

# KANSAS FARMER

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## "At Just the Right Time."--An Important Truth Illustrated.

Place two farmers on farms of equal size, side by side. Let one be on time with all his work, doing everything just when it ought to be done to give the best results. Let the other be somewhat careless and behindhand, doing just as much work as his neighbor during the season, but not doing it on time, according to the best light of the present day. One hardly need say that while the first may be able to improve his farm and buildings, and surround his family with comforts and even provide luxuries, the latter will generally do well if he holds his own without any attempt at improvement. We suppose, of course, that other circumstances are the same on the two farms. Very likely some farmers who haven't thought particularly on this point will not believe the above statements. Let me then enter into particulars a little and see if I cannot show them that I am writing words of truth and soberness. Take the simple matter of plowing and preparing land for crops. Our first farmer begins in good season, so he has plenty of time to do it thoroughly. If it be dry weather, he harrows or rolls the fresh-plowed land each day, or perhaps each half day, when it is in perfect condition to work down with a little labor. If he is preparing land for winter wheat, he works it every few days until it is firm, as well as fine, as deep as it was plowed.

Our other farmer is behind in starting, and then is in such a hurry that he doesn't half do the plowing. He neglects to harrow until he is all through plowing, and then if a rain doesn't come at the time he wants it he wears out horses and tools and his own patience in the almost vain endeavor to make a good seed-bed out of dried-up clods. The harrow simply moves the lumps around a little, breaking a few of them, it is true, but not doing one-quarter the real good that it would if it had been used at just the right time. So when cultivating; The first farmer is on time and stirs the earth as soon as it is dry enough after a shower, thus preventing a crust from forming and checking evaporation and letting in the air. His neighbor is behind. He does just as much work, perhaps, that is, cultivates just as many times, but he isn't on time. He doesn't do it when it will do the most good. In a field of potatoes, in a dry season, one may lose a good deal of money by being a little careless or behindhand about cultivating after what showers do come, so as to check evaporation and save all the moisture possible for the crop.

I remember one year we had a good soaking rain early in June, and then scarcely any more that season until after potatoes were all dead. At the earliest possible moment after this storm my drained potato fields had the surface all stirred. I did not, of course, know all the drouth to follow, but I did all I could to get ready for it if it should come, and the result was we had some 1,500 bushels of potatoes to sell in August at a dollar a bushel. They were a dollar a bushel partly because every one did not do their work just at the right time. Our second farmer that year would have had to buy his potatoes of the first one, although he planted two or three acres in the spring. Cultivating our crops is very important on several accounts. Even to keep down the weeds there is a proper time to run the cultivator; that is, before the tiny shoots have got out of the soil, or at least before they have got beyond

the seed leaf. Only a certain amount of plant food becomes available each year. If the weeds use up any of this, the crop will have just that much less. Let the weeds get several inches high and then kill them with cultivator and hoe, and you have made yourself extra work and robbed your crop of just what it took to grow these weeds.

One reason why some men do not succeed in keeping their corn and potato crops clean by harrowing with a smoothing harrow when the plants are small and before they are up, is because they do not do the work at the right time. I have eighteen acres of potatoes that are almost perfectly clean; but a hoe has not been used in the field. There is no earthly need of breaking our backs hoeing any more, when we can stand up like men and kill weeds at the rate of two acres an hour, if we only do the harrowing just at the right time. Before the weeds appear above ground the slightest moving will destroy them, they are so tender; but let them get well started and the harrow will kill a part and hoe the rest nicely, so they will grow as fast as the potatoes. Then the weeds will rob the crop largely, or lots of hand-work will have to be done. I used to pay out about \$50 a year for hand-hoeing my potatoes and then they were not as clean as they are now. I keep the \$50 in my pocket by harrowing and cultivating at just the right time.

The difference between nice dried grass and clover that will make your stock fat and happy, and poor, woody, indigestible, ripe hay, is simply a matter of cutting it when it ought to be done, with perhaps a little more care in curing. It is easy to lose half the value of clover, or of timothy and clover when grown together, by letting the crop get too ripe, but it is often done all the same, and the poor cattle have to eat it and suffer. Or perhaps the farmer buys feed (thousands of them do it) to put with it to make it as good as it would have been alone if cut at the proper time. Vast sums of money are thrown away in this manner every year. In a ride of fifty miles during the hot, dry weather of the last of July, I saw plenty of men "haying" where the grass was almost white from long standing. There will be "hollow-horn" and "wolf-in-the-tail," and lifting matches, where bags are put under the poor, starved animals, and all the neighbors are invited to strain themselves—all these will be plenty next spring. From a social point of view, these gatherings might be a good thing, if it wasn't for the terrible sufferings of the patient cows, brought on almost entirely by man's slackness and carelessness.

Oh, if one could only pound it into these men that they are not only fearfully inhuman, but are losing a large amount of money that they might just as well have to make themselves and families more comfortable! Just to show what can be done with early-cut clover and timothy hay allow me to say that I have a team of rather heavy work-horses that for almost five years have lived on this diet. They have not had during all this time one single feed of grain of any kind. They are fat as seals, and at no time during the five years could one see a rib on either of them. To take a big load of potatoes or wheat to market, twelve miles, is but play for them, or to draw the binder or potato-planter.

Although too heavy for fast driving, one of them easily takes the carriage twenty-five miles in half a day. No matter whether you

like my way of feeding or not, I would like to see you keep horses in any such order on late-cut hay, and do the same work that mine do. My practice certainly shows that there is great virtue in dried grass and clover. Many a time have visitors said to me: "I cannot keep my horses so fat as yours on hay and grain." I know I have made hundreds of dollars by cutting my hay at just the right time.

Take such a simple matter as picking potato beetles. For many years we have used no poison, depending on hand-picking entirely. Just as soon as plants enough are up so we can follow the rows we begin picking. Therein lies the secret of our success. We go over them every day and keep the beetles picked as clean as possible, thus preventing them from laying many eggs. This is done for two or three weeks, and after that we have very little trouble. Some farmer starts two or three weeks too late, after the vines are covered with beetles and eggs, soon gets discouraged, and goes back to using poison and gives us a blowing-up for advocating hand-picking. This makes one almost wish he had his little light under a bushel. A large number of other illustrations could be given, showing where many fail of getting the best results from not doing what they do at just the right time. It is left with the reader to think these up and study over them. If you find you have lost money by being behind at any time during the season, try and arrange so as to remedy the matter next year. If we can only see our failings there is hope for us; but it is so much easier and more natural to be watching for the failings of neighbors.—T. B. Terry, in New York Tribune.

## Post-Election Meditations.

Kansas Farmer:

Now that the excitement of the election is over, let us look around and find who is benefited besides the successful candidates.

Surely, half of our voters, and the thirty thousand over, intended to show their approval of the improvement in the State, and especially in the cities, since the saloon has been banished, and they expect their representatives in the State Legislature this session to amend the law so as to take away the objectionable feature of the present drug store, and we hope to see the offending element obtainable only through State agents—and few of them—at a salary, and make it to the interest of no officer that there should be many sales, as the law is now. Let us all watch, and if our representatives do not do their duty, let us send others next time who will. Since the open saloon has been banished the city and country have begun to improve, and we hope to see the boom go on, and while they are closing up the saloons in adjoining States and we are elevating the drug stores to respectability or stopping their business, let us see how best we can improve our condition in other ways.

We are social beings and mutually dependent upon each other, and the prosperity of one should be the prosperity of all; yet we all know that many look at it directly contrary, and think that they can prosper only by somebody else's adversity; e. g. the gamblers, saloon-keepers, speculators and thieves.

Society has laws the world over to prohibit the last, and is beginning to try to prohibit the saloons and license the others;

but society will never be properly adjusted till all these are prohibited. The gambler finds innocent as well as vicious victims, and by means of the saloon and its liquid damnation, makes the virtuous guilty and increases the number of parasites and blood-suckers who live on society, absorbing the products of others and rendering no equivalent. The number of loafers is increased with every improvement of labor-saving machinery and increased with the developing of every new industry. If we could find some industry for all those out of regular work and pay them with the surplus of our present "over-production" system, there would be no suffering, but there would still be a surplus. Now, where there is more produced of the necessities of life than there is any demand for, more work has been done than is necessary and somebody or everybody had better work an hour a day less at productive work and put in the balance of the time in mental improvement and in social intercourse, giving the father some time to get acquainted with his family and also time to keep posted on public affairs, so that when election day comes each voter can go to the polls informed as to his choice and vote for his principles every time.

The railroads and speculators receive as much as the farmer for every bushel of corn or wheat raised and sold, while the farmer has to run all the risks and do three-quarters of the work, while the latter do very little work and take in as much money, and nearly all the profit. It is so with many of the articles we buy. We have to pay more for the profit than for the actual article, and the spirit of speculation is rife, so that the greater the humbug the more there seem to be fooled, while on the necessities of life those who have to buy in small quantities have to pay sometimes double the cost.

Now, if society could be properly adjusted so that the great body of thieves, tramps and speculators could be dispensed with, the laborer in all departments would surely get half again as much for his work and as much more for his money when he bought his goods. Whenever ten have associated themselves together they have obtained some advantages in this direction, both in production and distribution. They have saved 15 per cent in their grocery bills and more than that in other directions.

Farmers are apt to lose more money in having to sell before they are really ready—in a hurry to raise money to pay some bill or buy something very much needed, and so can't take any advantage of the markets when working alone, while if they were associated in clubs of one hundred or more they could take advantage of these things and sell for a much larger price, if not on top of the market. For instance: If one needed money in the fall, when corn was low, he could haul away the corn he had to sell and draw a little less than the price it would bring, and if the company had no money on hand they could easily borrow at a low rate of interest, and when the corn was sold in the spring the farmer would have the balance due him, less the small expense attendant. It would also be cheaper to store the extra grain in a company crib than for each farmer to store it at home. The advantages of association are manifold, and there are many in this county who wish to enjoy them. Let us get up some plan.

A. H. WETHERBEE.

Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kas.



## The Stock Interest.

### Care of Cattle in the Winter.

Cattle are kept for use and profit, and every item in the routine of handling has some effect, favorable or unfavorable to the health, growth or development of the animal. Care of cattle in winter is of much greater importance than most farmers in the West have yet recognized. Comfort is food. Every board and every nail used in making and maintaining, warm, dry, healthful quarters is equal to more than its value in hay or grain. Every ounce of food which goes to supply animal heat beyond the quantity necessary in comfortable conditions is that much wasted. It is more than that, because the animal instead of holding its own goes back relatively.

An Ohio farmer, in a suggestive article in the *Pittsburg National Stockman*, mentions three objects to be kept in view in the winter care of cattle: (1) Health and thrift of animals; (2) economy of feed; (3) profit to the owner, and in treating the general subject under these three divisions, he dwells longest on means of protection against bad weather, storms and cold. The stable should be so constructed as to protect from rain, snow and driving winds. It need not necessarily be an expensive, ornamental, painted structure, with a cupola and mortgage on it, but it should be planned with the view of ease and convenience in feeding and handling stock, and for their health and comfort. If either of these conditions must be omitted, let it not be the latter. To this end a dry location should be selected, or if not so naturally make it so by draining and piking, that their quarters may never become flooded nor the yard become a mire. All cracks in siding of building should be stripped, and doors made close-fitting to keep out driving snow. Air and light should be admitted by sliding glass windows, sufficiently high to allow all currents of air to pass over, rather than on the animals; these must be closed in severe weather, and to exclude rain and snow. A flue of boards from overhead should extend through the roof, or to the outer air, at some convenient point, to allow foul air and noxious gases to escape.

Corn is too expensive to be used in building barns; better use some cheaper material, and save the corn for feeding; but, unless barns or some other kind of comfortable shelter is built, it will soon be found that a great deal of corn has been used in keeping up warmth that ought to have been supplied by a different kind of weather-boarding. One good way to save feed is to diminish the need of it, and shelter does that.

As to food and the manner of preparing and feeding it, the writer above referred to, very properly insists that whether the rough feed be hay, corn-fodder, or straw, it ought to be clean and of good quality. If the hay be early cut, well-cured clover, and they are allowed all that they will eat, grain is not absolutely essential to thrift—except for calves; but it is wise economy to use it, unless grain should be very high-priced and hay very cheap. Cornfodder will go a great deal farther if run through a cutting-box. By so doing it can be fed conveniently in the stable. The refuse makes the best of bedding, and is left in good shape in the compost heap, which alone will pay the cost of cutting if proper machinery be used. Cattle may be carried through the winter very profitably with no other roughness but good bright wheat or oats straw. A slightly-increased amount of grain must be given, of course. Grain for cattle in this country must consist

chiefly of corn in some form. Ground feed is better assimilated, and consequently more economical for feeding, than whole corn, if fed rightly. But pure cornmeal should never be used as a ration; it packs in the stomach, hindering digestion, and causing other derangements. Mixed with an equal bulk of wheat bran, or ground oats, it makes a very good feed. Corn and cob ground together is probably the best shape in which to feed corn to cattle.

Where the farmer has no grinding machinery, it is better to feed the corn whole than to pay heavy toll for grinding it at mill, and a good plan is to chop the ears up into pieces an inch or two in length. This makes good feed, and nothing is lost when pigs are allowed where the cattle droppings are.

Let every one who has charge of cattle study the most economical methods of keeping them in winter and he will soon discover that in shelter and feed he has the whole subject before him.

### Sheep-Raising.

During the evenings of the week of the Fat Stock Show at Kansas City, some good addresses were delivered by stock men on various divisions of the stock business, and among them was one of much merit by R. T. McCulley, of Lee's Summit, Mo., a successful sheep-raiser. We copy the report from the *Kansas City Journal*. Mr. McCulley said:

"There is a peculiarity about wool that not one shepherd in twenty knows anything about. To have a uniform growth and of equal strength, the wool must grow steadily, as the season advances. If sheep are allowed to fall suddenly away the growth of wool ceases. When growth again commences, the wool, instead of continuing even in texture will have what is termed a joint. This is not profitable wool either for the producer or manufacturer, and is caused by improper feeding and non-attendance or lack of judgment in the shepherd. The microscope will reveal every period of starvation and subsequent good feeding that sheep may have experienced in the course of a year's growth of wool.

"Gentlemen, the question is, how shall we avoid this weak and unprofitable growth of wool? I would answer, by regular feeding. Regularity in feeding is one of the secrets. Therefore, the shepherd who would do well for himself must do well for his flock. He must not only feed and water well and attend to the general health of his flock, but house well. All feeders who have studied the habits of the animals they feed have observed that they take special note of the time, and are disappointed if the time is delayed only a few minutes. It is a point to observe great regularity in the time and quantity for feeding sheep. It has been observed that a careful and regular feeder will produce a better result with inferior food given at regular times and even quantities, than an irregular feeder as to time and quantity with the best of food. And it may be truly said that the shepherd's eye, which takes note of the individual wants of his flock, is worth a great amount of carelessly-given food. For the best mode of producing wool, I will give, first, what I consider the best mode of spring feeding:

"First—The flock should be graded as to age and sex and kept separate. Every flockmaster should have a nursery for the weak ones, where they may receive special attention and care. The flock should go into pasture as early in the spring as possible, but should be housed at night and fed hay and grain. They should be kept out of all cold storms in early spring. While this is

true in its application to all members of the flock, it is especially so to those animals upon which depends the handsome item of increase. In the treatment of breeding ewes, there is no other alternative but continuous feeding until both ewe and lamb can get full grass rations, or there will be disappointment when the flock is numbered in the fall. An unthrifty ewe can do no more than rear an unthrifty lamb, and succeeding this way, both become a target for disease. In the sheep business, as everywhere, man is the architect of his own fortune, and those who feed well up to the limits of prudence, are the men who are becoming the sheep kings of the day. Sheep should be salted regularly twice a week and have access to water every day.

"Autumn feeding.—In autumn, as the season advances, sheep should have grain once a day. I prefer to feed grain in the evenings. If sheep are allowed to fail in flesh late in the fall, a mischief is done that cannot be remedied. I think that is where a great many shepherds lose in not feeding early in the fall. One thing is certain, lambs must be grained liberally, or else they must have a choice reserve of grass to wind up the grazing season on. If they don't they will lose flesh and go into winter quarters on the down grade. I feed my lambs more grain in November than I do in January. In January they are well established in their winter habits, and have an abundance of sweet clover hay, whereas in November they are in a transitory condition, gathering up under protest the leavings of the summer grasses, which the frost has weakened. I prefer, for lambs, as a grain feed, one part oats, one bran, and one corn, at the rate of one bushel per day to 100 head; that is, after they get on full feed and all the clover hay they will eat, cut when in bloom and cured without rain.

"Winter feeding.—Secure good barns and sheds. Then divide your sheep in flocks of fifty to one hundred, if convenient, always keeping lambs to themselves. Provide good racks and troughs for hay and grain. I manage to feed what they will eat up clean and no more. I would rather stint them a little than give them too much. I always like to see them take hold of their feed with a relish. I feed hay or fodder in the morning, and turn out to water at noon if not too stormy. Fill racks with hay at 3 p. m., bring sheep in, and feed grain at the rate of one bushel to 100 sheep, of oats, corn and bran. When sheep come in from a fresh run on pasture they are bright and keen and lick up their grain quickly; they do not mince over it and move it along the trough in heaps for the stronger ones to monopolize. Here I would say that I like the flat bottom troughs better than the V-shaped ones, because it prevents them from rooting the feed along and rooting it out. I prefer clover hay for lambs and half clover and timothy for older sheep, as it is more easily cured. Sheep upon farms suited to them are very profitable, but, however suitable the farm, the profit will be in direct proportion to the intelligent care and attention the animals receive. A well-filled barn and the employment of common-sense in distributing its contents will bring satisfactory results."

