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STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of the Twentieth Annual Meeting, Held at Emporia, Kansas, December 7, 8 and 9, 1886.

[By courtesy of Hon. G. C. Brackett, Secretary, we are permitted to use his notes for the first days proceedings until evening.]

The Society assembled in the Assembly room of the State Normal School. At 10 o'clock a. m., on December 7, the President, Geo. Y. Johnson, called the meeting to order, and Rev. Chas. H. Lovejoy opened the exercises with prayer. The President, in a cordial manner, invited the attendants to accept the privileges of the floor in all discussions, whether members or not, and announced the following committees, which were requested to report during the meeting:

On Credentials—E. P. Diehl, Olathe; Jas. Sharpe, Parkerville; F. Wellhouse, Fairmount.

On Constitution—L. A. Simmons, Wellington; A. Willis, Ottawa; E. J. Holman, Leavenworth.

On Auditing—Sam'l Reynolds, Lawrence; Geo. Olivant, Conway; J. S. Hastings, Emporia.

Nominations—J. W. Byram, Cedar Point; F. Holsinger, Rosedale; Sam'l Reynolds, Lawrence.

Membership—F. Wellhouse, Fairmount; C. H. Lovejoy, Vinland; J. V. Randolph, Emporia.

Obituary—L. A. Simmons, Wellington; Dr. Chas. Williamson, Washington; F. H. Holsinger, Rosedale.

Exhibited Products—E. J. Holman, Leavenworth; A. C. Griesa, Lawrence; A. Willis, Ottawa.

Final Resolutions—Dr. Chas. Williamson, Washington; B. F. Smith, Lawrence; F. Holsinger, Rosedale.

Programme—Robert Milliken, Emporia; Dr. Chas. Williamson, Washington; Wm. Cutter, Junction City.

The President announced a report of standing Committee on Orchards.

A paper on "Profits and Losses in Apple Culture" by F. Wellhouse, and another paper on the same subject was read by Abner Allen. The subject discussed in these papers elicited an interesting discussion.

E. P. Diehl, Olathe: There is too much neglect with many of our orchardists. There must be more thorough cultivation and enriching of the land to realize the best profits in the product of our orchards.

F. Wellhouse: My estimates are based on 100 trees to the acre and on my own experience and the cutting out of every other tree whenever their growth begins to interlock with each other. I would enrich the land after the second bearing year. As to varieties, I have forty acres of Jonathans, sixteen acres of Cooper's Early White, sixteen acres of Maiden's Blush, seventy acres of Missouri Pippin, seventy acres of Winesap, 210 acres of Ben Davis. There are two modes of fertilizing the land. First, by summer fallowing the land before planting and constant cultivation after planted. Second, by seeding to Red clover, and either plowing it under or letting its growth fall and rot on the ground. As this plant is biennial, the decay of its roots, which form a network and descends to a great depth, not only furnishes enriching material but also renders the land porous and easily penetrated with water and air.

Rev. C. H. Lovejoy: I am fully convinced that thorough cultivation is the safest course

to follow. In orchards so treated the product of this season, even, was fine.

J. M. Miller, Emporia: The estimates contained in the report of Mr. Wellhouse are no exaggerations, but such results may be realized by any planter. I have found no necessity of re-seeding after a good stand of clover has once been obtained.

J. W. Byram, Cedar Point: The report is very liberal in the account of expenditures and the receipts not so much. I do not know of any orchard in Chase county which is ten years old and been kept in good condition that does not yield heavier profits. I believe in close planting and thinning out whenever required.

E. J. Holman, Leavenworth: The estimated receipts given in the report are entirely too low for a thrifty, well-managed orchard. A good ten-year-old tree will yield ten bushels of apples.

A. Willis, Ottawa: I believe the estimates are fairly made up, and are an average product of what we may reasonably expect. I know of one orchard of 600 trees which has not been satisfactory, and the proprietor would not again plant more than 100 trees, while others in the same vicinity have been very profitable.

Geo. Olivant, Conway: I live in McPherson county, and have an orchard of 200 trees, which yielded 800 bushels of apples in 1884, and 1,000 bushels this year. The estimates in the report are too low for other orchards.

Samuel Reynolds, Lawrence: Thirty years ago I planted an orchard, five acres of which have yielded a profit equal to forty acres in corn.

J. V. Randolph, Emporia: The estimates in the report of profits exceed those of my orchard. I have not yet realized an amount equal to the expenses. Trees are eleven years old. This orchard is located on the bank of the Cottonwood river, and has had good care.

Wm. Cutter, Junction City: I told Mr. Randolph years ago that he was ruining his orchard by severe pruning.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock p. m.

Afternoon Session.

The Secretary announced the receipt of a letter from Prof. E. Gale, ex-President, which he was requested to read, and was as follows:

LAKE WORTH, FLA., Nov. 17, 1886.
G. C. Brackett, Esq., Secretary Kansas State Horticultural Society:

MY DEAR FRIEND: Your letter enclosing the resolution of the Kansas State Horticultural Society on the acceptance of my resignation as President of that Society has been received and read with many pleasant remembrances of past associations. It has been my constant purpose to serve the Society as best I could. I have from the beginning regarded that Society as a power for good, destined to grow stronger in years to come. I am proud to feel that you will count me one with you until my work is done, having by virtue of my life membership a place there until I am called to "pass over the river."

Next in the regular order was a paper on the subject—"Handling Fruits," by F. Holsinger, Rosedale.

Discussion followed.

J. G. Sampson, Derby: Pears are a grand success in Sedgwick county. My trees bore over fifty bushels this year, which were as fine appearing as any California pears and much richer in quality.

J. W. Byram, Cedar Point: Pear trees are reliable in Chase county. The crop of 1886 was heavy, some trees yielded from

eight to ten bushels each. One orchard of 700 trees produced a heavy crop.

B. F. Smith, Lawrence: Peach trees, in my opinion, are exhausted because of the long time they have been under propagation. We need to start a new strain from seed.

Rev. C. H. Lovejoy, Vinland: I have pear trees now twenty years old which are productive. Very few have failed from blight. Can't see any good reason for discouragement in planting. Have grown peaches for twelve consecutive years, but failed during the last three or four years.

I. Horner, Emporia: The expression in the paper, "Ditto pear," should not be countenanced by this Society.

Capt. E. P. Diehl asked the attention of the Society, and said: Mr. President—At the suggestion of our Secretary, I wish to present to the Society through you this beautifully-wrought gavel, for the double purpose of saving your knuckles in calling the meeting to order in the future and placing a relic in the care of this Society. In company with our worthy member, Maj. Frank Holsinger and his estimable wife, we drove to the old orchard of the Rev. Thos. Johnson, at the M. E. Mission grounds, near Shawnee town, and cut the section of an apple tree which has been constructed into this gavel from a Newtown Pippin, planted in 1837—fifty years ago, being the first, so far as any knowledge obtaining, planting made in Kansas. This tree is in healthy condition and fruitful. There is an interesting coincidence in this matter. The tree was planted and grown by a Mr. Johnson and in Johnson county, and this relic is now placed in charge of your Society through your President, who bears the same name.

The President, in accepting the gavel, made a very appropriate response, acknowledging the usefulness and value of the gift.

The President then resumed the regular order of the programme, and announced the consideration of the apple manual, which on motion was unanimously adopted as read by the Secretary. The pear manual was then considered. On motion to adopt, Mr. F. Holsinger said in support of the recommendation of the use of ashes as a manure: I will state that a tree near my dwelling, around which the contents of the ash-hod has been emptied until the ashes are a foot deep, is in vigorous, healthy condition, while others not so treated have blighted. There are three pear trees on the Rev. Thomas Johnson's farm, planted forty-one years ago, whose average diameter is two feet, which have never blighted.

A paper on the subject of "Profits and Losses in Pear Culture" was read by J. L. Williams, Oswego, and discussed by persons present.

I. Horner, Emporia: I believe that the soils in Harper county and southwestern Kansas, which contain a large amount of iron in composition, will prove to be a successful district for pear culture.

C. H. Lovejoy, Vinland: I have some such soil, and there has been a few cases of blight on trees there planted.

Geo. Olivant, Conway: Pear trees are being largely planted in western Kansas. I have trees eleven years old which have been fruiting during the last four years, yielding an average of four bushels to a tree. There have been no cases of blight among them.

J. B. Dobbs, Antelope: Mr. Wm. Billings, of Marion, has been so successful with the pear that he prefers to plant them rather than the apple.

Dr. Chas. Williamson, Washington: I am

advising planting this tree on our high iron soils. It is successful in Washington and Republic counties. We must give more attention to the study of soils—their character and adaptation.

L. A. Simmons, Wellington: Coal ashes are beneficial when applied to pear trees at the rate of a bushel to a tree; also when applied to peach trees. Pear sprouts from around old trees make fine stocks for bedding on.

Wm. Cutter: Good trees may be grown from such sprouts.

J. V. Randolph, Emporia: My pear trees have been heavily treated to coal ashes, but are mostly dead, nevertheless.

A. C. Griesa, Lawrence: Some varieties suffer more from blight than others. I would ask about the Keiffer and Le Conte.

J. W. Byram, Cedar Point: The Keiffer will kill to the ground.

E. J. Holman, Leavenworth: The Keiffer was the first to yield to blight.

F. Holsinger, Rosedale: Keiffer, Le Conte and Birkett all blight with me.

Robert Milliken, Emporia: The Keiffer, both standard and dwarf, blight.

J. L. Williams, Oswego: The Keiffer and Le Conte have blighted in many places.

I. Horner, Emporia: A dressing of the land is the best remedy for blight.

J. M. Miller, Emporia: Twenty years ago I planted a lot of pear trees. These escaped blight until recent years. Four years ago I set among them some young trees; these blighted this year.

CHERRY MANUAL.

The committee having the preparation of this manual in charge reported, and on motion it was unanimously adopted as reported.

MANUAL OF THE NECTARINE.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to place the nectarine under the culture recommended for the peach.

QUINCE MANUAL.

On motion the preparation of this manual was placed in charge of the Secretary.

DISCUSSION ON QUINCE CULTURE.

Geo. Olivant, Conway: This fruit is grown quite successfully in some portions of western Kansas.

W. Hollingsworth, Emporia: I have trees twelve years old which have fruited during the past five years.

W. E. Fosnot, Hutchinson: They succeed in Reno county and require plenty of water.

J. W. Byram, Cedar Point: My trees suffer from blight.

Wm. Cutter, Junction City: Trees blight with me.

Adjourned until 7 o'clock p. m.

Evening Session.

The exercises opened with music by the Kazoo Club, of Emporia. Addresses of welcome were extended to the Society by L. R. Taylor, President of the State Normal School, Col. A. M. Flory, of Emporia, and J. V. Randolph, President of the Lyon County Horticultural Society, which were responded to by Hon. Chas. Williamson, of Washington, in behalf of the Society.

[We have not room for further detailed report. What follows we copy from the Emporia Democrat.—EDITOR.]

In the evening J. P. Schlichter read an able paper on the importance of horticulture to a successful settlement in western Kansas. President Johnson also gave his annual address, showing what the Society had accomplished and what it had to accomplish.

Wednesday morning after the discussion

(Continued on page 4.)

The Stock Interest.

KANSAS SHORT-HORN BREEDERS.

Fifth Annual Session -- A Good Attendance -- An Interesting Meeting.

The fifth annual meeting of the Kansas Short-horn Breeders' Association met in the parlors of the Windsor hotel. There was a good representation at the opening session, which included the following enterprising breeders: Colonel W. A. Harris, Linwood, President; Prof. E. M. Shelton, Kansas State Agricultural College, Secretary; ex-Governor G. W. Glick; Geo. Y. Johnson, Lawrence; A. A. Holcombe, State Veterinarian; Colonel W. S. White, Sabetha; Fred Gifford, Milford; J. M. Huber, Meriden; T. B. Jones, Reading; J. J. Mails, E. Huse, Colonel S. A. Sawyer, and Chas. Burnham, Manhattan; Fred Glick, Atchison; A. H. Lackey, Peabody; W. G. Anderson & Son, Ochiltree; I. C. Johnson, Silver Lake; Joshua Wheeler, Nortonville; T. B. Jones, Reading, and J. B. and H. W. McAfee and A. F. McCaslin, of Shawnee county.

President Harris opened the session with the following well-chosen remarks:

GENTLEMEN: I welcome you to our fifth annual meeting. When starting from home this morning I had at least hoped to congratulate you on the weather, but even that poor privilege is denied us. It is said to be always darkest just before dawn.

If there is any truth in such a thing as applied to our natural welfare, then certainly the year just closing ought to usher in 1887 under the most favorable auspices, for 1886 has undoubtedly been the darkest in the memory of a lifetime. Many and various have been the causes assigned. Corporate greed, selfish financial schemes, monopolistic control of the markets, overproduction, animal diseases, our "Chinese wall" policy toward other nations, are each and all assigned the chief position in the problem.

The fact doubtless is that they have all played an important part in bringing about the result.

In prosperous times our meetings are highly social and eminently pleasant.

With no particular grievance, ready sale for our stock at good prices, we gather together for mutual acquaintance, to compare notes and to indulge in a little harmless bravado towards other people's cattle. To-night it seems to me, that the time has come for more serious thought, not alone for the Short-horn breeders, but for all whose interests are in any way connected with agriculture.

The various antagonistic elements in our body politic which I have suggested, are to be met and adjusted, largely through the influence of such meetings as this.

In older countries which have weathered the storms of national life for centuries, the highest aim of government has been to foster and protect agriculture as the foundation of all prosperity. For many years in our government, legislation has been almost entirely controlled by about three-tenths of our population, for their own interests, and with contemptuous indifference toward the seven-tenths whose interests are in agricultural pursuits. So great has been the natural wealth of our country, that in spite of all this, we have prospered, not as we might have done perhaps, but well enough to keep us quiet, till at last it requires a strong effort to even obtain the least recognition, and our Legislatures, State and National, really think

it amazing that farmers or stockmen should need or ask any legislation in their behalf.

These sappy young lawyers and astute local politicians smile in derision when this great body of the people ask the removal of various restrictions or the enactment of laws to protect their interests, while at the behest of corporate powers they are swift to "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow favoring."

Gentlemen, the remedy is in your hands. Labor demands many things. Capital asks and very readily obtains the universe.

Let labor and capital combine in the farmer, demand the protection which their interests require, and the removal of all natural restriction laws upon commerce to the end that they can buy where they can buy cheapest and sell where they can sell highest. To accomplish this adopt the policy of your antagonists. Make it a business matter. Become each one of you a politician, not in the contemptible sense of a scumbler for office, but in the nobler meaning of having a knowledge of governmental policies. Bring your individual influence to bear on your representatives and do not let yourselves be tied or fettered by old and obsolete party lines.

But see that those who are given public offices use their power for public good.

I trust you will at the close of this meeting do all you can to strengthen and support the National Cattle-Growers' convention, that has its representatives in Washington.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved. He also stated that as this Association had agreed to duplicate the premiums won by Kansas breeders at the Kansas City Fat Stock Show, they were indebted to Colonel W. S. White, Sabetha, \$105; H. Blakesley, Peabody, \$30; and to E. B. Millett, Venango, \$178—in all \$310.

Hon. G. Y. Johnson read a very entertaining paper on "How the Fairs May be Made Useful to the Cattle Interest." The paper was received with much enthusiasm and was replete with useful suggestions. A general discussion followed, and the merits of expert judging was brought out. The matter was referred to the committee on resolutions to express the sentiment of the Association regarding the "one-judge" system.

J. J. Mails, of Manhattan, read the following paper on "Raising Short-horns for Profit," which was thoroughly discussed by the breeders present:

RAISING SHORT-HORNS FOR PROFIT.

I will endeavor to consider the subject under two heads. First—The start, either by purchase or with what stock we may happen to have on hand. If by purchase, I would recommend the buying of only good individuals. I mean by this animals that have a broad, deep chest, with the legs set wide apart, the crops full and broad, the ribs deep and well sprung, with a good loin, and the hind quarters must be good if you expect to raise good cattle. And especially in the bull to head the herd; and I consider him half the herd at least. I would look well to the color, the shortness of the legs, style and general appearance, and especially be particular as to his pedigree.

In my opinion, for obtaining good prices a great deal more depends on the appearance and pedigree of the bull at the head of the herd than on any of the females. I have often noticed that an intending purchaser always wishes to see the sire of the animal he wants to buy, and what is his breeding is the next question. This must be answered. What if he is a high grade, which is

nothing more than a great many of the recorded Short-horns are. So I suggest don't buy a bull in a hurry to use on a herd of thoroughbred cows, but study well his pedigree, and if possible see some of his get. If they are long-legged, long-nosed and slab-sided, pass him by. And just here I will say that many breeders make a mistake in using young untried bulls on their herds. Accidents in breeding will happen with the best of breeders and they not know it. So if the bull is a good individual and has a good pedigree, yet he may not be a good calf-getter, and to make the business profitable we must have good calves, for it takes good calves to grow good bulls, heifers and cows. And we must have these if we expect to sell at good prices.

