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THE FUTURE PRICE OF BEEF.

Kansas Farmer:

During the last decade the reading and thinking farmers and business men of the West have witnessed with deep concern the ups and downs in prices of cattle and hogs. The mysterious and sudden changes occurring in the prices of wheat, corn and cured pork at the great centers of trade. The control of the prices of the last-mentioned articles has been conceded to the boards of trade, pits and bucketshops, out of which large fortunes have been made and lost. So wild and uncertain has the deal become that no study, forethought or ability on the part of the producer would aid him in the least to place his products on the market at a favorable time. To trade in these goods means the abandonment of all laws of supply and demand for reckless venture. The trade as now controlled seems to be the outgrowth of concentrated capital at certain trade centers and confined to a few unscrupulous men, leaving the producers entirely at the mercy of this speculative deal. This monopoly extends from the boards of trade, along the line of every railroad, affecting the trade at every station and elevator, in which trade many evil road employes are sharers in the profits.

Who among the wisest and most discerning producers or shippers of cattle could for a moment believe that beef cattle could have been placed under similar influences and control? Beef, being a perishable article of food, must be forced more rapidly on the market for immediate consumption, differing from cured pork or cereals. A change seems to have been taking place in the handling and sale of this article of trade, and will soon be placed in a similar condition to that of grain and cured meats—under the absolute control of the dressed beef house. This trade, once perfected as it will be, then this new method of handling beef, once supposed to be a blessing to the producers of beef, will prove to be a curse in the future. The enormous capital now concentrated in the dressed beef business in Chicago and Kansas City alone, with the gradual but sure tendency to monopolize the trade, has attracted the attention of the great cattle syndicates on the plains. They are maturing plans to establish large beef packing and refrigerating houses in St. Louis, in order to release themselves from a decline of \$10 to \$15 per head on their "beef steers" which they claim is lost through this combination of dressed beef syndicates in Chicago. With this trade concentrated mainly in half a dozen houses at the greatest beef mart of the continent, how easy then to fix the price of live cattle of all grades in all the markets, and consequently at the home of every farmer? At night, in a room twenty by twenty feet, the representatives of these houses meet and fix the price of all grades of cattle and hogs for to-morrow. Every producer and shipper will wonder how cattle and hogs can be lower to-day than yesterday. These representatives will not bid or compete with each other.

Can any political economist or tradesman in the business give us a reason for the price of hogs being \$4.00 in September in Kansas City and only \$3.80 in November, a difference of \$1.10 per hundred pounds with no increased receipts at any point of trade? Often with the largest receipts the prices are the highest. If competing shippers for east-

ern points force the price up to 5 cents, this unholy alliance have the power to force the price down the next day. These houses slaughter all grades of beef, fitted for all customers and retail dealers in every locality. No cattleman has failed to observe the shipment and sale of this fresh beef along the line of all railroads at every station of importance. Quarters neatly canvassed are being ordered by local butchers all over the land. Rates are obtained by these monstrous monopolies, so that in a few years local butchering at any of our towns will be a thing of the past. No local butchering is now done in Kansas City, the retail trader ordering his dressed meat from these slaughtering establishments every morning for the day. Not a town or city from Chicago to the seaboard but is daily receiving this dressed beef by refrigerator cars in large or small quantities, according to the demands of trade at the point. Nor have the consumers of cut meats failed to observe any reduction in retail prices from the block commensurate with the ruinous reduction in prices of beef on the foot.

According to the best business theories, food of any kind should be sold in the retail market at a price corresponding to that of the wholesale market or original cost. The agency by which this is brought about being competition in the trade, is rendered obsolete by combination. When this trade between the dressed beef men and the local butchers is well systematized, the buying and slaughtering will become concentrated at Chicago and Kansas City, they dictating the price of every head of cattle on foot of whatever quality. The buying and collecting of this beef among the farmers will be confined to the shippers, they paying such prices as may be dictated at the slaughtering points, less their profits. Local slaughtering is every day becoming more difficult and risky under recent city ordinances, so that all the slaughtering for the whole population will be done by these houses at the great central points. Hence the buying will also be concentrated at the same focus.

Thus, it is not difficult to see that the trade in fresh beef (or cattle) will soon be placed as much under the control of centralized capital as cured meats and grain, and the prices will vary as much and be more and more irregular, resting only at the lowest point, same as cured meats and grain on the board of trade—solely at the dictation of the dressed beef interest. An unsteady and daily varying market is the most disastrous to the shipper. The *Chicago Drovers' Journal* shows that from November 1st to 13th Chicago received 310,000 hogs, while same time in 1885 there were received at same point 431,124, a decrease of 121,124, yet the price was never lower. Since that time they received 124,000 against 186,500 the previous week, a decrease of 62,500 in one week, and 264,856 for the corresponding week last year, yet the price was tending lower. That paper further reports number of hogs packed at that point during first week of November to be 126,233, showing a decrease in number packed as compared with number packed the corresponding week in 1885 of 200,000, yet hogs are no higher and some weeks very much lower. The control of this article of food and trade, therefore, is absolutely in the hands of the packers, and the supply has no effect and there is no demand only by these monopolists of the trade.

Take cattle: This same *Drovers' Journal* reported, January 1st, 1886, the number of

cattle received at Chicago for October, 1885, to be 191,329, price \$3.40 to \$6.25; October, 1884, receipts were 198,717, price \$4.70 to \$7.30; October, 1883, 217,791 cattle, price \$4.35 to \$7.35 per hundred pounds. The number of cattle received at that great cattle mart was 26,452 greater in 1883 than in 1885, yet the price was \$1 per hundred pounds less in October, 1885, than it was in 1883. This report shows that with a large decrease in receipts in both hogs and cattle, a vast and ruinous reduction of prices. About 1884 this dressed beef arrangement had become so perfected and the control of the prices so sure, they said beef was too high for the trade, and they had the will and power to reduce the price \$2 per hundred pounds in two years.

The control of this article of trade thus in such unscrupulous hands, with such unlimited capital to handle and influence to control special rates for the delivery to all points, will soon absolutely dictate the price of every pound of beef in the country as effectually as the Standard Oil Company do the price of oil. When that point is reached and perfected the future price of beef will be just what these dressed beef companies may dictate. How, then, is this growing tendency to control the price of beef by such formidable power to be checked and held at bay? Is there any remedy? and what is it?

P. P. ELDER.

Princeton, Franklin county, Kas.

A No-Carp Outcome.

Referring to a statement of mine bearing upon the question of the possibilities of carp-raising, a friend tauntingly asks if I have ever anywhere seen carp offered for sale in market or heard of them being thus exposed. Remembering that carp are "more easily kept than chickens," that "they grow to a weight of three or four pounds the first year," requiring meanwhile "no artificial food," and that these and a score of other real and imaginary virtues of carp have been kept steadily before the public by a practically unanimous press, it does seem a little strange that this fish should be able to go pretty much everywhere except into the butcher's scales. Perhaps a brief statement of my four years' experience with carp, had at the College farm, may serve to explain why the annual carp crop is yet all consumed as seed.

I may say at the outset that I began in the spring of 1881, with some thirty young fry and no experience; and without meaning to boast, I say that I have now a very choice assorted stock of experience, but no carp. Our thirty youngsters were placed in a pond twelve by thirty feet, supplied by springs, and for a year they thrived abundantly. I stated in my report for 1883 "that at one year old our carp bred, but the increase was slight. During the summer of 1883 they multiplied enormously, the produce numbering thousands." So well satisfied was I with our fish experiment that before the end of the second year I had at considerable expense quadrupled the capacity of the pond. This made an increased supply of water necessary, and to this end a pipe was laid from the pond to the neighboring creek. Our troubles now began to multiply. The stream from the creek brought multitudes of "shiners," sunfish, crawfish, and the like, which by no means was I able to exclude. Then the turtles discovered our little snugery of a pond and took up a permanent residence therein, and shortly afterward the minks

and muskrats of the neighborhood joined the procession. Let me remark here: A half dozen spry sunfish or crabs will consume eggs just as "enormously" as any number of female carp can deposit them, while the capacity of a mink for full-grown carp is very great, to draw it mildly. I have in a single night from this cause lost six one-pound fish. In 1884 our breeding carp added to their numbers but few if any; in 1885 the increase if any was very light; the surplus had been "marketed" before they could be gotten out of the pond. Last April I carefully seined out our pond with the result—a "water-haul." I propose next to try the "mudcat," or some other fish that occasionally "strikes back." At least I must have one that will eat "shiners" and small sunfish, and is not made altogether to be eaten—by everything but man.—Prof. Shelton.

Cattle and Cornstalks.

Kansas Farmer:

In your paper of December 1, I find on the first page, an article headed, "Indigestion in Cattle." Now, this looks to me like prohibition brandy and water, with the brandy left out. I fail to see the digestion or indigestion of the article. I have heard and read a great deal on this subject, and, like the article named, have never touched the subject. It is certainly very simple, both in theory and practice. The author says correctly that on post mortem the contents of the stomach are found coarse, dry and hard. How did this come? Is the only question at issue, and can only be answered physiologically. First, mastication is imperfect, deglutition imperfect, digestion imperfect. First, then, the mastication was done in a hurry, the cattle were hungry and did not keep the food long enough in the mouth to soften it with saliva, so it went to the stomach dry; and as the cattle are fond of sugary cornstalks they pack the stomach full in a short time, consequently there is no time to soften the bolus with the gastric juice flowing from the walls of the stomach. The fact that the stomach is packed tight and hard prevents the peristaltic or churning motion from taking place. If a bottle is filled quite full and corked, shaking will have no effect upon the contents; just so is the stomach, as all means of digestion are cut off; and this is all there is of this great question.

The cure consists of a gentle feeding for an hour or two before eating the cornstalks. I am acquainted with a farmer who practices it and has never lost any cattle, yet he knows nothing of physiology, nor can he read or write, but reached the idea from pure reason.

GEORGE W. CHAPMAN.

Cawker City, Kansas.

A Correction--Sulky Lister.

Kansas Farmer:

In my letter on listing corn published in the *FARMER* of November 3d, I said: "Make the rows four feet eight inches apart." I intended to say three feet eight inches, as that is about as wide as the lister will throw the dirt so as to cover the weeds, and also about as wide as the cultivators will cultivate in good shape. Otherwise I would prefer to have the rows further apart. I am much obliged to Mr. Chenoweth, of Mankato, for calling attention to the mistake.

My sulky lister that he speaks of is simply a combined walking lister (which has the drive-wheel behind the plow) attached to a sulky plow frame, and it works well. O.K.

The Stock Interest.

Horse Management.

There are few among the many under whose care our studs are placed who think seriously of the influence of season on the health and condition of our horses. The same services, it is generally considered, may with impunity be exacted from them week after week and month after month throughout the year. It is taken for granted, in the absence of absolute evidence of sickness, that the capability to discharge a full measure of work is uniformly present. This is a great and serious mistake, and one to which attention needs to be directed occasionally in the interest of horse-owners. While our agricultural and trade implements are periodically inspected, and receive their coat of paint, have their screws tightened, and parts braced together, and their steels lubricated with oil to maintain them in going order, and prevent break-down, the more complex animal machine can only command such reasonable attention when it has become absolutely disabled.

This want of consideration is frequently obvious both in town and country, and the waste of life and valuable labor arising out of neglect in this connection is matter of daily experience with those who are intimately concerned with the health and ailments of live stock. The genial warmth of summer is now being followed by the usual autumnal damp and cold, and the preparations going on in the system of our horses to meet the altered atmospheric and climatic conditions involves considerable physiological disturbance, and imposes on the system a serious tax. Humanly speaking, the exigencies of the season are provided against by the artifices of the tailor, but the protective covering of the horse is a part of himself and a product of the blood from which it derives all the materials of growth and sustenance. At this time horses are shedding the light coat of summer and reproducing one of greater weight and warmth, preparatory to the approaching winter. The cost of a new coat to the vital resources of the animal is abundantly shown in the temporary disturbance to health during its production. Horses in work at this period of the year become dull, weak, and wanting in energy. They sweat profusely, drink largely of water, and seem to be passing through an incipient fever. During work they soon show signs of fatigue, and in the stable take food with indifference, or even at times refuse it.

Swelling of the legs and ulceration of heels so often seen in the early autumn may be regarded as the outcome of an enfeebled circulation and general debility, arising out of changes incidental to shedding the coat. In this state, disease in any of the principal organs, and especially those of respiration and digestion, is readily induced by causes which, under ordinary conditions, would be tolerated with impunity. The process of removing the coat is a natural one, and should not be exposed to antagonistic influences, but facilitated as much as possible by a strict observance of the laws of health. The systematic debility must be met by reducing the work until moulting has been completed and a healthy reaction is established. The food should be increased in amount—oats and chaff being supplemented by a few old beans and a small daily ration of cooked malt and bran. A little vegetable matter in the shape of carrots or Swede turnips is also an agreeable and appetising adjunct. The sanitary condition of the stable must receive special attention now that doors

and windows begin to be closed and fresh air less freely admitted. The drains should be overhauled and their efficiency assured. It is also important to observe that while guarding against draught and exposure stables should nevertheless be well ventilated, and not, as is too frequently practised at this season of the year, closed at every outlet, even to the harmless necessary keyhole—better cool air frequently changed than a stale warm atmosphere exhausted by oxygen, and vitiated with the products of respiration and putrefaction.

All horses will be greatly benefited at this trying season by the daily administration of a little tonic medicine. Sulphate of iron in two-drachm doses given morning and evening in the food will sharpen the appetite, enrich the blood, and exalt the general tone. Old horses, and some young ones, and especially such as are now returning to the close confines of the stable after a run at grass, display marked weakness and premature exhaustion under exertion. In such cases a pint of old ale will be found a valuable addition to each dose of the salt of iron. It may either be given in the drinking water or (if refused) as a draught.

Rock salt should always be in the manger during the autumn, or a pinch of the culinary preparation mixed with one of the daily rations of corn.—*Scottish Agricultural Gazette.*

Horsemen.

Professional men often boast of their distinguishing features as a class, and take exquisite delight in the idea that in their manner and make-up they are somewhat different from the balance of mankind. The professors, the doctors, the lawyers, the musicians, and on up to the farmers, agriculturists and stockmen, each having their peculiar characteristics and points of difference from those engaged in other callings; but for distinct, clear-cut individuality, the men who have adopted the business of dealing in and handling horses, and have devoted their entire time and attention to it, and have made it a success in every particular, are excelled by but few, if any other class. The fact that the business requires rare judgment to make it a success, and a certain amount of individuality in those engaged in it, excludes from this calling many who are incapable following it for a regular business. Like everything else there are exceptions to the general rule, but fewer ignorant unintelligent men are found among our horsemen than in any other class of business men in the country. The man who is able to discover the defects of horses at once, and to read their disposition, and judge of their merits and demerits at a glance, is generally able to "size up" his fellow man with as much ease and with as much accuracy. The man who has the courage to invest his money freely in what he considers bargains in horse flesh, the results of his investments depending greatly as to their profitableness upon his judgment, will soon learn to make but few mistakes, or be driven from the field. The result of this drill will undoubtedly have a telling effect upon every branch of business a man may take hold of. The man who has the dash to enter horses for hotly-contested races is generally a man who has the nerve to take hold of enterprises and push schemes that men of no experience would think hazardous. As a whole there are few, if any, men who follow the common avocations of life who are, as a rule, better citizens in every respect than the horsemen of our country, and the more we have of the right kind the better.—*National Stockman.*

The Trotting Horse.

Of the great breeds of fine live stock the trotting variety of horses is the newest. This is also the only conspicuous breed the credit for originating which belongs to this country. It is true that Russia has of her own making a race of horses of some reputation in connection with trotting uses; but the general interest in the matter in that country is not at all comparable to what it is here, and Russian trotters are not, as a class, by any means the equal of our trotters.