### Fastest Trotting.

The following table shows the fastest trotting time that has ever been made in a race against other horses. The fastest mile against time, 2.08½, was made by Maud S. by Harold. The fastest time by a gelding was 2.10 by Jay-Eye-See, and the fastest mile by a stallion, 2.13½, by Maxey Cobb. The best mile in a race against other horses,

2.14½, was made by Maud S., and the fastest two consecutive heats, 2.11 and 2.10½, by Jay-Eye-See. The three best consecutive heats, 2.12, 2.13½ and 2.12½, are claimed by Maud S. The fastest three consecutive heats in a race against other horses are 2.16, 2.14½ and 2.15½, by Harry Wilkes. The best three consecutive heats by a stallion are 2.15, 2.14½ and 2.15½, by Phallas. The fastest time in four consecutive heats in a race against another horse is 2.19½, 2.15½, 2.17½ and 2.13½, by Phallas. Catchfly won the first heat. For two miles the time is 4.43, by Fanny Witherspoon, and for three miles, 7.20½, by Huntress. The fastest mile by a yearling is 2.36½, by Hinda Rose, and the best mile by a two-year-old is Wild Flower's, 2.21. The three-year-old time, 2.19½, was made by Hinda Rose.

### Stock Notes.

*Field and Farm* says: Never have we known the sheep-owners of the State (Colorado) to feel better than they are feeling at the present time. Everything looks bright for the future.

Where farmers carefully save and feed all their straw, raise drilled corn for fodder, and cut all their fodder, and feed in stables, the emblem of "economic wintering" will be almost solved.

Never allow cattle to become poor or run down in condition, in the attempt to economize feed; better sell part and buy feed with the proceeds, which would be money to the owner in the end.

In England the wool of the Shropshire sells one pence a pound higher than does the South-down. In this country they both sell at the same price, yet the Shropshire should command the most.

Have but one, and he a regular feeder, that he may become acquainted with and be known by the animals, thus being qualified to detect anything wrong in a moment. Feed at regular times and regular amounts, to be varied only in extreme changes of the weather. Do not overfeed.

Cattle should never be frightened or maltreated, but kept as quiet and docile as possible. The feeder should take all his virtues to the stock barn with him, or if lacking should assume them, and guard his temper as he would his pocket-book, for they are very closely associated in this enterprise.

The big horse craze has just fairly set in in Colorado. Three hundred stallions of the mammoth breeds were brought in from Europe and from the Eastern States the present year, and found ready sale. Twice those numbers will be sold here in the next year. The Cleveland Bays and the French Coach horses are gaining favor with many of the farmer breeders.

If it is inconvenient or expensive to have the corn ground, feed in the ear, first cutting in lengths of from one to two inches, with an axe. This makes good feed, and cattle will thrive upon it as well as any other, and the loss is not great if pigs or poultry can follow. It is better to the owner than grinding, where toll has to be given, and corn hauled some distance to mill.

The winter grain rations of cattle can be varied somewhat, owing to the quantity and quality allowed. Ordinarily one-half gallon of mixed corn and oats ground together, or cornmeal and wheat bran, or twice that amount of cobmeal or chopped ear corn, twice per day in two feeds, for 900-pound cattle, with hay or fodder, is a very good ration. One-third more grain should be given if straw is the only rough food. Calves will thrive and do well on shelled corn. One and one-half pints, morning and evening, with good hay or fodder, is a liberal allowance.



## In the Dairy.

### The Dairy Industry.

From the report of the Department of Agriculture, on the condition of dairying in the principal dairy States for the season of 1885.

The condition of the dairy industry in the several States lying in what is usually termed the dairy belt, is herewith reported for the season of 1885, extending through a period of six months, beginning with May and ending with October. A census of this industry being impossible, with limited data, this report necessarily exhibits only the condition of the business, as shown in the digest of remarks by persons who have sent returns from those States, giving the causes of depression, atmospheric influences, kind and character of cows employed, and methods of feeding.

It will be observed that this business fluctuates, as does every other, having its ebbs and flows as circumstances vary, one section showing a prosperous outlook, whilst another may be depressed. Low prices, attributed to competition with oleomargarine and like products; wet seasons depreciating the productive qualities of pasturage; droughts affecting both grass and water; severity of winter weather and insufficiency of shelter and feed; distance from market and excessive freights thereto, have all produced their various effects.

Inadequate and incomplete returns have been received from some States, known to be extensively engaged in dairying, which can only be accounted for by the fact that nothing has been issued from the Department in acknowledgement of dairy reports previously forwarded, hence the manifest indisposition to furnish important data. There were many hindrances to the publication of dairy details in previous years, and the hope may be confidently indulged that this statement, meager as it may be, will induce more comprehensive responses to future inquiries. It is especially desirable that the addresses of dairymen, in the vicinity of those receiving this publication, may be forwarded to this Department, that circulars for information may be more widely distributed, and the scope of inquiry thus materially extended.

The States of Tennessee and Mississippi have lately embarked in dairying, and to such an extent that they may be justly classed among the dairy States, thus dispelling the illusory dairy belt. These States could more profitably, perhaps, than those farther north, engage in winter dairying, as their milder climate, with judicious management, would secure a more constant and uniform supply of milk. Efforts will be directed towards obtaining reports of their dairy industry.

It is very desirable to acquire data respecting winter dairying. Many dairies are operated all the year round; many only in winter. If the managers of the latter, whose efforts are exclusively directed towards winter work, should furnish details of management, with statements of results, giving the entire cost of manufacture, kinds of feed used, care of stock, etc., a comparison could be made with summer dairying that would prove instructive and advantageous to those farmers who are largely engaged in grain-raising, and with whom scarcity of labor at that season prevents sufficient attention to dairy matters to insure success.

Now that the law respecting oleomargarine is to be enforced and the public are to be protected from imposition in its purchase, less complaint may be expected from dairymen, and the

prosecution of the business will doubtless receive a fresh impetus. But one thing is certain—butter of inferior grades must be relegated to the soap-vat and that of a really good and wholesome grade placed on the market at a price commensurate with the cost of manufacture and remunerative returns.

It is to be regretted that no statement of the entire amount of imitation products manufactured in this country can be obtained. It is variously estimated to be from sixty to seventy-five million pounds. The provisions of section 5 of the oleomargarine law will hereafter furnish this information. The collection of the revenue tax, should it do no more, will inform the public of the extent, and perhaps the methods, of these manufactures.

The additional requirement of a distinctive coloring of these imitation articles would fully insure the public against imposition in their purchase, thereby protecting the producer of the genuine dairy products, as well as relieving the middleman from the odium of selling goods of doubtful character. The unscrupulous retailer would find his avocation gone.

The all-important information is still wanting to enable a tabular statement to be published, of the various averages of milk, butter, cheese, value per cow, etc. Many dairymen in some of the States have responded cordially to the circulars of the Department; others have sent so few returns that no averages could be deducted that would be just or creditable to a State. Until, therefore, the replies are general and thorough in all particulars a publication of averages must be withheld.

When a great number of returns are received from dairymen, showing the condition of dairying in a majority of the counties of a State, averages will be prepared for comparison of one county with another.

Nothing adds to the value of a farm more than good roads in the country adjoining it.

The time to sell wool is when everybody wants it. This point should not be forgotten by wool-growers.

It is unsafe to turn cattle into pasture in wet clover, as it will sometimes produce fatal cases of indigestion.

"What sort of soup is this?" said a gentleman in an up-town boarding-house the other day to a waiter. "Why that's bean soup," was the reply. "Well, I know it has been soup, but what the deuce sort of soup is it now?" queried the interrogator.

### Longfellow's Birthday Book

Is a beautiful present to give any lady. But there is a little book published in pamphlet form, with no pretension to literary merit, that would be as appropriate, and might be the means of saving a life. It is called Dr. R. V. Pierce's treatise on diseases of women, for whose peculiar troubles the "Favorite Prescription" is especially designed. It is profusely illustrated with wood cuts and colored plates, and will be sent to any address for 10 cents in stamps, by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Boston Traveler says that at a recent wedding near Boston the bride entered on her uncle's arm, and was met at the church by the groom. The uncle then retired in good order, took his seat in the body of the church, and when the clergyman asked: "Who giveth this woman away, etc.," arose in his place, and loudly and emphatically said "Me."

### An Inventor's Advice.

George Stevenson, when advising young men how to get on, would finish by saying: "Do as I have done—persevere." For fifteen years he plodded and worked before giving the finishing touches to his locomotive. In as many days those persevering in the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" have experienced great relief and found themselves on the high road to health. Liver complaints, impure blood, chronic lung diseases and many others yield to its healing influences never to return. All druggists.

## 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 CLYDESDALE HORSES and SHORT-HORN CATTLE. A number of choice bulls, also horses for sale now. Write or call.

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

### CATTLE.

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

**D. H. FORBES,** 194 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Short-horn Cattle. Six head of Bulls, from 7 months to 3 years old, for sale now on easy terms.

**FISH CREEK HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE**—consisting of the leading families, headed by Sharon Duke of Bath 2d, 64450. Young stock for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys. Visitors cordially invited and welcome. Walter 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 4712 head herd. C. S. Eichholtz, box 1208, Wichita, Kas.

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

### ALTAMAH HERD

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

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

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

**FRANK H. JACKSON,** Maple Hill, Kas., breeder of Hampshire 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-blood 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.

**M. H. ALBERTY,** Cherokee, Kas., makes a specialty of breeding Holstein-Friesian and Jersey Cattle, Poland-China Swine, and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Eggs for sale. All stock recorded. Cattle and swine of both sexes for sale. Correspondence invited.

**PLATE 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. O. 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.

**F. W. ARNOLD & CO.,** Osborne, Kas., breed Poland-China Hogs (O. P. C. R.), American Merino Sheep, Wyandotte and Langshan Fowls. Young stock for sale. Write for terms.

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

**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.

**W. M. 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.

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

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

### SHEEP.



### MERINO SHEEP.

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

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

### POULTRY.

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

**MARMATON VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.**—Fort Scott, Kas. F. G. Eaton, breeder and shipper of Thoroughbred Lt. Brahmas, P. Rocks, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns, B. Javas, B. Cochins, Mam. B. and W. Holland Turkeys, and P. Ducks. Spring birds now ready. Send for circular. Correspondence solicited and cheerfully acknowledged.

**S. R. EDWARDS,** breeder of pure-bred Partridge, C. Cochins and Plymouth Rocks, Emporia, Kas.

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

**SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS.**—T. S. Hawley, proprietor, Topeka, Kas.

**ONE THOUSAND FOWLS.** Pure-bred, of the best strains, for this season's trade, consisting of the select and leading varieties. Send for my new and important circular. Satisfaction guaranteed.

### REPUBLICAN POULTRY YARDS.

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

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

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

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

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

## POULTRY FOR SALE.

### FINE-BRED FOWLS.

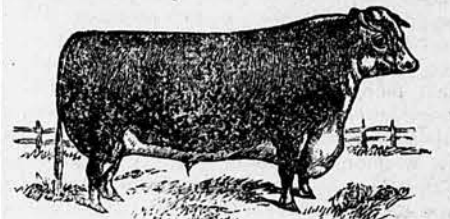
Large White Imperial Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per pair. Cockerels and Pullets—Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per trio. Leghorn Cockerels—White and Brown—rose or single comb, good, 75 cents each; very choice, \$1.00. Eggs in season. References—Any business man in Valley Falls, Mo. J. W. HILE, Proprietor Kansas Poultry Yards, Valley Falls, Kas.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

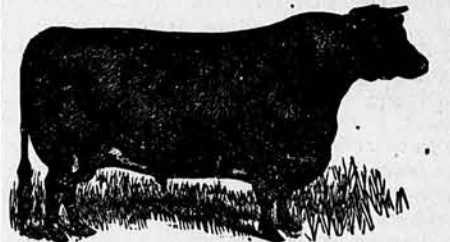
## SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



### F. R. FOSTER & SONS, TOPEKA, KAS..

Breeders and dealers in Thoroughbred and Grade HEREFORD CATTLE. Thoroughbred Bulls ready for service always on hand. Grade Hereford Heifers, singly or in car lots, for sale. Will take Cows for breeding on reasonable terms. All Bulls registered and guaranteed breeders. Come and see us. We can suit you.

## OAKLAND STOCK FARM



### W. S. WHITE, Sabetha, Kansas,

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

### 600 Merino Sheep for Sale.

Mostly Ewes, acclimated and free from disease. I must sell as my range is all fenced. J. C. DWELLE, Att'y at Law, Florence, Kansas.



## Correspondence.

### Selecting Seed Corn and Potatoes.

Kansas Farmer:

I have always found it the best plan to select and store seed corn and potatoes in the fall when harvesting the crop. Not only can a better selection be secured, but if proper care is taken that of better vitality than if the work is delayed until spring.

Too much importance can hardly be attached to the selection of the seed we are to plant, and the failure to secure a good supply of this and to have of the best quality is one very principal cause of a failure to secure as profitable a crop as we should. It is not only necessary that seed should germinate. If this were all very little care would be necessary. But it is also important that the seed must have sufficient vitality to germinate in a short time after planting and send up a good, strong, vigorous plant that in a good soil with thorough cultivation can be kept growing from the start. To do this requires a careful selection of the seed, and that, too, before the vitality is in any way injured. If seed corn is carefully selected in the fall and thoroughly dried before storing away or allowed to freeze, there is very little if any risk in keeping it; while if stored damp, hard freezing will injure the vitality considerably.

When you can find a stalk bearing two good-sized ears well-filled at the butt and tip, take the upper ear and save for seed. If you can find a sufficient quantity of them all the better; if not, select the best ears from other stalks, keeping in mind that size is not all that is desirable; a small cob well filled, sound and of good weight, is preferable to larger ears with larger cobs and more chaffy or lighter grain.

Potatoes should be selected when dug, good, smooth, medium-sized, and then dried thoroughly in the shade and then pitted away. Keep them separate from the main crop. Be careful to select the best and those nearest the type of the variety selected. It always pays to get the best. While with a very little carelessness the quality of either of these crops will degenerate or run out, yet by using proper care in the selection of the very best and only the best, we may slowly but surely improve.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller county, Mo.

### From Barton County.

Kansas Farmer:

Our first blizzard has come and gone; it did no harm and but little good, except to hurry people up with their shelters—sheds, etc. Few were ready and would not have been for a month to come, although it has been threatening for a month to come. It only lasted half a day and snow fell to the depth of three inches. We need a great deal more snow or rain to moisten the ground for the benefit of late grain. The late sowing on mellow ground has not come up well on account of the dry weather. The fall has been very favorable for farmers and also for stock. Grass has remained good, and farmers and stockmen have improved their time to good advantage, securing all the feed in their reach. Stock is looking well and feed will be plenty for an ordinary winter. Everything in the shape of stock and grain is low and money very scarce. Real estate is about on a stand and moves very slowly, like everything else. Fall grain is looking well, and although the chinch bugs were very plentiful in the early fall, I have heard nothing from them in fall grain. Fruit trees for fall planting have been taken by farmers in large quantities, and many are setting out and mulching in much better style than formerly. I am glad to see so much interest in fruit and forest trees, and as the people become convinced that both will be successful with proper care and cultivation, still more will be planted. Corn is a fair crop and generally sound, is selling at 20 to 25 cents. Potatoes were good in some localities; sweet potatoes have done best. Most farmers have enough for their own use and some to spare at 75 to 80 cents. I believe wheat has got up to 55 cents for the best. Oats is selling at 25 to 30 cents; hogs are down; cattle, no sale, and sheep have mostly moved out. What few are left are for sale at some price.

More attention is being paid to hogs. I hear of no disease among them.

W. J. COLVIN.

Larned, Nov. 13, 1886.

### About Listers.

Kansas Farmer:

Your correspondent, C. R., of Harlan, Smith county, when referring to listers, says: "Make your rows about four feet eight inches apart." The farmers here are nearly all in favor of the lister, and generally recommend from three feet to three feet with listers. I am sorry his full name wasn't given, so I could correspond with him about the sulky lister he refers to. If he has a lister that can be worked and rode at the same time, surely there are many who would like to know all about it, for it will be the very thing for the "lame and the lazy."

Mankato, Kas.

A. CHENOWETH.

### Cutting Corn With Reaper.

Kansas Farmer:

I saw in your paper an article about cutting corn with a machine in Missouri, and you thought that it might be done in Kansas. It was done this season, on the farm of E. P. Dunham, three and a half miles east of Cherryvale.

I drilled in about five acres of corn for feed; it was very thick, but some of it on low ground was eight feet high and good ears on many of the stalks. I cut it with a McCormick reaper (Daisy No. 2), raking it off in small bundles; allowed it to wilt or cure for a few hours, then bound it in bundles and shocked it up. After it was well cured, I stacked it as I would grain.

P. S. DEWEY.

### Crop Reports.

The report of the Department of Agriculture says the cotton returns for November attest the rapid progress of picking and unusual cleanliness of fiber. The general average is two or three points lower than the result of the October returns.

