiate!
But hope is fleeting and our dreams full short—

The rough winds take a flower each even-
tide,
A flower we vain from all the world would hide

And ever breathe its petals pale and blown.
Alas! the dew falls, soon the sun goes down,
And when the night spreads o'er us, cold and gray,

The rose tree fades—the soul has flown away.
—Georges Mengeot.

From Bramblebush.

A new year has come. Are we glad of it?
We hardly know. The old year was good
to us, and we disliked to have him depart.
What a cold wind blew the last day, as if
he did not want to give up the place he had
held so long, and thus expressed his disap-
proval. The new year came in cold and
snowing, as much as to say: It is high time
you folks had some winter. I will show
you that I am king and will not be so fool-
ish as the old year. And so we linger on
the threshold, in doubt and uncertainty,
wondering what the year will bring and
what it will take away. But always we
look back upon the old year with fond re-
ollections, and forever give him a place in our
memory.

Already the new year has brought us a
most fearful storm in which many people
lost their lives, and the trains have been
snow-bound during most of the month. Is
that a forewarning of what it will be through-
out the year? Alas, we hope not. How
much sorrow the years bring; more we fear,
than happiness.

I think that Mrs. E. W. Brown's remarks
in regard to dressing children are very sensi-
ble. I would advise all mothers to see that
the children's feet are perfectly warm be-
fore going to bed, even though their stock-
ings and shoes are thick, their feet will
sometimes become cold.

I trust that none of the readers of the
FARMER suffered in the late storm. Here,
out on the prairie, where it is just beginning
to settle up, there was a great deal of suf-
fering among people who did not realize
that there were storms in Kansas, and there-
fore were not prepared for winter. Six men
were brought in here frozen to death.

BRAMBLEBUSH.

Society vs. Bread-Winning.

A WOMAN ON HER OWN RESOURCES.

One of the stock painful situations in fic-
tion is that of the lovely woman bred in ease
and luxury who suddenly finds herself
thrown on her own resources for a living.
The situation is familiar enough in real life,
and here, unfortunately, its pathos is not so
often relieved by the opportune appearance
of a rich lover or a wealthy uncle from In-
dia, as on the pages of the average novel.
The pathos of the situation is not alone in
the absolute helplessness of the woman,
who feels the imperative need of exertion
and yet has no skill of hand or brain to
point out a field in which she may wisely
exert herself. This pathos is intensified by
the fact that the loss of money means the
loss of friends; that the unwonted toil of
bread-winning must be taken up among
strangers; that to the rough, new way of life
is denied even such slight help as sympathy
can give to the smoothing of its rugged
places.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in her articles on
"The Industries of Women" in the *Wo-
man's Journal*, proposes that this painful
situation be improved in two ways. She
would have the impoverished woman look
about her, not for a new field to enter, but
for some means of applying her social ex-
periences to the advantages of others in the
same rank of life in which she has hitherto
lived. She would have the friends and
social compeers of the unfortunate individ-
ual give her help, not discouragement, in
this; urging such action, indeed, upon them
as a part of the duty of "standing by their
order." Her suggestions on the subject are
admirable, and we quote them at length,
but we fear the millennium day must dawn
ere the dissolution of social prejudice will
permit them to be generally put in practice.
Mrs. Howe says:

"Let me take, for example, a single de-
partment of the great army of women who
should be bread-winners, those to whom the
exigency is unexpected, and whom it finds
unprepared. These women belong to a
class which is delicately bred, and in which
lavish expenditure becomes almost a condi-
tion of self-respect. What advantage can
they derive in their new circumstances
from the habits and training of their earlier
life? If, alas! they have been idle, and
haughty, and supremely content with mat-
ters of display and amusement, they will
have everything both to learn and to un-
learn. At first sight, their position appears
piteous in the extreme, and the prospect of
physical privation and suffering is aggra-
vated by the dread of social isolation. For
it would be vain to overlook the fact that
few of the aesthetic resources of society are
placed at the disposal of those who can not
pay for them. Neither can we pretend that
the friends of prosperous days will stand
by those afflicted with financial reverses.
Some of them will and more will not, and
in the difficulty of distinguishing between
the two classes a sensitive soul will some-
times so shrink and avoid as to put even
real friends at a distance.

Now, in this state of things, what be-
comes of the "standing by one's order," of
which high-flown Americans are fond of
talking to-day? You must stand by your
order in its poverty as well as in its wealth,
and the first thing to do for it is to say to
your suffering friend: "Your losses give
me a new right—the right to come to your
assistance to the extent of my ability." Yes,
but the more truly your friend deserves to
be called a gentlewoman, the less willing
will she be to take her life or any part of it
at your expense. Stand by your order, then,
first of all, by studying what will be its
moneyed value if taken by itself. How
much better off is a real American gentle-
woman without a fortune than the sham
fine lady who is often met with in similar
circumstances? We must answer that, as
the social advantages of the gentlewoman
have been greater than her industrial op-
portunities, so her social ability will, under
the stress supposed, stand her more in stead
than the acquisition of any industrial art.
If she has studied the features of house-
hold life, she may carry a talent for home-
making where it shall be greatly needed.
She may open a house in which the no-
mads of respectability shall find, for their
money, not only a roof, a bed, and a table,
but also a hearth with a kindly presiding
genius beside it—heart-comfort, and a circle

controlled by the gentle spirit of harmony
in which brethren should dwell together.
Or she may bring these gifts into some
household joyless through their absence.
Frank, kind, sensible, and industrious, her
breeding will have taught her a regard for
the feelings and wishes of others which will
make her an acceptable and sympathetic
companion. Nothing but real ladyhood,
which is real womanhood, however, will
stand the tests furnished by adversity. A
genteel and pretentious veneer will not
wear like the true article. I think with
great sympathy and respect of many wo-
men whom I have known to fight manfully
with the difficulties of self support, and to
overcome them. Yet who has not known,
too, the housekeepers who have no skill of
house-keeping, the governesses who have
nothing to teach, the letters of lodgings
which have nothing home-like to recom-
mend them? Such women adventure in
new departures, trusting to luck, some-
times finding, but rarely keeping it."—
Inter-Ocean.

How to Make the Most of One Chicken.

The following I think a novel way of
using a fowl and making much of it, and
likewise rather original. First, select a
yellow-skinned fowl weighing about four
pounds; after a good singeing wash well in
cold water, and put over in a kettle with
plenty of water; let it boil; throw away this
water as it removes any taste of feathers;
then return to the fire and cover with cold
water and boil slowly until tender. Season
well with salt and pepper. Next, take up
and joint and pick out all the best meat,
both dark and light, and cut in pieces one
or two inches square (or long), cut the liver
and heart also in pieces the size of dice, mix
well with dark and light meat, and place in
a deep stone or earthen dish and pour from
the kettle enough of the top of the broth to
completely cover the meat. Set away for
future use.

Return all that remains, bones, skin and
all, to the remainder of the broth, and boil
until the bones are perfectly clean. Now
strain through a colander, and pick out the
bones; next chop all you have, skin, gizzard
and meat very fine—the finer the better. If
onion is not distasteful, slice one small one
and add two or three cloves, and boil in the
broth a few minutes; then skim out and add
the chopped chicken, and boil only a few
minutes. It is ready to use, either with a
little thickening poured over thick slices of
toasted bread, or as a soup which cannot be
excelled. A pound of bread cut very thin
and toasted a nice brown to crumb, is nice
in place of vegetables or crackers. This
amount will serve six hearty persons. Now
for the choice bits: Say, the third day
after the soup (in cool weather), make pies
or turnovers. Warm the chicken and drain
through a colander, leaving the broth in the
kettle of gravy. Next take three pints of
unsifted flour (about two pounds). Sift
twice or thrice through a fine sieve with
your baking powder (I use Horsford's and
believe it the best); add salt and three table-
spoonfuls of pulverized sugar. Wet with
sweet milk; make a dough just stiff enough
to handle. Roll the dough thin and spread
over it one-fourth pound shortening—butter
is best and should be soft—then sprinkle
with flour and roll up. Cut up in pieces as
for biscuit, roll about one-half an inch thick,
and you will have a circle the size of a
saucer. Wet the edge half way around, lay
on pieces of chicken to cover half the size,
turn over the empty half and pinch the
edges firmly together. Butter a dripping-
pan, lay on the turnovers so that the seam
will be at the top, and be careful to lay
them sufficiently apart to give each room to
rise, for rise they will if they are good.
With a sharp-pointed knife make a small
hole in the top of each, and partly insert a
piece of butter. Bake in a hot oven as long
as large biscuit. Serve very hot, with plenty
of chicken gravy, which is made with a
small piece of butter and flour added to the
broth.

Now what have these two dinners cost?
With mashed potatoes, not over 90 cents, all
told. And very likely a very good break-
fast or small dinner yet remains. The cold
turnovers cut in rounds one inch thick and
steamed are very nice.

I have also used veal in the same manner,
and it does well, at about half the price of
chicken.—*Eastern Paper*.

The London *Lancet* of January 16th says
that three fatal accidents at football have
been reported recently. Ambulances with
competent surgeons in attendance are almost
as necessary at a friendly football contest as
at a battle.

Catarrh Cured

Catarrh is a very prevalent disease, with dis-
tressing and offensive symptoms. Hood's Sar-
saparilla gives ready relief and speedy cure, as it
purifies the blood and tones up the whole system.
"I suffered with catarrh 15 years. I took Hood's
Sarsaparilla and now I am not troubled any
with catarrh, and my general health is much
better." I. W. LILLIS, Chicago, Ill.

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tried many wonderful cures, inhalers, etc., spend-
ing nearly one hundred dollars without benefit.
I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and was greatly im-
proved." M. A. ABBEY, Worcester, Mass.

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only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Head.
Allays Inflamma-
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Quick Relief. A
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ticle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable
to use. Price 50c. by mail or at druggists. Send for
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HEADACHE

POSITIVELY CURED.

Thousands of cases of sick and nervous head-
ache are cured every year by the use of Turn-
er's Treatment. Mrs. Gen. Augustus Wilson,
of Parsons, Kas., who was appointed by the
Governor and State of Kansas lady commissioner
to the World's Fair at New Orleans, says: "Turn-
er's Treatment completely cured me, and I
think it has no equal for curing all symptoms
arising from a disordered stomach or from nerv-
ous debility. For female complaints there is
nothing like it."

To the Women!

Young or old, if you are suffering from general
debility of the system, headache, backache, pain
in one or both sides, general lassitude, bearing-
down pains in the abdomen, flashes of heat, pal-
pitation of the heart, smothering in the breast,
fainting sensations, nervous debility, coughing,
neuralgia, wakefulness, loss of power, men-
strual and appetite or weakness of a private nature.
We will guarantee to cure you with from one to
three packages of the treatment. As a uterine
tonic it has no equal.

Nervousness!

Whether caused from overwork of the brain or
imprudence, is speedily cured by Turner's
Treatment. In hundreds of cases one box has
effected a complete cure. It is a special specific
and sure cure for young and middle-aged men
and women who are suffering from nervous
debility or exhausted vitality, causing dimness
of sight, aversion to society, want of ambition,
etc. For

Dyspepsia!

Strengthening the nerves and restoring vital
power this discovery has never been equaled.
Ladies and gentlemen will find TURNER'S
TREATMENT pleasant to take, sure and per-
manent in its action. Each package contains
over one month's treatment. The Treatment,
with some late discoveries and additions, has
been used for over thirty years by Dr. Turner in
St. Louis, in private and hospital practice.
Price Turner's Treatment, per package, \$1; three
packages \$2, sent prepaid on receipt of price.
Thousands of cases of diseases mentioned above
have been cured with one package, and knowing
as we do its wonderful curative effects, the
Treatment having been used in private prac-
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give the following written guarantee: With each
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money if the Treatment does not effect a cure.
Send money by postal note or at our risk.
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PLAID SHAWL GIVEN AWAY!

Through the failure of a large
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Fringe Shawls, there has come into
our hands a large consignment of
Plaid Shawls, perfect goods, which
we propose to present to the ladies
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FARM AND HOUSEHOLD, Box 49, Hartford, Conn.

The Young Folks.

Two Fortunes.

ALICE CARY.

"Benot among winebibbers; among riotous eaters of flesh. For the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty; and drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags."—Prov. xxiii, 20-21.

