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### KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

The fourteenth annual session of the Kansas State Grange was held at Music Hall, in this city, three days of last week. Nearly thirty counties of the State were represented and fully 100 members were present as delegates or visitors. Capital and Oak Granges, of Shawnee county, two of the best in the State, contributed largely to the success of this session, which is conceded to be one of the best meetings ever held by the organization. The delegates were well pleased with Topeka, and the executive committee would do a good thing for the Order by making this city the permanent place for holding the annual meetings; nowhere else are the facilities so favorable as here, besides the opportunity of having the Grange well advertised by the leading daily and weekly press of the State.

The address of welcome was given in an eloquent and fitting manner by J. G. Otis, of Topeka, and responded to in an able and earnest address by J. F. Willits, of Jefferson county, Lecturer of the State Grange.

After the committee on credentials had reported, the regular committees were appointed on finance, needed legislation, good of the Order, mileage and per diem, insurance, constitution and by-laws, and co-operation.

The following resolution passed:

**Resolved,** By the officers and members of the Kansas State Grange, that it is with feelings of profound sadness that we learn of the misfortunes that prevent our meeting at the session our long honored and faithful chairman of the executive committee, Brother W. H. Jones, and that we instruct the Master and Secretary of this body to extend to him our sincere sympathy and hopes for his early recovery.

W. H. Toothaker made a verbal statement of the condition of the co-operation enterprises in the State, and the result of the effort to establish a uniform system of co-operation for all the enterprises in the State to be a failure.

Verbal reports as to the condition of the various Granges were then made, and they reported an active condition, a number of new ones having been organized during the year.

The Master of the State Grange, W. H. Toothaker, of Johnson county, delivered the annual address.

F. G. Adams, of Topeka, chairman of the standing committee on education, made an able and lengthy report on the subject of "Grange Education."

### WEDNESDAY.

The work of the second day was largely devoted to the question of life insurance, which is now being taken hold of in a business-like way that bids fair to become an important feature of the Grange.

The following resolutions were adopted at the evening session:

**Resolved,** That much of what is now attempted to be taught in our common schools should be omitted from the course of study, and that in place of the same, there should be employed kindergarten methods, object lessons and instruction in those subjects on natural and domestic science which have relation to agriculture, horticulture, household economy and the various industries which employ the people.

**Resolved,** That our Normal School should have for its special object the qualifying of teachers to make the needed reform; that the State Agricultural College and State University shall have attached to them normal departments for a like object and that the instructions given in county normal institutes should have special reference to the

qualification of teachers to impart such instruction.

**Resolved,** That the appropriate officers of this Grange are hereby instructed to confer with the Legislature and the educational authorities of the State with the view of effecting these reforms.

The exercises were interspersed with excellent selections of music.

### THURSDAY.

The committee on needed legislation reported the following, which was adopted:

**Resolved,** That the system of dealing in options, selling with no intention to deliver, and buying with the understanding that the article purchased is not to be received, as now practiced in the Produce Exchanges of the country, by which prices are rendered uncertain and generally depressed while the crop remains in the hands of the producer, is detrimental to the interests of the whole country and should be prohibited by law.

**Resolved,** That the Secretary of the Kansas State Grange be instructed to urge upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress the importance of making the office of Commissioner of Agriculture a Cabinet position.

The special order of business on Thursday afternoon was the woman suffrage question. J. G. Otis delivered a masterly and effective address on the subject. Judge Adams, of the State Historical Society, read a letter from Susan B. Anthony, also his reply, which showed the status of the question in Kansas. A most excellent paper was presented by Mrs. J. O. Henry, of Olathe, on the subject. A resolution passed requesting its publication in the KANSAS FARMER. The following was unanimously adopted:

**WHEREAS,** After the experience of seventeen years, the wisdom of the founders of our Order in admitting women to equal rights and privileges in the Grange has been most fully demonstrated; and

**WHEREAS,** The question of temperance is one of the most important and prominent issues before the American people at the present time, and in which the women of our country are now more deeply interested than any other portion of our population; therefore

**Resolved,** By the State Grange of Kansas, that we are in favor of the enfranchisement of women.

At the last evening session fifty-three Grangers took the "Fifth Degree," which was properly followed by an old-time feast, such as the culinary artists of Oak and Capital Granges only can prepare. This was followed by a number of toasts which were responded to in a happy manner, and when, at midnight, the State Grange adjourned *sine die*, the delegates leaving for home much revived. The writer predicts that the year 1886 will be the most prosperous and useful one ever known to the Order in Kansas.

### La Cygne, Kansas.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

La Cygne, the title of our subject, is situated in the eastern part of Linn county, Kansas, in the beautiful and picturesque valley of the Marais des Cygne river, hard by the east bank thereof, and distant south from Kansas City, Mo., sixty-two miles, and north from Fort Scott thirty-seven miles. The main line of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railway passes through the western portion of the city, which, by the way, has a population of over 2,000 people, many of whom are well-to-do and very prosperous in their business relations.

This place is one of the best commercial points in eastern Kansas, having a vast scope of country to draw from that is not touched by any other city or town worth mentioning; therefore, the great bulk of trade necessarily flows into this lively busi-

ness mart, and as a result her people have attained to considerable wealth and influence and are in a position to maintain the important prestige thus bestowed upon them.

The country surrounding this pleasantly-located city is of great value as an agricultural, fruit and stock-producing region, for here is found the richest of limestone soil, from which is grown each year abundant crops of various kinds, the surplus of which are readily disposed of in La Cygne at the highest market price. The lands in this section are slightly undulating, with now and then an abrupt hill, interspersed at frequent intervals with magnificent valleys that present many romantic views to the close observer of nature's handiwork.

Plenty of pure water is obtained at a reasonable depth, and an abundance of timber grows adjacent and tributary to the town; and underneath the surface abounds an excellent quality of bituminous coal which is being mined to a certain extent, so it will be seen that the people of eastern Kansas, and especially this portion, never need want for cheap fuel.

The public improvements of La Cygne are in excellent keeping with the enterprise manifested by those interested in her welfare and future development. A very large, commodious and substantial brick school building is in process of completion, and will be ready for use by January 1st, 1886. This, like other points in Kansas, believes in ably providing for the education of the rising generation, and in so doing grant them that which none can deprive them of, namely, a good education, something that will ever remain with each one while life to them is given.

The newspaper interests are admirably represented by Messrs. Kenea & Lane in their production each week of the La Cygne Journal. Mr. Kenea is also postmaster.

Linn county is one among the best in the State, being nicely situated, rich in productiveness of soil, with fine prairies, an excellent and an abundant supply of pure water, plenty of fuel, both coal and wood, and other advantages too numerous to mention, all of which tend to make the inhabitants feel proud of their county and her environments.

### THE LA CYGNE NURSERY.

While here your correspondent improved the opportunity allotted to him and made a brief visit to the nursery and fruit farm of Mr. D. W. Cozad, which is located about one mile north of the business portion of La Cygne, upon a high plat-au or elevation of land that overlooks the town and surrounding country for miles distant, making it a desirable place from which to obtain an attractive view.

Here I met Mr. Cozad, a whole-souled, genial, wide-awake, thorough-going business man, whom to know is to honor.

This gentleman has as fine a location for a nursery and fruit farm as can be found anywhere, and everything in and about the premises is in perfect keeping therewith. He has one forty-acre tract that would be difficult to excel, and twenty acres of this is planted to Russian mulberry, maple, evergreens, etc., all in good condition and growing finely. The remaining twenty is in readiness for transplanting, etc. Upon this forty he has had erected a large and convenient packing-house.

From here I was shown another forty-acre lot, of which there is about thirty acres planted in apple, peach, pear, plum, and nursery stock of almost every description, in

excellent condition. Upon this tract is a good dwelling house, barn, orchard, etc., occupied by one of his workmen.

The tract of ground, consisting of about twenty acres, overlooking the town, is occupied directly by Mr. Cozad. Upon this is his private residence, barns, outbuildings, etc., also a good dwelling house near by, in which resides one of his workmen, and not far from the private residence is an office; under all three of these buildings are large and commodious basements, in which the grafting and packing are done.

In the winter months from fifteen to twenty men are employed and assigned work in these basements at grafting. During the warm weather he employs near the same number of men in different parts of the nursery.

Mr. Cozad has erected quite an extensive greenhouse, near his office, which will undoubtedly prove a valuable acquisition to his already immense business. An experienced person has been secured and is now in charge of this department. There being no greenhouse between Kansas City and Fort Scott, makes this an important feature and prospects are very encouraging for its success.

Mr. Cozad is an excellent example of what perseverance and industry will accomplish. He moved from Illinois to La Cygne in 1870, and started a nursery; his means being limited caused him to go in debt, but through incessant toil and perseverance he accumulated by 1875 about \$5,000. During that summer he lost his child, then his wife, and the next day after she died the grasshoppers came. They ate up all his grain, vegetables, nursery stock, and everything else eatable, even unto bark from shrubs. He replanted his place to corn, but no sooner had it come up than the hoppers ate it off. This was repeated four times. About the middle of June they left, leaving Mr. C. not only a poor man, but about \$2,000 in debt. Not daunted by all these discouragements and financial embarrassments, he planted his corn for the fifth time—near the 23d of June, and obtained therefrom a fair crop. Then came the difficulty of disposing of the corn, others being in the same condition as himself, and money exceedingly scarce. But, at last, he sold it on one year's time, taking notes for the same, and by getting rid of these succeeded in pulling through.

To-day, Mr. Cozad has a choice tract of near 100 acres, all under cultivation, and upon this he has about fifty acres of nursery stock, the equal of which will be hard to find. Mr. C. is one of the leading nurserymen west of the Mississippi river, and whatever he puts out is guaranteed true to name and in good condition.

For the years of 1870-71 his sales of nursery stock realized only a few hundred dollars, but since then his business has increased to such an extent that last year's transactions amounted to over \$20,000, and he states that it is through copious and judicious use of printers' ink that has brought upon him this immense traffic. By advertising he lets the people know what he has, and they, appreciating his efforts, patronize him, knowing that in turn they will get value received.

So much for pluck and energy. A few years ago Mr. Cozad was a very poor man. To-day, he is one of Linn county's most solid and substantial business men. Upon his place there is now nearly \$15,000 worth of nursery stock. In conclusion, allow me to say that parties corresponding with Mr. C. will do him and the KANSAS FARMER a favor by mentioning this paper. HORACE.



## The Stock Interest.

### PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.  
 May 19, 1886—Col. W. A. Harris, Cruickshank Short-horns, at Kansas City, Mo.  
 May 26—W. A. Powell, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.  
 May 27—U. P. Bennett & Son, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.  
 Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

### KANSAS SHORT-HORN BREEDERS.

#### Fourth Annual Session.

A fair attendance of the representative breeders of Short-horn cattle convened at the parlors of the Windsor hotel, this city, on Tuesday evening, December 8th, with the President, Colonel W. A. Harris, of Linwood, in the chair, who called the meeting to order, and in a few well-directed remarks he referred to some of the lessons learned by Short-horn breeders from the late fat stock shows, and stated that the results from using Short-horn bulls, from Texas to Montana, had been generally satisfactory, and this fact meant a great deal for the breed.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read by the Secretary, Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the State Agricultural College, and approved.

Colonel S. A. Sawyer gave a very interesting, practical and comprehensive talk on "How Breeders May Influence the Price of Short-horns." In a word he would answer by saying let everybody raise good cattle. The year 1885 has been a very suggestive one to breeders. Never before have so many "culls" and inferior cattle been thrown on the market, and even with the surfeit in this respect, taken in connection with the depression caused by quarantine, as well as other matters well known to all, this fact has been obvious at the sales everywhere, that the really good animals had brought good prices. He advised breeders to begin the reformation in their private herds, pay more attention to top crosses than remote ones. Each succeeding sire should be better than his predecessor. Don't sell every animal that has a pedigree, but let the inferior ones go to the butchers. He deplored the fact that the bulk of the Short-horn breeders were doing nothing brilliant or aggressive for the common interest of the breed.

Quite a discussion followed after the remarks of Colonel Sawyer, in which Prof. E. M. Shelton, ex-Governor Glick, A. W. Rollins, Colonel White, General J. C. Stone, J. B. McAfee, and J. M. Huber and Colonel W. A. Harris joined. The general opinion seemed to be in favor of making more steers rather than to advance the price for recording Short-horns. This would have a better influence on the price, provided only representative individual animals were sold as pure-breds and the inferior ones be sold for beef.

Major F. D. Coburn read a thoughtful and timely paper on "Judging at the Fairs," in which he showed in his forcible and practical manner the folly and compromising effects of the ordinary committee of three. The most satisfactory and valuable judging was that done by an expert. The advantages on the one-judge system was well presented. Mr. Coburn then presented a suggested standard of excellence and scale of points for judging Short-horns. This proposed standard was referred to the following committee: Messrs. W. A. Harris, General J. C. Stone, Colonel W. S. White, J. M. Huber and F. D. Coburn. This committee carefully revised the suggested standard, and the Association adopted the following:

### STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE AND SCALE OF POINTS FOR JUDGING SHORT-HORNS. THE PERFECT ANIMAL AGGREGATING 100 POINTS.

Rump—Level, with good length and breadth.....	6
Thighs and Twist—Full and well down.....	5
Hips—Broad, level and well covered.....	5
Flanks—Well let down and full.....	5
Loins—Broad, level and meaty.....	8
Ribs—Fleshy, and broadly sprung.....	7
Crops and Chins—Well filled, meaty, no depression.....	7
Heart Girth—Full and large.....	7
Shoulders—Smooth and well covered.....	5
Brisket—Well let down and forward, with little or no dewlap, broad between fore legs.....	3
Neck—Clean and tapering.....	2
Horns—Medium size, clean, tapering and well formed.....	1
Ears—Medium size, fine and lively.....	1
Eyes—Mild, but full and bright.....	2
Head—Clean and fine. Masculine in bull	2
Bones and Legs—Fine and shapely; medium length.....	6
Tail—Well set on, tapering and fine.....	2
Hair—Abundant and mossy.....	2
Handling—Mellow, neither soft nor unyielding.....	3
Skin—Fine, elastic, loose and medium thickness.....	6
Upper Line—Level and straight.....	2
Lower Line—Low down and even from brisket to twist.....	4
Bull, Weight for Age—On basis of 1,000 lbs. at 12 mos.; 1,400 lbs. at 24 mos.; 1,800 lbs. at 36 mos.; 2,100 lbs. at 42 mos.....	3
Cow for Age—On basis of 850 at 12 mos.; 1,100 at 24 mos.; 1,400 at 36 mos.; 1,600 at 42 mos.....	5
Symmetry—Smoothness, style and general attractiveness.....	5
Total.....	100

The communication from the Missouri Short-horn Breeders asking for a union of the two organizations was referred to a committee, who made the following report:

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee, to whom was referred the communication of the Missouri Short-horn Breeders' Association, beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration and recommend that the request be assented to, provided such action will not deteriorate or jeopardize the usefulness of our present organization. Your committee deems it vitally important that our organization be maintained, as we fear that the effort of the two organizations might neutralize the good influences of the Kansas Breeders' Association. It might also result in dividing the friendship of our organization and thus cripple it or destroy all of the beneficial effects for which the organization was founded. We fully appreciate the kindly feeling manifested and the generosity of the invitation, and trust that whether our Association assents to the very flattering request or not, the kindly relation and good fellowship now existing among the Short-horn breeders of Kansas and Missouri will continue to exist. Respectfully,

G. W. GLICK,  
 S. S. BURNETT,  
 W. S. WHITE.

A large portion of Wednesday morning was devoted to a discussion of "The Cow," by the State Veterinarian, Dr. A. A. Holcombe. The question of abortion and after-birth was thoroughly treated. The various remedies were discussed, and but little importance given to them. The thing necessary was something to act more as a sedative to the nerves of the animal, accompanied with kind care and treatment, rather than the use of arbitrary remedies suggested by the members.

General J. C. Stone read a very able paper on the subject of "Color in Cattle," which we hope to be able to present later. He prefaced his paper with the following:

"In looking over a discussion on the subject of color, it occurred to me some time ago that nothing like an exhaustive study had ever been made, the results of which had been made public, and I concluded to devote what leisure I had to looking into it with the view to making up my own mind in the first place as to which of any color was desirable. Two days ago when I found I would be able to come here I sat down and gathered together as much as I thought presentable."

J. B. McAfee, of Topeka, gave a talk on "The Grain Ration for Feeding Short-horns." He recited his method

of feeding fodder and grain together to his cattle in the pasture, also his plan of feeding chop and ground feed in the barn, with about twice as much bran in amount as meal. He believed animals, no matter what their pedigree, to be faulty unless well fed. He cautioned turning cattle into the stalk field when they are too hungry, but first giving them a light feed of some kind.

