

# KANSAS FARMER

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## The Coming Party.

*Kansas Farmer:*

The politicians and office-seekers generally are growing anxious regarding the disintegration of the old parties, lest they be left out in the cold. The Albert Griffin movement to secure the control of these elements or stay their progress proved ineffectual. And now comes a call for progressive Republicans and Democrats—(suppose that means the temperance element)—the laboring classes and reformers of the Fifth Congressional district to assemble to elect delegates to the convention to be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 22, 1887, the purpose being to unite all these disaffected and turbulent elements into one grand people's party. Now, this will succeed if the leaders of the movement are sincere and wise enough to see and admit the various and grievous causes of the disintegration. If they ignore one of the primal causes of the public unrest, the effort to harmonize them will be futile. There is fearful, radical wrong, and it must be met by a radical cure. No compromise with distilleries and monopolists. Our American institutions must be protected against foreignization. Is it wisdom to attempt to Americanize foreigners by giving to them the right of franchise, considering the immense foreign immigration to our country every year? This is becoming a question of grave import. It is like grafting a wild grape into a choice hybrid, whose rank growth will rot and choke the choice stalk, bearing its own wild, worthless fruits. And at the same time one-half the loyal, native-born citizens of the United States are denied the franchise. This question of the unlimited franchise of foreigners is one of vital import to our government. It is that which sends up the wall of unmitigated despair from the laboring class. It is to the franchise of these beer drinking and almost universally intemperate foreigners that the rum power looks for support. A large majority of the saloon-keepers are foreigners, and literally this element holds the power of Government which we Americans call "ours."

Does not the government propose to furnish a home for the soldiers in Dayton, Ohio? Does she pension those soldiers? Yes. Who draws the pension? Each day

a carload of beer is delivered at the Soldiers' Home, and for this the pension money goes; not to the soldiers, but it is transferred to the rum power, which controls the whole machine and even appropriates the reward which our government appears to bestow on her preservers.

This question of the naturalization of foreigners is one which necessarily involves every other that is dear to the loyal Ameri-

blood. Then all danger from horns is gone. The past eight months two lives have been lost in this county, and some other very close escapes, and in the United States over 200 lives are lost annually by horned cattle.

Have any of your readers had any experience in the outdoor culture of figs in this State? I have heard it said they could be grown here; so last spring I made a trial. I have now about forty trees, but the risk is in

## Duroc-Jersey Swine.

We illustrate this week a group of representative Duroc-Jersey Swine, the property of C. H. Holmes & Co., Grinnell, Iowa. We must recognize merit in a breed of hogs that can and will sustain the following claims: To be the hardiest and best rustlers, the most prolific breeders, grow the largest, besides many other claims for them. But those mentioned are conceded by rival

breeders. Many people who have not seen the improved Duroc-Jersey of to-day are of the opinion that they are the old "sandy hazel splitter," seen years ago running in the woods of the Eastern States. Such is not the case. But the Duroc-Jersey of to-day has many admirers.

The Messrs. Holmes are the pioneer breeders of this breed, and have probably done more to bring them into recognition and raise the standard of the breed than anyone else in the West.

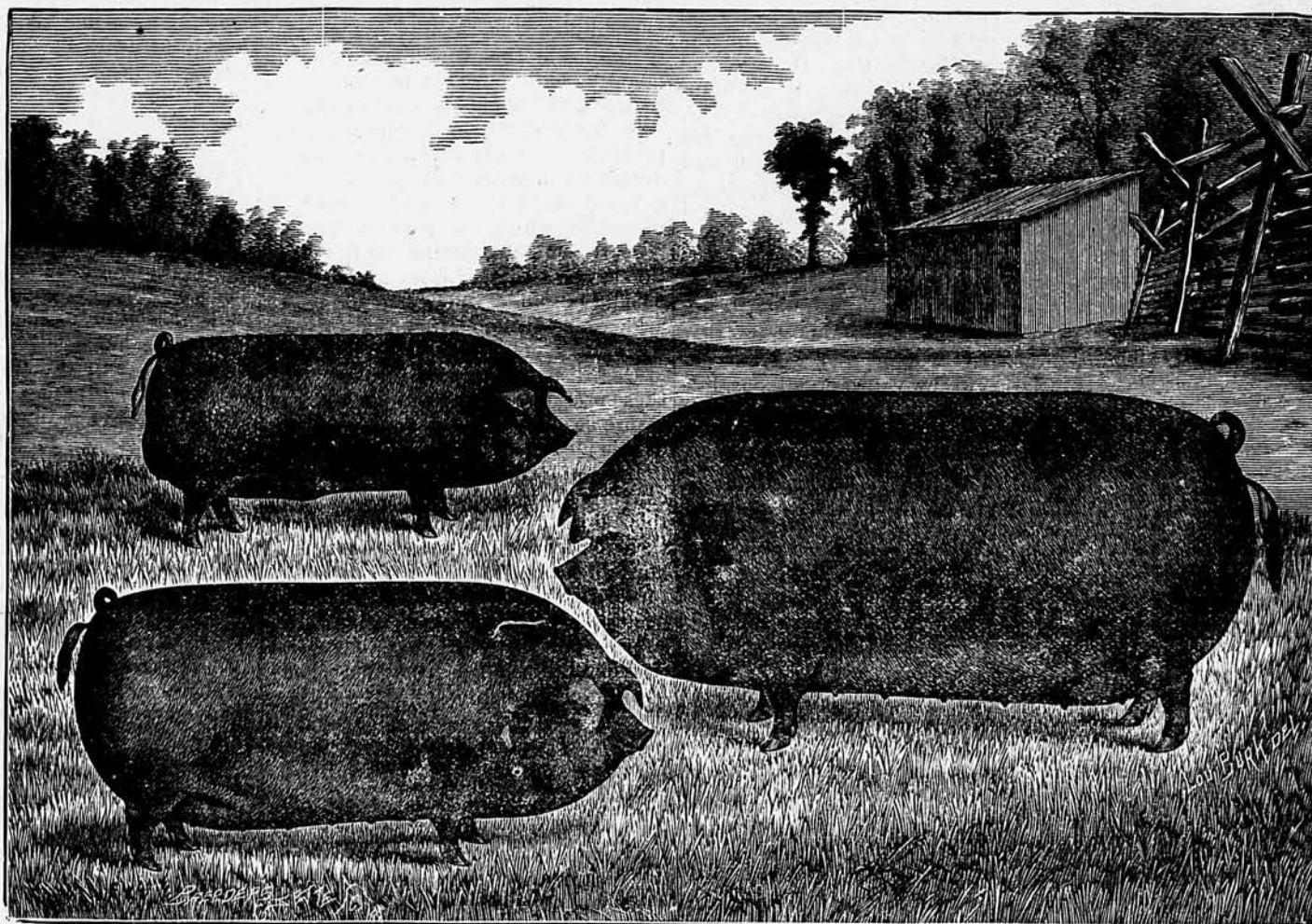
The senior member of the firm, Chas. H. Holmes, has been Secretary of the American Duroc-Jersey Association since its organization, and is still serving in that capacity.

The strong, vigorous consti-

tution of these hogs enable them to multiply rapidly as well as fitting them to endure more easily the rough range generally meted to the hogs of the West. They also have good depth of carcass and are wonderfully meaty. And it is not surprising that they are making friends, especially among those who are compelled to expose their hogs and give them rough range. Parties wishing information about the breed and wishing to buy choice representatives of it can rely upon Messrs. Holmes & Co. Their card will be seen in our Breeders' Directory.

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

The best possible thing for a man to do when he feels too weak to carry anything through, is to go to bed and sleep as long as he can. This is the only recuperation of brain force; because, during sleep the brain is in a state of rest, in a condition to receive and appropriate particles of nutriment from the blood, which takes the place of those which have been consumed on previous labor.



GROUP OF DUROC-JERSEYS -- PROPERTY OF C. H. HOLMES & CO., GRINNELL, IOWA.

can citizen. And when the platform of the people's party is laid, it will be expressed, or the people will not accept the platform.

M. J. HUNTER.

Coucordia, Kas.

## Dehorning Cattle--Figs.

*Kansas Farmer:*

I saw in the last *FARMER* a communication from Oscar Voigtlander on dehorning cattle. I can fully endorse all he says about it. My first trial was on a 10-year-old cow, the boss of the herd. In less than five minutes from the time I commenced on her horns, she was a nice muley, eating corn as though nothing was the matter. As to the severity, I do not believe it is near as bad as castrating, or even as branding. Before dehorning, some would be driven from the sheds or wind-breaks into the storm, but now they will crowd into the warmest place, just like a flock of sheep. I do not think Mr. Haaff is wrong when he says that he can winter cattle for one-fourth less after their horns are taken off. It takes all the fight out of them. In dehorning five head I am confident they did not lose a half pint of

the wintering. Will give my success next spring if desirable.

J. B. DOBBS.

[Figs were grown in Neosho county a few years ago. We will be pleased to have a report from Mr. Dobbs in the spring, and would be glad to publish anything our Neosho county friends have to say on the subject.—EDITOR.]

## Make a Present.

Do you wish to make your friend "back east" a present that is valuable and at the same time will remind him of your kindness every week in the whole year? If so, you can do no better than to send him the *KANSAS FARMER* while the price is down to only one dollar a year. How thankful we would be if at least one thousand of our subscribers should within the next ten days make presents of this paper to their eastern friends. The idea is a good one—good for you and your friends, good for the State and good for the *KANSAS FARMER*.

We call the attention of our readers to the farm advertised for rent by S. S. Cartwright, which can be rented for one year for \$400.



## The Stock Interest.

### CONTAGION AND QUARANTINE.

Dr. A. A. Holcombe, State Veterinarian, read the following paper before the meeting of the Kansas Short-horn Breeders' Association, recently held in Topeka:

It is only during the last few years that the losses from contagious diseases have attracted anything like general attention. Ten years ago a proposition to legislate on the subject of sanitary legislation would have received no notice whatever, except perhaps in the face of some serious and widespread calamity to our cattle interests. At that time, however, veterinary medicine had only begun to get a foothold on this continent and the public in general had no conception of the use of sanitary measures. It was during the year 1876 that the first veterinary congress ever held in this country met in Philadelphia during the centennial exposition, and it was at that time that the public were first warned of the grave dangers to be apprehended from the spread of contagious maladies among our domestic animals. From that time up to the present the ablest veterinary sanitarians have constantly urged the destruction of the hot-bed of pleuro-pneumonia, which has existed for so long a time near the Atlantic seaboard. I remember well the first memorial on this subject presented to Congress. It was in the autumn of 1879 that such men as Liantard, Stickney, Law, Robertson, Lockhart and others met in New York to formulate their views as to the measures which should be adopted, in that the cattle interests of the whole country might not be jeopardized by the spread of this great plague. As Secretary of that small, but earnest, convention of veterinarians, it became my duty to present to Congress the memorial drafted on that occasion, and to conduct the necessary correspondence, and if I remember aright the Commissioner of Agriculture was the only gentleman addressed who deemed the subject of sufficient importance to merit a reply. Perhaps it was not to be expected that this maiden effort should soon bear fruit, but I confess my ardor in the matter cooled a little when I saw how little attention was paid by our lawmakers to a subject of such vast import to our cattle interests.

A wider experience, however, has led me to conclude that the necessity for sanitary laws is not, as a rule, appreciated until our individual interests are imperiled. Neither are we especially solicitous for the welfare of our neighbors when misfortune has overtaken us. This view of the matter is exemplified by the action of the authorities in the States which have been affected with pleuro-pneumonia for years. They make spasmodic but fruitless efforts at suppressing some of the more serious outbreaks within their borders, but oppose all systematic arrangements whereby their diseased and exposed animals shall be prevented from infecting other States. In 1879, when, as chief veterinary surgeon to the State of New Jersey, I recommended that no cattle should be permitted to leave our State unless they were known to be healthy, and that all cattle cars should be cleaned and disinfected before being used, I was informed that other States must look out for themselves, and that to require the disinfection of cars was not only impracticable, but an impertinent interference with corporate rights.

Even to-day the practice of the individual States here in the West is founded largely upon a selfish disregard of the welfare of our neighbors. In Illinois they desire that their cattle traffic shall not be impaired by reason of

the most serious outbreak of this disease ever known on the continent, for they ask that Kansas shall receive cattle direct from Chicago on bills of health signed by inspectors who know nothing of the history of the cattle they pass, but which they inspect by sitting on the fence.

We do but little better here, although it is not our fault, for we inspect cattle at Kansas City which have come from infected localities, refuse to admit them to the State unless they undergo ninety days of quarantine, and then see them sold in Missouri close to our borders, where, sooner or later, there will be an outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia, unless this most objectionable practice is stopped. Of course Kansas cannot place such cattle in quarantine unless they come within our border, nor can we prevent their sale to outside parties, and until Missouri shall take such action as will prevent the introduction into the State of dangerous animals this State must stand idly by and see her borders endangered. How seriously our interests would be affected by an outbreak of this disease in the neighborhood of Kansas City can only be learned by considering our relations to this important market. As is well known, Kansas has no market of her own, and consequently we must depend on the markets at Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis. An outbreak near the Kansas City market means an embargo on all cattle which may pass through the town or which come from near that point. This market is upon the principal highway of traffic between our State and all other markets. In case of an outbreak there our cattle must either reach market by other routes or encounter the losses entailed by the restrictions upon the traffic from that point. This would prove a serious depreciation in the value of all our live stock. Nor is this all of the danger which confronts us. Our eastern border is a long one and one most difficult to protect. We have tried to make Kansas City the one point of entry for all cattle from infected districts. This of course cannot be done for any one who is determined to enter the State in spite of our restrictions can do so, and it is impossible under present circumstances to prevent it. To properly protect our borders would require the expenditure of a considerable sum of money with which to maintain inspectors at the many points of entry to the State. This cannot be done, for the reason that but a small sum of money is available yearly, and to use more than has been appropriated renders the officials so using it liable to be sent to the penitentiary for embezzlement for a term of five years. At present but one quarantine station is maintained and that is at Kansas City. Practically, then, our eastern border is unprotected, notwithstanding all is being done that can be done under existing circumstances.

In case we should be so unfortunate as to have an outbreak of the disease within the State, of any considerable proportions, the chances are that it could not be suppressed speedily for want of funds. How great a calamity an outbreak would prove may be inferred from the experience of other States. Missouri had a small outbreak, and it is estimated that the cost to the State exceeded \$2,000,000. Kentucky had a similar experience with a loss of \$12,000,000. Illinois is having an experience now, the losses from which cannot at this time be estimated, for no one knows how extensive this outbreak will prove to be. One thing is certain, Kansas cannot afford to have any expense of this kind. Better, by far, that we should spend any reasonable sum to keep the disease out than to trust to

our ability to suppress it if it should appear. I cannot better express our situation than to quote from Senator Marshall's address to the State Senate last winter. He said: " \* \* \* Our greatest danger lies in the opportunity for infection from without, and from the measures which other States and Territories may adopt restricting our commerce with them in case we take no means to guard our own animals." \* \* \*

It will be seen then that one of the most important questions to be considered in connection with our business relations with other States and Territories is, not are we free of all dangerous contagious maladies? but are we provided with the necessary means for keeping such diseases out of our State, and of suppressing them speedily should they unexpectedly gain entrance to our herds? Such legislative proceedings and nothing less will enable us to maintain the present standing of our cattle in the markets of the world.

I think I may assume in this connection that we are all desirous of seeing the national government adopt such measures of suppression against this disease as may be possible. The question as to whether the disease can ever be entirely eradicated from the continent is one I do not deem suited to profitable discussion at this time; but what we ought to do for our own protection is a matter which should interest us all.

In the first place, I believe a little prevention is worth more than a good deal of suppression. I believe it is the duty of our legislators to provide the means by which our borders may be properly protected against the introduction of diseased or exposed animals, and I believe a sum of money should be set aside, to be available from year to year, to be used only in case of an outbreak of this disease. It seems to me that these precautions, and nothing less, can insure us against a disastrous outbreak of this plague in the near future. The individual members of this association can largely influence legislation upon this subject. You cannot afford to have the experience undergone by the Short-horn breeders of Kentucky, whereby for nearly two years their cattle sold for about 50 per cent. of their value. The subject is worthy of your thoughtful consideration, and I trust that it may receive your attention at this meeting.

### The Outlook.

A pile of letters on our desk, some of which will be found elsewhere, give ample evidence that the flock-masters and sheep-growers throughout the country feel inspired with new hope and anticipate a period of prosperity such as has not been known for a term of years. Alike in Maine and California, the owners of flocks or of ranches have abandoned any intention they may have formerly had, to sacrifice them in despair. Men who sold out less than one year ago, are casting about for a chance to buy sheep, or failing in this, to get them on shares. New methods of conducting the industry are coming into vogue, especially in the West. Speakers at farmers' institutes are no longer afraid to tell their auditors that sheep husbandry has been uniformly the best paying stock business through a series of years, that has been carried on in the country. Prices of sheep and wool have advanced by leaps and bounds during the past summer. These and other facts, that might easily be adduced, attest that a much-neglected industry has entered on an era of successes.

We fully expect that speculators will not lose sight of the opportunity presented them to make a "rush," now that wool and mutton-producing animals are looking up. This class of men

are of course fully entitled to invest their capital as they see fit, but they can not be credited with fostering a pursuit from which they are ready to withdraw when a season of temporary adversity sets in. It is the men who "stick to it" that deserve the honor of being the true friends of sheep-raising. For their sake, we are glad that the tide has turned, and that success is about to crown their long waiting.