I'll tell you two fortunes, my fine little lad,
For you to accept or refuse;
The one of them good, the other one bad;
Now hear them, and say which you choose.

I see by my gifts, within reach of my hand,
A fortune right fair to behold;
A house and a hundred good acres of land,
With the harvest-fields yellow as gold.

I see a great orchard, with boughs hanging
down
With apples, green, russet and red;
I see droves of cattle, some white and some
brown,
But all of them sleek and well fed.

I see droves of swallows about the barn
door,
See the fanning mill whirling so fast;
I see them threshing the wheat on the floor—
And now the bright picture has passed.

I see rising dimly up in the place
Of the beautiful house and the land,
A man with a fire-red nose on his face,
And a little brown jug in his hand.

O, if you beheld him, my lad, you would
wish
That he were less wretched to see;
For his boot-toes they gape like the mouth
of a fish,
And his trowsers are out at the knee.

In walking he staggers, now this way, now
that,
And his eyes they stand out like a bug's;
And he wears an old coat, and a battered-in
hat,
And I think that the fault is the jug's.

For the text says the drunkard shall come
to be poor,
And that drowsiness clothes men with
rags,
And he doesn't look much like a man, I am
sure,
Who has honest hard cash in his bags.

Now, which will you have? To be thrifty
and snug,
And to be right side up with your dish;
Or to go with your eyes like the eyes of a
bug,
And your shoes like the mouth of a fish?

The Horse a Willing Servant.

If those who have the charge of horses would only keep in mind that the horse will do all in his power, if he only knows what is required of him, people would get much more work out of the horse, and would find their own labors considerably lightened. This is well exemplified in the English tradesman's cart, an institution which I do not see in America.

A tradesman, say a butcher, purveys for a considerable number of houses. Early in the morning he sends his carts round to different houses. Meanwhile, the mistress of the house has made out her list of requisites, and gives it to the driver. The horses are trained to stand still at the door, and never think of moving until the driver returns. The man returns with the orders, and in an hour or so brings the meat, which has affixed to it the exact weight. It is checked, in the drivers presence, by the scales which form part of the kitchen furniture.

Now and then, a tradesman who knows his business, goes in the cart himself. The horses, know every house as well as the men do, and you may often see a tradesman's driver walking from house to house, knowing that his horse and cart will be there when he comes out.

The master in this way has a check upon his men, and employs the horse as a detective.

If he returns from his round in much shorter time than is taken by the man, he knows that the latter has been wasting his time in some way. The horse is allowed to go as he likes. Should he stop at a public house, the delay is at once accounted for. Should he take no notice of public houses, it is evident that the man has been flirting with the maid-servants.

His obedience to accustomed duties is very well shown in the following anecdotes, for the truth of which I can vouch.

It so happened that a traveling circus came to a town and remained for some weeks, during which time the services of the local blacksmith were necessarily required. The speculation did not succeed, and the circus abruptly left town without paying the blacksmith's account.

The man followed the circus, overtook it,

and demanded his money. The owner was obliged to admit that there was no cash in the treasury, but offered to give him a horse as payment of his bill. The man accepted the offer and took the horse back with him.

Market-day in a neighboring town occurred soon afterwards, and the man determined to sell his animal. He was not a rider, but the horse was so quiet that he got into the saddle and proceeded on his journey.

All went well until they passed one of the gentlemen's "mansions," which are to be found on the outskirts of cities and important towns. The house stood at some distance from the road, being fenced off by iron rails and ornamental gates, one of which was open.

In front of the house was a large circular flower bed, surrounded with a gravel path, in which the gardener was working.

The circular path caught the eye of the horse, who took it for a circus, and considered himself duty bound to go on it. So in spite of all remonstrances on the part of the rider, and much tugging at the reins, the horse entered the open gate, and began cantering round the path in regulation circus fashion.

In vain did the rider pull at the bridle, and shout to the horse to stop. The animal thought that he was taking his part in "John Gilpin," and steadily proceeded in his course. The gardener held up his spade in front of the horse, but without avail. The rider would have dismounted if he could, but at last lost his seat, fell forward, and clasped the horse round his neck.

This was the regular "business" in the circus rendering of "John Gilpin," and the horse felt sure that he and his rider were doing their duty. I need not say that by this time the trim gravel path was cut to pieces.

Perhaps I may here explain that turf and gravel are almost sacred in England. Not a weed of any kind is allowed to remain on the smooth-shaven green expanse of lawn, while the gravel walk is rolled until it is uniformly solid, and slightly raised in the centre, so as to allow the water to run off.

Under-gardeners are not permitted to stand, much less to walk, upon the center of the path, lest its symmetry should be marred, a deduction being made from his wages for every trespass on the sacred reservation.

At last arrived the blissful moment. The horse stopped. The rider gathered himself together, and prepared to dismount; but the horse knew his business too well. He had gone round the imagined circus as many times as brought him to the Calender's gate; and after a pause for the transfer of the hat and wig, began his journey back again. The same number of circuits brought him to Holborn, where he at last allowed his rider to dismount.

What was the horror of the unfortunate man when he saw the owner of the house looking out of a window, having evidently witnessed the entire proceedings! Gathering himself together as best he could, he stammered out his apologies, and offered to make good the damage which had been done by the horse. The gentleman, however, had enjoyed the whole scene greatly and promised to pay him five shillings each time that he would repeat the performance.

The story does not end here. As might be expected, the man was quite unequal to the task of proceeding to the market town, and so he put up the horse in a shed, while he repaired damages to his costume and refreshed himself. When he returned for the horse, it was gone. The door was securely fastened, but the shattered window showed that the horse had leaped through it. Search was made for the animal, and it was soon found in a neighboring field, going round an imaginary circus, and surrounded by a crowd of admiring spectators. From long habit, the horse evidently knew that when taken from the stable, he was expected to make a certain number of circuits round the ring. He had been interrupted in the performance of his duties, but took the first opportunity of completing them.

I possess the full names of all the personages here mentioned, as well as the locality and the date.

Another example of a similar nature occurred some years ago.

An elderly gentleman had died, leaving to his widow, who was nearly the same age as himself, the whole of his property, in-



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cluding an old and staid horse which he had driven many years. It so happened that there was a review to be held in the neighborhood; and the old lady, who was stone deaf, determined to drive over and see it.

She secured a good position, and watched the maneuvers with great satisfaction. Presently a regiment of cavalry came by, and as they passed, the trumpeter blew on his instrument some signal, which she, from her deafness, did not hear, and if she had heard it, would not have understood.

The horse, however, both heard and understood the trumpet-call. Old as he was, he sprang off at full speed, galloped into ranks, and took his place, aligning himself with perfect accuracy.

The signal to charge was then given, and off went the horse with his comrades. The old lady shrieked and dragged at the reins to no purpose. Where the regiment went, the horse went; when it wheeled, he wheeled, and when it charged, he charged, dragging his expostulating mistress after him throughout the whole of the maneuvers.

She was a spirited old lady, and stuck to the chaise. After the review was over, the officers crowded round the old horse, who evidently had belonged to the cavalry, and offered a very high price for him. The offers, however, were refused, as she valued the horse for association's sake. Neither her husband nor herself had the least idea that the horse had belonged to the army.

The story was told me by a relative of the involuntary heroine.

A somewhat similar event occurred in England. After the Peninsular war was over, a troop of cavalry was disbanded. The colonel of the regiment, Sir R. Clayton, happened, fortunately for the horses, to be a wealthy as well as a kind-hearted man.

He could not bear to think that the old war-horses, who had accompanied him in so many battles, should be sold and perhaps subjected to the caprices of ignorant and brutal drivers. So he purchased a large tract of ground at Knavesmire Heath, in Yorkshire, and turned the animals into it, to pass the rest of their days in well-earned leisure.

One evening, as they were grazing, a sudden thunderstorm arose. The horses took the lightning for the flashes of cannon, and the thunder for the reports, and immediately formed in line, as they had been accustomed to do while under fire.—Rev. J. G. Wood, in *Youth's Companion*.

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Topeka, Kas.

The thirty-fourth annual State Fair of Illinois will be held at Chicago, September 6th to 10th next.

The editor is in receipt of an invitation to be present and participate in the national agricultural convention to be held in New York city the 16th to the 18th inst.

Prof. J. W. Sanborn, of the Missouri State Agricultural College, succeeds Ed. Haren as Secretary of the Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Mr. Haren having resigned.

The outlook for sheep and wool is better this spring than it has been at any time in two years. We have recently had the judgment of experienced men in the matter, and their opinion is as here expressed.

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For \$2 we will send the KANSAS FARMER and the *Weekly Capital and Farmer's Journal* one year. A first-class agricultural paper and a State newspaper for almost the price of one paper.

The Stockmen's convention at Denver adopted a constitution which gives as the object of the "International Range Association," the "promotion and development of the cattle and horse-growing interests of the range country of North America."

We are in receipt of the second annual report of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission. It covers the year 1885, and gives the work of the Commission and State Veterinarian, the substance of which has been given to our readers in previous issues of the FARMER.

The fourth annual Fat Stock Show at Kansas City will be held at the usual time next fall, commencing and ending on Saturday. The treasurer's report for 1885 shows the Association to be in good condition. Besides regular premiums of large amounts there will be unusually large special premiums.

Twenty years ago E. T. Barnum began the manufacture of wire and iron work, giving employment to less than ten men; his business grew to great proportions, until in 1882, he was at the head of a company giving employment to 700 men. His company met reverses in 1883-4, but Mr. Barnum writes us that he is getting on his feet again and will fill all orders directed to him, Detroit, Michigan.

Protection to Live Stock.

Existing laws relating to protecting our live stock against disease may not be the best, but that is no reason why the laws should be repealed and nothing put in their place. The farmers do not often ask for anything, but when they do, they want it. In this case they do not want any ironclad laws that will authorize an officer to go and destroy property without ceremony or consideration of the rights of owners. Our experience in recent years shows that farmers do not always know best what to do in cases of stock disease, and that professional men do not always know more than the farmers do about the particular trouble on hand. We all know, too, that fatal diseases among cattle and horses create unusual excitement in communities. The reasonable thing for the Legislature to do is, to consult farmers and stockmen and learn what they want, then give it to them. There is sort of jaundiced opposition on the part of some members of the Legislature to the present laws and to the enacting of any others supposed to be better. Some legislation is needed, just such as the persons interested most dictate, and it ought to be had without any foolishness or delay. Men are ready to vote the people's money to pay the expenses of a mass meeting for buncombe. Why can not as much enthusiasm be worked up over a matter of real and pressing importance? The farmers pay most of the taxes; they are the stays and supports of government; their interests come first because they are greater. They need some reasonable legislation now to aid in lessening the danger of disease among stock and for restraining its ravages and preventing its spread when once located. The committee on agriculture in the Senate report in favor of legislation, and their opinions in the matter ought to be respected. If the bill they recommend is not in good form, there are plenty of lawyers in the body to correct all mistakes of the plain men who drew the bill. But take the committee's advice and act promptly.

It may be that the present veterinarian is not the best man in the country for the place, but that counts nothing against the needed legislation. If he is not a proper person, let another be appointed.

In connection with what is here suggested, we present below some pertinent remarks of Senator Marshall in commenting on the minority report of the committee appointed to investigate the work of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission under the act of 1884. After speaking of the expenditures of the commission, the Senator said:

As to the recommendations made by this minority report, I have but little to say. I have no reason, however, to believe that any officer of this State grossly misrepresents the facts regarding the diseases affecting our domestic animals. If we have any such officer, then the fault lies with him and not with the law, and a remedy would consist in getting rid of the officer, not the law. If our State is unfavorably advertised by reason of the diseases which we have, it would seem the part of wisdom to get rid of them, since, try as we may, we cannot hide them, nor can we prevent such information reaching the public. In fact I do not belong to that class who believe that all such information should be suppressed; for only through our knowledge of infected localities can we provide those safeguards so necessary for the protection of our interests against the spread of dangerous diseases. For instance no greater outrage could be perpetrated on the cattle interests of the West than that pleuro-pneumonia should be permitted to exist in any of our Western States, and the fact of its prevalence be suppressed from the public.

The public welfare demands that the red

flag shall mark the danger spots; and the interests of no individual, or of no State, can rise paramount to the interests of all.