The yield in corn makes the product of 1,668,000,000 bushels. The yield of the great corn surplus States is variable. The lowest, of course, is in the region of the drought. Ohio, 32.3; Indiana, 32.2; Illinois, 24.7; Iowa, 24.5; Missouri, 22.2; Kansas, 21.3; Nebraska, 27.5. New York and the Eastern States exceed 30 bushels per acre.

The potato product is nearly the same as last year. The average is 73 bushels per acre, giving a product of 163,000,000 bushels.

The apparent production of tobacco is at a rate slightly exceeding an average of 70 pounds per acre, or about 485,000,000 pounds. The average rate of yield for hay is close to 1.2 tons per acre, and the apparent product about 45,000,000 tons.

### Who, More Than Mothers?

Here are golden words spoken by an earnest soul that would save the world from sin if he could: "I should like to know who it is that with pain and sorrow brings children into life, and when they are little, doing nothing, and requiring nothing, who is it watches over them by day and by night, and when they are sick, who is it gives her nights to watching and her days to anxious solicitude, but the mother? and when they grow up and go out into life, she folds her very substance about them, and when they go wrong and are in disgrace, and even the father's heart gets hard, whose tenderness is it that like the tenderness of God clings the closer in extremity, but the mother? and when they die, the father sorrows indeed, but the rush and din of the world's business, after a time, drowns the sorrow in his heart, but the mother never ceases to hear the funeral bell till her dying day. And I stand here to say that after a mother has given her children to the world, has watched over them in sickness and in health, has given her very body to feed, and her mind and soul to comfort and strengthen them, she has a right to touch all the influences that shall touch them. If anybody has a right to say how many grog-shops shall be on the block where her children are reared, how many gambling halls shall be there, whether the schools shall be open three months or ten, it is the mother; and not to allow her that right in this enlightened age and boasted land of liberty is an outrage before God, and the hour hastens when it will be considered an equal outrage before men."

## SCIENTIFIC TRUTH

### REGARDING THE FUNCTIONS OF AN IMPORTANT ORGAN,

Of Which the Public Knows But Little, Worthy Careful Consideration.

To the Editor of the Scientific American: Will you permit us to make known to the public the facts we have learned during the past 8 years, concerning disorders of the human kidneys and the organs which diseased kidneys so easily break down? You are conducting a scientific paper, and are unprejudiced except in favor of TRUTH. It is needless to say, no medical Journal of "Code" standing would admit these facts, for very obvious reasons.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,

Proprietors of "Warner's Safe Cure."

That we may emphasize and clearly explain the relation the kidneys sustain to the general health, and how much is dependent upon them, we propose, metaphorically speaking, to take one from the human body, place in the wash-bowl before us, and examine it for the public benefit.

You will imagine that we have before us a body shaped like a bean, smooth and glistening, about four inches in length, two in width, and one in thickness. It ordinarily weighs in the adult male, about five ounces, but is somewhat lighter in the female. A small organ? you say. But understand, the body of the average size man contains about ten quarts of blood, of which every drop passes through these filters or sewers, as they may be called, many times a day, as often as through the heart, making a complete revolution in three minutes. From the blood they separate the waste material, working away steadily night and day, sleeping or waking, tireless as the heart itself, and fully of as much vital importance; removing impurities from sixty-five gallons of blood each hour, or about forty-nine barrels each day, or 9,125 hogshead a year! What a wonder that the kidneys can last any length of time under this prodigious strain, treated and neglected as they are?

We slice this delicate organ open lengthwise with our knife, and will roughly describe its interior.

We find it to be of a reddish-brown color, soft and easily torn; filled with hundreds of little tubes, short and thread-like, starting from the arteries, ending in a little tuft about midway from the outside opening into a cavity of considerable size, which is called the pelvis or, roughly speaking, a sac, which is for the purpose of holding the water to further undergo purification before it passes down from here into the ureters, and so on to the outside of the body. These little tubes are the filters which do their work automatically, and right here is where the disease of the kidney first begins.

During the vast amount of work which they are obliged to, from the slightest irregularity in our habits, from cold, from high living, from stimulants or a thousand and one other causes which occur every day, they become somewhat weakened in their nerve force.

What is the result? Congestion or stoppage of the current of blood in the small blood vessels surrounding them, which become blocked; these delicate membranes are irritated; inflammation is set up, then pus is formed, which collects in the pelvis or sac; the tubes are at first partially, and soon are totally, unable to do their work. The pelvic sac goes on distending with this corruption, pressing upon the blood vessels. All this time, remember, the blood, which is entering the kidneys to be filtered, is passing through this terrible, disgusting pus, for it cannot take any other route!

Stop and think of it for a moment. Do you realize the importance, nay the vital necessity, of having the kidneys in order? Can you expect when they are diseased or obstructed, no matter how little, that you can have pure blood and escape disease? It would be just as reasonable to expect, if a pest-house were set across Broadway and countless thousands were compelled to go through its pestilential doors, an escape from contagion and disease, as for one to expect the blood to escape pollution when constantly running through a diseased kidney.

Now, what is the result? Why, that the

blood takes up and deposits this poison as it sweeps along into every organ, into every inch of muscle, tissue, flesh and bone, from your head to your feet. And whenever, from hereditary influence or otherwise, some part of the body is weaker than another, a countless train of diseases is established, such a consumption in weak lungs, dyspepsia, where there is a delicate stomach; nervousness, insanity, paralysis or heart disease in those who have weak nerves.

The heart must soon feel the effects of the poison, as it requires pure blood to keep it in right action. It increases its stroke in number and force to compensate for the natural stimulus wanting, in its endeavor to crowd the impure blood through this obstruction, causing pain, palpitation, or an out-of-breath feeling. Unnatural as this forced labor is, the heart must soon falter, becoming weaker and weaker until one day it suddenly stops, and death from apparent "heart disease" is the verdict.

But the medical profession, learned and dignified, call these diseases by high-sounding names, treat them alone, and patients die, for the arteries are carrying slow death to the affected part, constantly adding fuel brought from these suppurating, pus-laden kidneys, which here in our wash-bowl are very putrefaction itself, and which should have been cured first.

But this is not all the kidneys have to do; for you must remember that each adult takes about seven pounds of nourishment every twenty-four hours to supply the waste of the body which is constantly going on, a waste equal to the quantity taken. This, too, the kidneys have to separate from the blood with all other decomposing matter.

But you say, "My kidneys are all right. I have no pain in the back." Mistaken man! People die of kidney disease of so bad a character that the organs are rotten, and yet they have never there had a pain nor an ache!

Why? Because the disease begins, as we have shown, in the interior of the kidney, where there are few nerves of feeling to convey the sensation of pain. Why this is so we may never know.

When you consider their great work, the delicacy of their structure, the ease with which they are deranged, can you wonder at the ill-health of our men and women? Health and long life cannot be expected when so vital an organ is impaired. No wonder some writers say we are degenerating. Don't you see the great, the extreme importance of keeping this machinery in working order? Could the finest engine do even a fractional part of this work, without attention from the engineer? Don't you see how dangerous this hidden disease is? It is lurking about us constantly, without giving any indication of its presence.

The most skillful physicians cannot detect it at times, for the kidneys themselves cannot be examined by any means which we have at our command. Even an analysis of the water, chemically and microscopically, reveals nothing definite in many cases, even when the kidneys are fairly broken down.

Then look out for them, as disease, no matter where situated, to 93 per cent., as shown by after-death examinations, has its origin in the breaking down of these secreting tubes in the interior of the kidney.

As you value health, as you desire long life free from sickness and suffering, give these organs some attention. Keep them in good condition and thus prevent (as is easily done) all disease.

Warner's Safe Cure, as it becomes year after year better known for its wonderful cures and its power over the kidneys, has done and is doing more to increase the average duration of life than all the physicians and medicines known. Warner's Safe Cure is a true specific, mild but certain, harmless but energetic and agreeable to the taste.

Take it when sick as a cure, and never let a month go by if you need it, without taking a few bottles as a preventive, that the kidneys may be kept in proper order, the blood pure, that health and long life may be your blessing. H. H. WARNER & CO.

Give the boys a chance to develop their judgment in regard to horses. It may be money in their pockets in the future.

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



## The Poultry Yard.

### Choosing a Breed.

We have again, as we have had almost any season for the past ten years, letters asking for special advice on the choice of a breed for a beginner in poultry-raising. It is impossible to answer such letters personally, and we could not, if there were time for deliberate consideration of each case, do so in a way to satisfy the writers. There is no general rule by which such a choice can be made except "take the breed you fancy." No man will do as well with a variety he does not especially fancy, as with one that "fills his eye." All the varieties known to the Standard are now bred in such numbers that there is no difficulty in getting good specimens to breed from, and there is no popular breed which has not its good points, and a host of them. Of course something depends on the general idea of work in the poultry yard which a breeder has in view. If eggs are the special object the non-sitting varieties will probably prove most satisfactory, and in these there is a wide enough range of feathering and shape to satisfy the most particular. If table poultry is an important item the larger breeds, Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans or Plymouth Rocks, afford field enough for the widest range of fancy in color.

The breeder must, of course, have constant reference to the room he has to devote to his work. A small poultry yard can, as a rule, better be given to some of the larger and quieter kinds of feathered stock, while an unlimited range just suits Leghorns, Hamburgs and the like. A clean, gravelly soil is a good thing at all times, but colored birds look better on a red clay than any light or white ones. The latter in rolling or even walking about get a dingy, reddish touch on their feathers that always makes them unsightly. A clear, white bird looks finely on a well-kept grassy lawn.

These general observations are really all that can be said to assist new breeders in the choice of the variety they are to breed, and we can only say, as we did at the beginning of this article, "take the breed you fancy," using the facts just given as a set of guide posts, but not as closed walls to travel between.—*Tribune and Farmer.*

### Stimulating Food.

The use of stimulants in the care of fowls should always be accompanied with caution and the best of judgment. There is a time for all things, and the time to use food calculated to force growth or production is only when such a course can do good and not do harm. We cannot force our breeding hens to an extra production of eggs from February to June, when the demand is good and the price remunerative. If we do this we injure the quality of the eggs for the best results. We cannot force our Asiatic chicks to an overgrowth with any certainty of good results. We do not want them too fat, nor do we want leg weakness. I claim that it is better not to feed the breeding stock stimulating food other than occasionally, to provide any lack of insect diet which may occur. A meat food is one thing and a condimental food is quite another, but to overfeed with the meat supply is also bad. To do our best by our fowls is almost always to try to imitate nature. How nice it would be, could we, every day in winter, allow each breeding pen of fowls access to a new mown meadow, where they could pick the fresh clover leaves and get an occasional "hooper" or cricket. As we cannot do this, and as we try to do so,

as near as possible, let us not err, by being too generous.

A little, a very little, meat for each fowl, and the same of green food is all that they require, aside from their grain, shell, and water. Why should they have cooked food, or why should they be forced to burn their throats with red pepper.

All this applies to fowls bred for breeding purposes only. When the hen for general market purposes is under consideration, the case becomes quite different; the idea then being to get the most good in the shortest possible time. If cooked food will do it, then let it be cooked food. If red pepper will help produce the eggs, or a good supply of fresh meat, daily, accomplish the same thing, by all means adopt these foods. In this case the hen is worth what she will produce in eggs and flesh, and the quicker she produces them the better. We all know the value of milk. The poultry farmer will find it to his advantage to get milk from the creamery for the fowls and chicks. It can be purchased at a very low price and will not only increase the egg supply, but will be a great saving in other food.

The forcing of young chicks is very important. As I have said, great care must be used in forcing the larger breeds, but the smaller breeds can be forced to good advantage. We sometimes, by forcing Leghorns, get their combs larger than we want them, but that is the only mistake I have ever seen. I have forced chicks hatched late in August so that they were good show birds in December. Let every one try it, and they will be surprised at the growth and rapid maturity of Leghorns. Select a pair of three months old chicks, give them a roomy coup, let them have sunshine, clean gravel, green food, and meat food—all they want once daily—cooked food with red pepper, and grain—get them tame, so that they won't fear the presence of their keeper, and one month will make a wonderful change.

The reader is very apt to be misled by statements of wonderful production or growth and does not take into account how it all comes about. In attempting to imitate these things, there is this advice, which all must follow, "make haste slowly."—*N. D. Forbes, in American Poultry World.*

### Gossip About Stock.

Special attention is called to the new advertisements now in the KANSAS FARMER of first-class advertisers who ask our readers to confer with them when needing anything in their line. It is always a mutual advantage to mention this paper in any dealings with advertisers.

H. E. Billings, of Greenleaf, Kas., proprietor of the well-known Grand View herd of Poland-China hogs, has just purchased twenty-five head of Rose of Sharon Short-horns of Beach & Morehead, of Kentucky. This will furnish the foundation for a pure-bred herd that will be of great value to northern Kansas.

The American Fat Stock Show, now in progress at Chicago, is without doubt the most perfect show of the kind ever held in this country in every respect, taken in connection with the American Horse Show, American Dairy Show and the great Poultry Show, held at the same time in the Exposition building. This annual exhibition has grown in national importance, and is unquestionably the most complete and valuable exposition now held in America.

The annual meeting of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association occurred at Chicago last week. The following officers were elected: President, A. H. Swan, Cheyenne, W. T.; Vice President, Thomas Clark, Beecher, Ill.; Executive Committeeman, H. H. Clough, Elyria, Ohio; Board of Directors, J. A. Funkhouser, C. J. Cook, W. Hamilton, G. W. Henry, C. N. Cosgrove. It was decided that the Association direct its delegates to the National

Cattle Growers' Association, to agree to a pro rata assessment for the purpose of getting legislation for stamping out pleuropneumonia in the United States. A resolution was passed asking the Secretary of the Treasury to prevent foreign cattle from being brought into the United States for the next twelve months, and also that all State Legislatures forbid the feeding of distillery slops or swill to cattle.

The annual meeting of the National Poland-China Swine Breeders' Association was held in Chicago last week. About twenty delegates were present, and L. M. Bonham, of Oxford, Ohio, presided. The following officers were elected: President, H. M. Slisson, Galesburg, Ill.; Vice President, A. C. Moore, Canton, Ill.; Secretary and Treasurer, W. W. McClurg, Waterloo, Iowa; Executive Committee, H. M. Slisson, W. W. McClurg, G. M. Reveal, Clairmont, Ind.; H. E. Billings, Kansas; J. B. Duffield, Ohio.

Be merciful to dumb animals. Heal all open sores and cuts with Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cents a box.

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**MANILLA ROOFING**  
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## To the Women!

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

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## The Home Circle.

### Advice.

Don't say one pleasant word, but sternly frown

At all the brightness life may offer up.  
Shut out the kindly voices, trample down  
The roses, dash aside the dews that crown  
Life's morning; spill the rich wine from  
the cup,  
And curse the lees. Let anger and fierce  
pride  
Press your heart and drive each good aside.

Don't note the sunbeams—mark the shadows  
well;

They'll lengthen as they meet your wel-  
coming touch.

Live for yourself; scorn all the world, and  
dwell

Shut from your fellow-man; beshrew the  
spell

Of charity that loves and suffers much.  
Draw close your robes and say: "Vile  
world, adieu;

I'm much too good for any speech with  
you!"

Pray from your housetop, "Lord, behold  
me! I

Am very pure and good; superior clay  
To these poor sinful worms that on Thee cry  
With such discordant tones from dust, while  
high,

Where all the world may see, I come to  
pray.

I am most pious, Lord; my name is found  
On each subscription list that passes round."

Look well unto your brother. Should he  
hold

Wealth, 'tis your place to wrest it from his  
hand;

And where the priceless gospel is untold,  
Sow the good seed, and with his worthless  
gold

Send missionaries to a heathen land.  
Thus shall you win renown, and rest content  
In the sweet thought your wealth is still un-  
spent.

Spurn the old beggar pleading at your door;  
A base impostor, likely; you are known  
To be most charitable unto the poor,  
Thus they presume to tell their sorrows o'er.  
Let servants drive him hence, then with bent  
head

Repeat you that old prayer for daily bread.

Draw the cloak well. Deceive the world  
awhile.

'Tis easy—men are blinded by a breath—  
And deeds as dark as night beneath the  
smile

Hypocrisy puts on can hide their guile  
Till touched by the remorseless hand of  
death.

Then? Take the due by justice ever given;  
The righteous anger of an outraged Heaven.

—*Clare Beatrice Coffey, in Inter Ocean.*

### DREAMS.

Setting aside those dreams (if there be such) which are visions, it is evident that the larger number of our dreams are but un-governed thoughts; thoughts that have escaped from the guidance of the slumbering will; thoughts which run away with us—whatever that "us" stands for. And the course of these wild fancies often brings a revelation of our inner selves; the ways along which rush these steeds of our imagination often indicate the lines of our spiritual life. Such dreams arising out of ourselves are, as Goethe remarked, "of interest because they cannot but have a certain analogy with all else in our lives and destiny."

One of the best known among the still living older English poets, who was a personal friend and warm admirer of Wordsworth, told the present writer some years ago of a dream confessed to him—the word is the true one—by Wordsworth. He said that at times, especially when he was in London, he had one peculiar dream, often repeating itself. He thought he was a large bird, delighting in his power and freedom of flight, soaring and floating where he would. But the air about him was always full of other birds, some like himself, some smaller, and his chief exhilaration was in perceiving that he rose above them all. "After this dream," he continued, "I could not but constantly say to myself: 'Billy Wordsworth, Billy Wordsworth, you had better look after your soul.'" It is evident that he held with Montaigne that dreams are loyal interpreters of our inclinations, and, with Plato, that it is the part of prudence to gather from them divine counsels.