In the meantime we advise that every effort be made to keep the sheep in thriving condition. The winter season has its attendant dangers for all kinds of stock, especially the sheep. Keep them in good sheds and give them good food, so that their fleeces may have weight and staple, and their lambs be vigorous and likely to live. The utmost care and vigilance is required to make sheep-breeding a success at any time. On the ranches, corrals have been too much neglected, and the penny wise and pound-foolish policy of trusting to the remote possibility of a winter free from storms fatal to all kinds of stock, is what makes so many flock-owners discouraged. The annual losses in winter tell the story of neglect. Sheep may roam the range for nine months, but that is no reason why, during the remaining three months, they should be left to the mercy of fierce storms that usually do come. Eastern men cannot understand why it is that the range-men are often so forgetful to provide shelter, and when they hear of losses, attribute to the climate what is due to neglect of ordinary precautions. The West needs to copy the Easterner's method of sheltering and caring for his sheep, while the latter wants to get some of the hardiness possessed by range sheep into his flocks. Neither pampering nor neglecting will bring sheep or any other kind of stock into the best condition. Choose a middle ground as the safer and more desirable one.

With prospective shortages in the great wool-producing regions of the world, with a slowly-increasing demand for good mutton, with a widespread desire to increase our flocks, what more can sheepmen ask outside of legislative measures? We congratulate them on the future.—*Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower.*

Tullahoma, Tenn., has a newly arrived infant that is white with the exception of its face and neck, which are coal black.

### Favoritism

is a bad thing, but Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" deserves its name. It is a certain cure for those painful maladies and weaknesses which embitter the lives of so many women. Of druggists.

A plague of some sort is killing the fish in the Upper Red River valley. Advice from Texarkana, Ark., states that countless millions of dead fish line the banks of that stream and its tributaries, and fears are entertained for the health of people living along or adjacent to the waters thus affected.

### The Housekeeper's Complaint.

"I am discouraged. I have too much to do. I am tired. I am sick. I suppose I was put into this house to keep it clean, but it is too much work. I won't try. I will go to sleep. I don't care what becomes of the house."

The above is an allegory. The discouraged housekeeper is the liver, which, indeed, is often called "the housekeeper of our health." If it does go to sleep as it threatened, a crowd of diseases are all ready to spring up as a consequence. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" acts upon the liver and assists it in its work of housekeeping and house-cleaning. It is the great liver remedy and blood cleanser, and cures all the long train of chronic maladies resulting from a torpid or sluggish liver, such as sick headache, scrofulous diseases, as ulcers, "fever-sores," "white swellings," hip-joint disease, consumption of the lungs (which is really only scrofula manifesting itself in the delicate tissues of these organs), also all skin diseases, as blotches, pimples and eruptions, and all blood taints, however acquired.



## In the Dairy.

### Statistical Report.

The following statistical report on dairy produce and eggs from the several States named was made by their delegates to the late convention of the National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association held in Chicago will be found interesting.

#### NEW YORK.

Mr. B. F. Van Valkenburg, of New York, reported as follows:

	1885.	1886.
Butter (lbs.).....	91,141,020	93,541,020
{ Eastern, 39,204,970		
{ Western, 54,336,050		
Cheese (lbs.).....	120,323,000	127,823,150
{ Eastern, 120,656,390		
{ Western, 7,166,790		
Milk and cream (gals.)	47,800,000	52,809,620
Eggs (doz.).....	49,735,430	57,235,430

[NOTE.—Eastern butter and cheese come principally from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New England; Western from Western States.] There was a decrease of 40,000 packages of butter from last year, and an increase of about 150,000 packages of cheese—a valuable hint to Eastern shippers when taken in connection with the reverse statement from Boston. The amount of oleomargarine cannot be definitely known, as its manufacturers shipped their goods as butter. Hereafter, however, it can be determined, as, in addition to the new law, the freight is less on imitation than on real butter. It is estimated, however, that 9,250,000 pounds were handled in New York, of which one-third came from Chicago; of this 66 per cent. was shipped out of the State. The value of butter, cheese and milk handled in 1886 was \$40,588,326, an increase of \$2,040,414 over 1885. New York exported during the last year about 11 per cent. of butter and about 62 per cent. of cheese received. The following were average prices received for the current year: Eastern creamery, 26 cents; Western do., 25 cents; Eastern dairy, 20 cents; Western do., 16 cents. The stock on hand now is just about the same as last year; while, May 1, 1886, there were 6,000 less packages of butter than at the corresponding period in 1885. Mr. Van Valkenburg, replying to the question, "Does oleomargarine affect the price of butter?" said present or higher prices will prevail.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

The receipts for Boston, as compiled from the books of the Chamber of Commerce, were as follows:

	1885.	1886.
Butter (tubs).....	675,412	721,552
Butter, boxes.....	116,494	101,756
Oleomargarine, packages.....	141,654	185,957
Cheese, boxes.....	208,287	206,953
Eggs, barrels.....	14,419	14,508
Eggs, boxes.....	2,970	3,017
Eggs, cases.....	289,923	346,811

It will be seen that there is an increase of about 60,000 packages of butter, and a decrease of about the same number of boxes of cheese. [NOTE.—A box of butter is a small package, weighing from five to ten pounds. In Boston the produce business the past year has been generally satisfactory. No fluctuations have been experienced, but rather a healthy advance in prices. Only one small failure has been reported in the produce trade. Seventy-six principal firms signed a memorial to Congress against oleomargarine, and sent a committee to work for the bill. The good effects of the law are already felt, as much butter is being sold to those who before were required by competition to handle the counterfeit. A communication signed by sixteen leading Boston receivers of Western butter protested against the slovenly manner in which part carload lots are handled by freight lines. Much of the product is lost on account of the breaking of packages, coal dust, etc. Three princi-

pal lines are to blame equally, and the butter is injured from 1 to 3 cents per pound.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. J. J. Habecker, of Philadelphia, reported receipts for the current year as follows:

Butter, packages.....	393,832
Cheese, boxes.....	223,095
Eggs, cases.....	486,766

The receipts of oleomargarine were greater this year than last, though less is consumed in Philadelphia itself.

#### WISCONSIN.

The following is the report from Milwaukee of receipts and shipments for current year:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Butter, lbs.....	7,125,964	4,844,153
Cheese, lbs.....	16,430,961	10,013,570
Eggs, packages.....	111,914	52,250

The movement is fairly active. No accumulation and unnatural market.

#### MINNESOTA.

The increase of dairy products for 1886, as reported by Mr. Marvin, was 50 per cent. over 1885, and 60 per cent. over 1884. Cheese alone increased 65 per cent., the average price being 12½ cents for full cream, against 10½ cents for 1885. In October, 1885, butter was ½ cent higher than for the corresponding period in 1886. This is due to the fact that dairymen are this year making strenuous efforts to widen their field by increasing their agencies. There was a better demand for home consumption by 50 per cent. than in 1885, and it is predicted that 65 per cent. of next year's products will be consumed at home. Dairy interests have greatly increased in all branches. There are thirteen more creameries than last year, and the increase of dairy cows will be 40 per cent. in 1887.

#### The Percheron Show at Illinois State Fair.

For the purpose of the American Percheron Horse-Breeders' Association's exhibit there was erected on the State fair grounds a building seven hundred feet in length and forty-eight feet wide. The main entrance to the building, with battlements and towers, from which waved countless French and American flags, was massively built of baled hay and thatched with oats, in imitation of the gateway entrance of the castle at Nogent le Rotrou, (the center of the old district of La Perche, France, and the birthplace of the Percheron breed), built by the old Counts of Rotrou in 1003, and which is now used as the headquarters of the Societe Hippique Percheronne of France, with over four hundred members, which, under the authority and with the support of the French government, publishes the "Stud-book Percheronne" in the most carefully guarded manner. Upwards of three hundred entries were made by some fifty breeders from every part of the United States and Canada. The displays of this stock created great enthusiasm at all times, and the Percheron show generally overshadowed all other features of the State fair. The jury of awards was composed of the Marquis de la Motte Rouge, Inspector General of the French national studs; Professor Andrew Smith, President of the college of veterinary surgery at Toronto; and Hon. George B. Loring, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture of the United States. These gentlemen, respectively appointed by the ministers of agriculture of France, Canada and the United States, in company with the Illinois State board of agriculture, United States Senators Logan, Cullom, Palmer, Manderson, and many other distinguished gentlemen, reviewing the procession, comprised of the entire Percheron exhibit, led by uniformed grooms, followed by two solid miles of grade Percheron teams, the property of upward of 150 of the great wholesale and manufacturing houses of Chicago. Their unanimous verdict was that no such cavalcade had ever before been seen in this country—perhaps never in the world. The success of this remarkable exhibit was largely due to the energy of Mr. M. W. Dunham, well known as the owner of Oaklawn Farm at Wayne, Illinois, the greatest importing and breeding establishment in the country.—Chicago Times.

## 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.

PROSPECT FARM—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred (LIVERDALE) HORSES and SHERBORN CATTLE. A number of choice bulls, also horses for sale now. Write or call.

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

### CATTLE.

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

W. S. BABCOCK, Nortonville, Jefferson Co., Kas., breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Young bulls for sale; also a carload of Short-horn cows and heifers.

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

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

FISH CREEK HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE—consisting of the leading families, headed by Sharon Duke of Bath 24, 64450. Young stock for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys. Visitors cordially invited and welcome. Walter Latimer, proprietor, Garnett, Kas.

OAKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—All recorded. Choice-bred animals for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloster and Air-drie Rose of Sharon 49712 head herd. O. S. Eichholtz, box 1204, Wichita, Kas.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Mo., proprietor of

### ALTAHAM HERD

and breeder of fashionable Short-horns. Straight Rose of Sharon bull at head of herd. Fine show bulls and other stock for sale.

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

FRANK H. JACKSON, Maple Hill, Kas., breeder of Hereford Cattle. Young thoroughbred Bulls always on hand for sale. Choicest blood and quality.

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

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-bred Bulls for sale. 60 High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

### CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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

### SWINE.

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

J. M. McKEE, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Poland-China Hogs—A. P. 41, R. Five kinds of Poultry. Choice pigs and fine fowls for sale. Prices low. Write.

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

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

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

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

F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, Mo., breeder of the finest strains of

POLAND-CHINA HOGS AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS.

Eggs in season, \$1 for 13. Catalogue free.

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

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

### SHEEP.

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

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ONE DOLLAR PER THIRTEEN.—For Eggs from my choice 11 month Rock Fowls and extra Pekin Ducks. Mark S. Salisbury, Box 31, Kansas City, Mo.

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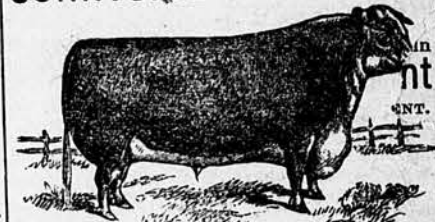
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We are before the public for the year 1886 with some of the finest HOLSTEIN BULLS there is in the State, and COWS and HEIFERS of like merit, At Prices to Suit the Times.

In Hogs, our herd has only to be seen to be admired. We have a fine lot of March and April Pigs. Ask for what you want.

W. J. ESTES & SONS,  
Andover, Kansas.

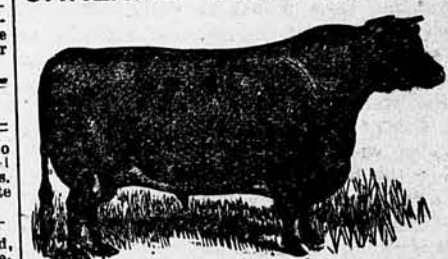
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Breeder of High-class Short-horns, will sell some choice Females in car lots or singly, to suit purchasers. Also a few good Bulls. Prices low. Write or come.



## Correspondence.

## About Reducing the Revenues.

## Kansas Farmer:

Much has been written about reducing the revenue by reducing the tariff; and this is the favorite string which free-traders have been harping on. And now comes the President in his message playing on the same string and also making a bid for the sympathy of the laboring man and farmer and all who pay taxes. The best way to reduce the revenue is by increasing the tariff and stopping the importation of goods, and especially goods which can be produced so cheaply and abundantly at home. Senator Beck says we are paying a tax of 95 per cent. on woolen blankets. Suppose we are. Did he ever know the time when he could buy a pair of woolen blankets or anything else so cheap as he can to-day? Consequently, while there is a tax or duty of 95 per cent. on the books, no one pays any tax, and there is no tax. The tariff is burdensome, or a tax when first imposed on some necessary article only for a limited time, for the reason that as soon as the profits are apparent to a Yankee or any smart adopted American citizen, competition soon sets in to such an extent that the article is soon much cheaper than ever, and new machinery is built, so that we not only sell to our own country but supply the markets of the world. One of the best markets for American saws is the English colonies of Australia and New Zealand.

In 1856 Sir Henry Bessemer gave to the public his process of making steel; soon afterwards the American railroads began using and paid for these rails \$160 per ton of 2,240 pounds. For a mile of road it would require about eighty-eight tons of fifty-six pound rails, or a cost of about \$14,000 per mile. A duty of \$28 a ton was imposed, and the manufacture of steel rails was commenced in this country. Last year we manufactured 1,079,000 tons, the present price of which is about \$35 a ton. (And the free-trader would have us believe if it were not for this duty or tax—now \$17—that the railroads would get their rails for \$35 less \$17, or at only \$18 per ton.) Whereas, instead of the \$17 duty being a tax, the manufacture as commenced under the stimulus of the tariff and we get the rails for our average of 300 miles of road built per annum at \$35 id to American manufacturers, and circulated in America instead of being sent to foreigners, and saving to America millions of dollars.

In 1884, Great Britain manufactured 1,299,76 tons of steel ingots and 784,968 tons of steel rails. The United States at the same time manufactured 1,540,595 tons of ingots and 1,116,621 tons of rails. Suppose, as people of both political parties say, "We believe we can reduce taxes and the revenue by reducing the tariff duties." What will be the result? In order to answer, let us see some of the results of the tariff for ten years, or from 1870 to 1880. We will take a few of the industries which have been stimulated by protection or by the tariff:

	1870.	1880.
ists and assayers.....	608	1,969
ers and draughtsmen....	934	2,820
utural implement ma-		
.....	3,811	4,891
.....	15,392	44,170
chers, dyers and scourers	4,901	8,222
x factory operatives.....	6,080	15,762
ck and watch makers.....	1,779	13,820
ton mill operatives.....	111,606	169,771
ss works operatives.....	9,518	17,934
ion and steel works and shop		
operatives.....	86,203	114,539
Machinists.....	54,755	101,130
Silk mill operatives.....	3,256	18,071
Tool and cutlery makers....	5,351	13,749
Wire makers and workers...	1,834	7,170
Woolen mill operatives.....	53,836	88,010

From this table it appears that a few industries have increased in the last ten years from 28½ per cent. to 450 per cent. of the operatives. Now, suppose the tariff was reduced: These goods would come in from the surplus of the pauper or lower-priced labor of Europe and result in the stoppage of the work here and the throwing of thousands of these operatives out of work. The plant would be damaged in a short time beyond the possibility of repair or at a cost of repair equivalent to a new plant; then when they had the market, up would go the prices until the people would howl again and anarchy and confusion would rule. The revenue derived would be so great that the question would come up again, and it would not only be, How shall we reduce the reve-

nue? but how shall we pay for the balance against us?

Let us leave well enough alone, or increase the tariff and stop the revenue. But let us apply our revenue to an increased amount to be applied to the sinking fund, to the improvement of the water-ways of the country, to reduce postage on the lower class of merchandise, and in any way possible to the development of the United States of America.

St. Louis, Mo.

Wm. E. Gowdy.

## From Pawnee County.

## Kansas Farmer:

Still the work of improvement and substantial thrift goes on in Pawnee county, and not in Pawnee alone, but all the adjoining counties. Although our crops were lighter than in former years, still we have an abundance for home use and a good deal to spare. Corn is mostly cribbed and is sound and well dried, selling at from 25 to 30 cents. Wheat is not looking as well as usual for want of rain; some on the hard land is reported dead, but we will find that the most part will come out with a little rain and mild weather. Cattle are looking unusually well for wintering and there is abundance of feed to take them all through an ordinary winter. Stock of all kinds is remarkably low, and but little are changing hands. Hogs are also low and no demand. Farmers generally are preparing to put down their own pork, which is a good sign of thrift. Although money is extremely scarce, still every one seems to be hopeful and cheerful and quite independent. New buildings are going up all over the county, barns, sheds and additions to houses for comfort and convenience for man and beast. Thousands of fruit trees have been set out during the fall, and thousands more will be set out in the spring. Real estate is on a standstill, and yet we have a good many transactions at good figures. Larned seems to be rather outgrowing itself, and soon it will hardly be recognized by its near neighbors. Street railways, electric lights, an opera house occupying nearly an entire block, are things of the past, and on the heels of all these are waterworks, and telephone lines running spider webs to all the neighboring towns within forty miles. There will be three or more lines of railroad running through the place in less than one year, and others are in contemplation; and still we have neither gold, silver or coal mines to boast of, nothing but an excellent soil of land and a climate that cannot be surpassed on the American continent (all things considered), and a class of people that knows no defeat or halt, but rush and push is their motto—never surrender. Another habit has become common, which is the building of churches in all the new towns and in almost every settled neighborhood. Where the settlements are not wealthy and many that are quite new and cannot afford frame or fine structures, sod is brought into use and roofed with boards and filled to overflowing with men, women and children on the Sabbath; in some instances dug-outs, not over 12x16 feet, where fifty or more persons congregate not only on the Sabbath but week day nights for religious worship. This is more especially the case among the newcomers and in the new settlements. It is wonderful to see what a congregation these southern sandhills in the south part of Edwards county and the north portion of Kiowa can turn out; one would think they all came out of band-boxes. I presume they recognize each other on Sunday, at church, but I would not know one from the other. They all seem to be as happy as clams, and after services they shake hands and kiss each other and laugh as if they had not met for years. If the cabins and better houses did not look so new and bright, one would suppose the country had been settled for ten years. They are bound to succeed, and theirs will be a desirable and wealthy section of country in the near future. They all have enough and some to spare, although the oldest settlers are scarcely two years old.

