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WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A paper read before the State Grange by Mrs. J. O. Henry, of Olathe.

I am well aware that early in life we receive the impression that charity is the most important of all the human virtues, but the conviction will force itself upon the thoughtful mind that justice should be the first known principle of nature. From the earliest records of history down to the present time, justice has been subjugated. Customs, legislation, bribery and intrigue have done their work in demoralizing the natural tenderness of the mind, until from the force of habit, we receive charity, when the secret cravings of the soul demand only justice. We need a radical change. Our intellectual and moral faculties should hold in subjugation and control the baser elements of our being. Then, and not till then, will justice be restored to its position.

From the force of habit we gradually yield to the old-established custom, that might makes right, at whose unjust power innocence, truth and virtue, life, liberty and happiness have been sacrificed. All the charity given and expressed in a lifetime would be but a poor substitute for the violation of the laws of justice in all their moral, social and physical relations.

Injustice is the concealed enemy that so embitters the social and political life of our nation. By the unjust powers of physical strength, the custom that "might makes right," and ignorance of the divine and controlling laws of nature, the germ of injustice and discontent has its origin in the embryo of human life.

Well has it been said, "thus far can we go," then by a revolution of the wheel of progress we come to a halt.

Reforms are not acquired in a day, or a year even, but little by little progressive thought moulds the sentiment of the public mind and eradicates the old customs, superstitions and errors of the past; hence it has been reserved for the nineteenth century, and after the American institution of self-government has been maintained for over one hundred years, to solve the problem of just government and settle the question of woman's equality with man before the law.

To the teachings that are inculcated in the Grange we look with hope, confident that with a better understanding of ourselves and the duty to home and society, we shall be instrumental in removing the one great obstacle that now stands in the way of intellectual improvement and American prosperity.

The wisdom of the founders of our Order in admitting women to equal rights and privileges in the Grange has been most fully demonstrated.

Oh, brothers! for this generous recognition we give you many thanks, and if you would read the lesson before you and admit women to your deliberations, many of your trials and perplexing cares would melt away.

Admit women! One would that the kind and loving Father had surrounded our brothers with a purer atmosphere—one laden with wisdom and strength, thus preparing him to shield and protect those less fortunate in gaining his favor. But, my friends, experience is a great teacher, and the quicker we learn the lessons of true co-operation the better for us all.

Woman is no longer a nonentity, without name or purpose, nor a latent power waiting for society to call her into life. She has become an element of engrossing interest to

all, and must be permitted to fill her well-earned position that she may be able to speak to the hearts of the people and stir them with a new influence.

But what use will politics and voting be to women? John Stuart Mills says all human beings have the same interest in good government; the welfare of all is affected by it, and then they have equal need of a voice in it to secure their share of its benefits. If there is any difference, women require it more than men; being physically weaker, they are more dependent on law and society for protection. The opinion of this distinguished man coincides with the intent of our government, for it was established to protect each individual in his inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The ballot is the instrument of protection. By that we simply represent ourselves, and thus become "We, the people," who make the laws and then submit to them. Can all this be true in letter or spirit if woman is debarred the right to represent herself?

It can not be disputed that the right to protection belongs to woman as well as to man, and the same law, process or instrument that gives man his rights must necessarily and logically give the same to woman, because these are called human rights, and human rights means the privilege to protect life, liberty, property and happiness. And this makes a Republican government.

Surely there is nothing very complicated about this, nor is a clear understanding of it beyond the reach of common minds. Our lawful representatives say with becoming dignity that they think too much of their wives to allow them to pollute their fair names and womanly graces by mixing up in politics. Let us see the meaning of this terrible word, so polluting to the good morals of honest, intelligent women.

The right to the ballot means the right to vote in the affirmative or negative by casting into a box a written paper or ticket. Wonderful process! Elevating to man, all concede; but so degrading to woman, if we would believe popular prejudice. Politics means wisdom, prudence and sagacity in devising, and adapted to promote the public welfare.

Politics pertains to civil government and its administration. "Politician: one versed in the science or art of government." Politics, as a science or an art, is a subject of vast extent and importance.

Surely there is nothing low or vulgar in the definition of those words as given by Webster, who is world-wide authority. We find nothing that savors of demoralization; nor is there any hint to forbid one-half of the world to meddle with the knowledge or application of it. Thus we see where man has the exclusive management, unaided by the refining influence of woman, they have degenerated from the most noble principles and motives that have actuated men, to the unprincipled abuse of the legacy that was left us so pure and noble.