If you happen to have a herd of inferior breed, and bad individuals cull them out as fast as possible, even if you have to sell at grade stock prices.

There is no denying the fact that a great many of the pedigreed Short-horns are no better than grades and the sooner they are treated as such the better it will be for the reputation of the breed and the profit of the breeder.

Second—We will consider the care and feeding of the herd, for there is no use investing money in cattle, be they ever so good, if they are not handled right there will be no profit. Therefore I would suggest that quality and not quantity is what breeders of Short-horns have got to aim at if they want to keep up the reputation of the breed. Then don't undertake to keep more than you can keep in good condition at all times. No cow should be allowed go into winter quarters in thin flesh. Provide good stables for all and put them in upon the approach of the first winter storm. Feed all young stock with a liberal hand. There is not much danger of getting calves, yearlings and two-year-olds, too fat, but I do consider it a waste of feed to lavish it on matured cows that are kept for breeding. The cheapest and best feed I have yet been able to have is sheaf oats cut fine, with an allowance of cornmeal sprinkled over it. The straw takes the place of hay, which will be quite a saving as the price of hay advances. By exercising wisdom in your purchase, by sheltering and feeding right, honesty and truthfulness in your selling, success and prosperity will attend you in the laudable enterprise of breeding the noble Short-horn.

They have been an honored breed in the past, are now, and will be long after you and I have willed our herds to other hands, if we do our duty now.

The report of the Secretary and Treasurer, E. M. Shelton, showing that the Association had \$9.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the Consolidated Cattle-Growers' Association, urging prompt action to bring to the attention of our representatives in Congress the importance of measures to suppress pleuropneumonia. On motion of Governor Glick, the Society became a member of the Consolidated Cattle-Growers' Association and instructed the Secretary to remit the \$15 membership fee and \$5 for annual fee. On motion an assessment of \$1 was made upon each member of the Association, twenty-three members responding.

It was further agreed that two delegates should be appointed to attend the next meeting of the Consolidated Cattle-Growers' Association. The delegates appointed were A. H. Lackey, of Peabody, and the Secretary, E. M. Shelton. The Association then listened to the report of Colonel W. S. White, one of the delegates to the meeting of this above Association, which was held at Chicago in November.

This was followed by speeches by

Governor Glick and others urging prompt action looking to the stamping out of pleuro-pneumonia in the neighborhood of the Chicago stock yards.

Dr. Holcombe, State Veterinarian, read an instructive paper on "Pleuro-pneumonia from a practical standpoint," in which the nature of the disease was given, and the most efficient means for its eradication. In the course of his discussion Dr. Holcombe stated that an annual appropriation of from \$15,000 to \$18,000 would be needed to protect the eastern borders of the State. Colonel White, Governor Glick, W. A. Maxwell, J. M. Huber, Judge W. A. Peffer and others discussed the question pro and con.

Dr. A. H. Lackey then presented a paper on "Suggestions for the Good of the Association," in which various useful measures were suggested.

The committee on resolutions reported and after thorough discussion the following were unanimously adopted by the Association:

Resolved, That this Association approves and endorses the oleomargarine law lately passed by Congress, and urges its impartial and vigorous enforcement.

Resolved, That our representatives in Congress be, and are hereby earnestly requested to use every effort to secure the passage of an efficient law for the suppression of contagious pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious animal diseases, with an appropriation of a sufficient amount to pay for and destroy all infected or exposed animals; and that our Secretary furnish at his earliest convenience a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Resolved, That we respectfully and earnestly urge the Senators and Members of Congress from Kansas to advocate and vote for the passage of the Inter-State Commerce bill, now pending before Congress, upon the report of the Committee of Conference of the Senate and House of Representatives, to the end that it may be made possible for the stock-growers of the West to place their fat and marketable cattle in the Eastern markets with some profit to the producers, and admit of reasonable prices to the consumers after paying the cost of transportation and commissions.

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this Association that the law providing for a Live Stock Sanitary Commission and State Veterinarian ought to be continued in force and receive generous support from the Legislature and from the people.

Resolved, That this Association earnestly requests of the Legislature the appropriation of at least \$100,000, to be used as a contingent fund for exterminating pleuropneumonia in case of an outbreak, and for no other purpose, under the direction of the State Sanitary Commission; and that a copy of these resolutions be furnished by our Secretary to Governor John A. Martin, with a request that he communicate the same to the Legislature.

Resolved, That we approve of and endorse the policy of the administration in removing the wire fences from large tracts of public lands and removing from the Indian Territory the herds of cattle held there by corporations and pooled companies, and we earnestly hope that the administration will continue this important and laudable work until the public domain is clear of all such incumbrances and corporate trespassers.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Association that the one-judge expert system of awarding premiums will secure more uniformly correct decisions in the showing and that we earnestly request all fairs in Kansas to adopt the same.

Resolved, That we again respectfully call attention of fair managers to the scale of points adopted by this Association last year for the judging of beef breeds of cattle, and assure those not yet having put it in practice that where tried it has proved practical and satisfactory.

Resolved, That the Kansas State Fair Association be requested at its next exhibition to offer a grand sweepstake premium of not less than \$500 for best thoroughbred herd, said herd to consist of one bull and four females of any age. All beef breeds to be eligible and two or more herds to compete, and we assure said Association of our hearty co-operation in building up a State Fair creditable to the great State of Kansas.

Resolved, That we very respectfully request of the Governor the appointment of a breeder of thoroughbred stock upon the State Sanitary Commission to fill the vacancy soon to be made by the resignation of Mr. J. W. Hamilton, State Treasurer-elect.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are hereby tendered to Mr. J. H. Sanders, senior editor of the *Breeder's Gazette*, Chicago, for his earnest and uncompromising efforts through the *Gazette* to warn the stockmen of the country against the danger of contagious diseases. In the face of bitter and unscrupulous opposition inspired by the personal interests of stock yards commission men and dealers, his faithfulness to the interests of the breeders

of this country in exposing the existence of disease and demanding adequate legislation for its extinction deserves expressions of gratitude on their part.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are hereby tendered to the proprietors of the Windsor house for courtesies rendered at this meeting.

Resolved, That we thank the reporters of news and stock papers for their presence and reports of our meeting.

Resolved, That when we adjourn it be to meet at Topeka on the Thursday evening after the second Tuesday in December, 1887.

The next business in order was the election of officers, and it was as follows:

President—W. S. White.

Vice President—C. M. Gifford.

Secretary and Treasurer—E. M. Shelton.

Executive Committee—Geo. Y. Johnson, W. A. Harris, F. D. Coburn.

Delegates to the next annual meeting of the Consolidated Cattle-Growers' Association—E. M. Shelton and A. H. Lackey.

The Association then adjourned until 1887.

The Busy Bee.

Alsike Clover for Honey.

Kansas Farmer:

As winter is the time when farmers are supposed to lay the plans for the coming seasons, perhaps a few words at this time in regard to alsike clover may not be out of place. Last spring about the 1st of April we sowed thirty acres of red clover. It came up nicely, but soon after the drouth commenced it began to dry up and all died except in low places. About the same time we sowed two and one-half acres of alsike; it came up very thick, and but little of it died out during our six months' drouth. It looks green and vigorous, though it was pastured down in the fall. Another good thing about it is that it grew largest in the "draw," which is included in the two and one-half acres, where wheat and flax had failed to germinate, on account of alkali on poor soil. The alsike was sowed alone, twelve pounds to the acre. As it is valuable for hay and pasture as well as honey, it would appear to be good policy for farmers who have bees to sow some. The following in regard to alsike is from *Gleanings in Bee Culture*, published by A. P. Root, Medina, O.: "I have in our back numbers mentioned the honey from alsike clover, obtained by friend Goodrich. Now, although we have tons of honey on hand and some of it we offer as low as 6½ cents per pound, we have just offered friend Goodrich 12½ cents per pound for what alsike honey he has left. It is what we call 'gilt-edge,' and we expect to get a 'gilt-edge' price for it. The honey from the South does not seem to bring as good a price as the white clover honey from the Western Reserve, and the moral seems to be, that our Southern friends will have to encourage the growth of the clovers—red, white and alsike. The latter, I believe, is ahead of all where it thrives naturally."

Mrs. J. N. Martin.

Topeka, December 12th.

The market demands that honey shall be stored in sections made of white wood, and basswood appears to be the only white wood that has the requisite toughness for one piece sections; it also has another quality, that of softness or porousness, and honey will soak into it, and leave a watery looking discoloration, that becomes darker by exposure. One piece sections sometimes break in being put together; dovetailed ones never do. The top and bottom bars of the "one piece" sections are often made with a projecting corner that prohibits an opening clear through. These corners are liable to scrape the honey of

the adjoining combs when a section is removed. The dovetailed sections can be made of white poplar, which is, when seasoned, quite hard, and the honey does not soak into, or discolor it. They can be made very smooth, and wax can be made to adhere more closely to a smooth than to a rough surface. To raise strictly, first-class, ("gilt edge") honey, that will sell for one to three cents per pound above the market price, it is imperatively necessary that strictly first-class sections be used, and there are none superior to the dovetailed, white poplar.

E. EVANS, President of the Lumber Exchange Bank, Tonawanda, N. Y., writes: "January 15, 1886, I was entirely prostrated, and was reduced from 176 to 126 lbs. I thought I had inflammation of the large bowel. The pain was relieved only by morphine forced under the skin. My doctor treated me for inflammation and catarrh of the bowels, an affection sympathetic with disorder of the left kidney. I had distressing pain, with night sweats, and could keep nothing on my stomach, especially liquids, and was intensely thirsty. February 19 I was in intense agony with pain in my left kidney. I then began Warner's safe cure. In twenty minutes I was relieved. I refused the doctor's medicines thereafter. I finally passed a large stone from the bladder, then my pains ceased." If you write Mr. Evans, enclose stamp for reply.

Lime slacked with a solution of salt in water, and then properly thinned with skim milk, from which all the cream has been taken, makes a permanent whitewash for outdoor work, and it is said renders the wood incombustible. It is an excellent wash for preserving shingles and for all farm purposes.

Mr. J. J. Bayne, 52 Lake Avenue, Rochester, N. Y., will tell you if you write, enclosing stamp, that this wonderful story is true: "In 1882 I was taken to the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, in a most deplorable condition, with congestion of liver, constant cold hands and feet, rushing of blood to the head, purple spots on my face, and my skin was as yellow as a lemon. The slightest food could not be taken, without such distress and spasms that my screams could be heard a long distance. I had prolapsus very severely, profuse leucorrhoea, and uterine ulceration so that I could not wear a supporter. The doctors said that I had the worst case they ever saw. In two months I lost forty pounds of flesh, and suffering all the time from intense headaches, and unable to obtain sleep, while cold, clammy sweats would break out over my body frequently. Under the operation of Warner's safe cure my skin cleared up and I began to gain flesh, and was able to walk one full mile. My case created such an interest at the Sanitarium that Warner's safe cure has since been prescribed for its patients with good results. I never was so healthy in my life."

The longer we are engaged in purely experimental farming the more evident it becomes that the average farmer can not afford to experiment in a careful, systematic way for himself.

Stewart's Healing Cream, for chapped hands, face, or gentlemen to use after shaving. The cheapest and best article for the purpose in the world. Please try it. Only 15 cents a bottle at drug stores.

The great secret of raising large shoots of asparagus is to give the plants plenty of room. Set the roots in rows four feet apart and three feet in the rows; keep the land free from weeds, and manure every year on the surface. No man who has a plot of ground should be without an asparagus bed.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. 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.

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, \$2.50 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.

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

WARREN, SEXTON & OFFORD, Maple Hill, Kas., importers of thoroughbred Red Polled Cattle. Bulls and heifers for sale. Railroad station St. Marys.

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

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

OAKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE—All recorded. Choice-bred animals for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloster and Aldrie Rose of Sharon 4713 head herd. O. S. Eichholtz, box 1208, Wichita, Kas.

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

ALTAHAM HERD

and breeder of fashionable Short-horns. Straight Ross 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 either 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. Cheapest blood and quality.

T. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., have for sale 1. 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 Thor-Jersey 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. Finney & Co., Box 790, Fremont, Neb.

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

SWINE.

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

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

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

WALNUT GROVE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS—V. B. 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. 6776 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 w.a. 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.

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

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MERINO SHEEP.



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

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FAIRFIELD POULTRY YARDS—E. C. McNemar, Fairhead, Wabasha Co., Kas., breeder of choice Plymouth Rocks. A few choice cockerels and pullets for sale. Write for prices.

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

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

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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.

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

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

TIMBER LINE HERD —OF— HOLSTEIN CATTLE —AND— POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

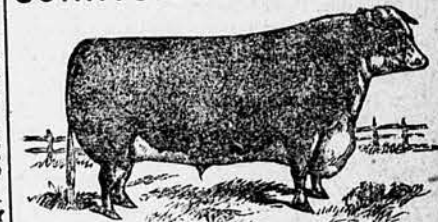
We are before the public for the year 1886 with some of the finest HOLSTEIN BULLS there is in the State, and COWS and HEIFERS of like merit, At Prices to Suit the Times.

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

W. J. ESTES & SONS,

Andover, Kansas.

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, suit purchasers. Also a few good Bulls. Prices low. Write or come.

(Continued from page 1.)

of unfinished business, E. J. Holman, of Leavenworth, made statements of profits and losses in small fruit culture.

Several other papers were presented and followed by pointed discussions.

Thursday morning the subject of forestry occupied most of the session. A paper on the "Russian Mulberry," by I. Horner, drew out considerable discussion.

In the afternoon papers were read on the following subjects: "The Importance of Forest Culture to the Northwest," by M. Mohler, of Osborne; "History of Forest Culture," by F. W. Bester, of Pawnee Rock; "Results of Forest Tree Experiments at the College Farm," by Prof. Popenoe, of the Agricultural College, Manhattan.

A resolution was passed censuring the action of the Land Commissioner for shutting out the Osage Orange as a tree to be planted on timber claims. The Land Commissioner claims this is not a tree but a shrub, while the forest men in the western part of the State claim it is about the only tree that will grow on some soils in that part of Kansas, and therefore should not be excluded.

A resolution was introduced fixing the place of annual meetings permanently at Topeka.

Interesting meetings were held Thursday evening, Friday morning and afternoon, and the session closed Friday evening with an address by Judge L. Honck, of Hutchinson, on the subject of beautifying our homes.

Some Hints to Farmers.

Kansas Farmer:

I paid a visit to northern Ohio this fall, the home of my youth. I learn something every time I go back there. Three years ago when I was there farmers were beginning to use commercial fertilizer (super phosphate.) Now nearly all of them are applying it to different crops, principally to wheat, however, as it is more easily applied to that than any other crop. They use drills with a fertilizer attachment (drill with attachment costs, I was told, \$100), which deposits the fertilizer directly in the fluke track and upon the wheat. The fertilizer costs, according to quality, from \$28 to \$36 per ton, and it is applied at the rate of about one ton to ten acres. It is shipped in gunny-sacks, about 200 pounds per sack, and is about the vilest smelling stuff I ever met. I talked with a good many farmers upon the subject, and I did not find many who were enthusiastic friends of it, except those who were agents for its sale. All were unanimous in asserting that its beneficial effects could only be noticed upon the one crop to which it was applied, some even saying they thought it was a sort of stimulant to the soil and left it after the effect was gone below its normal condition, just as a drink of whisky leaves a man.

I told some of my friends that when Kansas soil got so poor I was obliged to farm in that way I would quit farming and go to banking, peradventure I had money enough, and if I didn't I'd go to work on the railroad. One of them replied that while he did not want to say anything in disparagement of Western farming, unless some of the Kansas farmers he knew of mended their wasteful habits of continuous cropping, superphosphate would be no salvation to their soil. "Why," he said, "your land will get so poor after a while it won't raise woodchucks."

The farmers there are obliged to pursue a system of rotation of crops. They never sow a crop of wheat without seeding with grass. They usually sow from three to five quarts of timothy per acre with the wheat in the fall and then seed with clover in the spring. The severe drouth of last summer destroyed their seeding, and this led to the sowing of a great acreage to wheat this fall throughout Indiana and Ohio. A favorable fall has produced a good growth of both wheat and the grass sown with it. A great deal of Mammoth clover is grown and has become a general favorite. Some farmers there still claim it is too coarse and rank for a hay crop, but my observation was that those farmers who grew it for hay had the well-filled barns which their neighbors who depended on small clover could not show. The drouth there ruined the seed crop of small clover, while the Mammoth was yielding well. I saw one piece which they said made six bushels per acre, a remarkable

yield, most crops averaging from two to two and a half bushels.