It need not be said that the literature of dreams belongs to all times and ages, and is of enormous extent and incalculable importance, and that the dreams of prophets and poets, of saints and sages, have entered into the waking lives of all men. But it is not amiss to point out that there are perhaps in-

dications in modern literature, for instance, Coleridge's "Kubla Khan," that the merely poetic side of dreams is likely more and more to be treated as of interest. The further civilization removes itself from living the "Thousand and One Nights," the more it is likely to value *dreaming* them.

From this point of view it is curious to recall three dreams, dreamt by three of the most remarkable minds of the last hundred years—Goethe, George Sand and Turgeneff. They were themselves evidently deeply touched by them, as is shown not merely by their putting them into literary form, but, in the case of the two earliest authors, their more than once referring to them. With Turgeneff the narrative was written late in life, and is possibly more a conscious imagination than the others. To bring the three together is the more interesting because, while the scene of all is curiously the same—they all are on the water in boats—the individuality of each is extraordinary. Goethe's is the dream of knowledge, George Sand's of love, Turgeneff's of aspiration.

Goethe's is to be found in the "Italienische Reise." He says:

"I cannot but recall to you a dream which seemed to me, a year ago, full of significance. I dreamed this: that I landed in a rather large boat on a fruitful, richly-overgrown island, where it was known to me were to be found the most beautiful pheasants. So I immediately bargained with the inhabitants for such sort of birds, which they in turn immediately killed and brought abundantly. They were certainly pheasants, but as a dream is wont to change all things, so they had long, many-colored tails, with eyes like those of peacocks or the rare birds of paradise. These, brought to me by scores into the boat, were laid with the heads inwards, so exquisitely heaped up that the long, brilliant tail-feathers, hanging outside, formed in the sunshine the most splendid pile that one can imagine; and such a wealth of them were there that scarcely room remained for the steersmen and the rowers in the stern and the bows. In this fashion we cut through the quiet water, and meantime I already named to myself the friends with whom I would share these beautiful treasures. At last, landing in a great harbor, I lost myself among huge, high-masted ships, where I mounted from deck to deck to find a safe landing-place for my little boat."

Goethe's interpretation of this dream is found in the exclamation, five months later in date than the above—five months spent in the most eager accumulation of intellectual treasures: "It seems as if I could unload my pheasant boat nowhere but with you. May only first its load become of due state-  
liness!"

George Sand's dream likewise occurs in her record of wanderings—wanderings as different from those of Goethe as the character of her dream is different from his. It was at Venice that, chancing one evening to find herself in a situation which a little resembled her dream, she was led to write in the "Lettres d'un Voyageur" the following pages:

"I have frequently told you of a dream which I often have, and which always leaves on me, when I awake, a mingled impression of happiness and sadness. When this dream begins, I am seated on a desolate river-bank, and a boat full of friends singing delicious melodies comes towards me down the rapid stream. They call me, they hold out their arms to me, and I spring into the boat with them. They tell me, 'We are going to—' (they name an unknown country); let us hasten thither. The instruments are laid down, the songs interrupted. Each one takes an oar. We land—on what enchanted shore? It would be impossible for me to describe it, yet I have seen it twenty times; it is well known to me. \* \* \* We disembark, and, running and singing, we pass on in all directions through the balmy thickets. Then all disappears, and I awake. I begin over and over again this lovely dream, and I have never been able to carry it further.

"What is strange about it is, that these friends with whom, as it were, I belong, and who carry me with them, are none that I have ever seen in real life. When I awake, my imagination cannot recall them, I forget their faces, their names, their age, and their number. I know confusedly they are all beautiful and young; men and women are crowned with flowers, and their hair floats

on their shoulders. The boat is large and it is full. They do not arrange themselves two by two, they move hither and yon without selection, and seem to love each other all equally with a divine love. \* \* \* Every time that I have this dream, I immediately vividly recall the preceding dreams in which I have seen them. But this memory is distinct only at that moment; when I am awake it is disturbed and effaced. \* \* \* As they approach, I recognize the voices which are so dear to me. Sometimes, on awaking, I retain in memory some fragments of the verses they sing, but they are odd phrases which present no meaning to a broad-awake intelligence. It would be possible, perhaps, by interpreting them, to write the most fantastic poem of our day. But I shall take care not to do that, for I should be desperately sorry to invent anything about my dream, and to change or add anything to the vague remembrance it leaves me.

"As I have often told you, the morning that I am just returned from my unknown island, pale with emotion and regret, nothing in real life can compare with the affection with which these mysterious beings inspire me, or the joy I feel in again being with them. It is such that I feel the physical impression of it after waking, and all day long I cannot think of it without my heart throbbing. \* \* \* I wonder I can live without them, and it is my real life which then seems to me a half-effaced dream. \* \* \* This apparition of a troop of friends whose bark bears me to a happy shore, has been in my brain from the earliest years of my life. I remember clearly that in my cradle, when I was five or six years old, I used to see as I fell asleep a troop of beautiful children crowned with flowers, who called me and made me come with them in a great mother-of-pearl shell floating on the water, and who carried me into a magnificent garden. This garden was different from the imaginary shore of my isle. There was the same change between that and this as between my child-friends and the friends of my dreams now. \* \* \*

The reader cannot fail to be struck with the resemblance to be found in the beautiful "poem in prose" by Turgeneff (of which we will venture to give a necessarily very imperfect rendering)—the blended resemblance to both the hasty though effective sketches of the previous dreamers:

"O kingdom of the skies! O abiding-place of light, of youth, and of happiness, that dreaming I have seen! I sat with a number of companions in a stately shallop. Like a swan's breast the great white sail rounded itself under the fluttering pennants. I knew not my companions, but I felt through my whole being that they were young, gay and happy, like myself. But I gave them no attention. I saw only all around us the shoreless sea, its azure everywhere dotted with little golden scales, and over my head another infinite sea of blue, joyously caressed by the triumphant, radiant sunlight. And there arose among us from time to time clear and sweet laughter, like the laughter of immortals. Or suddenly there sounded from some mouth words, verses, full of a wonderful beauty and of inspired power. The heavens and the waters vibrated with responsive harmonies; and then reigned anew silence, the silence of happiness. Lightly plunging through the placid waves, our boat sailed rapidly on. It was not the wind that drove it—our own joy-beating hearts impelled it; it floated where we would, docile as a living creature. We swept by magic islands, half transparent, glimmering like precious stones, emeralds and opals, while intoxicating perfumes came wafted to us from their softly-rounded banks. Here would fall on us a rain of lilies of the valley and white roses; there suddenly took flight birds with long, rainbow-colored wings. The birds circled above us; the lilies and roses fell into the sea and melted in the pearly foam through which slipped the shining sides of our craft. With the flowers and the birds there flew to us sounds of ineffable sweetness—of women's voices. And all around the sky, the sea, the undulating sail, the murmur of the water at our prow, all spoke of love, of blissful love. And she, the beloved, the chosen of each heart, was there, invisible yet present. One instant more, and her eyes beam, her smile shines, her hand touches thine and draws thee with her into everlasting Paradise. O kingdom of the skies, I have seen thee but in dream!"—*The Pearl.*

### To the Loungers.

A life of ten years in the country would almost obliterate the memory of the loungers were it not for an occasional sight of another class of people who have nothing to do but to "count ties." Possibly there is a distant relationship between the lounge and the tramp. Each has no special aim in life. Each is afflicted with a chronic inertia. The one tends to a state of rest; the other, when set in motion, tends to remain in motion.

The same feeling of pity possesses one when an individual of either peculiar class presents himself. The thought arises: Is there nothing which can be brought to bear upon them which can bring them within the sympathy of people? Is there no missionary society that can reach them? A missionary spirit has caused saloons to become places of prayer at certain times. Heathen are sought and civilized; but is anything being done especially for those who hopelessly or aimlessly spend their days lounging.

By "loungers" is meant, not those who are sincerely and honestly waiting for "something to turn up"—who would ever call Micawber a lounge? Such persons have unfortunately taken a wrong method for obtaining work, and thus court, unthoughtedly, an appearance of evil. But by loungers we mean those persons who have never worked, who do not care to work, and who even avoid any exertion.

Do loungers ever read? The thought comes: there may be a class of literature, unworthy the name, and unknown to the better classes, that is a companion of their "leisure" hours. But an agricultural paper, for instance! The idea is visionary! Such a paper savors too much of the soil and of hard work to find toleration with such beings of leisure.

But couldn't some bright farmer's boy point out to just one of them, what a girl used to think of those who sit before the corner groceries? With that hope, and also with the hope that the result may be beneficial to at least one lounge, I proceed to state in a workingman's paper what one girl used to think of men who exhibited a similar antipathy to labor that certain abnormal canines do to pure health-giving water.

With the wholesale judgment by appearances of the young and uncharitable, all who made a practice of doing their neighborly visiting in public places, tilted back in chairs, or leaning affectionately against pillars and posts, were dubbed "loungers," and were always looked upon with suspicion. The useless-looking hands were criticised freely. The expression of constant repose, or it may be the lack of any particular expression, was contrasted with the dignified self-respect manifest in those who had attempted and accomplished some work.

I believe it is inherent in all healthfully-reared persons to recognize the dignity of labor, and so this girl used to admire the sturdy, active young man who had something to do and stepped off briskly to its accomplishment (I intend speaking in general terms only), or perhaps sprang energetically into his big farm wagon, and without looking to the right or left, drove back to his cornfield to husk another load of corn for market. Those young men who were waiting for a "job" in some grocery or dry goods house, and those among the trades who were waiting for higher wages, might have felt a feeble pity or contempt for the "clod-hoppers." But O! could they have seen themselves as one girl saw them!

It must needs be that customers in stores must be waited upon. It is honorable to build houses and lay stone walls. All cannot have the privilege of contact with mother earth through her health-giving soil; but we wonder if more could not, if they would, find employment in the country, where, if they may not get rich in a day, they can receive that fuller development of mind and muscle, which, after all, makes the man.

And again to the loungers I would say especially: Don't "sit around" any longer, but seek healthful, dignified employment, and do the best you can for your employer and thereby do more for yourself, perhaps, than you have ever dreamed.

PHOEBE PARMALEE.

If you are bilious, take Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," the original "Little Liver Pills." Of all druggists.



## The Young Folks.

### Make Hay While de Sun do Shine.

Oh, de June bug rustles an' hums an' sings  
Ez he ketches fun on de fly;  
But wha' 'er de June bug's hummer an'  
wings  
W'en you look fo' um in July?  
De yallah dog t'inks de sun boun' toe shine  
Nex' wintah jis' laik hit do now;  
But he'll hunt fo' a bone an' howl an' whine,  
An' wish he war dead, I allow.

De hen yo' eat in de spring ob de y'ar  
Won't lay yo' no aigs in de fall;  
An' de wool yo' git off de sheep yo' sh'ar  
Won't fodder de mule in de stall.  
De nigga dat plays w'en de sun shines  
bright,  
An' sneers at de hoe an' de flail,  
Mus' read morul laws to 'is appetite  
An' sku'mish to keep outen jail.

—J. A. Waldron, in Judge.

### Abraham Lincoln's Early Life.

It was while Congressman Springer was speaking at the Menard (Ill.) fair grounds that Mr. Lanning, one of the prominent men of Petersburg, brought an old gentleman away from the crowd and said to him, "Uncle Johnny, here's a correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. He wants to see somebody who knew Mr. Lincoln when he lived here. You are just the one to talk to him." And Uncle Johnny Potter, kindly faced, with a shrewd twinkle in his eye, a slight deafness, careful of his words, and with a recollection of detail that was marvelous, began to talk of things that happened in 1831.

"The first time I ever saw Abe Lincoln," he said, "was that summer. I was just starting in life myself on my place, below here, and had a log cabin. In front of the house was a tolerably low rail fence I had built, mebbe five rails high. We had done breakfast a few minutes, when two young men came walking along the road. One of them was Abe. A man named Offut was going to start a grocery at Salem. That was the town then, just up the river a couple of miles, above where Petersburg is now. Offut had engaged Abe to clerk for him, and Abe was walking up to go to work in the store. He had slept that night at Clary's Grove, and when he and the young man with him got along to my place they wanted to know if they could get a bite to eat. The old woman fixed them up something; the things were on the table, and they had their breakfast. When they had got through they came out, and Abe straddled over that five-rail fence as if it wasn't in the way at all. I expect he would have gone over it just as easy if it had been higher, for he had powerful long legs. When he got out to the road he turned and looked back at the table and said: 'There's only one egg left; I believe I'd better make a clean thing of it.' So he straddled the fence again, got the egg, and went off—laughing like a boy, shuffling the egg from one hand to the other and then peeling and eating it. That was the first time I saw Abe, but I saw a good deal of him afterward, for Salem was where we all went to do our trading.

#### THE WRESTLING MATCH.

"Uncle Johnny, tell him about the wrestling match with father," said a sturdy, middle-aged man, with a pleasant face. "You remember all about that."

The speaker was Jack Armstrong, the son of the famous Jack Armstrong, who was the champion in all athletic sports in this valley of the Sangamon fifty years ago.

"I remember it," said Uncle Johnny. "Your father was considered the best man in all this country for a scuffle. In a wrestle, shoulder or back holds, there was now and then a man he couldn't get away with. When Lincoln came into this country there was a crowd called the Clary Grove boys, who pretty much had their own way, and Jack Armstrong was the leader among them. Most every new man who came into the neighborhood had to be tried. Lincoln was pretty stout, and the boys made it up to see what there was in him. They got him to talking about wrestling one day, and he said he could throw any man around there. Bill Clary kept at Lincoln until he got him into a bet of \$5. Then he put Jack Armstrong against him. They were pretty well matched, but Abe was a good deal taller, and could bend over Jack. They wrestled a good while, and I think Abe had thrown Jack two joints, and was likely to get him down. Clary, I expect, thought he was in danger of

losing his money, for he called out: 'Throw him any way, Jack.' At that Jack loosed his back hold and grabbed Abe by the thigh, and threw him in a second. Abe got up pretty mad. He didn't say much, but he told somebody that if it ever came right he would give Bill Clary a good licking. You see, the hold Jack took was fair in a scuffle, but not in a wrestle, and they were wrestling. After that Abe was considered one of the Clary Grove boys. I believe they called him president of their club. Abe and Jack got to be great friends, and Abe used to stay at Jack's house."

"Yes," said the Jack Armstrong whom the Petersburg of to-day knows, "I've heard mother tell many times how she foxed Mr. Lincoln's trousers when he got to be surveyor. You see the cloth wouldn't last no time out in the brush and grass and briars where surveyors had to tramp. So they used to sew a covering of buckskin on the outside of the legs. That's what was called foxing 'em."

#### AS A RAIL-SPLITTER.

"What about Lincoln's exploits as a rail-splitter?" Uncle Johnny was asked.

"He may have helped split rails when he was visiting some of the neighbors," the old man replied, "but he didn't make his living by it, as they said afterward when he was running to be President. I believe Abe and George Close took a job to cut 1,000 rails for somebody over the river one time, but that is about the only time I remember of Lincoln's splitting rails."

"Was he a good surveyor?"

"Yes, he was considered pretty good at it. I think the people had a great deal of confidence in the lines he run. Polk Ruggles, down at Ashland, below here, has got the plot of the town of Bath which Lincoln made."

"Abe," volunteered Riley Potter, one of the substantial farmers of Menard, "was mighty handy at frolics and parties. Most of the young people would sorter hang back, but Abe had a word for everybody, and especially for the smart girls. There couldn't any of them get the best of him. He was generally asked to help wait on the table and make folks feel sociable. One night Abe was helping the visitors, and there was a girl there who thought herself pretty smart. When Abe got to her he asked her if he should help her. She said she'd take something. Abe, he filled up her plate pretty well, and when he passed it to her she says, quite pert and sharp: 'Well, Mr. Lincoln, I didn't want a cartload.' Abe never let on that he heard her, but went on helping the others. By and by Liddy got through, and when Abe came round her way again she said she believed she'd take a little more. 'All right, Miss Liddy,' says Abe, loud enough for the whole room to hear; 'back up your cart and I'll fill it again.' Of course, there was a big laugh. Liddy felt awful bad about it. She went off by herself and cried the whole evening."