An outbreak of yellow fever, small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, and other infectious diseases of man, undoubtedly do unfavorably advertise a community; and yet who will dare to affirm that a full knowledge of such outbreaks is not one of the most effective means for preventing the spread of such diseases. What is true of the dangerous maladies affecting mankind is also true of the same class of diseases affecting the lower animals; and the greatest difference I can see between the recommendations made by the majority and the minority of this committee is, that one suggests the means by which these diseases may be suppressed, while the other suggests the best measures for their spread. To provide that the commissioners and sheriffs of the various counties may "employ such veterinary advice as may be available to examine, condemn, appraise and kill any animal affected with any contagious disease within the county," is to provide that nothing at all shall be done, to leave the protection of our stock interests against Texas fever, pleuro-pneumonia, glanders and other of the malignant diseases, to the discretion of county officers, means that a few border counties shall bear the whole burden imposed by the adoption of effective protective measures, or that our State shall become a hotbed for the propagation of all the disastrous plagues to which our domestic animals are unfortunate heirs.

The recommendation that such a system shall be adopted, is not made in the interest of the people of the state, and if I mistake not no such system, impotent to effect any good, will ever be permitted to encumber the statute books of our State.

The Legislature.

Up to Monday evening last, the whole number of bills introduced in the Senate was 207, and in the House 296, making a total of 503, and twenty-one days of the session passed. The thirty days for which pay is allowed will expire next Wednesday, the 10th inst., but an adjournment will hardly take place before the following Saturday. Four bills are passed and published, (1) an act to authorize the establishment and maintenance of county high schools; (2) an act authorizing and directing the county commissioners of Shawnee county to levy an assessment to build a jail and jailor's residence; (3) an act authorizing and directing the commissioners of Shawnee county to levy a special tax to build abutments and bridge at Richland in said county; (4) an act in relation to railway corporations, and authorizing and confirming change of gauge in certain cases, and municipal aid in certain cases.

The apportionment bill was introduced some days ago and is bringing out a great deal of discussion. Every member cannot be suited, and those who are not are disposed to let everybody know it. The resolution of the House requiring provision for only 120 members was reconsidered and voted down. It is therefore probable that the full number allowed by the constitution (125) will be provided for in the bill which will be adopted.

An interesting discussion has been going on in both Houses on a bill which provides for enforcement of the death penalty.

The bill providing for enlarging the endowment of the Normal School at Emporia by the proceeds of sale of certain salt lands provoked spirited discussion.

A bill passed the House providing for the incorporation of mutual live stock insurance companies. Another important bill is one to create a Board of Survey to conduct experiments to determine the existence of coal or other minerals, and the practicability of securing artesian wells in the State of Kansas.

Ore bill of interest to farmers pro-

poses to regulate charges at stock yards. A bill which has attracted a good deal of interest is one to consolidate three or four towns at the mouth of the Kaw river, making one city of the whole. The county-line bill, which provides for relocating the old county lines in the southwest part of the State has been hotly contested on both sides and nothing definite yet done about it. One bill requires owners of hedges along public highways to keep them trimmed. An attempt was made, with but little success, however, to have a maximum rate railroad bill considered. Another bill provides for enforcing contracts with railroad companies. The Senate adopted a resolution authorizing employment of assistant counsel in the Walruff case, which goes to the Supreme court of the United States from Judge Brewer's decision that the State is liable for the value of Walruff's brewery. The proposition to abolish the Live Stock Sanitary Commission and the State Veterinarian has elicited strong opposition.

Several wild schemes have been introduced—one, to appropriate a large sum of money to pay expenses of a national G. A. R. encampment at Topeka. Another is to pay mileage to clerks.

A good resolution was adopted—to urge upon Congress the granting of right of way to railroads through Indian Territory.

Railroad Commissioners' Report.

The third annual report of the Kansas Railroad Commissioners is an interesting book of 270 pages, containing detailed and specific statements of the railroad business of the State and of each particular road during the year ending June 30, 1885. It is accompanied by a map of the State, showing in heavy lines of different colors the different lines of road in the State and their location.

The most interesting portion of the report to the farmers is that which shows the reduction in freight charges. A very general opinion prevails among the people of the State that no reductions have been effected. This comes from the fact that reductions on particular articles have been so little as to be of little consequence of itself. But a little on every article amounts to a good deal on all articles. To haul one ton one mile may cost two cents, and by adding or subtracting one-sixteenth of a cent does not amount to much; but when the change is applied to all the enormous traffic of a State, the aggregate is large. It is like a rise of a fraction of a cent on a bushel of wheat; it amounts to little on a lot of ten or twenty bushels; but when applied to a million bushels it counts.

Take the business of one road to illustrate. According to the report, the freight traffic on the A., T. & S. F. during the year amounted to 623,585,376 tons hauled one mile, and the cost was \$9,768,767.54. The figures for the preceding year show an aggregate tonnage of 586,615,078, which is 36,970,298 tons less than in the year first named—(ending June 30, 1885)—and the cost was \$10,195,800.80, which is \$427,033.26 more than the increased tonnage of 1885 cost. The year 1885 gave more traffic than 1884 did, while it cost less. The excess of tonnage in 1885, as shown above, was 36,970,298 tons, while the decrease in aggregate cost was \$427,033.26. The difference in cost per single ton was very slight. In 1884 the average freight charge for one ton one mile on through freight was 1 cent and 82-hundredths; on local freight, it was 1 cent and 72-hundredths, a total average of 1 cent and 77-hundredths. In 1885 the average on through freight

was 1 cent and 56-hundredths, on local freight 1 cent and 51-hundredths, a total average of 1 cent and 53-hundredths. The reduction on one ton was only 23-hundredths of a cent, less than one-fourth.

Summing up, the report says: "The total tonnage reported to this office by the railroad companies operating in Kansas for the year ending June 30, 1885, is 2,789,314,544 hauled one mile; the amount of tonnage for the year ending June 30, 1884, was 2,682,644,551; increase in 1885 over the year 1884, 106,669,993 tons. The freight earnings for 1884 were \$44,183,029.01; for the year 1885 the total freight earnings were \$42,051,275.75—showing a decrease for 1885 compared with the year 1884, notwithstanding the largely increased freight tonnage for 1885, of \$2,131,753.32.

"The total amount of dividends paid by the roads reporting to this office for the year ending June 30, 1884, was \$9,494,628.67; for the year ending June 30, 1885, the total amount of dividends paid was \$6,714,915.71; amount paid in 1885 less than in 1884, \$2,779,712.96. The total amount of stock represented by all railroads in this report is \$262,570,765.55. Distributing the amount of dividends paid on all stock, and the average is 2.56 per cent."

It is proper to add that the general reductions effected by the Board of Railroad Commissioners took effect only a few days before the beginning of the year which ended June 30, 1885, so that the favorable showing made in this report may be set down to the Board's credit.

Catalogues.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, of Kansas City, have their catalogue for 1886 out. It is complete as usual and covers a very large field. Those gentlemen do a very large business not only in seeds, but in agricultural machinery. Their seeds include an almost endless variety—flower, garden, lawn, field and grain. And what they have is just what they represent it to be. In our business relations with this house, covering several years, we have found the proprietors honorable, reasonable, accommodating, prompt and reliable. For any kind of seeds or implements it is well to consult Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen. Send for their catalogue, anyway.

W. Atlee, Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, have a very complete catalogue for 1886. This is an old house, and we believe, a reliable one. They deal in seeds of all kinds, including flower, grass and grain. For seeds originated or perfected in the Eastern or Middle States, this house is a good place to go. Their catalogue may be obtained by writing for it.

Wm. Henry Maule, of Philadelphia, sends out a full catalogue of seeds, including all the latest and best varieties for the flower bed, the garden or field. Mr. Maule advertises several varieties of early corn seed.

Smith's Illustrated Guide to small fruit culture is more than a catalogue. It is a brief treatise on the culture of small fruits. Mr. Smith has had long experience in Kansas fruit growing. What he says comes from practical information obtained in the garden and field. Address B. F. Smith, Lock Box 6, Lawrence, Kas., and get his Guide for 1886. It contains lists of his varieties of fruits and tells what to do in their cultivation.

Cole & Brothers, Pella, Iowa, send out a neat catalogue for 1886, showing the tested varieties for the northwest, and also naming many that are good for Kansas as well. This catalogue contains a great deal of useful information concerning work in the flower and vegetable gardens. The proprietors

claim to be the oldest flower and vegetable garden seed house in Iowa. Send for the catalogue.

Coe & Converse, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, have a neat, instructive catalogue and price list of small fruit plants with instructions for cultivation. A request and a postage stamp will obtain the catalogue.

Nellis' Floral and Garden Instructor is a very complete catalogue and culture guide of seeds and their proper culture. Address "The A. C. Nellis Co., Canajoharie, N. Y." This is specially useful to persons who desire pure seeds from the Mohawk Valley region.

January Weather.

Prof. Snow's report says: The coldest January, and the coldest month of any name, upon our nineteen years' record. The minimum temperature was not so low as in two preceding Januaries (in 1873 and 1874), but the long continued low average temperature was unprecedented. Every day of the month, except the first, was a winter day—with mean temperature below the freezing point. The precipitation of snow and rain was double the average amount, and the cloudiness has been unequalled in any January since 1871.

Mean Temperature—Fourteen thirty-two one-hundredths deg., which is 11.88 deg. below the average. The highest temperature was 41.5 deg. on the 30th; the lowest was 18 deg. below zero on the 9th, giving a range of 59.5 deg. The mercury fell below zero on ten days. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 10.19 deg.; at 2 p. m., 19.39 deg.; at 9 p. m., 13.84 deg.

Rainfall—Including melted snow—2.28 inches, which is 1.05 inches above the January average. Rain or snow in measurable quantities fell on fifteen days. The entire depth of snow was twelve inches, which was so well distributed as to afford excellent sleighing during nearly the whole month.

Pleasanton Farmers' Institute.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

An interesting and highly instructive Farmers' Institute was held at Pleasanton, Kas., commencing at 2 p. m. on Thursday of last week and closing on Friday evening following. Five meetings were held, two on Thursday and three on Friday, and each was freighted with choice ideas of value and importance to all.

The papers read treated of the following subjects: "Breeding and Raising Horses," by H. P. Clay, of Prescott; "The Aid of the Press in Agriculture, and Its Duties," by G. W. Bodkin, of Blue Mound; "What the College Does for Farming," by President Fairchild, of the State Agricultural College, Manhattan; "Coal and Minerals of Linn County," by W. R. Biddle, of Pleasanton; "What Crops are Best Adapted to Our Soil and Climate," by J. D. Payne, of Cadmus; "Breeding and Raising Swine," by O. E. Morse, of Mound City; "Fruit and Fruit Trees," by J. H. Stearns, of Mound City; "Seeds," by Prof. Walters, of the State Agricultural College. Every topic was ably handled and evinced great care in their preparation.

The farmers of Linn county are undoubtedly waking up to the realization of an improved condition that might be gained from commingling together in an assembly of this nature to interchange thought and transmit ideas from one to the other upon subjects pertaining to the advancement of every one engaged in agricultural, horticultural, stock or other pursuits in this section of the country. New thoughts and ideas were brought out that can't be otherwise than of inestimable value to the attendant. Farming is an art requiring practical knowledge as well as theory in all of its varied departments, without which none can hope to attain perfection or gain the least degree of prominence. After the reading of each paper, discussion followed, causing a full and thorough explanation of every point of worth contained in the topic before the house. The promptness to respond at close of each paper was indeed commendable, and showed a willingness

upon the part of Linn county yeomanry to gain that wherein is profit. For example, in the matter of producing potatoes successfully, much was said, and, summed up, amounts to this: Select best land—a slope preferred—where no water can stand; plow deep—the deeper the better, thus having plenty of loose soil; never use flat lands, unless same has a porous subsoil; plant the best seed and large ones; never plant small potatoes; make only two or three cuttings out of a tuber; furrow ground one way; plant two pieces to hill, the hills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, cover with a plow; keep perfectly clean by thorough cultivation; plant early as possible. For late use follow above rules, except when planted you cover with only an inch of dirt, then mulch with dry straw to the depth of one and a half feet. Choice potatoes are the result. Never plant in the moon, for if you do, ten chances to one are that the potatoes will be neglected when it comes to their cultivation, owing to the great distance between you and the potato field. Potatoes must be grown quickly in order to obtain choice, mealy tubers. Large potatoes set on first, hence mature first; therefore, such should be planted if you want to raise choice potatoes.