Allow me to digress right here and address myself to the farmer readers of the KANSAS FARMER. I want to advise them to sow large areas of clover the coming season. It will pay in renewed fertility of soil as well as in other ways, and sow the Mammoth variety. For the first time it costs no more than the common, and just now it is much cheaper than it will be when the seed-dealer shall have held it until spring and the inspiration of the growing season has struck the grangers and they all want seed. Another matter is that the past season has been one to leave the ground in fine condition for spring crops. Clean, mellow land this fall is the rule and weedy fields the exception; and the farmer who does not improve the coming spring by sowing grass and clover may not again soon see the soil in so fine order.

Every time I visit the East I am impressed with the small economies practiced by the farmers; and it is by these apparently insignificant savings that many a fortune has been made. They waste but little. For instance, all the corn is cut up, and as it is husked the fodder is bound in bundles and shocked in large shocks like wheat. After the husking is done the fodder is hauled into the barn. (Their corn-fodder is not so big as ours and their barns are much larger). They use tarred twine about twice the size of binder twine for binding stalks, and save it as the fodder is fed; it serves several years. It is kept in stock by agricultural stores there. It isn't to the credit of the Kansas farmer that he wastes more than his Eastern brother raises, but to his shame and disgrace. Our soil is fertile; but its fertility isn't boundless, and should be as carefully guarded and protected as a banker guards his capital. The business man who is continually drawing on his capital to meet personal expenses is soon bankrupt. And the farmer who makes constant drafts upon the fertility of his soil with no effort to restore the same will after a time find his drafts dishonored and leave to his heirs a sterile waste.

EDWIN SNYDER.

Oskaloosa, Jefferson county.

About Wool.

Kansas Farmer:

I notice in the remarks of R. T. McCully, of Lee's Summit, at the Kansas City Fat Stock Show, that he said when feeding was done improperly the wool would have a joint in it. That is wrong; it will have a break in it. A joint means the joining together of two or more points, or a junction; and if it was joined as he asserts, there would be a thickened place in the wool; but instead of this, if the feed is changed radically, or omitted for a day or two, if the sheep gets lamed in any manner or sick, it will show itself in the wool to the eye of any practical man, by a decided break in the wool. I have seen cases where one-half of the wool could be rubbed off and leave the sheep in a much smoother shape than a fitter could do.

Now that wool is coming up again, it will pay the wool-grower to look well to his flock. Indeed, it will always pay to do so. But owing to the indifference of the grower last spring and summer, I shall expect to see in the next spring's wool clip a great deal of defective wool, and many who have the length and not the strength will be disappointed in the price of their clip, if merit has any influence at all in fixing its value. Were I a breeder of Merino sheep I should select males and females of good form, blood, and wool, and breed to not only maintain these points, but to continued improvement; and if I had a male lamb that did not come up to my ideas, I would castrate it at once, and not let it influence my own flock or any one else's. Pursuing that course I would win. Were I growing wool I should use the best males on the best females that I could buy, taking the best possible care of them whether wool was high or low, and again I should win. But the maxim, "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty," can be altered and applied to the wool-grower and sheep-breeder, as follows: "Eternal vigilance is the price of success." I said to several gentlemen who talked of quitting the sheep business a year ago last spring, that before two years they would regret it, and some confessed to me last fall that they had made a mistake.

WM. E. GOWDY.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 15, 1886.

A Big Frog.

A strange object may be seen at the house of Robert Burns, seventh ward, this city. The men who were working in the East Hill quarry came upon a soft, shaly place in the rock, which is something new in that quarry. One of the men seized a pick and began to work out the decomposed rock, for such it seemed to be, when he uncovered something which caused him to make an exclamation that brought his fellow-workmen to his side in an instant. In the opening made by him they saw what seemed to them to be the head of an immense frog. They worked more carefully after that, and soon had the reptile entirely uncovered. It proved to be a petrified frog, or something that looked very much like one, of prodigious size. It was carefully pried from its abode, and it was not until it was placed in full view that the workmen realized that they had found what must be the remains of one of the largest frogs ever in existence. Unlike frogs, the petrified reptile was covered with fine scales, and the head is narrower and the eyes larger in proportion than those of the common frog. Its position when petrified was that which is common to frogs, save that its head and body are flat upon the ground; indeed, it has a general flattened appearance, as though it was subjected to a pressure between flat surfaces. In color it is gray, while the scales sparkle in the sun. One of the creature's front feet is upon its head, hiding one of its eyes from view. It was carefully measured and found to be two feet eight and a half inches in length, and is surprisingly heavy, probably weighing over 100 pounds. Mr. Burns, who found the curiosity, refuses to allow the frog to be placed on exhibition in a store window, some one having told him that the Smithsonian Institution would probably pay him \$500 for it, this being a small fortune to him. He thinks it is safer where it is, as it might be broken if moved.—*Elmira (N. Y.) Advertiser.*

Wisdom stands between two mirrors; folly is in a dark room.

He whose soul does not sing need not try to do it with his throat.

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

Delicate diseases, as nervous debility and premature weakness, however induced, radically cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for treatise. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Some people love others so much better than themselves, that they are vastly more concerned about their neighbors' affairs than about their own.

If you have chapped hands or rough skin, use Stewart's Healing Cream. Only 15 cents a bottle. Gentlemen who suffer from a tender face after shaving are delighted with it. We only ask a trial. Stewart Healing Powder Co., St. Louis.

A man boasting in a company of ladies that he had a very luxurious head of hair, a lady present remarked that it was altogether owing to the mellowness of the soil.

A Black List

Of diseases follows an unhealthy condition of the liver, one of the most important organs of the body. Impure blood, bronchitis, asthma, malarial diseases, consumption, sick headache, diseases of the skin, kidneys and heart—all may be traced to faulty action or torpidity of the liver. No other known preparation so rapidly and thoroughly restores a disordered liver as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is pleasant to the taste, mild but sure in its action, and a gift to suffering humanity from one of the most successful physicians of the age.

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.

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

True living is not thinking what to act, but acting what we dare to think.

The most stubborn cases of dyspepsia and sick headache yield to the regulating and toning influences of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

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 3032—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.

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BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

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

1887.

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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

Harper's Young People has been called "the model of what a periodical for young readers ought to be," and the justice of this commendation is amply sustained by the large circulation it has attained both at home and in Great Britain. This success has been reached by methods that must commend themselves to the judgment of parents, no less than to the tastes of children—namely, by an earnest and well sustained effort to provide the best and most attractive reading for young people at a low price. The illustrations are copious and of a conspicuously high standard of excellence.

An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—*Boston Courier.*
A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—*Brooklyn Union.*
It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information and interest.—*Christian Advocate, N. Y.*

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The Poultry Yard.

Roast Turkey.

No. 1.—In the first place, the dressing should be done in a careful and proper manner; the fowl dipped two or three times in a large kettle of boiling or nearly boiling water, and the feathers gently plucked, so as not to tear or otherwise injure the skin. Remove the griddle from the stove; put an old newspaper on the fire, and scorch off the hair in the flame. Next make a small incision in the neck and remove the crop, being careful not to tear or break it, if you do not want to endanger scenting your meat; another in the body, also small, carefully taking out the entrails, gizzard, liver and heart. Also take off the neck bone down as far as you can slip the skin, and the legs as far as the knees. Now wash thoroughly, and rub well inside and out with salt, in which a very little, say a third of a teaspoonful of pepper, has been mixed. Next prepare the stuffing. If sufficient quantity only is desired for the turkey, or two chickens, cut about two-thirds of a medium-sized loaf of bread—which should be at least three or four days old—into thin slices. Turn over this just enough hot milk to moisten—being careful not to get too wet. Add a half teacupful of butter—though the quantity of this must be regulated somewhat by the fatness or leanness of the fowl—a small even teaspoonful of pulverized sage, half a teaspoonful of salt, a sifting of pepper and one beaten egg. Chop heart, liver and gizzard, which have previously been boiled tender, and add; then mix all well together with the fingers. If too moist, add some dry bread grated fine. Fill the body and sew up with a coarse, soft thread. Fill the neck and tie it. Unless you are so fortunate as to own a patent baking pan with cover, sew up the fowl in a piece of coarse cotton cloth. A young fowl will bake in a couple of hours; but do not bake too quickly, or the meat will be dry and flavorless. If old, it should be parboiled for an hour, then stuffed and baked for three or four hours, or till tender. If done in a common dripping pan, it must be basted with water frequently in the pan and turned also a few times from side to side. The cloth will allow it to become tender without burning, but should be removed a little before the fowls are taken from the oven, that the outside may nicely brown. When tender, remove to a platter, and if the fowl be fat, and there be much oil in the pan, turn off the most of it, and set the pan on top of the stove, and stir in gradually a heaping tablespoonful of flour, then a pint of rich, sweet milk, seasoning with more salt and pepper, if it needs it, let come to a boil, then turn out at once into a bowl, or gravy-boat, and carry to the table.

No. 2.—In very cold weather a turkey in its feathers will hang for a fortnight with advantage. Pluck, draw and singe very carefully; wash, and then dry it thoroughly with clean cloths; fill with common bread-crumbs stuffing, sausage meat or chestnuts; truss firmly, and lay the bird before a clear hot fire; roast from an hour and a half to two hours, basting constantly and bountifully with butter. Serve with its own gravy and cranberry sauce. A turkey should be laid at first far from the fire, and draw nearer when half done, though never sufficiently near to scorch it. It is usual to fold and fasten a sheet of buttered writing paper over the breast, to prevent its being too much browned. This should be twenty minutes before the bird is done.—*American Poultry Yard.*

THE GIANT OF MEDICINES.

The Most Effective and Popular Remedy Ever Discovered.

WHY IS IT SO EFFECTIVE IN SO MANY DIFFERENT DISEASES?

WHY one remedy can affect so many cases is this: The diseases have a common cause, and a remedy that can affect the cause, permanently cures all the diseases. Unlike any other organ in the body, the Kidney when diseased, may itself be free from pain, and the very fact that it is not painful leads many people to deny that it is diseased. But Medical Authorities agree that it can be far gone with disease and yet give forth no pain, because it has few if any nerves of sensation, and these are the only means of conveying the sense of pain; thus unconsciously diseased it affects the entire system. We do not open a watch to see if it is going or is in good order: We look at the hands, or note the accuracy of its time. So we need not open the kidney to see if it is diseased. We study the condition of the system. Now then, **KIDNEY DISEASE** produces any of the following Common and Unsuspected

SYMPTOMS: Backache; Unusual Desire to Urinate at night; Fluttering and pain in the heart; Tired Feelings; Unusual amount of Greasy Froth in water; Irritated, hot and dry skin; Fickle Appetite; Scalding sensations; Acid, bitter taste, with furred tongue in the Morning; Headache and Neuralgia; Abundance of pale, or scanty flow of dark-colored water; Sour Stomach; Heart-burn with Dyspepsia; Intense pain, upon sudden excitement, in the Small of the Back; Deposit of mucous some time after urination; Loss of Memory; Rheumatism, chills and fever and Pneumonia; Dropsical swellings; Red or white brick dust, albumen and tube casts in the water; Constipation, alternating with Looseness; Short breath, Pleurisy and Bronchial affections; Yellowish pale skin, etc.

These are only the chief disorders or symptoms caused by a diseased condition of the kidneys. Now then, isn't it clear to you that the kidneys, being the cause of all these derangements, if they are restored to health by the great specific "WARNER'S SAFE CURE," the majority of the above ailments will disappear? There is **NO MYSTERY ABOUT IT.** It does cure many bad states of the system precisely as we have indicated. Now when the kidneys are diseased, the albumen, the life property of the blood, escapes through their walls and passes away in the water, while the urea, the kidney poison, remains, and it is this kidney poison in the blood, that, circulating throughout the entire body, affects every organ, and produces all the above symptoms.

Therefore, we say confidently that "WARNER'S SAFE CURE" is **THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED** for the human race. It is the common remedy which, overcoming the common cause, removes the greatest possible number of evil effects from the system. Let us note a few of these diseases and how they are affected by kidney poison, and cured by

"WARNER'S SAFE CURE."

CONSUMPTION: In a great many cases Consumption is only the effect of a diseased condition of the system and not an original disease; if the kidneys are inactive and there is any natural weakness in the lungs, the kidney poison attacks their substance and eventually they waste away and are destroyed. Dip your finger in acid and it is burned. Wash the finger every day in acid and it soon becomes a festering sore and is eventually destroyed. The kidney poison acid in the blood has the same destructive effect upon the lungs: For this reason a person whose kidneys are ailing will have grave attacks of Pneumonia in the Spring of the year, Lung fever, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, etc., at all seasons of the year. Rectify the action of the kidneys by "WARNER'S SAFE CURE," as many hundreds of thousands have done, and you will be surprised at the improvement in the condition of the lungs.

IMPAIRED EYE-SIGHT:

Kidney acid with some persons has an especial affinity for the optic nerve, and though we have never urged it as a cure for disordered eye-sight, many persons have written us expressing surprise that after a thorough course of treatment with "WARNER'S SAFE CURE," their eye-sight has been vastly improved. In fact, one of the best oculists in the country says that half the patients that come to him with bad eyes, upon examination he discovers are victims of kidney disorder. We have no doubt that the reason why so many people complain of failing eye-sight early in life, is that, all unconscious to themselves, their kidneys have been out of order for years, and the kidney poison is gradually ruining the system.

OPIUM HABITS: It is a well-known fact, recently shown anew, that opium, morphine, cocaine, whisky, tobacco and other enslaving habits capture their victims by their paralyzing effects upon the kidneys and liver. In these organs the appetite is developed and sustained, and the best authorities state that the habits cannot be gotten rid of until the kidneys and liver are restored to perfect health. For this purpose, leading medical authorities, after a thorough examination of all claimants for the honor of being the only specific for those organs, have awarded the prize to "WARNER'S SAFE CURE."

RHEUMATISM: Every reputable physician will tell you that rheumatism is caused by an acid condition of the system. With some it is uric acid, or kidney poison; in others, it is lithic acid, or liver poison. This acid condition is caused by inactivity of the kidneys and liver, false action of the stomach and food-assimilating organs. It affects old people more than young people because the acid has been collecting in the system for years and finally the system becomes entirely acidified. These acids produce all the various forms of rheumatism. "WARNER'S SAFE CURE," acting upon the kidneys and liver, neutralizing the acid and correcting their false action, cures many cases of rheumatism. "WARNER'S SAFE RHEUMATIC CURE," alternating with the use of "Warner's Safe Cure" completes the work.

THESE ARE SCIENTIFIC FACTS,

and, from the way we have set them forth, it will plainly be seen, that the statement we make, that "WARNER'S SAFE CURE" is the "most effective remedy ever discovered for the greatest number of human diseases," is justified. It is not a remedy without a reputation. Its sales for the past year have been greater than ever, and the advertising thereof less than ever, showing incontestably that the merit of the medicine has given it a permanent place and value.

People have a dreadful fear of Bright's disease, but we can tell them from our experience that it is the ordinary kidney disease that produces no pain that is to-day the greatest enemy of the human race: great and all-powerful, because in nine cases out of ten, its presence is not suspected by either the physician or the victim! The prudent man who finds himself year after year troubled with little odd aches and ailments that perplex him, ought not to hesitate a moment as to the real cause of his disease. If he will give himself thorough constitutional treatment with "WARNER'S SAFE CURE" and "WARNER'S SAFE PILLS," he will get a new lease of life and justify in his own experience, as hundreds of thousands have done, that 93 per cent. of human diseases are really attributable to a deranged condition of the kidneys, and that they will disappear when those organs are restored to health.

ASK YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS WHAT THEY THINK OF

"WARNER'S :: SAFE :: CURE."

BLADDER DISORDERS:

Gross and other high medical authorities say that most of the bladder diseases originate with false action of the kidneys, and urinary tract. Uric acid constantly coursing through these organs inflames and eventually destroys the inner membrane, producing the intense suffering. Sometimes this kidney acid solidifies in the kidneys in the form of Gravel, which in its descent to the bladder produces kidney colic. Sometimes the acid solidifies in the Bladder, producing calculous or Stone. "WARNER'S SAFE CURE" has restored thousands of cases of inflammation and catarrh of the bladder and has effectively corrected the tendency to the formation of gravel and stone. It challenges comparison with all other remedies in this work. Buy to-day

"WARNER'S SAFE CURE."

CONGESTION: Congestion is a collecting together of blood in any one place. If there is loss of nervous action in any organ the blood vessels do not allow the blood to circulate and it stagnates. If this condition exists very long the collecting blood clots and eventually destroys the organ. Many persons are unconscious victims of this very common condition. The heart, determined as it is to force blood into every part of the system, has to work harder to get it through the clogged organ, and eventually the Heart breaks down and palpitation, excessive action, rush of blood to the head, distressing headaches, indicate that the Congestion has become chronic and is doing damage to the entire system. Congestion of the kidneys is one of the commonest of complaints and is the beginning of much chronic misery. "WARNER'S SAFE CURE" will remove it.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS:

What we have said about Congestion applies with particular force to the above complaints. They are as common as can be, and as every doctor can tell you, most of them begin in this congestive condition of the system, which, not being regularly corrected, grows into disease and produces these countless sufferings which can be alluded to but not described in a public print. Thousands have been permanently cured.