Uncle Johnny smiled and shook his head when asked if "Honest Abe" was the name given Mr. Lincoln in Salem days. "I think," he said, "the most of us had more confidence in Abe's smartness than in his honesty. When Abe ran for the Legislature, the time he was elected, Ned Potter and Hugh Armstrong had a pledge from him that he would try to get us cut off and made into a new county. You know this used to be a part of Sangamon. The division was the big question. We elected Abe on the Whig ticket, although the Democrats had the majority. Well, he put our petition in his pocket, and didn't do anything for us. That is the way I recollect it. Afterward they cut us off and made this Menard county. Folks felt pretty sore about the way Lincoln did. He never came back here to live, but settled in Springfield and practiced law."—*Cor. Globe-Democrat.*

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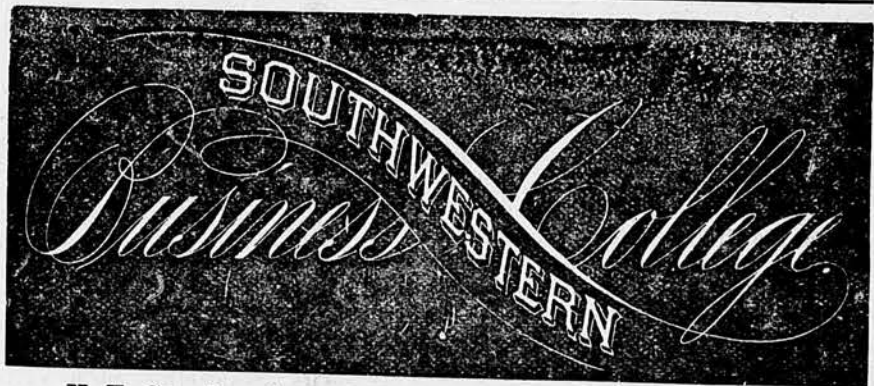
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# THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday, by the  
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W. A. PEPPER, - - - - - Editor-in-Chief.

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

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The National Farmers' Alliance held a convention in Chicago last week.

The business failures throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States, 198; Canada, 33; total, 231, as compared with a total of 186 last week and 215 the week previous. The noticeable increase in the number of casualties arises in New York city, Canada and the Southern States.

There was considerable excitement among stockmen at Chicago, Saturday, when it became known that the grand sweepstakes had been taken by a thoroughbred two-year-old Hereford. No animal so young as that has heretofore taken the sweepstakes, and only once before has it been taken by a thoroughbred. The Hereford men now feel that their claims for the breed are vindicated.

By courtesy of Frank C. Scott, Esq., we are in receipt of a copy of the "Report of Proceedings of the thirty-fourth annual session of the International Typographical Union," held in Pittsburg, Pa., June, 1886. It contains over three hundred pages of matter interesting to printers. From the returns of subordinate Unions for the year ending April 30th, 1886, it appears the membership of the Union in good standing was 18,484, and it appears from the Secretary's report that the Union is in good condition financially. Topeka has three newspaper offices manned by Union printers, the *Capital*, the *State Journal*, and the *KANSAS FARMER*.

## Sugar-Making in the South.

As our readers have been informed, the new (diffusion) process for extracting cane juice has been pronounced a success in Kansas as to sorghum cane. We have now the gratifying intelligence that diffusion works as well on southern sugar cane as it does on Kansas sorghum. A train load of Louisiana cane was brought to the Parkinson sugar works at Fort Scott to be worked up there by the new process, and the following dispatch gives the result:

FORT SCOTT, KAS., November 8.

To the Commissioner of Agriculture: Have finished boiling eighty-three tons of Louisiana cane to-night. Made nearly 19,000 pounds of strike. A weighed portion of the run into centrifugal gave 54 per cent. of dried sugar. This will be more than 120 pounds of first-class sugar per ten. The cane juice had 10 per cent. of sucrose, 1.8-10 per cent. of glucose, and 14 1/2 per cent. of total solids. It would have made only eighty pounds by the old process. We have increased the yield fully forty pounds per ton. Sugar of fine quality.

(Signed) WILEY, Chemist.

The Associated Press reporter voices the Washington comment in glowing terms, and well he may, for the whole country will rejoice at the prospect of having cheaper sugar made by our own people. He says Prof. Wiley's dispatch is regarded by the authorities at the Agricultural Department as the fulfillment of the promise of important results given by the first incomplete experiments in the diffusion process applied to sugar cane, and then he goes on to sketch the history of the process. It was developed in Europe, for application in the manufacture of beet sugar, and has been several times tried in this country upon the sugar cane, but without decided success, owing to imperfect machinery and the necessity of considerable modification to meet the difference in the material to be worked. In 1883 experiments in the new process were begun on a small scale in Washington upon sorghum, and after a time such a measure of success was attained that the Commissioner determined to put the process into operation upon a larger scale, and to this end a plant was established in connection with a sorghum sugar-making establishment at Ottawa, Kas., and this season the new process has been carried on under the supervision of Prof. Wiley, with marked success, at Fort Scott. Meanwhile the sugar cane growers of Louisiana have become deeply interested in the process, and have anxiously desired to learn whether it could be made applicable to their products. To test the matter the Commissioner has decided to undertake the experiment in Louisiana upon a scale of sufficient magnitude to determine its practicability, and as a primary test, he caused a train load of sugar cane to be shipped from Louisiana to be worked up in the Kansas sorghum mills. Prof. Richardson, the assistant chemist at the Department, says the chemical analysis of the cane juice, given by Prof. Wiley, shows that the cane which had been cut some time was of rather inferior quality or in bad condition. He believes the new process will, within a few years, force itself into universal use, since an increase of 50 per cent. in the yield of the cane sugar crop, by means which are but a trifle more expensive than those in present use, will be a motive which the most conservative planter will not be able to resist.

The increase of yield in practice is about 100 per cent. as to sorghum; that settles the matter in that direction. New factories will be erected in Kansas and in all the northwest. Inventive effort will now be directed to perfecting improvements in machinery and methods so as to still further reduce the cost. As to sorghum there is no longer room for doubt about practical and profitable sugar-making on a large

scale. By the old methods, 40 to 50 per cent. only of the sugar could be extracted from the cane even with the most powerful machines; now it is taken out so clean that scarcely a trace is left—a gain of 100 per cent.

As to the gain on the Louisiana cane, with an inferior sample the gain is, on first trial, 50 per cent. That is enough to encourage the belief that Louisiana sugar-makers need no longer dread a little reduction of the tariff on sugar, which now ranges from one to three cents a pound, according to grade.

## Defeat of the Amendment.

Two reasons are assigned for the defeat of the judicial amendment at the recent election. One is, that the railroads desire to keep their cases in court as long as possible, and their influence defeated the amendment. Whether there is any real foundation for this suggestion we know not; nothing of the kind was suggested before the election within the range of our knowledge. The story does not look reasonable when it is considered that there are always two sides to a case in court, and the railroads have but one of the sides. While they might be willing to let some cases lie in court undecided forever, just as some men would be willing to do with their cases, it is usually desirable to have a case decided as soon as possible, and in this respect railroad companies do not differ from private individuals. We think it doubtful whether there is any truth in the report.

The other reason has more to support it. A leading lawyer of Topeka who took a great deal of interest in the amendment, who assisted in preparing the proposition to be submitted, who watched the matter carefully through all its stages, and who, had the amendment carried, would have been among the men proposed for one of the new seats on the bench, says the KANSAS FARMER defeated the amendment, and he has already consulted the editor in order to ascertain about what kind of an amendment on that subject the FARMER will approve and favor.

There is no room for doubt that a paper like this has a wide and powerful influence. It ought to have. It is in no sense a party paper; it is supported by the people, and it works for the people. It advocates or opposes measures from a patriotic and not from a partisan standpoint. That which is best for the common good as we see it, is what the paper approves, and in that temper was our answer to the inquiring lawyer. The KANSAS FARMER will favor and advocate the adoption of an amendment to the constitution providing, simply, for two additional Justices for the Supreme court, leaving all other matters just as they are.

Workmen in and about the Chicago packing houses, to the number of about twenty thousand, struck again last week for a reduction of working time to eight hours. After some days of confusion, with the presence of a regiment or two of State troops to preserve order and prevent violence to new men who went to take the place of the strikers, things were not lovely. But the Knights of Labor took the matter in hand, and after repeated failures to change the minds of the proprietors, the men were ordered back to work on the old system—ten hours. This is an unfortunate proceeding to say the least, for a great many of the men did not want to go out, now some of their places are filled by new hands, so that they must seek employment elsewhere, and winter is at hand.

Petroleum will often cure chicken cholera if given in time. A tablespoonful in a pint of meal, fed to the hens, is sufficient.

## SPECIAL AGENTS WANTED.

The KANSAS FARMER needs a special agent in every neighborhood in Kansas to look after the interests of the paper and represent it among people who are not subscribers. We frequently learn of farmers sending away to other States for a farm paper when they would prefer one of home make if they knew anything about it. They never saw the KANSAS FARMER, and therefore send away for a paper they have seen. Others were taking a New York paper, an Ohio paper, an Illinois paper, before they came to Kansas, and "just kept on taking it," without considering the advantages of a Kansas paper over all others for Kansas farmers.

This paper is made up in the interest of the people, and specially devoted to agriculture in the broadest sense of the word, intending to improve its tone and enlarge its influence as fast as the income justifies. The paper ought to be taken regularly in every farm house in the State. It is growing in influence year by year, and with good representatives out among the people, it will be able to strengthen its power continually by extending its circulation and acquaintance.

We are willing to pay well for the kind of service suggested, and will be pleased to receive correspondence on the subject from persons who are impressed with its importance and who have qualifications for the work.

## Dairymen in Council.

At the meeting of the National Butter, Egg and Cheese Association in Chicago, last week, a report was presented expressing the opinion that packing eggs in cases was preferable to shipping them in barrels, although in New York, the demand was almost exclusively for barrels, because the empty barrels could be sold again. In regard to the preservation of eggs, the report expressed the opinion that no absolutely satisfactory process would ever be discovered, until they first learned how to prolong human life indefinitely.

A platform was adopted which favors a union of the farmers with labor organizations, in order to ameliorate all evils oppressing both classes in common; asks that the police of all large cities be placed under direct State control; favors a gradual income tax, and demands that railroads be subjected to the closest possible supervision of the government. Upon the tariff and prohibition issues, the platform is non-committal.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, A. J. Streeter; Vice President, J. J. Burrows; Secretary, Milton George; Treasurer, Mr. Arnold.

The next convention of the Alliance will be held in Minneapolis.

The monthly report of the condition of the blast furnaces of the United States published by the American manufacturers shows an increase in the production of charcoal iron over last year of 25 per cent.; of anthracite 33 per cent., and of bituminous 80 per cent.

The annual convention of Farmers' National Alliance began in Chicago last Thursday. About 200 delegates representing local assemblies in fifteen States were present. A. J. Streeter, President of the Alliance, made a lengthy address in which he set forth the evils from which the farmers, as a class, are suffering, and urged the necessity of organization against encroaching monopolies. He declared that the evils were due in a large measure to railroad monopoly, and advocated governmental control of all railroads. The Secretary's report showed that the Alliance, which was organized in 1880, had now a total membership of 500,000, and was in good financial condition.



### How the Oleomargarine Law Works.

The indications are that the new law is working well as a revenue measure, for it is stated that from the reports received the first week, the revenue officers of the government are surprised at the extent of the business, and it is believed that according to the receipts of which the Internal Revenue Bureau has knowledge, the income tax to the government from the tax on oleomargarine for the full fiscal year will not be less than \$1,000,000, and is most likely to amount to \$1,500,000.

Congress appropriated \$15,000 to execute the law, but the Commissioner of Internal Revenue thinks nearly if not quite \$100,000 more will be required for the first year to get things into good working order. The Collectors from all parts of the country are clamorous for more assistance to execute the law, especially the Collectors at Chicago and at Pittsburg. The Collector in the latter city estimates that he will collect \$250,000 of oleomargarine tax in his district alone. The Collector at Chicago will probably collect the bulk of the large sum which the government now is certain to receive from this source. A Washington correspondent says that when Collector Stone was in that city recently he was able to secure only two additional Deputy Collectors to assist in the enforcement of the law, but the Internal Revenue Bureau will in a few days have twenty more experts at its disposal, who will be assigned to the collection districts where they are most needed to assist in the enforcement of the oleomargarine law. Of these twenty, five at least will probably be ordered to Chicago. These additional men are the officials known as the fruit-brandy experts, who are on duty in the Southern States during the fruit-brandy season, whose work, however, there ends about November 1st.

It is said, also, by persons who have access to the government offices, that the Internal Revenue officials are convinced that the farmers and dairymen were mistaken on the theory which underlies the law—that the tax of the government would have the effect to reduce the consumption of imitation butter. On the contrary, the indications all are that the stamp, although it says nothing of the kind, is to be interpreted by the consumers and the trade as a guarantee on the part of the government that the product to which it is attached is pure and has the government sanction. The information which the Bureau has received from its officers in various parts of the country thus far point to a very considerable increase of consumption instead of the reverse, so that it is just possible that the market for genuine butter has been injured by a law which gives a standing, character and government sanction to imitation butter, which it did not have before.

### Kansas State Horticultural Society.

The President of the State Historical Society, Mr. Geo. Y. Johnson, sends out a circular, countersigned by the Secretary, Mr. Brackett, announcing the time and place of the next meeting of the society, and calling attention to some important matters in connection therewith. The twentieth annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society will be held at the city of Emporia, Lyons county, in the assembly room of the State Normal building, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 7th, 8th and 9th, 1886, in response to an invitation of the Lyon County Horticultural Society.

Local, county and district horticultural societies are invited to a representation in the meeting by delegates, and their expenses should be provided for

by the society which they represent, as no reduction in railway fare will be granted over any of the lines running into the city. All delegates and visitors to the meeting will be received at the railway depots and provided with free entertainment while in attendance.

This meeting will be one of the most important ever held by the society, and should have a general attendance of the most experienced and practical fruit-growers of the State. The reports of the several committees on the culture of all classes of fruit grown in the State, for the purpose of forming a Horticultural Manual, will be offered for discussion and final action before they are published in book form, as the embodiment of knowledge obtained through experimentation within the State, from its first settlement to the present time. It is highly important that this manual be made a safe guide to future planters, and its teachings result in the highest success of the industry.

The responsibility of compiling a manual which will be accepted as authority for the whole State should not rest upon a few, but should have the ready support of every person interested in the welfare and prosperity of Kansas.

This portion of the work of the proceedings of the meeting alone, deserves a special effort, on the part of every experienced man, to be present and zealously assist in its successful consummation. It is a philanthropic work, beneficent in its designs, and laden with a high sentiment of good-will to our brother man.

Specimens of wood growth, both of fruit and forest trees, also of fruits, seedlings of Kansas origin, or of recent introduction, or for identification, are desired for exhibition during the meeting.

The National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry met in Philadelphia last week. The majority of the reports showed the State bodies to be in a flourishing condition, only a few giving evidence of falling off in interest and work. The best report was presented by the Master Granger of Maine, where exists the best organization and the largest increase in membership as well as the best methods of carrying on the work of the order. Upwards of 500 delegates were present, nearly half of them women. Music hall was crowded Thursday by members of State and Local Granges to participate in the exercises incident to the welcome extended on the part of the State and city to the delegates. Fruits and flowers constituted the decorations. Worthy Grand Master Dardon opened the proceedings by introducing Hon. Leonard R. Hone, Worthy State Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, who welcomed the "patrons" to the city of Philadelphia. Hon. B. C. Harrison, of Alabama, Worthy Master of that State, responded on behalf of the National grange. Governor Pattison was next introduced, and was cordially greeted, the vast audience indulging in loud clapping of hands. The Governor congratulated the members of the Grange upon the progress of husbandry in advance of the progress made in political affairs.

The fifteenth annual session of the Kansas State Grange will be held in Olathe, commencing on the second Tuesday in December, 1886.

Prof. Blake says: "In November there will be considerable cool, raw weather, though there will be some pleasant weather scattered through the month." That is about right; November weather is very much that way every year.

### Relation of Dew to Soil Moisture.

Prof. J. W. Sanborn, of the Missouri Agricultural College, has been experimenting with soils the last two years in order to ascertain if possible how much soil is affected by dew. The principal direct method consisted of ascertaining the amount of moisture in the soil of cylinders of earth in their natural position, but with the capillary water from the under soil shut off from rising by bottoms inserted into the cylinders of earth.

Last August, during the long drouth, he supplemented his work of the preceding year by some further and more satisfactory experiments. In the main these latter experiments corroborated conclusions formed upon results ascertained in 1885. Prof. Sanborn deduces the following propositions from what he discovered in the work done:

1. Generally more water was found in the second two inches of soil than in the first two inches, both during the day and during the night, whereas if the soil gained moisture at night there should be more water in the surface soil in the morning.
  2. On some mornings and only during a very humid atmosphere, the surface soil contained as much and in one case more moisture than the subsoil, thus showing that when evaporation was checked capillary action caught up with evaporation and shows that surface soil should contain as much or more moisture, if it gained it at night from the air as both capillary action and the air would be filling the surface soil.
  3. Both surface and under soil contained, to the depth of six inches, more water in the morning than at night—but as the upper and under soil gained moisture nearly relatively, the moisture must have come from the deeper soil, otherwise the surface soil would have gained much the most.
  4. There was more moisture in the surface soil in the morning of a fog that moistened clothes, showing that moisture is greater in surface soil than in the under soil when it is actually gained from the air.
  5. When the surface of the soil was hoed shallow it gave less moisture than when left untilled, whereas, by the usual view it should contain more water. In this case tillage checked capillary action from bringing the usual amount of moisture from below, while none was gained from above.
  6. I found more moisture in a covered soil than in a bare soil, whereas if the soil gains moisture from the air the reverse should be the case.
  7. Finally, when capillary action was shut off from cylinders of earth in their natural position by having a bottom inserted in the cylinder by digging down at one side, there was found less moisture in the enclosed soil, showing that the gain of water in the surface soil at night came from beneath.
- And these lead him to conclude that soils usually lose moisture at night instead of gaining, though in cases of heavy fogs there is a perceptible gain.