In considering the trotter it is important to keep in mind the fact that the trot is not something new to the horse kind. Naturally all breeds of horses trot more or less, just as all horses under certain conditions gallop. The trot is the gait best suited to light vehicle and harness service—indeed, in this relation perfection is claimed for the trotter—and it is in this same service that our present high standard has been realized. The trot having thus at the commencement existed only in a state of equality with other modes of motion characteristic of the horse, the change wrought, by which it easily takes the lead, is certainly a remarkable illustration of man's power to develop and modify within the domain of life.

Conspicuous on the way to the trotter of to-day are the skilled breeders and trainers; and hardly, if any, less important are the timers. Until records were systematically kept and the time-test was rigidly applied no substantial progress was made. At the commencement, about the opening of this century, a mile in three minutes was regarded as so extraordinary that a bet of a thousand dollars was made and lost that no trotter could be found with so much speed; and it was not until 1843 that a mile was trotted in two minutes and thirty seconds. Thus the present 2:30 standard was reached slowly enough. From then until now—from 2:30 to 2:08½—advancement in all things pertaining to trotters has been quite rapid. The trotter of 1843 was without any literature to speak of—the trotter of to-day has a rich literature and a corresponding following, exciting a popular interest, touching all classes, second to that of no other live stock interest whatever.

Some of the sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian ranking as sires that have contributed to the 2:30 list have not as yet produced sons increasing the number of Hambletonians 2:30 grandsons. To be classed under this head are no less than sixty-five names, included being Dictator, Hambletonian, Prince, Egbert, Leland, Rysdyk, Florida, Startle, Sweepstakes, Electioneer, Enfield, Auditor, Arthurton. As excuse for this state of case, lack of favorable opportunity, early or otherwise, is usually urged. It is true, no doubt, that in this direction lies the explanation of the failure, as a sire, of many a good trotting-bred horse. Explaining a deficiency is, however, quite different, in a matter of business, from making a deficiency good; and the safe and healthy way here is to regard want of the right sort of opportunity as a misfortune—something to be deplored, and not something providing outlet for specious arguments. With horses, as with men, opportunity once lost is lost forever; and time—something to be gained by being on the scene of action ahead of all competitors—is in this relation almost identical with opportunity. The fact is, that for each individual of the horse kind the dam is half the battle; so that in these days, when volume, a wide co-operation—founded on a common interest—and imposing arrays of numbers are among the potent influences forced into

this service, only the stallions with full allowance of first-class mares can possibly reach or stay in the front rank.—*John Duncan, in Southern Bivouac.*

Unthinking farmers will sometimes place a colt or young horse by the side of a horse of more mature years, and expect it to do an equal amount of work without injury. Such a thing is not only cruel, but unwise. Many promising horses have been ruined by such treatment. No young horse should be expected to stand the work that horses which have been accustomed to hard usage are able to undergo.

In the Dairy.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER.

(Continued from last week.)

By T. D. Curtis, of the Eureka Salt Manufacturing Company.

HANDLING THE MILK.

The sooner after the milk is drawn from the cow it is strained and set for cream-raising the better. The less agitation and the less reduction of temperature, the more rapid and complete will be the separation of cream. Carrying milk long distances is a disadvantage; and if the temperature is much run down, it should be raised again before setting, or immediately after, by artificial means. This gives a wide range for the temperature to fall, and cream always rises best in a falling temperature. It rises very slowly if the temperature is stationary, and little or not at all if the temperature is rising. It is well to bear these facts in mind and avoid the unfavorable conditions.

MODE OF SETTING.

If I aimed to make the best butter regardless of the quantity, I should set my milk shallow, and in cold air. This does not secure the greatest yield, I am told, but it does secure the best flavor, for the reason that it affords the best conditions for the aeration and ripening of the cream by oxidation. Such cream will make good, sweet cream butter, with good keeping qualities. But where cream is raised by submerging, or even deep-setting without submerging, it must be soured to develop flavor, otherwise it will have only a cream flavor, delicate and evanescent, instead of the rich flavor imparted by oxidation. But in deep-setting without submerging, or shallow-setting in water, the air in the room must be kept very pure and sweet, or bad odors and bacteria will be taken up by the cream. While the milk remains warmer than the air, it gives off vapor which the air takes up, and the milk is thus purified; but as soon as the milk gets colder than the air in the room, a reverse action takes place, the vapors in the air are condensed on the surface of the milk, which absorbs whatever odors or impurities there are in it, and thus the air is purified instead of the milk, which is constantly deteriorating.

CENTRIFUGE.

There is another way of getting the cream out of the milk, and that is by the use of the centrifugal machine. This is too expensive a method for the small dairyman, but is understood to work well in large dairies and factories. There is some dispute about the effect of the machine on the quality of the product; but I suspect much that has been attributed to the machine is owing to other causes, depending on the skill and judgment of the operator. It is understood that cream obtained by the separator has to be soured and ripened before churning.

WHEN TO SKIM.

I should always skim the cream off from the milk before souring, certainly

before coagulation. Most butter-makers, I believe, prefer skimming just as the milk begins to sour. I would prefer to have it done just before the milk begins to sour, and then get the cream just as free from milk or caseous matter as possible. Two elements in milk militate against keeping sweet the butter made from it. These are albumen and sugar—both unstable elements. If we can keep these out or get them out, there is no reason why the butter should not keep for a long time. By skimming the milk while it is yet sweet and perfectly fluid, we shall be able to get the cream with a minimum amount of milk in it, and, therefore, with a minimum amount of sugar and albumen in it, as well as of caseous matter. This I consider an important point, and hence I would skim the milk before any acidity appears. If the cream is too stiff to churn, dilute it with warm water.

PREPARING CREAM.

If cream is to be kept any length of time it should be reduced to a temperature below 55 deg. Fahrenheit. At 50 deg. the change would be so slow that the cream might be kept for several days. But every addition of cream should be accompanied with a thorough stirring of the whole mass, to mix evenly the old and new cream. Before churning the cream should be set where it will attain and retain a temperature of 60 deg., or a little above; but no additions of any cream should be made after the temperature is raised. Frequent stirrings will help equalize the temperature and secure an even souring or ripening of the whole mass. At the first signs of acidity, I should commence the churning, at such temperature as the season of the year and my every-day experience indicated as the right one. I should use the kind of churn which I found most convenient and best. We do not yet quite know whether it is friction or concussion which causes the butter to come. But a good churn will agitate every particle of cream put into it, leaving none adhering to corners or ends to be wasted in the buttermilk.

CHARACTER OF BUTTER FAT.

It has long been a subject of discussion as to whether the butter globule has a caseous or membranous covering or not. Experiments made by Dr. Babcock, of the New York Experiment Station, during the past season seem to settle this question. He finds they are liquid drops of fat held in the milk, without any covering at all save what the milk affords. As the albumen is the most viscous substance in the milk, it is not unlikely that this adheres to the drops of fat, giving them the appearance of having an envelope. He found that, by raising the temperature and agitating the milk, he could divide these microscopic drops, making Jersey fat globules as fine as those of Holstein-Friesian or Ayrshire milk, and even finer; and by lowering the temperature to the right degree, the globules would unite, becoming double and treble their natural size—and, indeed, continuing to double up until they were visible to the eye, and appeared as butter.

Further, Dr. Babcock was able to make emulsions of different fats, and make them appear in the same way. Churning them at too high a temperature further divided the drops, and at a lower temperature united them into the consistency of butter. But emulsions of different kinds of fats required different temperatures for churning. Too high a temperature would further divide the globules, and too low a temperature would prevent their cohesion at all.

CHURNING.

We have here some hints about churning. The temperature must be right—neither too high nor too low. If too

high, we would beat the globules into smaller ones; if too low, they would refuse to unite; and in either case the butter would fail to appear. Milk in different conditions and at different seasons of the year would call for a different temperature within a moderate range. If the cream is viscous and ropy, as it sometimes is when the cold weather comes, or when the systems of the cows receive any sudden shock from chilling, a higher temperature would be called for and a dilution of the cream with warm water would help dissolve and wash off the albuminous matter adhering to the fat globules, thus letting them free to come together and coalesce. This seems to be the philosophy of churning, viewed in the light of recent experiments, and it suggests the idea that there may be an advantage, where the temperature of cream has been run down low, to raise the temperature a few degrees above the churning point and then let it settle down to the right degree before beginning to churn. If this is not done, the fat, being a poorer conductor of heat than the serum in which it floats, may be still in a solid instead of a semi-solid condition—and the point just between a coagulating and a liquid state I take to be the right one for churning.

WASHING BUTTER.

Formerly the butter was gathered into a solid mass in the churn, and then taken out and worked and washed until the buttermilk was supposed to be all out. In some cases, however, there was no washing, and even now butter is made for immediate consumption by retaining enough buttermilk in it to give it a new buttermilk flavor. But the latter and better practice is to stop the churn when the butter is in small granules of the size of mustard seed or wheat kernels. Cold water is added to reduce the temperature to 55 or 50 deg. A little salt is thrown into the churn, and the buttermilk, after a little agitation, is drawn off. Then cold water is added, the churn slightly agitated, and the water drawn off. Many now wash the butter, in the same way, with brine. Salt coagulates the albumen. This coagulum is soluble in water. Therefore, when the brine is drawn off, water is again used to wash the butter. The coagulum is dissolved and carried off by the water. This kind of washing should be repeated until the water runs clear. Some have argued against washing, on the score that it takes out the sugar; and some even go so far as to put sugar into their butter with the salt. This is a great mistake. It is desirable to get all the sugar out and keep it out, as it soon decomposes if left in, and throws the butter off flavor.

SALTING AND WORKING.

With butter in the granular form, salting and working are easily done. Let the water thoroughly drain off, keeping the temperature of the butter down to 55 deg. or below, then sprinkle on the salt and carefully stir it in. In small batches it may be done by agitating the churn. If the batch is large it may be taken out and placed on a butter table. Then the salt can be sprinkled on and carefully stirred in with a common hay rake. If the salt is right it will soon dissolve, and cover every particle with a sparkling brine. It is then as evenly salted as it is possible to get it. No working is required. The mass may be carefully pressed together in a solid form, or it may be put together into the tub and pressed together there, as it is packed, but none but the purest salt should be used. It should be fine and even-grained, but not dust, nor have salt dust mixed with it. It should readily and rapidly dissolve, and, being even-grained, it will all be dissolved at the same time and secure an even salting of the batch. All coarse, hard-grained, uneven-grained, and slow-dissolving salt should be avoided. Common barrel salt is abominable. No intelligent dairyman will take the risk of using it. All the cheap salts are unreliable. Use the best. It will not cost over a mill a pound to salt butter with it, and the chances are that it will add one to two cents a pound to the market price of the butter.

PACKING.

Tubs for packing butter should be made of sweet wood—that is, wood that will impart no unpleasant flavor; it should be thoroughly soaked to get out the woody flavor, and then saturated with brine. Before packing sprinkle a little salt on the bottom of the tub—just enough to show—and rub the moist sides with salt, letting as much adhere as will, so as to prevent the wood from drawing the salt from the butter next to it as the water in the wood dries out. A waterproof paper, odorless and flavorless, has recently been introduced, which is said to resist the action of salt, and to prevent all evaporation when the tub is lined with it before filling. Pieces are cut round and of any size to fit the ends of the tub; and by the use of this paper, which is very cheap, it is claimed that a package may be made water-tight. Pack in a way to expel the air and prevent its retention between the layers of butter.

KEEPING BUTTER.

As soon as made, butter should be set in a cool, dry, sweet place, and kept at a temperature of about 50 deg. Do not set the tubs on the ground, to absorb an earthy smell or flavor, nor permit any mold or decaying substance, or anything that gives off an offensive odor, to be in the same apartment with the butter. Much good butter is spoiled by improper keeping and handling between the make-room and the consumption market.

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, 186 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 49712 head herd. C. S. Eichholtz, box 1208, Wichita, Kas.

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

ALTAHAM HERD

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

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

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

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

PLATE VIEW HERD.—Of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Chester White and Berkshire Hogs. Address E. M. Pinney & 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. F. J. 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. Hower, 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, 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 38 lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

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

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 McCULLOWAY, Fayette, Mo.

POULTRY.

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

S. R. EDWARDS, breeder of pure-bred Partridge 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. Grinnag, 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. 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. Egg and chicks for sale.

ONE DOLLAR PER THIRTEEN.—For Eggs from my choice Plymouth Rock Fowls and extra Pekin Ducks. Mark S. Salisbury, Box 81, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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.

Choice, Highly-Bred

HEREFORD

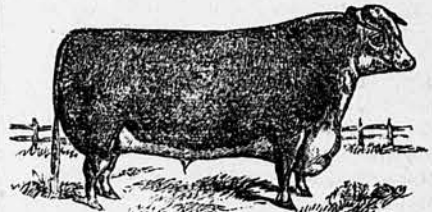
BULLS and HEIFERS,

For sale reasonable. Come or write for Private Catalogue.

HEIFERS IN CALF TO BEAU REAL AND BEAU MONDE.

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Lawrence, Kansas.

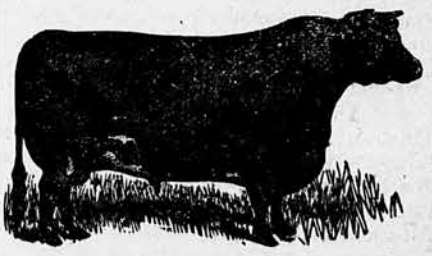
SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



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.

Correspondence.

About the Amendment.

Kansas Farmer:

As regards the amendment and the reason why it was defeated, it was because it was not a proper thing to go to the people, although it was evident that the Republican State Central Committee wished it to carry, the way the chairman of that committee ordered the Republican tickets to be printed, "For the Amendment."

From 1871 to 1886 there was a great deal of railroad building done in this State. And nearly one-half of the business before the Supreme court is caused by appeals from District courts by railroad attorneys. An examination of the docket for the past nine years will sustain this view.

The proper remedy to help the Supreme court and relieve the overburdened docket would be to close it to railroad attorneys who use it as a means of retarding justice. This could be brought about by the same method as practiced by other States with cases taken up on appeal. Make the appellant pay the attorney's fee for the defense and all other costs. With this ruling the railroads would not have recourse to the Supreme court as a means of delaying justice. And it will also relieve those who are seeking justice from railroads through the courts of a heavy expense.

I am glad to see the article in the last KANSAS FARMER calling attention to the reckless bond-voting and giving us the result of the inquiry of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners of the amount of bonds voted in Kansas and the amount of bonds issued in the past year. Would it not be well to give us the total amount of railroad bonds against the State at large? The amount is large and the yearly interest on the same is quite a burden on the people of Kansas, as it is purely an agricultural State. In these very important matters the State will have to protect the people from the avarice of railroad corporations.

Kansas has enough railroads to get her products to market. What we want is better public highways. The experience in railroads is that while they are building they claim that the people ought to help to build them, as railroads are a public institution and the people control them. After they are built they are a private corporation and the people have nothing to do with the control of them. That is: In a projected railroad they are controlled by the people; after they are built they are private corporations and if the people want their services it is so many dollars and cents.

Respectfully,

JAMES BELL.

Garnett, Kas., December 3, 1886.

From Illinois.

Kansas Farmer:

A careful study of the hogs exhibited at the late American Fat Stock Show proved very conclusively that light-jowled hogs are not necessarily narrow on the back nor light in ham. The judges on live hogs preferred, as a rule, other things being equal, those having the least jowl or throatiness; but when it came to awarding the carcass prizes, another set of judges gave the preference to jowled hogs.

Breeders are therefore still in doubt as to what is most certain to win at fat stock show. If the markets were alike the butchers would doubtless more nearly agree, and the awards would seem less like riddles than now. The practical breeder and feeder may, however, rest assured that a well-hammed hog with good back and sides and a medium jowl will find ready sale at a fair profit, if rightly fed and fattened, since there is not the universal demand for jowl meat that there is for good hams and sides.

The sheep that showed the least percentage of offal as compared with live weight at the late American Fat Stock Show was a Southdown; and the winner of the carcass prize as one year old at the same show was also a Southdown.

With Thanksgiving, in central Illinois, came our first dash of real winter. On the 26th the ground was white with snow and the weather just rough enough to make the good farmer and stockman look about to see that every animal under his care was well fed and sheltered. These first sudden turns

of the weather are usually harder on farm stock than any severe cold that follows later on in the winter.