Will the ballot do all for woman and society that is so urgently called for? No. But it will aid in the solution of many difficulties and prepare the way for new duties and privileges.

If the right to the ballot includes logically all other rights for man and his advancement, then it should for woman. Concede this and then see what can be done by citizens "wearing no shackles," subject to such laws as necessity imposes for the government and good of all. When the preamble

said all men are created equal, with certain inalienable rights, etc., it meant all individual characters—persons having separate individual brains with the power of using that "dome of thought" and keeping it in order without special legislation.

Woman's influence is the precise aid requisite to development of man's greatness and the execution of all his noble plans, without which he never can succeed in laudable enterprises or the development of uncompromising manhood.

I can see nothing in the knowledge of or participation in the management of the affairs of government that will detract from woman's nature ought of delicacy, refinement, gentleness, purity or affection; on the contrary, they will only be strengthened by their superior knowledge and usefulness.

In times of trial woman shows herself equal to man. Take for example woman in the late war. Did she develop a reliable strength of character? The exhibition of patriotic endurance and heroism of women during those dark days of terror and suffering have shown the grand possibilities of womanhood, and forever it would seem to put to silence the talk about woman's weakness and inferiority. Our brothers are generous in bestowing their compliments upon women and gallantly assert that she holds the power. Now we ask no compliments, no courtesies as bribes for our rights; we simply ask that the right we have so long enjoyed by proxy be given to us, their rightful owners, that we may develop that knowledge of the science or art that will enable us to make ours an inspired model Republic from which to send forth trained, disciplined spirits, fully armed and equipped to do battle for the right and thus to present to the world the native dignity and perpetuity of true Americans. And you need have no fear that we will forsake the higher regions of a true womanhood. Man may still look to her as his ideal of all that is true and noble and feel that in her presence home and country are still more sacred.

The teacher who trains the uninformed minds and habits of our youth, is competent to aid man in forming laws to govern that inexperienced class.

She who can plead with sin to abandon its unholy careers can dictate just and kind restraints to save the erring; she whose heart warms in devotion to a compassionate Savior can study the laws and attributes of God; she whose hand can hold the trembling pulse and count its unequal beats, can write a thesis and administer an anodyne. The woman whose genius can conceive a picture can also place it upon canvas, clothe it in form and color.

The heart that is able to bear burdens may use its hand to remove them, whether it be with machinery or the more complex manner of mental and moral powers. The mind that suffers has the right to study [to find] a remedy to assuage pain. Finally, the being that is able to do and dare and suffer all these things is woman in the domestic sphere; and when she has knowledge and wisdom enough to fill all duties and obligations, then she has filled the round of all the requirements of life, "governmental or social."

The moral and intellectual right can not be denied. Now, brothers, we kindly ask of you that lawful right that has so long been withheld. And, sisters, may we prepare for the coming issues—that intellectual development and the condition of our country has been developed.

Profit and Loss on the Farm.

Kansas Farmer:

This season of the year is pre-eminently the one above all others for reflection and review, and the one for laying out plans for the new year. It is the season for gathering useful information on various topics from many sources. One among the important things to attend to is the renewing of subscriptions to the leading agricultural and horticultural journals. Of all seasons in the year, for diligence in acquiring information, if possible, of better and more paying methods of farming, this is the best. Farmers should now decide which of their last year's crops was the most profitable. But in case you made considerable more profit from one crop than you did from others, you should not decide to make a specialty of that particular crop, and raise no other. You might make a success of it, but in case that crop should fail next year, you would be "left," and your profits will be found to be smaller than if you had given your attention to a variety of farm products. You should strive to find out the cause of some of your crops not yielding as they should, and if in your power, remedy it. In looking over the country you will find that the farmer that raises a variety of products scarcely ever has a total failure of any, always has enough to do him and some to spare, and is making more money than the farmer that combines all his labor on one special crop.