We have had a fine fall, although some rather cold days during the latter part of November. The expected blizzard seems to have spent its strength before it reached us. A week of fine weather, and a light rain from the south, then the wind changed to the north immediately and a little snow fell last night, but went off during to-day. It will help wheat and do no harm to anything. So we will go on voting railroad bonds until we bankrupt every county in the State and

have railroad stock until we can't rest, and cheap coal and lumber to our heart's content, coupled with abundant taxes, money or no money. Go it while we are young, is the motto.

W. J. COLVIN.

## Home Insurance Companies.

## Kansas Farmer:

A few hints to the thrifty farmers of Kansas—how to insure. There is not a single county in Kansas that hasn't some farmers in it that have some experience in Eastern States of county mutual insurance companies wherein it cost the mutual members only \$1 per \$1,000 per year, while we are charged at about \$10 per \$1,000 per year in Kansas. Then, when we need a little money we borrow of the high-priced insurance companies the money we paid them at from 1 to 2 per cent. per month. Can't this mutual way of insuring by companies be worked up and save some of our hard-earned money? Seneca county, Ohio, has had a Farmer's Mutual Insurance Company for twenty-seven years, and all it cost on an average per \$1,000 is \$1 per year. I hope some man of experience will write up a good feasible plan to organize home insurance companies.

CHAS. FISHBAUGH.

Anthony, Kas.

## From Illinois.

## Kansas Farmer:

In most matters pertaining to agriculture, Illinois leads the advance among the Western States. Its Department of Agriculture is a model of good management and effective work for the promotion of the welfare of all classes in any way dependent on the products of the soil or the herds and flocks that go to make up the wealth of the State. In the matter, however, of a permanent location for its State fair, Illinois is far behind. The members of the State Board of Agriculture are themselves largely responsible for this. It is fair to presume they do not favor permanent location; for if they did, there is not the least doubt but that they could bring the Legislature to their views, and have the law so changed as to wheel our old State fair chariot into line with others now permanently located. The wheels could then be taken off and given to some company that could run a big show with a lot of little shows inside, and a few blind organ-grinders and base ball baby racks for variety, and the entertainment of visitors having no interest in anything for which the State Board of Agriculture was organized. The question now being passed round is, "Where will the Illinois State Fair be held the next two years?"

PHIL THURTON.

## Gossip About Stock.

At a recent joint sale of thoroughbred horses at Lexington, Ky., fifty-seven head sold for \$27,085.

In the west portion of our State shelled corn is retailing at \$1.40 per 100 pounds, and hay at \$10 to \$17 per ton, owing to quality and condition of bales. Water is plenty and stock are doing nicely.

Any readers of this paper who are interested in Jersey cattle of a high class and excellent quality should visit the Hazard Stock Farm, of Newton, Kas., or look up the advertisement in this issue and write the manager, S. B. Rohrer.

Persons interested in keeping up with the times regarding the great draft horse industry should send for the *Western Agriculturist*, of Quincy, Ill. This journal has taken a high stand as the draft horse journal of America, and is a strong advocate of improved stock on the farm.

The Blue Valley Herd, owned by W. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas., will contribute offerings for two important public sales of 1887. On March 15th about fifty roadsters, trotting-bred and general purpose horses will be sold, and on May 17th fifty Short-horns will be sold. The Lawrence Tribune states that the only medal issued as yet by the Blismark fair is for the best Short-horn bull, which was awarded to Imp. Double Gloster, now at the head of Blue Valley Herd.

Last week F. McHardy, breeder of Gallo-way cattle at Emporia, Kas., sold to Charles Leidel, Sterling, Ill., his young Galloway bull—McLeod 5th, out of imported Elizabeth Pederhill, sired by McLeod of Drumling 470. This calf was awarded premiums at all of the leading fairs, in the West of 1886. Mr.

Leidel is a breeder of Short-horns, and this purchase is a valuable acquisition to him and his portion of northern Illinois. McLeod 5th was calved March 15th of this year, and on date of sale weighed 885 pounds, which is a good weight when it is considered that no extra care was taken of the animal.

Messrs. F. J. Jolidon & Son, Elvaston, Ill., write us as follows: "We have now on hand fifty-two head of imported horses. Our last importation arrived in October and are all doing well. We were in Europe all summer and took great pains in securing the very best stock that could be found not only in breeding quality but in individual merit as well. Our horses that we have on hand from last year's importation have all been on the stand this season. Parties wishing to buy horses that are thoroughly acclimated and that have been tested in the stud will find this a rare opportunity. Our horses are mostly Percherons and English Shires. We have a few choice Belgian Draft and French Coach horses on hand that we think are hard to beat."

FOR SALE.—The young Jersey cow, Kin's Bridalette 11347, dropped February 15th, 1887; solid fawn. This is a splendid cow, a granddaughter of Easter Boy 3032—the pure Rex 1330 bull. Bred October 24th to St. Valentine's Day 15278, a grandson of Stoke Pogis 3d 2238, and Duke, P. 76, H. C. Address S. B. ROHRER, Newton, Kansas.

## A Twenty Dollar Reward.

The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* offer twelve valuable rewards in their *Monthly* for January, among which is the following:

We will give \$20 to the person telling us which is the longest chapter in the New Testament Scriptures (not the revised edition), by January 10th, 1887. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner January 15th, 1887. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver or postal notes (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the *Monthly* for February in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and the correct answer will be published, and in which several more valuable rewards will be offered. Address, Rutledge Publishing Company, Easton, Penna.

## Money Tells!

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

Address A. D. ROBBINS & Co., Topeka, Kas.

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

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.



## The Busy Bee.

### More About Alsike Clover.

The following correspondence appeared in the *Kansas Bee Keeper*, February 9, 1885. It was referred to by M. F. Tatman in these columns recently:

**Query.**—M. F. T., Rossville, Kansas: Can you or any of your readers give us your experience in the cultivation of alsike clover in this State. Is the hay equal to red clover or timothy, in yield and quality? Is there difficulty in getting a stand, also your opinion of it generally for pasture for stock, and its value as a honey plant.

**Answer.**—By W. H. Cooper, Baker, Kansas. (1) As to its value for hay I cannot say. (2) I find no difficulty in getting a good stand, either in spring or fall planting. (3) For pasture it equals if not excels the red clover. As to its value as a honey plant I cannot say with certainty, but if one should judge by the way my pure Italians work on its beautiful blossoms, early and late, they would say it could not be excelled.

**Answer.**—By J. C. Balch, Edgerton, Kansas. Alsike clover does well in our State. John Custer, of Glenn, Kansas, has a field of it sown with timothy, he says it is better for hay than red clover on account of it not being so coarse and stemmy. He has had it for three years and likes it better every year. I think there is no difficulty in getting a good stand if one gets good fresh seed and sows it on well pulverized soil; about the 15th or 20th of April, either with flax or timothy. To insure a good stand sow three quarts of seed to the acre with timothy, or one gallon or more alone. Mr. B. F. De Tar, of Edgerton, sowed five acres last spring and got a good stand. All kinds of stock are very fond of it. It is good for cattle, calves and sheep. In horses it is said not to produce the evil which results from white clover pasture. As a honey plant it is a No. 1. I do not think it can be beat.

**Answer.**—By M. Blanchard, Delphos, Kansas. I have had but little experience with alsike clover, but have noticed in the few small fields near here, (1) that it is not heavy or thick like red clover. (2) It does not easily kill, sunflowers cannot destroy, or drouth dry it up. I sowed some in a weedy orchard last year. It came good and I am told that I cannot get rid of it. (3) Bees work on it a long time.

**Answer.**—By J. L. Lilley, Sabetha, Kansas. I submitted your question to Mr. Walker, with the following result: "Judging from the looks of growing alsike clover, I would say that it is superior for hay in quantity if not in quality, as alsike grows ranker and more branching than red clover. There is no difficulty in getting an extra stand on old ground. As a honey plant, my bees worked upon it steadily. It blossoms very freely, and I would consider it just the thing for bees."

**Answer.**—By J. M. Henderson, Burlington, Kansas. I have had no personal experience with alsike clover, and know of but one man in this county that ever cultivated it. He was enthusiastic over it, especially as to its honey-producing qualities. He claimed that it was about as good as red clover for hay and yielded fully as well, but was more stalky. He could get two crops of hay a year from it, but killed out if pastured heavily. He had some difficulty in getting a good stand.

Readers of our paper who will send their full name and P. O. address to the Eureka Salt Manufacturing Co., Limited, P. O. Box 3241, New York, will be furnished, free of charge, a valuable pamphlet on "How to Make the Best Butter," by a prominent dairy authority, in beautifully lithographed cover, showing portrait in colors of the famous Jersey cow, "Oakland Cora."

This season of the year eggs command a high price, and hens demand extra inducements to make them lay. Fresh ground oyster shells and fresh ground bone about the poultry house and a warm breakfast of ground cornmeal will greatly help the hens to increase their power to lay. Write Wilson Brothers, Easton, Pa., to send you their free catalogue, telling you all about their grinding mills, so useful to every poultry-keeper and farmer, backed up by testimonials from many who use them.

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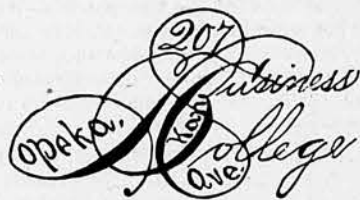
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### CAMPBELL NORMAL UNIVERSITY. HOLTON, KANSAS.

SECOND WINTER TERM.....JANUARY 18.  
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Beginning and advanced classes organized at opening of each term in all the common branches, Rhetoric, Book-keeping, Vocal Music.  
Classes each term in German, Latin, Greek, Algebra, Physiology, Constitution.  
No student can enter the higher classes unless the lower branches have been thoroughly mastered. Elective studies are taken when the student is prepared.

**PREPARE FOR TEACHING.**  
Every young man and woman in Kansas who hopes to teach next year should enter Campbell University in January and remain until July 29.  
Training Classes for the Spring and Summer terms.  
The school is for all. Teachers, Farmers, Lawyers and Merchants receive the same training.

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Tuition, \$1 per week; board, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week, and room-rent, 50 cents per week. Books are rented.  
No extra charge for Book-keeping, Penmanship, Drawing, Vocal Music or German.  
**NATURAL METHODS. NATURAL COURSES.**  
Students can enter at any time.  
Send for Circular.  
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Capital Premium \$5,000  
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96,918 Prem's, \$2 each, 193,836  
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aggregating \$300,836.

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The expenses and earnings of a paper with 100,000 circulation will approximate as follows: **RECEIPTS**—from advertising, 500 inches per issue, at the rate of 1c. a line per 1,000 of circulation, or \$1 a line for 100,000, for 52 issues, \$52.00; subscriptions deducted from face value of Cash Premiums Orders, \$100,000—total, \$42,000. **EXPENSES**—issuing 100,000 for paper, postage, press-work, etc., \$1,200 per issue, \$62,400; editorial work, incidentals, \$20,000—total, \$82,400, leaving the splendid profit of \$381,600.

Three-fourths of this profit will be made out of the sale of advertising space, and advertisers will pay \$1.00 a line simply because the paper has 100,000 circulation. If it had but 10,000 they would pay but 10 cents a line. Therefore, every subscriber, at a pro rata share of advertising profits, is worth to a paper of 100,000 circulation \$3.81. We propose to keep the \$1c. as our share, and repay to our subscribers the \$3. In this proportion we will have \$31,000 as profit after giving back to subscribers out of the paper's earnings the sum of \$300,000 in Premiums.

This is a plain statement of facts, and involves no necessity of resorting to illegal methods as an excuse for offering "numbered receipts" or "awards." It is simply proposed to make division with our subscribers of an equitable share of the profits which the use of their names as subscribers will secure.

the full earnings from advertising be realized. Remember, the pro rata charges, 48c., must be sent in every case. No subscription price need be sent, as that will be deducted from the Cash Premium, for there are no blanks. A Cash Premium Order for from \$2 to \$500 goes with every Album Souvenir, on the Art Souvenir, we will send you a single Cash Premium Order for not less than two dollars—for there are no blanks. The Cash Premiums paid through any bank, post, or express office. You run no risk, except of being benefited. Then don't wait, but take advantage of this opportunity now. **TO-DAY.**

Telegraph instantly, acknowledging receipt when a Cash Premium Order for \$500 or more is received. Do not telegraph when amount is less than \$500.  
**CHICAGO FARM JOURNAL 629½ W. VanBuren Street, CHICAGO, ILL.**

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This is not a new thing. In England large sums of money have been raised for Charity by this method, and those who have participated and incidentally helped a worthy object have won a prize as high as \$10,000 as a reward for mental activity.

The names of competitors will be published from week to week in *Judge* as they may come in. This will not only serve as an acknowledgment of the receipt of the money, etc., but will also serve to show the weekly progress of the fund.

Governing rules in this week's *Judge*.  
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## The Home Circle.

### What Shall We Wear?

(Selected by "Englishwoman.")

I have wandered the earth for many a day,  
And one cry of the heart I hear alway—  
How shall I dress and what shall I wear?  
And how to the world do I appear?  
With matron and maid and childhood fair,  
The same distress and the same hid care,  
Till this love of dress is a glaring crime,  
A blot and a shame on the page of time.

And God's Sabbath day—one day of rest  
From worldly care, is a day to be drest,  
To sport our best to the world's keen eye,  
To fashion our children in vanity!  
And "how shall we dress and what shall we wear?"  
Not "how do we in God's sight appear?"  
But "let us make fair the outer man,  
Till no fault there be for our friends to scan."

Oh! sister matron and sister maid,  
I would not your doings or tastes upbraid;  
But oh! I do think the world's happiness  
Would be more if we all thought less of dress;

If with half the zeal that at fashion's shrine  
We worship a clanging thing of time,  
We, leaving the outer, looked more within,  
And fought with like zeal 'gainst self and sin,

Teaching our little ones to know  
Less of the world and of all things below.

Are there no hungry and ragged poor,  
Perhaps not so far from our very door,  
No fatherless ones, no widow sad,  
Whom the price of one garment might make glad?

No brother afflicted with sore disease,  
Whom one denial of ours might ease?  
Not openly done, but done in love,  
Done for the sake of our Brother above.

And little we care when with falling breath  
We pass to Life through its portal, Death,  
What robes were ours! But, oh! glorious dress,  
If we have on the robe of Christ's righteousness.

### Women Physicians.

The value and the success of women physicians have long been manifest. Just now, good testimony comes from the Philadelphia Times, as follows:

"The Philadelphia Times says there are eight woman physicians in that city whose annual practice averages \$20,000 each, twelve whose income averages above \$10,000, and twenty-two who average \$5,000 each. And yet women who have sought to enter the medical profession in Philadelphia have met with more opposition there than from any other city in the country. The opposition came from the male physicians. They claimed that women could never acquire skill enough to deal with a fever or a fracture. Besides, they feared to have their field invaded by women. Possibly they had a latent fear that women might make a success of the profession. This has proved to be the case. There are now 2,500 women with first-class diplomas from medical colleges, and their success in this field is acknowledged on all hands. There are women M. D.'s who are consulted by the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia and New York."

"Thus round and round we run,  
And ever the right comes uppermost,  
And ever is justice done."

In the long run the tools are quite sure to come to those who can use them, and those who use them well will continue to do so. But they will drop from incompetent hands.

L. S.

### How to Help the Poor.

It is sad to have to acknowledge that the majority of the schemes for bettering the condition of the working millions are worse than useless. They sometimes do actual harm. There is a way, however, that money can be spent advantageously for the benefit of the toilers. Cornelius Vanderbilt has appropriated a large sum of money to build a club house for the employes of the New York Central Railway company who work around New York. In this club the men are furnished refreshments and opportunities for innocent recreation at a trifling expense. The aim is to give the employes, off duty, a good time in a club of their own, in which there shall be no temptations to dissipation. The Prince of Wales recently laid the foundation of a people's palace in East London. When completed, it will provide a means of recreation for hundreds of thousands of workmen, and also a technical and trade school for the education of boys. It will

contain a summer and winter garden, concert halls, swimming baths, gymnasium, reading rooms and a library.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

### Time Table for Boiling Vegetables.

Potatoes, half an hour, unless small, when rather less.

Peas and asparagus, twenty to twenty-five minutes.

Cabbage and cauliflower, twenty-five minutes to half an hour.

String beans, if slit or sliced slantwise and thin, twenty-five minutes; if only snapped across, forty minutes.

Green corn, twenty to twenty-five minutes.

Lima beans, if very young, half an hour; old, forty to forty-five minutes.

Carrots and turnips, forty-five minutes when young, one hour in winter.

Beets, one hour in summer, one hour and a half, or even two hours, if large, in winter. Onions, medium size, one hour.

**Rule.**—All vegetables to go into fast boiling water to be quickly brought to the boiling point again, not left to steep in the hot water before boiling, which toughens them and destroys color and flavor.