Every topic was as thoroughly discussed as that of crops best adapted to our soil, and we would be glad to give each the attention merited, but space will not permit.

The paper read by Prof. Bodkin clearly demonstrated the importance of the press in all movements connected with advancing the farmer. In fact, the press is the potent factor in bringing man out of his primeval state into his present exalted position in the race for supremacy.

The importance of our State Agricultural College was clearly and forcibly presented by President Fairchild, and will undoubtedly result in a much greater patronage from this county than heretofore enjoyed. The man that tills the soil, that grows the grain, etc., feeds the world, and when they stop all else ceases. Knowledge gives us the power to think right, and in order to appreciate the same a thorough assimilation must take place, the lack of which causes ignorance or want of individual thought. Education makes us to understand the beauties of the world and its powers. It also enables one to let go out from us something of value to others.

The listing mode of corn-planting received a setting back, and was universally conceded to be the lazy man's mode of doing work, the results therefrom verifying this statement.

During these meetings Hon. W. R. Biddle ably presided, with Alex Campbell as Secretary. Attendance was good each day. At close of afternoon meeting on Friday a permanent organization was made by the election of the following officers, who were also constituted the Executive committee: President, Hon. W. R. Biddle; Secretary, J. W. Latimer; Treasurer, John C. Wright, all of Pleasanton. The bringing of the Farmers' Institute to Pleasanton was mainly the work of J. W. Latimer, who should be remembered accordingly.

The Friday evenings exercise consisted in an admirable and ably-delivered lecture by Prof. Olin, of the State Agricultural College, entitled "Thumbs Down." Choice music was rendered by the choir of Pleasanton prior to and following the lecture. Several worthy resolutions suited to the occasion were passed, after which adjournment prevailed, subject to call of the chair.

HORACE.

A Way to Raise Pumpkins.

Kansas Farmer:

In our Farmers Institute much stress was laid on giving a variety of feed to hogs; and pumpkins were recommended as a good adjunct for this purpose. I will give a way in which to raise them successfully. Almost every year we have a piece of corn bordering on small grain. Now is a good time to heavily manure the corn ground along the edge of the small grain ground. Plant the corn, not too thick, in the first few rows next to the small grain; then plant pumpkins freely in the same rows. The pumpkins will not vine much before the small grain is cut. The stubble should then be at once plowed under. The pumpkins will receive light and air from the open side, and the vines will run out on the plowed stubble ground. This also gives us a chance to gather the pumpkins before frost, without driving on the corn.

Planting an Orchard.

Kansas Farmer:

The notes from Prof. Budd's lecture on this subject in your issue of January 27th, are no doubt standard authority in Iowa; but in this part of Kansas, we plant orchards in a somewhat different style, and those who have practiced it seem to think it about the best in use.

We agree with Prof. Budd on the advantage of a low stemmed tree, with a center stem, forming a pyramid style of top, and endorse all he says about fall buying and heeling in, and spring planting, except his advice to delay the planting "till the buds begin to start." In this region where so much depends on the early advantages given to newly set trees, we think it best to get them in the ground in their proper place as soon as the ground is in good working order, and then let the buds start when they get ready.

With regard to planting, his idea of "digging holes" is generally discarded by our intelligent planters, and the novice in planting will do well to profit by their experience and practice. The plan is this: stake out the ground for the orchard, and prepare to plow the ground before setting the trees. If the land falls to the east or west, plow east and west; if to the north or south, plow in that direction; begin with a back furrow in the center between the rows and bring each dead furrow where the tree row is to stand. Plow as deep as it can possibly be done with a team, and open the dead furrow as deep as possible. Then stake or mark off the ground the opposite way, and the land is ready for planting. Clear away the loose dirt to make room for the roots of the tree to occupy their natural position; make some loose dirt in the bottom of the dead furrow, but do not dig it deeper, and the tree is ready to set; cover the roots with top soil, press firmly with the foot, fill the dirt in about five inches and pass to the next.

When the trees are all set, hitch a strong, gentle horse to the stirring plow with a short whiffletree, so that he can walk close to the trees without damage, and turn two or three furrows to the row, after which, with a good team, complete the plowing very deep, leaving the final dead furrow where the back furrow was first made, and in all the after culture throw the dirt to the trees.

Leaning the trees to the southwest is a very good plan, especially where the orchard has no natural or artificial wind-break in that direction. Here it is not thought desirable to plant less than 30x32 feet, and some prefer 40x40 feet apart as a permanent distance; but for the latter distance we should advise planting peach or some other quick-growing, short-lived trees between the rows for protection while young. We find young orchards thrive best with active, clean cultivation from early spring till July, when cultivation should cease. Use the ground for potatoes, vines, beans, corn, or any other crop that requires clean and quick cultivation; but we should protest against a crop of small grain, millet, or buckwheat in a young orchard.

We have great respect for Prof. Budd's opinions, and regard him as an eminently practical horticulturist whose advice it is always well to read and consider; but in this, as in some other things, we think it is not always best to practice Iowa farming on Kansas soil.

In conclusion, I would say that the objection to holes is that the soil on most of our land below the plowing, is of a tenacious character, apt to retain too much wet in spring for the welfare of the trees, and be the worse for them should it be dry in July or August. While the dead furrow acts as an under-drain and is best for the orchard in either excessive wet or drouth. Besides, it is not half as hard work to plant and can be done in much less time.

J. W. BYRAM.

Cedar Point, Chase county, Kansas.

When pigs are allowed to sleep in damp places the result will often be stiffness of the joints, rheumatism, and disease of the spine, due to taking cold. Dryness and warmth are essential to the thrift of young pigs, especially on the approach of cold weather.

The outlook for the sheep industry is brighter than for some time. It will compare favorably with other stock interests this year.

Horticulture.

MISSOURI VALLEY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Missouri Valley Horticultural Society met pursuant to adjournment at the office of Blair & Kauffman, proprietors of the Lee Summit nurseries, No. 100 West Ninth street, Kansas City, Mo.

Quite a good attendance was had, although the weather was cold and the fruit prospect by no means bright, yet the ardor of our fruit friends showed no diminution.

President W. G. Gano was in the chair, and as bright and cheerful as is his custom on occasions where fruits are found or are being discussed.

Meeting being called to order and minutes of previous meeting read and approved, the executive committee offered the following report:

PROGRAMME FOR THE YEAR 1886.

Essays.

February.—"Some of the Causes of the Failure of Fruit in 1885," L. A. Goodman, Westport, Mo. "Sacking Grapes," Horace Ketchman, Kansas City, Mo.

March.—"What Shall We Plant," J. A. Durkees, Weston, Mo. "Vegetables for the Garden," C. E. Kern, Rosedale, Kas.

April.—"Fertilizers in the Orchard," W. G. Gano, Parkville, Mo. "Flowers and Their Arrangement in the Garden," R. S. Brown, Kansas City, Mo.

May.—"Ornamental Trees," Z. S. Ragan, Independence, Mo. "Berry Culture," G. F. Espenlaub, Rosedale, Kas.

June.—"Horticulture as an Industry," J. C. Evans, Harlem, Mo. "Thoughts of the Beautiful," May R. Holsinger, Rosedale, Kas. "Cider, its Usefulness," Mr. S. S. Ely.

July.—"Rewards in the Flower Garden," Lizzie Espenlaub, Rosedale, Kas. "Peach Culture in Southern Missouri," G. S. Sessions, Olden, Mo. "Systematical Horticultural Progress," M. B. Newman, Wyandotte, Kas.

August.—"Horticulture in Civilization," Prof. Geo. E. Rose, Rosedale, Kas. "Horticultural Progress," Dan Carpenter, Barry, Mo. "Home Adornment," Mrs. J. K. Cravens, Kansas City.

September.—"Best Methods of Exhibiting Fruit at Our Fairs," L. A. Goodman, Westport, Mo. "Improvement of Our Country Homes," Mrs. Whiteside, Westport, Mo. "Bees in Horticulture," S. W. Saulsbury, Kansas City, Mo.

October.—"Birds and Insects," Frank Holsinger, Rosedale, Mo. "Fertilization," S. D. Gregg, Kansas City, Mo.

November.—"Results of Experiments in Potato Culture," Edwin Taylor, Edwardsville, Kas.

"My Experience in the Nursery," H. H. Kern.

On motion, the report was adopted. The President then announced the standing committees:

Small Fruit—H. Ketchmar, J. E. Fisher, Jesse Ray.

Orchards—J. C. Evans, James A. Bayless, J. A. Durkees.

Stone Fruit—Isaac Orwick, G. F. Espenlaub, Z. S. Ragan.

Vineyards—G. F. Espenlaub, S. D. Gregg, J. C. Dickinson.

Vegetables—J. W. Kidwell, G. E. Kern, William Lewis.

Flowers—Mrs. J. C. Evans, Lizzie Espenlaub, Mary Holsinger.

Ornamental Gardening—Z. S. Reagan, M. B. Newman, Mrs. L. A. Goodman.

Etymology—J. D. Heath, Gerald L. Holsinger, M. B. Newman.

Ornithology—Edwin Taylor, H. H. Kern, S. C. Saulsbury.

Botany—L. A. Goodman, Geo. E. Rose, Ollie Gano.

The reports of the committees were

then called, when Mr. Ray responded with the view that the small fruit was badly damaged, especially the raspberries. He thinks it the result of the very cold weather of last week.

Mr. Evans thinks it a little soon to determine yet, thinks Mr. Ray has good reasons to fear for the raspberries and blackberries. Mr. Espenlaub thinks they are at least badly damaged, yet the temperature has not been sufficiently high to determine accurately. Mr. Holsinger said he had cut some of his Black Caps and believed they would come out O. K., at least, could see, as yet, no reason for the dismal view taken by the gentlemen. It was, at least, too early to more than guess their condition. The raspberries were not in the best condition before the storm came. They, for some reason, had failed to tip, and consequently went into winter in poor shape.

Orchards—No report.

Standing Fruit—G. F. Espenlaub said peaches are all killed. Failed to find a single live one. Plums, I think, are badly damaged. Cherries are all right yet.

Colonel J. C. Evans examined a great many peach buds yesterday, and saw a few live ones and a number that it was as yet difficult to tell, being only a little discolored.

Secretary Goodman, of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, said he had letters from every part of the State, and that in his opinion the peaches were killed everywhere. From south Missouri we had advices as low as the State line and even from Arkansas. The mercury fell to 20 deg. below zero, and correspondents on the subject are all below zero. From north Missouri not only the crop of peaches is killed, but the old trees likewise were badly damaged.

Colonel Evans said our only hope was to cut down our old trees and plant again.

Vegetables—Mr. Kidwell said owing to having forgotten the meeting he had made no written report, would say, however, that the vegetables in our cellars have suffered very much, as few cellars had resisted the severe cold. Hot beds are badly injured. Had seventy-five sash of lettuce and thought he would lose it all. The very severe weather had lasted so long that it penetrated everywhere.

Mr. Holsinger said that as we had with us the most extensive potato growers in the Missouri Valley, that possibly not another could boast of raising 20,000 bushels of potatoes for three consecutive years, that no one could give us more light upon this most interesting subject of how to grow potatoes than Edwin Taylor, of Edwardsville, Kas. That the inordinate modesty of Mr. Taylor caused him (Holsinger) to take this advantage of the gentleman to call him out. As he had made much experimentation on the "value of small potatoes for seed," would like to hear him especially on this subject.

Mr. Taylor said: I know less about seed potatoes than I once did. The single-eye theory long claimed me for an advocate. I am now its victim. Then, I raised to two eyes; now my idea is cut large and never mind the eyes. I am not sure that it is best to cut the tubers at all.

Prof. Sanborne often reported experiments that the best results were from large potatoes whole, next from small potatoes whole.