Charley Burnham said in the course of his remarks that he used sorghum for feed for cattle, and thought it the best he had tried. That upon taking them from grass to that article of feed, the cattle experienced no loss in weight, the sorghum seeming to fully compensate for the loss of grass. Has never tried cutting up this stuff, as the machinery used for that purpose and the hands necessarily employed would make it cost too much, and that was with him an important specification.

A practical and comprehensive talk was made by Colonel W. S. White, Sabetha, on the subject, "What is the 'Natural' Treatment Proper for Breeding Stock." He started with the sweeping remark, feed your cows and calves. Just how, should be governed by natural gumption. There is scarcely two animals that require to be fed alike. In feeding cattle in winter rations of corn meal and cut hay mixed, caution should be observed in watering the cattle to avoid compaction of the stomach.

Prof. Shelton referred to the experiment at the College Farm of feeding twenty steers, one-half the number being fed corn meal with the cob ground up in it, and the other half the meal without the cob. The cattle fed cobs and meal made more rapid improvement. The same experiment was also found true in feeding hogs. Colonel White thought any other "roughness" would have produced the same result. Good hay answered the purpose and prevented impactment of the stomach, besides possessing nutritive qualities. He also advised building the cattle barns so as to have plenty of light and ventilation, qualifications necessary to health and growth. The barns should be kept clean. He opposed the old stanchion principle of putting the animal's head between two upright pieces of wood without the privilege of bending their head over on their side and lying on their shoulder.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:

*Resolved*, That this Association makes grateful acknowledgement to the proprietor of the Windsor hotel for the use of its handsome parlors for the meetings of the Association and the polite attentions from employees of the hotel; to the proprietors of the daily papers of the city for notices and reports of its proceedings.

*Resolved*, That, it is the sentiment of this Association of Short-horn breeders, that the law providing for a State Live Stock Sanitary Commission and State Veterinarian should be continued in force and receive general support from the Legislature.

*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be furnished by our Secretary to Governor John A. Martin, with the request that he communicate the same to the Legislature.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: President, Colonel W. A. Harris, Linwood; Vice President, J. B. McAfee, Topeka; Secretary and Treasurer, Prof. E. M. Shelton, Manhattan; Executive Committee: Geo. W. Glick, Atchison; S. L. Bennett, Safford, and Chas. Burnham, Manhattan. The next meeting will be held at Topeka, the second Tuesday in December, 1886.

The session was one of the best ever held by the Association. The papers presented and the discussions were important and practical. It is hoped that

at the next session every breeder of Short-horn cattle may have an opportunity of being present.

#### Stock Notes.

The sheep was the first animal domesticated by man; the second was probably the dog.

Good feeding will do almost as much as good breeding in increasing weight of sheep and fleece.

A diseased sheep cannot give a good account of proper feeding, as the disease is constantly consuming the body.

Encouragement for him who sticks to his sheep and sheep-husbandry is to be found at every point, if he will but look around and look for it with the eye of reason.

Low prices of sheep and wool necessitate greater care, better feeding, healthier animals, and more improvement of fleece and carcass to balance the net receipts.

The biggest horse is not always the best, nor is even the most handsome one. The best horse is one with a kind and tractable disposition, well-broken and, above all, the one that is most serviceable.

Regularity in feeding and milking is an important consideration in providing for the comfort of the cows. If fed at irregular hours they are in alternate conditions of hunger and surfeit, and cows soon learn to let down their milk at certain hours, and if not milked then, they often suffer greatly when in full milk.

Time is required to demonstrate the real value of a cow. Some cows promise extremely well when in the flush of milk, but go dry so long and become so trifling in many ways before they have been in milk five months, that they are not worth their feed. The real test of a good cow is her performance after the first three or four months in milk.

Berlin has an asylum for overworked and disabled horses under the management of a veterinary surgeon, a cavalry officer and a farmer. The grounds have an extent of nearly one hundred acres, with excellent pasture land, clay and moor patches, water and bathing facilities. In case of need, the patients have ambulance wagons sent for transferring them to the hospital.

But few horses are ever killed or even injured by hard work. It would require more hard labor than any one would imagine to hurt a horse if he had proper treatment while doing it. If you would have your horses able to do six heavy days' work each week, and look and feel well all the time, give them plenty to eat and drink regularly, and keep them clean and comfortable.

A great amount of labor is needed to care for milch cows in winter. They need more expensive food than in summer, but with good management they give a greater profit, as their product either in milk or butter brings enough higher price to more than repay the extra expense. There is, however, neither comfort for the cow nor profit for her owner if basement stables are not provided, where the animals may be kept from the extremest cold. If the carbon in the food is all needed to maintain the animal heat the cow's milk will be thin and blue. The cow will not freeze to death if she is forced to take every particle of carbon in her food to keep her warm. Yet her owner will find that what should go into butter worth 20 to 30 cents a pound makes the dearest possible fuel.

For cuts from barbed wire fence, sore shoulders, klicks and open sores on animals, use Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cts. a box.



## THE KANSAS FARMER FOR 1886.

"By their fruits ye shall know them."

The KANSAS FARMER wants to be measured by that rule. To our old readers nothing need be said by way of commendation except to refer to its history. It grew from a little journal of proceedings of an agricultural society to be a fixture and a power in the State. It is one of the established features of Kansas. It is read by Senators, Congressmen, Governors, Judges, and by thousands of other good people in this and other States. It is the best representative of Kansas and her great industry—agriculture, because it is published in that interest alone. Its correspondents are practical persons who live and work out where wheat and corn grow; they are farmers or members of farmers' families. The paper is made for such people. And as their wants are varied, so is the matter of the paper varied. One writer may discuss hedge rows in one column and another talk about demonetizing silver in another. A stone-boat may be the text of one article and national banks of another. Management of horses may engage one writer, while another takes up the building of railroads. Farm affairs occupy the attention of one writer, while the best interests of the home circle takes the time of another. All these things, and a thousand others have interest for country readers, and they are treated in this paper with special reference to Kansas. It is a Kansas paper for Kansas people. Please take note of the arrangement and scope of our matter. Besides general agriculture in its broadest sense, we have special departments devoted to particular interests, as Stock, Horticulture, Dairying, Poultry, Bees, etc., and then, we devote two pages usually to miscellaneous matter specially prepared or selected for family reading. These two pages are worth to any family more than the cost of the paper.

What the KANSAS FARMER will be in 1886 may be readily estimated by what it has been in 1885 and the years preceding, for what it has been it will be and more and better. The improvements will be seen in the fruits of our added experience as to all matters pertaining to agriculture in its various departments, and in more elaborate discussions of new questions of political economy that are pressing for attention, as labor, money, transportation, reforms in public administration, etc. None of the people are more interested in these public questions than are the farmers. The editor, by his natural inclinations, as well as by reason of his special employment, is in full sympathy with the people as against organized avarice, and he expects to help them fight their battles by doing what he can in disseminating good doctrine in the FARMER.

This matter is referred to now because we are asking our friends to aid us in extending the circulation and influence of the paper. You know what the paper has been, and this suggests what improvements you may promise for the year to come. We offer no premiums; we get up no special editions; we go on our way regularly, putting a great deal of hard and conscientious work on the paper, and we ask our readers to measure our worth by what we give them. We are trying every day to justify the hope of continued growth. We want to do good and a good deal of it. Our correspondence will widen with our circulation, and we hope to be more and more Kansas-like in the years to come. We want to help build up the best population on earth. Kansas is an empire within herself. Her possibilities are boundless. Her farms are worth

more than the mines of Colorado; her wheat is better than gold, her corn is better than silver; her people rest on safe foundations.

The first agricultural necessity is manure; the second is tillage, to place the fertility within reach of the plants.

Dairymen have found that oat middlings are one of the best rations that can be fed for the promotion of the milk yield.

It is predicted that northern Nebraska will one day in the not very far future be the finest blue grass region in the world.

Cabbage is a hardy plant, and may be put in the open ground as soon as oats can be sown. Cover slightly if a "cold snap" occurs.

A gentleman in Madison, Ind., paid \$5,000 for two alleged gold bricks recently. Upon examination the bricks proved to be brass filings heavily plated.

If an iron kettle has a hole in the bottom of it, drive in a plug of lead and hammer down on both sides. If kept covered with water it will not melt. Far better, make a cement with six parts dry clay and one of iron filings, made into a paste with boiled linseed oil.

In answer to a question as to what is the best grain food for milch cows, Professor Arnold recommends four parts of bran, two parts of cornmeal and one part of linseed meal as having given him the best results in proportion to cost of any dry food that he has ever used.

There are comparatively few localities where plump, heavy barley can be grown. Oats succeed over a much wider extent of country; hence, for those able to grow good barley there is less danger of over-production and extreme depression in price than there would if oats were sown in preference.

Vick's Magazine says that the best preventives of mildew on roses are good drainage, high manuring, selection of strong varieties, proper pruning and dusting with sulphur as soon as it appears. It is contagious, and some varieties are more subject to it than others.

FROM MAJOR DOWNS—Military Instructor, Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, N. Y.: During the very cold weather I was suffering with Catarrh. My head and throat ached so severely that I was obliged to keep quiet. Ely's Cream Balm was suggested. Within an hour from the first application I felt relieved, the pain began to subside. In a few days I was entirely cured. — W. A. DOWNS. Price 50 cents.

## Consumption Cured.

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

## MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Elegant Equipment Between Kansas City and Omaha.

On and after July 1, 1885, the Missouri Pacific night express, between Kansas City and Omaha, leaving Union depot at 8:20 p. m., arriving at Omaha at 6 a. m., returning leave Omaha at 9 p. m., and arrive at Kansas City at 6:35 a. m. daily. These trains will be equipped with two new elegant Pullman palace sleeping cars, the Potosi and Glendale, and elegant palace day coaches. Day express (daily) except Sunday to Omaha leaves Kansas City at 8:45 a. m., arrives at Omaha at 6 p. m. These trains run through Leavenworth, Atchison, Hiawatha, and run to and from the Union Pacific depot at Omaha.

Connections made at Omaha for all points west on the line of the Union Pacific, for all points north to St. Paul, and with all eastern lines from Omaha.

For tickets and sleeping car berths, call on your ticket agent, or No. 1,048 Union avenue and 528 Main street, Kansas City, Mo.

H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. Agt., J. H. LYON, W. P. Agt., St. Louis, Mo. Kansas City, Mo.

## 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 Ryndyk's Hambletonian, Victor-von-Bismarck, out of dam of Gazell, 2:21, and Twiligh, out of dam of Charley Campbell, 2:21½, in use. Stock at private sale till February 1st. Annual public sale, third Wednesday in March. 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. Marys 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. Young stock and prize-winning Turkeys for sale. Walter Latimer, Prop'r, Garnett, Kas.

CEDAR-CROFT HERD SHORT HORNS.—E. C. Evans & Son, Prop'r, 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 Hamlin, 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 Rose of Sharon and one aged show bull. None but the very best allowed to go out from this herd; all others are castrated.

J. W. LILLARD, Nevada, Mo., Breeder of THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORNS. A Young Mary bull at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

## CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

H. H. & R. L. McCORMICK, Platteau, 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, Douglas county, Kansas, breeds first-class THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Young stock 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 & Brine Trkys.

DR. 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 strain, 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.

GLENVIEW FARM. G. A. Laude, Humboldt, Kas., breeds Short-horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Also Saddle and Harness Horses.

I HAVE 10 young pure bred Short-horn Bulls, 10 Cows and Heifers a 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.

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.

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

## SWINE.

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

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breeders of Poland-China Swine. Stock recorded in O. P. C. R. Combination 4989 (first premium at State fair of 1884) at head of herd. Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

## POULTRY.

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

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

FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS—Has for sale 200 Chickens each of P. Rocks, Houdans, L. Brahmas, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns and Langhans. 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. R. NYE, breeder of the leading varieties of Choice Poultry, Leavenworth, Kansas. Send for circular.

## MISCELLANEOUS

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

MERINO SHEEP, Berkshire hogs and fifteen varieties of high-class poultry of the best strains. Bucks a specialty. Harry McCullough, Fayette, Mo.

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

DETLOF & GUSTIN, Veterinary Surgeons, 151 Jackson street, Topeka, Kas. Graduates of Ontario Veterinary college. Special attention paid to the treatment of all Diseased Horses and Cattle. Also examined for soundness. Horses boarded while under treatment if required. Horses boarded by the week or month. Vicious 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.

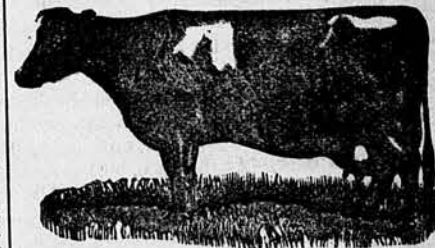
## IMPORTED AND KANSAS-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE.



For Sale at Very Reasonable Prices.

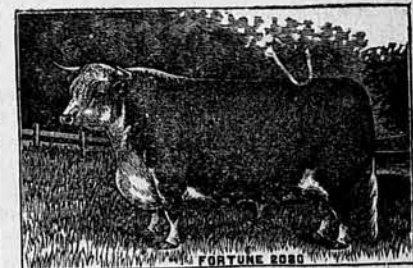
Representatives Horace, Lord Wilton, The Grove 3d, and other noted sires. Thoroughbred and high-grade bulls and heifers for ranchmen a specialty. Send for Catalogues. G. E. HUNTON, Breeder, Abilene, Kas.

## Pioneer Herd of Holstein Cattle —AND— DUROC JERSEY SWINE.



For beef, butter, and cheese, breed HOLSTEINS. For largest return on money invested in swine, breed DUROC JERSEYS. Choice registered animals for sale by WM. A. GARDNER, Oregon, Mo. Correspondence solicited. When writing mention this paper.

## 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. Greene, B. Rogers P. Turner, W. S. Powell, Warren Evans, T. J. Carwardine and others. The bulls in service are: FORTUNE, sweepstake bull, with five 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.

SIR 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 E. R., 98 miles south of Kansas City. Parties writing to J. S. Hawes will please mention that they saw his advertisement in KANSAS FARMER.



## Correspondence.

## Pottawatomie County.

## Kansas Farmer:

Having seen nothing from Pottawatomie county, I thought I would write you some. We are having a splendid fall, though rather dry. Fall grain looks good with a big growth where put in early. Cattle are in good condition, and everybody is busy putting up shelter for their stock. Plenty of feed of all kinds and it is cheap. I send you a few names because the FARMER is worthy of every farmer's house. E. FORSBERG, Olesburg, Pottawatomie county.

## Notes From Coffey and Anderson Counties.

## Kansas Farmer:

There is a gloom resting over the minds of our agriculturists, causing a severe depression in business. In fact, there is sufficient cause for much discouragement. In the Neosho valley and along some other streams, farmers lost very heavily. Some few will not recover for several years. And the shortage of corn on the prairie farms is only realized now while being put in the bins. The loss is from one-half to two-thirds of the farmers' expectations. Many have to buy corn for feed. Stock cattle and stock hogs rate very low and horses are very dull sale.

And yet, with all the darkness of this year's failure in crops, we have a great many brave-hearted farmers who are determined to stem the tide. They are working all the harder, economizing all the more, learning from disappointment. There is very near the average wheat crop sown, and it looks well all over the country on bottom and prairie. Stock is doing very well, if the winter should prove mild, and an early spring. I fully believe there will be more and better farming done in this part of the State than heretofore. But let me say, in spite of short crops, farmers, you can't afford to do without the KANSAS FARMER. Don't do without it. A single article in this paper has paid the subscription for twenty years. It is the best paper for Kansas farmers.

Le Roy, Kas., November 20th.

## An Illinois Letter.

## Kansas Farmer:

The farmers of central Illinois have been favored with the best of weather this fall. Many of them have improved it to good advantage in the gathering of corn and preparing for the coming winter.

Wheat, of best quality, is now selling at 90 cents; corn at 25 cents, and oats at 23 cents per bushel; fat hogs at \$3 per 100 pounds.

It is generally admitted that one bushel of corn, as ordinarily fed to hogs by farmers here, will make eight and one-half to ten pounds of pork. At this rate, pork now selling at \$3, costs the farmer \$2.50 to \$2.93 in corn; or, in other words, by feeding to hogs the farmer gets 25½ to 30 cents for his corn. To this may be added the advantage of having the corn crop fed on, rather than shipped off the farm; and this, by the way, is a matter upon which our farmers are giving more thought than in days gone by.