BLOOD DISORDERS:

It is not strange that so many, many people write us that since they have given themselves thorough treatment with "WARNER'S SAFE CURE" their thick and turgid blood, their heavy, blotched, irritable skin have disappeared under its potent influence. The kidney poison in the blood thickens it. It is not readily purified in the lungs, and the result is the impurities come out of the surface of the body, and if there is any local disease all the badness in the blood seems to collect there. Our experience justifies us in the statement that "WARNER'S SAFE CURE" is "the greatest blood purifier known." The treatment must be very thorough.

STOMACH DISORDERS:

Many people complain more or less throughout the year with stomach disorders: Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Waterbrash, heat and distress in the stomach, sharp pains, frequent aches, want of appetite, lack of energy. Now, these are exactly the conditions that will be produced in the stomach when the blood is filled with kidney poison. People dose themselves with all sorts of stomach remedies, but get no better: They never will get better until they give their attention to a thorough reviving of kidney and liver action by means of the only specific—"WARNER'S SAFE CURE."

CONSTIPATION, PILES:

These distressing ailments, more common among one class than the other, are not original disorders, but are secondary to imperfect action of the kidneys and liver. The natural cathartic is bile, which is taken from the blood by the liver. If the liver fails the bile is not forthcoming and the person gets into a constipated habit. This, eventually followed by piles, is almost always an indication of congested liver, and a breaking down of the system. Remove the congestion, revive the liver and restore the kidneys by the use of "WARNER'S SAFE CURE," and these constitutional secondary diseases disappear.

HEADACHES: Many people suffer their lives with headache. They try every remedy in vain, for they have not struck the cause. With some temperaments, kidney acid in the blood, in spite of all that can be done, will irritate and inflame the brain and produce intense suffering. Those obstinate headaches which do not yield readily to local treatment, may be regarded quite certainly as of kidney origin.

The Home Circle.

His Christmas Gift.

It seems like a hundred years ago,
That we traveled once through the drifted snow
To meet round the Christmas tree.
You were a child, with a fair, round face,
And you hung on the tree, with a shy, sweet grace,
Your Christmas present for me.

'Twas a scarlet, beaded pin-cushion heart,
Brilliant and shiny—a triumph of art—
With a bead bird on it—a dove.
'Twas bought of a "squaw" (who spoke with a brogue),
And you said in your note—dear little rogue—
That you gave it to me with your love.

Well, that little red heart has been with me
Through distant countries far over the sea,
Crossed river, mountain and lake;
Though never a pin have its tough sides known,
For the heart was as hard as Pharaoh's own,
But I loved it for your sake.

We're very much older and wiser now,
We meet with a formal word and bow,
And many more things we know;
We don't hang our hearts on trees, I believe,
Nor wear them either upon our sleeve;
Is it better, I wonder, so?

The tree is laden with gifts to-night,
And the colored tapers are gleaming bright,
And the Christ-Child floats above;
But my hoped-for gift isn't on the tree,
I want a heart,—will you give it to me?
As you did before, "with your love?"
—Bessie Chandler, in *Brooklyn Magazine*.

The Gift of Exactness.

When we see a man's premises in perfect order, all his buildings trim and neat, with no loose boards suspended by a single nail, and all superfluous ends sawed off evenly, we picture to ourselves a man who has the gift of precision.

A housekeeper may be neat and cleanly, but her house may lack the order which is a natural accomplishment.

We see among our children those who find it a task to hang up a coat or a hat upon entering the house. We find as one daughter grows older, that a room is reduced to complete order under her skillful management and in a magically short time, while a second daughter will not see the books and playthings scattered under her feet. One has it in her to see the disorder, and seek for a precise arrangement of objects. The other must feel the necessity of being orderly, and learn it by any way or means in her power before she can accomplish the same results as her gifted sister.

A student may learn his lesson, and in recitation give the ideas of his text-book without the exact words. If he has good intelligence, he pleases his preceptor; but if he does not understand language, and fails to obtain the thought of the author, his own words are a "delusion and a snare." While it seems a good thing to command synonyms and express another's thought with our own originality of expression, there are times when exact words, especially in repetition, are positively necessary, and a failure to call to mind the right word in the right place has caused confusion and trouble. This is why I thought—"How great a gift is exactness!"

I am led to believe that the man or woman who is particular or exact in one line of business, would excel in anything undertaken. There may be exceptions enough to "prove the rule," and a person who can keep an orderly house may be unreliable in thought and word. Still it seems to me that the habit begun in any particular would tend to make one careful in everything.

We can see the point illustrated in early life, showing also that it is a gift to be methodical.

I call to mind a conversation between two small sisters, years ago. They were repeating a previous conversation to a third person. The elder child, in her own language, gave the ideas as truthfully as she was able, when the younger sister interposed: "No, that wasn't the word; she said so-and-so," repeating the precise word used upon her former occasion.

For some unknown reason this slight circumstance has been retained in my memory, and the subsequent career of those two sisters has been noted. The first—imaginative, interested in ideas rather than exact words, perhaps uses more flowing language than necessary, or words that may convey a wider meaning than she intends. Her house-

keeping, neither, reaches the precision which does her younger sister's. The younger, also, while not a jot more truthful, uses fewer and more exact words to convey her meaning. In short, she is practical and reliable, having kept her gift from childhood.

We must seek the best gifts; not only those who are born with genius may excel; but the way is open for everybody to cultivate those graces of thought and action which shall perfect character and please and help our fellows.

It is easier to train a little child into right habits of mind than it is to change wrong habits in ourselves, and if we only knew just how, one of the first things we should teach our children would be exactness.

—PHOEBE PARMALEE.

Pum'kin Pies.

The pumpkin is an indispensable piece of furniture in the cornfield, as well as in the pantry. Was there ever a boy husking corn who did not have one of these golden thrones, thrones fit for kings and princes of the blood? I often rest on one while I wait for my dog to dig out a reluctant mouse from under a cornshock, or while I interview some lonely, frost-nipped husker who is delving pure gold from the brown stooks, throwing it in heaps about the field. The pumpkins are gold too—red Australian gold—lying about in huge nuggets and to be had for the picking up. If Don Quixote were to see one of our Western cornfields, what a glorious victory he would have over the trembling cornstooks that guard those fields of gold, and what a mass of treasure he would carry away with him, after furnishing himself with a new helmet of pumpkin shell. How the cows and boys would run after him until he mistook them for buffaloes and savages, and attacked them with that lance that so valiantly slew the wine-skins.

Gold has always been considered one of the ingredients of the elixir of life, and this pumpkin gold, taken in the form of pie, will do as much toward giving one eternal life as anything on this unhappy old globe. Like all elixirs, it must be made just right; the proper rites must be observed at the proper times, but when it is done it is something worth doing, and eating, and digesting with care. It fills one with satisfaction and peace,—perhaps almost too much satisfaction for the number of pieces. It is an honor to the woman who invented it, to the woman who makes it—right—and to the man who eats it. It is plain and honest, and worthy of the blessings that are asked over it, which is more than can be said of everything on our tables. I don't know that one can find a pleasanter appetizer than coming into a warm kitchen on a biting fall day, and encountering a deck-load of pumpkin pies coming out of the oven, and taking flight into the pantry. Life ceases to be a blank. One's faith in a divine Providence strengthens and grows tangible, and the world seems a good place to be in and stay in. While we are sure of such pies in this world, one hates to try another on uncertainties.—Elizabeth Cole, in *Good Housekeeping*.

How Teas Come to New York.

The tea-drinker who comfortably sips her cup of Oolong seldom ponders upon the great maritime struggle which has long been going on and the overland competition which is just now in its infancy to supply her with this soothing beverage at reduced rates. Time was when tea made greater inroads on the pocketbook than now, and competition in carrying it from China and Japan to eastern ports in this country is one of the important factors in the reduction. The sailing vessel, technically known as the sailer, was once the sole medium of transportation. Now the Union, Northern and Canadian Pacific railways almost annihilate the slow coming and going of the white wings of the ocean as tea-carriers. Tea, like other things, is rushing across continents now in the mad competition of modern traffic.

Important to All Who Work

for a living. Write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and they will send you full information, free, showing you how to make from \$5 to \$25 and upwards a day and live at home, wherever you are located. Some have made over \$50 in a day. Capital not required; you are started free. All ages; both sexes. All is new. Great incomes from the start. Fortunes await all workers who begin at once.

How to Warm Rooms.

Frequently the chilly feeling that one experiences from the windowward side as one sits in a room is caused, not by a current of cold air setting from the window to the fire, but by the coldness of the window itself. For this latter, being kept at a low temperature by contact with the open air, draws the heat from the body, or rather the heat radiates from the body to the window, the temperature of the air in between making no difference whatever to the transference, in accordance with a well-known property of radiant heat.

For instance, the air in a room may be quite hot, and yet a large window, however air-tight, will make itself unpleasantly felt on a cold day, just as on board ship the proximity of an iceberg is announced by a lowering of temperature. A screen interposed between the window and any one exposed to its malign influence will often afford relief, and one reason why rooms so frequently feel more comfortable in the evening is that the cold glass is effectually shut off behind the closely-drawn curtains.

In countries where the snows are habitually severe the advent of frost is usually the signal for the fixing up of inner windows, the layer of air between these and the outer ones forming an excellent barrier to the escape of heat, owing to its low conductive power. Cold walls also induce a sense of chilliness, but if they are properly built there should be no difficulty in keeping them warm upon the inside.

The experiment has sometimes been tried of warming rooms by means of hot air only, but the result has never been good; and for this reason—that, in order to warm the walls to the requisite degree, the air must be far hotter than is healthy or agreeable for breathing. In fact, the principle is wrong; the air should not warm the walls, but the walls warm the air.

An open fire acts in this latter way. The rays of heat pass through the air without heating it, and produce no effect till they impinge on the walls, furniture and carpet of the room. These, being thus gently warmed, communicate their heat by contact with the air about them, and in this way, while the objects in the room are raised to a sufficient temperature, the air is not rendered unpleasant by being overheated.

We see, then, that our favorite open fires have much to recommend them, whatever may be said about their wastefulness; and as regards health and comfort, they are much better than close stoves, which, though they radiate their warmth, also heat the air in contact with them, and are apt to do so to excess.—*Chicago Herald*.

CONSUMPTION is often only an indirect result of deranged kidneys. "Over two years ago I became a confirmed invalid. My friends all thought I was far gone in Consumption. I was sure the time had well nigh come when I must leave my helpless little children motherless. With this dreadful fact staring me in the face, I resolved to try Warner's safe cure. My husband tried to dissuade me, thinking I was too far gone for anything to help me. But I took it, and in two weeks time I was like a new creature; and in four weeks I was able to resume my household duties—at this writing I am perfectly well."—Mrs. E. J. WOLF, wife of Rev. Prof. T. Wolf, D. D., editor *Lutheran Quarterly*, Gettysburg, Pa. If you write her, enclose a stamp, and she will tell you the story is true.

Warm and cold milk should not be mixed. The new milk should be rid of its animal heat before adding it to that of previous milkings.

Mrs. J. T. RICHEY, 502 4th Avenue, Louisville, Ky., was a confirmed invalid for eleven years, daily expecting death. Doctors pronounced her trouble to be neuralgia, female complaints and every other known disease. For months her left side was paralyzed. Could neither eat, sleep nor walk. Finally the doctors gave her up. She then began to use Warner's safe cure, and November 18, 1885, she wrote, "I am as well to-day as when a girl, and feel about twenty years younger. Warner's safe cure has worked a miracle in my case." Mrs. Richey will gladly answer stamped inquiries.

A very thin coat of what is known as French picture varnish will restore chromos and oil paintings to their original brightness.

To prepare for carpeting a floor which has been infested with moths: Get plaster of Paris, mix a thin paste a little at a time, pour it into the cracks of the floor; have some one follow with a knife and whisk to sweep it into the cracks as neatly as possible. A carpet put down for three years over such a floor showed no signs of moths when taken up.

CAPTAIN GEORGE B. WILTARK, 919 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa., if now on land, will, if you write and enclose a stamp for reply, tell you that "three years ago when in Central America, he was prostrated with kidney and liver trouble of a very serious nature. He was delirious, skin very dark, liver enlarged one-third, stomach too sensitive for the simplest food." Seven bottles of Warner's safe cure completely cured him and saved his life.

Furniture Polish.—One ounce of white wax, one ounce of yellow wax, one-half ounce of white soap and one pint of boiling water. Melt all together in a saucepan over the fire, and pour into a bottle. Apply it by rubbing a little on a small space with a cloth of any kind, rub with a second cloth and polish with a third. The economical housekeeper may have her furniture nicely polished for the holidays at trifling expense.

MRS. RUTH BROWN, Coldwater, Mich., if you write, enclosing a stamp, will tell you it is true that in July, 1885, she "was suddenly Paralyzed, and became entirely Blind, as her doctors claimed, from an Enlargement and Inflammation of the Kidneys and Liver. She was in an unconscious state for two weeks; face and body bloated, with agonizing pain; could not keep anything on her stomach; irregular action of the heart. Physicians pronounced her case incurable. Within a few weeks the Paralysis left her, Bloat went down, Enlargement of the Liver Subsided, action of the heart became regular, and she became well in three months and has felt in good condition ever since." Warner's safe cure did this amazing work for her and she will tell you so.

General Francis A. Walker has written some valuable articles for *The Youth's Companion* on "Trade Schools for Boys."

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The Young Folks.

After the Day.

Down the west the daylight dies,
Twilight brings a timid star,
Sleep steals into baby eyes,
Bright as sunlit waters are;
Little dainty baby prayers
Drowsily float up to Heaven.
Sweet good-nights come down the stairs,
While the solemn clock declares
It is seven.

Little garments lay away,
Little shoes, in comic file,
Till another happy day
Wakes each baby sleeper's smile.
Glides the hour with flying feet—
There's a good-by at the gate—
Well-known footsteps, firm and fleet,
Tread down the dark'ning street
Just at eight.

Busy, tired mother hands
Help the time creep slowly past;
Little buttons, little bands,
Little seams made firm and fast.
One by one the minutes go,
Marching as in solemn line;
Sure was never clock so slow,
Counting grudgingly and low,
Only nine?

Pleasant book and easy chair
Sweet companionship invite;
Other scenes and fancies fair,
Rise unbidden to the sight.
Noble thoughts from other hearts
Wake up better hopes for men,
All unnoticed time departs,
Even the old clock, seeming, starts,
Striking ten.

At the gate the winds of night
Toy amid the trembling leaves,
Hushed to breaths as soft and light
As the sigh of one who grieves;
And beneath the gems that glow
Calmly on the breast of Heaven,
Footsteps tramping to and fro,
Like a great wave come and go,
Till eleven.

And on many a threshold's shore
Breaks the wave in drifts of drear,
But a weary half hour more
Flow and ebb still find me here
Listening to my heart's quick beat,
Till its echoes, tremblingly,
Deepen into footsteps fleet,
Coming up the darkened street,
Home to me.

—Nancy Patton McLean, in *Good House-keeping*.

The Origin of Christmas.

In *Harper's Magazine* for December, 1885, George William Curtis had an excellent article, from which the following is taken:

Christmas looks out at us from the dim shadow of the groves of the Druids who knew no Christ, and it is dear to those who now renounce the name of Christian. The Christmas log, which Herrick exhorts his merrie, merrie boys to bring with a noise to the firing, is but the Saxon yule-log, burning on the English hearth, and the blazing holiday temples of Saturn shine again in the illuminated Christian churches. It is the pagan mistletoe under which the Christian youth kisses the Christian maid. It is the holly of the old Roman Saturnalia which decorates Bracebridge hall on Christmas eve. The huge smoking baron of beef, the flowing oceans of ale, are but the survivals of the tremendous eating and drinking of the Scandinavian Walhalla.

The Christian and ante-Christian feeling blend in the happy season, and the Christian observance mingles at every point with the pagan rite. It is not easy to say where the paganism ends and Christianity begins. The carols and the wassail, the prayers and the games, the generous hospitality, Hobby-Horse and the Lord of Misrule, Maid Marian and Santa Claus, are a curious medley of the old and the new. As the religious thought of all ages and countries, when it reaches a certain elevation, flows into an elevation which makes the Scriptures of the most divergent nations harmonious, the history of this happy festival is evidence of the common humanity of the earlier and later races; and the stranger in Bracebridge Hall, musing by the glowing hearth on Christmas eve, as he watches the romping revelry beneath the glistening berries, and listens to the waifs caroling outside in the moonlight, or as he is awakened on Christmas morning by the hushed patter of children's feet in the passage, and the shy music of children's voices at his door, may well seem to hear a more celestial strain, and to hear a deeper meaning in the words, "Before Abraham was, I am."