Nine years experimentation shows the following yield:

Large tubers planted whole	227 bushels per acre.
Small " "	177 " "
3-eye " "	160 " "
2-eye " "	104 " "
1-eye " "	81 " "

Two years ago I planted a plot of

Early Ohio; partly large whole potatoes, partly small whole potatoes, partly small hickory nut-sized potatoes, and partly large potatoes cut to single eyes. In earliness of coming up and strength of vine, it was in favor of the large whole potatoes, vines did not require as much hoeing. The different planting was in the order named. As to yield a year before the *Rural New Yorker* sent me two small potatoes, so small that when properly wrapped a match box was large enough to hold them. Cut to single eyes and dug forty pounds of fine potatoes. These experiments caused me to plant one half of twelve acres last spring with whole small potatoes. The other half was large potatoes cut in the usual way.

The small seed gave nearly double the amount and of the best quality. I shall plant 100 acres next spring with small potatoes. Of new varieties the Invincible is most productive. Mr. Holsinger said his Invincibles gave him the best yield. President Gano said his Pride of America did fully as well as his Invincible. To the question as its resemblance Mr. Gano said it resembled the old Snow Flake most of any, but much a better yielder.

Flowers.—L. A. Goodman said: For the first time in years we lost our plants. I find that many have lost all their plants. The best way to keep a sufficient number for bedding in the spring was to make cuttings in the fall and place in a box in a cellar. Thus, in a small box \$10 worth of plants could be preserved. Care must be taken to keep only moderately damp, otherwise they will "damp off." The old plants can be pulled up and stored in the cellar that is free from frost, and by setting in spring will grow nicely. Cellar should be moist.

Botany.—Mr. Goodman arose to answer the Secretary, as his remarks calling on Mr. Taylor were evidently directed to him. Botanically speaking, the bud, or tuber of a tree or plant will reproduce itself just as surely from a small bud or piece of tuber as from a large one. But the point I take in this discussion is with reference to the deterioration of potatoes by continually using small potatoes. Now, then, we may take small potatoes, and by planting them continually year after year, we will find that they will mostly be small potatoes, if we use the common means of neglect. Thus, if we plant small potatoes on poor ground and give them only poor cultivation, allowing weeds to grow and smother them, we are certain to find in a few years nothing but small potatoes. In fact, by taking the poorest of seed, the poorest of soil, and the poorest of cultivation we will find that the potato will deteriorate. The opposite of this is also true. If we take the best of the seed, the best of soil and the best of cultivation we will find that our seed will improve instead of deteriorate.

Now, then, the point in controversy about small potatoes for seed. If you take small potatoes for seed and give them the best of ground, the best of care and cultivation, and have a good season, you supply the three necessary and most necessary wants of the plant, and there will be just as good success as with the largest seed. This process will never cause a deterioration of the plant.

Now, then, if you use the whole potato you will find the vines come up stronger and more quickly than if cut to one, or two, or three eyes, and produce more potatoes than if cut to pieces, because this very advantage of quicker and stronger growth oftentimes of itself makes our crop. The botanical structure of the potato gives the reason for this very plainly. The food in the po-

tato for the young plant gives it what it needs for the young plant until old enough to take care of itself; and it follows in reason that if cut in small pieces it will not succeed as well, taking all other things into consideration. Of course they often do as well and get as many potatoes or more, but it requires much more care; just as, for instance, you can take one potato and raise a hundred pounds from it by putting it in a hot bed, and making cuttings off it and rooting them, and then cutting up these cuttings. Of course such care is worthy its hire. But I am speaking of the common care that most farmers give to their potato crop. The structure of the potato having a center root running through it, and then the eyes representing the terminus of a shoot from this axis to the surface of the potato gives the reason for not cutting potatoes at all. It is like transplanting a tree to some extent. By cutting off the roots you injure the growth of the tree, as by cutting the potatoes to single eyes you injure the growth of the potato, or its power to send forth a good, strong plant. This may be overcome by after care and cultivation, but the fact remains the same. In conclusion, then, I believe, and know from my own experience that the planting of whole potatoes and those of small to medium in size, will produce the best results. And certainly botany teaches us that the whole potato will give the stronger and quicker growth.

The chair appointed Messrs. Evans, Espanbaugh and Blair a committee on fruits on the table.

The chair declared a recess that all might renew membership. Quite a large number came up with their dollar and name.

The Treasurer then submitted his report:

Total receipts from all sources.....\$540 65
" expenditures for all purposes..... 228 37

Balance on hand January 1, 1885.....\$317 05

Report referred to executive committee for examination.

Mr. Goodman asked that the sum of \$25 be appropriated to pay express charges on pears received from the American Pomological Society. Adopted, and ordered to draw on treasurer for the amount.

On motion, adjourned to the third Saturday in February, to meet at the office of Blair & Kauffman, proprietors of the Lee Summit Nurseries, No. 100 West Ninth street.

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Secretary.



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The Poultry Yard.

Making Hens Lay.

Kansas Farmer:

The "gude mon" says to tell the farmers wives how I persuade our hens to lay this zero weather.

We have 200 hens and have not got less than eight dozen eggs a day. They have not been out of their houses for nearly four weeks. We have 125 in one house, 10x32 feet, and 75 in another house 12x12 feet; have floors in both, as they scratch up ground so it was hard to keep clean. We have yard, but have not cleaned the snow out yet. When it is so cold that a hen feels like standing on one foot she had better stay indoors.

I feed warm feed in morning; I use soaked wheat or screenings a great deal; they get tired of one way. I often mix ground feed and soaked wheat—anything for a change, and to keep appetite regular. I see that every hen eats her share—if she don't, I coax her a little.

About noon we give several bundles of wheat to give them something to do. If they seem restless early, I give them some earlier.

For years we have gathered forest leaves in fall, and they have some every day; they need something of the kind just as stock needs hay.

Fannie Field says to provide leaves to scratch in. I wonder if she knows that hens eat leaves and like them, and can tell one kind from another. She should have told that, for it saves feed and is better for the hens. My hens like hackberry leaves best, but will eat elm and a little cottonwood if they can't get better. I learned they liked hackberry by seeing pigs eat them. I gave some to hens that were yarded and they ate them with avidity. I generally gather some green and dry for feed through moulting, as they like them better if gathered green and then dried.

I usually warm dry wheat or corn in the oven for evening feed, often feed burnt corn broken up and let them pick it off, or I shell it if I find some too lazy. I use the rotten corn burnt. I would not like to feed it without burning. I generally offer wheat the last thing, so if they can eat any more it will be egg-food. I find lots of people that don't know that wheat is better than corn for egg-production.

Some of my best summer layers, two years old, are now moulting; they are hard to manage, so listless and lazy; but I persuade them to eat some dainty feed and they soon regain their appetite. I see that all are off the roost at least twice a day; if they won't go for the telling I coax them with my hand or the broom. I never scare them in any way; they sing and are as happy as if it were May.

I have not spoken of the most important part of their daily rations—their drink; for you may feed a hen all she will eat and if she don't have clean drink of some kind, she cannot lay. I give all drink warm. Milk is splendid—any kind; though in hot weather very sour milk seems injurious. I give drink two or three times a day, not merely one dish set in one end of the house, but several, so as the timid ones will not be driven away. Cans half cut away and a hole through the back to put over a nail inside of the house, a foot from the floor, is good, and they can not spill or spoil it. The "good man" put iron hoops on gallon jars and attached a bail to the hoop to carry by; these are by far the best drinking vessels I have ever used. They seldom tip a jar over as they do a common

crook. I always see that all are empty at night, and have them clean when filled.

I feed cooked meat every two or three days, nothing raw except chicken scraps. We buy smothered hogs and use. Just now we have a beef killed for them, a crippled calf, cut up and put in a barrel ready to cook. I take out bones and mix meat with ground feed, so all shall get their share. They have shell material supplied, bones gathered last fall and burned well so they grind easy. But I would pound bone for my whole 200 if we did not have a mill. We are feeding limestone rock now, and think that will help to make our supply of bones last till snow goes off. I put a little lime in their drink occasionally.

I give cayenne pepper often when cold, sometimes copperas and sulphur. I salt regularly; I mean as I happen to think, every three or four days. I don't use as much medicine as I used to.

I read a short time ago a man telling about hens. He said to have a small hole in front of nest to peep through and see if the hen was on. I use all kinds of nests, and I never like the kind all in rows on one side and hens don't either. Mine are made of chairs, nail kegs, boxes and barrels. I move nests around with laying hens on just as I please while sweeping or cleaning.

My chickens are Plymouths and Silver Hamburgs. The Hamburgs are shy at first, but soon give up to be petted with the rest. Many persons think it too much trouble to attend to all the small details of the business, but I make a dollar a day beside paying for feed this cold weather. I can afford to think of little things. Feed early and regular. I would rather go to bed hungry than to neglect to put my pets to bed properly. This cold weather I make them occupy two-thirds the room they do in good weather; set them about evenly, just touching each other.

I often wish my friends and neighbors could have the luck with chickens that I have, for they really need the money it would bring. They come to me and call it luck because I succeed. I tell them all I can possibly, but one-half go by fits and starts, one day feeding well, another forgetting till noon. It won't do to forget any more than we would our own breakfast.

I know all have not houses and things convenient. We have no fine-looking buildings, but with rags, paper, or anything to stop cracks. I get along, and often come in at night minus an apron that staid to stop some crack. The apron will save if it does get a little dusty. They keep everything dusty, as we saved lots of dry dust for them to roll in. They are in perfect health, except a few combs frozen a little.

SARAH S. SEYMOUR.

Mankato, Jewell Co., Jan. 25.

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honest man with a lighted lantern, and humanity has since been seeking an honest medicine by the light of knowledge. It is found in DR. JONES' RED CLOVER TONIC, which produces the most favorable results in disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Kidneys, and is a valuable remedy in Dyspepsia; also, debility arising from malaria or other causes. It is a perfect tonic, appetizer, blood purifier, and a sure cure for ague. 50c.

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Believing that if a man has dealt squarely with his fellow-men his patrons are his best advertisers, I invite all to make inquiry of the character of my seeds among over a million of Farmers, Gardeners and Planters who have used them during the past thirty years. Raising a large portion of the seed sold, (few seedsmen raise the seed they sell) I was the first seedsman in the United States to warrant (as per catalogue) their purity and freshness. My new Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1886 will be sent FREE to all who write for it. Among an immense variety, my friends will find in it (and in none other) a new drumhead Cabbage, just about as early as Henderson's, but nearly twice as large! James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.



Floral Guide

A beautiful work of 150 pages, Colored Plates, and 1000 Illustrations, with descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, prices of SEEDS and Plants, and how to grow them. Printed in English and German. Price, only 10 cents, which may be deducted from first order. It tells what you want for the garden, and how to get it instead of running to the grocery at the last moment to buy what seeds happen to be left over, meeting with disappointment after weeks of waiting. BUY ONLY VICK'S SEEDS, JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

Off with the tariff on seeds! — — — — — Relief for the people!

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OUR NEW DEPARTURE IN THE SEED TRADE

SEEDS AT YOUR DOOR AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

In order to sell our seed crop—1885—direct to the planter, we make the following PROPOSITION: **60 CENTS** in postage stamps or money, we will send by mail post-paid, **19 PACKETS** one each of the following new and improved seeds:—**Best of All Beans** in the world. Pods as tender and buttery in winter as in summer. **Hawaii Sugar Corn** from the Sandwich Islands: the sweetest sugar corn that grows. **Early Etampes Cabbage**, best and earliest of all early varieties. **Sure Head Cabbage**, best winter cabbage in cultivation. **Wilson's Early Green Cluster Cucumber**, good for early cucumbers or pickles. **Golden Self-Blanching Celery**, needs no backing up; excellent quality; keeps all winter. **Perpetual Lettuce**, tender and crisp all summer. **Pride of Georgia Watermelon**, none sweeter or better. **The Spanish Nectar**, a new muskmelon from the south of Spain. First premium at Penna. State Fair. Pronounced the best flavored muskmelon in the world. **New Red Kocca Onion** from Italy. Grows large onions from seed first year. **Tennessee Sweet Potato**, Pumpkin, none better for pies or custards. **Abbott's Improved Sugar Parsnip**, Ruby King Pepper, the largest and finest sweet pepper ever seen. **Improved Long Scarlet Radish**, best for early use. **Half-Long Strachburg Radish**, good for spring or summer. **New Brazilian Sugar Squash**, sweetest and best-flavored, for summer or winter. **Livingston's Favorite Tomato**, large, smooth as an apple, productive; solid. **Early White Egg Turnip**, sweetest and best for table use. In all **19 PACKETS for 60 CENTS; TWO COLLECTIONS for \$1.10; FOUR for \$2.00.**

ANOTHER PROPOSITION To adorn your homes and make life pleasant, as we grow flower seeds by the pound, bushel, and by the acre, to give our lady friends the benefit of the wholesale trade, we will send by mail, one each of the following, **30 CENTS** **Chrysanthemum** (Paris Daisy), very fine. **Mignonette**, sweet scented. **Double Rose-flowered Portulaca**, nearly all double; all bright colors. **Pansies**, sweet strain. **Petunias**, large-flowering; **Phlox Drummondii**, all bright colors. **Verbena**, ten beautiful colors. **Zinnias**, large, double, bright colors. One fine Ornamental Grass. One splendid Climbing Plant. One beautiful Everlasting Flower. In all, **18 PACKETS for 50 CTS.; TWO COLLECTIONS for 50 CTS.** Directions for cultivating on each packet. **ONE COLLECTION OF FLOWER SEEDS AND ONE OF VEGETABLE SEEDS for 80 CENTS, OR TWO OF EACH for \$1.50.** Our Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue accompanies each order. No changes. Address **SAMUEL WILSON SEED GROWER, MECHANICSVILLE, BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.**

The Busy Bee.