Water in the stock wells is unusually low for this time of the year. On this account farmers would welcome a few good soaking rains before winter comes on in earnest.

PHIL. THRIFFTON.

Springfield, Ill., November 27, 1886.

Preparing Ground for Wheat.

An Ohio farmer, from whom we quoted a few weeks ago, in some remarks on wheat culture calls attention to the fact that different crops require decidedly different characteristics in the conditions of the soil. Wheat is what we term a "hard ground" crop—that is, a crop which requires the soil to be solid and compact. Corn on the other hand, demands that the soil particles be loosely associated. For many years the prairie soils of the west were too porous for the growth of winter wheat. It heaved in winter, and the wheat roots were thrown entirely upon the surface. While this condition of soil continued it paid best to grow corn, but of late years, since the soil has become compacted by loss of vegetable matter, wheat has increased in yield and corn has decreased. When the soil is virgin, wheat sown upon freshly plowed and imperfectly prepared land sometimes makes a good crop, but it can't be continued many years successfully. Thorough preparation soon becomes a necessity to produce anything like maximum crops.

A few simple facts should be kept in mind to guide us in preparing land for wheat. It must be in fine tilth, and is better if moist for two or three inches. Below let it be as compact as it is possible to make it. The plowing should be done early and deep. If the land is new and contains a large surplus of vegetable matter, or if we have a heavy sod or green crop to turn under or the soil is stiff and clayey, it should be broken up several months before seeding, in order that roots and rubbish may have time to decay and the soil become compacted and fined. Wheat will not grow satisfactorily where it is sown upon decaying vegetable matter that is throwing off an excess of nitrogen. Where there is a sod or green crop to turn under the work should be done in June if possible. The first object gained by early plowing is time for the proper preparation of the seed bed. The summer rains will then save much labor in pulverizing the soil and rendering it compact. Without pulverization the fertility of the soil is not available. The ground becomes hard toward midsummer, and breaks up in hard lumps, making it next to impossible to get it in proper condition for seeding.

Another object gained by early plowing is the destruction of weeds. The sooner their growth is checked the less plant food they will take from the soil, to the detriment of the wheat crop that is to follow. If not plowed under till late in the season, the seeds have ripened and the decaying stalks afford harbors for insects, and it is impossible to compact the seed bed in a proper manner. Early plowing also admits of atmospheric fertilization. Whether it directly adds the elements of fertility of the soil or only frees and unlocks that which it already possesses, we shall not stop to consider.

Where wheat follows wheat, or other small grain, the breaking should still be done as early as possible. In a dry time the stubs soon become hard, and they keep the land too open and porous. If plowed early, while some of the juices of the plant are still in the straw, they decay more speedily, and the soil is easily worked into proper shape. A better seed-bed can be made by burning the stubble than by turning it under, with the further advantage of destroying insects lying in wait to take or damage the crop. But we cannot recommend the burning of stubble where it is desired to gradually increase the fertility of the soil and build it up for future crops. A regular rotation of crops is also an absolute necessity on wheat farms where the land is to be kept up. What is the best rotation will depend largely upon the kind of soil and the crops that can be grown most successfully and profitably. Upon our limestone lands we find that potatoes, wheat and grass make good rotations. Wheat also does well to follow clover or flax.

A NEW VIEW OF CONSUMPTION.

And One Which Appeals to Common Sense—Many Curable Cases.

[Medical Stylus.]

"Many persons die of Consumption who could easily be cured," says Dr. S. C. Clark, of Watertown, N. Y., "if they would go at it right. I have a new view of the disease. Consumption is not always of lung origin."

"How so? What is it then?"

"Many cases of consumption are secondary. The disease itself prevails everywhere, but the best practitioners refuse to attribute it entirely to inheritance or the weather. If a person lives in the most favorable climate in the world and has any tendency to lung weakness, if certain conditions exist in the system, that climate, however favorable, will not prevent development of the disease. The disorder in such cases is only a secondary symptom in the lungs of some other ailment, and can never be cured until approached through its source."

"Yes, doctor; but what is the method of approach?"

"If you dip your finger in acid you burn it, do you not?"

"Yes."

"If you wash this burnt finger every second with the acid, what is the result?"

"Why, constant inflammation, festering and eventual destruction of the finger."

"Precisely! Now then for my method, which commends itself to the reason and judgment of every skillful practitioner. You know certain acids are developed in the body. Well, if the system is all right these acids are neutralized or utilized and carried out. If the system is run down by excesses, anxiety, continual exposure or overwork, these acids accumulate in the blood. If there is any natural weakness in the lung, this acid attacks it, having a natural affinity for it, and if the acid is not neutralized or passed out of the system, it burns, ulcerates and finally destroys the lung. Is this clear?"

"Perfectly! But how do you prevent the accumulation of these acids in the system?"

"Irregularities of the liver and kidneys create this excess of acid and the supply can be cut off only by correcting the wrong action of these organs. The kidneys alone should carry out in quantity, in solution, enough of this acid daily, which, if left in the blood, would kill four men. When the stomach, the liver and the kidneys are all conspiring to increase the acid, the wonder is that weak lungs resist death as long as they do!"

"But you have not told us how you would treat such cases."

"No, but I will. The lungs are only diseased as an effect of this acid or kidney poison in the blood. After having exhausted all authorized remedies to correct this acid condition, I was compelled, in justice to my patients, to use Warner's safe cure; though a proprietary remedy, it is now recognized, I see, by leading physicians, by Presidents of State Boards of Health and by insurance physicians, as a scientific and the only specific for those great organs in which over ninety per cent. of diseases originate or are sustained."

"Is this form of treatment successful?"

"It is wonderfully so, and for that reason I am only too willing you should announce it to the world of consumptives."

Note by the Publishers:—We have received the above interview from H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y., with the request that we publish it for the good of suffering people. In a foot note to their letter they say:

"The experience of Dr. Clark is not strange to us. In our correspondence we have found that many thousands of people are suffering from what they think is Consumption, whereas the real difficulty is with the liver and kidneys, proven by the fact that when these organs are restored to health by the use of Warner's safe cure, the consumption disappears, and so does uræmic or kidney poisoning, which causes so many symptoms of diseases that the human system is subject to. The same may be said of rheumatism, caused by an acid condition of the system. We insist upon what we always have claimed, if you remove the cause, the system will soon perfect the work already begun. Mrs. Rev. Dr. Theodore Wolf, of Gettysburg, Pa., wife of the editor of the *Lutheran Quarterly*, said her friends thought her 'far

gone with Consumption,' but after a thorough treatment with Warner's safe cure, she says: 'I am perfectly well.' We can cite thousands of such cases, but one is enough. If you publish the above article, kindly send us a marked copy."

"We gladly give place to the article, for if we can in any way stay the ravages of Consumption, which carries away so many millions yearly, it is our bounden duty so to do.—[PUB.]

Gossip About Stock.

The breeders, merchants and the Board of Trade of St. Joseph, Mo., have inaugurated a movement for the establishment of an annual Fat Stock Show to be held at that place. Definite action of some kind is expected soon.

The 2-year-old Hereford steer, Rudolph, Jr., the sweepstakes champion at the late American Fat Stock Show held at Chicago last month, won for his owners, the Wyoming Hereford Cattle Company, the neat sum of \$933 in class and special premiums. Hereford breeders generally are jubilant over the result.

Hon. A. W. Rollins, the well-known Berkshire breeder of Manhattan, Kas., was at the recent annual meeting of the National Swine Breeders' Association, and was elected Vice President for Kansas, an evidence that the Berkshire element is still in the race and continue to alternate the honors equally with the Poland-China element.

The following letter has a peculiar significance to Kansas sheep-raisers: "Inclosed find report of recent sales of registered Merino sheep from premium herd of Merinos of R. T. McCulley & Bro., Lee's Summit, Mo. Have had quite a good trade this fall. There is considerable inquiry for good sheep, especially since the election. Sheepmen are beginning to take courage since there was so many free traders snowed under at the late elections. Our advice to friends is to get you a few good sheep before they get too high. They are going to get there, and don't you forget it. We send you a list of sales of registered Merino sheep: Four ewes and 1 ram to A. Nelson, Lebanon, Mo., for \$125; 5 ewes to L. S. Frierson, Frierson Mill, La., \$100; 3 ewes to H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo., \$150; 1 ewe lamb to M. H. Jay, Rockford, Ill., \$30; 4 rams to J. Q. Foster, Osborne, Kas., \$100; 1 ram to J. S. Gates, Manchester, Mo., \$25; 1 ram each to George Cox, S. Cox, and J. Cox, of Vermont, Ill., at \$20 apiece; 1 ram to Geo. Schmitt, Quene City, Mo., \$20; 2 rams to F. C. Abbott, Manhattan, Kas., \$50; 1 ram to S. H. Sprigley, Salem, Ill., \$25; 30 rams to D. Troy, Dorsey, N. M., \$200; 2 rams to C. Q. Bullock, Ellinwood, Kas., \$50; 2 rams to C. T. C. White, Eureka, Kas., \$50; 1 ram to Jones, Missouri, \$20.

All men love freedom. But the just demands it for all; the unjust for himself alone.—*Ludwig Borne.*

For Cuts, Galls, Old Sores, Scratches, Thrush, etc., use Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cents a box.

Wherever affection can spring, it is like the green leaf and the blossom—pure, and breathing purity, whatever soil it may grow in.

FOR SALE.—The young Jersey cow, Kin's Bridalette 11347, dropped February 15th, 1882; solid fawn. This is a splendid cow, a granddaughter of Easter Boy 3052—the pure Rex 1330 bull. Bred October 26th to St. Valentine's Day 15278, a grandson of Stoke Pogis 3d 2238, and Duke, P. 76, H. C. Address S. B. ROHRER, Newton, Kansas.

Money Tells!

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

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

Women as School Officers.

The Mayor of New York recently appointed two women on the School Board of the city. The New York *Tribune* speaks favorably of the ladies and of their appointment. One of them is Miss Grace H. Dodge, a daughter of William E. Dodge, and a lady conspicuous for executive ability, Christian zeal, and sound judgment in the conduct of numerous charitable enterprises. The other is Mrs. Mary Nash Agnew, who is equally well known in connection with many of the most useful and successful benevolent agencies of the city. Each is a worthy representative of her sex in this new sphere of public activity. The Board of Education will be greatly strengthened by the presence of these two Commissioners. "We confidently expect," says the *Tribune*, as the result of these judicious appointments that the number of women in this important educational council will be steadily recruited until the sexes are equally represented. The public schools contain a larger proportion of girls than boys on the roll of attendance. There is no reason why there should not be as many women in the Supreme Educational Council to supervise the training of the girls as there are men to look after the interests of the boys.

"There are many practical details connected with the successful administration of the public schools which require not only womanly instincts but also peculiar powers of discernment that are lacking in men. A sensible woman's experience will be of the greatest possible value and assistance in the determination of educational questions. From the primary departments, where children, barely old enough to remember their names, are systematically drilled in the rudiments, to the normal school where the pressure of overstudy and artificial cramming is often exerted at the expense of health of body and mind, there is need of wise, vigilant and ceaseless supervision. There are a hundred questions arising every year before the School Commissioners which women are better qualified than men to decide. The fact that the body of teachers is recruited to a very large extent from their own sex will give these two Commissioners a commanding position among their associates. They will be regarded by the rank and file of the teaching brigade as their personal representatives and sympathetic leaders. The effect of their presence in office can scarcely fail to be salutary. We congratulate them heartily upon the honor bestowed upon them, and are pleased to commend the action of the Mayor as timely and judicious."

A Panther Story.

It seems strange to hear of panthers visiting corrals in old Nodaway county, Missouri, and taking sheep away. One would suppose that in so old a settlement as that, there would be no wild animals of that kind left, but word comes that a Mr. Gavin, of that county, who is a sheep fancier, began, some time ago, this fall, to miss sheep from his pen, and finding no traces of their carcasses, of course his natural supposition was that some one was stealing them. He accordingly corralled them each night, but was surprised to find his flock numbered one less each morning when let out than it had the previous night. This continued for some time, until he was convinced that sterner measures would have to be adopted to put an end to his losses. Accordingly, on Wednesday night, Mr. Gavin armed himself with a double-barreled shotgun, and determined, as he expressed it, "to make it hot for the thief." He secreted himself in the

corner of the sheepfold, and waited patiently for "something to turn up." He had thus spent nearly the entire night without obtaining even a glimpse of the offending party, and was about to retire in disgust, when, to his great surprise, he saw a large animal come bounding over the high fence, seize the nearest lamb, and depart in the same way it came in. Mr. Gavin was so thunderstruck at the unexpected sight that he allowed himself to be thus robbed before his own eyes without firing a shot or making a single outcry. He soon recovered from his amazement, however, and started immediately for several of his neighbors, who armed themselves, and with several dogs, joined in pursuit. The dogs took the trail and followed the animal about two miles, when they cornered it in a swamp. Before the men arrived it had slain several of the dogs and wounded others. A general fusillade was opened on the animal, and when at last it was killed, it proved to be an enormous specimen of the American panther or catamount, measuring six feet four inches in length from the tip of its nose to the tip of its tail, and weighing 160 pounds.

The Emperor of Germany proposes to increase the army of the empire. In his speech opening the Reichstag (national legislature) he said: "By the law of May 6th, 1880, the peace effective was fixed until March 31st, 1883. Our military system therefore requires renewing on a larger basis; the army is a guarantee of lasting protection and of the blessings of peace. Although the policy of the empire is always pacific, Germany, in view of the development of the military establishments of neighboring states, cannot longer defer increasing her defensive force, especially the peace effective. A bill, therefore, will be submitted providing for the increase, to take effect from the beginning of the new financial year." The German army now, on a peace footing, contains 445,000 men. The United States army contains less than 25,000.

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

He who is false to present duty breaks a flaw in the loom, and will find the flaw when he may have forgotten the cause.

Good News!

Our "Skinner's Best" Boot reduced 50 cents per pair. Women's and Girls' School Shoes, the same reduction, and a splendid Rubber Boot at \$2.50. Remember the Pioneer Shoe Dealer—D. S. SKINNER, 219 Kansas avenue.

In all life's doings there are circuitous paths; and nine times out of ten, when a man seems to be doing one thing, he is doing another.

Farm Loans.

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

Holiday Rates.

On December 23d, 24th and 25th, 30th and 31st, and January 1st, round-trip tickets will be sold between stations on the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield, and Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis railroads, at rate of one fare and one-third. Tickets good to return until and including January 3d, 1887.

Special Club Rate.

The *Future*, a scientific journal of the weather, published at Richland, Kansas, by Prof. C. C. Blake, (price \$1 a year), is by a special arrangement clubbed with the *KANSAS FARMER* (price \$1.50 a year.) Both papers for only \$1.50 a year.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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

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The Home Circle.

The Hour and the Gift.

We are beggars at life's feast;
Ask a boon of angry Fate,
She at pleasure gives or holds,
Gives it soon, or gives it late.

Off she gives it ere our hearts
Have learned to know its wealth or worth;
Love which comes too soon, but tends
To our drought and to our dearth.

Off she holds it till its power
For our good is long o'er past,
Love which comes too late, but adds
One new sorrow to the last.

Happy he who asks his boon
When a smiling face has Fate;
O, thrice happy he whose love
Comes not soon, and comes not late.
—Hattie Tyng Griswold, in *Good Cheer*.

At dawn, from out the eyrie of the mind,
My eager thoughts, as birds swift-pinioned
flew,
Some, like strong eagles, soared aloft,
pierced through
The mists that on the mountain tops re-
clined,
And winged a flight majestic, unconfined;
Like sea-birds, some skimmed o'er the ocean
blue,
And, where waves meet with sky, passed
from my view,
Perchance long-lost Hesperides to find;
While others, like those birds whose cheery
song
Is heard about our homes the whole day
long,
Stayed with me. While I toiled, they
sweetly sang,
And with this constant strain the roof-tree
rang—
"Chill, drear the mountain crest, full of un-
rest
The sea, home life is sweet, 'home thoughts
are best.'"
—James Geddes.