The English Christmas tradition makes good cheer the glory of the day. Forty

years ago, when Leech was beginning his career, Kenny Meadows was the "character artist" of the *Illustrated London News*, and its chief holiday pictures were drawn by him. They were all scenes of eating and drinking, of games and jollity. They were full of bottles and smoking bowls, of roast beef and plum pudding and mince pie, of burning brandy and kissing under the mistletoe. "Old Christmas" was represented as a flowing-bearded satyr crowned with ivy and pouring huge flagons of wine, or as a rollicking boon companion stretching out one hand to the spectators over decanters and jugs and glasses, while the other holds an open tankard. The typical faces of the Christmas figures were those of the rubicund middle-class John Bull, and his hearty daughter gayly resisting the efforts of the young soldier—Irvine's Julia and the Captain—to draw her under the permissive bough; or of the buxom chambermaid and greedy children in a frenzy of delight over the smoking plum pudding. Christmas, according to these delectable pictures, was all gawling and gobbling, love-making and other blind-man's-buff; and as the reader of to-day looks with amused curiosity at these holiday sketches of yesterday, he, too, like the stranger by the fire in Bracebridge Hall, through all the fun and the fasting, hears the music of the old Christmas song:

"'Twas Christmas broached the mightiest ale;
'Twas Christmas told the merriest tale;
A Christmas gambol oft would cheer
The poor man's heart through half the year."

This is the spirit of Dickens's Christmas, and of Thackeray's, and, in a great degree, of Irvine's, touched in all of them by the modern humanitarian sentiment. It is the traditional English Christmas, when no man should go hungry. For there is no joy upon an empty stomach—except, indeed, the thin ecstasy of the starving saints in old pictures, and they were already dehumanized. This is a Christian truth which asceticism has forgotten. To identify squalor, emaciation, and denial of all human delights with especial sanctity was to degrade the rich and generous religious spirit which taught that all the world is for man's benefit and pleasure. It was George Herbert of whom Richard Baxter said that he sang as one whose business in this world was most with God, and whose beautiful lines,

"Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky,"
are as fresh as when they were written; who also said,

"For us the winds do blow,
The earth doth rest, heavens move, and
fountain flow;
Nothing we see but means our good,
As our delight or as our treasure;
The whole is either our cupboard of food,
Or cabinet of pleasure."

Christianity does not decline any wholesome use or beauty of the world, and it would be a sorry preacher in the church embowered and scented with Christmas greens who did not hold that Christmas good cheer contemplates body as well as soul. When Irving was reproached for describing an English Christmas which he had never seen, he replied that, although everything that he had described might not be seen at any single house, yet all of it could be seen somewhere in England at Christmas. He might have answered, also, that the spirit of what he had described was visible everywhere in Christendom on Christmas day.

"Some say that ever 'gainst that season comes
Wherein our Savior's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawn singeth all night long;
And then, they say, no spirit dares stir
abroad;
The nights are wholesome, then no planets
strike,
No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to
charm,
So hallow'd and so gracious is the time."

This is the Christmas sentiment of to-day, as it was of Shakespeare's time. It is the most human and kindly of seasons, as fully penetrated and irradiated with the feeling of human brotherhood, which is the essential spirit of Christianity, as the month of June with sunshine and the balmy breath of roses. Santa Claus coming down the chimney loaded with gifts is but the symbol of the gracious influence which at this time descends from Heaven into every heart. The day dawns with a benediction; it passes in holiday happiness; and ends in soft and pensive regret. It could not be the most beautiful of festivals if it were doctrinal, or dogmatic, or theological, or local. It is a universal holiday because it is the jubilee of a universal sentiment, moulded only by a new epoch, and subtly adapted to newer forms of the old faith.

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SOME

Why not start a business of your own? We make every reader of the *KANSAS FARMER* the grandest offer any Responsible House can make you. Hitherto Photography was considered an art requiring years of study and practice, and very costly apparatus, but since the introduction of Gelatine Bromide Pro-

THING

cess Dry Plates, any one having common sense and a small capital to buy an outfit will be able to make the finest Photographs without the aid of a teacher, either to make money or merely for amusement. Boys Young Men and Ladies, cannot engage in a more genteel or profitable business than photography. Hundreds will employ you to photo Houses, Landscapes, Residences, Family Groups, Farm Stock, Churches, Factories, etc. You start out in the morning with a good stock of Dry Plates and Camera in hand, all weighing but a few pounds, approach a residence, and the novelty of having a photographer with full equipment appear unexpectedly at the very door, at once excites curiosity; the whole family cannot resist the temptation to have a photograph of themselves or some favorite article, and it is so "cute" to have it done right at home, no fixing up to do. Every negative is worth from \$1 to \$10 to you, the most beautiful and finely-executed in the shape of a Camera. It is made of nickel trimmings, strong and light, comes up a fine piece of apparatus. It makes 5 x 8 Portraits, Cabinets and Cards, consists of one 5 x 8 Camera, one Double one Triplet, one handsomely varnished chemical outfit, and one complete outfit, all boxed, for \$30, \$10 with order and balance, \$20 C. O. D. If you will send this advertisement and \$30 in full before March 1st, 1887, we will place in box one Negative Box, worth \$20 FREE. Do not be deceived by Cheap Photo Equipments. You better pay a few dollars more and obtain something you are not ashamed to uncover before people. Eighty page book, "How to Make Photos," and 5 x 8 Portraits made by Empire Camera, 24 cents, (none free). We could give hundreds of references, if necessary, but only have space for a few. Write and enclose stamp, they will tell you what they think of the *Empire Equipment*. W. E. Crumrine, Akron, Plymouth Co., Iowa; J. H. Bell, Steel, Belmont Co., Ohio; O. H. Smith, Flint, Michigan; Elmer E. Carr, Bynum, Hartford Co., Maryland. Our Magic Lantern, till March 1st, 1887, only \$12; \$4 Cash and C. O. D. \$8; if you send \$12 with order will put 12 slides in box free. Catalogue and References for stamp. Address

NEW

FOR

EMPIRE COPYING CO., 381 Canal Street, NEW YORK.

P. S.—Recollect our offer in former issue of this paper, headed "Holiday Present," or a Life-Size Portrait framed worth \$54 for \$9.75, not good after February 1st, 1887, after that date will cost you \$54.

YOU

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FOR ALL. \$30 a week and expenses paid. Valuable outfit and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

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THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.

OFFICE:

273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

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

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

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Advertisers will find the KANSAS FARMER the cheapest and best medium published for reaching every part of Kansas. Reasonable rates for unobjectionable advertisements will be made known upon application. Copy of advertisements intended for the current issue should reach this office not later than Monday.

Address **KANSAS FARMER CO.,**
Topeka, Kas.



GREAT SPECIAL OFFER!

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

ONE DOLLAR.

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

Farmers institutes are being held in different parts of the States. The editor of the FARMER acknowledges receipt of invitations to attend two, one at Osborne, to-day, one at Hiawatha, January 12th.

Because of long continued dry weather, a good many farmers in the eastern portion of the State are driving their stock several miles to water every day, and in a few cases that we have heard of they have hauled feed to the water so as to save the driving of stock.

We are very much crowded with advertising this week. Some good matter is left over on that account. We hope our readers will bear with us till the rush is past. Without advertising patronage, and a good deal of it, we could not afford to publish the paper at all at present rates of subscription.

They All Like It.

The kind words written to us about the KANSAS FARMER indicate the hold which the paper has upon the people. It is growing in its good influences every year. And among its special features, and one which wears, is its steadiness of purpose. It makes no spurts nor dashes; but, like the sturdy yeomanry of the field whom it represents, it plows deep, straight furrows, does its work well without display or noise, and waits for the harvest. It was this substantial look and tone of the paper that moved a friend to write us the following letter which we give

as a sample of many that we are receiving from day to day:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER—Dear Sir: I sent for a sample copy of your paper, received it, and read it, and like it first rate; so you will please find enclosed the (bottom rock) subscription price—one dollar.

A. A. S.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

Another Christmas is at hand. The interest which centers in the time is one of the most fruitful traditions which have come to us. It awakens within the souls of men and women, without regard to station or condition in life, the very best emotions. Commemorative of the birth of the Carpenter's Son, it calls into action the vital energies of Christian life. To do good was the central idea of Him who spake as never man spake. The sum total of the Christian religion is to do good from a pure heart. Not to set one's life apart to austere deportment and loud professions, calling attention to one's superlative goodness; but to do good as we are able and wherever and whenever we can. And we ourselves are included in the list of persons who may properly receive some of the good we do. Others not better, but as well, only as well, as ourselves. The text is—"As ye would that men should do unto you."

The Christmas time affords opportunities for many people who, in spite of partition walls which wealth and fashion have built, want to have some share in the good things which belong to citizenship in the Master's Kingdom. They are poor in this world's goods; they have little of the glamor of wealth about them; but they are rich in goodwill toward their fellow men. There is nothing purer than that. When a pennyworth goes from friend to friend freighted with the love of a fellow mortal, God blesses that gift; and when the heart of a child is made glad by some tender touch of a friendly hand, angels applaud the act. Ah, how many rivers of life flow out from the hearts of the poor. Men and women who live in affluence know not of the trials which come upon the lowly. They can dispense their gifts with royal hands. But what shall the needy give to those who, like themselves, have little? To such it matters not about the gift. That which sanctifies it is worth more than rubies.

Before we have opportunity to talk with our readers again, Christmas will have come and gone. We wish every one of them, and after them all their friends and all their enemies and all men and women besides, a visit from the happiest of their old memories, a warming up of their better natures, a full, free and happy enjoyment of giving and receiving gifts that will enliven homes and revive Christian influences among the people.

Fraudulent Fishmonger.

Last Saturday's *Capital* contained the following correspondence which will be of interest to our friends who are interested in fish-raising:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, December 13, 1886.
MAJOR HUDSON: You will find by the circular letter which I enclose that there is a bogus fish commission which is imposing upon those desiring to cultivate carp,

through fabricated blanks which are prepared in Ohio. The Commissioner intimates that money is in some cases demanded for these blanks and other information relating to the subject. It might perhaps be well to communicate the information contained in the Commissioner's circular, by way of an item, to your readers and the people of Kansas generally, so that they may not be imposed upon by any of these speculators. All persons having waters suitable for the propagation of carp can receive the necessary blanks and information by applying direct to the Commissioner at Washington.

Yours very truly,

JOHN J. INGALLS.

The following is the "circular letter" referred to by Senator Ingalls:

U. S. COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 11, 1886.

DEAR SIR: A carp application this morning received from one of your constituents, and indorsed by you, was written upon a blank not issued from this Commission. Numerous copies of the unauthorized blank have reached this office from different States and Territories. In some instances it appears that persons have paid money to the "U. S. Fish Company," which receives mails at Columbus, Ohio, in consideration of receiving such a blank or some other printed matter relating to the subject.

The U. S. Fish Commission furnishes, free of expense to all persons wishing to apply for carp, a blank form of application; and it also send gratuitously to persons contemplating carp culture, who make their desires known, all information with reference to this industry which seems to be required.

Only persons ignorant of these facts can be supposed to purchase the unauthorized blanks. The similarity of "U. S. Fish Co." to U. S. Fish Commission has doubtless led many persons to suppose them identical.

It has therefore been deemed proper to distinctly disclaim all connection with the "U. S. Fish Co.," and suggest that you advise persons in your section of the country who may be in need of blanks or information, to apply directly to the Fish Commissioner, addressing their correspondence in all cases to Washington, D. C.

Yours truly,

T. F. BAIRD, Commissioner.

HON. JOHN J. INGALLS,
U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.

State Horticultural Society.

At the recent meeting of the State Horticultural Society at Emporia, two important resolutions were adopted, as follows:

Your committee respectfully recommend to the Kansas Legislature that an act be passed to prevent any increased valuation, by assessment, for taxation purposes, of natural or artificial forest lands, because of the timber growing there; also we most urgently recommend that the Kansas Legislature, by a suitable enactment organize the Kansas State Horticultural Society into a bureau of information and provide for its maintenance with its head office at Topeka. Resolved, That the principal office of this society shall be at the city of Topeka, whenever the State Legislature will provide the necessary funds for its proper maintenance, and that all proceedings of the society heretofore in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

There is a constitutional provision on the subject of taxation, requiring uniformity. Whether that would be in the way of adopting the suggestion to not consider forest trees of the owner's planting when real estate is assessed, need not now be discussed. It is mentioned only by way of presenting one of the possible difficulties in the matter. But the underlying idea is worth consideration sufficient to clear away all obstacles in the way of its adoption. Kansas needs trees, and there is no means of getting them except planting and cultivating them. The State ought to encourage the work in every reasonable and practical way. A State forestry farm should be established, and trees grown by the million for free distribution among the people, and if it be within the restrictions of the constitution (and we think it is) to require assessors to take no note of enhanced valuation by reason of growing forests planted and cultivated by the owners, for a period of say ten years, let that be done. The Legislature ought to take hold of this subject earnestly and get the farmers to planting trees.

As to the location of horticultural headquarters at Topeka, that ought to be done, and we see no better way to make the change than by putting the work under care and supervision of the State Board of Agriculture. All the

interests of people who till the soil ought to be concentrated in this one department of State administration. The present Secretary, Mr. Bracket, or some other equally competent person, could and would do much more for the horticulture of the State if he had the encouragement and backing of the State Board as well as the use of its machinery.

Better work would not be the only benefit following such a change. It would be economical as well as better. The matter to be reported would go out to the people through the regular reports of the Board, thus saving the expense of printing and binding separate volumes. This, of itself, would be a desirable change. Then, the State is now building a magnificent structure for the accommodation of the public business. All the work would be done at the State capital where room and fuel and light would cost no more for having this particular work done there.

It would save one clerk. A good horticulturist may, also, be a good clerk. That is proved in the case of Mr. Bracket. He writes a neat open hand, is a good observer, ready with both tongue and pen. He, or a man like him, would take the place of one clerk now employed, thus getting the services of a competent person without employing an additional worker.

It would simplify things very much to have the department of agriculture systemized so as to have charge of every thing pertaining to soil culture and soil production in the State. It would be well to make the Secretary of Agriculture a State officer, named in the constitution, just as the Attorney General is, or Superintendent of Public Instruction.

What We Want.

We want every subscriber and every reader of this paper to renew promptly and induce one or more persons who are not now subscribers to subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER at least one year. One dollar is an exceedingly low price for fifty-two copies of this paper, yet we make this low offer for a limited time in order to build up an immense list and make not only a valuable, practical and interesting paper well worth many times the price asked, but a journal that will wield a powerful influence for the rights of its readers individually as well as the industries of Kansas. Now is the very time for our friends and readers to do some effective work for this paper, as a very little effort by each one means, from 25,000 to 50,000 subscribers for 1887, and with that support the KANSAS FARMER will be made what the managers most desire—a strictly first-class Western farm journal. Never before was there so many requests for sample copies nor so many friends working and talking for the KANSAS FARMER as now. The prospect is good for a very large increase, therefore we are anxious to enlist only a little effort from each reader in order that we may during the winter secure large lists of subscribers from every school district in Kansas and the immediate adjoining States.

We want agents everywhere to continually look after the interests of this paper and are willing to pay well for effective work. This paper is yours, working in your field for your special interests, and the larger the support the better the paper will be. Will our many thousands readers each do something now. We believe they will from the generous start already made.

The Franklin County Agricultural Society will hold their annual fair for 1887, commencing Tuesday, September 27th, and closing October 1st.

Kansas State Grange.

There was an interesting meeting of this body last week at Olathe. We find an excellent report of their proceedings condensed in the *Kansas City Journal*. We invite the attention of our readers particularly to that portion of the report relating to co-operation. The session was attended by delegates from thirty counties.

The first session was held on Tuesday, which was taken up by the appointment of committees, the hearing of resolutions, the reports of officers, miscellaneous business, and listening to the master's address.

The forenoon of the second day was consumed in hearing the report of the committee on constitution and by-laws. Mrs. J. O. Henry and Mrs. L. L. Toothaker resigned their positions as editors of the *matron's* department in the *Kansas Patron*, and the following ladies were appointed in their place: Mrs. M. E. Clark, of Topeka; Miss Flora Willetts, of McLouth; Mrs. M. Edgington, of Morse; Mrs. Amy Chapin, of Cowley, and Mrs. W. R. Gooding, of Girard. Wednesday afternoon was devoted to the election of officers, which resulted as follows: Master, William Sims, Topeka; Overseer, J. F. Willetts, McLouth; Lecturer, N. Zimmerman, Olathe; Steward, A. R. Riordan, McLouth; Assistant Steward, James Carroll, Perth; Chaplain, Arthur Sharp, Girard; Treasurer, Thomas White, Topeka; Secretary, George Black, Olathe; Gate Keeper, Frank Marshall, Gardner; Pomona, Maud H. Black, Olathe; Flora, Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka; Ceres, Mrs. J. O. Henry, Olathe; L. A. S., Miss Flora Willetts, McLouth; Member Executive Committee, George Lovett, Miami county.