The time table must always be regulated by the hour at which the meat will be done. If the meat should have to wait five minutes for the vegetables, there will be a loss of punctuality, but the dinner will not be damaged, but if the vegetables are done, and wait for the meat, your dinner will certainly be much the worse, yet so general is the custom of over-boiling vegetables or putting them to cook in a haphazard way, somewhere about the time, that very many people would not recognize the damage; they would very quickly see the superiority of vegetables just cooked the right time, but would attribute it to some superiority in the article itself, that they were fresher, and finer, not knowing that the finest and freshest, improperly cooked, are little better than the poor ones.—*Catherine Owen, in Good Housekeeping.*

### Simple Desserts.

Many housekeepers look upon all dessert in the light of luxuries; others draw the line at dishes that call for eggs. Now, some dessert dish, if properly made, should form a part of every dinner, if fruit is not to be served. Even with fruit, some people require sugar. When no dessert is provided, a greater quantity of meat and vegetables must be eaten to satisfy the demands of nature. For some this is all right, but for the majority of folk a certain amount of sugar and starch is necessary. Children should not be deprived of this kind of food. Even for the poor it is economical to provide a simple dessert.

In arranging for a dinner, plan a light dessert when the rest of the meal is to be substantial. On the other hand, when the main part of the dinner is to be light, let the dessert be hot and substantial. For example, if the first part of the meal consists of cold meat and vegetables, or a hash and one vegetable, serve a hot apple pudding for dessert. A good one can be made of a pint of flour, prepared as for cream-of-tartar biscuit, rolled thin, and filled with pared and quartered apples, then steamed for two hours; and served with molasses or sugar sauce. Or, the apples may be put into a stewpan with a little water and sugar, or a little molasses, stewed for a few minutes, covered with the biscuit dough, and cooked for about twenty minutes longer. No sauce will be needed with this pudding. Nothing could be cheaper, and it will be very palatable and wholesome.

Apples may be added to boiled sago or tapioca, with a pleasing result. Soak a cupful of either tapioca or sago in three cupfuls of cold water over night; then cook it in a double boiler for half an hour. Add to the contents of the boiler one cupful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, and two quarts of pared and quartered apples. Bake in a pudding dish for an hour and a quarter. Cool slightly, and serve with or without sugar and cream or milk. These puddings are so simple that they will not hurt even an invalid.—*Maria Parloa, in Good Housekeeping.*

"The Old Corn Crib" is the title of a poem sent in by a friend. The sentiment is very good, but the construction of the poem is not artistic.

A horse was scared to death by a train at Heiskell's station, Tenn., recently.

### Notes and Recipes.

Boxes for holding slippers or odds and ends may be ornamented with thin cheese cloth, covered with woolen lace the shade of the boudoir curtains.

**Steamed Pudding.**—One cup flour, one cup meal, one-half cup buttermilk, one-half cup cream, one-half pint fruit, one egg, one teaspoonful soda. Steam three-quarters of an hour.

**Potato Cakes.**—Boil six potatoes, mash them; add salt, butter the size of an egg, mix well; then add one pint of flour, one teaspoonful of yeast powder; roll thin, cut in small cakes and fry.

**Apple Snow for Sauce.**—Bake six apples very soft, remove the skin and beat the soft apple with the white of an egg until quite stiff; add also a cup of sugar while beating, and flavor with any essence you desire.

**Sardine Sandwiches.**—Wash the oil from a dozen sardines, wipe them dry, take out the backbones, and scrape with knife and fork to a paste; season with pepper and lemon juice, and lay between buttered slices of bread.

**Fish Gems.**—Take any remnant of boiled fish, chop it fine and add the same amount of bread crumbs soaked soft in milk, also two eggs beaten and a spoonful of butter; season with salt, pepper and chopped parsley. Bake in a buttered pan twenty minutes.

Hot alum water is the best insect destroyer known. Put one pound in a gallon of hot water and let it boil until all the alum is dissolved. Apply hot with a brush, and all creeping things are instantly destroyed, without danger to human life or injury to property.

**A Breakfast Dish.**—Mix half a pound of cracker or bread crumbs with an equal quantity of finely-minced lean boiled ham; moisten this mixture with a little stock of water and butter, add one egg, and salt to taste. Put the mixture in a baking dish, make depressions in it the size of an egg, and break an egg in each hollow. Bake a delicate brown.

**Sausage.**—To every ten pounds of finely cut lean pork add four ounces of salt, one ounce pepper, a half ounce sifted sage leaves, one-half teaspoon baking soda, and one tablespoonful sugar. Put the meat where it will warm enough to mix easily, and add the seasoning (which is thoroughly pulverized and mixed), and when well mixed stuff into bags made of cheese muslin.

The cleanest and most polished floors have no water used on them at all. They are simply rubbed off every morning with a large flannel cloth, which is steeped in kerosene oil once in two or three weeks. Shake clean of dust, and with a rubbing brush or stubby broom go rapidly up and down the planks (not across). In a few rubbings the floor assumes a polished appearance that is not easily defaced by dirt or footprints.

The following method of cleaning brass has been recommended: Make a mixture of one part of common nitric acid in a stone jar, having also ready a pail of fresh water and a box of sawdust. The articles to be treated are dipped into the acid, then removed into water, and finally rubbed with sawdust. This immediately changes them to a brilliant color. If the brass has become greasy, it is first dipped into a strong solution of potash and soda and warm water; this cuts the grease so that the acid has the power to act.

Glycerine is commonly used when the hands are rough, but we cannot recommend it as being good, as it makes the skin very sensitive, and to some it is very poisonous. The best remedy we have found is mutton suet. It can be obtained at any butcher shop. Render it out and make into a cake by turning into a cup. Rub this on the hands at night and put on a pair of old kid gloves. This must be repeated night after night, and before long your hands will present a different appearance. Then with a little care you can keep them in good condition.

Dr. King Chambers gives these directions for preparing nutritious beef tea: Make the cook understand that the virtue of beef tea is to contain all the contents and flavors of lean beef in a liquid form; and that its vices are to be sticky and strong and to set like a hard jelly when cold. Let her take half a pound of freshly killed beef for every

plint of beef tea required, and remove all fat, sinew, veins and bone. Let it be cut into pieces under half an inch square, and soak for twelve hours in one-third of the water. Let it then be taken out and simmered for two hours in the remaining two-thirds of the water, the quantity lost by evaporation being replaced from time to time. The boiling liquor is then to be poured on the cold liquor in which the meat was soaked. The solid meat is to be dried, pounded in a mortar, freed from all stringy parts and mixed with the rest. This has been termed "whole" beef tea.

The juice of half a lemon in a glass of water, without sugar, will frequently cure a sick headache.

If the hands be stained there is nothing that will remove the stain better than a lemon or a lemon and salt.

After the juice has been squeezed from the lemon, the refuse can be used for the purpose.

Lemon juice is also a very good remedy for rheumatism and the so called biliousness of spring. In the latter case the juice should be taken before breakfast. The pulp may also be eaten, avoiding every particle of skin.

Lemon juice and sugar, mixed very thick, is useful to relieve coughs and sore throats. It must be very acid as well as sweet.

Every day adds to the great amount of evidence as to the curative powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Letters are continually being received from all sections of the country, telling of benefits derived from this great medicine. It is unequalled for general debility, and as a blood purifier, expelling every trace of scrofula or other impurity. Now is the time to take it. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists.

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## The Young Folks.

### The Unruly School.

The school-master, Old Year, was all worn out,  
His pupils had left him, with whoop and shout,  
At the close of the term, and a saucy "good-bye"  
As they hurried away and tossed their hats high.

"I've done what I could," he said with a sigh;  
"But they've done what they could my patience to try.  
I did hope to stay here another long term;  
But ah, how I tremble! I'm very infirm."

And down went his hoary old head on his cane,  
And he groaned and he sighed again and again;  
But a resolute knock on the door in his rear  
Brought him to his feet, and who should appear  
But the bustling young school-master, smiling and gay,  
Who the same restless school was to teach the next day.  
He was full of enthusiasm, strong hope and nerve,  
And from duty and discipline never should swerve.

"At least so you think, and I wish you success.  
You have plenty of courage; I had none the less  
One short year ago. I was burly and brave—  
But I would not discourage. Your pardon, I crave.

"I'll give you my place, sir; so please take the key.  
When the end of the term comes, pray then think of me.  
I wish you good-night." And he hobbled away  
With a groan and a chuckle and grin, truth to say.

Mr. New Year gazed after, filled full of surprise,  
Until over the hilltops he saw the sun rise.  
And in the same instant he heard a loud roar  
As of winds and of waters coming in at the door.

"And now, who are you, boy, so noisy and loud?"  
"My name, sir, is January; I'm the first of the crowd.  
Do I frighten you then, and give you a chill?  
Better put on a cloak, sir; you're looking quite ill."

This impudent speech caused the master to start  
And catch up his ruler that some one might smart.  
But whack came a snowball, square into his face.

"Who are you, now? I'll soon attend to your case."

"My name? O, that's what they all want to know.  
It's February. I like to play in the snow.  
But here comes the jolliest fellow of all—  
'Hello, Cousin March, let's have a game of snowball.'"

So around the old school-house the three rascals ran;  
March blew out the fire, and then he began  
To torment his small sister, just entering the room,  
By rubbing with snow till he made her cheeks bloom.

That April should cry, it is needless to say;  
But she smiled the next minute, she saw her friend May—  
A merry young lass, full of smiles and sweet looks,  
More fond of her play than she was of her books.

Then June and July came, one after the other—  
So warm were they dressed they seemed likely to smother.  
All rosy and lazy and pretty were they,  
Too pretty to scold and too lazy to play.

August, then, and September, came in hand in hand,  
One of the proudest of all the school band.

September, the saddest and first to complain,  
At the least provocation her tears fell like rain.

October walked in all cool and collected;  
All but bright colors she calmly rejected.  
She littered the floor with her maple leaves bright;  
Her smile filled the room with a soft, hazy light.

Another burst into the room with a thud,  
And trampled the bright leaves all into the mud.  
'Twas surly November, bewailing and sad.  
And then close behind came December the glad.

O! merry and jolly and generous was he!  
He threw on the floor a big evergreen tree,  
And bright sprigs of holly and trinkets and toys.

Now, he was the favorite of girls and of boys.  
Such a jumble, disorder, such litter and muss;  
Such a noise, such a clatter, such crying and fuss.  
He raised his cane high o'er his head, did the master,  
But off and away they flew faster and faster.

Bold March sat him down in the lap of his sister;  
Some one else threw a snowball and only just missed her;  
May, June and July were coughing and sneezing;  
August, wrapped in a cloak, said she knew she was freezing;

September was crying; November was walling,  
The master, in discipline, surely was falling.  
"Something's got to be done, and that right away,  
Else through this long term I never can stay."

"O! what shall I do to stop this commotion?  
Now quick! Let me see! Yes! I've almost a notion  
To give the sad rascals a good sleeping position,  
Seems to me that would calm a part of the motion."

As soon as the master had said, it was done.  
They imbibed and then went to sleep, one by one.

"Now, I guess I have stopped the most of your fun;  
There is, after all, something new under the sun."

"And now, as I want them, I think I can wake them;  
To do that, I will just gently shake them.  
I think, after all, I really can break them,  
And just such a school as I want I can make them."

And so the months came, one after another,  
In order and quiet, without fuss and bother.  
Now this, you see, happened long ages ago,  
And the very same order exists now, you knew.

PHOEBE PARMALEE.

### The Old Bell-Ringer.

(Copyright © by American Press Association.)

The old cathedral white and silent lies,  
Its slender towers pointing to the skies,  
Crowned on each pinnacle with heavenly light;

The morn looks down and smiles her silver smile,  
Touching the world to loveliness the while,  
Yet breathing such a silence from her height  
That we could fancy even an angel's tread  
No holier calm upon the air should shed  
Than this sweet silence of the moonlight night.

'Twas on this day, just thirty years ago,  
And all the land lay warm beneath the snow,  
(See! higher still the shadows softly steal)

They laid my darling in her narrow bed,  
While I upon its brink felt cold and dead,  
Bearing a sorrow which no time could heal;  
(For a few moments with my weakness bear,  
I scarce to-night can cross the snowy square,  
Though I must join you in your midnight peal)

Remember? I remember it so well,  
Each tiny snowflake kissed her as it fell  
Upon the lowly mound that stood alone;  
For hours I dumbly knelt, but could not pray,  
And then I turned and went my lonely way—  
Missing the hand that used to clasp my own,

Missing the dear face ever at my side;  
I had but her in all the world so wide!  
What wonder that my heart seemed turned to stone?

That night the Old Year died. Some one had said  
That I—whose love lay still and dead—  
Should ring the birthday chime of the New Year;  
So from my loneliness I rose and came—  
Would not my grief be everywhere the same?

Ah! you remember now. So full and clear  
The joyous chime flew on the frosty air!  
You wonder I your laughter did not share;  
How could you guess this was my wordless prayer?

And that I knew at last my God could hear.  
Alone and still her grave lay far below,  
Covered so softly by the quiet snow,  
But far above she dwelt in whiter dress,  
In brighter joy and purer loveliness!

And toward this home our happy peal arose;  
What wonder I could lift my eyes at last,  
And, lifting them, the darkest hour seemed past;  
I'm coming, friends; how dim the morn light grows!

Just thirty times, with every new-born year,  
Have I been one among the ringers here,  
And now each tone has grown into a friend,  
A faithful friend, whose happy voice I love,  
The friend who bore my first weak prayer above,  
In that great grief my Father chose to send.  
Now my last peal some lonely heart shall cheer,  
And then, though dying with the dying year,  
I shall have borne his message to the end.

—M. C. HAY.

### History of a Tree.

Morning mists rising from the valleys  
gather among the hilltops, and, reaching out  
like dark shadows, withhold the light of day.  
Fanned by the western breeze the fog lifts,  
and, rolling up like huge billows, floats away to join the clouds. The sun then shines forth in splendor upon a landscape beautiful in varied tints and glittering with dew-drops.

It had been raining for days, first gently, then, as though mastering all the forces of the elements, a storm burst forth in great fury and almost flooded the land. Sunshine was gladly welcomed now, and to enjoy the soft June air people wandered out across the fields regardless of the damp earth.

Winding down a sloping valley once ran an old road or trail, whose deep ruts had for many years been washed by escaping waters. The recent floods were now wearing a channel deeper and deeper, until passing on to a level plain they spread out over the country below. Unable to cross, a lady and two children were resting on the bank.

"I should think your father would try to fill up or dam this washout. I am afraid it will spoil the farm," said the lady, addressing one of the children, a bright-looking lad.  
"Oh, pa is too smart for that. A railroad company would hardly take such a contract," he replied.

"Oh! mama! see that poor little tree!" exclaimed the other child, a little girl whose large brown eyes were always looking for something that needed help. She was pointing to a small bush clinging to the bank with its slender roots, while its branches were bobbing up and down in the water.

The lady reached over and raised it up, saying: "I wonder how this came to grow here? There are none of its kind in the country."

"Maybe Providence sent it," the child replied, thinking she might say something to arouse sympathy.

"Providence wouldn't put it in such a place as this," sneered the boy, casting a scornful glance at the timid speaker.

Noticing this, the lady said: "It is likely some bird of passage dropped the seed when in its long flight from zone to zone, though Providence may have sent us to take care of the tree. I would take it home, but it would not grow transplanted so late in the season. Get some sticks and we will see what we can do for it."

All three went to work and by driving in some branches that had lodged close by, and throwing in some rocks they chanced to find, quite a rip-rap was soon constructed. The tree was held up while sods from the caving bank were piled closely around, and thus it was left to "stem the flood." The receding waters settled a quantity of muck over this, and the roots, penetrating the rich compost, gave new vigor to the tree. It threw up a tall, straight shoot, and looked very thrifty.

One evening, more than a year after, this same boy in passing noticed its growth, and going to where it stood seemed to hesitate. At last, taking his gun from his shoulder (for he had been hunting), he put his hand

into his pocket and drew out a knife; as he did so a plug of tobacco fell heavily to the ground. Looking quickly around as though frightened, he said aloud: "It's lucky ma wasn't here this time. I almost expected to see her when I looked around. Everything is against me to-day. If I hadn't lost my ramrod in the hollow tree, punching that pesky coon, I could have killed at least half a dozen quails. That was such a nice covey. I intend to have a pop at them yet," and reaching out he cut off all the new growth made by the tree, still talking to himself—"I must have a ramrod or I cannot load my gun. This'll never make a tree anyhow, the first flood will wash it out. Mother and the girls are always fussing about plants that amount to nothing, and they never want us boys to have any fun, either. They say it's wicked to kill birds, and ma won't let me hunt on Sunday. I wonder what pa got this gun for my birthday present for. I either have to go to school or work all the time except evenings. I'll run away as soon as I get big enough." By this time the gun was loaded, and calling his dog he struck off across the meadow.

This pruning did not hurt the tree, however, for instead of growing tall it threw out numerous branches, and still grew. Great roots reached out and down on all sides, holding the dirt and drifting objects. Beautiful shells and queer pebbles were cast upon the surface, and one day when the little maiden came to again see her tree, as it was called, she discovered something sparkling in the sunlight that streamed through the branches. This proved to be a fountain of clear, cold water, and from its depths there bubbled and danced numerous little white sands. The roots of the tree had penetrated a strong vein, and working its way up it had burst out beautiful and bright. Pond lilies were growing close by and their delicate perfume seemed to mingle with the flowing waters. As the young girl stood there, lost in wonderment, rosy from health and happiness, one might easily think she had at last discovered the long-sought-for "Fountain of Youth."