The general impression is that corn should sell for more than 25 cents, and many farmers who can do so are holding for a rise. Some will not even feed to hogs at the present low price of pork, and in view also of the risks of loss from disease.

The 11th of December this year finds the winter wheat in central Illinois frozen in under an icy sleet, and over this a slight covering of snow. Had the snow come first, and been followed by sleet, the prospect for a good wheat crop in 1886 would have been more encouraging; but as it is, the present conditions are by no means favorable.

On the 7th inst. the thermometer marked 4 deg. below zero at 5 a. m., the coldest to that date of the winter. Since then the cold rain, the sleet and the snow have brought to a close the hog-fattening season, and consequently the slaughtering of fat hogs has been the order of work within the last five days on nearly every farm.

The expense of the National Swine Breeders' Committee appointed to visit Washington next month—about \$300—is being raised by the several Swine Record Associations. This is a right move on their part, as they

are looked upon as the leading organizations of swine-breeders in the country. If they fail to take hold of a case of this kind, who else can be expected to do the work required or provide the means for having it done?

PHIL THURTON.

Springfield, Ill.

## Gossip About Stock.

The fashionable name for that valued breed of draft horses heretofore called Normans has been changed by the National Association to "French Draft." As these draft horses come from France, the name is remarkably appropriate.

Chas. E. Allen, a former advertiser in the KANSAS FARMER, is now traveling solicitor for the Live Stock Indicator. His practical knowledge as a farmer and breeder admirably adapt him to this special work which he is doing so successfully. He is one of the best men on the road in the interest of the live stock press.

A farmer who is full-feeding cattle near Topeka is meeting with great success by mixing bran with corn. October 27th eighty-seven of the cattle thus fed weighed, with the usual shrinkage, 118,825 pounds; on November 12th the same cattle weighed 121,850 pounds, which is a gain in sixteen days of 347 pounds each. The cattle were fed together in one lot.

The Short-horn breeders did a good work in adopting a "standard of excellence" for judging this breed of cattle at the fairs (see report on page 2). It is the correct way to judge cattle, and will be used for all the breeds in the future. We commend it to fair associations for trial. The "standard" was suggested by the expert swine judge, Bro. Coburn, of the Live Stock Indicator.

Harper Graphic: There is quite a natural curiosity in the shape of a sheep in this city. The animal has two sets of horns, one set as they are commonly seen on the sheep, the other set coming out a little higher up on the head, resembling the horns of cattle in some respects, but more particularly the Rocky mountain sheep, or reindeer. The sheep belongs to Fred Lowe and is a curiosity indeed.

In answer to the natural query, Why are the Holstein-Friesian breed so popular? W. J. Estes, Andover, Butler county, Kas., gives the following: 1st. Because they are the greatest milk-producers known. 2d. Because they produce the most butter and cheese. 3d. Because they are very large, fat easily and make excellent beef. 4th. Because as a breed they are remarkably docile and easily managed. 5th. Because they are very hardy and give the very best satisfaction. 6th. Because they make the very best family and town cow in the world. 7th. Because they possess more desirable qualities than any other breed.

## Stephen Allen's Pocketbook.

(In the pocketbook of the Hon. Stephen Allen, who was drowned on on board the Henry Clay, was found a printed slip, apparently cut from a newspaper, of which the following is a copy. It is worthy to be placed in every newspaper and engraven on the heart of every young man.)

"Keep good company, or none. Never be idle. If your hands can't be usefully employed attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets if you have any. When you speak to a person look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Your character is above all things else. Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts. If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe him. Drink no intoxicating liquors. Ever live (misfortune excepted) within your income. When you retire to bed think over what you have been doing during the day. Make no haste to be rich if you would prosper. Small and steady gains give competency with a tranquil mind. Never play at any game of chance. Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand. Earn money before you spend it. Never run into debt unless you see a way to get out again. Never speak evil of any one. Be just before you are generous. Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy. Save when you are young to spend when you are old. Read over the above maxims at least once a week."

## Some Frank Confessions!

"Our remedies are unreliable."—Dr. Valentine Mott.

"We have multiplied diseases."—Dr. Rush, Philadelphia.

"Thousands are annually slaughtered in the sick room."—Dr. Frank.

"The science of medicine is founded on conjecture, improved by murder."—Sir Astley Cooper, M. D.

"The medical practice of the present day is neither philosophical nor common sense."—Dr. Evans, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Dr. Dio Lewis, who abhors drugs as a rule and practices hygiene, is frank enough, however, to say over his signature "if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble, I should use Warner's safe cure because I am satisfied it is not injurious. The medical profession stands helpless in the presence of more than one such malady."

An old proverb says: If a person dies without the presence of a doctor, then a coroner must be called in and a jury empaneled to inquire and determine upon the cause of death; but if a doctor attended the case, then no coroner and jury are needed as everybody knows why the person died!—Medical Herald.

## Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending December 11th, 1885; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Brick-making machine—James H. Williamson, Topeka.

Hoisting and carrying machine—Benjamin S. Crocker, Topeka.

Adjustable seat—Manoah Miles, Russell.

Metal fence-rail—P. J. Wagner, Eudora.

Cultivator shovel—Kinne & Kastner, Holton.

Cultivator and drill—C. C. Hunter, Concordia.

The following were reported for last week:

Paper-bag holder—Edward T. Martin, Concordia.

Speed recorder—R. J. McCarty, Fort Scott.

Fire-escape ladder—Alexander Rose, Lawrence.

Spring bed—Robert C. Young, Dun.

Railway-track gauge—Daniel H. Rhodes, Topeka.

A New York oculist predicts that at least half of the people of this country will wear spectacles within fifty years.

If aught obstruct thy course, yet stand not still,  
But wind about till thou hast topped the hill.  
—Sir J. Denham.

The Lawrence Daily Journal states that the seed house of F. Barteldes & Co., of that city, one day last week purchased 4,000 2-cent postage stamps to be used in mailing their new seed catalogues.

For builders' hardware, nails, pumps, steel shovels and forks, table and pocket cutlery, tinware and general house-furnishing goods, at remarkably low prices, see J. J. Floreth, 229 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

The Holiday number of the *Lance*, to be issued next Saturday, will be a Kansas literary paper, containing contributions from the leading writers in the State. Sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents. HARRY W. FROST, Topeka, Kas.

## Money to Loan.

Moderate rate of interest. No commission, and no delay on real estate loans. From one to five year's time. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Bank of Topeka building, Topeka.

## Topeka Coal Company.

As winter approaches our farmer friends are reminded that one of the necessities of the season is first class coal; and the Topeka Coal Company handle the best quality of Anthracite, Canon City and Blossburg hard coal, also the Osage, Pittsburg and Rich Hill soft coal. We will sell this coal in lump, nut, or slack at prices which can not be discounted in the city. Full weight guaranteed. The yards are not near the railroad. Remember the place. Office, No. 6 Mulvane building; yards, southwest corner First and Van Buren.

From this date until New Year's I shall be closing out regardless of cost. My stock includes hats, ribbons, laces, hosiery, notions, etc. Mrs. O. B. Miller & Co., 263 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas.

Farmers and stockmen who are using La-Master's Swine Remedy as a preventive of cholera, say they have had no disease among their hogs, while their neighbors who used nothing in many cases lost entire herds. The readers of this paper who are interested should send and get some of this Remedy. It is highly recommended by some of the best stockmen of Kansas.

The Central School Supply Company is one of the best established houses in this city. They carry a large assortment of books, furniture, and other supplies for schools. Fair dealing and low prices have made the house very popular throughout the State. They have the State agency for Murray's Improved Artificial Stone Slatting, one of the best things of the kind known. School boards should correspond with them. Their advertisement will be found in this paper.

## The Weekly Commonwealth.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH is an eight-page (seven columns to the page) paper, published at Topeka, for \$1.00 per year.

THE SQUATTER SOVEREIGN, a Novel of about 400 pages, written by Mrs. Judge Humphreys, of Junction City, the retail price of which is \$1.50, is furnished with *The Commonwealth* for one year at that price—that is \$1.50.

"The Squatter Sovereign, or Kansas in the 50's" is confined to three years, 1854-55-56—the decisive years. Its scene is laid in Lawrence and on the Wakarusa. It is very interesting.

It is unnecessary to say much about *The Commonwealth*, for it is known to all Kansans. That it gives more news than any other paper in the State is conceded by all.

Address THE COMMONWEALTH, Topeka, Kas.

The Weekly Commonwealth, per year.....	\$1 00
The Weekly Commonwealth, and "Squatter Sovereign," per year.....	1 50
The Weekly Commonwealth and KANSAS FARMER.....	2 00
The Weekly Commonwealth, "Squatter Sovereign" and FARMER.....	2 50

8 PAGES. \$1.00 PER YEAR. 56 COLUMNS.

## THE GREAT WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF KANSAS.

A PAPER FOR THE FARM, THE SHOP, AND THE FIRESIDE.

## THE Weekly Capital and Farmers' Journal.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor and Proprietor, Topeka, Kas.

A 56-Column Weekly Paper One Year for \$1.

ITS LOCATION.—Being published at the Capital of the State, very full and complete reports will be given of all conventions, associations and meetings of general public interest that are annually held in Topeka. The progress of the State, the manufacturing and agricultural interests, the statistics of State office, particularly the State Board of Agriculture, and the monthly weather reports of Prof. Snow will be found fully reported.

ITS POLITICAL AND POLICY.—The *Weekly Capital and Farmers' Journal* is an independent Republican paper, a firm advocate of the principles of the party as enunciated in the National and State platforms. Upon the great question of Prohibition, and the enforcement of the law against the sale and manufacture of liquor as a beverage, the *Weekly Capital and Farmers' Journal* will continue to be squarely in favor of the principles of the constitutional amendment and for the enforcement of the prohibitory law. The issue between the homes and the saloons is as irrepressible as the old conflict between slavery and freedom. The *Weekly Capital and Farmers' Journal* has no funkyness to extend to the gin-mills or their apologists, whether they are weak-kneed politicians or voters who advocate policy before principle. We are for the principle of prohibition because we believe it is right. The progress of the contest in the State will be carefully and truthfully reported. The paper is for education, hope to merit the confidence and support of the people by being true to the principles we advocate.

ITS NEWS FEATURES.—It will be a Kansas paper for Kansans, presenting not only the telegraphic general news of the week, but a careful summary of the State news, the proceedings of associations, conventions and delegations, political, scientific, religious, medical and educational, and will include important news matter from the State departments.

Sample Copies Free to any address.

Remember, ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE YEAR.

Send your subscription at once.

J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kas.

## Fun Facts and Fiction.

Devoted to Society, Lodge, Amusement and Dramatic News, good Literature, etc. Will be published especially for the State of Kansas. Terms, \$2 a year; \$1 for six months. Specimen copy free.

Address HARRY W. FROST, Publisher, Topeka, Kansas.

Clubbed with the KANSAS FARMER for \$2.75.



## In the Dairy.

### Fall and Winter Dairying.

[An essay written in competition for a prize, and published in the *National Stockman*, Pittsburg, Pa.]

Dairying may be a very profitable business if properly conducted; fall and winter dairying being more profitable than that of spring and summer, for five reasons, as follows:

(1) At Pittsburg, for example, good butter sells for 25 cents per pound during the summer months, while in winter butter made by the same parties, and from the same herds, cannot be had for less than 35 cents or 40 cents. First-class milk is sold for 8 cents a quart in summer, and in winter at 10 cents.

(2) A much finer article can be produced when the cows are kept in the stable, if properly cared for, than when let run in pasture and exposed to the weather.

(3) Cows give a more regular quantity of milk in winter, and of more uniform quality, than in summer, because the feed is of regular quality and quantity in winter, but is very irregular in summer, owing to the varying condition of the pastures; and also when in the stable each cow is in a separate stall, or they at least are so tied that they cannot annoy one another.

(4) The manure can all be saved in winter, and this will pay for the extra care in feeding and cleaning.

(5) In summer the farmer is busy tending his crops, and his wife is busy caring for the young chickens and garden, while in winter the farmer has little to do other than attending to his stock, and his wife has neither young chickens or garden to look after; therefore they can give more time and attention to the dairy than during the spring and summer months.

I will now tell you my idea of model dairying, and will endeavor to be as brief as possible. We will buy the best common and grade cows we can get at moderate prices, and will treat them like thorough-breds, and we will probably find they pay us as much interest on money invested in stock and feed as the thoroughbreds that cost several times as much money as the common cows. Princess 2d would not have made 46 pounds 12½ ounces of butter in a week, or Mary Ann of St. Lamberts only 10 pounds less, had they received no greater care than most cows get.

We will have our cows fresh during September and October, and will be kind to every cow, and "treat her like a lady," will expect her to return the compliment, and not be disappointed. We will raise our best heifer calves to replenish the dairy, and will never let them suck the cow. The inferior heifer and the bull calves we will let suck all the milk they will take until they are about four weeks old, and then will sell them to the butcher at a good price, for in fall and winter veal is a scarce article, and a calf will sell for half as much again at Christmas as it would in April or May. I will say nothing more about the calves, as that has been already so ably discussed in the calf essays. We will give a warm, dry, light stable to keep the cows in, and will never give them ice water to drink.

The principal feed of the cows should be clover hay, corn fodder, pumpkins, roots, corn and oats, chop, bran, and a little oil meal. We will probably steam this food for our cows, but will leave this to be enlarged upon by the forthcoming essays to appear on this subject. We will rise at 5 o'clock a. m. and clean the stable and feed and water our cows, and while they are eating we will proceed to milk them, using clean tin buckets, for tin is kept clean much

easier than wood. We will not salute each cow with an oath and kick, or a thump with the milking stool, but with a kind pat and gentle words. After milking, the milk should at once be thoroughly strained and set in shallow pans or crocks in cool running water, and let stand twenty-four hours if it is to be used for making butter. By the time the milk is put away our own breakfast will be ready, and we will enjoy it all the more knowing that the cows are not hungry.

After breakfast we will enter the stable, armed with a card and brush, and clean the cows up as well as we do our horses. A cow should be brushed once each day in winter, but I do not suppose the average cow is properly cleaned once a month. The milk or butter from a dirty cow is not fit to be used for food. At noon we will give the cows a drink and a little hay or fodder, and we will let the cows out in the afternoon for a little exercise, for an hour, more or less, depending on what the weather is like. On a cold, stormy day, five or ten minutes is long enough, but on a warm, mild day, we would let them stay out perhaps two hours. The stable should be cleaned again at 4 o'clock in the depth of winter, and the cows fed, watered and milked about an hour later, and the milk treated the same as in the morning. Then the cows should be bedded down for the night, with anything that will make a good bed. Straw or refuse hay is good, but we would always prefer old leaves. They can be procured at a small cost of time and labor, and they will more than pay for that cost in the manure, for leaves make excellent manure when rotted.

If the milk is to be sold by the quart to families, and the dairy is not too far from the customers, we will run a milk wagon, in which case it is necessary to thoroughly scald the milk tank and measures and wash out the wagon every night, for it is impossible to have things too clean about a dairy. If the dairy is too far from the city to run a wagon, we will ship the milk to the city on the railroad, in cans, which should also be scalded every night. I knew of a prominent business man of Pittsburg, who resides a few miles out of that city, near one of the railroads entering at that point, and this gentleman now keeps for mere pleasure ten thoroughbred Holstein cows, on his little farm, and he has made these cows a source of profit as well as pastime. This year he sold \$500 worth of calves, and he is selling every day to a prominent caterer of Pittsburg five gallons of pure cream at \$1 per gallon. This amounts to about \$125 in a month. I know of other such cases of business men keeping herds of Jersey cattle and selling the cream at a large profit. One man, a banker, has about seventy head of Jerseys in his herd. Of these about forty are milking cows, and he told me that he sold \$15 worth of cream every day; and I think many men could make just as much money selling cream as either of these gentlemen.

If the milk is to be made into butter it should be skimmed after it has stood twenty-four hours, and set in a warm place until slightly sour or ripe. It should then be churned, the churn having been previously thoroughly scalded and then rinsed with cold water. Put your cream into the churn and churn at a temperature of about 65 deg. F, beginning slowly at first and then increasing the speed until the butter comes. When well gathered remove the butter into a wooden bowl, previously well scalded and rinsed with cold water, and salt one ounce to the pound with the finest salt on the market; then work it thoroughly. It is not

necessary to wash the butter if every particle of milk is expelled. It has been proved that unwashed butter will keep longer than washed butter. After the butter is worked it should be placed in crocks or buckets (tin preferred), or made into rolls or prints.