Some Family Meditations.

The days are contracting with the approach
of winter. The fall campaign is over; so is
our house-cleaning, and with my choice lit-
tle library, organ and easel, I am settled for
winter, cozy and warm, ready to let the wide
world wag.

House-cleaning has some very interesting
moments—the overhauling and reading of
old letters, filing and putting away the im-
portant records of the present day, hunting
up the missing books and magazine numbers,
to have them all convenient for the long
wintry days. To-day I have read letters
from my great uncle, copied a remnant of
my great-grandfather's will, for fear it
should be all lost. How this knocking-
about Kansas life demolishes old family re-
lics. What previous spirit ever possessed my
great-grandfather to move from Kentucky
to Ohio in the early days and free thirty
slaves, giving them land, and in every clause
of his will bequeathing so much to each
child, "provided they never attempt to bring
back into bondage those poor, unfortunate
colored people." Had he lived in the days
of John Brown, of Kansas, Brown would
have had one more co-worker.

But his descendants lived to see the eman-
cipation of the entire race, and we still live
to contend for emancipation of a slavery to
the rum power, and the enfranchisement of
one-half the free-born citizens of the United
States. But I'm digressing.

I have also in my possession a paper, the
Urbanian Citizen and Gazette, April 13,
1841, containing the death and ceremonials
of President Harrison. There are so many
things in this old paper that would be inter-
esting to us now. I wish I had control of a
press, and I would have it re-printed. How
thoughtlessly we often destroy or neglect to
save papers and documents that fifty years
or more would render precious. Very few
people ever care to keep their family record
beyond two generations, and often the neg-
lect of this important duty has proven the
loss of large estates. Even old family let-
ters are sometimes very valuable in proving
a lineage. How many of our Kansas set-
tlers, leaving home and friends in the East
or foreign countries, take a thought of this
important matter? and yet it may be that
with your death may be cut off the knowl-
edge of important relationships to your chil-
dren or grandchildren, and give them a
world of trouble and expense to ferret out in
some future period. We are too American
in this respect. If it is well to preserve the
pedigree of live stock, how much more im-
portant is that of families. What a stimu-
lus it is to children to incite them to noble
endeavor to be able to trace their ancestry

back through a long list of true and noble
lives. How an ancestral biography would
enable us to trace and solve the social prob-
lem of "cause and effect," and of hereditary
vice or virtue. We could then better under-
stand the primal cause of the great tidal
waves of reform, which at intervals rise in a
few earnest souls and spread to the ends of
the world. There are certain fundamental
principles which seem to be inherited, or else
the organization for their adaptability;
either way you take it, it is always interesting
to know the principles which actuated their
ancestors and stimulate the latent nature to
emulate their example, or avoid their errors,
as the case may be. M. J. HUNTER.

Mothers and Boys.

I read those beautiful lines, "Who, more
than mothers?" Give me the mother that
can raise and teach the boys to shun those
places of vice and drunkenness; think more
of their home, raise the boys to respect and
love mother and home more than whisky
and drunkenness. It will require something
more than praying or voting. I know some
mothers do it; why can't others? The boys
must have the proper training at home; they
must be taught to love home and come to en-
joy the peace and happiness of a pleasant
home, or they get out in bad company.

Riverton, Kas. GENO THARP.

English Colonies.

In answer to "Englishwoman's" query,
will say that there are several English com-
munities in Kansas. One was started at
Victoria, in Ellsworth county, eight or nine
years ago; one near Clay Center or Wake-
field; a few English folks at Florence, from
Lancashire, I think; a St. George's Society
at Wichita, and a few families from North
Devon here in the western part of Sumner
and eastern Harper, mostly progressive peo-
ple; one of them (the writer) has just
opened the first silo in southern Kansas and
finds it a success. Should be pleased to
have the address of "Englishwoman," and
to correspond with any one from "old Eng-
land." JAS. S. DYER.

Blue Grass Ranch, Freeport, Kas.

From Bramblebush.

"Over the river, over the hill,
Lies a village, white and still;
All around it the forest trees
Shiver and whisper in the breeze;
Over it sailing shadows go
Of soaring hawks and screaming crows,
And mountain grasses, low and sweet,
Grow in the middle of every street."

We have in our mind a picture of another
village that lies upon the hill; but alas, no
forest trees bend over it, no grasses nor
sweet flowers grow in its streets, and no
white stone marks the spot wherein the
sleeper lies. On the rocky ground low
mounds of hard brown earth are seen, baked
by the fierce hot sun that shines over it
through the long summer days. A few of
these mounds are inclosed by a board fence,
the rest are left for the cattle to tramp
across. To you who have laid some dear
one away, be thankful that you can make
their bed in a pleasant spot, a place where
violets and roses may grow, where trees may
spread their sheltering branches over them,
and beneath the cool green grass lay them
to rest. But to lay them in a grave far from
the home of their childhood in one of these
prairie graveyards, makes one feel dreary
and desolate in the extreme.

Thanks, "Claribel," for your sympathy.
Christmas is drawing near, and would it not
be a good idea if the ladies of the Home Cir-
cle would give a few hints in regard to pres-
ent things that are simple and pretty?

BRAMBLEBUSH.

The Other Side.

There are good men and there are bad
men! Sisters mine, did you never reflect
that there were good women and bad
women? Did you never think what things
men could say about us if they really set to
work to be as brutally truthful as they knew
how? Did you never think of the many,
many phases of man-life that would show
up certain phases of woman-life in no cred-
itable light? Did you never think of the
wholesale statement that there are three bad
men to one bad woman, and not note the
only possible conclusion, that one woman
must have been concerned in the depravity
of at least three men?—Fanny B. Merrill,
in *New York Graphic*.

Food for the Sick.

Solid food should never be given to a sick
person without the doctor's special permis-
sion. He will say when, in his judgment,
its use may be begun safely, and thus the
nurse is relieved from all responsibility. A
convalescent's diet should be digestible and
tempting. The appetite is beginning to re-
turn and must be encouraged, except after
typhoid fever, when it has to be suppressed.
During extreme illness food is a disagreea-
ble necessity, to be disposed of as quickly as
possible. There is no desire for it, it is
swallowed under compulsion as a necessary
but nauseous medicine and to escape from
the importunities of the nurse. In conva-
lescence it is looked forward to with eager-
ness, and the dainty repasts are the events
of the day. They should be made to look as
enticing as they can be, and all the appoint-
ments should be daintily bright and clean.
A teaspoonful of tea spilled in the saucer
from a full cup seems a trifling matter to a
well person, but it is enough to spoil the
comfort of an invalid's meals. Food that is
intended to be hot must be served very hot
on a well-warmed plate set over a bowl of
boiling water and covered in its transit from
the kitchen. A cup of lukewarm soup would
be sent away untasted, whereas if it had
been really hot it would have been eaten and
enjoyed. Things that are intended to be
cold should be left in the ice box, or the cool
dairy, until the last moment before serving.
Tepid blanc mange is not an inviting article
of diet, and custard, which would be deli-
cious ice cold, loses its attractiveness when
it is milk warm. Strawberries and all fruit
should be placed on a plate over a bowl filled
with chopped ice, and sliced tomatoes should
be laid on ice. Attention to these little
points makes all the difference between com-
fort and discomfort, between food being re-
fused as unpalatable, or eaten with relish.
The prettiest china that the house affords
should be brought out to embellish the con-
valescent's tray. The eye must be pleased
as well as the palate, and a victory is won
when the invalid says "Oh, how delicious it
looks!" Butter should be rolled into tiny
balls with the grooved paddles sold for the
purpose, and bread cut in delicate slices di-
vided into four.—Elizabeth Robinson Sco-
vil, in *Good Housekeeping*.

A Remedy for Painful Wounds.

Take a pan or shovel with burning coals
and sprinkle upon them common brown
sugar, and hold the wounded part in the
smoke. In a few minutes the pain will be
allayed and recovery proceeds rapidly. In
my own case a rusty nail had made a bad
wound in the bottom of my foot. The pain
and nervous irritation was severe. This was
all removed by holding it in the smoke for
fifteen minutes, and I was able to resume
my reading in comfort. I have often recom-
mended it to others with like results. Last
week one of my men had a finger-nail torn
out by a pair of ice tongs. It became very
painful, as was to have been expected. Held
in sugar smoke for twenty minutes, the pain
ceased, and it promises speedy recovery.—
Country Gentleman.

Children and Books.

A word here as to the training of children
to take care of books. If they are made to
look upon them as "friends they will be care-
ful in their treatment of them. No shabby
volumes with broken or soiled covers and
dog-eared pages will be visible. Furnish
each little one with a set of book shelves.
These may be bought at a trifling expense or
be "home-made," or allow them to use the
lower shelves in the library proper. Then
require them to replace each book after using
in a proper position. Let some penalty be
attached, some privilege forfeited, should
the order be disobeyed.—*Atlanta Constitu-
tion*.

Temperature of Rooms.

Pride should yield rather than health suf-
fer, and again we say, confine yourself in
winter to the number of rooms that you can
afford to keep at from 65 deg. to 70 deg. The
former temperature makes a nice sleeping
room; the latter a pleasant sitting room.
Where kitchen and sitting rooms are kept
rigidly up to 70 deg., by keeping the doors
into bedrooms open, night and day, they can
easily be kept in the sixties.—*Our Country
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How to Make Money.

No matter in what part you are located,
you should write to Hallett & Co., Portland,
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work you can do and live at home, at a profit
of from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some
have made \$50 in a day. All is new. Cap-
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Either sex; all ages. Those who commence
at once will make sure of snug little for-
tunes. Write and see for yourselves.

Fanny Field says coal oil will cure scaly
legs in fowls "every time." Dip the fowl's
legs into the oil a couple of times, once in
two or three days, till the scales begin to
loosen, then stop using the oil, and rub the
legs gently with melted lard.

Prof. Huxley has written for *The Youth's
Companion* three papers, which he calls
"A Study in the Evolution of House-Build-
ing," and in them he traces, in a manner
which even a young reader can understand,
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The Young Folks.

Remember Boys Make Men.

When you see a ragged urchin
Standing wistful in the street,
With torn hat and kneeless trousers,
Dirty face and bare red feet,
Pass not by the child unheeding;
Smile upon him. Mark me, when
He's grown up he'll not forget it;
For, remember, boys make men.

When the buoyant youthful spirits
Overflow in boyish freak,
Chide your child in gentle accents;
Do not in your anger speak.
You must sow in youthful bosoms
Seeds of tender mercy; then
Plants will grow and bear good fruitage,
When the erring boys are men.

Have you never seen a grandsire,
With his eyes aglow with joy,
Bring to mind some act of kindness,
Something said to him, a boy?
Or relate some slight or coldness,
With a brow all clouded, when
He said they were too thoughtless
To remember boys made men?

Let us try to add some pleasure
To the life of every boy,
For each child needs tender interest
In its sorrow and its joy.
Call your boys home by its brightness;
They avoid a gloomy den,
Seeking elsewhere joy and comfort;
And remember, boys make men.

If I Were a Boy Again--A Bit of Autobiography by Bill Nye.

(Copyrighted, 1886, by S. S. McClure.)

If I were a boy again, endowed with the same wild passion for plucking watermelons in the dark of the moon, I would no doubt fall a victim to that overmastering passion as I did before; but looking at it as I do now, I would be wiser. Boys can not, however, have the mature judgment of manhood without the experience and the rheumatism that go with it. So it is better that in our childhood we may be able to eat a raw turnip with safety, and know something later on in life.

I notice a great change in myself while comparing my present condition with that of joyous boyhood. Then I had no sense, but I had a good digestion. Now I haven't even the digestion.

The hurrying years have cavorted over my sunny head till they have worn it smooth, but they have left a good deal yet for me to learn. I am still engaged in learning during the day and putting amica on my experience at night.

Childhood is said to be the most glad some period in our lives, and in some respects this statement may be regarded as reliable, but it is not all joy. I have had just as much fun in later years as I did in boyhood, though the people with whom I have been thrown in contact claim that their experience has been different. I hope they do not mean anything personal by that.

I do sometimes wish that I could be a boy again, but I smother that wish on account of my parents. What they need most is rest and change of scene. They still enjoy children, but they would like a chance to select the children with whom they associate.

My parents were blest with five bright-eyed and beautiful little boys, three of whom grew up and by that means became adults. I am in that condition myself. I was the eldest of my family with the exception of my parents. I am still that way. My early life was rather tempestuous in places, occasionally flecked with sunshine, but more frequently with retribution. I was not a very good roadster when young, and so retribution was 'most always just in the act of overtaking me. While outraged justice was getting in its work on me, the other boys escaped through a small aperture in the fence.

That is another reason why I do not yearn to be a boy again.

When we ran away from school to catch chubs, and when we built a fire to cook them and the fire got into the tall dry grass and burned four miles of fence and sixteen tons of hay for a gentleman for whom I had a high regard, and I went back to put out the fire, the other boys escaped and have so remained ever since.

A just retribution has never had any difficulty in overtaking me and walking up and down over my wishbone.

When a party of us had been engaged in gathering Easter eggs in the barn of a gentleman who was away from home at the time and he returned just as we had filled

our pockets with the choicest vintage of his sun-kissed hens, the other boys escaped while I was occupying the attention of the dog, and I had to slide out the second story of the barn. It is still fresh in my mind as I write. I wore my father's vest at that time, and it was larger than was necessary. My father was larger than I at that time, for I was only 9 years of age and had not arrived at my full stature. In sliding down the batten I discovered that the upper end of it was loose and that my flowing vest had slipped over it, so that when I got down about four feet I hung with the board buttoned inside my bosom and the scrambled egg oozing out of my knickerbockers.

The batten had sprung back against the barn in such a way as to prevent my unbuttoning my vest, and while I hung there on the side of the barn like a coon skin the proprietor came around and accused me of prematurely gathering his eggs.

I had heard truth very highly spoken of by people who had dabbled in it more or less, and so I resolved to try it in this instance. So I admitted that such was the case, and it was the best thing I could have done, for the man said, as I had been so frank with him, he would take me down as soon as he got his other work done, and he was as good as his word. After he had milked nine cows and fed nine calves he came around with a ladder and took me down. He also spanked me and set the dog on me, but I did not mind that, for I was accustomed to it. To hang on the side of a barn, however, like an autumn leaf, trying to kick large holes in the atmosphere, is disagreeable.

This incident cast a gloom over my whole life. It also reconciled me to the awful decree that I can never be a boy again.

The combination, proportion and process in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are peculiar to this medicine, and unknown to others.

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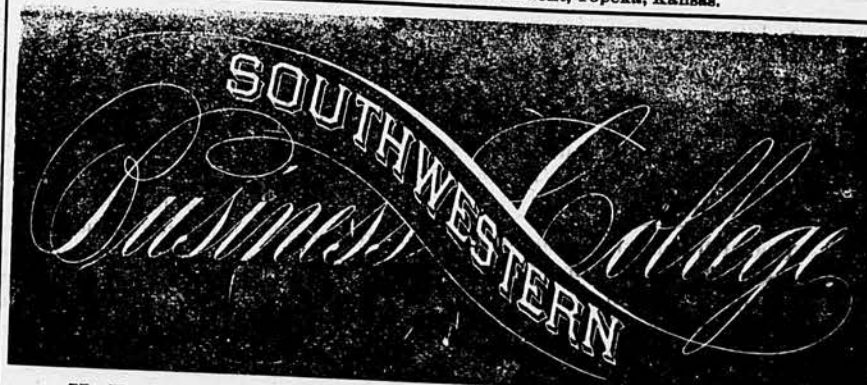
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THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

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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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Please do not forget that the year is nearly ended, and that the time of your subscription may be about to expire.

The President's message appeared in the morning papers yesterday, but we have no room this week to quote from it nor to comment on it.

If the letter and figures "n 52" appear with your name on the address of your paper, that means your subscription expires with the year 1886.

The Farmers' National Congress holds an adjourned meeting in Washington city January 11th, next, for the transaction of important business.