### Inquiries Answered.

**HORTICULTURE.**—Where can I obtain the best practical work on Horticulture.

—The best work is not determined. A good work is "The American Fruit Culturist," by John J. Thomas, published by William Wood & Company, 56 La Fayette Place, New York city. We do not know the price.

**FARCY.**—In KANSAS FARMER of October 20, in case of farcy, your correspondent is advised to administer a dose of powder and lead. I say no. I have a good mare that was running in pasture in August. I discovered she seemed sick, languid, off her feed, with her belly covered with swollen blotches half the size of my hand. My physician told me to give a solution of arsenic and mercury, forty drops, three times a day

in water or in bran mash. I fed nothing but bran mash for ten days and gave the above medicine, and the mare is as well and sound as anybody's horse now. J. G. P.

**CHESTNUTS.**—Please answer through your paper or otherwise, how chestnuts intended for planting next spring, should be treated this winter?

—Keep them in moist sand in a temperature above freezing. A cellar or some room where the light is not strong is a good place. And they must not be dried before packing. Keep them as nearly as possible in the condition they are when first gathered from the trees.

### Book Notices.

**APPLE CULTURE.**—A little book of eighty pages by L. H. Bailey, entitled "Field Notes on Apple Culture," published by O. Judd Co., 751 Broadway, N. Y. This is a plain, practical treatise on the culture of apples, including all the work from the seed or graft to the marketing of the fruit, care of trees, cultivation of ground, destruction of insects, etc.

We are in receipt of the ninth annual report of the American Humane Association in convention assembled at St. Louis, 1885. This organization is doing a great deal of good by attracting public attention to the general subject of cruelty—to persons and to animals. The KANSAS FARMER wishes it abundant success, and hopes that through its influence a wide field may be opened up among the young people. No virtue is of greater worth, none weighs heavier in the Master's coin than simple kindness, out of which grows politeness, respect and reverence. The Secretary of the Association is Thomas F. Hill, office at 103 State street, Chicago, Ill.

**MONEY.**—"A brief treatise on bimetalism in plain words," by M. H. Slater, published by National Bimetallic Coinage Association, Washington, D. C. Price 25 cents. This little treatise of twenty-five pages, with its twenty-two additional pages of quotations, goes to the root of this, to many persons, very obtruse subject—money. Mr. Slater's object is to make the subject plain by clearing away the rubbish and showing what money really is—"A representative of values," something that, whether it has or has not any intrinsic value in itself, simply represents value that exists in or attaches to some other thing. Money is not a commodity, he says, truly; it is not bought and sold as a commodity, like wheat or land or lumber; it is a convenience used by people in making their exchanges of commodities. For any person wishing a brief, plain discussion of the money question, this work will have much interest.

### 100,000 Copies of the Kansas Farmer.

We wish to send out 100,000 sample copies of the KANSAS FARMER to persons in Kansas and the adjoining States who are not now subscribers and who desire a first-class and representative farm journal, adapted to and prepared for Western farmers and their families. We shall be obliged to every reader that will send us a list of names and addresses of friends and acquaintances who are not taking the FARMER, and we will forward to them sample copies.

We want agents in every neighborhood in Kansas. We cordially invite the co-operation of every friend and reader of the "Old Reliable" KANSAS FARMER to assist us to extend our circulation, increase the usefulness of the paper and make it more and more the foremost farm journal of the West. From this time on let every reader do something toward extending our circulation and influence, and we will do our part to deserve the support of our patrons and give to every one value received.

We are exceedingly grateful to our friends who are constantly doing so much for the KANSAS FARMER in various parts of the State, and trust that other and new friends will co-operate with us. Please send us names for sample copies, and send us subscriptions as you have opportunity.

If you can't send a full club at once, send what you can and make up the rest later.



## Horticulture.

### HORTICULTURE AS A BUSINESS.

Extracts from the address of Parker Earle, President of the American Horticultural Society, at the session held in Cleveland, Ohio, September 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, 1886.

The need for, and the possible usefulness of large, far-reaching societies is very apparent. The reason is of the same kind, but larger, as the reason for the existence of any societies at all. Societies bring people together for the comparison of views, and the enlargement of views. The local society gathers and formulates the experience and wisdom of the community. The county and district associations have their larger important work. The State societies stimulate and organize and give direction and tone to the civilizing work of horticulture in which commonwealths, and great States feel and exhibit the ennobling results of society action. There is scarcely a State in our Union whose whole industrial development, whose entire civilization to-day does not show the deep imprint of organized horticultural activity. It is seen in bending orchards, in burdened vineyards, and in fruitful gardens. It hangs banners in every park of town or city, and sings psalms in groves and forests planted by man or saved from the woodman's axe. It babbles in fountains built and in brooks preserved, and its beauty shines on ten thousand green and shaded lawns, and in every window where flowers bloom and vines clamber. If you could take out the influences of horticulture from the structure of our civilization, you would have left a system of bare walls, hard forms, and coarse living, in whose presence we should be strangers as in an unknown world.

But should the beneficent results of horticultural organization stop with State lines? As long as our interests and our needs reach out in all directions through the land; as long as our lines of commercial interchange, for the products of horticulture, as well as for the yields of the loom, the fruits of the forge, and the creations of the brain run in all ways across the continent, from the sea to the sea, and from the tropics to the frozen zone, will societies which bring us into larger acquaintanceships, which inform us of larger conditions, which stimulate us with new inventions, which tempt us with new successes, and which in every way enlarge the horizon of our intelligence, be found useful and more indispensable to the horticulturist, as to the man engaged in any great work.

We are constantly dealing with new factors in horticulture. We have new avenues of exchange; we have new plants, new flowers, new fruits; we have new diseases, new insect enemies, new surprises of climate; we find new adaptations for old things, and our old plans broadening out into a hundred new channels. All these ever-varying and ever-enlarging conditions of our old institution of horticulture, challenge us all who would be live men in managing horticulture as a business, or its successful apostles as a refining social power, to adopt every agency for the enlargement of our knowledge of the facts surrounding us, and of the wider relations to which our interests extend. There is perhaps within our reach no single agency which does so much to quicken investigation, to bring into public view the results of individual research, and so to enlarge the realm of our knowledge, as the organized societies of the time. This is true in every field of moral, social, or scientific work. It is no less true in the domain of horti-

culture. Horticultural societies have made horticulturists, and have made horticultural literature.

Perhaps no industrial expansion of the time shows more remarkable results than the business of American fruit culture. A single generation has witnessed a revolution in the habits of living of the American people. The rare luxuries of thirty years ago have become the every-day necessities of American tables, and the health-giving and refining influences of general and abundant fruit supplies are working their noticeable effect upon the physique and character of the nation.

Thirty years ago the daily receipts of strawberries in the city of Chicago—now the second greatest fruit market in the world—could all have been carried in one wagon at one load, and it would not have been a large load either. Now whole railway trains are engaged to carry the daily supply of that market, which often amounts to three hundred tons, and sometimes to twice that quantity. A similar increase of supply has taken place in most of the markets of the country. The production of the Wilson strawberry was the beginning of a new era in strawberry culture, and I may add, of small fruit gardening; for all branches of the business have been stimulated and carried along by the tide of enthusiasm which has planted strawberry fields all over the continent, and covered the tables of the rich and of the poor alike, with their dishes of fragrance and crimson beauty. Thirty or forty years ago it would be safe to say that all the strawberries marketed in one day in the United States could have been gathered by a force no larger than I have seen bending over the smiling rows of a single plantation. Now there are probably not less than a quarter of a million harvesters engaged in gathering this delightful fruit for market-growers. Then the season of this fruit was limited to the three or four weeks of its ripening in each locality; now by the help of railways and refrigerator transportation it extends over four or five months of the spring and summer; and strawberries are sometimes transported a distance equal to that from the Atlantic to the Pacific seas.

Thirty years ago, the supply of peaches for that same wonderful fruit market of Chicago nearly all came from one orchard, and that not a large one. That orchard has long since died, and its successors have grown and borne and died; but it now takes contributions from all the orchards of the South and West, and on the shores of the great lakes; from the fruitful Delaware peninsula, and from the distant valleys of California, to supply the Chicago market and its dependencies with this one most delicious fruit of summer.

How much more than a generation since was it that the principal vineyards of this country clung along a few miles of bluff on the Ohio river? There was then no good grape which the people generally could grow. But a great want brought its remedy, as it often does. The occasion brought the man. The man lived in classic Concord, where so many good and wise men have lived. For there, a sagacious, patient experimenter produced from the native wildings of Massachusetts that most valuable grape for the millions, the magnificent Concord. May perennial honors crown the good, gray head of the producer of the Concord grape, and of all such unselfish benefactors of the race. For millions of people now eat grapes grown on their own vines that could not have done so but for such a labor. With the introduction of the Concord a new era in grape-growing

was begun. Concord vines were planted in the East and in the West; in the extreme South and in the extreme North. Farmers and villagers, and the crowded denizens of cities planted grape vines; they not only planted the vines, but they gathered the shining clusters of fruit, in town and country, on hillside and plain, all over this broad land. Stimulated by this great success a hundred others have produced good grapes of every complexion, variety and quality under the sun; and there is no locality so bleak or so barren but can select one or more varieties of American grapes which will flourish under its peculiar conditions. So good grapes can, with a little simple care, be everywhere grown, in all the States and Territories and provinces of the continent, and by every person who owns a rod of land—good, ripe, sweet, beautiful grapes that shall gladden every home.

And so, by the persistence and devotion of horticulturists this great land has become full of fruits. They are everywhere, at all seasons, and within the reach of all. Few tables need go without them and few mouths hungry long for them, for they have become cheaper than bread and meat in most of our markets.

And yet it takes toil and skill, and the patient attack of many difficulties to produce good fruits, and to make them abundant. It seems to have been determined by Providence that the conquests of man over nature may become very complete, but that the varied labor of these conquests shall develop and educate every faculty of the man himself. We cannot reap the golden harvest of orchard and vineyard without we have been found worthy in the patient labor and skill with which we have met and overcome the endless difficulties which hedge them round. For successful horticulture illustrates anew the old "irrepressible conflict" between good and evil. Very luckily for the general good, the pursuit of our art carries with it a certain fascination for its devotees—it generates an enthusiasm which pushes its followers along over every frowning difficulty, until the amount of our accomplishment is sometimes greater than we desire, or than is profitable to ourselves. Many as are the enemies to conquer in every line of horticultural effort—and sometimes it seems as if all the forces of nature were combining against our success, when insects deface and blights wither and drouths burn and frosts destroy—yet the ingenuity, the energy, the enthusiasm of the horticultural producer are found sufficient in most cases to overcome all obstacles so far as to provide enough, and too much. In fact the difficulties of production have been so far overcome that most branches of the business seem to be suffering from overproduction.

Looking at this question from the standpoint of a commercial grower of fruits, it appears to me that one of the chief problems for our fraternity to solve is how to distribute our products more perfectly—how to reach wider markets. This involves superior methods of handling and packing, and superior means of transportation. There is, as yet, no absolute overproduction of good

fruits; but there is defective distribution. There were not too many apples grown in New York and Michigan and Missouri last year, although apples sold in many of our large markets for prices far below the possibilities of profit; but our system of distribution left half of the families in America with few or no apples to eat all of last winter. When one or more barrels of apples go into each farm house and laborer's cottage all over the South, to each miner's cabin among the mountains, and to all the new homes building on the wide plains of the West, the supply of apples will not be found too large. There have not been too many oranges grown in Florida and California for the last few years, though many orange-growers have got little profit from their crops; for three-quarters of the people within a practicable commercial distance of these orange orchards have eaten almost no oranges in these years. If all the American people were to eat apples and oranges daily in their season, the quantity produced would not supply their wants. A more thorough system of distribution with the improved transportation facilities now at command will render this approximately possible. There is no fruit produced in our country so tender or perishable but that it can be carried and marketed half way, if not all the way across the continent, when the best facilities are used; while our most important fruits can successfully be placed in the great markets of Europe.

Send for a sample copy of *Orchard, Vineyard and Berry Garden*, a monthly journal devoted to the interests of the fruit-growers in the West. Subscription price only 50 cents per annum. J. R. Hendricks, editor, Cawker City, Kas.

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## The Busy Bee.

### Packing Bees in Long Boxes for Winter--Feeding, Etc.

My father purchased a swarm of bees about five years ago, and three years later he gave me a swarm. We sell no bees, but keep them for their honey. We generally winter from fifteen to twenty. Some winters are unfavorable for bees—the winter of 1884, for example. Last winter we did not lose a single swarm. I will give you a brief description of the way I manage mine in winter. When cold weather sets in for earnest, I take the bees from their summer stands and place them in long boxes which will hold about five swarms each, placing the hives far enough apart in the boxes to pack dry straw and chaff around them, constructing a passage by means of two cleats nailed to a board, and placed at the mouth of the hive. This allows the bees to pass back and forth whenever the weather is suitable, and you think best. I always select a dry place, and have the boxes at least thirty inches from the ground. If it is where winter is severe, it is well to place a few cornstalks about them, as this protects them from piercing winds and frost. To make sure that they have enough honey, I lay two or three small sticks across the brood frames, and place a card of honey upon it. This allows them to pass over the frames; and if they are short of honey they will have this card to fall back on. If there happen to be a bright sunshiny day during winter, it is well to let them take a fly; and then is a good time to see if they have honey enough to last them till spring. By the way, I generally change the cloth which is in the surplus chamber, and give them a dry one, as the other will be frozen if there is any moisture to freeze. They are always damp or musty, and it is a good plan to give them an airing. If I don't have honey to feed them I make a thick sirup and turn it into some empty comb and place it over, just the same as I would the honey. When spring comes I place the hives back on their summer stands, and give them a clean bottom board, as this saves the bees from carrying out the dead bees.

When it is time for them to begin hatching brood I give them some salt and water to work on, and also some stimulative substance, such as rye flour and oatmeal. I hardly ever make an artificial swarm. I always let them swarm naturally. If I want them to make honey instead of swarming, I look them over and kill all the queens but one; also give them more room to work in.

We use sections placed in a crate on top of the hive. This crate holds twenty-four one-pound sections. A good strong swarm of bees will fill from two to three of these crates during the summer. Some do even better than that, but the average swarm fills about two.—Arthur W. Jewett, in *Gleanings*.

### Wintering Bees.

Each of the different methods of wintering bees, whether in cellars, in houses, or upon the summer stands, has its advocates among experienced and progressive apiarists. Success by any method depends largely upon the proper observance of a variety of conditions. Failure to comply with essential conditions brings failure by any method.

The lack of water during long confinement has been accredited with due consideration as a prime cause of the frequent severe losses in winter. Observation and experience suggest the inquiry as to whether as many bees do

not perish each winter from the lack of water as from the lack of food.

In the northern half of the United States bees are often confined to the hive continually from one hundred to one hundred and fifty days. Frequently the suffering from thirst is intense, as is evidenced by the bees going from frame to frame, visiting every comb and uncapping the honey in search of water.

We have frequently observed these chips of cell capping distributed all the way through the pile of dead bees in the bottom of the hive, and on the bottom board, showing that the bees were suffering for water when they began to die. Perishing from thirst day by day the cluster dwindles until, a mere handful being left, they succumb to the cold.

Excessive thirst and prolonged low temperature cause what is called "roaring in the hive." Disquietude from any cause induces excessive consumption; dysentery follows; death usually results. I have frequently quieted roaring in the hive and restored the bees to their normal condition of quietude by supplying water.

For furnishing the bees water in winter without disturbing the cluster, across the tops of two comb frames, and above the intervening space between, we place a block, three inches or four inches square and two inches thick, through which is a two-inch auger hole. In the hole in the block is placed a sponge dipped in water and squeezed out sufficiently to prevent the water from dropping on the bees below. The blanket being replaced, the heat from the bees prevents freezing, and usually the sponge will be sucked dry in twenty-four hours.

The sponge should be thoroughly rinsed before refilling. The water given the bees should be lukewarm and brackish. The salt is relished by the bees and acts as a corrective. If cushions are used above the frames the sponge may be suspended between the frames above the cluster by means of a fine wire. A mild day should be selected for watering the bees. If after the bees have been confined fifty days a sponge full of water be given every thirty or forty days during their stay in winter quarters, in many cases valuable colonies will be saved which would otherwise be lost. Whether the bees are to be wintered indoors or on summer stands, the arrangement of the hives should contemplate the practicability of giving water.—Nelson W. McLain, Department of Apiculture.

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There have been upwards of eight hundred horses sold at the Marrs, Middleton & Hunter corrals, Denver, Col., since the first of May last. More than one-half of these horses came from the West—from Utah, Idaho and Washington Territories. The animals bought for street car purposes nearly all come from the West. As a rule they are well-bred horses and require less time to acclimate.

"Suppose you have some heifers to break in, remember that gentle handling is a great factor in gaining their good will and submission to being handled. A heifer that has never been handled until she drops her first calf needs to be educated by gentle means. It is too often forgotten that such animals are timid and nervous, and the boot or club is applied to subdue them. This is all wrong. A heifer that is to be raised for the dairy should be handled and made accustomed to all necessary manipulation from the time she is a calf until maturity, in which case she will be little or no trouble and make a better cow. All the dairy animals, old and young alike, should be taught to regard their master as their friend. Rule by creating confidence, and never by force."