I think it will pay to have a dog power on every farm to do the churning, where churning is done every day or two. Of course in a very large dairy a dog cannot do the work, and it will require the use of a horse-power or steam engine; but every farmer has a large dog, and this dog and ten or twelve dollars invested in a power will save many a weary hour of churning; and a man who is handy with tools can manufacture, at very small expense, a power just as good as some he will buy.

The butter-worker is a great labor-saving machine, but unless great care is taken it is liable to spoil the globules, and where a fine article is desired, we prefer working by hand.

Every dairyman should test his cows frequently, and if he has an average lot of cows he will find at first that one-third of them do not pay for the food they consume, another third just about pay for the losses caused by the first third, their own expenses and what profit he makes. Now if he would sell two-thirds of his cows he will make more money, have less capital invested, and will have less work. He will find the Guenon system will help him to fill the places of the inferior cows with better ones, and if he thinks a little he will not pass by a good cow for the sake of five or ten dollars, for if a cow gives but one quart a day more than one for five or ten dollars less, it will take her less than a year to make up the difference, even if the milk is sold at only 8 cents a quart the whole year round. The man who tests his cows will also find that the cow which gives the most milk will not always make the most butter, and will accordingly select the cow best adapted to his particular purpose.

Every farmer and dairyman should take a few good papers devoted to his specialties, for often one hint found in one of these papers is worth more than the price of subscription for several years.

I do not mean to undervalue thoroughbred cows, but I do think that they are often overvalued. I think it might be profitable for every dairyman to gradually work into some good breed of dairy cattle, by buying a few head of the very best and then raising the calves, and selling the common and grade cows off as soon as their places can be filled with thoroughbreds. I will not attempt to say which breeds are the best, for I believe each breed has its faults as well as its merits.

A cablegram dated Tangier, Morocco, of date December 7, 1885, says: "The first anti-slavery meeting ever held in Morocco, assembled here to-day, and delegates for the foreign anti-slavery movement were present in large numbers representing all nationalities. The American minister sent a letter expressing his sympathy with the meeting and regretting his inability to be present."

A very wise move has been made by the importers of French draft horses—that of consolidation. The Normans, the Percherons and the Norman-Percherons, will hereafter be known as French Draft horses. This ought to have been done long ago. These horses are all good ones and they are all French draft. The distinctions served to keep up discord.

For the best improved and largest assortment of Heating and Cooking Stoves, cast and wrought-iron Ranges, at reduced prices for thirty days, call at J. J. Floreth's, 229 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

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FOR SEVEN YEARS.



Mr. L. W. Blake, the subject of the above sketch, with the *Evening Chronicle*, St. Louis, Mo., in answer to the inquiry of a reporter, said: "For seven years I had been ailing with catarrh, and during that time have been treated by six eminent physicians, without success. Some doctors told me I had consumption. For the past three years I had a continual discharge of mucous droppings in the throat, a cough and pain across my forehead. Added to that was loss of memory, voice, appetite, roaring in the ears, and a general feeling of wretchedness. About five months ago I consulted Dr. Turner. To day I am as well as ever, have gained twenty pounds, and don't detect a trace of my old trouble. Yes, sir, I would be pleased to answer, by letter, any person suffering from that dread disease."

Louis Turner, M. D., has offices at 819 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo., and has, in a private and hospital practice of over thirty years, treated with wonderful success all curable cases. Treatment of deformities and surgery a specialty. Not necessary to see patients. By my original system of consultation, I can treat patients by mail as successfully as in personal consultation. Patients can consult me by mail on all diseases of the Blood, Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Heart, Nerves and General Debility, and all diseases peculiar to the sexes. No exorbitant charges. Consultation at office and by mail one dollar. Send One Dollar for a full consultation by mail, on receipt of which I will thoroughly investigate your case. Medicines furnished free to patients. If you are sick or ailing, write me. No letters answered unless accompanied by 4 cents in stamps. Address all letters to Dr. Louis Turner, 819 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.



## The Home Circle.

### The Land of Thus-and-So.

"How would Willie like to go  
To the land of Thus-and-So?  
Everything is proper there;  
All the children comb their hair  
Smoother than the fur of caps,  
Or the nap of high silk hats;  
Every face is clean and white  
As a lily washed in light;  
Never vaguest soil or speck  
Found on forehead, throat, or neck;  
Every little crumpled ear,  
In and out, as pure and clear  
As the cherry blossom's blow  
In the land of Thus-and-So.

"Little boys that never fall  
Down the stairs, or cry at all,  
Doing nothing to repent,  
Watchful and obedient;  
Never hungry or in haste,  
Tidy shoestrings always laced;  
Never button rudely torn  
From its fellows all unworn;  
Knickerbockers always new,  
Ribbon tie, and collar, too;  
Little watches, worn like men,  
Only always half-past 10;  
Just precisely right, you know,  
For the land of Thus-and-So!

"And the little babies there  
Give no one the slightest care;  
Nurse has not a thing to do  
But be happy and say 'Boo!'  
While mamma just nods, and knows  
Nothing but to doze and doze;  
Never litter round the grate;  
Never lunch or dinner late;  
Never any household din  
Peals without or rings within,  
Baby coos nor laughing calls,  
On the stairs, or through the halls;  
Just great Hushes to and fro  
Pace the land of Thus-and-So!  
"Oh, the land of Thus-and-So!  
Isn't it delightful, though!"  
"Yes," lisped Willie, answering me  
Somewhat slow and doubtfully;  
"Must be awful nice, but I  
Rather wait till by-and-by  
'Fore I go there; maybe when  
I be dead I'll go there then;  
But"—the little troubled face  
Closer pressed in my embrace;  
"Let's don't never ever go  
To the land of Thus-and-So!"  
—James Whitcomb Riley.

### Answer to Englishwoman.

May I claim a little of your space to answer a letter signed "Englishwoman," which appeared in the FARMER a short time ago? It is not my wish to censure her in the least, nor to criticize her letter, but I would like to sound her on a few points. In the first place, I do not think that well-to-do farmers, as a general rule, are without conveniences. I do not know how it is in "Englishwoman's" neighborhood, but for twenty miles around here every farmer who is "pretty well fixed" has all the conveniences that a farm needs, both inside of the house and out. It must be a very poor neighborhood where farmers, whose farms yield them considerable profit, cannot afford conveniences either for themselves or their wives. Of course, farmers in the early years of their lives in the West were in somewhat humble circumstances; but all the farmers I know who have (by dint of hard work) attained a comfortable position in life, have cisterns, wells and coal-houses within a few steps of their doors, and cobs and wood in the back-yard, and everything handily fixed about the place.

As to prairie farmers' wives becoming household machines, well that may be; but I rather approve of poor farmers' wives, just starting out on the rough path of life, stinting themselves of useless enjoyments for a few years, then they can reap the fruits of their toil. When my husband and I came to Kansas we were poor, indeed. We purchased some land and for five years I saw nothing but work and very little enjoyment. Now we are living in town, have a large farm within a mile of us, and my husband is a practicing physician and is doing well. I now feel doubly paid for past labor.

I think "Englishwoman" takes too long a leap when she goes from household to Judgment Day in one paragraph. The former, I suppose, she knows all about, but the latter I am sure she knows nothing about. It is but an idle presumption to speak of the Judgment Day, the blessed right hand of God and the cursed left!

Mrs. DR. WILLIAMS.

Texas pecans, having a rough exterior, are placed in a newly-invented machine and polished before they are shipped. This adds considerably to their value.

### Washing Dishes.

Extracts from an essay read before Evening Star Grange, Oregon, by the Lecturer.

The careful housewife will personally superintend washing the dishes as much as any other household task, and will find it more difficult to train other persons to do well than in almost any kind of work. If the dishwashing is left for the youngest members of the family to do, who are old enough to help at all, the dishes are put up out of the way somehow, and there are no comments made, the mother is not a nice housekeeper, I do not care how spotless and prim her parlor may look. But I have heard some mothers say, "I must make my girls help me, I cannot do all the work myself." Certainly, all girls ought to learn to do housework for their own sakes, if their assistance was not a necessity at the time, and for that very reason they should not be kept washing dishes until it becomes monotonous drudgery; in fact, the very bugbear of existence. Now, mothers, just try changing work with the girls occasionally, and see if it is not better for both. If the bread is ready to knead, just as the family rise from the table, let the girl try her hand for once. If she is old enough to wash dishes, she certainly ought to learn to make bread. Give the necessary directions and let her try a few times, and she will learn to make just as good bread as you can, perhaps better.

Suppose you wish a cake baked for the Grange. While your daughter does the work of making the cake, you can superintend and wash the dishes at the same time; and my word for it, after she has tried a few times you will quit the business altogether. And so it is with all the list of items, some women seem to think they can trust no one else to do, as canning fruit, making preserves and jellies, ironing "fine" shirts, etc. Let the girls try a few times, and if they do not make a perfect success at first, encourage them to try again. As they can take more time if necessary, and do not have so much care about other things on their minds, they will be apt to soon become as skillful as their instructors, and they will then be efficient help for mother or any one else for whom they may care to make themselves generally useful. But I have not forgotten that my subject is washing dishes. There is no especial routine that will insure clean dishes every time. An abundance of clean hot water, soap, or its equivalent, two large pans, and plenty of half-worn linen towels are necessary. Dishes cannot be wiped dry with a new flour sack.

Some kinds of soap powders and washing fluids may be good, but I have not tried any of them. If soap is used it should be some of the white kinds. Yellow soap with rosin in it is not fit for washing dishes any more than clothes. After the first panful are washed out the others will need rinsing, when hot water is in order, the hotter the better. Milk dishes need the traditional "three waters" to cleanse them perfectly. The milk must first be rinsed out, then a thorough washing in warm soapsuds, and a final scalding with an abundance of hot water, then wiping dry immediately. Knives and forks should be scoured every day at least, when it is best to count and be sure all are made bright and put in place. I am aware that small children have a propensity for carrying and dropping them anywhere; so that at meal time if a number are not actually minus, they will be in no condition for the table; but if the mother is persevering enough in teaching small children manners, she will generally have no trouble with larger ones in this respect. Lamps are better left until last, so there will be no chance to spoil anything by a chance drop of coal oil. The last thing, all the towels and cloths used, must be washed out in clean water, and when the weather will permit hung out-of-doors to dry; also the pans and table should be made perfectly clean and left dry.

This is hard to teach children to do well; but if we can only get them to apply the mind to the work, and use the eyes and sense of feeling, the necessary knowledge is soon acquired. Never allow a dirty dish to be put away to wait for a more convenient season. That will prove a snare and a delusion. If dishes that need soaking have water put into them as soon as emptied, it will take no longer to wash them a half hour afterwards, than after they stand six hours, or sixty.

Then forever cease the cry that dishwashing is drudgery, and "Oh! I hate it so."

Let us as wives and mothers remember that we are in a measure responsible for the sentiments of our husbands and children. Clean dishes and dainty, pure table appointments will do more to cultivate a refined and noble character, than velvet carpets, or costly pictures; and no amount of fancy work can compensate for carelessly-prepared food served on grimy dishes. Do we desire our sons to grow up pure-minded and ambitious, willing to work that they may secure some of the good things of this world, let us see to it that clean dishes are necessary to their present happiness. Do we wish our daughters to become refined and noble women, fitted to discharge successfully the duties of the highest station in life, let us be sure that our teachings have been such that they will never willingly eat their food from dirty dishes. And I will say in conclusion that no woman will make a failure of life who is prompt and efficient at washing dishes.

### Poor and Good Cookery.

A piece of beef boiled in a kettle full of gravy, until with an energetic thrust of a fork it is pronounced cooked, and served with an accompaniment of thick, lumpy gravy, soggy potatoes, heavy bread, rancid butter, and dessert of pie, with tough crust and sugary contents, is certainly no less expensive than the same piece of meat, placed in a kettle with two sliced onions, two sliced carrots, three slices of salt pork, and two quarts of boiling water, the whole simmered gently until thoroughly cooked, then placed upon a platter, the vegetables removed from the gravy, pressed through the colander and returned to the kettle with a slight thickening of browned flour, stirred smooth in a little cold water, and a dash of pepper added. The potatoes boiled in hot water with a pinch of salt, when cooked the water carefully drained off, and the steam allowed to escape, then serving them at the table, dry and mealy. With the meat and potatoes, a lettuce salad, and what is easier to prepare, even for an inexperienced cook, than a mayonnaise dressing made by taking the finely-mashed yolks of two hard-boiled eggs, three tablespoonfuls of fresh salad oil, or instead of salad oil, melted butter, a quarter teaspoon of dry mustard, or instead, a teaspoonful of made mustard, a little pepper and salt, and six tablespoonfuls of vinegar added very slowly. Have one large or two small heads of lettuce, carefully picked over, washed, and torn into small bits; never cut lettuce with a knife. When nearly ready to serve, pour dressing over, and keep in a cold place used at table with good bread, butter, and instead of leathery pie, a corn-starch pudding, served with cream and sugar.—*Mary Currier Parsons, in Good House-keeping.*

### Notes and Recipes.

To iron embroideries, lay them on flannel, right side to the flannel.

White napery is used for dinner; colored, if you please, for luncheon or tea.

Rub flat-irons on salt if they are rough. Beeswax will remove flakes of starch.

Vinegar and water to clean mica in stoves. Vinegar is best to mix stove-polish with.

Reading aloud with the teeth closed for two hours a day is said to cure stammering.

In ironing table-cloths, make as few folds in them as possible if you would have them lie smooth upon the table.

One of the most trustworthy tests of a good home training is that of table manners; and no one can hope to acquire or retain them, who knows any difference between home and company manners.

The more clothes a man wears, the more bed-clothing he uses, the closer he keeps his chamber, the closer he confines himself to his house, the more readily will he take cold, as the more a thriftless youth is helped the less able does he become to help himself.

Very excessive effort in a short space of time, as in running, or jumping a rope, etc., has repeatedly caused instant death by apoplexy of the lungs, the exercise sending the blood there faster than it can be forwarded to the heart and faster than it can be purified by the more infrequent breathing on such occasion.

No disease ever comes without a cause or without a warning; hence endeavor to think back for the cause, with a view to avoid it in future, and on the instant of any unpleasant

bodily sensation, cease eating until it has disappeared, at least for twenty-four hours; if still remaining, consult a physician.

If you do not wish to lay on too much fat, as stock-feeders say, eat lean meat and few vegetables. Avoid much sugar or butter.

**Nut Cake.**—Three eggs, one and one-half cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of milk, two and one-half cups of flour, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one cup of the meats of any kind of nuts.

**Indian Pudding.**—Scald one cup of meal in one quart of milk; when cool, add two eggs, one-half cup of sugar or molasses, one teaspoonful of allspice, one quart of milk, a pinch of salt; bake three hours slowly. Sometimes a layer of sliced sweet apples is placed over the top long enough before the pudding is done to cook the apples through. This pudding is the standard New England Thanksgiving pudding.

**Noodles.**—This is one of the traditional articles for serving in soups. To three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of water and a pinch of salt, add flour enough to make a stiff dough. Work and knead fifteen or twenty minutes, roll to a very thin sheet, dust lightly and evenly with flour and roll up compactly. Then with a thin, sharp-bladed knife cut into very thin slices and let dry for a couple of hours before putting into the soup. They will cook in five minutes. This recipe is given by Mrs. Emma Ewing.

If there be patience in the home, and habitual tenderness, and faithfulness to life's first duties, these traits will be likely to live again in the children. Perhaps there was something in the home-life of his boyhood, in his father and mother, which blossomed in Charles Lamb's rare chivalrous devotion to father and mother and sister. That little household, with the infirm parents, and the frail sister, stitching away to help support the family till that terrible malady seized her, to awaken only deeper devotion in her brother, and "Elia" himself, only he was not "Elia" then, but a poor clerk, struggling on, with mirthfulness for others, and pathetic jokes over his own burdens, was one of the rarest and richest of homes, and its very poverty revealed its wealth. Those words of his to Coleridge, "Let no man think himself released from the kind charities of relationship, for these shall bring him peace at the last," were suitable alike for the one to write, and for the other to heed.

From doubt, where all is trouble,  
Where wise men are not strong;  
Where comfort turns to trouble;  
Where just men forever wrong;  
Where sorrow treads on joy;  
Where sweet things soonest cloy;  
Where faiths are built on dust;  
Where love is half mistrust;  
Hungry and barren and sharp as the seas,  
Oh, set us free!  
—Matthew Arnold.

Art builds on sand; the works of pride  
And human passions change and fall;  
But that which shares the life of God  
With him surviveth all. —Wordsworth.

Of elements  
The grosser feeds the purer; earth the sea;  
Earth and the sea feed air. —Milton.