More About Wintering Bees.

The first thought which occurs in regard to Mr. Barber's method of wintering bees, given in last week's FARMER, is that he pays rather dearly for having a plan which is probably all his own. He tells us he winters in a damp cellar, but he fails to tell how he manages to keep it damp, with the temperature from "60 to 90 deg.," a degree of warmth which would, one must suppose, dry out the dampness from any cellar in winter; but if it were damp and yet warm, the bees would keep their hives dry, which they always do if warm enough, so they can move about, and with their wings cause the air to vibrate as they do to evaporate their honey, an operation which causes the roaring we hear in the hives when they are bringing in honey rapidly. Then to maintain a temperature of 60 to 90 deg., it would be necessary to keep a fire, which besides the trouble of building, would require wood, a commodity not over plentiful in this Western country. Our cellar is perhaps as good as the average; thick walls, under stone house, which does not freeze, (fire being kept in base burner day and night), yet the cellar without fire goes down to zero; then (there is a stove in the cellar) I have a fire made and warm it up to 45 deg. Another objection is, that if bees were obliged to work, which they cannot do without food, to dry their hives, they would consume honey, otherwise not necessary, and if very warm would raise brood, requiring honey, and that is useless earlier than February, for those hatched in early winter would have nearly lived out their days by the time they could find honey in the spring. Bees live only about six weeks during the working season, and it is said only three if they go a long distance for honey. If they are kept quiet and dark, and a little above freezing, they remain in a half dormant condition, eating very little, and that would seem to be the natural way, as they can work to no purpose for four months at least.

Mr. B. claims that "there is no discharge from the bees unless in a dry state, if the temperature is from 60 to 90 deg." He might have said just as truthfully, neither is there at 35 to 45 deg. Cold and dampness is supposed to cause dysentery, which is fatal. The hive full of honey which his bees must consume could not be afforded by Western bee-keepers, at the price it will bring, especially when they can be wintered just as well on much less. In April of 1884 Mr. David Hadley, of Holton, showed me some colonies which he had just taken out of the cellar; they were bright and clean, with plenty of young bees, and had wintered on two frames of honey, perhaps ten pounds, though they were small swarms when he put them away in the fall. He had kept the temperature as near 35 deg. as he could, but I have noticed since then that Michigan, Ohio, and other bee-keepers prefer it from 40 to 45 deg., which is as warm as they can be, and remain quiet. Mr. Barber's method may be well for himself, and may not for everybody.

MRS. J. N. MARTIN.

After Diphtheria.

Diphtheria is a terrible disease, requiring the greatest medical skill to effect a complete cure. Even when its power is broken, it clings to the patient with great persistency, and often leaves the system poisoned and prostrated. Just here Hood's Sarsaparilla does a vast amount of good, expelling impurities from the blood, giving it richness and vitality, while it renovates and strengthens the system.

Ninety-Day Seed Corn.

MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir: I have a quantity of a superior quality of extra large field corn which has lately been originated, and which will mature in ninety days, thus filling a want long felt. Ears from twelve to fourteen inches long, grains unusually large, cob slender, 130 bushels of shelled corn of this variety has been raised per acre.

As I am extremely anxious to know what this corn will do in other climates before advertising it for sale, I will send a large sample package to any farmer who will give it a fair trial and proper attention and report his success with it, and who will inclose 10 cents in silver to pay postage, packing, etc., thereon. In order to induce farmers to take unusually good care of this corn so that I may have good reports to advertise next season, I will give \$25 in gold as a premium to the one who raises the best ear and sends the best report, and \$10 for second best. Address, F. E. FROSS, New Carlisle, O.

The following is a condensed report from farmers whom I sent packages to last season:

Rec'd the package of 90-day corn; planted it May 8th shucked it Aug. 9th.—WM. ANDERSON, La Prairie, Ill.

The 90-day corn is all that you claim for it.—J. S. K. MOSBY, Lauderdale, Miss.

Ninety-day corn rec'd. Father, who is an old corn-raiser says: "I never saw such big ears, small cob and large grains before."—J. STEEL, Clayville, O.

Ninety-day corn rec'd.; all came up. The last of May we had a frost which froze it even with the ground; 31 stalks sprouted, from those 31 stalks I received 3 pecks of good sound corn. It has given satisfaction.—O. L. GOSAR, Snydertown, Pa.

The package of corn you sent me has done well; it was ripe in 90 days.—DR. T. W. JONES, Camell, Ill.

Ninety-day corn rec'd. I am highly pleased with it, in fact think it the best corn I ever saw.—L. B. GRIMES, Recorder of Harrison Co., Cadiz, O.

Received the 90-day corn. There was a hole in the wrapper and all lost but 21 grains; planted May 12th and Aug. 12th had 30 ears of the best corn I ever saw. It is all that you claim for it, and more too. Nothing in reason would induce me to be without it again.—M. H. HAMLET, Madisonville, Va.

Newton Home Nursery.

FOREST TREES for Timber-Culture Claims, also the justly-popular Russian Apricot, Russian Mulberry and Catalpa Trees and Seeds a specialty. Send for Catalogue. R. W. CRANDALL, Newton, Kas.

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THE MOST BEAUTIFUL & HARDY ON EARTH. Especially adapted to the arid atmosphere of the Western Prairies, and prized by all lovers of beautiful trees. We will send a trial order of 100 Douglas Spruce, 6 to 12 inches, by mail, for \$1, or 100 per express, \$5. General descriptive Price List Free. D. S. GRIMES, Denver Nurseries, DENVER, COL.

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.

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CATALPA SPECIOSA and RUSSIAN MULBERRY Trees—all sizes—one to three years old. Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, and a fine stock of extra two-year-old Currant Bushes.

Ornamental Shrubbery, Roses, Etc. Please state just what you want, and amount of each variety, and we will quote you special prices. Address D. C. BURSON & CO., Topeka, Kas.

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Warranted Fresh, Reliable, Tested seeds cheap. Illustrated Catalogue sent free. Prices lowest. Packets 3c. Gardeners say our seeds are the best. Thousands of choice packets given away. Special wholesale price list to Market Gardeners. ALNER BROS. Rockford, Ill.

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Write for their ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. Address: PLANT SEED COMPANY, 812 NORTH FOURTH STREET, SAINT LOUIS, MO. (Mention this Paper.)

600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES.

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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 1886, mailed free on application. Address: BLOOMINGTON (PHENIX) NURSERY, BLOOMINGTON, ILL. Established 1852.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF WELL-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

A. H. LACKEY & SON

—Will Sell at the—

Fair Grounds, Peabody, Marion County, Kansas.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9th, 1886,

Seventy-five head of Splendid Young

COWS & HEIFERS & A FEW YOUNG BULLS.

The offerings will include Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Cruickshanks, Arabellas, Blossoms, Floras, and the other sorts that are good and useful for the purposes for which Short-horns are bred—beef and milk. All females old enough have calves or are in calf to the splendid Cruickshank bull, BARMPTON'S PRIDE 40554, or the elegant Flat Creek Young Mary bull, ARCHIE HAMILTON 49792. We call special attention to the large number of cows and heifers of the Cruickshank and other well-bred and fashionable tribes in this sale.

ALL ARE RECORDED OR ACCEPTED FOR RECORD.

Every animal will be sold receiving a bid. No postponement on account of weather. TERMS:—Cash, or nine months credit on good bankable notes drawing 10 per cent. Three per cent. off for cash. Catalogues on day of sale.

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WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

10,000 Pear and Cherry, 1 and 2 years old.
100,000 Apple and Peach.
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100,000 FOREST TREES!

Box Elder, Soft Maple, Catalpa, etc.
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Prettiest Illustrated SEED-CATALOGUE ever printed. Cheapest & best SEEDS grown. Gardeners trade a specialty. Packets only 3c. Cheap as dirt by oz. & lb. Postage or Exp. paid. Send Yours & Neighbors address for BOOK. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford Ill.

1,391 1/2 BUSHELS OF PER ACRE, POTATO.

Send for history, description and full particulars. A Wonderful Variety Enormously Productive, Perfect in Form, Color and Table Qualities. IT WILL PAY YOU! OUR SUPERB SEED CATALOGUE Embraces all kinds of seeds. Each variety honestly reported, Reduced prices. Inducements to gardeners. Mailed Free. J. A. EVERITT & CO. Seedmen, Box 42, Watertown, Wis.

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MARIANA

FRUITS, ORNAMENTALS, EVERGREENS, ROOT GRAFTS, CLONS.—EVERYTHING. STARK NURSERIES 52d Year, 300 Acres LOUISIANA, Missouri.

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SEEDS

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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.

W. E. DOUD, EUREKA, KAS., Breeder of—

Plymouth Rock Chickens.



I have the Purest-bred Plymouth Rock Chickens in the State. A limited number of Cockerels and Pullets for sale. Eggs in season—\$1.50 per 13. Address W. E. DOUD, Eureka, Kas.

FOR SALE!

40 P. ROCK COCKERELS, \$2 to \$5 each. 100 P. Rock Pullets, \$1 to \$2 each. Eggs in season.

Wyandotte and B. B. R. Game Eggs, \$2.50 per 13.

P. Rock, White Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, Buff Cochins and Pekin Duck Eggs, \$1.50 per 13.

L. E. PIXLEY, Eureka, : : Kansas.

PROF. R. RIGGS, V. S., and Horse Educator,

Operations on HORSES and CATTLE.

Castrating, Ridgling Horses and Spaying Heifers a specialty. Success Guaranteed.

He performs the operation on Ridgelings by a new method, using no clamps, and takes the testicle out through its natural channel without the use of a knife except to open the scrotum. The horse can be worked every day. The success which has attended Prof. Riggs in the performance of this operation has pronounced him one of the most skillful and successful operators in the country. Address PROF. R. RIGGS, V. S., Wichita, Kas.

References:—C. C. Arnold, V. S., Wichita, Kas.; Dr. G. A. Snook, V. S., Wichita, Kas.; Dr. A. Stanley, V. S., Newton, Kas.; Dr. H. A. Freeland, V. S., Peabody, Kas.; Chas. Westbrook, owner of "Joe Young," Peabody, Kas.; Dr. C. Weis, V. S., Salina, Kas.; Dr. Young, V. S., Abilene, Kas.; Dr. Dutcher, V. S., Junction City, and Frank O'Reilly, breeder of French draft and trotting horses, Junction City, Kas. Others on application. [mention this paper.]

Oil-Cake

Whole or ground, manufactured by the old process. For sale to feeders at export values. Prices quoted by mail on application. Address KANSAS CITY LINSEED OIL CO., Eighth and Mill streets, Kansas City, Mo.

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for week ending Jan. 27, 1886.