Our one dollar offer extends only to the end of this year. It applies to everybody everywhere, old subscribers as well as new, but it is not announced to continue longer than to the end of 1886.

A report reached Chicago, Friday last, that 240 carloads of live stock are in danger of freezing on the Streator branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The bridge over the Fox river had been broken, and a number of trains had been compelled to await the repairing of it.

The fifth annual meeting of the Kansas State Short-horn Breeders' Association will be held in the parlors of the Windsor hotel, Topeka, Kansas, beginning on the evening of Tuesday, December 14th. A full attendance of the breeders of Kansas Short-horns, is confidently expected.

AMENDMENT OF THE LIQUOR LAW.

The prohibitory law needs some amendment. It is defective in two points at least, one relating to Probate Judges, the other relating to druggists.

Experience shows that in the matter of granting permits, the Probate Judges take no note of number; they issue to all persons who, as they interpret it, come within the provisions of the law. This is a general statement applicable to all the Probate Judges in the State. They would issue permits to a hundred persons as willingly as to five, if they comply with the law's requirements. As to qualifications of applicants, some of the Judges are careless, to say the least. It is charged that in some of the counties men who formerly kept saloons are now operating as druggists, having permits from the Probate Judges. Experience shows that the fees collected by the Probate Judges on statements of sales amount to unreasonably large sums. In Topeka the number of sales reported is about 9,000 per month. A five-cent fee on each sale would amount to \$450 in the aggregate. Twelve times that sum would amount to \$5,400 for a year. This is more, probably, than most other counties yield, because Shawnee is the most populous county in the State. But there is no use in allowing so large a fee for such a small amount of labor, when a package of a hundred statements is filed in one book.

As to the druggists, the law places upon them the responsibility of determining who among their customers are unworthy of belief. This is a delicate matter and subjects honest druggists to much annoyance. It also affords room for dishonest druggists to play upon technicalities. In practice, therefore, a good deal of liquor is sold unlawfully. Conscientious druggists are imposed upon, sometimes by unscrupulous persons, and careless or dishonest druggists permit purchasers to obtain liquors from them for unlawful purposes. In brief, more liquor is being sold unlawfully than ought to be, and it is because too much authority is placed in the hands of Probate Judges and druggists.

The KANSAS FARMER suggests a thought or two in connection with this matter. The foundation of the law is the authority and the will of the people. The State has directed that the dramshops be closed; people want to get rid of them and their dangerous power and evil influence. The State is doing this thing for the State's good, just as it establishes schools and courts; therefore, the State should see that the work is done. Having submitted it to local administration the same as other laws, and the people of some localities utterly refusing to obey the law or the officers, and local officers in some instances wholly neglecting all of the law's provisions, let the State take charge of the matter. Let every person that sells liquors be appointed by the State, and paid by the State, and let him report to the State. That will extend the State's power over the whole subject.

As to methods, a druggist is a proper person, all other things being favorable, to sell liquors for the authorized purposes. Let a druggist be appointed in every case, if it be thought best; but there is no need for all the druggists in the State to be engaged in selling liquors. Let the number have some reasonable proportion to the population, say one to every five thousand people in a county. Let every applicant for permission to sell present the indorsement of the State Board of Pharmacy, or some other equally good, as to his moral character and professional standing. The Governor should appoint. Let

the appointee file an oath of office and bond, as other officers do.

Instead of the druggist keeping blank statements and filling them out for purchasers as is done now, let all the statements in a county be issued by one person in every large town. He should be appointed by the Governor and file oath and bond like other State officers. He should have books of blanks prepared and furnished by the Attorney General, each book containing a certain number, and a record should be kept of the number issued. Every blank should be induplicate so that the officer could retain one. Let the blank be prepared so as to be specific, when filled, as to what the liquor desired is to be used for, and it should contain the age, residence and occupation of the applicant. When any person wants liquors let him go to this officer who will fill out a blank according to the statement of the person, who will sign original and duplicate statements, and be sworn to them by the officer. Then he may present his statement to any authorized druggist who will sell him the liquor named in the statement and the amount, keeping the statement for his voucher. But the druggist should be personally acquainted with the applicant. If he is not, let some one come and vouch for the man's identity—some one that the druggist does know. This is merely to prevent mistakes about identity, and to relieve the druggist of all responsibility except as to the limitations contained in the statement. He should be required only to know that the person presenting a statement is the person named in it, and that he is not a minor. Nor shall he knowingly sell to any person who is in the habit of becoming intoxicated. And when a friend vouches for the identity of a purchaser let the friend sign the statement as voucher in presence of the druggist. Strangers, like sick persons, may obtain liquors on prescription of physicians. Every officer and every druggist so appointed should make reports on the first day of every month to the Attorney General, filing with him all the statements issued and received during the preceding month. And the druggist should at the same time, forward to the State Treasurer a sum of money equal to one cent for every such statement, the money to be placed in the general fund in the treasury and the amount placed to the credit of the person sending it.

Druggists should be prohibited from charging for the liquors they sell more than a fair and reasonable profit, they should be required to write with ink on every statement, at the time of sale, the price charged for the liquor named therein. And every such report should show that the statements therewith forwarded contain a full and complete record of all the liquors sold by the person reporting during the time covered, and the report should state that the prices charged were reasonable, and the report should be verified by affidavit.

The Attorney General now has authority to act in any case where an officer refuses to perform his duty under the law. That power should be retained, and the Legislature should provide a speedy and simple method of removing any officer that is not willing to discharge the duties of an office that he asked for.

This is drawing the lines closely. But there is no use playing with the subject. The law as it now is, is a thousand times better than the dramshop act. Topeka looks like a new place since her saloons were closed. But some men are selling liquors who ought to be in jail, and as a natural sequence a good many persons are getting liquor to drink that ought not to have it. We see no better

way than to remove responsibility from the Probate Judge and the druggist and put it on the State and the citizen. The amendments here suggested will put every individual applicant for liquors on his honor, and also put him on record, so that he may be punished if he swears falsely. The druggist would be responsible only for wilful violations. The law ought not to be made unnecessarily stringent. People are entitled to liquors for any of the excepted purposes, and they ought not to be hampered or annoyed in obtaining them to any extent beyond what is absolutely necessary to protect the people in general against the evil disposed persons whose wrongdoing made the law necessary. The present law is working well in most respects. The only changes needed, as it now appears, is to relieve the Probate Judges of all responsibility, reduce the number of sellers and require of them only that they sell on lawful applications, or on physicians' prescriptions, and relieving them of determining who are unfit to be trusted, except as to habitual drinkers and minors. The modifications here suggested will add but little to the trouble of obtaining liquors as now practiced, but it will add a great deal to the certainty of executing the prohibitory amendment according to its spirit.

A copy of this issue of the KANSAS FARMER will be forwarded to every member of the Legislature, and his attention called to the suggestions contained in this article. We ask only that they receive the attention which the importance of the subject justifies. Let us make the towns of Kansas as clean as the farms.

Vol. 31, of the American Short-horn Herd Book is out. Stockholders are entitled to the book free; other persons get it for \$4.25. Address J. H. Pickrell, Room 18, Montauk Block, Chicago.

Eight proprietors of second rate hotels and restaurants in Hartford, Conn., were arrested last Friday for using oleomargarine on their tables without displaying the placard "Oleomargarine used here," as required by law, under penalty of \$50 fine. Their cases were continued one week under \$200 bond each. These will be regarded as test cases.

A representative meeting of farmers and their families with members of the Kansas State Fair Association as well as the County Association met and considered the question of future fairs at Topeka. The following unanimously adopted resolution explains itself:

Resolved, That we favor a proposition to vote the sum of \$50,000 for the purchase of the twenty-four and three-fourths acres belonging to the State Fair Association and the improvements thereon, \$25,000 to be paid by the County Commissioners upon the delivery of a deed to the grounds free from all incumbrances, and the other \$25,000 to be paid to the Kansas State Fair Association by the County Commissioners upon vouchers sworn to by the proper officers that the above amount has been expended in new and permanent improvements upon the grounds.

The *Capital* says that an effort is being made to have all the ex-Governors of the State of Kansas—and every one is still living—present at the inauguration of Governor Martin next month. All the ex-Governors except Governor Harvey, are in excellent health, and all reside in Kansas except Mr. Harvey, who is a resident of Virginia. The following are the names and ages of the men who have governed this State: Charles Robinson, 68 years of age; Thomas Carney, aged 59 years; Samuel J. Crawford, 50 years; Nehemiah Green, 49 years; James M. Harvey, aged 53 years; Thomas A. Osborn, just 50; George T. Anthony, aged 62 years; John P. St. John, aged 53 years; George W. Glick, nearly 60; John A. Martin, aged 47, and the youngest.

A regular meeting of the Kansas State Veterinary Medical Association will be held at the office of the State Veterinarian in Topeka, Kansas, on Thursday, December 16th, 1886, at 4 o'clock p. m. Papers upon subjects of general interest to members of the profession and breeders of live stock will be read and discussed. A full attendance of the membership is particularly desired as there will be a reorganization of the association and an application for a charter. The public will be made welcome.

A correspondent in Anderson county writes the KANSAS FARMER: "A very large percentage of the cattle that has died from being in the stalkfields of Anderson county this fall has died from the effects of eating smut and ergot on the cornstalks, as there was a great deal of it in the cornfields this year. Some farmers, to avoid the cattle overgorging themselves, put them into the stalkfields one hour at a time and then lost cattle. Postmortem appearance.—The first stomach is well filled with apparently masticated food, the lining of the stomach covered with a black coating, and on removing it the inner lining of the stomach is found to be destroyed as if by poison. The manifold is filled with dry food, so dry that it will crumble like ashes. The intestines leading from the manifold shows a very strong inflammation with clots of digested food in congealed blood. The animals had access to water almost at will."

A circular has been issued by the national committee of united labor organizations, containing a declaration of the principles and objects of the industrial movement to form a national union labor party, at a convention to be held at Cincinnati on February 22d, 1887. Representatives have been appointed to represent various organizations. The circular, or pamphlet, sets forth that the representatives renounce all other political parties, to the end that legitimate labor may be emancipated and the government restored to the people. The basis of representation gives each Congressional district one representative for each of the following orders or organizations in such districts: Knights of Labor, trades unions, Greenback labor party, Farmers' Alliance, Grangers and Patrons of Husbandry, Anti-Monopoly League, people's party, Farmers' and Laborers' Co-Operative Union, Agricultural Wheels, soldiers' organizations, and all other organizations which indorse and subscribe to the new declaration of independence.

Mr. Blake, the weather man, is disappointed in the circulation of his paper, *The Future*, and says that hereafter he will not put any more money into the paper than he get out of it. He will not send *The Future* to newspapers nor to any persons who do not pay for it. He expects to issue it as long as he lives, he says, but he does not propose to sink any more money on it, if the size dwindles to that of a postage stamp. It is a peculiar venture. All that the people want, in that case, is a simple statement of what Mr. Blake predicts as to the time covered; they do not want any scientific elaboration of cosmic theories. What they want can be stated in a few words, and are willing to pay for it; but they do not want anything else, and do not want to pay for it. If Prof. Blake would communicate his prognostications to some established paper of general circulation—the KANSAS FARMER, for example, he would reach a larger number of people and not lose a cent nor run any risks. People are skeptical about weather predictions, and they do not care to invest largely in literature of that sort.

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.

A very large majority of our subscribers begin and end their time of subscription with the calendar year. December 31st is nearly here, and some thousands of our subscribers will see, if they look, that the letter and figures "n 52" are printed with their names on the addresses of their papers. The letter "n," in that case, stands for the year 1886, and the figures "52" stand for the fifty-second or last week in the year; so that in case of subscribers whose papers are thus marked, their time of subscription expires with the year. We do not want to lose a single subscriber, and we have good reason for believing that our subscribers do not want to lose the KANSAS FARMER. The only way to prevent a separation is to renew the subscription.

Times are not as brisk as they have been at some other periods; but we must have necessities even if times are hard. Every year the farmers need more and more the services of a good paper devoted to their interest, and we can assure our friends that the influence of the KANSAS FARMER is better and stronger than ever before. It is now recognized among the powers of the State. It is bound by no party or sectarian ties, though its managers are men of strong convictions and positive opinions; they are out of debt, and hence are under no pecuniary obligations to any corporation or clique. They aim to be accurate in all statements of fact concerning public affairs. They go to original sources of information in all important matters. They want to give the people a reliable paper, and we submit that the farmers of Kansas need such a paper now more than they ever did before.

We offer no premiums; the paper must go out on its own merits and not on the merits of something else. We put the price low as it can be afforded until our list is largely increased. An edition of 25,000 could be printed and published regularly at 75 cents a year per single copy, and the profits would be greater than would follow an edition of 10,000 copies at \$1 a year. We are down to \$1 a year for single subscribers now, but we do not promise to continue the offer longer than this year. It will depend upon how large our list is when the new year comes. In order to be sure of the reduced rates, subscribers must send in their names and money before the last day of this year.

And it would be a great convenience to us in the office if the names are sent in at least a week before the end of the year. It will save us a great deal of work in changing and correcting our mailing list. It would be encouraging to us and remunerative to our readers, if we could get ten thousand new subscribers to begin the new year.

November Weather.

From Prof. Snow's weather report for November we extract the following:

"The temperature of this month was nearly normal, being slightly above the mean; the rainfall was 85 per cent. of the average amount; the skies were remarkably clear; and the wind velocity was unusually high.

"Mean Temperature—Forty and eight one-hundredths deg., which is 0.34 deg. above the November average. The highest temperature was 76 deg., on the 1st; the lowest was 15 deg. on the 25th, giving a range of 61 deg. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 33.37 deg.; at 2 p. m., 50.32 deg.; at 9 p. m., 38.32 deg.

"Rainfall—One and sixty-one one-hundredths inches, which is 0.27 inch below the November average. The first snow of the season occurred on the 11th, three days after the average date. The

entire depth of snow was one-half inch. Rain or snow in measurable quantities fell on five days. There was one thunder shower. The entire rainfall for the eleven months of 1886 now completed has been only 23.46 inches, which is 10.23 inches below the average for the same months in the preceding eighteen years."

State Forestry.

A correspondent in our Horticultural department, this week refers to a matter of great importance—State forestry. The KANSAS FARMER has presented the same subject at different times, and now we make the communication of our correspondent a text for further observations on the subject. Trees are needed everywhere on the prairies; every farm ought to have a good supply of forest trees. That amounts to a great work, so great, that unless the State takes hold of the matter, it will never be accomplished, nor anything approaching it. A great many persons would set out trees if they could obtain them readily and at little expense. The State could furnish them at a cost so trifling that every land owner could afford to put one-tenth of his land into forest.

A State agency could grow the trees from seed and furnish young trees by the hundred or thousand to all persons that would apply for them and pay the expense of transportation and agree to set them out and take care of them. The agents would send to the persons ordering trees printed suggestions and instructions concerning the nature of the trees, and the work necessary in transplanting them and taking care of them afterwards.

One, two, or three forestry farms might be established in different parts of the State so as to be close to the people. The agents would study the soil and climatic characteristics, growing such trees only as would do well in that division of the State. Their experience and observations from year to year as to growth, culture, insect enemies, etc., would be of great benefit to the farmers of the State. A very small outlay of money would suffice. The additional tax would be insignificant. The farmers pay most of the taxes anyway, and as this would be for their benefit, the whole State would be enriched by the proceeding. The subject is well worth careful consideration by the Legislature. The money unlawfully authorized to be expended at every session of the Legislature would run two large, well equipped forestry farms continuously.

Mission Township Protective Association.

The Mission Township Protective Association held its annual meeting October 26th, 1886, and elected the following board of officers: President, A. H. Buckman; Vice President, Thomas White; Secretary, H. R. Clark; Treasurer, E. Higgins. Directors, H. H. Wallace, P. J. Spreng, Ed. Buckman. The association has forty members and was organized for mutual protection against lawlessness. The association also held its annual Thanksgiving feast at Oak Grange Hall on Thanksgiving evening for the benefit of members and their families. Over 150 persons partook of the bountiful supply of good things, and all felt that it was an occasion long to be remembered.