Years passed, and on the spring breezes floated out from the tree winged seeds. Some were washed down the stream and others lodged on the banks. They all took root and grew, and a young grove was fast reclaiming the wash-out.

One summer afternoon a poor, ragged tramp, weary and foot-sore, slowly approached the tree, and taking off his hat stood with bowed head under its shade. His eye seemed to kindle with a strange light as he gave utterance to his thoughts: "And so this was a hard maple tree, and this is as fine a young sugar camp as I have seen in all my wanderings. To think a frail twig could accomplish so much, while I, endowed with the greatest of God's gifts—the power to reason and think—have been spending my time and the talents bestowed upon me in selfish enjoyments; no, not enjoyments, for the way has been rough and friends scarce. I will go home, and from this on do all in my power to make up for these lost years."

The reader will not, I think, be surprised to learn that he kept his vow, and that he became a wise and useful man, for good resolutions made in earnest, when by some unexpected event we are brought to see our folly, are seldom broken.

MRS. CLARA F. SMITH.

Myers Valley, Pottawatomie county.

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# THE KANSAS FARMER

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**KANSAS FARMER CO.**

OFFICE:

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H. C. DEMOTTE, - - - - - President.  
M. 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.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS:

One Copy, one year, - - - - - \$1.50

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Topeka, Kas.



## GREAT SPECIAL OFFER!

The KANSAS FARMER One Year at Bottom-Rock Prices, if Ordered Before January 1st, 1887.

## ONE DOLLAR.

The KANSAS FARMER is well worth to every farmer ten times its regular subscription price of \$1.50 a year, but in order to give everybody a chance to get acquainted with the best farm journal for Western farmers, we have concluded, on account of prevailing low prices and the shortage of certain crops, to offer the paper one year to all who subscribe during 1886 at the "bottom-rock" price of ONE DOLLAR!

General Logan died in Washington city last Sunday.

There was a change recently in the proprietorship of the Peabody Star Nursery. Mr. Emanuel Stoner has retired from the firm and under the name of Stoner & Clark the business is now managed by his son Clate L. Stoner and Sydney Clarke. The FARMER wishes the new firm the success which we doubt not their energy and honesty will entitle them to.

Excursion rates were refused the Patrons of Indiana for their State Grange meeting last month by the "Central Traffic Association," composed of thirty different railroads, because said association had agreed to issue them only to the following classes of societies: Religious, benevolent, educational or medical, and "as your society does not come under either of the above heads we cannot under our rules grant you any reduction."

The American Protective Tariff League offers to the students of senior classes of colleges and universities in the United States, a series of prizes for approved essays on the Advantages of a Protective Tariff to the Labor and Industries of the United States. The following gentlemen have consented to serve as judges: Ex-Governor Henry M. Hoyt, Pennsylvania; Hon. George H. Ely, Ohio; Prof. Van Buren Denslow, New York; Robert P. Porter, District of Columbia; A. M. Garland, Illinois.

## HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The KANSAS FARMER wishes its thousands of readers and all their friends and enemies, too, if they have any, a happy New Year, and a prosperous journey all along the future. Kansas is in much better condition now than ever before notwithstanding dry weather and short crops of wheat and corn somewhat lessened our income. If we had raised nearly fifty million bushels of wheat and two hundred million bushels of corn as we did in 1884, we would have been but little better off as a State, because the prices would have been lower. Lessons of shortage often have a money value. As it is we raised enough of wheat and corn to give plenty to every person within the State and feed three times as many outside. One hundred bushels of wheat and corn to the person is something to be thankful for.

The health of the people is good, as usual, the stock is in good condition, feed is plenty, and the people are amusing themselves building railroads. The prospects for the year 1887 are good. We are all learning how, we are continually receiving new people and the State is growing rich.

## The People's Money.

A Washington dispatch, under date of the 24th inst. informed the country that "the Treasury Department began issuing \$1 silver certificates on the 4th of last October, and the issue to date amounts to \$6,300,000. Two dollar silver certificates were first issued on the 6th of December, and the total issue thus far amounts to \$1,040,000. The supply is not equal to demand and certificates are not yet distributed from sub-treasuries. They are distributed from the Treasury Department to localities in all parts of the country, in sums not exceeding \$500, but this can be done only, of course, as the certificates are ready. In other words, the Treasury Department is placing the \$1 and \$2 certificates in general circulation as fast as possible. When the general demand is to some extent appeased, these certificates will be distributed to the different sub-treasuries for issue as required."

That is just as the KANSAS FARMER has been predicting. We have said many times that there is no need to be troubled about getting silver into circulation, that if the government would only issue silver certificates in small denominations to accommodate the people who perform the labor of this country, they would circulate readily, because the people want that kind of money. The KANSAS FARMER has uniformly maintained that the best system of money is that based on metals which the people have faith in, as gold and silver; not according to the bankers' theory of 25 per cent. reserve, but on the honest theory, of 100 per cent. reserve, if there is any reserve at all. In other words, we have urged that the government coin silver and gold on precisely equal terms, and issue certificates of small denominations on deposited coin. That would give the people coin or good paper, just as they want it, and it would increase our money circulation just as fast as the people need it. It would give the people money they have confidence in, money that banks cannot manipulate as to values. It would be the people's money.

That dispatch will bear reading over several times. As our readers know, it was held in high quarters that it is dangerous to go ahead coining silver, for it could not be got into circulation and it would soon drive gold out of the country. But here we are told that

seven million dollars of silver certificates have gone out among the people in less than three months, and that the supply is not equal to the demand. That shows the utter fallacy of the gold monometallic theory. Let the people have all the good money they want, and in such denominations as they want, and there will be no trouble about getting it into circulation or about gold leaving the country.

## Railroad Extortion.

We are in receipt of a copy of the *Drovers' Journal*, Chicago, containing an article headed "Something About Railroad Extortion," commenting on matter that had appeared in the *Chicago Tribune*. The Standard Oil Company demanded and received of the Cleveland and Marietta railroad the following terms:

The Standard Oil Company threatens to store and afterwards pipe all oils under its control unless you make the following arrangement, viz: You shall make a uniform rate of 35 cents per barrel to all persons except the Standard Oil Company; you shall charge them 10 cents per barrel for their oil, and also pay them 25 cents per barrel out of the 35 cents collected of other shippers.

The manager of the road allowed the Standard Oil Company a rate more than 60 per cent. below the ordinary charge, and also paid it 70 per cent. of the amount collected from other shippers. What does the thinking public think of this?

The following letter was written to the Louisville & Nashville road by their local agent at Louisville, Ky.:

LOUISVILLE, Ky.  
J. M. Culp, G. F. A. L. & N. Railroad Company—DEAR SIR:—Wilkinson & Co., Nashville, received car of oil Monday, 13th, seventy barrels, which we suspect, shipped through on the usual fifth-class rate—in fact, we might say we know it did—paying only \$41.50 freight from here; charges, \$57.40. Please turn on another screw.

Yours truly,

CHESS CARLEY COMPANY.

"Are outrages like these to continue unchecked? Is the business of the country to remain subject to blood-letting by pools whenever they desire, and ruin shippers and producers by extortionate freight rates?"

"On the first of last March the East-bound pool increased the freight on live stock 40 per cent. and on dressed beef 50 per cent. from Chicago to the seaboard; and by this one act alone they have taken from the pockets of the producers of live stock not thousands but millions of dollars, which has been divided between the six trunk lines comprising the East-bound pool.

"No doubt the railroad managers and pool commissioners will claim that the rate made by the Standard Oil Company and the rebates paid them, also the extortionate freight rates on live stock and dressed beef were all done for the interest of the public! No such outrages as those cited above could take place under the Cullom bill, and therefore it is entirely reasonable to suppose that the measure will be opposed with all the power of the Standard Oil Company, which has its agents not only in the Senate but in the Cabinet also.

"It will also be bitterly opposed by the managers of the leading railroads and all pool commissioners with the hope of deceiving the public only to retain their power and "turn on another screw" whenever ordered by the railroad magnates.

"We earnestly hope that every honestly-disposed paper in the country, and especially those interested in the live stock industry, will do everything in their power to further the passage of the Cullom inter-State commerce bill."

The time for holding the next Franklin county fair has been fixed for September 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and October 1st, 1887, at Ottawa.

## How They Talk About Us.

Low as prices for farm products are, the farmers of Kansas realize that among the necessities of their business is a good periodical devoted to agriculture. We are in receipt of many letters containing kind words of appreciation and encouragement. They are not written for the public eye, but for ours; still, we think it will do all our friends good to know what those who do write say about us. We select a few extracts as samples of many that might be given.

"I am pleased with its (KANSAS FARMER'S) power."

"It (KANSAS FARMER) is doing much good."

"I have always since I have been a subscriber for the KANSAS FARMER (some six years) talked up for the paper to my neighbors, believing as I do that I am thereby doing them the greatest of favors, believing that they will receive innumerable advantages for the small amount invested."

"Enclosed find one dollar for which please send me the FARMER for another year, as I can't do without it."

"I wish you a merry Christmas and happy New Year. As a patron, I thank you for your noble work in giving us so good a paper. Success to your efforts; prosperity and happiness are bound to be your inheritance, as a rich reward for your diligence. Fight on, therefore; the victory will be yours. You have encountered the heaviest tempests; the seas hereafter shall be calm to you. Be of good cheer; you have a friend that will stick closer than a brother. Truth and right are the rock on which you stand; they will prove as immovable as the everlasting hills. Within find your fee for '87.

"I find the KANSAS FARMER sells more pigs for me than all other journals combined in which my ad. appears."

"Your paper is a good one to advertise in."

"Your paper has proved to be a good medium in advertising my business."

"We have been well pleased with results of our business with you."

"I wish every Kansas farmer knew what it is worth to him."

"I like the paper very much, it gives so many good solid facts."

"I can get more practical knowledge from the FARMER than any other paper of the kind that I have read."

## MARRIED.

HEATH—READ.—At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Read, Bloomington, Ill., Thursday, December 23d, A. D. 1886, at 12 m., their daughter, Miss Estelle T. Read, and Mr. Hubert A. Heath, Topeka, Kas., were married, Rev. Dr. H. W. Bennett performing the ceremony.

—Readers of the KANSAS FARMER know that it is not our custom to publish marriage notices, but there is a special appropriateness about this one which will be readily recognized. Of the bride, the *Bloomington Leader* says: "The bride has grown to womanhood in Bloomington. She is the daughter of an old and honored citizen and may count many admiring friends. She has for several years been a teacher in the public schools, and has occupied a high place in the regard of the pupils and the public, and we cannot refrain from congratulating Mr. Heath." Mr. Heath has been connected with the KANSAS FARMER in one or another capacity since September, 1881. July 1, 1882, he became part owner, and since September 1, 1885, he has had exclusive charge of the paper's business. It is just to state that under his management the business has prospered continuously, and the property is now worth more than it ever was. The writer of this takes advantage of the present occasion to say what, ordinarily, might appear out of place. Mr. Heath deserves well of his fellows. He is a young man of rare business qualifications, and what is best about him, as it is with any one of whom the same facts may be stated truthfully, he recognizes the fitness of good manners. His habits are good, his life is blameless; he is a clean, upright, active, honest, deserving man, and we feel that our readers will join us in congratulating him upon his marriage with a worthy woman, and in wishing him a pleasant and prosperous journey through life. Our thousands of friends will welcome Mrs. Heath to Kansas.



They still have some big trees in Indiana. The writer of this once felled a poplar tree in northern Indiana which turned out 19½ logs; that is, timber enough to equal 19½ pieces each 12 feet long and 2 feet in diameter at the small end. And that did not include an 8-foot cut at the butt which was too shaky for use. And now we see in the papers that a poplar tree was recently cut down near New Middleton, Ind., that measured 27 feet in circumference. The tree made 12,000 shingles, 1,000 rails, 600 feet of lumber, and 25 cords of stove wood.

Several of the Kansas papers in referring to the suffrage convention held in Topeka last fall mentioned it as the "National" instead of the American. The principal difference between the two associations is, that the National, led by Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, believes in working for suffrage through the National Legislature and a Sixteenth amendment, while the American, at the head of which are Lucy Stone, Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Livermore, prefers to secure it through State legislation, asking first for municipal suffrage for women.

A cotton-picking machine was tested recently in South Carolina and gave satisfaction. The *Charleston News and Courier* says it has more than realized the expectations of the company, both as to capacity and quality of work. Despite the wind-tossed and storm-beaten condition of the cotton now in the field, the machine gathered at the rate of 3,720 pounds of cotton for a day of ten hours, and gathered the cotton with practically no waste at all. The capacity of the machine has in little over a month of experiment been nearly doubled, and the defect of wasting a proportion of the cotton picked has been entirely removed.

A Grange exchange remarks: "It is a fact too plain to be longer disguised, that the wealth produced by the masses is gathered in by a few men, when compared with our nearly 60,000,000 of people, and after it is so gathered, consolidations and monopolies are formed to control the political element, elections, legislation, courts and government to an alarming extent. This evil should be corrected—it must be corrected—or our American liberties will soon depart forever, and the American farmers become the serfs of a moneyed aristocracy. The only remedy is organization and education. The Grange is the organization and its highest object is education."

To the American inventors and manufacturers who have felt the need of a well conducted agency in southern France, where their products can be exhibited, advertised and sold without an outlay of money and trouble disproportionate to the profitable profits resulting therefrom, there is now offered a most promising opportunity at Toulouse. That historic and attractive city, the capital of the ancient province of Languedoc, is now chief town of the Haute-Garonne and the mart of one of the richest and most prosperous agricultural and industrial regions of France. Located nearly midway between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, it is connected with both by the Canal du Midi, and has ample and excellent railway connections with every part of the surrounding country. There was opened at Toulouse, on the 1st of December, 1886, a permanent commercial and industrial exposition, or museum, similar in scope and character to the *Nederlandsches Handels Museum* at Amsterdam, the success and usefulness of which have been fully demonstrated. The exposition at Tou-

louse will be managed by Mr. A. Detienne, director of the society, under the direct patronage of the Chamber of Commerce of Toulouse and the Agricultural Society of Haute-Garonne. It will be located in the buildings formerly occupied by the college of St. Marie, and will include four large exhibition rooms, each having 700 square meters area, 7,000 square meters of interior wall surface, a park of 5,000 meters area for the display of outdoor machinery, and a large audience hall for special and public meetings and for scientific experiments and demonstrations. All this is located in the center of the city, convenient to the railway stations and canal.

#### Public Lands in Kansas.

Here are some interesting facts relating to public lands in Kansas, taken from the last official report of Hon. Wm. Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. The State has been divided into ten land districts. The location of land offices, the names of registers and receivers, and the approximate number of acres still remaining vacant in each district, are given below.

Arkansas Valley land district—Office at Larned, Pawnee county, W. R. Brownlee, register.

Counties.	Acres.
Rice.....	2,871
Barton.....	3,975
Pawnee.....	2,024
Stafford.....	11,040
Pratt.....	4,343
Edwards.....	7,160
Hodgeman.....	9,200

There are also in this district, in addition to the above, the Osage trust lands, which are disposed of by sale only under the laws governing pre-emption, in the following named counties:

Pratt.....	2,871
Edwards.....	128,800
Comanche.....	322,000
Barber.....	302,400

Northern land district—Office at Oberlin, Decatur county; A. L. Patchin, register.

Norton.....	160
Graham.....	120
Decatur.....	760
Sheridan.....	2,040
Thomas.....	408
Sherman.....	800
Cheyenne.....	108,240
Rawlins.....	43,880

Topeka land district—Office at Topeka, Shawnee county, J. J. Fisher, register. The few isolated tracts of small area remaining undisposed of in this district are undesirable.

Northwestern land district—Office at Kirwin, Phillips county, John Bissell, register. The lands in this district have been entirely disposed of.

Osage land district—Office at Independence, Montgomery county, C. M. Ralston, register. The lands of this district are nearly all taken. What is not entered is nearly all filed on. But a very few undesirable tracts remain.

Republican land district—Office at Concordia, Cloud county, S. H. Dodge, register. There are no vacant government lands in this district worthy of mention, except about 900 acres in Lincoln county.

Salina land district—Office at Salina, Saline county, J. M. Hodge, register:

Ottawa.....	40
Lincoln.....	200
Ellsworth.....	330
Russell.....	4,000

There are practically no government lands left in this district that are suitable for farming or agricultural purposes. All the lands left in the Salina district are rough, not adapted to agriculture, but well suited for grazing purposes.

Garden City land district—Office at Garden City, Finney county, C. F. M. Niles, register:

Ford.....	40,000
Hodgeman.....	35,000
Clark.....	60,000
Meade.....	60,000
Finney.....	100,000
Hamilton.....	175,000
Seward.....	125,000

Western land district—Office at Wa-

Keeney, Trego county, W. C. L. Beard, register:

Sheridan.....	1,000
Gove.....	5,000
Thomas.....	5,000
St. John.....	60,000
Scott.....	5,000
Sherman.....	5,000
Wallace.....	75,000
Wichita.....	10,000
Greeley.....	75,900

Wichita land district—Office at Wichita, Sedgwick county, Frank Dale, register:

Reno.....	5,900
Sedgwick.....	200
Butler.....	2,000
Cowley.....	4,000
Sumner.....	200
Harper.....	800
Kingman.....	1,000
Elk.....	1,000
Chautauqua.....	1,000
Greenwood.....	1,000

The land remaining in the Wichita district is all Osage Indian trust land, except 5,000 acres in Reno county, and is subject to sale under the provisions of the pre-emption law only.