Coffey county--R. H. Adair, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Job Throckmorton, in Burlington tp., one red heifer, supposed to be 3 years old, white on under part of body; valued at \$20.
COW—Taken up by Jas. Douglass, in Burlington tp., one red cow, 3 years old, white on belly and flanks, white spot in face, crop off right ear, crumpled horns, branded with letter F; valued at \$16.
STEER—By same, one white yearling steer, blue spots on sides, slit in left ear, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$16.
COW—Taken up by D. N. Hoover, in California tp., one 2-year-old red and white cow with small calf, branded F with circle bar on left side; valued at \$25.
STEER—Taken up by Catherine Yates, in Potawatomi tp., one 2-year-old white steer, branded T on left side and hip; valued at \$23.
STEER—Taken up by John Bundy, in Pleasant tp., one pale red yearling steer, star in forehead, branded N on right side of back, crop in right ear; valued at \$20.
HEIFER—Taken up by Chas. Emmano, in Pleasant tp., one red yearling heifer, some white in forehead, slit in right ear, no marks or brands; valued at \$11.
STEER—Taken up by Milton Jones, of California tp., one pale red 2 year old steer, white on each flank, hairy horns, swallow fork in right ear; valued at \$25.
STEER—Taken up by J. W. Stewart, in Pleasant tp., one red yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.
HEIFER—By same, one red yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$17.
COW—Taken up by Geo. H. Hedrick, in Liberty tp., one red cow, star in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.
HEIFER—By same, one 2-year-old red heifer, lower crop in left ear, no tail; valued at \$16.
COW—By same, one pale red cow with bull calf, left horn gone, spot on right shoulder; valued at \$27.
COW—By same, 5-year-old red cow with spotted bull calf, crop and two slits in right ear; valued at \$30.
HEIFER—By same, one 2-year-old spotted heifer, branded M on left hip; valued at \$14.
HEIFER—By same, one 3-year-old red heifer with red steer calf, cow has crop and slit in both ears, branded M on right hip; valued at \$32.
COW—By same, one 4-year-old red cow with brindle face, light horn drooping and tip gone, branded M on right hip; valued at \$18.
HEIFER—By same, one red yearling heifer, branded M on left hip; valued at \$15.
COW—By same, one 5-year-old red cow with red heifer calf, cow has star in forehead, branded H on right hip; valued at \$25.
Russell county--J. B. Himes, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Herman Luerzmann, in Center tp., January 2, 1886, one bay mare, 3 years old, about 14 hands high, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$75.
HORSE—By same, one bay horse, about 2 years old, about 14 hands high, white face, both fore feet and left hind foot white, no marks or brands; valued at \$55.
PONY—By same, one mare pony, 6 or 7 years old, 14 hands high, branded high up on left hip with letter F and lower down on same hip T2—as near as can be made out, scar or sore on back part of right hind leg below knee; valued at \$20.
MULE—By same, one sorrel mare mule, about 2 years old, 13 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.
Chase county--J. J. Massey, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Evan Foulke, in Falls tp., November 28, 1885, one red and white spotted heifer, red neck and legs and white spot in face, 2 years old, under-bit in left ear; valued at \$16.
STEER—Taken up by J. C. Marford, in Falls tp., December 8, 1885, one red steer with some white on belly and legs, 2 years old, branded with a large letter G on right hip; valued at \$28.
STEER—Taken up by J. L. Crawford, in Cottonwood tp., December 22, 1885, one red 1-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.
HEIFER—Taken up by A. Veberg, in Bazaar tp., December 29, 1885, one red and white spotted heifer, 2 years old, hole in left ear, no brands; valued at \$18.
PONY—Taken up by F. W. Bowman, in Bazaar tp., January 9, 1886, one sorrel mare pony, 12 years old, branded T on right hip, lump on right knee; valued at \$15.
Woodson county--I. M. Jewett, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by C. L. Ogilvie, in Toronto tp., December 10, 1885, one light roan steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.
Sumner county--Wm. H. Berry, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by O. H. Tracy, in Dixontp., January 9, 1886, one bay pony mare, 6 or 8 years old, spot in forehead, blemish on left front foot; valued at \$30.
Linn county--J. H. Madden, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by T. J. Owens, in Blue Mound tp., December 10, 1885, one red 2-year-old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.
Pottawatomie county--I. W. Zimmerman, clk.
STEER—Taken up by Wm. P. Spalding, in Pottawatomie tp., December 17, 1885, one red and white spotted 2-year-old steer, star in forehead, bush of tail white, on illegible brand on left hip; valued at \$27.
MARE—Taken up by J. R. H. Daniels, of Louisville, in Pottawatomie tp., December 24, 1885, one dark bay mare, black mane and tail, about 14½ hands high; valued at \$40.
Sedgwick county--E. P. Ford, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by H. S. Hull, in Greeley tp., December 20, 1885, one dark mare pony, 14 hands high, years old, branded 7 on left shoulder, Spanish brand on left hip; valued at \$25.
Montgomery county--H. W. Conrad, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Elisha Mills, in Independence tp., January 9, 1886, one dun horse pony, 11 or 12 years old, 12 hands high, black mane and tail, black line on neck, blind in one eye, star in forehead; valued at \$20.
Barton county--Ed. L. Teed, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by W. H. Stover, in Logan tp., December 17, 1885, one dark bay Texas pony mare, 13 hands high, branded WX on left hip, had on leather collar; valued at \$30.
Wilson county--D. N. Willits, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Henry E. Davis, of Guilford, December 1, 1885, one dark brown pony mare, 1 year old, white face, hind feet white; valued at \$35.
8 line county--Joseph Sargent, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by T. S. Wolcott, in Summit tp., December 2, 1885, one light bay horse, supposed to be 10 years old, white spot on forehead, had leather collar on with short rope when taken up, weight about 1000 lbs.
Shawnee county--D. N. Burge, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Wesley Disney, in Monmouth tp., January 29, 1886, one 1-year old white steer; valued at \$14.
Strays for week ending Feb. 3, 1886.
Jackson county--Ed. E. Birkett, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by H. M. Baker, in Franklin tp., December 22, 1885, one white yearling heifer, red ears and ears, a few white hairs on each side of neck, small split in upper part of left ear; valued at \$18.
HEIFER—Taken up by C. G. Haag, in Liberty tp., December 10, 1885, one 2-year-old white heifer, slit in left ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.
HEIFER—Taken up by William James, in Grant tp., January 5, 1886, one 2-year-old red heifer, no marks or brands visible.

December 21, 1885, one sorrel horse about 12 years old, 16 hands high, blind in right eye, harness and collar marks; valued at \$15.

Morris county--G. E. Irwin, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Leonard Ekhoft, in Neosho tp., October 10, 1885, one 2-year-old red heifer, one ear slit, white spot in forehead, about half of tail white, some white under belly; valued at \$16.

2 PONIES—Taken up by A. R. Boyle, of Neosho tp., November 20, 1885, two sorrel pony mares, 12 and 6 years old respectively, white faces and no brands; valued at \$20 each.

Wilson county--D. N. Willits, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. J. Heath, of Fall River tp., about January 10, 1886, one red-roan pony mare, 8 years old, branded on left hip with a Spanish brand.

Sheridan county--I. H. Prince, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Geo. Pratt, of Saline tp., November 10, 1885, one brown mare, 4 years old, branded H within a circle; valued at \$20.

Doniphan county--Joseph Schletzbaum, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Robert M. Ludwig, of Wayne tp., (P. O. Brenner), January 16, 1886, one white and black spotted steer, between 1 and 2 years old, brindle neck, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$13.

Brown county--G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

COW—Taken up by James Grubb, of Powhatan tp., January 12, 1886, one red cow, 4 years old, no marks or brands visible.

Comanche county--Thos. P. Overman, clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. F. Williamson, of Protection tp., (P. O. Protection), December 28, 1885, one dun Texas cow, 8 years old, some white spots, left horn droops; valued at \$10.

CALF—By same, one red and white male calf, 6 or 7 months old, swallow-fork in both ears; valued at \$8.

Nebraska county--R. S. Robbins, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by William Weyer, of Home tp., January 9, 1886, one red bull, bush of tail and belly white, right ear about half cut or frozen off; valued at \$10.

Osage county--R. H. McClair, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by C. T. Coleman, of Osage City tp., January 27, 1886, one gray horse, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, a little white on right hind foot.

Pawnee county--J. F. Whitney, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by D. H. Leash, of Larned tp., January 12, 1886, one dark red bull, weight 1,000 lbs., no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Douglas county--Jael S. White, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Reynolds & Co., three miles south of Lawrence, December 29, 1885, one white cow, crumpled horns, no marks or brands, 8 years old; valued at \$20.

Graham county--B. Van Slyck, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by A. G. Brock, of Millbrook tp., (P. O. Millbrook), December 24, 1885, one bay yearling filley, no marks or brands; valued at \$21.

McPherson county--E. L. Loomis, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by David Enruh, of Spring Valley tp., December 28, 1885, one sorrel horse, large star on forehead, white on both hind feet, a rope on neck when taken up, 1 year old; valued at \$30.

MARE—By same, one dark iron gray mare, 2 years old, a little white on left hind foot, a rope on neck when taken up; valued at \$40.

Strays for week ending Feb. 10, 1886.

Shawnee county--D. N. Budge, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by P. M. Vanorsdol, of Silver Lake tp., November 26, 1885, one red muley steer, 18 months old, small white spot in forehead, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Miami county--H. A. Floyd, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. B. Hamilton, of Osage tp., December 25, 1885, one bay mare, 6 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, blind in left eye, thin in flesh, no marks or brands, had on a new bridle, an old saddle and rope halter; valued at \$58.

Bourbon county--E. J. Chapin, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Simpson, of Drywood tp., one white yearling heifer, a very little red on ears, no marks or brands, medium size; valued at \$15.

Cherokee county--L. R. McNutt, clerk.

COW—Taken up by R. P. Darnell, of Lowell tp., December 1, 1885, one roan cow, 6 years old, marked with under-slip off of left ear, two slits in right ear, red ears, short tail, red around nose; valued at \$20.

Clay county--W. P. Anthony, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Martin Bauers, of Grant tp., January 10, 1886, one white cow, roan neck, supposed to be 8 years old; valued at \$20.

Norton county--Jas. L. Wallace, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. Stahlman, of Modell tp., January 4, 1886, one brown mare, collar marks on left shoulder, left hind foot white, some white on forehead and nose; valued at \$50.

Butler county--James Fisher, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S. F. Henshaw, of Richland tp., January 12, 1886, one black mare Texas pony, star in face; valued at \$10.

Greenwood county--J. W. Kenner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Robt. Wiggins, of Bachelor tp., one red yearling steer, small star in forehead, bush off end of tail, indescribable brand on left hip; valued at \$16.

COW—Taken up by C. L. Worley, in Janesville tp., January 6, 1886, one light roan cow, head and neck darker than body, supposed to be 4 years old, no marks or brands visible.

Wabunsee county--G. W. French, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. S. Sisson, of Wilmington tp., (P. O. Harveyville), one red heifer, 2 years old, white spots on back and belly; valued at \$12.

Barber county--Robt. J. Taliaferro, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by R. J. Evans, of Kiowa tp., one roan horse pony, white blaze in forehead, 10 years old, branded P9 on left hip and what is known as a rocking chair brand on right hip; valued at \$25.

Harvey county--J. C. Johnston, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by Henry Carver, of Pleasant tp., January 15, 1886, one 2-year-old yellow filley, light mane and tail, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

SALARY of \$90 a month and expenses paid agents everywhere to travel and sell staple goods to dealers, or \$40 a month & expenses to distribute circulars in your vicinity. All expenses advanced, salary promptly paid. Sample package of our goods and full particulars FREE. Send 8 cents for postage, packing, etc. We mean what we say. **NATIONAL SUPPLY COMPANY.** Palace Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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SCHOOL LAND.

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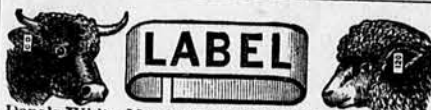
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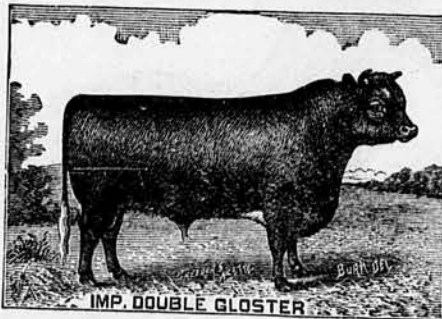
For further information address

KIMBALL & REEVE,
Garden City, Kansas.