P. O. address of the board is Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas.

H. R. CLARK,
Secretary, P. O. Box 59, Topeka.

A rumor is afloat that gold has been discovered along some of the streams in Oklahoma, but it will hardly deceive anybody.

Inquiries Answered.

ALFALFA SEED.—Please to tell me through the columns of your paper where I can get alfalfa seed; and what it is worth a bushel.

—Messrs. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City; F. Barteldes, Lawrence; Topeka Seed House (S. H. Downs), any of them will supply you. Write for prices.

TUMOR ON COLT'S LEG.—I have a 2-year-old filly that has a lump growing just under the knee joint, on fore leg, on inside. What is it and what can I do for it? It has been coming some time.

—Go to a good druggist, if you know one, or a physician, describe the lump to him and ask him to give you a safe prescription scatter it.

BEE FEED.—I desire to inquire through your valuable paper and its correspondent if alsike clover affords honey for the common honey-bee to gather. I want to seed my orchard to clover and would sow the alsike if I knew it would be of any advantage to my bees.

—We never had any experience with alsike clover. Will some of our correspondents answer? Red clover and white clover both furnish good bee feed.

CONTRACT.—A. gives B. money to buy brood sows, B. to take all the care of them, find feed, etc. Can you tell us what share of the increase should be A.'s?

—That depends on the contract, if there is one. It is customary where one furnishes the breeding animals (females) for them to receive one-half of the increase, retaining ownership of the breeders, and they, if they are living at the end of the time agreed upon, are returned to him. It would be the same where one furnishes the money to purchase breeders. They are his. He lets them to the other man for use, just as he would let his farm or his horse. One-half the increase is fair, the original stock to be delivered at the end of the time agreed upon. If any of them (the original lot) die or are lost through no fault of the keeper, they are the owner's loss.

PEANUTS.—Can any one give the proper mode of curing peanuts? Our boys raised some this year and tried to sell some, but the dealers say we Kansas people do not cure them right, so they will roast well.

—The Virginians cure them in shocks built around a stake, laying a piece of wood or something on two sides of the stack, so as to keep them off the ground. They are left in the field about ten days, then picked and cleaned and sacked. They are better cured in the field in this way, because they cure evenly and are not moulded. They need to be dried well; cured just like hay. The vines are loosened by a plow made for that purpose, then they are picked up with forks and carried to the stake, which is driven in the ground, the two pieces of wood laid down, then a handful of vines, pods up, are laid on one stick, another handful laid on the other stick in like manner; then the rest are built on these, pods down, and laid and lapped so as to keep the shock level as it is built up. Some kind of a covering ought to be used for a cap, but it is never done. Mr. Jones, in his little book, says: "When shocks are put up well, the pods are very effectually protected, except a few on top, and in about ten days are cured nice and bright, ready to be picked off."

To get all the profit possible out of ducks they should be plucked about every six weeks during their growth. When the feathers get ripe they are loose and unless plucked will drop out.

Corn is the worst feed that can be given a moulting hen. Wheat, oats, meat, milk, bran, shorts and sunflower seeds, together with any vegetables the poultry-raiser can obtain—these form a perfect bill of poultry fare.

A writer in the *Pacific Rural* says that during the sixteen years in which he has been in the bee business, he does not remember having bought a single pound of sugar for his own use. He uses honey as sweetening for tea and coffee, for stewed fruit, and anything else where sweetening is required. "A good article of honey is used, having no strong or pronounced flavor, one can soon become accustomed to it and never miss the sugar. At the present low price for extracted honey it ought to be used in every beekeeper's house, if only as a matter of economy and to save the expense of sugar."

Horticulture.

ABOUT TREES.

Kansas Farmer:

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," I thought, as I listened to its wild moanings; for it had risen in the night, and with the cold, relentless hand of an evil spirit, was sweeping on across the treeless plains, drifting the snow around and into the hastily-built habitations of those seeking homes and fortunes there. Surely it can bring them no good, and I can but hope that the sufferings of the past two winters may not be again repeated.

Looking back over the past thirty years I can trace nearly all the ills that have befallen us to these winds, not the cold ones alone, for have we not had all kinds? First, I call to mind the hot winds of '60, which parched and dried up in a day every green thing. In '74 the grasshoppers were preceded by a wind whose withering touch left nothing for them to destroy. This season as little rain fell here as did in either of those; but there were no hot winds and the crops were good.

Studying over the moderating effects of forests and their power in breaking the wind, I thought, what would Kansas be if all the waste places were covered with trees? Very little has been done by the "oldest inhabitant" in the way of forest tree planting, probably from the fact that nearly all of them took claims on which was already plenty of timber; so, instead of setting out trees, they have been cutting them down. Therefore, on the "poor homesteader" falls heavily the task of reclaiming the "Great American Desert." It will be slow work, I am afraid, as most of them need their time and money for other purposes.

Could I possess the magic power by which the *genii* of the Arabian Nights performed their wondrous deeds, I would not, like they did, build splendid palaces studded with diamonds and dazzling gems, but would plant a beautiful forest of all kinds of trees on each homestead o'er all this vast region. This would not only benefit individuals, but everybody.

It really seems as though the State might furnish these settlers with trees, if they will take care of them. Appropriations have been made for far less important things. Nothing else can make a perfect wind-break on these unprotected prairies. A stone fence and sheds only serve to catch the snow, as we found out to our sorrow often when the stock had to be shoveled out after a severe storm.

Four years ago last spring we planted about an acre to trees—box elder, soft maple, alanthus, catalpa, and wild black cherry—on the north of our improvements, and with very little cultivation. They had grown so that last winter they held the snow and kept it from drifting in upon us, and were also some protection from the wind.

The nurseries are very liberal; and I consider the plan of sending plants and trees through the mails as one of the "greatest inventions of the age." We get all ours that way now, small ones being more apt to grow and easier set out, besides being cheaper. A year last spring we got 800 catalpas for \$5, postage paid. They are cheaper now, from Robert Douglas & Sons, Waukegan, Ill., and although both summers were very dry, nearly 700 are yet alive. We sent to them because we did not know of any one in our own State sending them out in this way, and so cheaply, although I presume there are some doing so.

At some future time I may again

write on this subject, and give a few hints on setting out, and cultivating; for, although a woman cannot do much, she can see a great deal.

MRS. CLARA F. SMITH.

Myers Valley, Pottawatomie Co., Kas.

[Mrs. Smith's article is timely; the subject of it is important. The FARMER will be glad to hear often from a woman who has such practical views and can express them so well.—EDITOR.]

Renewing Old Orchards.

Many persons would be astonished at the results, should they make an effort to revive or fructify their old seemingly worn-out orchards, remarks the *Journal of Agriculture*. Manure is one of the principal agents in accomplishing this work. Mr. Rockwell, of Utica, N. Y., relates this little bit of experience. He had three trees standing upon his grounds, none of which were less than thirty years old. One of these, a Newtown pippin, had been bearing a moderate crop, the other two had been perfecting about a dozen apples a year for some time back. Summer before last he commenced renovating these. For the purpose he opened two ditches between them, ten feet long, two feet deep and eight feet from the trees. The roots that were encountered in digging were cut off. The trenches were filled with well-rotted manure and closed. To finish up he gave each tree about a peck of charcoal mixed with an equal amount of ashes. The next year he gathered from the two outcasts from six to eight bushels apiece of handsome fruit, and about the same proportion from the third, which had always been a moderate bearer.

A very common error lies in heavily pruning an old orchard under the impression that it will put new life into the old trees. In point of fact, very heavy pruning is always injurious. When an orchard has been so long neglected as to make much pruning necessary, it should be done gradually, bringing the trees into better shape each year until the work is entirely accomplished. A Connecticut orchardist gives the following judicious mode of renewing the old tops of trees formerly regarded as worthless:

"These trees I commenced grafting six years ago last spring. I began at the top and grafted one-third of the tree each year. It therefore required three years to complete the entire heads of the trees. I like this method better than other methods for grafting large trees, as it gives the grafts a good opportunity to get well started. Cutting off and grafting the top first gives the grafts there the best possible chance, while the necessary reduction of the top throws the sap into the remaining side branches, which fits them well for grafting the following year. The third year the lowest branches, being made ready in the same way, may be grafted successfully. By this mode, when the grafts are put in on the side branches they are not shaded by the heavy shoots above them, and have an unusual supply of nourishment to carry them forward. One of these trees so treated is now seventy-five years old, and has an entirely new and vigorous head grafted with an excellent variety. When I commenced with it the fruit was only fit for cider, and it was thought the tree should be cut down. Four years ago, the bearing year, I obtained from it ten bushels of apples; the next, eight bushels; and the subsequent year, only six years from the time I began to graft it, I gathered twenty-eight and one-half bushels of excellent fruit. I consider this tree now worth \$100. The cost of grafting it was about \$5."

The free use of clover seed and keeping of farm stock enables farmers to maintain land in good condition for ordinary cropping without purchasing commercial manures.

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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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It is not published in the interest of any Nursery or Association whatever, but is devoted to Fruit and Vegetable Growers only.

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A. M. DuBOIS, Editor and Publisher.

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.

RUPTURE

Have you heard of the astounding reduction for DR. J. A. SHERMAN'S Famous Home Treatment, the only

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Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 152 Pearl St., New York.

The Poultry Yard.

Raising Geese.

Kansas Farmer:

Geese are excellent foragers, and if they have a good range will pick up a greater part of their living during their daily roamings. They will devour grass and other green food almost as readily as cattle do, and with a good pasture, grass will form about one-half of their food during the warm weather.

Raising geese, and also ducks, is but a simple matter where the breeder has the proper conveniences for their culture. Water is very desirable to have for them to pass away their leisure time, but it is not absolutely necessary, by any means, as many are led to suppose. Ducks can be raised in confinement to very good profit, the same as ordinary fowls, but geese are not so profitable in this condition, as they naturally have a roaming disposition, and are never content when restricted to small quarters. They are also sometimes troublesome on account of their pugnacity when mixed with other poultry, and can easily destroy the young chicks with a single stroke of their strong beaks.

In breeding them, they should have quarters removed from the other poultry, or at least separated in some way, so that there will be no trouble from the old breeding geese, which are generally so contrary and overruling in their disposition.

Be careful in selecting or purchasing the breeding stock, to secure the best specimens with which to begin their culture, as the value and quality of the stock raised depends a great deal upon character and condition of the parent stock, and by only using the best stock to breed from at all times, the extra value of the young stock raised will a great deal more than pay for the extra expense of securing such breeders with which to begin their culture.

A large flock of geese should always be kept, where the water supply is ample, and pasturage abundant. Do not neglect their feed, and they will reward the keeper abundantly for any extra attention given them at any time.

G. F. M.

Slaughtering.

Man has dominion over the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air. He is carnivorous by nature, and in order to supply his wants must take life. These beasts and birds are short-lived, even if permitted to come to a natural death, and such a death is generally preceded by suffering more or less. Man slaughters animals because his organs of digestion and assimilation are fitted for using flesh for food, unlike those of exclusively herbivorous animals. So he follows the plan of his existence and kills that he may eat. But he has no right to inflict any more suffering than is absolutely necessary to effect his purpose. To cause a slow and painful death is inhuman. The butcher's boy who said: "We know it hurts, but we don't care, for we don't feel it," told the truth, yet was wrong in his moral philosophy. There is a method of instantaneous concussion of the brain, followed immediately by severing the main artery of the neck, which causes death with a minimum of suffering, and that is the method mostly used in slaughtering animals for food. But there are exceptions which should be frowned upon, and prevented by law. This is sound doctrine, though it may seem to some people mere sentimentality.

Fowls that are to be slaughtered should be made to fast twelve hours be-

forehand, that their crops may be empty. Then two objects are to be accomplished, taking the life, and drawing all the blood. We will mention several ways of doing this, practiced by farmers and others, and the reader can judge which is the best or the most humane. By the first method birds are killed by simply breaking the neck. The operator takes the fowl in his left hand, holding it by the legs or wings; then drawing the neck across the knee, presses the thumb close to the head and pulls suddenly, when he hears a slight snap, which is the giving way of the vertebral column. The bone is not only dislocated, but the tissues and blood vessels are torn, and the blood settles and coagulates in the neck. Others grasp the bird by the head with the right hand, placing the thumb as before, and swing the body in a circle, twisting the vertebrae. People have to learn this art by practice; and during this practice there are some failures in which the fowls are not gainers. If the dislocation is not effected, nor the spine broken, the blood settles in the neck, and the fowl dies slowly and painfully. Others cut the main artery of the neck with a small keen knife, first hanging the fowl up by the legs. When this is done the head may be held firmly with the left hand and the blood all drawn without bespattering the plumage. The point of the knife may also be used to skillfully cut the spinal cord. But the most common method is to get the wings with the left hand, after they are brought together over the back, and cut the head off closely by one blow of a sharp axe on a block. This causes a free and rapid bleeding, severs the nervous connection with the head, and causes the extinction of life in a short time. Directly after the blow is struck, the axe should be dropped and the legs held firmly with the right hand, thus preventing soiled plumage. It is said that the nerves, by their connection with the head, make a consciousness of pain—that is their purpose. If these are instantly severed, and at the same time the blood flows freely, what better method? It is quite objectionable that the blood be permitted to settle in a clotted mass. There should be cutting done, and the more rapid the whole operation the better. It is very common practice to throw fowls on the ground soon as they are decapitated, and let them flop about till dead. By this practice they get bruised to some extent and the feathers smeared with blood. If the brain of an animal is small, the involuntary motion continues longer after decapitation than with those of larger brain; hence it is said that fowls have great tenacity of life, and it has passed into a proverb—"Lively as a hen with her head cut off." But this activity is not indicative of any conscious suffering.—*American Poultry Yard.*

The worst cases cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Dig garden soil only when the ground is warm and dry. Do not be in a hurry or you may get behind. When a clot of earth will crush to powder when you tread on it, it is time to dig—not before.

In planting trees it should be remembered that a tree is not a post, requiring only a small, deep hole. To insure success with trees, a broad hole is required, and this should be filled up with rich, friable earth.

The hog that receives a variety of food, instead of being fed exclusively upon grain, will not only grow faster, but will fatten more rapidly when being prepared for the butcher. The pork will also be of a better quality.

The careful shepherd varies the feed of his flocks to suit their condition and appetites. On cold, clear days this stock will eat

nearly twice as much as on warm, wet days, and the amount of feed should be gauged accordingly.

Manure for hot-beds should be fresh and well-worked, as well as free from coarse litter. Bleached muslin, oiled, may be used instead of glass, and later in the season cold frames, sheltered from the winds, will answer for late cabbage plants.

Catarrh Cured

Catarrh is a very prevalent disease, with distressing and offensive symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives ready relief and speedy cure, from the fact it acts through the blood, and thus reaches every part of the system.

"I suffered with catarrh fifteen years. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am not troubled any with catarrh, and my general health is much better." I. W. LILLIS, Postal Clerk Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

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The Busy Bee.

Strong Colonies.

Kansas Farmer:

Whether we have one colony or one hundred colonies we want them strong, and we want them strong all the time. Next spring we propose making the following speech in our apiary: My dear bees—I am going to take good care of you the following season. If there should come a time when there is no honey in the flowers and none in your hives, we will supply your immediate wants and then when the surplus begins to come in we will give you plenty of room to store it. Then, if any of you take a notion to swarm when your hives are nearly full, we will not say bad words about you, as some wicked beekeepers do, and return you to your old home and try to force you to work there, but we will give you a nice new home to commence house-keeping in again. We want it distinctly understood that no hive will be allowed to swarm but once. Just remember the terrible drouth we had last summer. Early in the season, if I had let you swarmed all you wanted to, many of you would not be here to-day. I want you to keep strong all the time, as we sometimes have an unexpected flow of honey. Flowers that yield honey one season often fail the next, while flowers that never yielded before may yield a good supply.