The Black-faced Scotch sheep are found in large numbers in the north of Scotland, that "land of brown heath and shaggy wood," hence they are sometimes called the "heath sheep." They are remarkably active and hardy of constitution. Accustomed as they are to the most violent snow storms, they are well able to protect themselves, where other sheep would inevitably succumb. The horns of the ram are large and beautifully twisted, while those of the ewe are smaller and often wanting. Their wool is generally long and shaggy, but has been greatly improved in late years by careful breeding. When preparing for the market they are frequently brought to the Lowlands, where with a season's good pasture and a winter's supply of turnips, supplemented with oil cake and other feeding stuff, they fatten rapidly.

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If so, it is of great importance to you to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket via the route that will subject you to no delays and by which through trains are run. Before you start you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad (Memphis Short Route South). The only direct route from and via Kansas City to all points in eastern and southern Kansas, southwest Missouri and Texas. Practically the only route from the West to all Southern cities. Entire trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and free Reclining Chair Cars, Kansas City to Memphis; through Sleeping Car Kansas City to New Orleans. This is the direct route, and many miles the shortest line to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Eureka Springs, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Fayetteville and all points in Arkansas. Send for a large map. Send for a copy of the *Missouri and Kansas Farmer*, an 8-page illustrated paper, containing full and reliable information in relation to the great States of Missouri and Kansas. Issued monthly and mailed free.

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## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, November 15, 1886.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

**New York.**  
**BEEVES**—Receipts 8,640. Market dull and weak. Poor to prime native steers 380a5 25, extra and fancy do. 5 25a5 35.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 18,100. Market was a shade higher at 3 00a5 00 for sheep, and 4 80a6 25 for lambs.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 18,800. Market dull and nominal at 4 25a4 65.

**St. Louis.**  
**CATTLE**—Receipts 220, shipments 700. Market firm on all kinds. Choice native steers 4 80a4 80, medium to good shipping steers 3 50a4 30, butchers steers 3 10a4 15, feeding steers 2 50a3 25, stockers 1 90a2 75, Texas and Indian 2 00a3 80.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 4,150, shipments 300. Pens cleared early at an advance of 5a10c all round. Very strong demand for packing grades. Market closed strong for choice heavy. Butchers selections 3 90a4 00, packing 3 70a3 85, Yorkers 3 60a3 80, pigs 2 50a3 50.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 1,950, shipments 600. General market steady. Common to prime 1 90a4 00.

**Chicago.**  
The Drovers' Journal reports:  
**CATTLE**—Receipts 6,000, shipments 2,000. Market generally steady. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 20a5 10; stockers 2 00a3 00, through Texas steers steady at 2 30a3 15.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 16,000, shipments 16,000. Market active and 10c higher. Rough and mixed 3 45a3 70, packing and shipping 3 75a4 00, light 3 45a3 95, skips 2 25a3 10.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 3,000, shipments 1,000. Market steady. Natives 3 35a3 90, Western 2 90a3 50, Texans 1 75a3 00, lambs 3 00a4 25.

**Kansas City.**  
**CATTLE**—Receipts 2,637, shipments 1,634. Market strong and active. Good to choice 4 15a4 65, common to medium 3 35a4 10, stockers 2 25a2 75, feeding steers 2 80a3 30, cows 1 50a2 60, grass range steers 2 25a3 20.  
**HOGS**—Receipts 5,120. Market active and 5c higher. Good to choice 3 90a4 00, common to medium 3 50a3 80.  
**SHEEP**—Receipts 153. Market steady. Good to choice 2 60a3 10, common to medium 1 50a2 30.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

**St. Louis.**  
**WHEAT**—No. 2 red, cash, 74 $\frac{3}{4}$ a74 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; November, 75c bid.  
**CORN**—Dull and irregular. No. 2 mixed cash, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.  
**OATS**—Dull and irregular. No. 2 mixed, cash, 26a26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.  
**RYE**—Firm at 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ c bid.  
**BARLEY**—Dull and nominally unchanged at 1 15 asked for all grades.

**Chicago.**  
The continued fine weather and consequent large receipts here and in the Northwestern receiving centers kept prices of the market down on 'change to-day and rendered the speculation quiet for a short time. The Secretary's statement exhibiting an increase in visible supply smaller than had been anticipated, held prices steady, but the effort was soon overcome by opposing influences above noted. Corn dull but held steady; offerings were all absorbed, an advance of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c at one time being quoted, which, however, was lost at the close, which was easy.

Cash quotations were as follows:  
**WHEAT**—No. 2 spring, 78a78 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; No. 3 spring, 64a67c; No. 2 red winter, 74c.  
**CORN**—No. 2, 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ a85 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.  
**OATS**—No. 2, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ a26c.  
**RYE**—No. 2, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.  
**BARLEY**—No. 2, 52c.  
**FLAX SEED**—No. 1, 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ a91 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**Kansas City.**  
**WHEAT**—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 8,821 bu., withdrawals 14,600 bu., leaving stock in store 461,693. The market on 'change was quiet to-day with no sales.  
**CORN**—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 535 bu. and withdrawals 1,578 bu., leaving stock in store 130,159 bu. The market was stronger to-day on 'change, but trading was limited. No. 2 cash was nominal; November sold at 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c special.  
**OATS**—No. 2 cash and November, no bids nor offerings; December, no bids, 25c asked.  
**HAY**—Receipts 9 cars. Market firm. Fancy small baled, 8 50; large baled, 8 00; wire bound 50c less.

**OIL-CAKE**— $\frac{1}{2}$  100 lbs., sacked, 1 25;  $\frac{3}{4}$  ton, 21 00, free on board cars. Car lots, 20 00 per ton.  
**FLAXSEED**—We quote at 82a85c per bus. upon the basis of pure.

**CASTOR BEANS**—Quoted at 1 50 per bus.  
**BUTTER**—Market steady and demand good for good stock. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 28c; good, 25c; fine dairy in single package lots, 15a18c; storepacked do., 12c; common, 8c.  
**EGGS**—Firm at 18c per dozen.  
**CHEESE**—Full cream 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, partskim flats 7a8c, Young America 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, Kansas 6a7c.  
**POTATOES**—Irish potatoes, natives, 40a45c per

bus.; northern, 50a55c; Greeleys, 75a80. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 75a1 00 per bus.; red, 75c.  
**PROVISIONS**—We quote: Round lots—Sugar cured hams, 10c per pound; breakfast bacon, 9c per pound; dried beef, 10c; dry salt clear rib sides, 5 75; long clear, 5 75; shoulders, 4 45; short clear, 6 15; smoked clear rib sides, 6 50; long clear, 6 40; shoulders, 5 70; short clear, 6 60.

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

**BARTEDES & CO.,**  
Hay and Grain  
Commission Merchants.  
Consignments and Correspondence Solicited  
403 Holliday St., Denver, Col.

**J. S. MCINTOSH,**  
(Successor to Wolfe & McIntosh.)  
Live Stock Commission Merchant,  
UNION STOCK YARDS, NORTH TOPEKA.

I make a specialty of filling orders for all kinds of Grade or Blooded Stock—Horses or Cattle. Orders filled on short notice. Reference:—Bank of Topeka

## BROOMCORN.

We make liberal advances on consignments and charge no interest. Returns sent promptly, and market prices guaranteed. Write us and we will keep you posted.  
**SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO.,**  
Commission Merchants,  
174 South Water Street, CHICAGO.  
Refer to Metropolitan National Bank or J. V. Farwell & Co.

## 15 Extra Black Jacks FOR SALE.

From 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 16 hands high, from two to five years old, and some good Jennets. All are of the best blood in Kentucky.  
**J. MONROE LEER,**  
Paris, Kentucky.

## THE CITY HOTEL, CHICAGO.

S. E. Cor. State and 16th streets.  
**THE STOCKMEN'S HOME.**  
Special Rate to Stockmen, \$1.50 Per Day.  
Nearest Hotel outside the Yards. Cable cars pass the House for all parts of the City.  
**W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.**

## The Jackson County Federal

This paper, published at Holton, Kansas, is situated so that it will have a bonanza of advertising for surrounding cities. By the Rock Island railroad it is between Topeka and St. Joseph, and in the only town of any importance. It has direct railroad connection with Leavenworth, Atchison and Kansas City. The *Federal* circulates generally to all postoffices where Jackson county people get their mail, in and around Jackson county, and distributes more copies among Jackson county homes than any other paper published anywhere. Advertisers who read the *FARMER* will do well to make a note this.

## COMPOUND FUEL.

**SOLID FUEL** can be cheaply made out of Weeds, Grass, Straw, Cornstalks, Paper, and other porous or inflammable materials, green, wet, or dry. This fuel made from cheap and waste materials can be used in place of any other fuel. The Liquid Compound is highly inflammable and will burn any green or wet vegetation, or ignite wet coal. It is not expensive or dangerous to use, and as a fire kindler has no equal in economy and effect. The solid fuel partakes of the nature of the liquid, and in manufacturing it all waste combustible materials can be utilized, and the most economical fuel in existence can be made in any country where the sun shines and grass grows—better than Wood or Coal and in many places much cheaper than either. Rights for sale by J. N. OWEN, Butler, Mo., Inventor and Proprietor.

## POULTRY KEEPERS' GUIDE.

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

## Farm and Stock Cyclopedia,

CONTAINING EVERY TOPIC OF INTEREST TO FARMERS, RANCHMEN, STOCKMEN, BREEDERS, FRUIT-GROWERS, GARDENERS AND APIARISTS.

Is a condensation into practical and useful form of all that is of interest and value to all classes of agriculturists, ranchmen and breeders, in all sections. It is the ripe product of twelve of the most eminent writers and practical workers in the land. It treats over 1,000 important topics, comprised in one elegant imperial octavo volume of 1,284 pages. It contains 40 separate departments, each complete in itself and alone worth the price of the entire book. It is embellished with 400 elegant and practical engravings, and at its remarkably low price (\$4.50) is within the reach of every one. No man who tills an acre of ground or owns a head of stock can afford to do without this admirable work. Sent to any address postpaid, on receipt of price. Address, with remittance,  
**HAMMOND, FARLE & HAMMOND, General Western Agents, Kansas City, Mo**

## W. H. REED & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

## FURNITURE

158 KANSAS AVE.,  
(Between Fifth and Sixth).

## TOPEKA, :: KANSAS.

One of the Largest and Best-Selected Stocks in the State, and Prices Guaranteed to be as Low as the Lowest.

We make a specialty of all orders for shipment. Goods packed and shipped without extra charge at lowest freight rates.

## The Lightning Hay Press.



SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER PRESS made. Send for descriptive circular and price list. **K. C. HAY PRESS CO.,**  
Foot of 6th St., Kansas City, Mo.  
When writing to advertiser mention *Kansas Farmer*.

## TRASK'S

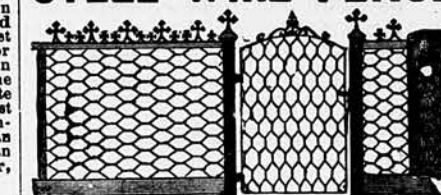
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Cheapest Eating on Earth! ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THEM.

TRASK'S ARE THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE! Take no other Brand.

## SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE



Is the best general purpose wire fence in use. It is a strong net-work without barbs. Don't injure stock. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as horses and cattle. The best fence for Farms, Gardens, Stock Ranges and Railroads. Very neat, pretty styles for Lawns, Parks, School-lots and Cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint, or made of galvanized wire, as preferred. It will last a life-time. It is better than boards or barbed wire in every respect. The Sedgwick Gates made of wrought-iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in lightness, neatness, strength and durability. We make the best, cheapest and easiest working all-iron automatic or self-opening gate, and the neatest cheap iron fences now made. The best Wire Stretchers, Cutting Pliers and Post Augers. For prices and particulars ask Hardware Dealers, or address, mentioning paper,

**SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind.**



## 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, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

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

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

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

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

Any person taking up a stray, must immediately 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.

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

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

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

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

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

#### Strays for week ending Nov. 3, '86.

##### Coffey county--H. B. Cheney, clerk.

MULE--Taken up by P. B. Phillips, of Burlington tp., one dark brown mare mule, 10 years old, some harness marks, white spots on root of tail; valued at \$30.

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

STEER--Taken up by Reuben Lowery, of Greeley, in Walker tp., September 28, 1886, one deep red steer with small white spot in face, bush of tail white, white spot on left flank; valued at \$16.

##### Butler county--James Fisher, clerk.

STEER--Taken up by S. M. McDaniel, of Rosalia tp., October 9, 1886, one 1-year-old steer, left ear off and half of right ear off; valued at \$12.

HEIFER--By same, one 2-year-old roan heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

##### Douglas county--Joel S. White, clerk.

COW--Taken up by Forrest Savage, in Wakarusa tp., four miles southwest of Lawrence, September 14, 1886, one nearly white cow, red on neck, about 4 years old; valued at \$20.

COW--By same, one white cow with red streaks on neck, about 6 years old; valued at \$20.

COW--Taken up by James Carel, in Wakarusa tp., two miles east of Lawrence, September 11, 1886, one white cow with red spots on right hip and left side, red neck and face with white across face, slit in left ear and swallow-fork in right ear, about 6 years old; valued at \$15.

#### Strays for week ending Nov. 10, '86.

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

MULE--Taken up by W. S. Jones, of Crawford tp., (P. O. Girard,) October 19, 1886, one black mare mule, 8 years old, no marks or brands.

COLT--By same, one bay male pony colt, 13 hands high, left hind foot white.

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

MARE--Taken up by Sam'l McCollom, of Lincoln tp., October 18, 1886, one bay mare, 4 years old, small white spot on nose, collar mark, left hind foot white; valued at \$60.

##### Trego county--W. J. Dann, clerk.

COW--Taken up by Benjamin Garsford, of Wa Keeney tp., (P. O. Wa Keeney,) September 27, 1886, one black cow, 3 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, under-bitt in right ear, squarish piece cut out of lower side of left ear, she is a muley cow, has a white spot on her bag between her teats; valued at \$15.

##### Saline county--Joseph Sargent, clerk.

COW--Taken up by Henry O'Shea, of Pleasant Valley tp., October 8, 1886, one white cow with red spots, about 12 years old, red neck mixed with white spots, medium long daring horns, three legs red up to knee and the fourth mixed with white; valued at \$30.

##### Books county--J. T. Smith, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by Thomas Molan, of Stockton tp., October 30, 1886, one pony mare, about 3 feet 10 inches high, branded S 8 on left hip, right hind foot unusually long.

#### Strays for week ending Nov. 17, '86.

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

PONY--Taken up by M. W. McDonald, of Garden tp., November 4, 1886, one bay spotted pony, 14 hands high, about 12 years old, branded H on left hip; valued at \$12.

##### Books county--J. T. Smith, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by M. M. McCormack, of Lanark tp., (P. O. Kirwin,) one black Texas pony, 8 years old,

about 4 feet 6 inches high, branded T with above it on left shoulder and Spanish brand on left thigh, white face with black spots in center.

##### Morris county--G. E. Irvin, clerk.

HEIFER--Taken up by Frederick Kezer, of Neosho tp., October 8, 1886, one red heifer, about 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

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

PONY--Taken up by Allen Johnson, of Ozark tp., November 9, 1886, one white mare pony, 7 years old, unknown brand on left hip.

STEER--Taken up by A. B. Smith, of Putnam tp., November 3, 1886, one red and white yearling steer; valued at \$12.50.

##### Marshall county--J. F. Wright, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by David Smith, of Murray tp., November 5, 1886, one iron gray mare colt, 2 or 3 years old; valued at \$90.

##### Finney County--A. H. Burtis, clerk.

HORSE--Taken up by J. M. Tracey, of Sherlock tp., October 19, 1886, one black horse, 4 feet 8 inches high, right hind foot white, scar on right fore foot, no brands; valued at \$35.

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

STEER--Taken up by George W. Gowell, of Monmouth tp., (P. O. Richland,) one red and white steer, 2 years old, branded O on right hip, under-bitt in right ear; valued at \$25.

COW--Taken up by Warner Lutz, of Monmouth tp., (P. O. Richland,) one white and red cow, 8 years old, two slits in right ear; valued at \$25.

STEER--Taken up by P. J. Spreng, of Mission tp., (P. O. Topeka,) one roan yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

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

COW--Taken up by Daniel O'Kane, of Powhatan tp., September 27, 1886, one red cow, 4 years old, both ears cropped and left ear slit.

COW--Taken up by G. M. Kellough, of Mission tp., September 4, 1886, a 3-year-old red and roan cow, no marks or brands.

##### Labette county--W. W. Cook, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by Wm. Tedball, of Oswego tp., October 14, 1886, one bay mare pony, about 6 years old, brands of some kind on left jaw and left hip, saddle marks on back, back appears to be injured, hind feet white, shod in front; valued at \$10.

##### Lyon county--Roland Lakin, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by L. H. Johnson, of Americus tp., October 16, 1886, one bright bay mare, 8 or 10 years old, black mane and tail, about 14 hands high, star in forehead, streak of white running over right nostril, little white on both hind feet, shod in front; valued at \$30.

### STRAYED.

From the premises of the subscriber, at No. 26 Monroe street, Topeka, on or about the 15th of September, 1886, a light bay Mare Pony, all her feet white, nose and face white, mane roached, a few white hairs close together on left side of neck. Pony was 5 years old, weighs about 650 pounds, was perfectly gentle. Suitable reward will be given for the pony or information leading to its recovery.