#### Kansas Crops and Live Stock.

From Major Sims' latest report we get official facts as to crops of Kansas for the year 1886. The report shows that there were 14,579,073 bushels of wheat harvested in Kansas during the past year. The corn product was 139,569,132 bushels.

##### WHEAT AND CORN.

The following table shows the product of wheat and corn for the years named:

	Wheat.	Corn.
1874.....	9,881,383	15,699,078
1875.....	13,209,403	80,788,769
1876.....	14,620,225	82,308,166
1877.....	14,326,705	108,497,831
1878.....	32,315,358	89,324,974
1879.....	20,550,936	108,704,927
1880.....	25,279,884	101,421,818
1881.....	20,479,689	80,760,542
1882.....	35,734,846	157,005,722
1883.....	30,024,935	182,084,526
1884.....	48,050,431	190,870,086
1885.....	10,770,181	177,350,703
1886.....	14,579,073	139,569,132

##### LIVE STOCK.

The following summary shows the number of live stock in Kansas for the years named:

	Horses.	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.
1860.....	18,882	20,726	15,702	128,309
1870.....	117,786	122,440	109,088	206,587
1875.....	207,376	225,028	104,224	292,658
1880.....	387,580	66,640	426,492	1,281,630
1885.....	513,830	575,298	875,193	2,661,522
1886.....	572,059	627,481	652,144	1,996,149

#### Ex-Governor Crawford's Report.

Ex-Governor Samuel J. Crawford, who has been representing the State of Kansas at Washington some ten years, and who has done a great deal of hard and useful work for the State, presented his report to the Governor a few days ago. It is very full and makes a good showing. Without the special services of some one person authorized to speak and act in the name of the State, Kansas would have lost thousands, aye, millions of acres of land through simple inaction, and no man, probably, in all the State could have done the work better or sooner than Governor Crawford. He took to his duties a ripe experience, and he was personally cognizant of many of the facts with which he had to deal. We have no room for the report, but present a summary of the recoveries made for the State.

##### RECAPITULATION.

	Acres.
Schools lands patented to the State	276,056.53
School lands to be patented.....	320.00
Total.....	276,376.53
Five per cent. fund paid to the State	\$378,906.16
Five per cent. fund to be paid estimated.....	103,790.32
Total.....	\$482,696.48
Military fund paid to the State.....	\$69,938.10
Direct tax, 15 per cent. paid to the State.....	10,761.50

GRAND TOTAL.	
Of lands secured (estimated) at \$5 per acre.....	\$1,381,882.65
Of money secured.....	759,605.76
Of money due (estimated).....	103,709.32

Grand total.....\$2,245,278.73

If we eat just enough, both mind and body are invigorated. If we eat too little, both become weak and faint—the body trembles, the mind is inefficient. If we eat too much the stomach cannot eliminate the material which is to give out a pure carbon, and it then gives out an impure article, and mind and body are oppressed—the former loses its activity, the latter its vigor.

#### Kansas Veterinarians.

The Kansas State Veterinary Medical Association held a regular meeting of two sessions at the office of the State Veterinarian, in Topeka, on Thursday, December 16th, 1886. There were present Dr. G. C. Bateman, Holton; Dr. W. D. Epperson, Ottawa; Dr. Chas. E. Gregg, Ellsworth; Dr. A. A. Holcombe, Topeka; Dr. A. W. Hoover, Burlingame; Dr. T. C. McCassey, Concordia; Dr. Frank McGrath, Beloit; Dr. N. Miller, Topeka; Dr. O. W. Murphy, Lawrence; Dr. John Nott, Clay Centre; Dr. W. B. Welch, Salina; Dr. J. H. Wilhite, Emporia; Dr. Ed. R. Allen, Kansas City.

The report of the special committee appointed at last meeting to prepare a draft of charter for the association was then taken up. In accordance with the requirements of the law the following members were elected as a board of directors, viz.: McCassey, Epperson, Wilhite, Holcombe and Allen.

The reorganization of the society was fully effected by the election of a full set of officers for one year, as follows: President, Dr. Epperson; Vice President, Dr. Holcombe; Secretary, Dr. Allen; Treasurer, Dr. Wilhite. Board of Censors, McCassey, Wilhite, Murphy, Holcombe and Allen.

An additional section of the constitution provides that the Board of Censors shall examine applicants for membership upon the subjects of anatomy, physiology, therapeutics, obstetrics, veterinary practice, veterinary medicine and sanitary science.

A draft of a bill to regulate the practice of veterinary medicine in the State was read, and after being thoroughly discussed was placed in the hands of a special committee to revise, with instructions to press it upon the next Legislature for passage.

The association will meet again in Topeka, March 17th, 1887, at which time papers will be read on the subjects of "Acute Indigestion," by Drs. Welch and Wilhite, and on "Inflammation of Stomach," by Dr. Nott.

#### Brown County Institute.

A three days' session of the Brown County Farmers' Institute will be held about the 11th, 12th and 13th days of January next, when the following subjects will be considered: "The Most Profitable Branch of Farming at the Present Time;" "Corn Culture;" "Shall We Burn Our Corn Stalks?" "Infections of Domestic Animals;" "Is it Profitable to Keep Cows to Raise Calves Only?" "Cattle Feeding for Profit;" "Best Methods of Harvesting Hay;" "Cultivation of Tame Grapes;" "Small Grain as a Crop;" "Fish Culture;" "Proper Implements for the Improvement of Our Roads;" "The Farmer's Garden and Who Should Cultivate It;" "Shall We Encourage Our Children to Stay on the Farm and How Shall We Do It?" "Beautifying the Home." Arrangements are being made for lectures each evening.

The Topeka *Democrat* says that the fuel problem which has long vexed the farmers on the Western prairies has been solved by Daniel Bradley, of Pocahontas, Iowa, who, after a long series of experiments, has discovered what he declares will be the prairie fuel of the future. He has a mill in which he grinds up rank prairie grass with cornstalks. He cuts them up fine and slightly moistens them. The pulp is placed in a huge press which transforms them into blocks about one foot long and four inches thick. One of these blocks will give an hour's strong and steady heat. Bradley computes that this fuel can be got ready for market at about \$2 a ton and that one ton of it will last as long as two of the best soft coal.



## Horticulture.

### KANSAS HORTICULTURAL MANUAL

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

#### RASPBERRY CULTURE.

This class appears to stand second to the strawberry in the list of small fruits, in a succession, the season of the early varieties beginning just when that of the strawberry ends. It also appears to be rated second in commercial importance. But considering its superiority for canning and evaporating, which makes it a standard article in this condition in our markets, there may be some doubts as to its being second to any of the berries known to horticulture.

The classes—Blackcap and Red—differing in many features, and requiring different treatment in their culture, will be considered separately. First:

#### The Blackcap. CHAPTER I.

SECTION 1. *Selecting a Site.*—Never select a comparatively low piece of land for the raspberry, or where there will be a stagnation of air.

SEC. 2. *Elevation.*—The high lands of Kansas prairies are well adapted to raspberry culture, and are preferable to low bottom lands.

SEC. 3. *Slopes.*—Lands sloping to the north or northeast afford the most satisfactory results. Plants on southern slopes are liable to injury from the winter suns.

SEC. 4. *Soil.*—Naturally, the plant best thrives in a deep, warm soil. Cleared brush or timber lands, abounding with leaf-mould, and having a red-clay porous subsoil, is preferred; but quite successful results can be obtained on much of the rolling prairies in the State, having a porous subsoil.

SEC. 5. *Drainage,* either natural or artificial, is essential. The plants will not thrive in places where water remains any length of time about their roots.

SEC. 6. *Wind-breaks.*—Shelters on the north and south sides are valuable. Orchards often afford the necessary protection, and while young, the spaces between rows may be profitably planted to raspberry plants. The culture required is not only beneficial to the plants, but also to the orchard trees. In such locations the yield is far greater than in an open, exposed field.

#### CHAPTER II.

SECTION 1. *Time for Planting.*—Spring time is generally conceded to be preferable; but such work may be done quite successfully in late autumn, if the directions following are strictly adhered to.

SEC. 2. *Preparing and Laying off the Ground.*—The land should receive a deep plowing in the fall, and be thoroughly harrowed in early spring, as soon as frost leaves and the land becomes sufficiently dry to work. When this has been done, establish a line of stakes as guides for the row, and with a team and plow open up a deep furrow along the line.

SEC. 3. *Distance Apart.*—The rows should be seven feet, and plants in the rows two and a half feet apart.

SEC. 4. *Selecting Plants.*—Good plants should have a large supply of fibrous roots. These should be of a light color, nearly white, to be in a healthy state. If dark brown, they have been injured, and plants having such roots should be rejected. The same advice heretofore given should be strictly heeded in buying raspberry plants, viz.: Obtain them from a reliable grower, as near by as practicable. But if necessary to ship them from abroad, as soon as received take them from the box, dampen their

roots, and "heel in" until planting time.

SEC. 5. *Planting.*—Having the plant roots well moistened, and straggling ones "shortened in," place as many in a basket as can be conveniently carried in one hand, and drop one plant in the furrow a short step apart. Have another man follow the dropper and cover them with a hoe until the furrow is nearly filled up with loose, moist earth, being careful not to pack it down over the plant, so that the tender shoot will not be hindered in easily pushing through to the surface.

SEC. 6. *Cultivation.*—This should be simply clean culture till about the first of August, and no later, or a late growth will be induced, which is not desirable. Between the rows may be grown crops of early potatoes, peas or beans. In all cultivation work the earth up to the rows, to give depth of soil around the plants. Each year after the first, cultivation should begin in the spring and be kept up until picking-time, and, as soon as the fruit is gathered, be continued as advised for the first year.

SEC. 7. *Pruning.*—A heavy pair of buckskin gloves and a pair of pruning shears are the only implements needed after the first year. During the second year, the previous year's growth should be cut back—the central growth to about eighteen inches high, and the laterals to within six inches of the stalk. When the new canes have grown eighteen inches in height, pinch off the end to cause it to throw out laterals.

SEC. 8. *Mulching,* as a protection, is injurious, as it has the tendency to induce the roots to form too near the surface of the ground. It should only be applied as a fertilizer, and then in a rected state, and worked into the ground while cultivating.

SEC. 9. *Gathering and Marketing.*—The recommendations given under the head of "Strawberry Culture," chapter 3, sections 1-7, are to be regarded as applicable to raspberry culture, and need no repetition under this head.

SEC. 10. *Recommended List of Varieties.*—For early: Souhegan, Hopkins, Tyler; for medium: McCormick, Smith, Ohio; for late: Gregg, Shaffer's Colossal.

#### Culture of Red Varieties.

#### CHAPTER I.

SECTION 1. *Sites.*—High prairie and timbered hills have so far produced the best results.

SEC. 2. *Soils.*—Light, porous, sandy and well-drained soils are preferable.

SEC. 3. *Drainage.*—The recommendations for the Blackcap class are applicable to this class. (See ch. 1, sec. 5.) Quite heavy soil can be made suitable for this class by giving it a proper drainage.

SEC. 4. *Wind-breaks.*—This class is not so much benefitted by such protection as other fruits. Their natural habit of growth enables them to better resist the force of winds; yet there are some varieties that require their help, and, as a whole, their culture is aided by them.

#### CHAPTER II.

SECTION 1. *Time for Planting.*—If the land selected for this class is inclined to heave by freezing, the spring is decidedly preferable. On other lands planting may be successfully done in autumn.

SEC. 2. *Preparing and Laying off the Ground.*—For this class follow the directions given for Blackcaps. (See ch. 2, sec. 2.)

SEC. 3. *Distance Apart.*—The rows should be from six to seven feet apart, and plant about three feet apart in the rows. Some varieties may require greater distances, which the planter should judge and regulate accordingly.

SEC. 4. *Selecting Plants.*—It is very

important that they be healthy and vigorous, not that they must be large plants. Suckers not over eighteen inches high, if stocky grown, will make large and well-developed plants when transplanted.

SEC. 5. *Planting.*—When the land is in good working condition, take the plants from the "heeling in" trenches, or from a plantation, dip their roots in a thin mud, and set in furrows as recommended for Blackcaps (see ch. 2, sec. 2.), in the following manner, viz.: One hand with a bundle of plants places one in an upright position in the furrow every two or three feet apart, holding it in place while with his foot he draws around it sufficient earth to cover the roots, and then firmly tramps it down. This will hold it in position until the other hand following fills up around the plant until the furrow is full. As soon as the planting is completed, with a plow turn the ground to the row, completely filling the furrow opened for the plants.

SEC. 6. *Cultivation.*—As much of the success depends on the first year's growth, it should be cultivated thoroughly from early spring until the 1st of August, unless the land continues weedy, when it may be fallowed later, but quite shallow, and largely with a hoe.

SEC. 7. *Pruning.*—This with the red class should be done only in the spring, and about the time buds begin to start, by "cutting back" the canes to within two feet of the ground, and removing all damaged and dead wood.

SEC. 8. *Second Year's Culture.*—Cultivation should commence early, and cease when the fruit begins to ripen. In the management of the plantation, the hill system has proven the most satisfactory. This consists in keeping all sucker growth cut down, and permitting about four or five strong canes to form about the parent plant.

#### CHAPTER III.

SECTION 1. *Picking and Marketing.*—The same rules given for strawberry culture will be applicable to the Red class. (See ch. 3, sec. 1-7.)

SEC. 2. *Recommended List of Varieties.* First, Cuthbert; second, Reliance; third, Turner; fourth, Thwack.

(To be continued next week.)

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

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## The Poultry Yard.

### The Poultry Exhibition.

We advocate the poultry exhibition for various reasons, among which are the following:

1. The poultry exhibition implies a strong society behind it. This is an age of combinations. There are combinations for social, for literary, for temperance, for religious, for business purposes. Men find that in union there is strength. What one or two men alone could not do, a society is able to accomplish. The sporadic efforts of a few may be looked upon with contempt, but when men combine, when there is a large body of men, their very numbers inspire respect. The contemptuous look, the sneer, the gibe are no longer given. It will not pay to indulge in such things. The tone of address becomes respectful, the interests of so large a body of men must be respected. In the past, and even in the present, there has been a more or less marked tendency to look upon the chicken business as a small business, and those engaged in it at the best as harmless cranks. But when these men combine and their industry assumes greater proportions, those who have indulged in this tendency begin to see that poultry-raising is, after all, a business entitled to some consideration. It becomes a legitimate industry in their eyes.

2. The poultry exhibition is a great educator. The amount of ignorance upon the work of the fancier in producing better and more beautiful fowls is simply astounding. Even well-read men in other directions often cannot tell a Brahma from a Brahmin, a Dorking from a donkey, a Houdan from a hawk. Their ideas upon poultry have been formed by a casual inspection of the motley crowd which used to roost in the stable and scratch in the garden of their grandfather. They are more than fifty years behind their age in poultry matters. But as they pass the hall where the exhibition is being held, and their ears are saluted by the babel of sound that issues from the hundreds of throats, as the treble of the Bantam mingles with the sub-base of the Brahma, and the sharp notes of the Game join the sonorous sounds of the Plymouth Rock, their curiosity is excited and they are led to make an investigation. Their eyes look upon an unaccustomed sight. The poultry show is a revelation. They pass from coop to coop filled with the finished productions of the poultry artist, and still the wonder grows. Vainly they seek for the fowl their grandfather used to keep. It is not there, but has been superseded by something almost infinitely better. They never saw such size, such beautiful proportions, such rich, harmonious and regular colors upon a fowl before. To produce such fowls as these seems really worth the while. Even they would be proud of such an achievement. Poultry breeding is, after all, not such a simple matter as they had imagined.

3. The poultry exhibition is a powerful means of promoting and extending the interest in thoroughbred fowls. The sight of all these fine fowls serves as a stimulus to the half-hearted fancier. He had begun with high hopes, but had met with discouragements, and was just on the verge of supinely laying down what he had accomplished and deserting the business. But the poultry show puts nerve into him again, and he is saved to the ranks of breeders. And those who have never begun are aroused and incited to begin. Such fowls as they see they will own and will breed. A trio or a breeding pen, or a sitting of eggs, is engaged,

and another man is added to the list of poultry-breeders. Another man! Yes, ten, twenty, fifty, a hundred, or even more, may be added by means of a single poultry show.

4. The poultry exhibition is a splendid place to study fowls. The breeder, even the veteran breeder, needs to make just such comparisons as are possible only in the exhibition hall. Show us the man who never visited a poultry exhibition, and we will show you the man who knows comparatively little about breeding fine poultry. He may indeed own a *Standard* and be able to talk glibly about standard points; he may have read a great number of poultry books, and can discourse most eloquently upon the history and requirements of poultry-breeding; he may possibly have perused all the leading poultry papers and be able to tell you the latest phase of the Cochin controversy, but of poultry as poultry, as a practical matter, he knows very little. "Deep in books but shallow in himself," a veritable cyclopædia upon poultry topics, but his practical knowledge is exceedingly small. Such study as he has made is admirable, is indeed absolutely indispensable to a thorough knowledge of poultry, but it needs to be supplemented by the actual study of living birds to become useful and available.—*American Poultry Yard.*

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PROF. O. W. MILLER,

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## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, December 27, 1886.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

## New York.

**BEEVES**—Receipts 1,800 head, making 5,950 for the week. Fresh arrivals included 40 carloads for exportation, 40 carloads for the market and 25 carloads for city trade from slaughterers direct. The supply was not equal to the urgent needs of the trade, and sellers asked an advance of from 30c to 40c per 100 lbs. Common to strictly prime native steers 4 10a 5 70, bulls and dry cows 2 75a 3 75.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 7,250, making 22,600 for the week. Good stock ruled firm; inferior and common had a slow trade, and closed rather heavy. Sheep 3 50a 5 50 per 100 lbs., lambs 5 50a 7 00.