The past season your favorite heart-ease yielded very little or no honey at all. While later other flowers that we never knew to yield, for a week or so gave you your winter supply and some to spare. This was because you were extra strong and could send out a great army of workers, besides leaving plenty to keep house and build comb and nurse the little baby bees, while if your hives had been weak in numbers so many of the workers would have had to stay at home to take care of the young bees that the workers could not more than supply the wants of the hive in the best of honey flowers. We join in the chorus with the motto, "Keep all colonies strong."

A correspondent asks us whether it is best to clip the wings of a queen. We don't do it, although if there were plenty of tall tree in or near our apiary we might be forced to. We do not favor the practice, although many of our best apiarists do. The past four seasons there has been in our apiary from four to a dozen queens with their wings clipped. Those queens have always been more bother than the whole apiary during swarming time. One says it is not a bit of trouble to have a swarm with a clipped queen; when the swarm comes out catch the queen, move the old hive away and sit a new one in its place, when the bees begin to return release the queen and let her run in with them and the work is done, besides you cut no limbs nor loose any bees by absconding. That works all right with us sometimes and sometimes it don't. When the bees begin to return not unfrequently they will often pile into the wrong hive, or if they go into the right hive, think they haven't swarmed or come out again and get mad and kill their queen. Then, again, when a swarm with a clipped queen come out they fly around a long time hunting their queen before they will return to their old hive.

We have less trouble having swarms with flying queens and can do it quicker and by using the swarming box we have never cut a limb nor never expect to cut one in having a swarm.

MRS. M. F. TATMAN.
Rossville, Kas., December 6, 1886.

Honey or sugar should always be given to the bees on the inside of the

hive to prevent robbing. A good feeder is made by taking a shallow dish and placing within it plenty of little floats of wood to prevent the bees from being drowned in the liquid.

"Oh! But I Salivated Him!"

was the actual exclamation of an honest physician, spoken of one of his patients to whom he had given calomel for the cure of biliousness and a diseased liver. And he had salivated him for certain, from which he never recovered. All these distressing consequences are avoided by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," a purely vegetable remedy that will not salivate, but produce the most pleasing effect, invigorate the liver, cure headache, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and piles. By druggists.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, December 6, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 320, shipments 700. Market ruled firm on all grades. Choice native steers 4 30a4 50, fair to medium shipping 3 50a4 25, butchers steers 3 00a4 00, feeders 2 50a3 10, stockers 1 90a2 70, Texas and Indian 1 80a3 50.

HOGS—Receipts 405, shipments 300. Pens cleared early at strong figures. Choice heavy and butchers selections 4 15a4 20, packing 3 90a4 10, Yorkers 3 70a3 95, pigs 3 50a3 75.

SHEEP—Receipts 520, shipments none. Strong and 10a15c higher. Common to fair 1 75a2 50, medium to choice 2 60a4 00.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 7,000. Steady. Extra steers 4 40a4 90, good 4 00a4 30, medium 3 60a3 90, common 3 20a3 50, stockers 2 00a2 85, feeders 2 75a3 30, bulls 1 50a3 00, cows 1 25a3 10, grass Texas steers 2 75a3 50.

HOGS—Receipts 46,000. Market stronger. Rough and mixed 3 55a3 95, packing and shipping 3 90a4 30, light 3 55a4 00, skips 2 00a3 30.

SHEEP—Receipts 6,000. Best firm. Natives 225 a4 20, lambs 3 50a4 90, Texans 1 75a3 00, westerns 2 50a3 50.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts 437. Market steady for shipping grades; choice cows strong and a shade higher; stockers and feeding steers weak. Good to choice 4 00a4 40, common to medium 3 80a3 90, stockers 2 25a2 75, feeding steers 2 80a3 50, cows 1 50a2 80.

HOGS—Receipts 12,056, shipments 1,079. Market for choice firm, common weak. Good to choice 3 90a4 00, common to medium 3 70a3 85.

SHEEP—Receipts 896, shipments 461. Market steady. Good to choice 2 60a3 25, common to medium 1 50a2 40.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 80a80½c; December, 80c bid.

CORN—No. 2 mixed cash, 86½c bid; December, 86c bid.

OATS—No. 2 mixed, cash, 27½a28c.

RYE—Strong at 53c.

BARLEY—Nothing doing.

Chicago.

Speculative trading to-day in wheat was on a less liberal scale as compared to the heavy transactions of last week, still the aggregate trade was quite as large. The market opened ½c per bushel lower than the closing figure of Saturday.

Cash quotations were as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 77½c; No. 3 spring, 71a71½c; No. 2 red, 78½c.

CORN—No. 2, 37½c.

OATS—No. 2, 27c.

RYE—No. 2, 55c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 53½a54c.

FLAX SEED—No. 1, 98½c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 4,370 bu., withdrawals 17,125 bu., leaving stock in store 368 510. The market on 'change to-day was weaker but nominal, there having been no trading in any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. No. 2 soft winter, cash, 72½c bid, no offerings.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 5,968 bu., withdrawals 4,598 bu., leaving stock in store 170 512 bu. The market on 'change to-day was about steady, but merely nominal, as there were no sales of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. No. 2 cash, 31½c bid.

OATS—No bids nor offerings.

RYE—No bids nor offerings.

HAY—Receipts 34 cars. Market steady. Fancy small baled, 9 50; large baled, 9 00; wire bound, 50c less.

OIL-CAKE—\$ 100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; \$ ton, 21 00, free on board cars. Car lots, 20 00 per ton.

FLAXSEED—We quote at 75c per bus. upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 35 per bus.

BUTTER—Supply fairly large and market slow.

We quote: Creamery, fancy, 30c; good, 25c; fine

dairy in single package lots, 22a25c; storepacked do., 16a18c; common, 8a10c; roll, 14a18c.

EGGS—Scarce at 22c per dozen.

CHEESE—Full cream 13½c, partskim flats 7a8c, Young America 13½c, Kansas 6a7c.

PROVISIONS—We quote: Round lots—Sugar cured hams, 10½c per pound; breakfast bacon, 10½c per pound; dried beef, 9c; dry salt clear rib sides, 5 50; long clear, 5 40; shoulders, 4 50; short clear, 5 75; smoked clear rib sides, 6 50; long clear, 6 40; shoulders, 5 25; short clear, 6 75.

NOW--THE TIME TO SPECULATE.

ACTIVE FLUCTUATIONS in the Market offer opportunities to speculators to make money in Grain, Stocks, Bonds and Petroleum. Prompt personal attention given to orders received by wire or mail. Correspondence solicited. Full information about the markets in our Book, which will be forwarded free on application.

H. D. KYLE, Banker and Broker,
38 Broad and 34 New Sts., New York City.

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

Lock Box 1247.

Subscribe during 1886 and get the
KANSAS FARMER for \$1.

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.

FOR EXCHANGE.

A Residence in Seneca, Kas., and two Business Lots and two Residences in Ottawa, Kas. Will take Cattle, Sheep or Merchandise for all or part of above.
SPENCER BROS.,
Russell, Kansas.

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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.,
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174 South Water Street, CHICAGO.
Refer to Metropolitan National Bank or J. V. Farwell & Co.

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Consignments and Correspondence Solicited
403 Holliday St., Denver, Col.

Kansas City Stock Yards,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

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

Higher Prices are Realized

Here than in the markets East. All the roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the Yards which thus afford the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and Kansas, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

The business of the Yards is done systematically, and with the utmost promptness, so that there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock is worth, with the least possible delay.

Kansas City Stock Yards Company Horse and Mule Market.

FRANK E. SHORT.

CAPT. W. S. TOUGH.

F. E. SHORT & CO., Managers.

This company has established in connection with the Yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market, known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission, by the head or in carload lots.

In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care.

Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited, with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. H. P. CHILD, Superintendent.

CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY. ST. LOUIS.

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

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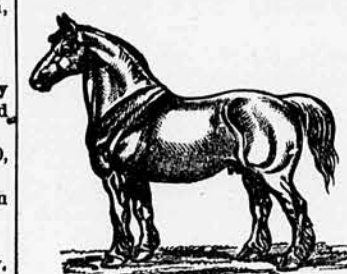
ANDY J. SNIDER & CO., and CAMPBELL, LANCASTER & CO., OF CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.

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.



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

English Shire (Draft) Horses

RED POLLED CATTLE and LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS,

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

34 East Fifth Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

THE 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 an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up (ten days after posting), make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

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. 24, '86.

Franklin county--T. F. Ankeny, clerk.
COW--Taken up by J. S. Howard, of Center tp., (P. O. Lane), October 23, 1886, one red-roan cow, supposed to be 6 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Cherokee county--L. R. McNutt, clerk.
PONY--Taken up by Gilbert Allen, of Mineral tp., (P. O. Stillson), one bay mare pony, both hind legs and right fore leg white to the knee, white spot on left side behind shoulder, split in right ear, under half-crop in left ear, white face, Spanish brand on right hip, 6 years old; valued at \$25.

Butler county--James Fisher, clerk.
HEIFER--Taken up by R. W. Pettit, of Little Walnut tp., October 2, 1886, one large 2-year-old red heifer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$18.

Johnson county--Henry V. Chase, clerk.
COW--Taken up by O. C. Gordon, three miles north-east of Prairie Center, September 25, 1886, one dark red cow with drooped horns, 4 years old, looks to be high-grade Short-horn; valued at \$20.
COW--Taken up by J. J. Lawrence, four miles west of Olathe, October 12, 1886, one red cow, 9 years old, short tail; valued at \$15.

Anderson county--A. D. McFadden, clerk.
PONY--Taken up by Thos. Means, of Reeder tp., November 15, 1886, one brown horse pony, 4 years old, three white feet, and bell on; valued at \$15.
PONY--Taken up by V. C. Wilson, of Reeder tp., November 15, 1886, one dark iron-gray horse pony, 9 years old, Mexican brand on left hip; valued at \$14.

Osage county--R. H. McClair, clerk.
HEIFER--Taken up by John Q. Lloyd, of Arvonia tp., November 12, 1886, one light roan heifer, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.
MARE--Taken up by L. N. Thornburgh, of Agency tp., October 30, 1886, one light bay mare, 12 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.
HEIFER--Taken up by J. W. Snyder, of Fairfax tp., November 15, 1886, one roan heifer, 1 year old, under-bit in right ear, tip of left horn broken off; valued at \$12.

Riley county--O. C. Barner, clerk.
STEER--Taken up by Geo. Wales, (Wild Cat P. O.), one light red yearling steer, no marks or brands.

Lyon county--Roland Lakin, clerk.
COLT--Taken up by G. W. Gorman, of Agnes City tp., November 12, 1886, one small light strawberry-roan yearling horse colt, white stripes in face, small white stripe inside of left hind foot, no brands; valued at \$20.
MARE--Taken up by David Wiley, of Agnes City tp., November 2, 1886, one 3-year-old iron-gray mare, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.
HORSE--By same, one 2-year-old grizzly-gray or dark roan horse; valued at \$40.

Fillet--Taken up by Chas. Moss, of Agnes City tp., November 6, 1886, one dark brown 2-year-old fillet, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.
MARE--Taken up by G. E. Chamberlain, of Elmen-daro tp., three miles east and one mile south of Bit-tertown, November 18, 1886, one bay mare, 4 years old, about 14 hands high; valued at \$45.

COW AND CALF--Taken up by L. A. Yager, of Elmen-daro tp., five miles east of Bittertown and three-fourths mile north of Bucher school house, one small pale red cow (with 3 months-old calf at side), white spot in face, white on each hip, legs white up to knees,

branded with what appears to be No. 10; cow valued at \$15, calf \$3.

HEIFER--Taken up by Andrew Haughton, of Elmen-daro tp., six miles east of Madison, November 18, 1886, one red yearling heifer, bush of tail white, small white spots on left side, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$14.

STEER--Taken up by John W. Gist, of Agnes City tp., November 12, 1886, one light roan 2-year-old steer, red ears, slit in left ear, branded K on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

Coffey county--H. B. Cheney, clerk.
COW--Taken up by George Chrisman, of Ottumwa tp., one red and white spotted cow (red heifer calf at side), 4 years old, Indian brand on left side and left hip; valued at \$20.

Montgomery county--H. W. Conrad, clerk.
STEER--Taken up by B. McBride, November 8, 1886, one roan steer, about 2 years old, illegible brand on right hip; valued at \$17.

Strays for week ending Dec. 1, '86.

Douglas county--Joel S. White, clerk.
COW--Taken up by C. C. Hall, of Clinton tp., (P. O. Belvoir), November 11, 1886, one light red cow, 3 years old, white hind feet, also some white hairs in face; valued at \$15.

Anderson county--A. D. McFadden, clerk.
STEER--Taken up by Conrad Baker, of Walker tp., November 18, 1886, one red yearling steer, star in forehead, white in both flanks, no other marks or brands; valued at \$11.

COLT--Taken up by Frank Cottle, of Putnam tp., November 11, 1886, one dark bay or brown mare colt, 2 years old, crippled in right fore leg, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

MARE--Taken up by James Cubit, of Lincoln tp., November 10, 1886, one brown mare, 16 or 17 years old, 14½ hands high, branded E on left shoulder and W on left hip; valued at \$20.

Butler county--James Fisher, clerk.
HORSE--Taken up by J. A. Barton, of Lincoln tp., November 22, 1886, one dark brown horse, 12 years old, 4 feet 8 inches high, unknown brand on left shoulder and hip.

Shawnee county--D. N. Burdge, clerk.
HEIFER--Taken up by Wm. P. Douthitt, of Topeka tp., (P. O. Topeka), one dark red heifer, 2 years old, sters similar to letter P on right slope of rump; valued at \$20.

STEER--Taken up by F. A. Richmond, of Auburn tp., (P. O. Auburn), November 19, 1886, one red and white 2-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

STEER--Taken up by Joseph England, of Tecumseh tp., (P. O. Topeka), one red and white steer, about 18 months old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

COW--Taken up by W. B. Eaper, of Mission tp., (P. O. Topeka), one red cow, 6 years old, branded S on right hip and right horn; valued at \$25.

Jefferson county--E. L. Worswick, clerk.
COLT--Taken up by John Montague, of Kaw tp., (P. O. Grantville), November 1, 1886, one black mare colt, a little white in forehead, left hind foot white one inch above the hoof.

HEIFER--Taken up by S. J. Cox, of Sarcoxie tp., (P. O. Chester), on or about November 4, 1886, one red and white 1-year-old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER--Taken up by C. F. Cherry, of Sarcoxie tp., (P. O. Chester), on or about November 9, 1886, one light roan 1-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Wabauwsee county--G. W. French, clerk.
STAG--Taken up by G. P. Tiffany, of Newbury tp., (P. O. Paxico), November 11, 1886, one brown and white spotted stag, 2 years old; valued at \$15.

Marion county--E. S. Walton, clerk.
HEIFER--Taken up by J. L. Reed, of Center tp., one red-brindled heifer, about 2 years old, swallow-fork in right ear; valued at \$14.

Nemaha county--R. S. Robbins, clerk.
STEER--Taken up by Fred Warrenburg, of Illinois tp., November 10, 1886, one steer, 1 year old past, mostly white--some red spots, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Franklin county--T. F. Ankeny, clerk.
MARE--Taken up by Samuel McDaniel, of Richmond tp., (P. O. Richmond), one bay mare, star in forehead, no hairs growing behind the ears supposed to be caused by burn, black mane and tail, supposed to be 3 years old, 15 hands high; valued at \$40.

Coffey county--H. B. Cheney, clerk.
COW--Taken up by G. A. Roby, of Liberty tp., one red cow, white tail, left horn off at the point, 4 years old, branded 82 on left hip.

HEIFER--By same, one red 1-year-old heifer, no marks or brands; the two animals valued at \$18.
COW AND CALF--Taken up by Alex. Hensley, of Spring Creek tp., one roan cow, 3 years old, slit in right ear; also red heifer calf, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Chase county--J. J. Massey, clerk.
COW AND CALF--Taken up by Mattie Bros, of Toledo tp., November 18, 1886, one light roan cow, 2 years old, (with small calf), dim brand on left hip; valued at \$20.