The committee on constitution made further report recommending changes in that instrument: To amend the national constitution providing how Pomona granges may be represented in State granges. Also, to amending article 1, by adding sections 5 and 6, which provides for State granges conferring the sixth degree, and the cost of the same.

Installation of officers was made the special order for the evening session, which ceremony was performed by Worthy Master Toothaker, assisted by A. P. Riordan, of McLouth. The regular order of business was then taken up, and the remainder of the evening spent in receiving and referring resolutions, the adoption of the report of the committee on mileage and per diem, report of committee on Master's address, and in the decision of questions of usage and law.

Thursday forenoon was taken up in receiving final reports of committees, and in the afternoon, on the invitation of Superintendent Walker, the grange visited the deaf and dumb institute with the workings of which they were highly pleased.

The committee on needed legislation offered the following resolution which was adopted:

"We demand of the Legislature of our State that they pass a law authorizing the State Board of Education to prepare a series of text books for use in the common schools of the State, and same to be published by the State Publishing House and sold, not to cost more than 10 per cent. above actual cost."

Considerable attention was devoted to the subject of co-operation, as the members seemed to regard that principle as of primary importance. The committee on this subject made an exhaustive report, of which the following are the chief points:

"Your committee is satisfied from careful observation that co-operation in

every business enterprise can be made an entire success if founded on correct principles: therefore we recommend a close adherence to the plan adopted by the Co-operative Congress of Great Britain, commonly known as the Rochdale system. The rules adopted by that Congress require that a portion of the profits of each distribution be placed to a reserve fund. We are of the opinion that one cause of failure by co-operative associations is the neglect to create a surplus fund for the better protection of the stock and a safeguard against loss. We therefore recommend:

"First, That co-operative associations started in this State be required to adopt the Rochdale plan strictly.

"Second, That each association, so organized, set apart a portion of the profits at each distribution for a surplus fund.

"Third, That co-operative associations should not commence business until sufficient capital to insure success has been provided.

"Fourth, That those wishing to start co-operative enterprises should make the complete understanding of co-operation the first order of business.

"Fifth, That those who enter the association as stockholders should resolve to assist in the creation of confidence and form a determination to work together for success.

"Sixth, That honest, capable and efficient managers be employed, and then with a firm determination to pull together for the upbuilding of the entire brotherhood of patrons, success will certainly crown our efforts, and those now outside our gates will be found knocking for admission in order that they may help to develop this, the grandest movement now known to exist for the elevation of the tillers of the soil."

Co-operation on the Rochdale plan has been very successful in this county this year, and patrons have great reason to be thankful. They have a fine new business block in Olathe and three prosperous branch houses in different parts of the county. For the past ten years the total sales of the Johnson County Co-operative Association have been \$1,800,047.53 on a total capital of \$193,591.84, and the total profits have amounted to \$102,846.96.

The following table gives a complete exhibit of the business since the association has been in existence:

Years.	Sales for each year.	Capital at commencement of each year.	Net profits.
First year, July 27, 1876, to July 1, 1877...	\$41,538.56	\$48,905	\$1,351.49
Second year, July 1, 1877, to July 1, 1878...	\$69,177.32	\$3,091.61	\$2,149.69
Third year, July 1, 1878, to July 1, 1879...	\$99,848.95	\$5,074.20	\$4,846.84
Fourth year, July 1, 1879, to July 1, 1880...	\$188,421.54	\$7,540.90	\$10,775.54
Fifth year, July 1, 1880, to July 1, 1881...	\$243,177.94	\$10,348.67	\$11,402.60
Sixth year, July 1, 1881, to July 1, 1882...	\$243,100.88	\$17,673.78	\$14,887.55
Seventh year, July 1, 1882, to July 1, 1883...	\$266,040.15	\$28,685.66	\$18,006.21
Eighth year, July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1884...	\$269,099.62	\$36,039.57	\$15,305.12
Ninth year, July 1, 1884, to July 1, 1885...	\$252,995.78	\$38,376.33	\$13,663.21
Tenth year, July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1886...	\$210,586.79	\$40,916.83	\$10,438.41
Totals.....	\$1,800,047.53	\$193,591.84	\$102,846.96

The evening was devoted to the conferring of the fifth degree, the exemplification of the unwritten work and the banquet, after which the fifteenth annual session adjourned *sine die*, with many expressions of good-will for one another, and especially for the members of the order in this county.

System in Breeding.

Kansas Farmer:

If you expect to receive the very best results in breeding stock you must settle all down to a regular system.

If you want pigs in the spring that can be pushed along all summer and be ready for market by the middle of December or the first of January you must make the necessary preparation ahead and have the breeding sows selected and in a good condition; the boar selected and ready for service. This cannot always be done without thorough preparation ahead or a regular system of work.

So with other breeding stock. If you want cows to come in early in the spring or prefer to have them in the fall so as to secure a full supply of milk during the winter, you must plan ahead. You may be so situated with your farm that it will occasion considerable inconvenience or interfere with your spring work to have the mares foal in the spring, or this may be in other cases the most convenient time. If you are trying to raise early lambs for market you want your lambs to come much earlier than if you are keeping sheep for the wool and increase and do not care to market the lambs. Having the lambs come late will be much the best.

All of this requires planning ahead. You must have a regular system and work to accomplish your ends by planning ahead. In profitable breeding there should be very little left to chance. By adopting a system of breeding adapted to your requirements or of your farm work. But to do this to the best advantage you must plan ahead. Have what you propose to use for breeders selected ahead. You want always the very best. Do not make the mistake of being careless in this respect, and with the hope of making up for the loss in the future; this is not a safe plan. Take all reasonable care each time; know what you want and what you are trying to accomplish, and plan a system of breeding that is best calculated to revive them. Any mistakes made in breeding requires a long time to overcome and every care should be taken to avoid it.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

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.

Experiments in Apiculture.

It is not very generally known, perhaps, that the United States Agricultural Department, under direction of Prof. Riley, of the Entomological Division, is prosecuting some important investigations in apiculture. Yet such is the case. In 1885 an experiment station was established by Dr. Riley, at Aurora, Ill., (Kane county, about thirty miles from Chicago), and placed in charge of Mr. Nelson W. McLain, an experienced apiculturist. Among the subjects for special investigation allotted to Mr. McLain were the following:

1. To secure the introduction and domestication of such races of bees as are reported to possess desirable traits and characteristics; to test the claims of such races of bees as to excellence, and to prove by experiments their value to the apiculturists of the United States, and their adaptation to our climate and honey-producing flora.

2. To make experiments in the crossing and mingling of races already introduced, and such as may hereafter be imported; and by proper application of the laws of breeding endeavor to secure the type or types best adapted by habit and constitution to uses of practical bee-keepers in the United States.

3. To make arrangements in the methods of artificial fertilization, and, if possible, demonstrate the best process by which the same may be accomplished.

4. To study the true cause or causes of diseases yet imperfectly understood, and the best methods of preventing or curing such diseases.

5. To obtain incontestable results by intelligent experiments on scientific methods as to the capacity of bees, under exceptional circumstances, to injure fruit; i. e., to set at rest the ever-discussed question of bees vs. fruit.

Mr. McLain's first report appears in the department volume for 1885, just at hand. It relates especially to investigations regarding economy in the production of wax, devices for feeding sugar sirup to bees, wintering, bees vs. fruit, artificial fertilization, bee forage, improved races and importance of apiculture.—*Homestead*.

The art of pleasing is not necessarily the art of deceiving.

Horticulture.

KANSAS HORTICULTURAL MANUAL

Report of Committee Appointed at the Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, held at Manhattan, December 1-3, 1885.

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.

This class of fruit is a success over a large portion of the State. Its easy culture, productive habits, and the delicious character of its fruit, have combined to make it desirable and popular wherever grown.

CHAPTER I.

SECTION 1. *Selecting a Site.*—If the plantation is intended only for family uses, select a place near the dwelling, and where it can be protected from the depredations of poultry. But if for commercial purposes, it should be beyond their range, and, when practicable, within plain view of the dwelling, that it may be guarded from the intrusion of depredators.

SEC. 2. *Elevation.*—The most successful is land having a comparative elevation, that is, elevated above the general surrounding land. This may be found even on a general bottom land, and is desirable because of its greater liability to exemption from late spring frosts, and the better air circulation existing at such locations.

SEC. 3. *Slope.*—For an early-ripening product of fruit, a southern slope is best, but a northern slope is safest for the main crop, as the plants are retarded in the development of the fruit buds, and will generally escape the damage of a late frost.

SEC. 4. *Soil.*—Brush or timber land, when cleared and properly prepared, will afford the best results; yet a deep clayey loam will produce a vigorous plant and abundant crops, and is preferred whenever the first-named is not obtainable. Avoid alkaline lands, and also thin upland sandy land, unless where underlaid with a tenacious subsoil.

SEC. 5. *Drainage.*—Strawberry plantations must have sufficient either natural or artificial drainage to prevent saturation, or a stagnant condition of the rainfalls.

SEC. 6. *Wind-breaks* are essential to prevent too rapid evaporation of moisture in March and April, from newly-set plantations, and the winter mulching from the old ones.

CHAPTER II.

SECTION 1. *Time for Planting.*—Experience has settled upon spring as the best time, and as early as the land can be suitably prepared. Planting may be done the last of August and fore part of September, when circumstances unavoidably have prevented it in early spring, but never with the best results.

SEC. 2. *Distance Apart.*—This is governed somewhat by the character of the varieties used. But for a mixed lot and field culture, three and a half to four feet is best for the rows, and from one to one and a half feet in the row. In garden culture, plant two rows fifteen inches apart, and the plants one foot in the row. Then leave a space two and a half feet in width, and plant two more rows in same form as the first; and continue in this form until the land is filled out.

SEC. 3. *Preparing the Ground.*—Thoroughly and deeply plow the land, in autumn if practicable. If not, then as early in spring as condition will permit, and harrow until well pulverized.

SEC. 4. *Laying off the Ground.*—There are two modes for doing this. First,—Attach two buggy wheels to an axle having the desired length to give the distance determined upon for the rows

apart. Stake off the first row, and pull or push the wheels over the land, following the line of stakes. The wheel tracks will be the line to plant. Then measure from the inside wheel track one and one-half the length of the axle onto the unmarked land, and there set stakes for guides to another crossing with the wheels, which will make marks for two more rows of plants. Follow in this way over all the land to be planted. Second,—In the absence of wheels, use a strip of common fence plank of the length of seven feet, if the rows are to be three and a half feet apart, and eight feet if to be four feet apart. On its ends and at the middle fasten pieces of boards for markers; attach a tongue, and proceed in same manner as directed with the wheels.

SEC 5. *Selecting Plants.*—Strong, vigorous one-year-old plants should always be used, (older ones are not worth planting,) and obtained of the nearest reliable grower. Their roots should be packed in some dampened material as fast as taken from the ground, and kept so until either "heeled in" or planted in the row. Plants shipped in are never as good as home-grown ones.

SEC. 6. *Planting.*—A man with a spade, beginning at the end of a mark where the row is to be planted, places the middle of the spade on the mark, and crossways of the row, thrusts it into the ground at an easy angle to a sufficient depth to receive the roots of the plant in a natural position, shoves the handle forward to an upright position, and at the same time another grasping a plant well down onto the crown, with the thumb and forefinger, places the same into the opening and under the spade sufficiently deep to have its crown a little under the ground when let back by lifting out the spade, and gently pressed down with the foot as the spade passes to the next place for a plant. Two men should in this way plant from 2,500 to 3,000 plants in a day. Care should be taken not to form too great a depression around plants, as heavy rains will wash in the dirt, covering the crown so deep that it will rot before the start gets above ground, unless the weather is quite warm.

SEC 7. *Cultivation.*—This work should be commenced shortly after the planting is finished and continued constantly through the season until autumn frosts occurs. At first run a cultivator between the rows, gauged so as to turn the ground to the plants, avoiding covering them, and the forming a trench which would retain rainfalls around the plants. Then follow with hoes to level down any ridges which may occur, and clear out all weeds. In some kinds of heavy clay soils it sometimes becomes necessary to run a one-horse turning plow with the bar side well up to the row, and in a few days work the dirt back to the row with a cultivator. As a strong plant growth is the one important end to be gained, it is folly to permit the newly-set plants to develop blossoms and fruit the first year; therefore all such growths should be promptly "pinched off" as soon as they appear. All runners should be promptly removed until the plant becomes well established; then, if to be grown under the matted-row system, the runners should be turned into the space between the hills and then into the space between the rows. During the after season, in cultivating, fasten to the front of the cultivator a cross-bar on each end of which is attached a rolling coulter, gauged at such distance apart as the width of the space between the matted rows is required for culture. This implement will remove all plants from the space. Matted rows have generally the preference to any other system of growing the strawberry; the main reason being that

the prevalence of root-destroying insects would not be so disastrous as in the single-hill system.

SEC. 8. *Winter Protection.*—Every plantation should have a protection during the winter months, and in a bearing season, until the crop of fruit is gathered. Old prairie hay is the best, being freer from weed seeds and other foul matter than most any other substance. This should be placed on the rows in autumn or early winter, as the ground becomes frozen, to prevent injury occurring from heaving of the land by freezing, and the exposure of the roots to sun and wind; also during the fruiting season, to retain moisture.

CHAPTER III.

GATHERING AND MARKETING THE FRUIT.

[NOTE.—On the methods adopted for the picking and disposing of the crop, depends the success or failure of the profits of a plantation.]

SECTION 1. *Picking Stands.*—These should be provided beforehand, and made a suitable size to hold six quart boxes, by using four corner posts four to six inches long, and one to one and one-half inches square. The sides, ends and bottom should be covered with common lath cut into proper length, put on with fine shingle or common lath nails, leaving spaces between each of one to two inches wide, to the ends of which attach a bail or handle of some tough wood.

SEC 2. *Boxes.*—For large plantations the material should be secured in autumn, and made up during the winter. There are two styles—the "Leslie Oblong Octagon," and the "Halleck," which is square. Either should be yellow poplar wood. The first is the more generally used.

SEC. 3. *Crates.*—The material for these should be procured early in the season, and made up. The size holding twenty-four boxes is most suitable for all purposes, and should be of yellow poplar wood.

SEC. 4. *Packing House.*—Every plantation of half an acre or more should be provided with ample shelter and storage room for the fruit during the picking season. If simply for shelter from sun and winds, it may be constructed of common canvas cloth stretched on a pole frame; but if for shelter from rains, then it should be constructed of lumber. In either structure shelves should be provided within, on which to place the boxes when brought from the plantation before packed.

SEC. 5. *Picking.*—For shipping, the fruit should be gathered as soon as fairly colored. For home market, where it will be used in a short time, it should be allowed to remain until fully ripened, to attain its highest excellence. For either purpose, care must be given to pick by the stem, a short portion of which should be left attached to the fruit. It is best not to touch the fruit in picking, as any loosening of the

stem, or pressure causing the juices to flow, will prove an injury, and often spoil a large portion of the box. None but sound and well-formed berries of standard size should be placed in the boxes, either for a first or second class—the grading being made as to size only. Plantations should be carefully picked over each day, to prevent any fruit becoming overripe.

SEC. 6. *Packing.*—Each box should be slightly overfull, and their tops faced by turning the stem end of the berry down, to give an attractive appearance to the whole, and placed in close-fitting crates, closed up, marked with name of variety and grower, and put on its route to destination at once.

SEC. 7. *Marketing.*—All soft classes of fruits should be hauled to market in spring wagons, and even then care should be given, in driving over rough roads, to avoid all shaking and jostling as much as possible. Gentle driving will pay.

CHAPTER IV.

SECTION 1. *Recommended Varieties.*—For a home or near market, preferred in the order named: Crescent, Windsor Chief, Miner's Prolific, Glendale.

SEC. 2. *Renewing or Continuing a Plantation.*—Some very successful growers adopt the plan of plowing under all plants after they have yielded a crop of fruit, holding that a second year's crop is not profitable, and further, that should there be a prevalence of insects noxious to the leaves and roots—as the leaf-roller, white grub, and crown-borer—such treatment will cause their extermination. Others continue their plantations through two or more years. This method requires breaking up the land, and leaving about one foot strips of plants, which answers for rows, at proper distances apart throughout the plantation, and cultivating the spaces between as in a new plantation.

(To be continued next week.)

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In the Dairy.

The Dairy Interests.