J. H. KELLY,  
No. 26 Monroe street, Topeka, Kas.

## E. BENNETT & SON,

TOPEKA, - KANSAS,



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

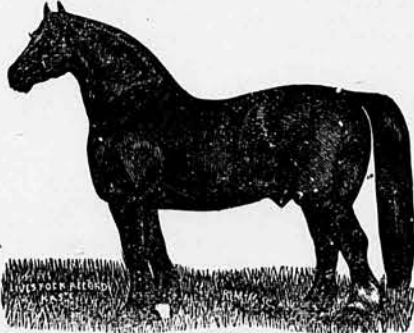
Percheron, Clydesdale and Coach Horses.

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

## JOHN CARSON

PLEASANT VIEW FARM,

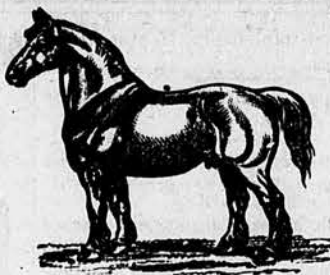
WINCHESTER, : : : KANSAS,



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Clydesdale, Percheron--Norman & Cleveland Bay HORSES.

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



## JOHNSON BROS.

Garnett, - Kansas,



Breeders of and Dealers in Imported and High-Grade

## French Draft Horses.

Choice Stallions for sale on easy terms. Write us and mention KANSAS FARMER.

## J. L. HASTINGS,

Wellington, - - Kansas,



Dealer and Breeder in Imported and High-Grade

## FRENCH DRAFT & CLYDESDALE HORSES.

Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

## CLYDESDALE

-AND-

## ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.



All animals guaranteed. Resident purchasing partner in the old country. Send for Catalogue.

GALBRAITH BROS., Janesville, Wis.

## Sexton & Offord,

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

## English Shire (Draft) Horses

RED POLLED CATTLE and LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS,

Have a very choice collection on hand to be sold cheap. Correspondence solicited.

34 East Fifth Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Choice, Highly-Bred

## HEREFORD

BULLS and HEIFERS,

For sale reasonable. Come or write for Private Catalogue.

HEIFERS IN CALF TO BEAU REAL AND BEAU MONDE.

SHOCKEY & GIBB,  
Lawrence, Kansas.

## TIMBER LINE HERD

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

-AND-  
POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

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.

## HOLSTEIN PARK.



W. A. TRAVIS,  
HOLSTEIN BREEDER,  
TOPEKA, KANS.

WM. A. & A. F. TRAVIS,

BREEDERS OF

## Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

Inter-Ocean Stables, North Topeka.

## First-Prize Hereford Herd

AT THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1885.



Herd comprises 300 head of choice Herefords needed 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.

Grades Bought and Sold.

Correspondence solicited. Cattle on exhibition at stables, 1616 Bell street, Kansas City, Mo.

Address J. S. HAWES, COLONY, KAS.

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KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

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

Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards,

SUCCESSORS TO--

## ANDY J. SNIDER & CO., and CAMPBELL, LANCASTER & CO.,

OF CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.

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

## LITTLE :: JOKER :: BUTTONS

For Marking Stock. Never Come Off.

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

LEAVENWORTH NOVELTY WORKS, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.



## The Veterinarian.

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

**PARTIAL BLINDNESS.**—I have a fine mare that shies and dodges badly when first coming from the stable, but after a little gets over it. What's the difficulty? [The mare is partially blind—moon-blind, as it is sometimes called.]

**DIARRHOEA OR SCOURS.**—I have lost several valuable calves with scours. They gradually grow thin and weak, the hair looks unthrifty, the eyes stare, and they pass a thin whitish manure and die in from twenty hours to a week. What is the cause and what shall I do? [Your calves had scours or diarrhoea, caused by too much and too rich milk. Give a pint of flour gruel twice a day; if they are in pain add one-half ounce of laudanum in one dose; in very bad cases add one-half ounce of prepared chalk; don't continue after noticing a change for the better.]

**COFFIN-JOINT LAMENESS.**—I have a fine driving horse, seven years old, that has lameness in the coffin-joint. Please give treatment. [The treatment of coffin-joint lameness must be regulated according to circumstances; if of recent occurrence, the hoof of the diseased foot will feel hotter than is customary and will call for such treatment as will have a tendency to abate inflammatory action. It is considered good treatment in these cases to give the patient a cathartic, to remove the shoe and to place the foot in a hot water bath for one or two hours at a time. Subsequently a poultice may be adjusted. This treatment should be continued for a couple of weeks, at the end of which time the foot should be thoroughly blistered. If, however, the lameness is of long standing, and has become chronic, it will be advisable to have a seton inserted through the frog of the diseased foot. In cases where a cure cannot be accomplished by ordinary methods, we advise the lower operation of neurotomy.]

**SYMPTOMS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN COW.**—Some four or five months ago I found my Jersey heifer staggering around in an aimless way, and with much fever. I gave her the usual remedies for fever, which disappeared in a few days. She continued to stagger and would frequently fall down and have to be helped up, because very poor. Finally a cough set in, which at times was very severe. I have given medicine for the cough, but it still holds on to her, though much better. She has gained flesh and is in very good condition. Eats well, urinates freely, but is very stiff in her movements, and very tender across the loins and over the kidneys; straddles her hind legs very much in walking, though apparently strong and is in good flesh. She frequently will trip and fall down in walking in the pasture; have blistered over the kidneys with mustard. [I am afraid the animal is tuberculous. Give dose of the following medicine three times a day for a week, then twice a day: Powdered iodide of potassium, 8 oz.; powdered gentian, 4 lbs.; powdered colchicum root, 8 oz.; mix. Dose, ten drops. It would be a wise precaution to keep her entirely away from cattle. She may run with the other stock if need be.]

### After Diphtheria.

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

Purchase good implements if you would have cheap ones.

Confined poultry should be kept constantly at work—"on the go."

The greater the variety of crops the more opportunities are afforded for profit.

*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.

No kind of stubble except of clover, of which the root forms the principal part, is worth anything as a manure. Of grain crops, especially, neither the stubble above ground nor the root below is worth regarding as a fertilizer. If the straw of grain stubble can be burned, it is no waste to make this disposal of it.

**SINCE LAST OCTOBER**—I have suffered from acute inflammation in my nose and head—often in the night having to get up and inhale salt and water for relief. My eye has been, for a week at a time, so I could not see. I have used no end of remedies, also employed a doctor, who said it was impure blood—but I got no help. I used Ely's Cream Balm on the recommendation of a friend. I was faithless, but in a few days was cured. My nose now, and also my eye is well. It is wonderful how quick it helped me.—Mrs. GEORGIE S. JUDSON, Hartford, Conn. Easy to use. Price 50 cents.

Corn meal is the least profitable meal to buy to make manure. A ton of wheat middlings will pay nearly half its cost in the manurial elements left in the excrement after it is eaten. These elements are nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid in the meal and other elements not absorbed by the animal, but voided in the manure.

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

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

**STEWART'S HEALING POWDER.**  
CURES ALL OPEN SORES,  
CUTS FROM BARBED  
WIRE FENCE,  
SCRATCHES,  
KICKS,  
CUTS,  
&c.  
Sold Everywhere.  
15 & 50 cts. a box. Try it.  
STEWART HEALING POWDER CO., ST. LOUIS.

**PROF. R. RIGGS, V. S.,** and Horse Educator, performs all Surgical Operations on HORSES and CATTLE. Castrating Ridgling Horses and Spaying Helters a specialty. Success Guaranteed. He performs the operation on Ridglings by a new method, using no clamps, and takes the testicle out through its natural channel without the use of a knife except to open the scrotum. The horse can be worked every day. The success which has attended Prof. Riggs in the performance of this operation has pronounced him one of the most skillful and successful operators in the country. Address PROF. R. RIGGS, V. S., Wichita, Kas.

References:—Dr. A. Stanley, V. S., Newton, Kas.; Chas. Westbrook, owner of "Joe Young," Peabody, Kas.; Dr. C. Weisler, V. S., Salina, Kas.; Dr. Young, V. S., Abilene, Kas.; Dr. Volaw, V. S., Douglas, Kas.; Chas. Wolf, Topeka; J. J. Welch, V. S., St. Marys, Kas.; D. W. Woodford, McPherson, Kas., and hundreds of others, from every part of the State. [Mention this paper.]

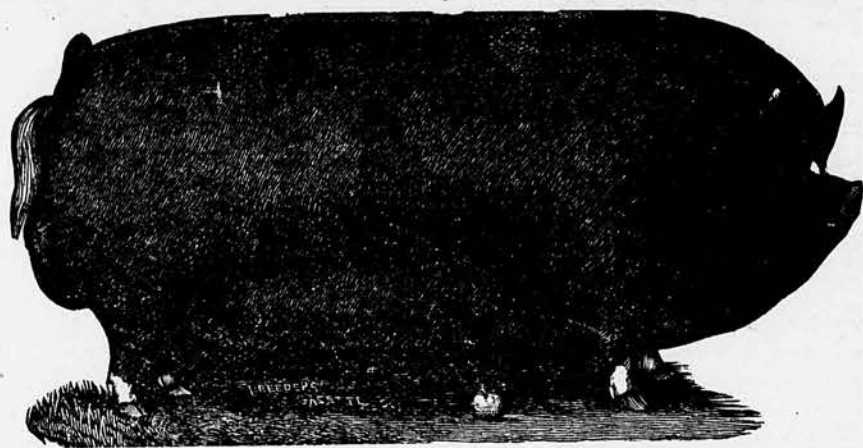
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I manufacture and have for sale the EUREKA HOG REMEDY; also all kinds of Condition Powders.

My specialty is the Eureka Hog Remedy, which will cure the sick hogs if given in time, and will prevent the disease from spreading. Best of references and testimonials.

Medicine sent to any part of the United States C.O.D. Two and a half pound package, \$1.00; or for the next thirty days, one dozen packages for \$8.00. Address HENRY MOHME, Eudora Kas.

## MANHATTAN HERD OF BERKSHIRES.



SOVEREIGN DUKE 3819.—(From Life, by Lou Burk.)

SOVEREIGN DUKE 3819, at head of famous Manhattan Herd. Among many other honors, elsewhere, this splendid sire won five blue ribbons during two successive years at the great St. Louis fair, including sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed, each year—a record never obtained by any other boar.

At the St. Louis and other leading fairs of 1882, the Manhattan Herd sustained its well-earned prize-winning reputation of former years by winning a majority, over all competitors, of the premiums competed for, being thirteen sweepstakes and fifty-eight prizes for that year.

Twenty choice young Boars for sale at lower prices than formerly. Herd entirely free from disease and in splendid shape. Healthy pigs from a healthy herd, and satisfaction guaranteed. Ten different families of Sows and four noted Boars in use.

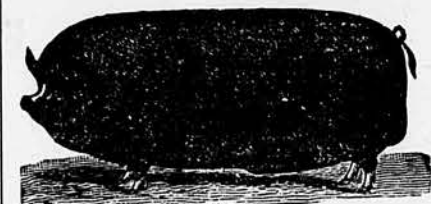
A. W. ROLLINS, Manhattan, Kansas.

## FOR SALE! Berkshire and Small Yorkshire SWINE.

We will offer for the next sixty days, a choice lot of Berkshire Boars and Sows, farrowed in March and April, at prices to correspond with hard-pan times. Our stock is all eligible to record, having been bred from our choicest sows and boars. They are all in healthy condition, and we warrant them to give satisfaction. Those wanting first-class young boars and sows will save money by sending their orders to us.

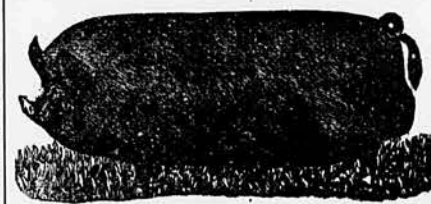
We shall have some choice Small Yorkshire Boars for sale this fall. The best and most profitable hog to raise in this or any other country. WM. BOOTH & SON, WINCHESTER, KAS.

## ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



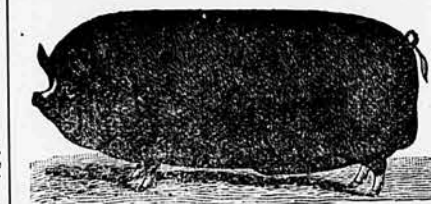
THE WELLINGTON HERD of well-bred and imported BERKSHIRES is headed by Hopeful Joe 4889. The herd consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

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

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BRED AND FOR SALE BY  
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PLATTSBURG, MISSOURI.

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The best herd of Poland-Chinas in Kansas. The blood of all the leading hogs in the United States represented in our herd.

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## POLAND-CHINAS

## THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS



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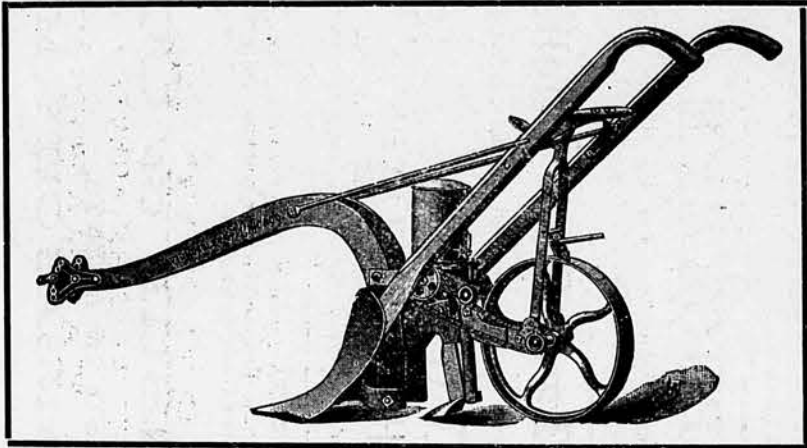
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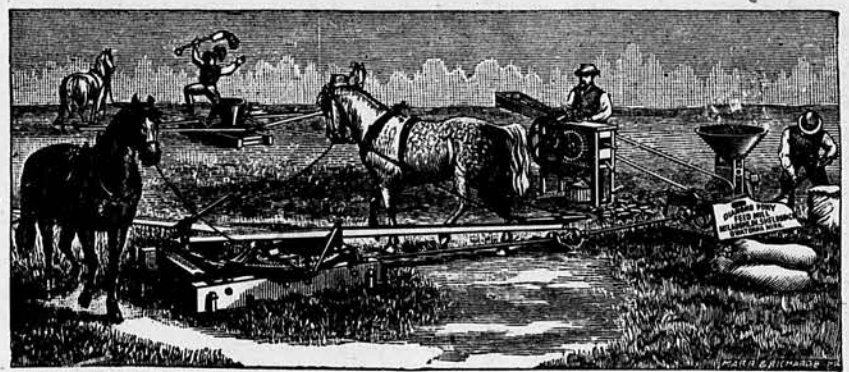
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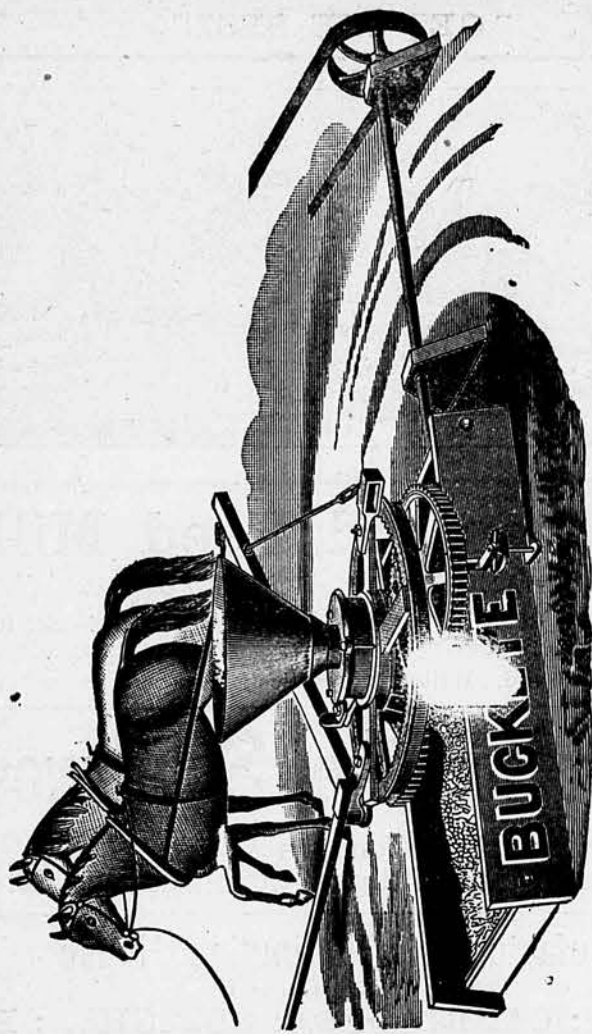
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This sweep can be attached quickly without the use of wrench or bolts. The master wheel has anti-friction rollers in the center bearing, which lessens the friction at that point in a marked degree. This Mill delivers the ground feed in a box under 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.

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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.

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With Self-feed and Wagon-box Elevator, has been greatly improved for the coming year's trade.

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With Feed-table, Cob-carrier, and either Sacking or Wagon-box Elevators, "speeded" especially to run with either of our Buckeye Feed Mills.

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