### 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.

An electric stud is the latest novelty of this inventive age. The diamond forming the stud has a cavity in the center. This forms the receptacle for a tiny electric lamp. Stored electricity can be carried in the waistcoat pocket, and when switched on to the stud lamp it greatly intensifies the brilliancy of the diamond, producing a splendid effect.

### The Queen of Roumania

has written three articles, giving glimpses of the country over which she reigns, for the *Youth's Companion*.

A traveler in Mexico writes that he was recently in a city of 12,000 population, where not a single copy of a daily newspaper was taken.







# THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

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H. A. HEATH, - - - - - Business Manager.  
W. A. PEPPER, - - - - - Editor-in-Chief.

The KANSAS FARMER, the State Agricultural paper of Kansas, is also the official State paper for publishing all the Stray Notices of the State, and is kept on file in every County Clerk's office.

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## To Our "t 52" Subscribers!

Every one of our subscribers whose time of subscription to the KANSAS FARMER expires at the end of this year (and there are a great many such) will find this mark--t 52--joined to his or her name on the paper sent to their respective addresses. The mark "t 52" shows that the subscription expires with the year, or December 31st, 1885.

To such subscribers, we invite a prompt renewal at once, or we prefer that you would get up a small club and secure your copy free for the year 1886, or save 50 cents by uniting with a club. A very little effort on the part of any of our "t 52" subscribers will secure the KANSAS FARMER free for himself and at the same time secure the paper for his friends and neighbors at the low price of \$1.00 Per Year! Begin the good work at once.

Send for the new "Hard-Pan" Club Rates and List or notice the Club Rates at top of this column. Ten thousand renewals and ten thousand new subscribers wanted now to help us make the best former's paper ever published in the West! Roll in the names. Let every reader do something, and we will have twenty-five thousand subscribers for the "Old Reliable" KANSAS FARMER in 1886.

Ex-Governor B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, died last Monday at St. Louis, of pneumonia.

The Brown County Farmers' Institute will be held in Hiawatha, January 14 and 15, prox. An interesting programme will be prepared.

We are in receipt of a copy of an address on horticulture by Mr. Brown, who was once editor of this paper. We are crowded now with matter of that kind, but Mr. B.'s address will appear in time.

A representative of this paper, while at Manhattan, during the sessions of the State Horticultural Society, visited the Agricultural College and was much pleased with his treatment as well as with what he saw and heard.

## The President's Message.

The message of President Cleveland delivered to Congress last week is the longest document of the kind we ever read. It contained twenty thousand words and occupied three or four pages of the Topeka papers.

Our relations with other nations are referred to and a summary is given of all the department reports. More space is devoted to an argument in favor of discontinuing the coinage of silver money than to any other three subjects. Civil service reform, strengthening the navy, and the Indian problem, are all treated at some length, but the silver question has more attention in the message than all three of them. This shows the importance of the subject in the President's estimation, and also shows the people of the country that they have strong influences to contend against.

The President proposes the appointment of a board of Indian commissioners to consist of six members, three of whom shall be officers in the army, to have general supervision of Indian affairs. The suggestion is new, but it will hardly meet with general favor. It is a compromise between the advocates of military supervision of Indians and the friends of civil supervision. The suggestion intends to cover ground now provided for in existing laws and regulations.

The President urges the building up of our navy and severely criticizes what he evidently believes to have been extravagance and corrupt waste in recent management of our naval affairs. All the people will agree with him as to the necessity for increasing our naval power.

As to civil service reform the President expresses himself clearly and sensibly. He is quite as sincere in this matter as was President Grant, and he has equal courage in the matter. The public conscience has been touched on the subject. There is now a very strong opinion in all parties in favor of removing party politics as much as possible from the civil service, so that employment by the government may be based on fitness and not on party opinions. The President wisely suggests that offices of a political nature, or such as in common fairness ought to be held by persons in party accord with the appointing power ought not to be affected by law or custom; that the reformation of the civil service which is needed is that which applies to merely clerical duties or such as do not in any way interfere with proper political control by chiefs of bureaus and heads of departments.

The President is not in sympathy with the course pursued by the last administration concerning an inter-oceanic route across the Isthmus through Nicaragua. He is opposed to the acquisition of territory in any foreign country by the United States, and he is equally opposed to our assuming any jurisdictional authority away from home. He favors an Isthmus route, but he wants all nations to join in securing it, so as to make it free to all the world.

Mormonism is handled roughly by the President. He wants no foolishness about polygamy. He recommends a law to settle the succession to the Presidency. He commends the interests of agriculture to the earnest consideration of Congress, but suggests nothing.

Viewed from our standpoint the message, as a whole, is wanting. It contains some good suggestions and some bad ones. The attack on our silver money has nothing to commend it. He not only does not recommend any special work in the interest of

agriculture and of the common working people of the country, suggests nothing by way of regulating or cheapening transportation, nothing by way of helping poor men in their unequal struggle with rich men, nothing to help the poor, but he would strike down and dishonor the poor man's money and place all business and trade on the basis of gold. The President might as well recommend a law requiring that every bushel measure, every half-bushel and peck measure in the country be destroyed and new ones made twice as large as the old ones, that every dollar of a man's debt should be made to read two dollars, and that a day's work should be construed to mean sixteen hours. Striking out silver, puts the people at the mercy of men who have gold, men who have fixed investments, and men who live on interest of money loaned.

## How Do You Like It?

We mean our new subscribers. How do you like the KANSAS FARMER? You have now seen enough of it to know what it is. The copies you have received are fair averages. We make no spurts, getting up extra large and valuable editions and send them out as sample numbers. We try to make every number good.

We want you to become regular subscribers and stay with us, because the longer we are acquainted the better will we be suited. We hardly ever lose an old subscriber. One man left us because, in his estimation, we rate Kansas productions too high, and two men left us because we sometimes express our opinion of dramshops in very uncomplimentary terms. But that is only three gone for cause. Thousands remain. This morning we received a letter from one of them sending in a club without pay so as to get his neighbors to taking the paper. He says--"As my subscription don't expire till next year sometime, please send my copy a year from that date. I have taken these subscriptions at \$1 per copy in order to get the FARMER introduced and read, for I know that if once taken they will like it and remain on the books. I like it very well and would not do without it, and that is the reason I get up this club."

That is the way all our old subscribers talk. We want every one of our new readers to become old ones. It will be mutually profitable, we believe. You have made one short effort; now try us a full year. Unite in clubs of five, send in \$5 and receive five copies of the paper a year. Write your names, postoffices and counties plainly, and the paper will be mailed to every name and postoffice written, regularly, beginning with the week during which the subscriptions are received. We would like to start in the new year with ten thousand regular subscribers.

## Special Session of the Legislature.

The Governor recently issued a proclamation calling the Legislature into special session January 19, prox., for the purpose of apportioning the State into representative and senatorial districts under the census taken by the assessors last spring, and for remedying some defects in the legislation of last winter. The constitution requires the census to be taken once every fifth year, beginning in 1865, and an apportionment to be made the next year. It is in pursuance of this requirement of the constitution that the special session is called.

The Poultry show announced for December 29th, 1885, at Kansas City, is postponed to January 1st, 1886, so as to be held in conjunction with the Bench show.

## American Wool.

A great deal has been written and spoken in regard to the different grades and qualities of wool used in manufactures in this country, and some persons have believed that in order to get the best and the worst wools in the world it is necessary to import them from other countries. Everybody that knows as much as he ought to know about the subject, knows that there is as good wool produced in the United States as is made anywhere in the world. This has been demonstrated by actual tests in the loom and by scientific tests in the laboratory and experimental rooms of experts. The Commissioner of Agriculture, in his recent report to the President, refers to this subject and calls attention to the fact that an act of Congress of April 1, 1880, authorized the Commissioner of Agriculture to attend the international sheep and wool show to be held at Philadelphia in September of that year, and to make a report thereon. At that exhibition there were collected samples of wool from the different breeds of sheep exhibited, and their examination undertaken with a view to their careful measurement for fineness of fiber, tensile strength, etc. As the examination progressed, it became apparent that most valuable information, both for the producer and consumer, would result. The samples were largely augmented by contributions from every wool-growing section, and a careful, patient, and elaborate system of tests and examinations was entered upon to show the varying tensile strength, ductility, and elasticity of wool from different breeds of sheep, and from the same breeds under different conditions of feeding, climate and management. The report of those examinations and tests has been ready for the printer some time, and the Commissioner says it is a scientific endorsement of the value of American wool. "It shows clearly," he says, "that wool can be produced in the United States equal to that of any country in the world."

The reason that the report has not been published is, that no appropriation has ever been made to pay for it. Commissioner Colman says it contains valuable information that cost thousands of dollars to obtain. He thinks the wool industry is entitled to the information which it was the evident intention of Congress it should have, and he urges that provision be made early for its publication.

## Please Do Not Forget.

There will be only two more issues of the KANSAS FARMER in 1885. Please do not forget that. Most of our subscribers begin and end with the year. Please do not forget that. You have a very short time left during the year in which to renew so as to not miss a number of the paper, and we would be accommodated if the names and money for renewals are sent in two weeks early rather than two weeks late, because it is a good deal of trouble to remove several thousand names from our mailing lists and put them back again within a week or two. Please do not forget. Don't delay; attend to it at once. Send names and money immediately.

The Chicago Board of Trade published the quantity of grain in sight in the United States and Canada on Saturday, the 5th inst., compared with the previous week--wheat, 56,783,440; increase, 1,243,447. Corn, 40,146,228; increase, 475,009. Oats, 2,356,032; increase, 734,000. The proportion of this in store in Chicago, on the date mentioned, was wheat, 14,078,000; corn, 514,549; oats, 99,530.



### The Kaw Life Association.

On the 25th day of last month (November, 1885,) in answer to an inquiry, we published the following letter:

TOPEKA, November 20, 1885.

W. A. Peffer, Editor *Kansas Farmer*:

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your favor of 19th inst., I would say that the Kaw Life Association is a life insurance company doing business on the co-operative plan, having fully complied with chapter 131, Laws of 1885, State of Kansas. Its headquarters are at Kansas City, Kas.

Yours very truly, R. B. MORRIS,  
Superintendent of Insurance.

And then we added these words: "That shows the standing of the company now. Our correspondent will find an editorial article in the *FARMER* this week on Life Insurance, and he can gather some ideas from that which may help him to determine whether the past transactions of the company were on the square."

Our correspondent, when inquiring about this company, stated that the company was settling or trying to settle with persons within his knowledge for a very small part of the amount of what was due them. This morning, December 14th, we have another letter from the same correspondent, in which he says: "I have just received a statement from another member that has just settled with the company. Their first offer was \$300 on their \$5,000 policy. He had to employ a lawyer, and then only received about \$1,100."

A week or two ago the *South Kansas Tribune*, published at Independence, Montgomery county, this State, contained a paragraph, which we saw copied in the *Topeka Capital*, as follows:

L. H. Vore, of Havana, returned last Friday from Kansas City, where he had been on business for the Barker estate, of which he is administrator. Mr. Barker had a policy in the Kaw Valley company for about \$1,500, which the company wanted to settle for \$300. Mr. Vore was not in a "settling" mood, but finally compromised for a little over \$1,200.

The *KANSAS FARMER* is not nosing round in affairs of other people, and it always avoids everything which would even appear to cast reflections upon the standing of business outside of its own office, except when clear cases or very suspicious ones are presented.

There must be something wrong in the management of the Kaw Life Association. We say this upon the statements made to us and what we have seen in print concerning that company. If the company takes a \$5,000 risk, and then attempts to settle the claim at \$300, or any amount less than \$5,000, the company is too poor to do business, the company is acting fraudulently, or both parties to the contract have been led into a misunderstanding. That is to say: Such conduct is evidence of fraud or mistake. We do not pretend to decide which is the truth in this case because we do not know enough about it. But the case has been made public and it is therefore proper matter for discussion, because it is of very great importance to the people.

When an insurance company takes in a member, receives his premium and dues, and issues to him a policy, covering the amount agreed upon, the company is bound by the conditions of the policy quite as strictly as the policyholder is, and when the event happens upon which happening the amount named is to be paid, there is nothing to be done on the part of the beneficiary but to make legal proof of the event (which is death of the insured, usually,) and the company is bound in law, in honor and in fair-dealing to pay without delay or further question. When such proof is presented, a reasonable time is to be allowed the company to examine it, and if need be, by way of more complete satisfaction, or by way of removing doubt or clearing reasonable suspicions, may take other testimony. When all

this is done, the company is to pay the money due. Any equivocation, unnecessary delay, or unreasonable quibbling, or attempts to compromise by paying an amount less than what is due, after sufficient evidence has been presented and a clear case made, is a fraud and nothing else.

Let the people who know the facts publish them. If the Kaw Life Association is not treating its members and beneficiaries fairly, the people ought to know it; if, on the other hand, there is nothing wrong, it is due the company that that fact be known. As it is, the company is fast losing reputation by reason of reports such as we have called attention to.

### How to Send Money.

A good many persons are troubled at times to know how to send money in small sums to this office in payment for subscriptions. There are several good ways: By postal money order, postal note, postage stamps, and by registered letter. A dime, a quarter, a half-dollar may be sent safely in a hole the right size cut out of pasteboard and then paper pasted over the hole after the money is put in. In such case the pasteboard ought to be nearly as large as the letter envelope, so as not to offer temptation.

Prairie fires are becoming alarmingly common. This is the best time of year for them. The grass is dry and most of it still standing up. Several large and destructive fires are reported in the western part of the State. Farmers ought to be very careful in protecting themselves against these dangerous visitors. When hay is made it ought to be stacked on a small space of ground that had been previously burned off, and then, a large area about the stacks should be burned or plowed over. And every farm house on the open prairies, and every field containing anything that will burn readily ought to be similarly protected.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, in his report to the President for 1885, says the aggregate wheat crop of the country is about 350,000,000 bushels, corn about 2,000,000,000 bushels, and oats about 600,000,000 bushels. The cotton yield is between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 bales. The average wheat yield the last fifteen years is a little more than 12 bushels to the acre. The average yield of corn for the same period is about 25 bushels. The figures given show an average for the last five years (1880 to 1885) to be 23.9 bushels, and for the ten years before that 27.1.

The Commissioner refers hopefully to the progress made in sugar manufacture and in silk culture. He regards the sugar problem as about solved. All that is lacking is in the perfection of machinery, and for this purpose he has sent a chemist to Europe to study French and German methods of sugar-making. A filature (silk reeling) establishment has been erected at Philadelphia and one at New Orleans, and a silk culture experiment station has been established at Piedmont, Alameda county, California.

The Commissioner recommends a change in the animal industry law so as to allow more efficient and more satisfactory work under its provisions. He thinks that the national law ought to be broad enough and plain enough to be of uniform application and effect in all the States.

It is reported that rich mines of silver and gold were recently discovered in Mexico and that John Mackay and James Flood have gone to buy the lands if the rumor is well founded.

### Book Notices.

**HOLIDAY CARDS.**—We are in receipt of samples of holiday cards from the well-known house of L. Prang & Co., fine art publishers, Boston, Mass. Their work is superior, and altogether reliable. We have no hesitancy in recommending it. There is a branch house at Chicago, 112 Monroe street.

Two attractive and valuable little books, one intended for the use of infant classes in Sunday schools, and the other for primary and kindergarten schools, and nursery use, have been issued by O. Ditson & Co. The first by Miss Emma Pitt, is appropriately entitled "Fresh Flowers," and the second, by Misses Emerson and Swayne, assisted by L. O. Emerson, is entitled "Gems for Little Singers."—O. Ditson & Co., Boston, Mass.

**POULTRY.**—A new book—just out, entitled "Common Sense in the Poultry Yard," by J. P. Haig, is a good help to poultry-raisers. It is a "story of failures and successes, including a full account of one thousand hens and what they did, with a complete description of houses, coops, fences, runs, methods of feeding, breeding, marketing, and many new wrinkles and economical dodges. Published by the Industrial Publication Company, New York. Price \$1.

**HORSE-BREEDING.**—This is a book that every farmer ought to have, because it has special value for men that raise horses. It was prepared by one of the best judges of horse-flesh in the world, and one of the best-posted men on the history, breeding, rearing and value of horses, J. H. Sanders, editor-in-chief of the *Breeder's Gazette*, Chicago. Mr. Sanders is everywhere regarded as authority on the horse. So well known is he as a stockman of intelligence, that he was selected as one of three members of a National Live Stock Commission. We do not need to speak of the book in detail. The *KANSAS FARMER* recommends it without hesitation. The book contains about 250 pages of neatly-printed matter, and is sold only by the publishers, J. H. Sanders & Co., Chicago, Ill. Price, \$2.