A brief report of proceedings of the Illinois State Dairymen's Association, at a meeting held at Aurora, the 10th inst. We copy from the Chicago Inter Ocean:

The first address of the session was delivered by Prof. G. E. Morrow, on "Grasses; Varieties and Culture." He spoke of the great number of different varieties, and claimed that it was the best and cheapest food for stock. In selecting grasses the choice should be made of some variety which is adapted both to the soil and climate. Cornstalks and grasses grow from the base, so that when nipped off it continues to put forth leaves instead of being destroyed. Grasses for meadows should have a heavy seed stock. For dairy farms permanent pastures are not desirable, though you may get a better quality of grass. Blue grass improves by age, but rotation of crops will best enable us to retain the fertility of the soil, which is a most important consideration. Green clover makes an excellent manure, and can be depended upon in this line. Good old-fashioned timothy is going to remain the chief meadow grass of the West. It has its faults. If raised on rich land the stem is a little too coarse, but it is a good grass. Stock like it and it yields well. If cut early it makes good hay. Blue grass is the same in Illinois as in Kentucky, but is different in other States. Blue grass is the full equal of any grass that God ever made. It is of early growth and continues to grow late in the fall. It will take care of itself and should have a first place among our grasses. Red-top has its good qualities, though of light growth. It is palatable and easily digested, but has no great claim for general use. There is orchard grass. This grass has been overpraised and greatly abused as well. It is very coarse, but grows very early in the spring, and comes forward rapidly after being cut. It is the equal of any grass to stand drought, and does fairly well for pasturage if not allowed to grow rank and coarse. It is recommended as a mixture, and should be given a place on every farm. The clover plant is yet underestimated in its value. It is nutritious and digestible, and the crop is abundant. It is unequaled as a grain manure. The root runs down deep into the soil and gets a moisture which other grasses do not. Most of the grasses get their food from near the surface, but not so with stem clover. The medium or red clover is best adapted to central and northern Illinois, and will retain its place as a feed. White clover takes care of itself, and deserves a place which we do not give it, not to be used alone, but in connection with other grasses. Millet is also valuable as a food. If corn is drowned out put in millet—the German or golden variety being preferable. You can sow in July and get a good crop.

We have grown it in fifty-eight days and got a good crop. Indian corn is a grass, and we are going to use it more and more as such. It is an admirable plant, and its value is constantly increasing, and we are going to see the time when every particle of it will be out and fed.

Mr. E. J. Oatman, of Dundee, addressed the convention on the subject of "Ensilage." The sole purpose of our farm and dairy is to make us money, and we are endeavoring to learn how to produce the most milk at the least cost. A silo is a receptacle where grasses and corn are deposited and kept from the air on the same principle as we can fruit. The silo preserves the feed in its early condition, and can be used during the winter to make milk. We find it

necessary to get the largest crop possible for the land to produce, and we have a corn peculiarly adapted to this use. There has been a great deal of unbelief in this matter, and farmers seem to be afraid to take hold of it because it is new. Those who have the mind to look into it soon learn to appreciate its advantages, and those who have silos invariably show an increase in the production of milk. We plant the corn with drills, with the rows thirty inches apart. Cultivate two to four times a year, and cut it as soon as it commences to ear. It is a question whether ensilage is better to be preserved sweet or sour, which is not yet decided.

The corn is cut into pieces one inch long, and it takes about thirty days to fill the silo. Feed the cattle forty pounds daily of the ensilage three times a day, with a ration of dry cut corn fodder and meal twice a day. The cattle do splendidly on this system of feeding, and when through milking they are fat, and sell for beef at good prices.

Mr. Sawyer, of Carrolltown, spoke strongly in favor of the use of ensilage, and from practical experience could recommend it as being economical and producing the best results. The average cost per cow in feeding a combination of ensilage, bran, and corn fodder, is 9 cents per day. The average expense of putting up ensilage is 40 cents per ton. Mr. Oatman stated that he could produce milk cheaper in the winter than in the summer, though the general impression is the other way.

The discussion was very interesting, and was taken part in by Messrs. Boyd, Hord, Hostetter, Sawyer, Green, and others, and while there was a difference of opinion in regard to the value of ensilage as a feed all seemed to agree that it was a valuable food for stock.

The first business before the afternoon session was a resolution of thanks to such as had presented essays and taken part in the discussions; to the local committee and the railroads; and recommended the establishment of farmers' institutes throughout the State as a wise and economic measure. Resolutions were passed expressing perfect satisfaction with the laws relating to oleomargarine as framed by Congress, and recommending that they have a full and complete trial before any change is made; also a resolution of respect in honor of the name of C. C. Buell, who had died since the last meeting.

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THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, December 20, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts 227 carloads. Market opened a fraction higher, closed with easier feeling. Poorest to best native steers: 3 70a6 00, including common to prime at 4 00a5 50.

SHEEP—Receipts 8,900. Market firmer for good and choice offerings, dull for common and inferior. Poor to premium sheep 3 00a6 00; poor to extra lambs 4 25a7 00, with one carload at 7 25.

HOGS—Receipts 13,600. Market steady at 4 40a 470.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,250, shipments 600. Market strong for good. Common Christmas beefs 4 90a5 20, choice heavy natives 4 25a4 70, butchers steers 3 00a4 20, feeders 2 50a3 20, stockers 2 00a 2 75, Texans 1 80a3 70.

HOGS—Receipts 5,600, shipments 1,200. Market ruled active at Saturday's closing figures; all sold; closed strong. Choice heavy and butchers 4 30a 4 60, packing 4 15a1 35, Yorkers 3 90a4 15, pigs 2 80a3 90.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,450, shipments none. Market steady. Common to very good 1 85a4 00, Christmas muttons 4 10a4 60.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 7,000, shipments 2,000. Market generally steady. Shipping steers 3 25a5 07½, stockers and feeders 2 80a3 40; cows, bulls and mixed 1 50a3 15, bulk at 2 25a2 50, Texas cows 2 01a2 40, Texas steers 2 50a3 20.

HOGS—Receipts 25,000, shipments 9,000. Market steady and 5a15c higher. Rough and mixed 3 85a4 00, packing and shipping 4 30a4 60, light 3 90a4 30, skips 2 50a3 45.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,000, shipments 1,000. Market slow and steady. Natives 2 40a4 75, westerns 2 40a3 75, Texans 2 75a3 40, lambs 4 00a4 90.

Kansas City.

CATTLE Receipts since Saturday 519. The offerings to-day were very light, and the market was generally stronger. Good cows were active and 5a10c higher. Sales ranged, snipping steers 3 50a4 60, butchers steers 3 50.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 8,071. There was a strong and active market to day at an advance of 5c over Saturday's prices. Extreme range of sales 3 70a4 35, bulk at 4 15a4 25.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 278. Market firm for good. 175 natives av. 104 lbs. at 3 00.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Lower and closing heavy. Ungraded red, 83a84c; No. 2 red, 88½a88¾c elevator, 90½c afloat.

CORN—Lower, closing weak. Ungraded, 46a 45c; No. 2, 47½a47¾c elevator.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, and December, 79½c. **CORN**—No. 2 mixed cash, 35a35½c. **OATS**—No. 2 mixed, cash, 28½a28¾c. **RYE**—53½c.

Chicago.

There was a light trade in wheat to-day and the market ruled quiet and weaker. Public foreign advices quoted wheat quiet, and private cables were dull and easy. The receipts continue quite free, especially in the Northwest. The report of the visible supply, disclosing an increase of 1,470,000 bushels during the week, had a depressing influence on values.

Cash quotations were as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 75½c; No. 3 spring, 70c; No. 2 red, 76c. **CORN**—No. 2, 36c. **OATS**—No. 2, 26c. **RYE**—No. 2, 53c. **BARLEY**—No. 2, 52c. **FLAXSEED**—No. 1, 93a93½c. **TIMOTHY**—Prime, 181.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—The market on 'change to-day was very quiet, the only sale having been of No. 2 soft, cash, at 73½c.

CORN—There was a weaker market on 'change to-day and values lower. No. 2 cash, December and January were nominal; February sold at 32½c; May, 35½c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings. **RYE**—No. 2 cash, 44c bid, no offerings. **HAY**—Receipts 26 cars. Market weak. Fancy small baled, 9 00; large baled, 8 50; wire bound 50c less.

OIL-CAKE—100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; 1 ton, 21 00, free on board cars. Car lots, 20 00 per ton. **FLAXSEED**—We quote at 77c per bus. upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 35 per bus. **BUTTER**—Supply large and accumulating. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 27c; good, 23c; fine dairy in single package lots, 20c; storepacked do, 12a14c; common, 8a10c; roll, 12a14c.

EGGS—Scarce and market very firm at 22c per dozen for fresh.

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

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, natives, 40a45c per bus.; Nebraska and Iowa, 55a60c; Michigan, 60a

65c; Greeleys, 75a80. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 1 25 a1 50 per bus.; red, 75a1 00.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually ¼c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): hams, 10c, breakfast bacon, 9½c; dried beef, 9c. Dry 'salt' meats: clear rib sides, 5 60; long clear sides, 5 50; shoulders, 4 50; short clear sides, 5 85. Smoked meats: clear rib sides, 6 35; long clear sides, 6 25; shoulders, 5 50; short clear sides, 6 60. Barrel meats: Mess pork, 11 00. Choice lard: Tierce lard, 5 75.

Farmers:

We have made special inducements for Holiday week. Among them two new cases \$3 calf boots marked at \$2.50. A special boot made for the low instep—"Yankee foot," which fits perfectly. Call at 219 Kansas avenue. D. S. SKINNER & SON.

Everybody Likes It.

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

Holiday Rates.

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

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

Make a Present.

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

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.

Ho! for Morton County!

The Southwest Corner County, and BEST County in Kansas!

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

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

Correspondence solicited.

W. H. REED & SON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE

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

TOPEKA, :: KANSAS.

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

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

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.

W. H. BARNES, Pres't.

J. H. MITCHELL, Secretary.

M. C. REVILLE, Vice Pres't.

C. C. WOODS, Treasurer.

GEN. J. C. CALDWELL, Manager.

The Kansas Live Stock Insurance Company,
—OF—
TOPEKA, KANSAS,Insures Live Stock Against Death
BY DISEASE OR ACCIDENT.

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

J. H. PRESCOTT, Pres't.

ED. C. GAY, Secretary.

C. E. FAULKNER, Vice Pres't.

M. D. TEAGUE, Treasurer.

The National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
—OF—
SALINA, : KANSAS,MAKES A SPECIALTY OF INSURING FARM BUILDINGS AND STOCK
Against loss by Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

Premium Notes in Force and Other Assets, \$120,000.

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

J. E. BONEBRAKE, Pres't.

THEO. MOSHER, Treasurer.

O. L. THISLER, Vice Pres't.

M. P. ABBOTT, Secretary.

Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,
—OF—
ABILENE, : : : KANSAS,Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings
Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows the KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has more assets for every one hundred dollars at risk than any other company doing business in this State, viz.: The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$80.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00, the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

LITTLE :: JOKER :: BUTTONS
For Marking Stock. Never Come Off.

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

LEAVENWORTH NOVELTY WORKS, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

GARDEN CITY!

The QUEEN CITY of the Arkansas Valley.

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

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

The leading Real Estate Firm in GARDEN CITY, 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 a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending Dec. 8, '86.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. O. Whistler, 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—J. 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 \$15.

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 Williby, of Avon tp., November 24, 1886, one light bay horse, about 15 han's 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.

Wabunsee 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.

Crawford county—Geo. E. Cole, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by E. Crosby, of Walnut tp., November 22, 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 \$18.

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 13, 1886, one red and white spotted cow, 2 years old, tips of both horns off, tip of the right ear off, under scallap out of left ear; valued at \$10.

Strays for week ending Dec. 15, '86

Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk.

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

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

HEIFER—By same, one 1-year-old red and white heifer, tail off, branded M on hip; valued at \$10.

BULL—Taken up by John T. Stubbs, of Barclay, November 23, 1886, one 1-year-old red bull, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

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

STEER—Taken up by Timothy Lavin, of Scranton, November 23, 1886, one 2-year-old red steer, two white spots on each flank, cut off left ear; valued at \$14.

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

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

Crawford county—Geo. E. Cole, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by S. D. Thomson, of Grant tp., November 17, 1886, one brown mare, 6 years old, two white feet, branded B on left shoulder and a double B on left hip; valued at \$40.

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

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

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

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

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

STEER—Taken up by Wm. M. Davis, of Welda tp., (P. O. Welda), November 30, 1886, one red yearling steer, crop off right ear; valued at \$14.

Cherokee county—L. R. McNutt, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Levi Brown, of Pleasant View tp., (P. O. Waco, Mo.), November 27, 1886, one strawberry-roan horse, 5 years old, 16 hands high, lame in left hind foot, star in forehead; valued at \$20.

Jackson county—Ed. E. Birkett, clerk.

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

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Charles E. Freeman, of Janesville tp., November 1, 1886, one red and white spotted 3-year-old steer, branded 4 on left hip and 1 on left horn; valued at \$35.

Wabunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Cragg, of Wabunsee tp., (P. O. Wabunsee), one red and white 1-year-old steer, under-strip on both ears; valued at \$12.

Franklin county—T. F. Ankeny, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Elbert Bonnette, of Ohio tp., (P. O. Princeton), November 24, 1886, one sorrel horse, star in forehead, 14 hands high, 12 years old, small harness mark on back, weight 900 pounds; valued at \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by Thomas Morris, of Ohio tp., (P. O. Princeton), November 23, 1886, one red heifer, 2 years old, short tail, white spots on side of belly, end of right horn broken off; valued at \$15.

Ness county—G. D. Barber, clerk.

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

Pottawatomie county—J. W. Zimmerman, clk.

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

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

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

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

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

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

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

STEER—Taken up by Richard Hughes, of Center tp., November 26, 1886, one deep red steer, branded 1 on left hip, split in right ear, white on end of tail; valued at \$28.

COW—Taken up by W. H. Collins, of Center tp., November 26, 1886, one light roan cow, tip of right horn off, no brands; valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by F. M. Simmons, of Agnes City tp., November 16, 1886, one medium-sized white cow, one horn broken off and the other growing down in the right eye, white with red neck, imperfect brand on right hip, fork in left ear; valued at \$14.

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

COLT—Taken up by Henry C. Clark, of Fremont tp., November 5, 1881, one bay horse colt, slim-built, medium size, mane and tail dark, no other marks nor brands visible; valued at \$15.

Riley county—O. C. Barner, clerk.

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

Wilson county—D. N. Willits, clerk.

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

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

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

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

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

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Robert Ontons, of Monmouth tp., (P. O. Topeka), one red yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$13.

Strays for week ending Dec. 22, '86.

Morris county—G. E. Irvin, clerk.

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

Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

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

Riley county—O. C. Barner, clerk.

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

Chautauqua county—A. C. Hilligoss, clerk.

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

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

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

Wabunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

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

Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk.

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

Republic county—H. O. Studley, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by E. M. Bryant, of Norway tp., November 11, 1886, one 2-year-old bay horse colt, has small white spot on end of nose, feet black, very heavy tail; valued at \$20.

Jefferson county—E. L. Worswick, clerk.

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

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

Labette county—W. W. Cook, clerk.

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

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

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

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

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

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

HEIFER—Taken up by Henry Earl, of Illinois tp., November 23, 1886, one red and white 2-year old heifer, spotted, small, no other marks or brands; valued at \$16.

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

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

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Shields, of Lincoln tp., December 17, 1886, one roan horse, 10 or 12 years old, 14½ hands high, star in forehead, dim brand on left shoulder, right hind foot white, saddle and harness marks; valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by L. N. Good, of Reeder tp., December 5, 1886, one red yearling heifer, white under belly and in flank, small white spot in forehead, crop off right ear, small under-bit in left ear and dim brand on right hip; valued at \$10.

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

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

Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk.

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

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

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

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

COW—Taken up by C. Nelson, of Fall River tp., November 7, 1886, one red cow, with white spot on face and some white on the belly, about 6 years old; valued at \$20.

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

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

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

STEER—Taken up by Martin M. Shull, of Janesville tp., November 15, 1886, one red yearling steer, with a little white under belly and light under-slope in left ear; valued at \$16.

COW—Taken up by J. Sangbaugh, of Janesville tp., November 6, 1886, one red cow, 3 years old, branded 1L on right hip; valued at \$16.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

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

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

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

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

The Veterinarian.

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

SAND CRACK.—I have a horse that has a large, wide crack on one of the fore feet. We have worked on it for the last two months and he is no better. [Heavy draft horses when used on pavements or hard roads are subject to sand and quarter cracks, as a result of repeated shoeing where the nail-holes are the cause. Cauterize the crack across the upper part so as to prevent the further spread upward of the crack, and dress the hoof every night with a good hoof ointment to keep the hoof soft and elastic.]

TUMOR.—I have a yearling colt which has a lump growing in his nostrils since it was foaled. It is the size of a walnut and still growing, and seems to fill the nostrils—shows on the outside. [There are various ways that the nasal tumor can be removed. But as it is situated in a net-work of small veins, it would be rash work for any one but a veterinary surgeon that is familiar with the anatomy of the part to interfere with it. Employ a "vet" and have it done properly, so as not to leave a scar as if blemished there. It will cause a reduction of his value.]