**HOGS**—Receipts 11,700, making 38,700 for the week. Market nearly nominal at 4 30a 4 60.

## St. Louis.

**CATTLE**—Receipts 330, shipments 337. Market ruled stronger on all grades. Choice heavy native steers 4 30a 4 80, fair to good shipping steers 3 60a 4 30, fair to choice butchers steers 3 00a 4 15, fair to good feeders 2 50a 3 30, fair to good stockers 2 00a 2 85, common to prime Texas 1 90a 3 70.

**HOGS**—Receipts 925, shipments 1,200. Market active and 10a 15c higher than Friday's closing quotations. Choice heavy and butchers selections 4 40a 4 55, fair to good packing 4 10a 4 35, medium to fancy Yorkers 3 90a 4 10, common to good pigs 2 75a 3 85.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 200, shipments 80. Market firm. Common to fair 1 80a 2 60, medium to prime 2 70a 4 25.

## Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

**CATTLE**—Receipts 6,000, shipments 2,000. Market strong and choice 10c higher. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 40a 5 30; stockers and feeders 2 00a 3 85; cows, bulls and mixed, 1 50a 3 50, bulk 2 10a 2 50, Texas cows 2 20a 2 60, Texas steers 2 60a 3 25.

**HOGS**—Receipts 9,000, shipments 3,000. Market strong and 10c above Friday's closing quotations. Rough and mixed 3 90a 4 30, packing and shipping 4 30a 4 60, light 3 75a 4 30, skips 2 50a 3 50.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 2,000, shipments 1,000. Market steady and strong. Natives 2 50a 4 50, Texans 3 00a 3 25, lambs 4 00a 5 00.

## Kansas City.

**CATTLE**—There were no heavy cattle on the market, and not enough of any kind to bring any outside buyers into the market. The light supply was taken by the local killers, mainly at 3 40a 3 50, and prices were quoted strong.

**HOGS**—The supply was insignificant. Receipts from Friday noon to 12 o'clock to-day were but 4,679, and from Saturday noon, but 2,088. The latter number made the supply for to-day, and was hardly enough for a market, and the market was higher on account of the light supply, and country buyers should not follow the market up. At least the advance is considered dangerous and uncertain, and liable to disappear when the receipts swell to the usual size. Heavy hogs sold at 4 10a 4 25 for rough to good, and light weights at 4 10a 4 15. Bulk of sales 4 20a 4 25, against 4 00a 4 05 Friday; range of prices 4 00a 4 25, against 3 90a 4 15 Friday.

**SHEEP**—No receipts since Friday. Nothing on the yards but some light common stuff. Nominal quotations were: stockers 1 00a 1 75, good feeding wethers 2 50a 3 00, common muttens 2 00a 2 50, fair to good 2 60a 3 00, extra 3 25a 3 50.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

## New York.

WHEAT—83a 90c.  
CORN—47a 49c.

## St. Louis.

WHEAT—80½a 81c.  
CORN—34½a 35c.  
OATS—Dull. No. 2 mixed, cash, 28½c.  
RYE—Dull at 53c.  
BARLEY—Steady at 56.

## Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:  
WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 77½a 77¾c; No. 3 spring, 70c; No. 2 red, 77½c.  
CORN—No. 2, 36½c.  
OATS—No. 2, 26c.  
RYE—No. 2, 53c.  
BARLEY—No. 2, 51½c.  
FLAXSEED—No. 1, 94a 95c.  
TIMOTHY—Prime, 1 74a 1 75.

## Kansas City.

WHEAT—No. 2 red winter, December, 63c bid, no offerings. No. 3 soft winter, cash, no bids, 70c asked; December, 66½c bid, 68c asked. No. 2 soft winter, December, 73c bid, 75c asked. No. 2 red winter, cash, 67c bid, no offerings. CORN—No. 2 cash, 30½c bid, 31c asked. OATS—No. 2 cash, 27c bid, 29½c asked. RYE—No bids nor offerings. HAY—Receipts 24 cars. Market weak. Fancy small baled, 9 00; large baled, 8 50; wire-bound 50c less.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, 1 25; 2100 per

ton, free on board cars; car lots, 20 00 per ton. SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, 77c per bushel on a basis of pure. Castor beans, 1 35.

## Everybody Likes It.

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

## Holiday Rates.

On December 23d, 24th and 25th, 30th and 31st, and January 1st, round-trip tickets will be sold between stations on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield, and Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis railroads, at rate of one fare and one-third.

Tickets good to return until and including January 3d, 1887.

## 15 Extra Black Jacks FOR SALE.

From 14½ to 16 hands high, from two to five years old, and some good Jennets. All are of the best blood in Kentucky.

J. MONROE LEE,

Paris, Kentucky.

## HAZARD STOCK FARM

OF NEWTON, KANSAS,

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

## Jersey Cattle.

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

PEDIGREES TABULATED.

—Address—

S. B. ROHRER, Manager.

## RED FRONT HOTEL,

CIMARRON, : KANSAS.

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

## CITY HOTEL, : CHICAGO.

State Street, Corner Sixteenth Street.

Rate \$1.50 Per Day.

Convenient to Stock Shippers. A good Family Hotel.

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

W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

## Ho! for Morton County!

The Southwest Corner County, and BEST County in Kansas

Fertile soil, fine climate, pure water—never-falling, cheap homes, health unsurpassed, and just the place you want to locate in.

For descriptive particulars, write to PIERCE & TAYLOR, Richfield, (county seat), Morton Co., Kansas. They are the oldest and best known firm in the county, and business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention.

Correspondence solicited.

## FIRE - DRIED.

90 DAY IMPROVED LEAMING CORN and RILEY'S FAVORITE YELLOW DENT, four varieties of Oats, Saskatchewan Wheat, SEED POTATOES, BEANS and VEGETABLES. I won \$100 SPECIAL PREMIUM at Nebraska State Fair for best exhibit in the State. Send for my price list.

Address JAS. W. BOUK,

Box 23, Greenwood, Cass Co., Neb.

[Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

## Trees! Trees! Trees!

We are Headquarters for FRUIT TREES and PLANTS; also RED CEDARS and FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS for Timber planting and Nursery. Largest Stock! Lowest Prices! Write us for Price Lists.

Address BAILEY &amp; HANFORD,

MAKANDA, JACKSON CO., ILL.

## First - Prize Hereford Herd

AT THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1885.



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

The celebrated FORTUNE 2080.

SIR EVELYN 9650, an illustrious son of Lord Wilton.

GROVE 4TH 13733, by the noted Grove 3d.

DEWESBURY 2d, by the famous Dollie.

Correspondence solicited. Cattle on exhibition at stables, 1604 to 1606 Bell street, Kansas City, Mo.

Address J. S. HAWES, COLONY, KAS.

W. H. BARNES, Pres't.  
J. H. MITCHELL, Secretary.

M. C. REVILLE, Vice Pres't.  
C. C. WOODS, Treasurer.

GEN. J. C. CALDWELL, Manager.

## The Kansas Live Stock Insurance Company,

—OF—  
TOPEKA, KANSAS,

## Insures Live Stock Against Death

BY DISEASE OR ACCIDENT.

Incorporated under and complied with all the laws of the State of Kansas, furnished bonds as required, and received certificate of authority from Insurance Commissioner to do business. Your Insurance solicited. Agents wanted. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

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

## The National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

—OF—  
SALINA, : KANSAS,

## MAKES A SPECIALTY OF INSURING FARM BUILDINGS AND STOCK

Against loss by Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

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

J. E. BONEBRAKE, Pres't.  
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M. P. ABBOTT, Secretary.

## Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

—OF—  
ABILENE, : : : KANSAS,

## Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows the KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has more assets for every one hundred dollars at risk than any other company doing business in this State, viz.:  
The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$50.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00, the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

## LITTLE :: JOKER :: BUTTONS

For Marking tock. Never Come Off.

PRICE \$5.00 PER 100, NUMBERED. SEND FOR SAMPLE.

LEAVENWORTH NOVELTY WORKS, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

## Cheap Homes!

**MEADE COUNTY, KANSAS.** Organized; county seat permanently located at Meade Center; free from debt; well watered; deep, rich soil; no waste land; fine building stone. Three Railroads coming at the rate of two miles a day. Land cheap, but rapidly advancing. MEADE IS THE BANNER COUNTY OF THE SOUTHWEST, having won a special prize this year for county exhibit at the Southwestern Exposition, fifteen counties competing, and another at Dodge City Exposition over all competitors. Now is the time to invest. For further information address J. A. LYNN, Land and Loan Agent, Meade Center, Kansas. All representations guaranteed.

## GARDEN CITY!

The QUEEN CITY of the Arkansas Valley.

Surrounded by the FINEST LANDS in Kansas. Lands cheap, but developing rapidly. Now is the time to invest! Deeded Lands, \$4 to \$7 per acre.

Write for full information to B. F. STOCKS &amp; CO.,

The leading Real Estate Firm in GARDEN CITY, KANSAS.

## FAMOUS

SHOE &amp; CLOTHING CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

## OUR COUNTRY ORDER DEPARTMENT

Supplies CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS and FURNISHINGS to the people of 23 STATES and TERRITORIES.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue—Mailed FREE

## EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM AND GARDEN.

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN GROWN

J.M. McCullough's Sons,

134 and 136 Walnut Street, CINCINNATI, O.



## THE STRAY LIST.

## HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal of said strays, to forward by mail, 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 an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up (ten days after posting), make 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, 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 a 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. 15, '86

## Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Irvin Baldwin, of Barclay, Nov. 27, 1886, one 3-year-old roan heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by Elymas Kibbe, of Superior, Nov. 25, 1886, one red 1-year-old heifer; valued at \$8.

HEIFER—By same, one 2-year-old red heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Timothy Lavin, of Scranton, Nov. 28, 1886, one 2-year-old red steer, two white spots on each flank, cut off left ear; value at \$14.

COW—Taken up by Thomas L. Jones, of Arvonia, November 24, 1886, one 10-year-old red cow, brindle face, bag swollen; valued at \$10.

3 CALVES—Taken up by Quinn M. Shadle, of Arvonia, December 1, 1886, three female calves, red with white spots, about 8 months old, all have a notch in left ear; valued at \$18.

## Crawford county—Geo. E. Cole, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by S. D. Thomson, of Grant, Nov. 17, 1886, one brown mare 6 years old, two white feet, branded on left shoulder and a double B on left hip; valued at \$10.

PONY—By same, one black mare pony, 10 years old, white spot in forehead, branded F & G on left shoulder and C on left hip; valued at \$35.

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

MARE—Taken up by A. P. Mooney, of Reeder, Dec. 2, 1886, one dark brown mare, 2 years old, right fore foot white, dark mane and tail; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by D. V. Parks, of Rich, Nov. 15, 1886, one red yearling steer with some white spots on belly, bush of tail white, crop off right ear; valued at \$11.

STEER—By same, one yearling steer, some white spots on forehead, back and belly, right ear cropped; valued at \$11.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. M. Davis, of Welda, Nov. 10, 1886, one red yearling steer, crop off right ear; valued at \$14.

## Cherokee county—L. R. McNutt, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Levi Brown, of Pleasant View, Nov. 10, 1886, one brown horse, 16 hands high, bayberry-roan horse, 5 years old, 16 hands high, lame in left hind foot, star in forehead; valued at \$20.

Jackson county—Ed. E. Birkett, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Melvin Myers, of Grant, Nov. 18, 1886, one dark red heifer, some white in face, black nose, white on belly, some white on left hip, no other marks nor brands visible; valued at \$12.

## Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Charles E. Freeman, of Janesville, Nov. 1, 1886, one red and white spotted 2-year-old steer, branded 4 on left hip and 1 on left horn; valued at \$35.

## Wabunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Cragg, of Wabunsee, Nov. 10, 1886, one red and white 1-year-old steer, under-strip on both ears; valued at \$12.

## Franklin county—T. F. Ankeny, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Elbert Bonnette, of Ohio, Nov. 10, 1886, one brown horse, 12 years old, small, black mark on back, weight 900 pounds; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by Thomas Morris, of Ohio, Nov. 10, 1886, one red heifer, 10 or 12 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, dim brand on left shoulder, right hind foot white, saddle and harness marks; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by L. N. Gerd, of Reeder, Dec. 8, 1886, one red yearling heifer, white under belly and in flank, small white spot in forehead, crop off right ear, small under-bit in left ear and dim brand on right hip; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. H. Rockers, of Putnam, Dec. 14, 1886, one red yearling heifer, white on forehead, white on belly and tail, and little white on right hip; valued at \$10.

STEER—By same, one 2-year-old steer, red and white, spotted, branded C on right hip; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by John Burkhardt, of Marmaton, Dec. 1, 1886, one yearling steer, red with white on right side, dim brand on left hip supposed to be letter V; valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by E. Bumgardner, of Osage, Nov. 1, 1886, one bright bay mare, about 8 years old, 15 hands high, scar on outside of left leg, star in forehead, lame in shoulder; valued at \$50.

STEER—Taken up by James Buckley, of Drywood, Nov. 1, 1886, one red and white spotted yearling steer, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

(P. O. Princeton), November 23, 1886, one red heifer, 2 years old, short tail, white spots on side of belly, end of right horn broken off; valued at \$15.

## Ness county—G. D. Barber, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John W. Brown, of Franklin, Nov. 16, 1886, one sorrel mare, 12 hands high, branded with a dim H on left shoulder, Spanish brand on left hip, had on head stall; valued at \$30.

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

2 STEERS—Taken up by E. D. Clark, of Blue, Nov. 12, 1886, two red yearling steers, have some white in face, one has left ear cropped; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by John Witt, of Union, Nov. 16, 1886, one spotted roan 2-year-old steer, under-cut in left ear; valued at \$15.

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

MULE—Taken up by S. O. Stanley, of Henry, Nov. 1, 1886, one brown mule, aged about 16 years, 5 feet high, sprung, string-bait and lame in left hind leg, also a lump on inside of ankle of left hind leg; valued at about \$50.

## Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John C. Furnas, of Center, Nov. 1, 1886, one 3-year-old red steer with line-back, belly and tail white; valued at \$38.

STEER—Taken up by L. W. Osborn, of Center, Nov. 12, 1886, one 2-year-old red steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$28.

STEER—Taken up by Richard Hughes, of Center, Nov. 28, 1886, one deep red steer, branded L on left hip, split in right ear, white on end of tail; valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by W. H. Collins, of Center, Nov. 28, 1886, one light roan cow, tip of right horn off, no brands; valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by F. M. Simmons, of Agnes, Nov. 1, 1886, one medium-sized white cow, one horn broken off and the other growing down in the right eye, white with red neck, imperfect brand on right hip, fork in left ear; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by Thomas Thomas, of Emporia, Nov. 10, 1886, one roan steer, white spot in forehead, brand similar to figure 1 on left hip; valued at \$16.

COLT—Taken up by Henry C. Clark, of Fremont, Nov. 5, 1886, one bay horse colt, slim-built, medium size, mane and tail dark, no other marks nor brands visible; valued at \$15.

## Riley county—O. C. Barner, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. Hively, of Ashland, Nov. 1, 1886, one roan heifer, 3 or 4 years old.

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

HEIFER—Taken up by P. T. Casey, of Red Vermillion, Nov. 1, 1886, one 1-year-old roan heifer; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one 1-year-old red and white heifer; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one 1-year-old red heifer with white flanks and white spot in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

## Wilson county—D. N. Willits, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Porter Shirley, of Colfax, Nov. 23, 1886, one white cow, under-bit in right ear.

HEIFER—Taken up by Archer Hart, of Center, Nov. 8, 1886, one red heifer, with some white in face and white on hip; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by E. Loyd, of Guilford, Nov. 2, 1886, one 2-year-old white and red steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by P. Kennedy, of Chetopa, Nov. 29, 1886, one 3-year-old red heifer, white feet, face and flanks, some white on belly; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by J. H. Ridlon, of Verdigris, Nov. 8, 1886, one pale red 1-year-old steer, white face and some white on belly.

## Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Robert Onions, of Monmouth, Nov. 1, 1886, one red yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

## Strays for week ending Dec. 22, '86.

## Morris county—G. E. Irvin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Fobroy, of Warren, Nov. 13, 1886, one red and white yearling steer, star in forehead lower end of tail white, white under-belly, whitespots on hind legs just above hoof; valued at \$15.

## Coffee county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. W. Kitterman, of Spring Creek, Nov. 1, 1886, one 3-year-old pale red and white steer, crop off left ear, upper slope off right ear; valued at \$12.

## Riley county—O. C. Barner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. Kelly, of Ogden, one 1-year-old red steer, slit in right ear, crop in left ear.

Chautauque county—A. C. Hillgoss, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by D. B. Smith, of Center, Nov. 1, 1886, one 1-year-old roan heifer, with under-bit in each ear.

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

COW—Taken up by Henry Erwine, of Stranger, Nov. 18, 1886, one 3-year-old red cow, under bit out of left ear, white star on forehead, some white on belly, bush of tail light; valued at \$15.

## Wabunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Henry Breyer, of Kaw, Nov. 23, 1886, one 2-year-old red steer, end of tail white, spot in forehead; valued at \$20.

## Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by John C. Hieber, of Mound, Nov. 1, 1886, one 2-year-old white heifer, heavy set, crumpled horns, and short tail; valued at \$16.

## Republic county—H. O. Studley, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by E. M. Bryant, of Norway, Nov. 11, 1886, one 2-year-old bay horse colt, 13 as tall; valued at \$20.

## Jefferson county—E. L. Worswick, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. W. Stout, of Union, Dec. 7, 1886, one 2-year-old red steer, white spot on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. L. Speer, of Kentucky, Oct. 8, 1886, one heifer, about 2 years old, some white in face, under-side body and on flank; valued at \$12.

## Labette county—W. W. Cook, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. J. Ruark, of Montana, Dec. 25, 1886, one bay mare, 15 hands high, star in forehead, three white feet, about 14 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by W. J. Ruark, of Montana, Nov. 25, 1886, one bay mare, 8 years old, 16 hands high, hind feet white, no marks or brands; valued at \$75.

HORSE—Taken up by W. J. Ruark, of Montana, Nov. 25, 1886, one horse, about 3 years old, 15 hands high, blaze in face, hind feet white, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

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

STEER—Taken up by David Van Patten, of Mitchell, Nov. 29, 1886, one red and white steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Henry Boxell, of Gilman, Nov. 6, 1886, one red steer, about 1 year old, white spot in forehead, branded with letter C or O on left hip; valued at \$16.

HEIFER—Taken up by Henry Earl, of Illinois, Nov. 23, 1886, one red and white 2-year-old heifer, spotted, small, no other marks or brands; valued at \$14.

HEIFERS—Taken up by Henry Earl, of Illinois, Nov. 23, 1886, two 1-year-old brindle heifers, end of left horn broken off, left ear split, no other marks or brands; valued at \$11.

STEER—Taken up by J. P. Sams, of Illinois, Oct. 20, 1886, one 1-year-old roan steer, red neck and head, some roan between horns, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.

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

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Shields, of Lincoln, Dec. 17, 1886, one roan horse, 10 or 12 years old, 14 hands high, star in forehead, dim brand on left shoulder, right hind foot white, saddle and harness marks; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by L. N. Gerd, of Reeder, Dec. 8, 1886, one red yearling heifer, white under belly and in flank, small white spot in forehead, crop off right ear, small under-bit in left ear and dim brand on right hip; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. H. Rockers, of Putnam, Dec. 14, 1886, one red yearling heifer, white on forehead, white on belly and tail, and little white on right hip; valued at \$10.

STEER—By same, one 2-year-old steer, red and white, spotted, branded C on right hip; valued at \$25.

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

STEER—Taken up by John Burkhardt, of Marmaton, Dec. 1, 1886, one yearling steer, red with white on right side, dim brand on left hip supposed to be letter V; valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by E. Bumgardner, of Osage, Nov. 1, 1886, one bright bay mare, about 8 years old, 15 hands high, scar on outside of left leg, star in forehead, lame in shoulder; valued at \$50.

STEER—Taken up by James Buckley, of Drywood, Nov. 1, 1886, one red and white spotted yearling steer, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

## Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

COW—Taken up by C. Nelson, of Fall River, Nov. 7, 1886, one red cow, with white spot on face and some white on the belly, about 5 years old; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. H. Kilmer, of Salem, Dec. 13, 1886, one light red 2-year-old heifer, notch out of the under-side of right ear, bush of tail white, no brands discernible; valued at \$17.50.

HEIFERS—Taken up by Harry Loss, of Madison, Nov. 23, 1886, two heifers, one white and one roan, each 1 year old, no marks or brands.

COLT—By S. J. Cunkle, of Madison, Nov. 24, 1886, one 2-year-old bay colt, no marks or brands visible.

STEER—Taken up by Martin M. Shull, of Janesville, Nov. 15, 1886, one red yearling steer, with a little white under belly and light under-slope in left ear; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by J. Sangabaugh, of Janesville, Nov. 8, 1886, one red cow, 3 years old, branded F on right hip; valued at \$16.

## Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by D. K. Landis, of Silver Lake, Dec. 10, 1886, one red and white steer, two years old, marked on left hip with O and G; valued at \$12.50.

HORSE—Taken up by B. F. Pankey, of Dover, Nov. 1, 1886, one dark sorrel horse, with white spot in forehead, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$65.

COLT—By same, one black horse colt, 1 year old, some scattering white hairs, no marks or brands; valued at \$35. (The two above strays were taken up on the 20th day of November, 1886.)

## Strays for week ending Dec. 29, '86.

## Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. F. Reed, of Auburn, Dec. 7, 1886, one red cow, 4 years old, bush of tail off, crop off right ear; valued at \$16. (P. O. Auburn.)

STEER—Taken up by Frances M. Stahl, of Auburn, Nov. 1, 1886, one 2-year-old white steer, ears and nose red; valued at \$12.

## Elk county—J. S. Johnson, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Lewis Young, of Union, Dec. 7, 1886, one white yearling steer; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by P. W. Whitney, of Union, Dec. 7, 1886, one red and white 3-year-old heifer, away back, walks stiff in hind quarters, under-bit in left ear; valued at \$14.

## Crawley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. M. Testerman, of Arkansas City, Nov. 30, 1886, one bay mare, 15 hands high, obscure brand; valued at \$15.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, 15 hands high, obscure brand; valued at \$60.

HORSE—By same, one chestnut-sorrel horse, 16 hands high; valued at \$90.

PONY—Taken up by W. T. Richardson, of Cedar, Nov. 1, 1886, one dun horse pony, black strip down back; valued at \$15.

## Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Chas. Smith, of Powhatan, Dec. 2, 1886, one spotted or roan heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands, both horns broken off, left ear grown out about one inch.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. C. Baldwin, of Mission, Oct. 20, 1886, one dark red yearling heifer, branded with a circle on the left side before the hip; valued at \$18.

## Franklin county—T. F. Ankeny, clerk.

COW—Taken up by John Sherry, of Pomona, Nov. 1, 1886, one white cow, neck and head dark, about 5 years old, right hip knocked down; valued at \$20.

## Chautauque county—A. C. Hillgoss, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. White, of Center, Nov. 1, 1886, one red steer, 1 year old, under slope in left ear; valued at \$14.

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

HEIFER—Taken up by Joseph Henig, of Pottawatomie, Nov. 1, 1886, one light red yearling heifer, a little white on belly, a small white spot in forehead; valued at \$14.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jno. McMillan, of Blue, Nov. 26, 1886, one 2-year-old red heifer, a little white in forehead and slit in left ear; valued at \$25.

## Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John McGinty, Dec. 4, 1886, one red-roan steer, 2 years old, obscure brand on right hip; valued at \$25.

## Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Miller, of Jackson, Nov. 26, 1886, one red heifer, metalic ear-mark in left ear, branded J. W. D.; valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by Washington Knox, of Emporia, Dec. 23, 1886, one white and red cow, star in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.

## Wabunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Cripps, of Wilmington, Nov. 1, 1886, one white heifer, red neck, 2 years old; valued at \$10.

## Phillips county—S. J. Hartman, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James Carman, of Phillipsburg, Nov. 28, 1886, one dark mare, 8 years old, 13 hands high, marked on right side with white spot, white strip on nose, three white feet, branded on left hip A. B. F.

## Scott county—Geo. N. Fox, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by T. F. Jarvis, of Scott, Nov. 1, 1886, one brown mare mule, 10 or 12 years old, saddle marks on sides, no brands.

## Hamilton county—Thos. H. Ford, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by John B. Moore, of Grand, Dec. 2, 1886, one 2-year-old red-roan heifer, scar on left hip; valued at \$20.



## The Veterinarian.

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

**SCOURS.**—Please tell me what to do for a horse with the scours. It began about two months ago on grass; some days is all right, then will be like water. Her work is driving on the road, feed is oats, but when turned to grass, she has the scours. [Keep green food from the animal, and give the following ball: Powdered barbadose aloes, 4 drachms; powdered gentian, 3 drachms; and a sufficient quantity of simple sirup; mix. Make into a ball, and give at once. Give two large tablespoonfuls of the following twice a day in feed: Powdered hamatoxylon, 8 ounces; powdered gentian, 8 ounces; bicarbonate of soda, 6 ounces; mix.]

**INJURED HOOF—DIFFICULTY IN URINATION.**—Would like to ask two questions through veterinary columns. (1) I have a stallion with poor feet, is flat-footed, pulled a shoe off and broke the foot, is quite sore. What is the best to grow the foot? (2) I have another stallion that is occasionally troubled in making urine. Sometimes makes several attempts before he makes water. (1) Dress the broken portion of foot with pine tar and apply warm bran poultices till the soreness is gone. (2) Use the following: Digitalis leaves pulverized, 3 drachms; nitrate of potash, 3 ounces; licorice root, 1½ ounces. Divide into twelve powders and give one every night in soft feed. See that there is bedding between the animal's fore and hind limbs, as some horses will not make water on a bare floor.]

**SCRATCHES.**—One of my young horses has had the scratches for three or four months; his legs swell up very bad; one is becoming quite hard. Can you give me a remedy that will cure them up and reduce the swelling? [It is not probable (at this late stage of the disease) that much benefit will be derived from medical treatment, at least so far as the swelling of the limbs is concerned. Care should be taken to keep the patient out of the mud; also to avoid washing the heels as much as possible. When it becomes necessary to wash them tepid water should be used, and they should be dried immediately with a soft cloth. The following is an excellent healing application for ordinary attacks of scratches: Take of liquor plumbi subacetatis 4 oz., olive oil 8 oz., carbolic acid 2 drs.; mix and apply with a sponge twice a day.]

**TETANUS.**—I have a sick horse; he got lame about a week ago, and in walking he will knuckle forward at every step, and the lashes of his eyes will turn up and show white, and to-day they cover his eyes nearly all over. His jaws are so stiff that it is hard to get anything into his mouth. He is also stiff in his hind parts, and reels as he walks. [From the symptoms there is no doubt the patient is affected with "Tetanus" (lock-jaw), and from the fact that he manifests symptoms of lameness it is probable that some injury of the foot (perhaps a punctured wound from a nail) is the cause of the disease. It will hardly pay the owner to undertake the treatment of this dreadful malady unless the patient is very valuable. The majority of animals attacked die, and those that perchance recover average more in time, trouble, and expense than the actual cost of an ordinary horse.]

**WORMS.**—I have a setter dog ten months old, which I am breaking for September shooting, but he is thin in flesh and so weak that he gets played out with very little exertion. I believe that worms are the cause of all his

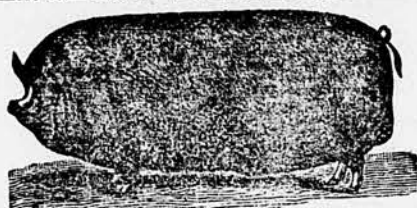
trouble. [If a case of worms and as debility and poverty of blood shows itself, you will require to be very careful as to treatment and food. Feed him chopped raw meat about as much as a teacup will hold, mixed with arica nut powdered 4 grains, santonine 2 grains, well powdered and mixed with the meat, with a sprinkling of sugar over all. Do not feed the dog for twelve hours before, so as to have him hungry. Five hours after give him one pint of milk with ten drops of opium mixed in it. The next morning after give him a wine glass full of castor oil. Let him out to exercise and pay attention to him. He will soon get fat after he gets clear of the entozoa.]

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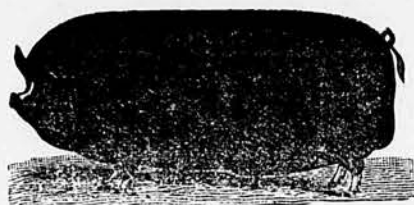
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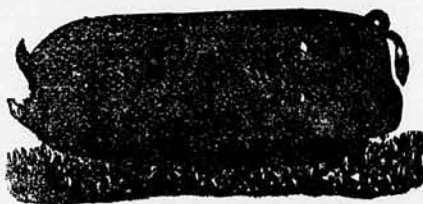
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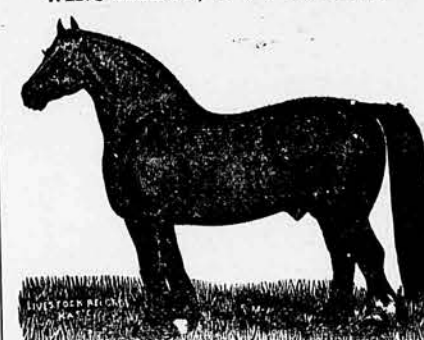
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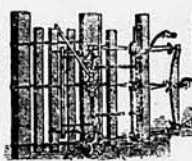
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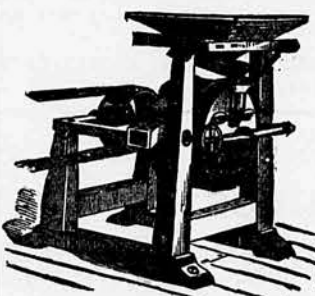
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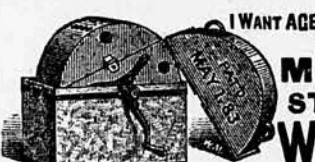
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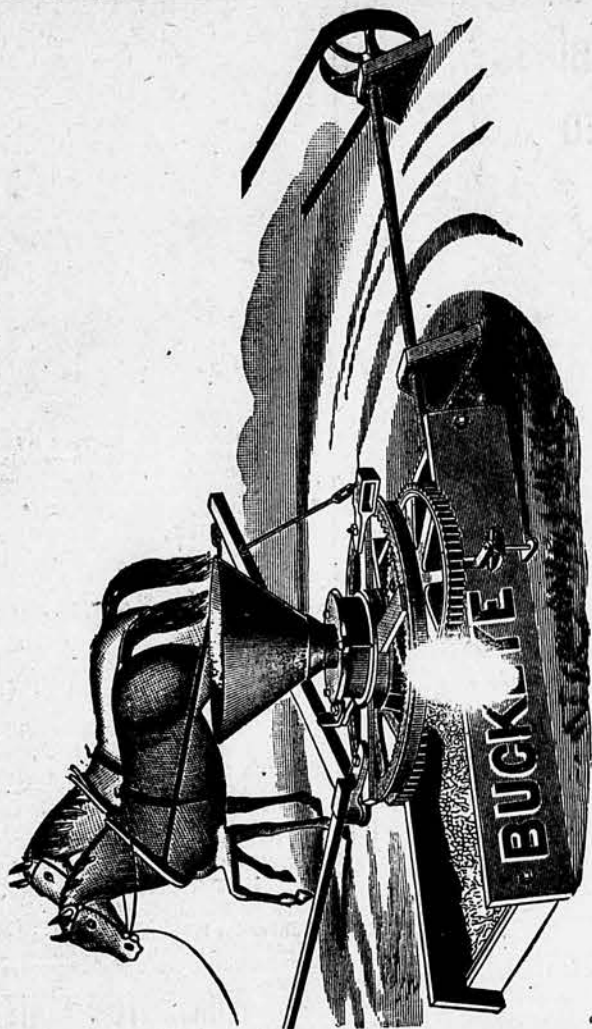
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(BEFORE - AND - AFTER) Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial. **TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD,** WHO are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, LACK OF NERVE FORCE AND VIGOR, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration of HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address **VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, WICH.**



# THE STAYER BUCKEYE.



We have added this Mill to the "Buckeye Family," believing that there is a demand for a Sweep Mill that shall be a *rapid grinder* and yet light-running, just right for two horses. We can recommend the above mill for this use, our new sweep attachment to which we desire to call particular attention and anti-friction rollers under master wheel. The sweep is so constructed as to utilize end pressure and to apply it to the turning of the master wheel, and so avoid the usual loss of power from that cause. This is shown by dynamometer test to be a gain of about 20 per cent.

This sweep can be attached quickly without the use of wrench or bolts. The master wheel has anti-friction rollers in the center bearing, which lessens the friction at that point in a marked degree. This Mill delivers the ground feed in a box under the mill, which is preferred by many. The power shaft runs sixty (60) revolutions to one circle of the horses, and will do all the work reasonable for two horses at a *saving of power*.

The farmer who wishes a good Grinding Mill combined with a splendid Two-horse Power will, we are confident, find this the best Mill on the market.

## THE NEW BUCKEYE

Will be practically the same Mill as last year, excepting the changing of the master wheel to receive two sweeps, thereby making it a Four-horse Power and Mill where so desired.

**The New Buckeye Two-Hole Sheller,**  
With Self-feed and Wagon-box Elevator, has been greatly improved for the coming year's trade.

— WE ALSO HAVE —

## THE TIFFIN TWO-HOLE SHELLER,

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**SHORT-HORNS**—Bred and for sale by L. A. Knapp, Dover, Kas. Several very fine young bulls of good colors on hand. Also one three-quarters Percheron-Norman Stallion Colt, 2 years old; color dark brown.

**\$10 REWARD**—Will be given for the return or information leading to the recovery of a red-roan two-year-old Mare Colt, Star in forehead, had strap on neck. Was seen in Topeka, August 15th. Leave information with A. Graham, coal dealer, Topeka, or H. Rowley, Trail P. O., Lyon Co., Kas.

**STRAYED**—One dark bay Horse, 6 years old, 15 hands high, collar marks high up on both shoulders—fresh-made, long mane—clipped under collar-pad. Also, one bright bay Horse Pony, 9 or 10 years old, snip on nose, leather strap around neck, he is a cribber. The finder will be rewarded for information about said animals. Jas. Hayden, Cummings, Kas.

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