STEER--Taken up by M. C. Gordon, of Toledo tp., March 27, 1886, one red yearling steer, some white in forehead and flank, branded with small letter D on each hump; valued at \$16.

COW--Taken up by T. J. Browning, of Falls tp., one large red cow with some white on belly and flank, short horns, about 6 or 7 years old, branded on right hip with letter T in a half circle; valued at \$18.

2 MULES--Taken up by J. W. Wyatt, of Cottonwood tp., November 17, 1886, one brown mule, 10 years old, branded D. G. on left shoulder; also one brown mule, 12 years old, branded O above left flank; valued at \$40 each.

Linn county--Thos. D. Cottle, clerk.
COW--Taken up by W. A. Baugh, of Mound tp., November 1, 1886, one red and white cow, white face with small red spots in forehead, supposed to be 12 years old; valued at \$20.

COW--Taken up by A. McFarlin, of Potosi tp., November 13, 1886, one roan cow, 3 years old, slit in left ear and crop off right, no brands; valued at \$15.

STEER--Taken up by T. A. Shoemaker, of Center-ville tp., November 5, 1886, one red steer, 3 years old, no mark or brand; valued at \$0.

Greenwood county--J. W. Kenner, clerk.
PONY--Taken up by T. N. Robb, of Quincy tp., November 2, 1886, one roan mare pony, blind in one eye, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$30.

PONY--By same, same time and place, one bay gelding pony, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$40.

MULE--Taken up by G. W. Harris, of Bachelor tp., November 1, 1886, one iron-gray horse mule, about 3 years old, scar 8 or 10 inches long on right hip; valued at \$60.

STEER--Taken up by Henry Lawrence, of Pleasant Grove tp., October 2, 1886, one roan steer, 2 years old, indistinct brand on left hip, hole in right ear and slit out; valued at \$18.

STEER--Taken up by T. L. Chaney, of Salem tp., November 20, 1886, one pale red yearling steer, branded X on right hip; valued at \$15.

Chautauqua county--A. C. Hilligoss, clerk.
COW--Taken up by S. A. Burson, of Sedan, one bay horse colt, 2 years old, 16 hands high, harness and saddle marks, scar on left shoulder and on left fore leg.

Lane county--T. J. Smith, clerk.
HORSE--Taken up by Joseph Moore, of Cheyenne tp., October 21, 1886, one sorrel horse, about 12 years old, blind in left eye, branded G on left shoulder and

Hat on left hip, as near as can be ascertained; valued at \$15.

Lyon county--Roland Lakin, clerk.

MULE--Taken up by W. L. McClelland, of Emporia tp., November 4, 1886, one 3-year-old brown mare mule, branded P. L. on left hip and CM or GM with bar underneath on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

CALF--Taken up by Jas. Miles, of Pike tp., one and a half miles southwest of Patty's mill, one black muley steer calf, some white in forehead and on nose, rather short tail; valued at \$12.

Brown county--G. I. Frewitt, clerk.
HEIFER--Taken up by G. Joss, of Walnut tp., October 29, 1886, one yearling heifer, red with white spots on shoulders and belly and white spots between hips, bushy end of tail off; valued at \$12.

STEER--Taken up by J. E. Wintersheidt, of Mission tp., November 16, 1886, one small yearling steer, red and white, no brands visible; valued at \$14.

Strays for week ending Dec. 8, '86.

Nemaha county--R. S. Robbins, clerk.
HEIFER--Taken up by H. C. Whisler, of Red Vermillion tp., November 13, 1886, one 1-year-old white heifer, rim of ears gone; valued at \$13.33.

HEIFER--Taken up by Gordon Fowler, of Harrison tp., November 5, 1886, one 2-year-old red heifer, white spots in forehead and on rump and belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Pottawatomie county--I. W. Zimmerman, clk.
HEIFER--Taken up by Sam'l Hathaway, of Lone Tree tp., November 25, 1886, one 2-year-old heifer, white with red spots, neck and ears red, a strip of white in forehead, under side of left ear clipped, no brands; valued at \$10.

Riley county--O. C. Barner, clerk.
STEER--Taken up by Louis Kunze, of Center tp., one red 2-year-old steer.

STEER--By same, one white 2-year-old steer with red ears.
STEER--By same, one red and white spotted 2-year-old steer.

Doniphan county--Joseph Schletzbaum, clerk.
PONY--Taken up by William Armstrong, of Wayne tp., (P. O. Doniphan), November 15, 1886, one light bay horse pony, right eye damaged, white on left hind foot, one tooth broken in upper jaw, about 13½ hands high; valued at \$15.

PONY--Taken up by John N. Armstrong, of Wayne tp., (P. O. Doniphan), November 15, 1886, one dark bay horse pony, brand F. J. A. on left hip, about 13½ hands high; valued at \$25.

McPherson county--E. L. Loomis, clerk.
STEER--Taken up by E. M. Dahlsten, of Union tp., October 1, 1886, one red steer, about 1 year old; valued at \$12.

STEER--By same, one red steer with white star in forehead, about 15 months old; valued at \$18.

Coffey county--H. B. Cheney, clerk.
HEIFER--Taken up November 10, 1886, one red and white 2-year-old heifer, branded M. O. on left side; valued at \$12.

HORSE--Taken up by Sigel Willby, of Avon tp., November 24, 1886, one light bay horse, about 15 hands high, 3 years old, white spot on end of nose, star in forehead, weak eyes, small scar on right knee, no brands; valued at \$50.

Wabauwsee county--G. W. French, clerk.
MARE--Taken up by Philip O. Donohue, of Kaw tp., (P. O. St. Marys), three miles south of St. Marys, one light bay mare 2 years old past, a few white hairs around the fetlock on left hind foot; valued at \$40.

STEER--Taken up in Washington tp., November 20, 1886, one steer, about 18 months old, mostly white, red neck and ears, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.

STEER--Taken up by M. R. McNemar, of Fairfield, in Alma tp., one 1-year-old medium-sized deep red steer, white belly, quality fair, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

Craw county--Geo. E. Cole, clerk.
COLT--Taken up by E. Crosby, of Walnut tp., November 23, 1886, one black horse colt, coming 2 years old, small white spot in forehead, about 13 hands high; valued at \$25.

COLT--By same, one bay horse colt, coming 2 years old, small white spot in forehead, some white on both right feet, about 12½ hands high; valued at \$35.

Washington county--John E. Pickard, clerk.
MULE--Taken up by Franklin Wolf, of Washington tp., November 10, 1886, one brown male mule, about 1 year old, black stripes over the shoulders; valued at \$50.

Lyon county--Roland Lakin, clerk.
STEER--Taken up by S. D. Allen, of Pike tp., November 1, 1886, one red and white spotted yearling steer, white spot in face, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

HEIFER--By same, one red yearling heifer, some white on belly, part of both ears missing, no brands visible; valued at \$13.

COW--Taken up by Mary Lynch, of Jackson tp., November 6, 1886, one light red 5 year-old cow, line-back, crop off left ear; valued at \$18.

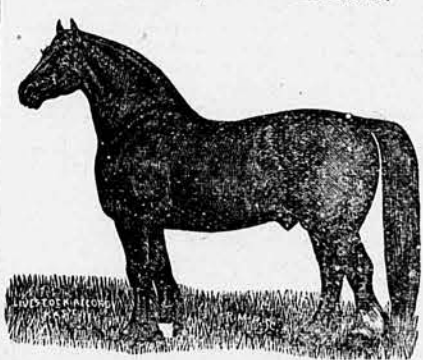
STEER--Taken up by G. W. Harbord, of Agnes City tp., November 17, 1886, one red 2-year-old steer, white spots on sides and quarters, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Shawnee county--D. N. Burdge, clerk.
COW--Taken up by S. C. Hedrick, of Monmouth tp., (P. O. Topeka), November 18, 1886, one red and white spotted cow, 2 years old, tips of both horns off, tip of the right ear off, under scallop out of left ear; valued at \$10.

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We have in our barn for sale the winners of 70 premiums this fall, 44 of which are first, also 4 sweepstakes, 2 gold medals and 1 silver medal, including the Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs. Nine shipments received this season. The largest importers of pure bred Clydesdales in the world. Resident purchasing partner in the old country. Send for Catalogue.

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The Veterinarian.

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

FLY-STRUCK.—I never before this year have had any trouble with my sheep. For the last two weeks I have found maggots on the hips, although they were clipped in April and looked all right till last week. The maggots are working below the skin and the wool has come off and left a sore. [The warm, showery weather you have had of late keeps the wool damp and fine-wooled sheep, if not looked after, are more apt to get fly-struck. Take a strong carbolic dip and dress every part after clean washing.]

INJURY TO EYE.—One of my cows has met with an injury—I think fighting with some of the herd; her horn is knocked off clean to the head and her left eye is torn out. She seems to suffer severe pain and the head is swollen on the left side. [Give her twenty drops of arnica and one teaspoonful of tincture of iron mixed in a little cold water four times a day. Apply a wet cloth over the eye saturated with the arnica solution, and a little tar over the broken horn. Keep her in the barn a few days; she will not be much the worse for it, only a little unsightly.]

PARALYSIS IN HOGS.—We have nine pigs. Some of them will now weigh 200 pounds. Four weeks ago they were taken with what seemed to be a lameness in their hind legs, or perhaps it may be in their backs, for now some of them can hardly stand while eating or drinking, and are inclined to drag their hind parts. When standing will keep lifting their feet; they have good appetites all the time. We thought they had kidney worms, but a post mortem examination of one of the victims did not reveal any worms in the kidneys. In the Weekly *Inter Ocean* of November 12th, I noticed a letter from "W. E. B.," of Johnstown, Neb., asking what ails his hogs, and as I have a number in the same condition I write to say that my pigs first seem to have a tenderness in their hind feet—lifting first one and then the other while standing. A few days afterward the weakness in the back becomes noticeable, and in a short time they lose the use of their hind parts, dragging them around, while they walk on their fore feet. I have had a number so affected that have become all right again. Some have died. And I have one now that is a year old that was first attacked when a month old, and never was able to use his hind legs since. [The disease among the swine, which appears to give so much trouble to farmers in different parts of the country, is no doubt a partial paralysis, probably due to overstimulation—from too high feeding, and want of sufficient exercise. In the early stages give active cathartics, and apply strong counter-irritants to the whole course of the spine, restrict the diet, and give plenty of fluids to drink.]

Rheumatism

Usually settles in the back or limbs, and often so completely overpowers its victims that all business or labor has to be abandoned. Our readers should remember that Hood's Sarsaparilla is not recommended as a positive specific for rheumatism; its proprietors doubt if there is, or can be, such a remedy. But many people who were most severely afflicted, state that they have been positively cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The disease is often the result of impure blood,—hence the power of this great medicine over it. Its success in many severe cases justifies us in recommending its use to all sufferers from rheumatism. 100 Doses One Dollar.

An enterprising New Englander, Mr. Colcord, has invented a "governor" for the silo, which is claimed as a regulator of the temperature, fermentation, and quality of the ensilage stored.

Into a pound of soft soap dissolve one ounce of carbolic acid crystals, and it becomes an excellent remedy for lice on animals when they are washed in warm water with the aid of the soap.

Teach the horses to mind when they are spoken to. The importance of this can not be overestimated. An intelligent horse knows his driver, and will, if so disposed, readily take advantage of any lack of decision.

What "Old Fritz" Said.

It was an aphorism of Frederick the Great's that "Facts are divine things." An undisputed fact is that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the most powerful liver vitalizer extant, and by its characteristic and searching action will cure dyspepsia, constipation, dropsy, kidney disease, sick-headache, and other maladies which, popular opinion to the contrary, notwithstanding, are directly traceable to a diseased condition of the liver, by which its work as a purifier of the blood is made incomplete. All druggists.

Young horses, with restless dispositions, are often apt to acquire the habit of pawing while tied in the stable or hitched when in harness. It is very annoying, to say the least of it, and should be broken up as soon as possible. While there are other ways in which it may be prevented, perhaps the most effective cure is to tie a short chain to one leg with one end loose, so that when pawing the chain would strike the other leg.

Consumption Cured.

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

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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. Address J. E. LOCKWOOD, G. P. & T. A., Kansas City, Mo.

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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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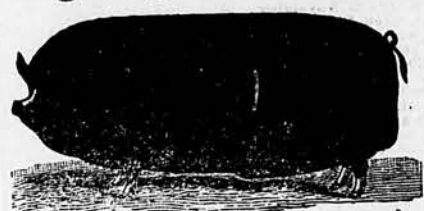
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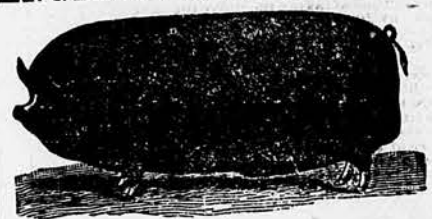


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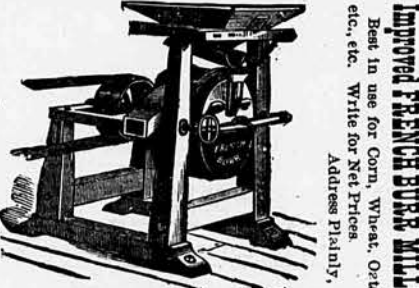
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Equipped with Pullman Palace Sleeper
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FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS

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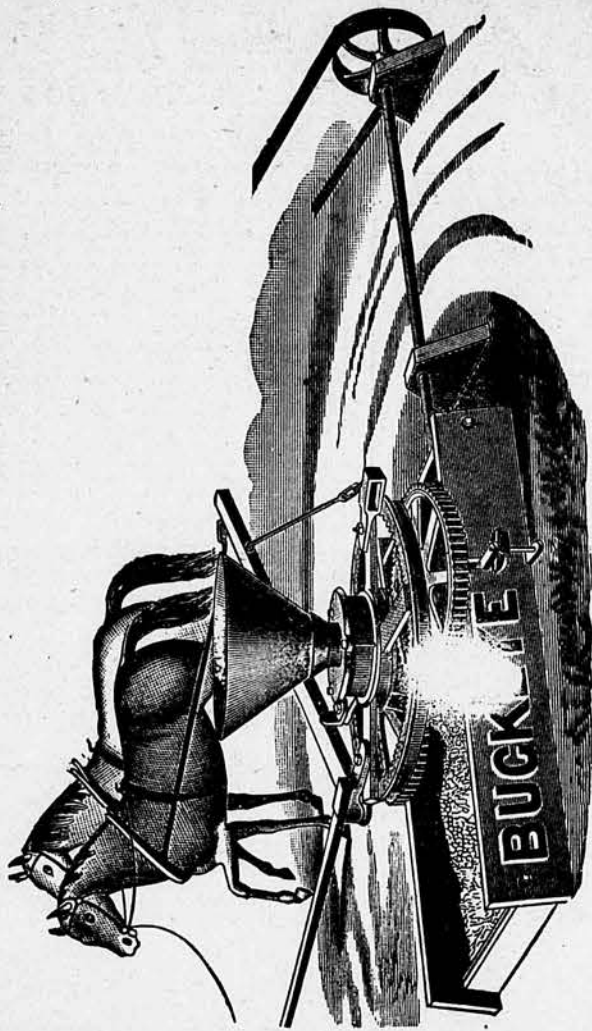
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This sweep can be attached quickly without the use of wrench or bolts. The master wheel has anti-friction rollers in the center bearing, which lessens the friction at that point in a marked degree. This Mill delivers the ground feed in a box under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

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THE NEW BUCKEYE

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

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

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THE TIFFIN TWO-HOLE SHELLER,

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

To the Farmer wanting a complete outfit for Shelling and Grinding, we can fully recommend the Buckeye Feed Mills with either the Tiffin or Buckeye Shellers.

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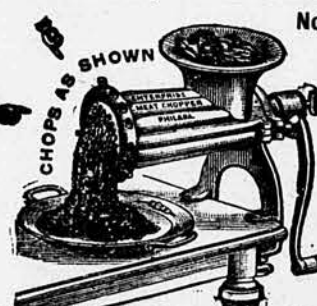
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