DISEASED UDDER.—One of my cows is troubled with "garget." Will you kindly tell me what is good for it? One teat is swollen and the udder near it. The milk from it comes away in clots. It is not sore now, but was at first. We noticed it about three days ago. The rest of the udder is apparently all right. [Be particular to draw the milk away from the affected quarter at least three times a day, and foment the bag with warm water for half an hour previous to each milking. Some of the following liniment may be applied every morning and evening: Camphorated oil, 7 ounces; aqua ammonia, 1 ounce; mix.

LAMENESS IN MARE.—I have a fine mare, six years old, that has been lame in right fore foot for nearly a year. I cannot locate the trouble; cannot find anything wrong about the foot. She does not limp any when walking, and after trotting two or three miles, travels very well. After stopping a short time she will be lame again; worse when on a down grade. Have thought it was sweeny, but the muscles have not shrunk any. When turned loose, she apparently has as good use of that leg as any, until she strikes a trot, when she limps. She is quite fleshy, very hearty and full of life. [Soak foot in warm salt water two hours a day for a week; then apply golden blister around foot from hoof to fetlock. Repeat in thirty days.]

COLIC IN HORSE.—I have a mare twelve years old which has lately had two attacks of what I suppose was colic. The first came on suddenly after a drive of three or four miles. Those present said she tried to make water, pawed, looked around, lay down and rolled. Nitre was prescribed, and gave instant relief. Two days ago she had another attack, which lasted from 11 o'clock at night until 4 in the morning. The symptoms were about as described above. She would stand quietly awhile, then become uneasy, look around, paw, kick out with one leg, lie down and breathe hard; she would pass some wind, and stand sometimes as if about to make water. I had no faith in the nitre remedy; so we walked the mare around, without any apparent advantage. Should like to know how to treat the animal when she has another attack. [There are many causes for such

exhibitions of pain, e. g., indigestion, calculi, spasm of muscles of intestines, spasm of neck of bladder, etc. Nitre will not relieve all of these. Give 1 quart raw linseed oil and 10 grains morphine. The latter should be given in a wineglassful of water, and the oil afterwards in a quarter of an hour.]

W. H. RHODES, 118 E. Gay St., Columbus, O., in 1879, was taken ill with palpitation and neuralgia of the heart, consequent on diseased kidneys. "Horrible Dyspepsia" also afflicted him. He spent hundreds of dollars for relief in vain. He took fifty bottles of Warner's safe cure and was fully restored to health, gaining seventy pounds while using that great remedy. Write him and enclose a stamp. He'll tell you the welcome story.

A contemporary suggests that a cow can be easily led by a halter that commands her nose, but with difficulty by a rope around her horns. It is a fact.

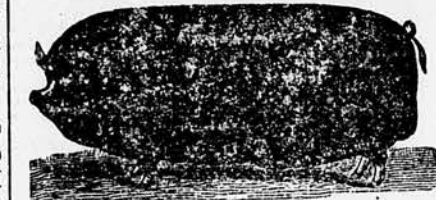
PROPRIETOR H. B. KINNEY, Weldon House, Earlville, N. Y., was run down by overwork and threatened with Bright's disease, followed by stone in the kidney and bladder, which produced intense pain and spasms. A council of physicians did him no good. He passed fresh blood from the urinary organs. Everything else failing, he was finally fully restored to health by Warner's safe cure, as hundreds of thousands of other acute sufferers have been. Don't take Warner's word for it. Write Mr. Kinney (enclosing stamp), and ask your friends and neighbors about Warner's safe cure.

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS.



Choice animals of all ages generally on hand at prices to suit the times. Orders for extra show Spring Pigs should be sent in at once. A few choice Sows with pig, for sale. Breeders recorded in A. P.-C. Record. Pedigree with every sale. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Low rates by express. **F. W. TRUEDELL**, Lyons, Kas.

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

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As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 38 years. We are the largest breeders of Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1888 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.-C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 43 breeders free. *Swine Journal* 25 cts. in 2-cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

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



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English Shire (Draft) Horses

RED POLLED CATTLE and LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS,

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POLAND-CHINAS

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Write us for prices or come and see our stock.

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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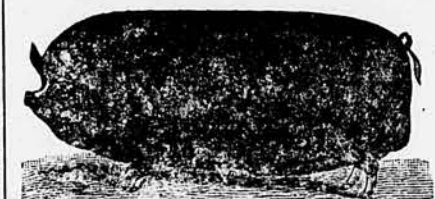
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Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs fine Set-ter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by W. GIBBONS & Co., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

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Breeders of and Dealers in Imported and High-Grade French Draft Horses.

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

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IMPORTERS OF

Percheron, French Draft,

ENGLISH SHIRE,

BELGIAN DRAFT,

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French Coach Horses.



Our last importation of 41 head arrived in fine condition October 16th, and together with those previously on hand form a choice collection of all ages. All stock registered. Prices and terms to suit the times. Personal inspection or correspondence solicited. Elvaston is on Wabash R.R., 6 m. east of Keokuk, Iowa.

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To the front for

CLYDESDALES



I have a choice collection of pure-bred Registered Imported Clydesdale Horses on hand and for prices away down. Terms made very easy. Each Stallion guaranteed a breeder. Send for Catalogue.

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A. B. McLAREN, Superintendent.

CLYDESDALE

—AND—

ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.

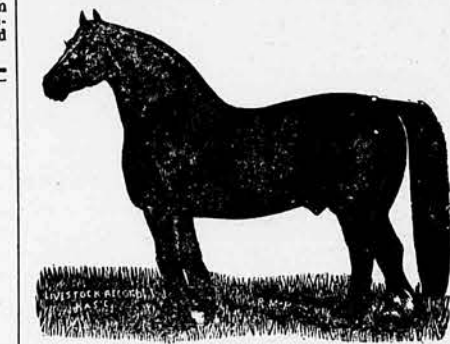


We have in our barn for sale the winners of 70 premiums this fall, 44 of which are first, also 4 sweepstakes, 3 gold medals and 1 silver medal, including the Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs. Nine shipments received this season. The largest importers of pure bred Clydesdales in the world. Resident purchasing parties in the old country. Send for Catalogue. **GALBRAITH BROS., Janesville, Wis.**

JOHN CARSON

PLEASANT VIEW FARM,

WINCHESTER, : : : KANSAS,



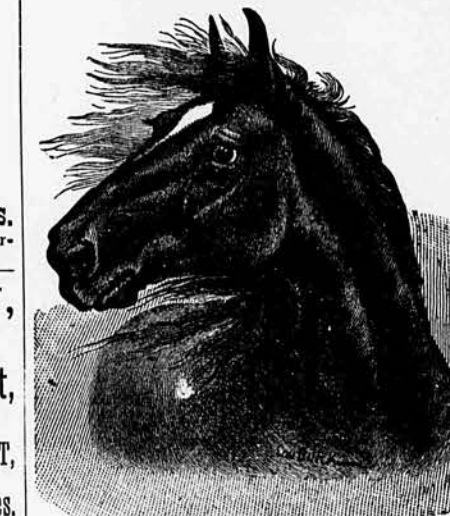
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Do not disturb the bees after they have been placed in their location for the winter. As they have methods of their own for regulating the heat of the hives they should be simply sheltered, allowed all the honey in the lower tier of combs and be undisturbed.

The draft horse enthusiasm grows with increasing success all over the West. Western farmers have decided to raise a better class of horses and more of them. The grade draft horse is a universal favorite in the highest demand at the highest price, a cash article, a profit and a pride to the breeder.

"MY DOCTOR'S BILL for the past four years has not been \$10," writes F. G. Bailey, of 30 South 9th street, Dayton O. He had Vertigo, Indigestion, Great Nervousness, Inflammation of the Bladder, Kidney Disease and Bleeding Piles. Eighteen bottles of Warner's safe cure permanently cured him, as he will tell you if you write and enclose a stamped envelope. Ask your friends and neighbors about Warner's safe cure.

Plant raspberries in rows four feet apart and three feet in the row. Blackberries in rows eight feet apart and three feet in the row. Strawberries may be set in rows three feet apart and twelve inches in the row. The soil should be fertile, but good cultivation counts better than much manure for all of them.

COL. JOSEPH H. THORNTON, of Cincinnati, O., an honored war veteran, was for eighteen years a victim of that old soldiers' complaint, chronic diarrhoea. Two dozen bottles of Warner's safe cure restored his liver to health and cured his ailment. His daughter was very ill of an obstinate disorder, which the best physicians failed to relieve. She had also palpitation of the heart, intense pains in the head, nervous dyspepsia, and all her vital organs were involved. By three months' faithful home treatment with Warner's safe cure, alone, she was fully restored to health. That was two years ago. The cure was permanent. Col. Thornton will tell you it is true if you write him and enclose a stamped envelope.

If farmers who have never tried it will cut their corn-fodder and straw finely for their cattle, they will be surprised to notice how much better the stock will eat them, and how much further the same amount of fodder will go than when fed whole. A little sprinkling of meal does not injure it in the least.

"Man's work is from sun to sun;
Woman's work is never done."

Work is a necessity to all; but, upon how many, women especially, does it fall with the burden of the "last straw" and this, because their peculiarly delicate constitutions are so liable to functional derangement. We cannot lessen your toil, ladies, but we can make it easier for you, by making you stronger and better able to do it. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will relieve you of nervous and other weaknesses, and all the many ills peculiar to your sex.

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RICHMOND CHAMPION FENCE MACHINE Patented Nov. 24, 1885. Surpasses all other wire and picket fence machines, for making strong and durable fences in the field, that no stock will break down. On rough, hilly ground, it keeps pickets perpendicular which no other machine will do without constant adjustment. It is easy to handle, uses any kind of pickets, and any size of wire. Write for circular and price. **WAYNE AGRICULTURAL CO., Richmond, Ind.**

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WEYMOUTH'S PATENT.

This Knife is the **BEST IN USE** for cutting down hay and straw in mow and stack, cutting fine feed from bales, corn stalks for feed, cutting peat and ditching marshes. The blade is **Best Cast Steel**, spring temper, easily sharpened, and is giving **UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION**. A few moments' trial will show its merits, and parties once using it are unwilling to do without it. Its sales are fast increasing for export as well as home trade; and it seems destined to take the place of all other Hay Knives. They are nicely packed in boxes, 1 dozen each of 90 pounds weight, suitable for shipping to any part of the world. Manufactured only by

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Warned of our rights, and the public are cautioned against purchasing any Hay Knives made as described above, which are not of our manufacture. **EAST WILTON, Sept. 1, 1886.**

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

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Is **CHEAP, STRONG**, easy to apply, does not rust or rot. Is also a **SUBSTITUTE FOR PLASTER**, at Half the Cost; lasts the building. **CARPETS and RUGS** of same, double the wear of oil cloths. Circulars and samples free. **W. B. FAY & CO.,**

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. Terms mailed free. **TATZ & CO., Augusta, Maine.**

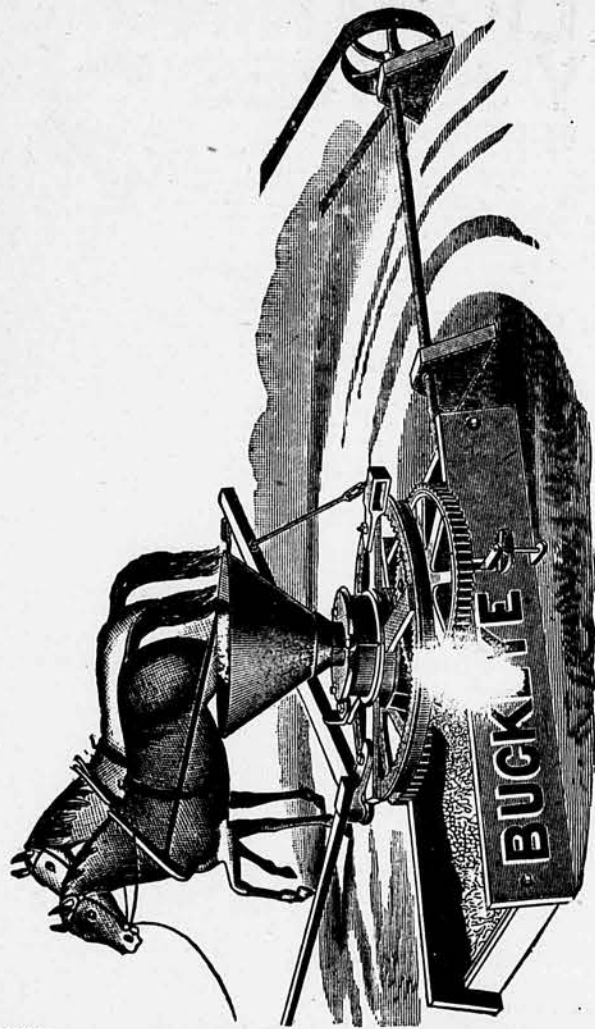
CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send **TWO BOTTLES FREE**, together with a **VALUABLE TREATISE** on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. **DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N.Y.**

RUPTURE

Have you heard of the astounding reduction for **DR. J. A. SHERMAN'S Famous Home Treatment**, the only known guarantee comfort and cure without operation or hindrance from labor! No steel or iron bands. Perfect retention night and day, no chafing, suited to all ages. **Now \$10 only.** Send for circular of measurements, instructions and proofs. Get cured at home and be happy, office 294 Broadway, New York.

THE STAYER BUCKEYE.



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

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

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

THE NEW BUCKEYE

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

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

— WE ALSO HAVE —

THE TIFFIN TWO-HOLE SHELLER,

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.

Deere, Mansur & Co.,

GENERAL SOUTHWESTERN AGENTS,

Santa Fe, from 10th to 11th Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

FOR SALE—Holstein Bull, Serezo 1024 H. H. B., 2,000 pounds. I. S. Barnes, Blue Mound, Kas.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, two yearling Chester White Sows. Pedigrees given. Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn cockerels and pullets at \$1.25 each. F. N. Whitney, Marion, Kas.

DOGS FOR SALE—A fine litter of St. Bernard Pups. From imported stock. H. A. Thomas, Scranton, Kas.

STRAYED—From my place, on September 11th, one Sea-bitten Gray Mare, left eye blind; marked MB on left thigh; weight about 1,000 pounds. Address any information to Albert Melton, Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas.

WANTED—A boy or light hand on a farm. Address "P. M.," Bird Nest, Kas.

EIGHT COTSWOLD RAMS FOR SALE—Address W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

FOR RENT—For cash, a Farm of 800 acres, fourteen miles northeast of Council Grove, Kas. It has a good house and barn and well, 82 acres broke and 640 acres fenced with four strands of barbed wire. Address S. S. Cartwright, Topeka, Kas.

150 MERINO EWES FOR SALE—These sheep are free from scab. Address P. A. Dwelle, Cedar Point, Kas.

APPLE SEEDLINGS—For sale. No. 1, \$2.75 per 1,000; No. 2, \$1.50. All kinds of nursery stock at low rates. Douglas County Nursery, Lawrence, Kas. (October 1, 1894.) Wm. Plasket & Sons.

135 THOROUGHBRED MERINO SHEEP—Cheap for cash, cattle or horses. J. J. Cass, Allison, Decatur Co., Kansas.

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

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

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

BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Write them for information about Topeka, the capital of the State, or lands, farms or city property.

UNEMPLOYED MEN—Can make money fast as Agents for the Great Northern Copying House, headquarters for fine Portraits in India Ink, Water-Colors and Grayon. Samples free. Address N. L. Stone, Potsdam, N. Y.

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Then write to WM. J. ESTILL & CO., Medicine Lodge, Kas. They have for sale over one hundred tracts of Choice Land in Barber county, Kansas, suitable for farms or ranches. Payments cash, or terms to suit purchaser. Those desiring to locate in the best part of Kansas should write at once. Particulars free. City property—addition of 80 acres to Medicine Lodge—in lots 60x150 feet, at low cash prices.

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200 Imported Brood Mares Of Choicest Families. LARGE NUMBERS, All Ages, both Sexes, IN STOCK.

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15 Extra Black Jacks FOR SALE.

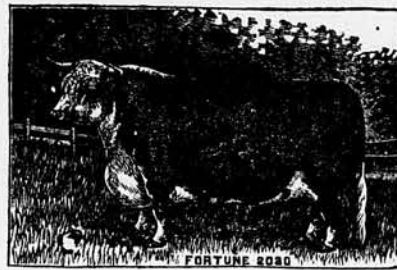
From 14½ to 16 hands high, from two to five years old, and some good Jennets. All are of the best blood in Kentucky. J. MONROE LEER, Paris, Kentucky.

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AT THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1885.



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

The celebrated FORTUNE 2080. SIR EVELYN 9650, an illustrious son of Lord Wilton.

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

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

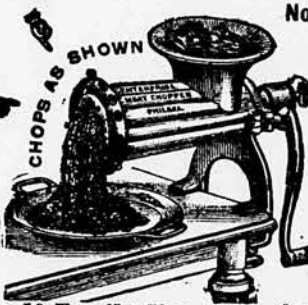
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