One of the pleasant features of the new "Editor's Study" in Harper's will be to hear a contemporary novelist discourse of contemporary novels. Mr. Howell's may be trusted to do this with candor and courtesy; the spirit of his criticism, and, it is fair to assume, of his creative work as well, is prophesied in his praise of Dr. Weir Mitchell's novel, that "it can hardly fail to stir the reader with the wish to be a little truer: and this, young ladies and gentlemen who intend writing novels for the consideration of our successors, is a finer thing for the world to do than 'to be entertaining,' which is well enough too." He speaks elsewhere also of the "disposition to look at life keenly and closely in the right American manner, and to question the results with the last fineness for their meaning and their value. There is conscience and purpose in it all, and it is all far from the make-believe 'Greek' theory of art for art's sake—as if the freshest of the Greek art were not for religion's sake, as the Greeks understood it."

**SCIENCE OF A NEW LIFE.**—This book will do good in the hands of any pure minded person who reads for the purpose of obtaining useful information. Men and women generally do not know enough about themselves and their passions. Our examination of this work has not been thorough, but sufficient to satisfy us of its merit. The *Rural New Yorker* says of it: "If ever the reformation of the world is to be accomplished—if ever the millennium of purity, chastity, and intense happiness reaches this earth, it can only do so through rightly-directed pre-natal laws." Such is the sentiment upon which this book is built up—a sentiment not admirably expressed, but admirable in its meaning. To a correct understanding of the laws pre-natal and post-natal as also to a more thorough comprehension of what marriage should be, and what it should accomplish for mutual happiness, these 405 octavo pages by Dr. Cowan must greatly conduce. They are devoted to topics concerning which no person arrived at years of thoughtfulness should be ignorant. They treat of these topics in a plain, sensible manner, in language that none but a prude can object to, and are apparently written in no spirit of quackery, but for a worthy purpose. Could the book be placed in the hands of

every young person contemplating matrimony it would assuredly do much good." Published by J. S. Ogilvie & Co., 31 Rose street, New York. Postoffice box 2,767. Price \$3, in cloth binding.

**Babyhood** for December, which is the first number of its second year, contains a quantity of timely Christmas suggestions as to what to buy for baby, etc., and reverts to the subject of "Compulsory Kissing," this time in its medical aspect. "Rocking Baby to Sleep" is the title of one of many interesting letters in the "Mother's Parliament." Dr. Cyrus Edson, of the New York Board of Health, writes on "Preserved Milk," exposing certain processes employed by unscrupulous dealers, and giving directions for testing milk to ascertain if it has been chemically tampered with. "The Spoiling of Children" is a sensible article by Charlotte Ellis; Eleanor Kirk writes upon "Grandmothers," and Dr. F. H. Bosworth upon "Taking Cold." The queries and answers in the department of "Nursery Problems" are unusually numerous. *Babyhood* offers liberal terms to canvassers, many of whom have met with marked success in procuring subscriptions. 18 Spruce street, New York. 15 cents a copy; \$1.50 a year.

**RHYMES OF IRONQUILL.**—This is a collection of poems written by Hon. Eugene F. Ware, of Fort Scott. And it is a fine collection, too. The "Washerwoman's Song" will live long after its author is dead—

"In the suds and in the soap,  
Worked a woman full of hope;  
Working, singing, all alone,  
In a sort of undertone,  
'With a Savior for a friend,  
He will keep me to the end.'"

Mr. Ware is a gentleman of large perceptive powers; he takes note of things as they appear to his own eyes, and philosophizes upon them delightfully in some of these poems. He sees the funny side of life as well as the serious side, and he describes sunny spots with rare felicity. He does not refuse, either, to see and report upon the ridiculous phases of human nature, as may be seen by running through these rhymes. The book is thoroughly enjoyable; much of it really very good, and some of it that will wear like truth itself. Published by T. J. Kellam, Topeka. Price \$1.50. A good holiday book.

### Inquiries Answered.

**WANTS TO COME TO KANSAS.**—We are in receipt of a letter from M. C., at Kingston, N. J., asking advice. He would like to come West, and inclines to Kansas. He is 30 years old, a working man, has a wife and three children; has a little money and wants to invest it judiciously. Work is scarce there, times dull, and things generally suggestive of emigration. What shall he do? If Mr. C. will watch closely he can get passage to Kansas on an excursion or emigrant train and come through very cheaply. Go first to the southern tier of counties, stopping first, say at Coffeyville or Independence in Montgomery county, and go west as far as to Sumner county. That will give you a fair view of south Kansas. If not satisfied, follow the Arkansas valley as far as Great Bend, then come back by Emporia and Topeka, and if you have not seen anything to suit you, it is not in southern Kansas. Good lands in the south half of the State rate at \$5 to \$20 per acre for unimproved, and from \$10 to \$50 for improved according to locality and surroundings. The climate is good—very good. All the cereal crops grow well. Fruit and vegetables do well, speaking generally. Peaches have not yielded well, except in a few counties the last two years. Concord grapes always produce well. Cotton, tobacco and sweet potatoes all grow well. It is a very good country for stock growing and farming combined. The country is new, but well settled; there is not enough government land in the parts we have named to make a good chicken ranch. The only public lands left are in the western counties. Schools and churches plenty. In the eastern half of the State, the counties average about one hundred school houses each. Work is not plenty now, but if one-half the projected railroads are built, work will be plenty in the spring. But come first and look at the country; then decide for yourself whether you want to bring your family. If you make up your mind to come, then you will be a Kansan, and a Kansan that cannot succeed is always sent back to his wife's relations. There is plenty of room in Kansas for industrious, intelligent, sober men, who want to succeed in obtaining a home. If a man plants himself here, like the corn and the trees, he will grow.



## Horticulture.

### SPACE AMONG TREES.

A paper read before the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society, at Manhattan, December 2, 1885, by John Davis, of Junction City.

The oft-recurring question among tree-planters is this: "How far apart must I set my trees?"

And the answer must always be conditional. Or, it must be answered in the Yankee fashion, by asking another: "For what purpose do you intend to set trees?"

If for fruit, then there must be room for sunlight and air to develop the branches, twigs, leaves and fruit buds.

If for timber, then there must be little room for sunlight and air, except on top, so that the topmost buds will be compelled to climb skyward for more light and better air; and, that the side branches may be smothered to death and compelled to decay and drop off.

Fruit trees should have short trunks and broad-spreading tops, full of sound buds and healthy leaves. Forest trees should have long, straight, self-trimmed trunks, with a minimum of branches and twigs.

As a first illustration, let us take the apple tree; and let our object be fruit. Now, how far apart should apple trees be set? Ask twenty men and you will receive a dozen answers, ranging from fifteen to forty feet, each backed up by good arguments. At forty feet apart old trees will finally so block up the spaces that teams will pass with some difficulty; while, if set closer, teams and men will be surprised to find that the branches of the same varieties of trees droop less, and teams can still pass.

These statements, of course, are conditional and must not be pushed to extremes; yet there is a foundation of truth, based on the general rule first stated, that crowded trees grow taller and straighter, and trees with wide spaces grow broader and not so tall.

So then, to the question: "How far apart must you set your apple trees?" I reply to the inquiry, "What shape do you desire your trees?" If tall and straight, set close. If broad and low, with side limbs touching the ground, then plant wide apart. It may be supposed that with a given variety of tree an acre of land will produce about as many branches and limbs, and will ultimately sustain about as much foliage and fruit with trees reasonably wide apart as it will when planted closer. That forty apple trees, for example, on a single acre will produce as many twigs and ripen as much fruit as sixty trees will on the same space of ground at the age of, say, twenty-five years. In one case the trees will average about two rods apart, in the other they will be much closer, and it will require one-third greater cost of trees and setting. In both cases the trees will appear to sufficiently cover the ground. With the wide setting the trees will be broad and low, and the owner seeing the spaces crowded, will wish that his trees were forty feet apart instead of two rods. With the closer setting the trees will also cover the ground and crowd the passages and the owner will only grieve, as the other orchardist did, that his trees are so close.

Viewing these two examples, with no effort at studying the causes and principles involved, men will say we prefer the wide-setting. Ultimately we get as much fruit, while the first cost of the orchard is less, and our trees are broader and lower. That is the way things look to an unthinking observer of an orchard that is from twenty to thirty years old.

But, there is a closer and better view.

The first twenty years of an apple orchard may be the most profitable period of its existence. Hence this youthful period is worthy of notice. Dozens of our best varieties of apples in Kansas begin to bear within from three to six years after the time of setting out; and in these early days of the orchard an acre of land will produce apples in amount proportioned to the number of trees that occupy it within reasonable limits. During the first ten or twelve years, 160 trees to the acre will produce four times as much fruit as forty trees will. This is a big advantage which will more than repay the extra outlay for trees and planting.

In from ten to fifteen years after planting, trees one rod apart will begin to crowd. Now comes another advantage to the man who has sufficient courage to be a good orchardist. He can commence thinning. Perhaps some trees have been damaged and are decaying. Remove such trees first. Perhaps some trees are poor bearers; he now has a chance to show his taste and favoritism. He must be guided by rule in removing, but still he can yield somewhat to local and individual influences. Suppose in a given row he intends to remove every alternate tree; then look over the row carefully, and so begin, on the first or second tree, that the ax may fall on the poorest and save the best. Every alternate tree removed in each row, will reduce the acre of 160 trees one rod apart to eighty trees, one rod one way and two rods the other. This thinning may be done, say, between the ages of fifteen and twenty years; and then it will be easy to pass through the orchard between the wide way of the rows.

Soon after the orchard has been gradually thinned by taking out every alternate tree of each row, passing in one direction, the owner will find further thinning needed from time to time. And he will begin to trace his rows the other way, again taking out half the trees. This work should be accomplished between the twentieth and twenty-fifth years of the age of the orchard. This brings us down to an orchard of forty select trees to the acre standing two rods apart each way, and from twenty to twenty-five years old.

Now let us draw a comparison between the two plans. If we begin with forty trees to the acre we save in the first cost of the trees. During the first fifteen or twenty years the trees do not fully occupy the ground. They spread their branches widely, but do not obtain their fullest height; and if some die they must be replaced, or there will be wide and ugly gaps in the orchard. The replanted trees will be smaller and perhaps less thrifty, giving the orchard a ragged untidy look. In the end the trees will occupy the ground, but they will be low and flat in appearance, with much less sun surface and fruit capacity than trees twice as tall and about as broad would have.

On the other hand, beginning an orchard with 160 trees to the acre, we have a plant worthy our attention from the first. When the first fruit begins to appear the amount is four times the yield of an acre of forty trees. In six or eight years we have a paying orchard on our hands. The trees now begin to protect each other from sun and wind. The storm that would thresh and break forty trees to the acre must work four times as hard to do the same to 160 trees on the same space. The trees protect each other from wind and sun, and will repay four times the attention from the orchardist in guarding them against other injuries. And, then, should a tree die here and there in different parts of the orchard, it is but a premature thinning and the tree need not be replaced. Finally, after reaping

four times the income of fruit during the first fifteen years of the orchard, then the fuel of the thinning will more than repay the extra cost of trees, setting and culture. It will be a mine from which to draw in favor of the cooking stove for a long time; and the roots left in the ground will be food for the trees that are left for many years, like the roots of the primeval forest are, in newly-cleared lands. Last, but not least, when the thinnings are all complete it will be found that the remaining trees are taller, straighter, healthier and of even size and shape than any growth of only forty trees to the acre could have been grown. The dwarfs and culls have been twice chopped out and only the select one-fourth remains. Tall, straight and handsome from twenty years of protected growth, they now begin to spread as the new sunlight and air is permitted, and at thirty years we have an orchard of one acre containing nearly twice the twig, bud, leaf, and fruit room, that is possible on the same acre covered with a low chaparral growth of trees.

This is the theory of one acre of apple orchard. By multiplication or division it may be made of any size. The same principle may be applied to other fruit trees, and, laconically expressed, the theory may be stated in a single sentence: "Plant thick and thin quick."

Of course we should not plant too thick nor thin too quick. Every tree-grower must exercise good judgment in connection with a good practical theory.

As to forest culture, the same theory of "space among trees" must be adopted, and in practice it must be more exact and rigid in the details. If you desire to raise brush, plant wide. If you desire to raise long smooth stems plant close, with equal and regular spaces on all sides of each plant. If you desire to produce a leaning tree, crowd it with other trees on one side and allow an open space on the other. It will lean toward the open space.

Take the black walnut or the Osage orange. Standing alone they make a bundle of limbs and brush. Plant them in regular rows, two to four feet apart each way, in a considerable body of several rows, and they grow into straight valuable timber. The outside rows will lean outward and produce brush and crooked stems. This may be corrected by planting the outside with peach trees, which may bear fruit and produce fuel. In all plantations for timber great care should be taken to prevent vacant spaces. Every vacant space will cause crooked stems and brush around its margins.

As to space among forest trees, in order to produce the most valuable results, the question must be answered conditionally. The space that will be all right the first ten years will be too little later on. The best rule I know of is the one already mentioned: "Plant thick and thin quick."

The black walnut may be planted in rows four feet apart each way. This space may do for ten years, more or less. Then take out each alternate row clean, and each alternate tree in the remaining rows. This will leave trees eight feet apart each way. When the sprouts from the grubs begin to crowd too much then chop out all the remainder of the first planting. Then your plantation will afterward be an interminable mass of polls, perpetually.

For larger trees, begin your plantation wider and raise crops between rows at first, and, finally, thin as before.

When the Osage orange is managed in thick regular plantations it produces very valuable timber in the shape of long straight poles.

The shade of the upper foliage kills the lower limbs and the polls trim

themselves like other timber. Great care must be taken to prevent open spaces, as such spaces will cause crooked growth and masses of worthless thorny brush.

I have now gone through the subject of "Space Among Trees." I have shown that too much shade kills. That sunlight attracts or promotes growth. The problem is to regulate the shade and sunlight to suit the purpose in hand. By so doing we can produce trees tall and slim, broad and low, bushy and crooked, or, perpendicular or leaning, just as we please. We can regulate the shade and sunlight, and thus control the shape and value of the trees, by a proper and judicious regulation of the space among the trees!

### Some Insects Injurious to Farm and Garden Crops.

In the second annual report of the Massachusetts Experiment Station appears the following:

**Cabbage Flea.**—The first insect of importance that appears is the small, black flea or jumping beetle that attacks the cabbage, radish, turnip, etc. Dusting with Paris green mixed with 100 times its weight of plaster has proved an effectual remedy. This must be done when the plants are wet, and after every rain.

**Cut-worm.**—The cut-worm, of which there are several species, including the army worm, works only during the night, and may be destroyed by the same remedy as the above. We would advise a trial of pyrethrum powder, mixed with five times its bulk of plaster, as being more safe, although we have no positive proof that it will be effectual.

**Striped Squash-bug.**—The striped squash-bug, which has been so abundant for the past two seasons, is best kept in check by the use of plaster and Paris green. For the family garden the safest and most satisfactory way to overcome them is to make a bottomless box 12 inches square and 6 or 8 inches deep, and cover it with mosquito netting. One of these boxes placed over each hill until the plants have become tough and hard, is a sure protection.

**The Potato Beetle.**—The potato beetle has evidently become a permanent resident among us. Paris green extended with plaster, flour or water, is the only cheap and easily-applied remedy known at present; but great care must be exercised in its use, and especially in the place where the package is kept, that it may not get upon the food of animals.

**Cabbage Worm.**—The cabbage worm, the larva of the common white butterfly, may be easily destroyed in several ways. That of hand-picking, if begun before the first brood has passed into its perfect state, is effectual. We have also found that pyrethrum powder mixed with five times its bulk of plaster, and dusted into the center of the leaves with sulphur bellows, is certain destruction to every one of them. The application of insecticides in liquids to the cabbage has not been satisfactory, on account of the peculiar structure of the leaf surface, which allows the water to roll off in drops, and not adhere to any part of it. Paris green is unsafe to use after the leaves have become four inches in diameter.

**Curran Worm.**—The curran worm should be destroyed while small, with the dust of hellebore or pyrethrum. The latter being perfectly harmless is to be more highly recommended.

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## The Poultry Yard.

### Poultry Hints.

A crooked breast-bone is not a natural deformity in any breed, but is caused by the bird roosting on a pole before the bone is sufficiently formed to bear its weight, or, in other words, by the fowl roosting too young. A bird with a crooked breast-bone will not transmit it.

Poultry-raising, like any other business, is a trade to learn, and if one is adapted to it, or has a liking for it, he will succeed. All beginners are advised to start with a few birds, increasing the number as they learn how to handle them. What every one wants is to produce eggs when they bring the highest prices, and also poultry for market when it is not plenty. A place near a city is naturally the best, as one can readily secure customers that will pay good prices for fresh eggs and nicely-dressed chickens.