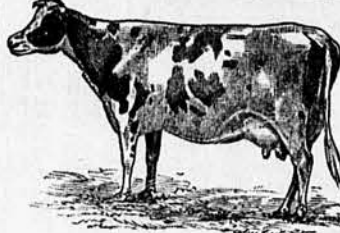
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The Blue Valley Herd and Stud offers for sale FIFTEEN RECORDED SHORT-HORN BULLS of choice breeding, good colors and splendid individual merit; thirty head of equally good COWS AND HEIFERS; also thirty head of first-class ROAD-STER, DRAFT AND GENERAL-PURPOSE HORSES, many of which are well-broken single and double drivers. My stock is all in fine condition and will be sold at reasonable prices. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank respectfully solicited. Write for Catalogue. **MANHATTAN, KAS., January 1st, 1886. WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM.**

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ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES. HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED.

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The Average Records of a Herd are the True Test of Its Merit.

The Following Milk and Butter Records Have All Been Made by Animals Now in Our Herd:

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Five Cows have averaged over 19,000 lbs. in a year. Ten Cows have averaged over 18,000 lbs. in a year.

We know of but 23 Cows that have made yearly records exceeding 16,000 lbs. and 14 of them are now in our Herd and have averaged over 17,500 lbs.

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Five Cows have averaged 50 lbs. 7 ozs. in a year. Nine Cows have averaged 45 lbs. 7 ozs. in a year.

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Our herd numbers 130 head of well-bred Short-horns, comprising Cruickshanks, Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Arabellas, Woodhill Duchesses, Lavinias, Floras, Desdemonas, Lady Janes and other good families. The well-known Cruickshank bull **BAMPTON'S PRIDE 49854** and the Bates bull **ARCHIE HAMILTON 49792** serve our herd. We make a specialty of milking Short-horns, the Arabellas being specially noted as milkers. Good, useful animals of both sexes always for sale. Premium Berkshires very cheap.

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NATURES INCUBATOR

Best known for hatching chicks. Its principle is just like a hen sitting on a nest full of eggs. Chicks can be raised in it at 6 or 8 cts. per lb. and sold for 20 to 25 cts. per lb. A fine chance for women and boys to make money. Send for circular.

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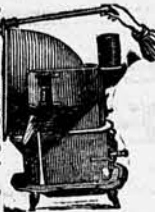
Perfectly Reliable. Self-Regulating. All Eggs turned at once. Requires no watching at night. **Best Cheap Incubator made.** Send for Price List and Circular showing cuts of the finest brooder of high class Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks and Langshans.—20 Pens. O. P. SCOTT, Quincy, Ill.

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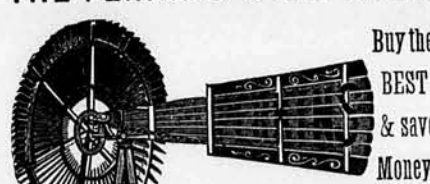
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Raises all the Cream between the milkings. Saves $\frac{1}{2}$ the labor. Increases yield of butter; improves quality; quadruples value of skim milk. Will pay for itself twice or more every season. Cooley System is the only uniform dairy method in existence. Send for circular, free. **JOHN BOYD, Manuf'r,** 199 Lake St., Chicago.

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1500 to 4000 FEET of lumber can be cut in a day. Built in a first-class manner. The **Best Mill** made. Many hundreds of these in use, giving universal satisfaction. We have the best Mills of larger sizes, Portable and Stationary. Send for circular I.

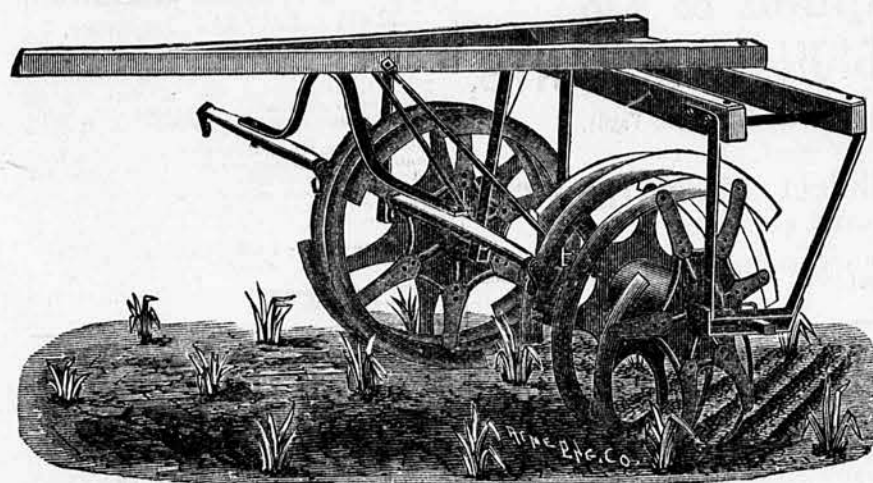
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Buy the **BEST** & save **Money.**

I have been in constant use for 14 years, with a record equalled by none. Warranted not to blow down unless the tower goes with it; or against any wind that does not displace substantial form buildings; to be perfect; to outlast and do better than any other Mill made.

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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 ment'n **KAS. FARMER.** Room 64, Metropolitan Block, Chicago, or, Maywood, Ill.

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Seed Drill Combined

Is the only successful Garden Implement ever invented. And as the machine was made by a Nurseryman and Market-gardener, it is

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Every Tiller of the Soil should have one. Gardeners, Nurserymen, Florists cannot do without them.

IT IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

1. On account of its simplicity. 2. Being so easily adjusted and handled. 3. And is lighter-running by one half than any other. 4. Does the work perfectly. 5. The draft is so light in cultivating and seeding, it is more like play than work. 6. The plows are all adjustable, so that any width of row can be cultivated.

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Correspondence solicited.

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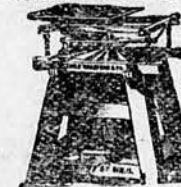
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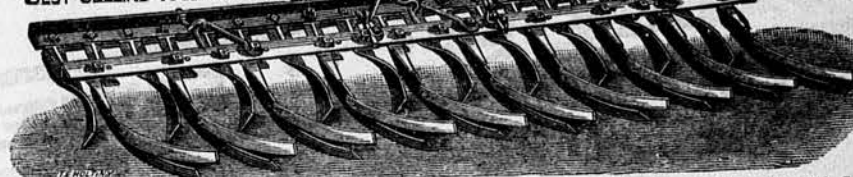
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CRUSHER AND LEVELER
AGENTS WANTED
BEST SELLING TOOL ON EARTH

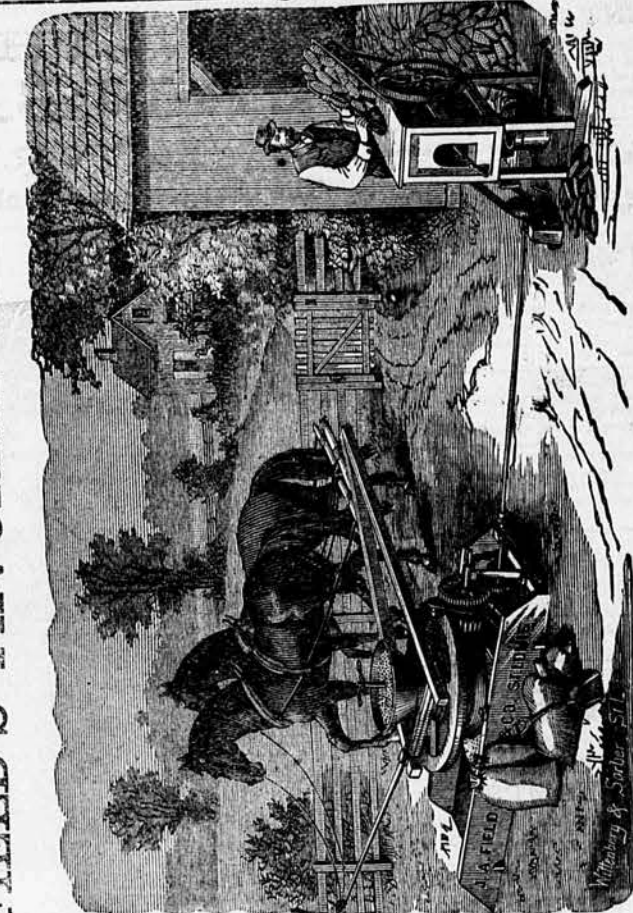


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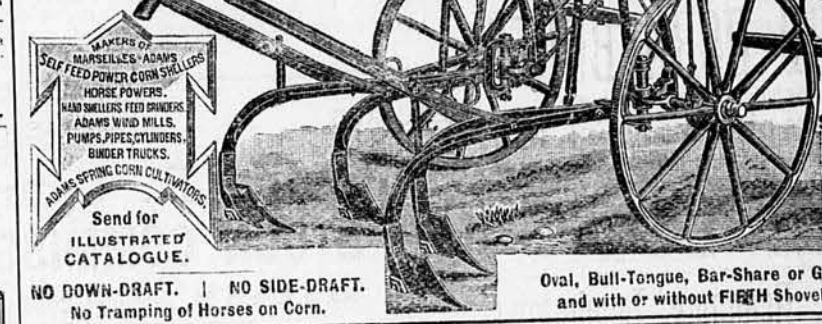
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Manufactured by the Inventor, JACOB YOST, Rich-
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 The Incubators will be sold at the following low
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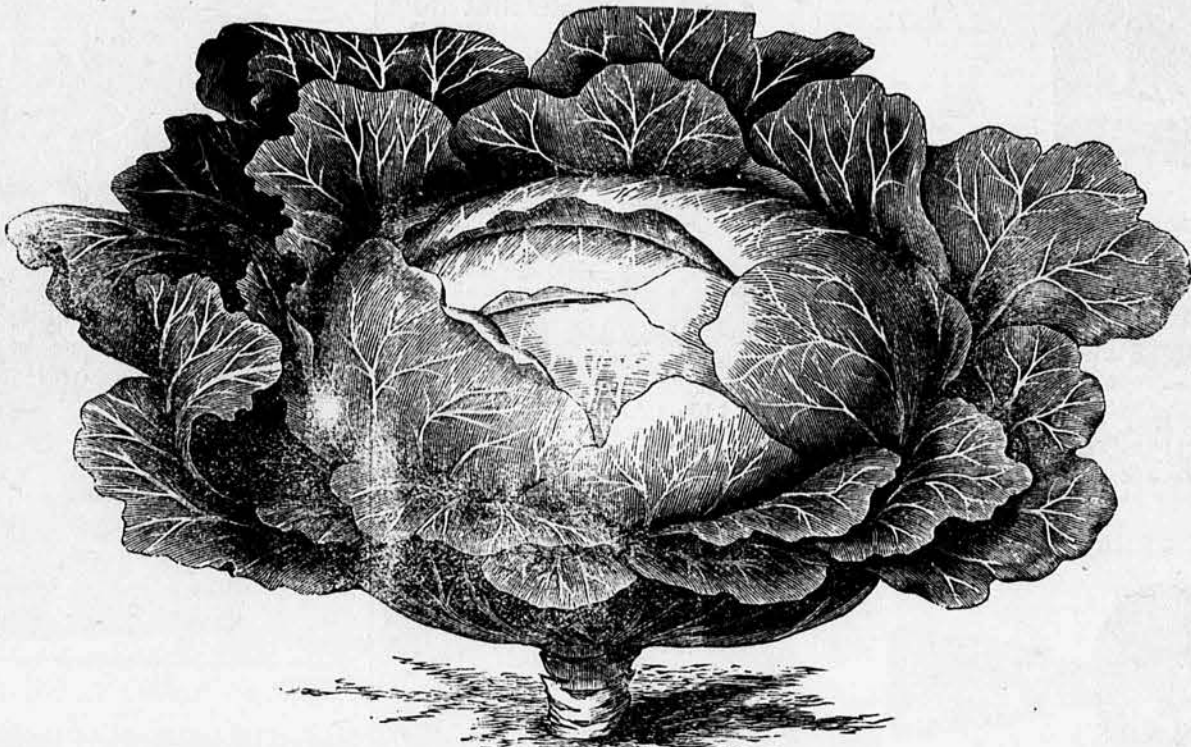
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