Both Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes are hardy breeds. Wyandottes mature the quickest, because as a rule they are not as large as Plymouth Rocks. The latter breed will weigh more at eight weeks old. We cannot say which would lay the greater number of eggs in a year, as the Wyandottes have not been tried or bred as extensively as Plymouth Rocks.

The cause of young chicks getting so weak in the legs as to hardly be able to walk, is often that they are kept on a board floor too much. They should be allowed to go on the ground after being forty-eight hours old.

There is no recipe for packing eggs so as to keep them a year, and have them like fresh eggs. Such a method would make a fortune for anybody. There is no rule to feed and care for hens that are confined to make them lay the year around. The better care you give them, the better returns.

Chickens hatched in January and February will moult more or less in the fall and there is no way to prevent it.

There is nothing so fruitful of disease and death among young chickens as damp, unclean quarters. Oftentimes dampness is found under brood coops, caused by the coop remaining upon one place all day. All brood coops should be removed just before sundown to ground that has had the full effects of the drying sun and wind throughout the day. In rainy weather a dry board should take the place of the damp ground.

Young chickens show the effects of dampness in several ways. The brood may only appear at first slightly indisposed, the chicks less active, finally becoming lifeless and dying from no apparent cause. In other instances the chick is noticed to drag its body, as if constantly under great pressure. Indigestion and inflammation are the active causes of distress, the chick growing rapidly weak and soon dying. The least evidence of dampness is manifested in acute catarrh, or more commonly in rheumatism in the feet and legs. The chick is found suddenly crippled and its toes drawn up in a night. In all cases of poultry ails, prevention is the best and cheapest doctor.

In the case of chickens suffering from rheumatism, the feet and legs should be placed, or rather held, in warm water for ten minutes at a time. The legs must be dried thoroughly, and the chick kept indoors, or upon perfectly dry ground, until restored to health.

There is no pure air in circulation within the hennery unless ventilators are used, or where windows are lifted so that the openings at night are all on one side of the house. Draughts are

dangerous and plant the seeds of many winter losses.

Ducks often die from greedily eating all kinds of insects without stopping to kill them, thus disarranging their digestive organs. Ducks should be confined in small yards while young, say to three or four weeks old, giving only water enough to drink. Ducks require more animal food than chickens. They relish fish.

Young turkeys should be fed on curd and chopped greens the first two or three weeks. They require a range and will not thrive in confinement. Both turkeys and ducks should be kept out of the rain and dampness until they are several weeks old.

A characteristic of our domestic turkey is that when young, and until it "shoots the red," it is the most delicate bird we have, but when grown it is able to bear the rigors of our winters extremely well.—*Poultry Monthly*.

Of the twenty largest English dividend paying lines of railway in the past half year just ended, twelve paid a lower dividend, seven paid the same dividend, while but one paid a larger dividend, and that only of 2½ per cent. against 2 per cent. in the corresponding period of 1884. In Ireland they have not reduced their dividends on the main lines, but are paying the same as in the last two half years, 3 per cent.



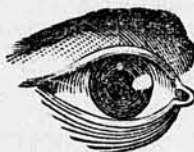
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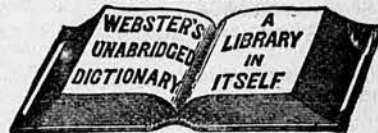
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## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, December 14, 1885.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

## New York.

**BEEVES**—Receipts 215 carloads for the market. 65 carloads for export and 25 carloads for slaughterers direct. The market was extremely dull and 80 carloads remain unsold. Extremes for steers 3 60a 25; live weights with a few Christmas bullocks, sold at 6 30a 44, and a single pair at 6 85.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 13,200. Market a shade firmer for choice stock, but slow trade and not all sold. Extremes for sheep 2 25a 25, for lambs 4 50a 40.

**HOGS**—Receipts 16,830. Market dull and nearly nominal for live hogs, at 3 80a 4 00.

## Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

**CATTLE**—Receipts 7,700, shipments 2,900. Market dull and 10a 15c lower. Christmas cattle 6 00a 6 75, shipping steers 5 00a 5 50, stockers and feeders 2 50a 3 90; cows, bulls and mixed 1 60a 4 00, bulk at 2 75a 3 25; through Texas cattle slow and steady, with steers at 3 00a 3 75, cows and mixed at 2 50a 3 25.

**HOGS**—Receipts 52,000, shipments 6,000. Market slow and 5a 10c lower. Rough and mixed 3 40a 3 72½, packing and shipping 3 75a 3 90, light weights 3 35a 3 75, skips 2 50a 3 25.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 6,000, shipments 1,000. Market slow. Natives 2 00a 2 25, Westerns 1 75a 3 50, Texans 1 50a 2 35, lambs 3 00a 4 25.

## Kansas City.

**CATTLE**—Receipts since Saturday 914. The market to day was steady for shipping grades, while butchers' stuff was strong and active. Sales ranged from 3 80 for native stockers to 4 50 for native shipping steers.

**HOGS**—Receipts since Saturday 8,521. The market to-day was weak with values 5a 10c lower quality considered. Extreme range of sales 3 45a 3 75, bulk at 3 50a 3 60.

**SHEEP**—Nominally unchanged

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

## New York.

**WHEAT**—Lower. Receipts 3,850 bus., exports none. 4,482,000 bus. sold. No. 2 spring, 94c; ungraded red, 85a 96c.

**CORN**—Lower, closing heavy. Receipts 366,178 bus., exports 52,623 bus. Ungraded, 48a 51c; No. 2, 42a 42½c.

## St. Louis.

**WHEAT**—Very dull and lower. No. 2 red cash, 98½c; January, 95½a 95½c; February, 97½c; May, 1 08½a 1 08½c.

**CORN**—Quiet but firmer. No. 2 mixed, cash, 83½c; December, 83½c.

**OATS**—Quiet but firm. No. 2 mixed cash, 28½c bid.

**RYE**—Dull at 59c.

**BARLEY**—Quiet and unchanged.

## Chicago.

**WHEAT**—Weak and lower. Sales ranged: December, 84½a 85½c; January 84½a 85½c; May, 91a 92c; No. 2 spring, 84½a 85c; No. 3 spring, 66a 70c.

**CORN**—In light demand; year delivery declined ½c, other options remaining steady. Cash, 89½c; December and year, 89½a 89½c.

**OATS**—Dull and easy. Cash and December, 28½c; January, 28½a 28½c; May, 81½a 81½c.

**RYE**—Steady. No. 2 at 60c.

**BARLEY**—Quiet. No. 2, 65c.

**FLAXSEED**—Firm and 1½a 2c higher. No. 1, 1 16a 17.

## Kansas City.

**WHEAT**—There was again a weak market to-day on 'change. No. 2 red was entirely nominal on call. Before the call No. 2 red, May, opened at 79c, and sold down to 78½c, against 79½a 80½c on Saturday. No. 3 red was entirely nominal.

No. 2 soft was nominal except for May, which sold at 92½c against 93½c Saturday.

**CORN**—No. 2 cash, 28½c bid, 27c asked; December, 26½c bid, 27c asked.

**OATS**—No. 2 cash, 28½c bid, no offerings.

**RYE**—No. 2 cash, 48c bid, no offerings.

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**EGGS**—Receipts fair and market steady at 21c per doz. fresh re-candled.

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combine, 23a 24½c; coarse combing, 19a 21; low and carpet, 15a 17c. Kansas and Nebraska, heavy fine, 15a 17c; light fine, 19a 21c; medium, 19a 21c. Tub-washed, choice, 32a 34c; medium, 28a 30c; dingy and low, 23a 26c.

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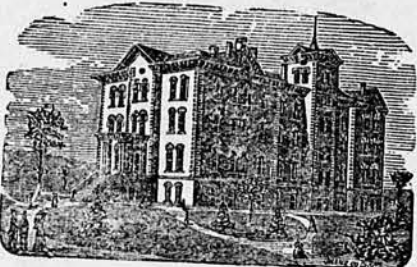
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## HOW TO POST A STRAY.

## THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

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

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered; also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State of double the value of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may, within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

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

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

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

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

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

## Strays for week ending Dec. 2, 1885.

## Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by N. A. Baker, of Drywood tp., one bay mare pony, black mane and tail, black feet and legs, 14 hands high, about 5 years old.

PONY—Taken up by E. H. Hooker, in Osage tp., one black mare pony, 14½ hands high, about 9 or 10 years old, light mane, collar mark on top of neck; valued at \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. M. Routt, of Walnut tp., one red and white yearling heifer, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

## Barber county—R. J. Taliaferro, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Ben Lasswell, of Medicine Lodge tp., (P. O. Sharon), one red cow, line-back, white on belly, branded X on left hip, dim brand on right hip, under-bit in left ear, swallow-fork in right ear; valued at \$18.

## S line county—Joseph Sargent, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by J. B. Johns, of Pleasant Valley tp., November 8, 1885, one red bull, 2 years old, white on each flank; valued at \$20.

COW—By same, one roan cow, about 10 years old, long horns, rope around horns; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by George Hawley, of Ohio tp., one light red steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

## Morris county—A. Moser, Jr., clerk.

COW—Taken up by Thos. O'Mera, in Warren tp., November 3, 1885, one white cow, 7 years old, drooping horns, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

## Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by J. G. Fleishman, of Tecumseh tp., November 16, 1885, one bay filly, 2 years old, three white feet; valued at \$30.

## Stafford county—T. A. Hays, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by J. B. C. Cook, of York tp., November 14, 1885, one brown mare mule, 14½ hands high, collar marks, harness marks on back; valued at \$75.

## Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. F. Lowe, of Osawatie tp., November 3, 1885, one pale red heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

MULE—Taken up by Frank McKanna, of Jefferson tp., (three miles south of Winchester), about October 24, 1885, one brown mare mule, white spot on right hind leg above the hock joint, 6 years old, 16 hands high, some collar marks; valued at \$125.

MULE—By same, one brown mare mule, roached, some white collar marks, 6 years old, 16 hands high; valued at \$125.

## Osage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by R. McDougal, of Olivet tp., (Olivet P. O.), November 7, 1885, one red and white heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by John E. Hedburg, of Superior tp., (P. O. Osage City), November 17, 1885, one dark red steer with white spots, right ear split; valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Shreeves, of Melvern tp., (P. O. Melvern), November 9, 1885, one light bay mare, one white hind foot, small white star in forehead; valued at \$50.

## Wabaunsee county—H. G. Licht, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Morris Kraus, of Mill Creek tp., (Bismarck P. O.), November 7, 1885, one light red steer, supposed to be 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by Henry Soher, Sr., of Mill Creek tp., (Bismarck P. O.), November 15, 1885, one

yearling steer, brown mixed with roan, somewhat lame in one leg, no marks or brands; valued at \$13.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Schwanke, of Farmer tp., (P. O. Alma), November 3, 1885, one dark red heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by John Boetticher, of Washington tp., November 13, 1885, one red steer, line-back, white under belly, white spots on hind legs, 1 year old last spring; valued at \$18.

## Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by D. L. Jesse, of Home tp., (P. O. Centralia), November 10, 1885, one roan heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by S. Catherman, of Marion tp., (P. O. Baileyville), November 10, 1885, one pair red steer, star in forehead, blind brand on right hip, supposed to be the letter G, tag in left ear with the name of J. W. Hitt, No. 611; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J. S. Snodgrass, of Harrison tp., (P. O. Goff), November 1, 1885, one pale red steer, thick horns, bush of tail gone, no brands; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. M. Kerr, of Harrison tp., November 11, 1885, one white heifer, 2 years old, medium size, slit in left ear, H on right hip; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by T. S. Gilmore, of Adams tp., November 1, 1885, one red 1-year-old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

## Summer county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. H. Barnes, of Oxford tp., November 16, 1885, one dun cow, weight 900 pounds, brand on side—not given; valued at \$20.

## Strays for week ending Dec. 9, 1885

## Osage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Andrew Olson, of Fairfax tp., November 2, 1885, one gray mare, blind in right eye; valued at \$60.

HEIFER—Taken up by L. H. Wyatt, of Superior tp., November 24, 1885, one spotted red heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one spotted red heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Duncan, of Ridgeway tp., (P. O. Carbondale), November 4, 1885, one roan and white steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by James Cassidy, of Ridgeway tp., (P. O. Carbondale), November 24, 1885, one white and yellow steer, tip of tail and hind legs white and white star in forehead; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by John J. M. Jones, of Arvonia tp., (P. O. Arvonia), November 10, 1885, one heifer, (color not given), B on left hip; valued at \$15.

## Wilson county—J. C. Tuttle, clerk.

COW—Taken up by John H. Wiley, of Chetopa tp., one 3-year-old roan cow, rope on horns; valued at \$20.

## Wabaunsee county—H. G. Licht, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Nick Shibe, of Mill Creek tp., (P. O. Alma), November 1, 1885, one red steer with white head, 1 year old last spring, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by O. R. Rutledge, of Mill Creek tp., (P. O. Keene), November 16, 1885, one 2-year-old steer, body white, some red on head and neck, half of left horn gone, notch in right ear; valued at \$25.

## Wyandotte county—Wm. E. Connelley, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E. Daniels, of Kansas City (Kansas) tp., November 23, 1885, one dark bay horse, about 10 years old, 16 hands high, white spot on left hind foot, collar marks; valued at about \$40.

## Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. A. Stevenson, of Powhatan tp., November 10, 1885, one red-roan cow, 5 or 6 years old, white belly, white tail, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by William E. Hunter, of Hiawatha tp., November 25, 1885, one red and white steer, about 15 months old, hole in left ear; valued at \$12.

COLT—Taken up by Thurston Chase, of Hiawatha tp., November 25, 1885, one iron-gray horse colt, over 1 year old, Spanish brand on the shoulder and hip; valued at \$17.

COLT—By same, one black mare colt, over 1 year old, Spanish brand on shoulder and hip; valued at \$20.

## Saline county—Jos. Sargent, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Jasper Taylor, of Smoky Hill tp., October 19, 1885, one brindle white spotted cow, left horn off, branded on the left hip and side with the letter O, about 10 years old; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by John E. Heslin, of Manhattan city, one pale red cow, 4 years old, white feet, left hind leg white to knee, white on belly, white tail, star in forehead.

## Johnson county—Henry V. Chase, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Philip Conboy, of Aubrey P. O., August 24, 1885, one red cow, 7 or 8 years old, swallow-fork in right ear, round cut in left, white spot on each shoulder, calf a few days old; valued at \$16.

MARE—Taken up by Betty Sparr, of Aubrey P. O., October 10, 1885, one brown mare, 5 years old, one eye rather yellow and the other black, 14 hands high; valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Ben Earnshaw, of Shawnee P. O., September 15, 1885, one bay mare, 3 years old, about 15 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. J. Lyons, of Prairie Center P. O., November 13, 1885, one roan heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

## Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Warren Means, of Reeder tp., November 17, 1885, one yearling heifer, white with red on head and neck, no marks or brands visible.

STEER—By same, one yearling roan steer, dim brand on left hip, looks like 1.

## Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by James M. Via, of Bolton tp., November 16, 1885, one sorrel horse colt, brand looks like MZ above with G under it and a figure one below that; valued at \$10.

COLT—By same, one bay horse colt, diamond brand; valued at \$15.

## Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Uriah Carle, of Auburn tp., November 18, 1885, one red yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Benj. Vance, of Soldier tp., November 9, 1885, one white steer with red neck and head, no other marks, 3 years old; valued at \$25.

## Strays for week ending Dec. 16, 1885

## Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. T. Gwartzney, in Easton tp., November 12, 1885, one pale red cow, 4 years old, white on belly, a brand on right hip supposed to be a T; valued at \$18.

COW—Taken up by M. J. Eize, in Delaware tp., November 30, 1885, one brown and white speckled cow, about 8 years old, poor, no marks or brands, weight about 800 pounds; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by P. W. Gowell, in Sherman tp., November 1, 1885, one 2-year-old red steer, dark red in forehead, a little white on tail, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Henry Niebaum, in Tonga noxie tp., December 9, 1885, one 2-year-old red heifer, end of tail white, white spot on belly, crop off right ear, under-bit in left ear.

## Elk county—J. S. Johnson, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. Hedges, in Painterhood tp., November 7, 1885, one red-roan 2-year-old steer; valued at \$25.

## Jefferson County—J. R. Best, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by N. L. Meyer, in Sarcokai tp., on or about November 16, 1885, one "pided" yearling heifer, star in the face, end of tail white, small hole in left ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$12.

## Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John F. Witte, two miles east of Olpe, in Elmendorf tp., November 14, 1885, one pale red yearling steer, spotted roan face, crop off left ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by H. R. Ely, three miles east of Olpe, in Elmendorf tp., November 14, 1885, one spotted roan yearling steer, white face with a red spot between the eyes, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Chamberlain, two and a half miles southeast of Olpe, in Elmendorf tp., November 19, 1885, one light red 2-year-old heifer, crop and slit and under bit in right ear; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by John E. Davis, in Emporia tp., November 19, 1885, one brindle yearling heifer, white on back and under belly, crop or frost-bite of each ear; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by John Beyer, in Emporia tp., November 20, 1885, one 2-year-old pale red steer, white stripes across forehead; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Geo. Bechtel, four miles southeast of Olpe, in Elmendorf tp., November 15, 1885, one 2-year-old red heifer, spot in face, white spots on each side, has a ring or tab in left ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$16.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. W. Lester, in Agnes City tp., November 9, 1885, one red 2-year-old steer, a little white on some parts of body, horns rather large, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by John A. Smith, five miles west of Hartford, in Elmendorf tp., November 28, 1885, one light roan yearling heifer, nearly white, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$13.

STEER—Taken up by W. R. Hurst, in Elmendorf tp., November 16, 1885, one 2-year-old red steer, branded O with a cross above it on left hip, some white on belly; valued at \$16.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph Foley, in Center tp., November 11, 1885, one red 2-year-old steer, right ear split, brand A on left hip; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by W. B. Robinson, in Center tp., November 13, 1885, one red yearling steer, branded H on left hip; valued at \$13.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Foley, in Center tp., November 17, 1885, one light roan 4-year-old cow, branded H on left hip; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by Daniel Drake, in Pike tp., November 20, 1885, one red and white 2-year-old heifer, points of horns torn together; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. M. Weesner, in Pike tp., November 3, 1885, one roan yearling heifer, white in face and on belly, bush of tail white, one horn a little high, indistinguishable brand on left hip; valued at \$12.

MULE—Taken up by Nathan Main, in Jackson tp., November 3, 1885, one yearling mule, medium size, mouse-colored, black stripes on shoulders and back; value not given.

## Ottawa county—W. W. Walker, Jr., clerk.

COW—Taken up by M. Wormser, in Fountain tp., one red cow, about 3 years old, slit in right ear; valued at \$18.

## Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk.

STEER—Taken up by H. Crawford, in Greene tp., November 14, 1885, one red yearling steer, white in face and on belly, two white spots on left hind leg, white over the hips, white spot on tail, no brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by D. R. Roundtree, in Shannon tp., November 11, 1885, one red yearling steer, a little white in each flank, a small white spot on right fore leg, under-slit in left ear; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by W. A. Ensign, in St. George tp., November 5, 1885, one light red yearling steer, a few white spots on belly and left side, crop out of under side of both ears, tip of left horn broken off; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by Charles Ott, in Vienna tp., November 6, 1885, one 3-year-old red heifer, white stripe on shoulders and hips, branded on the right hip M R; valued at \$18.

COW—Taken up by J. C. Edwards, in Shannon tp., November 7, 1885, one 4-year-old red cow, some white on belly and neck, end of tail white, end of right horn sawed off; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. A. Ensign, in St. George tp., November 5, 1885, one light red yearling heifer, tips of both ears off; valued at \$12.

## Woodson county—I. M. Jewett, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Peters, in Belmont tp., November 9, 1885, one red-roan steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$16.

STEER—Taken up by W. M. Harp, in Belmont tp., November 9, 1885, one white steer, 2 years old, smooth crop off right ear, red paint on right hip; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one roan yearling steer, red paint on right hip; valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Cal, in Liberty tp., November 3, 1885, one red cow, with white face and white spots in each flank, some roan spots on each side, both horns off about half way, 5 or 6 years old; valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by P. J. Nikkel, in Liberty tp., November 1, 1885, one black horse, 15 hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white, about 3 or 4 years old; valued at \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by August Todman, in Center tp., November 30, 1885, one 2-year-old heifer, red, some white in face, under bit in left ear, dim brand on right hip; valued at \$12.

STEER—By same, one yearling steer, red and white, dim brand on right hip; valued at \$12.

## Chase county—J. J. Massey, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by C. Pendergraft, in Falls tp., December 5, 1885, one white-roan steer, 2 years old, red ears, a crop off right ear, dim brand of some kind on left hip; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by T. C. Harrison, in Cottonwood tp., November 19, 1885, one light red steer, 1 year old, white on belly, tin tag in left ear; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Blosser, in Bazaar tp., one red-roan steer, 2 years old, white face, line back, bob tail, crop off right ear and half-cut off left ear; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by T. E. Osborne, in Falls tp., November 23, 1885, one red heifer, 2 years old, white belly, some white on the legs, white spot in forehead and tip of tail white, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$16.

PONY—Taken up by Peter Miller, in Falls tp., November 27, 1885, one gray mare pony, about 7 years old, under-bit out of left ear, indistinguishable brand on left hip; valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by J. H. Massey, in Falls tp., November 21, 1885, one dark red cow, about 3 years old, very small feet, white spot in forehead, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by P. Sheean, of Falls tp., November 12, 1885, one white steer, 3 years old, tip of right horn broken off; valued at \$40.

## Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by B. F. Pankey, in Dover tp., November 10, 1885, a yellowish-red and white steer, branded O on left shoulder, side and hip, and a long straight brand on left side, both ears cut; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by R. H. Town, in Dover tp., November 31, 1885, one roan heifer with red ears, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

## Franklin county—L. Altman, clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. J. Hanna, in Centropolis tp., October 3, 1885, one red cow, 4 years old, brockel face, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

## Ford county—S. Gallagher, Jr., clerk.

BULL—Taken up by William Telghman, Jr., of Dodge City, one large red bull, brand similar to  $\infty$ , except that the points extend out more like U's placed with the bottoms together, one above the other.

## Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by C. R. Gaston, in Hamlin tp., November 10, 1885, one red roan steer, about 1½ years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$20.

CALF—Taken up by J. J. Munner, in Hamlin tp., November 23, 1885, one red-roan steer calf, about 6

months old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by A. L. Springate, in Powhatan tp., December 1, 1885, one cow and calf; cow 3 years old, roan, brand on right horn, slit in each ear; the calf is a roan sucking heifer calf.

## Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, Clerk.

STEER



## The Veterinarian.

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

**BLIND STAGGERS.**—I have a mare that is subject to blind staggers. She is also hide-bound. She seems weak, although she gets the same quantity of feed as each of five others do. [Pay particular attention to what the mare is allowed to eat in warm weather, when nothing but easily-digested food should be given. The bowels should never be allowed to get constipated, and in order to prevent this a few handfuls of linseed meal should be mixed with what feed is given. At present give a physic ball composed of Barbadoes aloes, 6 drachms; gentian and ginger, each 1 drachm, rolled into a ball with a little linseed meal and water. A bran mash should be given some hours before the physic. A tablespoonful each of sulphur and saltpeter can be advantageously mixed in the feed once or twice weekly.]

**SORE FOOT IN A HORSE.**—My six-year-old horse is so lame, owing to corns or bad shoeing, that blood comes from the sole of the foot. Before I bought him, the other day, he was used in a team; but I am ashamed to work him in any way; his lameness has increased since I pulled off his shoes. What should be done for him? [Examine the foot very carefully and remove any foreign bodies and all dead or diseased tissue. If a horny tumor is present, it must be completely removed to prevent its reappearance. Poultice the foot until active inflammation has subsided and most of the tenderness has gone, then apply a tar dressing with a bar shoe and a leather sole, and wait for the horny sole to grow out to its natural condition. Confine the animal in a clean, dry, airy box-stall or inclosure, free from dirt or gravel, which could work into the wound, and allow a generous, laxative diet. The animal must not be worked until the new sole has grown out to its natural level, which will require several weeks or perhaps a few months.]

**CRACKED HEEL IN A COLT.**—A year ago my colt cut one of her hind legs badly against a wire fence, in three places, just below the fetlock; the sores got well but there is a rough scar which cracks now and then on the back side. The heel of the hoof is growing rough and the animal walks too much on the toe, and of late is lame all the time. The crack is usually an inch long and from a quarter to three eighths of an inch deep; as the hoof grows the crack opens just above it. What can be done to heal it? [If the heel of the hoof itself grows out roughened and cracked the secretory structure at the top of the hoof is probably injured, and it will be very difficult, or perhaps impossible, to obtain a good heel. For the cracks above the hoofs, soften the crusts and scabs with an application of oil, and remove after several hours by washing with warm water and Castile soap. Then apply an ointment of benzoated oxide of zinc. The heel should be carefully and gradually pared, to bring it down to its natural length. Protect from all filth, wet and mud. It would be well to place the case in the hands of a competent veterinary surgeon.]

England is noted for producing better horses, says an exchange, than the continent, simply because her breeders invariably reject those animals which are defective in the required good points. French breeders act on the fallacy of seeking a good sire, but they say "the mare is indifferent; she is a sack; if gold is put in, gold will come out."

Feeding, locality, and judicious selection of parents on both sides are powerful factors in producing good stock of all descriptions; and there are soils on which good, useful stock cannot be profitably raised.

A black pilgrim of the Hebrew faith was seen in Jerusalem recently.

A Wisconsin man has been sued for damages because his bees trespassed on a neighbor's sheep pasture.

## RIVER VIEW Stock Farm.

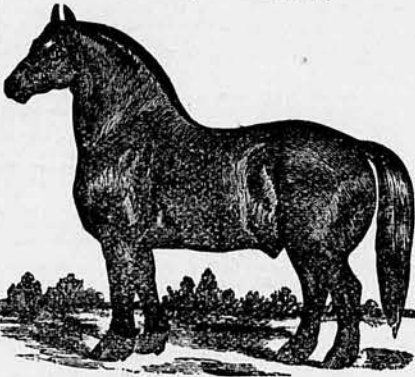
### 50 HEAD OF IMPORTED NORMAN STALLIONS

Just arrived from France, added to my stock of Norman Horses, which now numbers upwards of 100 HEAD, from 2 to 5 years old. Parties wishing to purchase first-class stock will do well to call and see my Normans before purchasing elsewhere. Prices and terms to suit purchasers. All of the above stallions were selected by myself in France this season. (Mention this paper.)

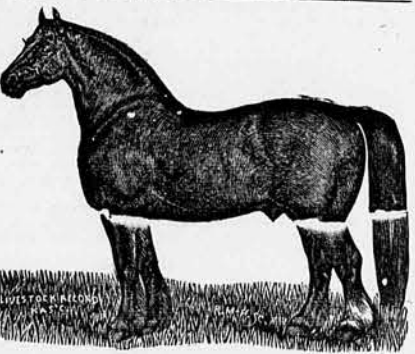
**JAMES A. PERRY**  
Importer and Breeder of Norman Horses.

River View Stock Farm, Wilmington, Ill.  
Fifty miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago Alton railroad.

**E. BENNETT & SON**  
TOPEKA, : KANSAS,



Importers and Breeders of PERCHERON-NORMAN and C. YDES DALE HORSES. Sixty head just received from Europe. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.



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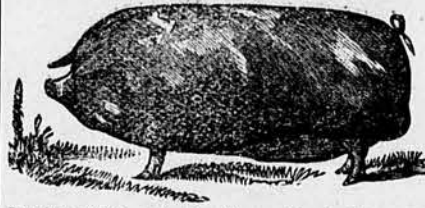


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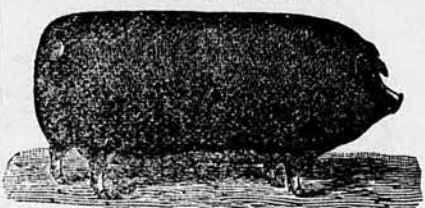
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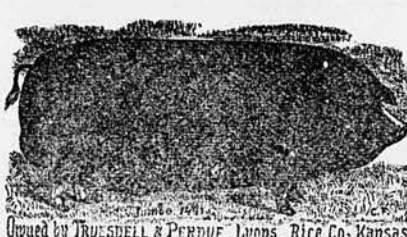
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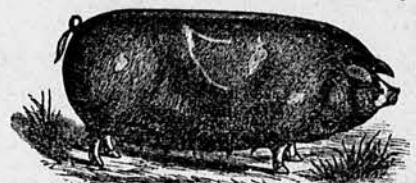
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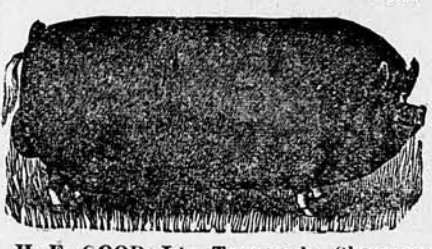
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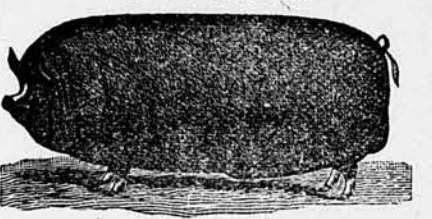
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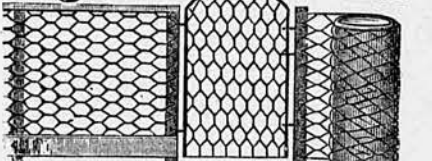


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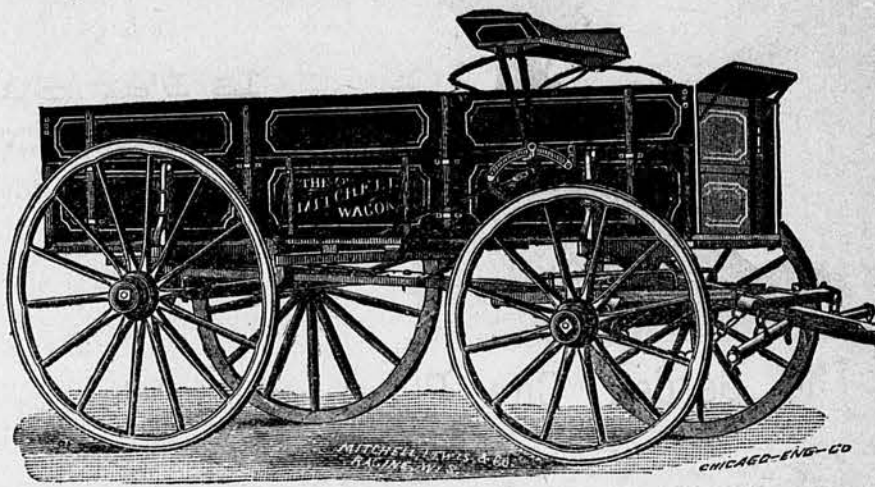
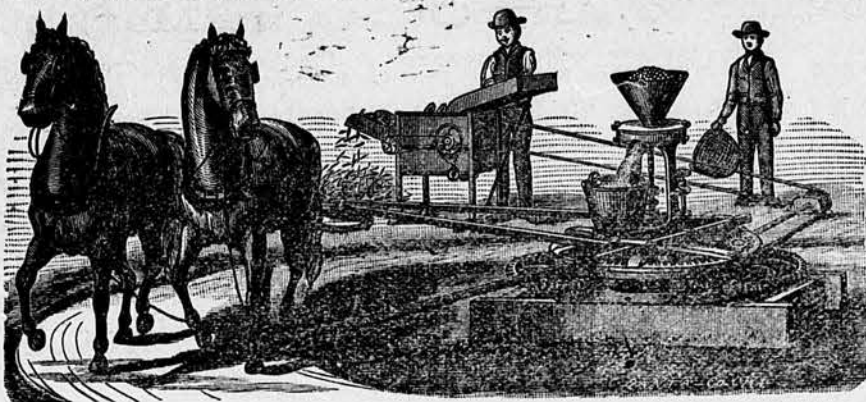


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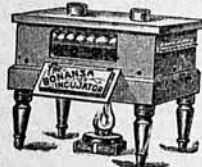
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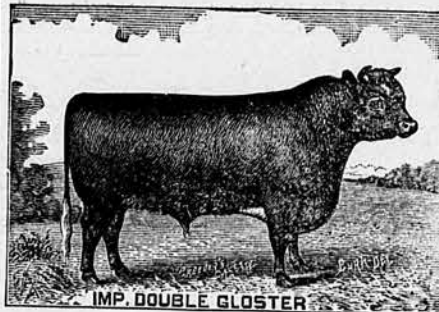
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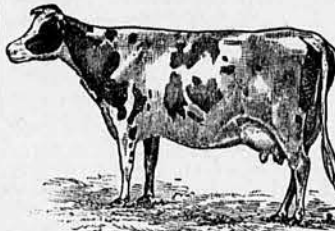
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