Farmers are beginning to realize the necessity of keeping a strict debit and credit account with their farms. Heretofore many have had to guess whether they made a profit or loss on any particular farm crop. The merchant, in the transactions of his large business, knows it is indispensable to keep a set of accounts, a regular set of books, else the business would soon be in such confusion as to force him to retire in haste and disgust. But how do most of our farmers do? They plow and sow, reap and harvest, yet at the close of the year they cannot tell how much they have made, on what they have received a profit, and on what they suffered a loss. Surely this is not at all business-like. To keep a regular set of books, such as are kept in large commercial houses, would be expensive and troublesome for the ordinary farmer, and it would be unnecessary. There are books published especially for farmers' accounts, so arranged as to show exactly where to put each entry of debit and credit, thus practically teaching a simple and efficient method of book-keeping. W. O. K.

Washington, Kas.

The passenger department of Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad (Memphis Short Route South), has for distribution an interesting pamphlet, entitled "Florida Homes and Orange Groves." The pamphlet is attractively illustrated, and gives much useful and interesting information relative to Florida and her products and advantages. The pamphlet will be sent free to any address on receipt of a two-cent stamp for return postage. Address J. E. Lockwood, Gen. Pass. Agent, Kansas City.

The finest Merino wool of the world is grown on the rich Thibetan valley pastures. Thibet is an auriferous country, and by report is one of the richest gold-producing countries of the world. But even gold-digging is suppressed as much as possible.

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

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

Increase the Size and Weight of Sheep.

The KANSAS FARMER has often called attention to the advantages of increasing the size and weight of our sheep carcasses. Demand for mutton is increasing rapidly in this country, and our farmers have it in their power to make sheep-raising a profitable industry, no matter what may be the price of wool. The rule has been in Kansas and all over the country of recent years to run the sheep business into wool exclusively, as though the only object in raising sheep is to produce wool. But that is a mistake, as experience has shown. It has resulted in very small carcasses, with exceedingly limited meat capacity. Now we find the wool market very low and our sheep carcasses so small as to be hardly worth slaughtering.

The true theory of sheep-raising is, that sheep are meat animals the same as cattle and hogs. Let the animals be grown with reference first to meat, and second to wool. That will increase the size and weight of the carcass, make the animal much more valuable for purposes of wool. At the same time, by proper selection of breeds and crosses, we may, also, improve the quality of the wool, and we have that much additional to put on the market, and can afford to take uncomplainingly whatever the price may be. Sheep can be raised profitably for meat alone, just as cattle can be, and the wool may be made to be just that much more. Go where you will, the meat markets show increased sales of mutton. Dressed mutton carcasses are bought by our Topeka butchers in greatly increased numbers as compared with former years. The increase is marked. It is the same in all the meat markets all over the country. It is universally conceded that, for towns-people at least, mutton is the best meat for many and as good as the best for all.

But there is a general complaint about the smallness of the carcasses. A "leg of mutton," which makes the finest roast, is, ordinarily, three pounds in weight, when it ought to be twice as heavy. A loin roast of three pounds takes about all there is on one side of an ordinary mutton carcass. A few cents worth of chops cleans out a side. Instead of these little 75 or 80-pound sheep, let us have 150 to 200-pound muttons. This can be accomplished very soon by crossing the heavy breeds on our present stock and grading up to the size we want.

Every farmer ought to have some sheep, the number to correspond with the size of his farm. A flock of fifty to a hundred good sheep can be kept very profitably on a small farm. They are very little trouble, and the profit is large. Sheep husbandry on a scale corresponding with other interests on the farm is very profitable, and as safe as the raising of wheat and corn if equal care is bestowed. The best cattle, the best horses, the best hogs, the best poultry, the best sheep, are those raised by the small farmers who attend to other things as well. The sheep industry will thrive in the hands of the farmers, after the great ranches are forgotten. At to get the best returns, the size and weight of the carcasses must be in-

creased, and at the same time the quality of the wool improved.

Mutton Trade in the West.

The frozen meat trade is growing, and when the business gets a little nearer to us, so near that we can have our animals slaughtered near home and thus save transportation on the hides and pelts and offal, the profits on meat-raising will be certain and permanent. In a few years, it is suggested by the *American Sheep-Breeder and Wool-Grower*, the Western States will be brought face to face with the problem of disposing of surplus mutton. We do not believe that there will ever come a time when this matter will be a troublesome one in the aspect suggested by our contemporary. Our people will raise mutton, they will produce in large quantities and of excellent quality, but there will never be a time when it cannot be disposed of as readily as beef or pork. The sparseness of population which our Chicago neighbor refers to will not be reality except as to small localities. And besides that, the markets of Western farmers will not always be in New York or Philadelphia.

But the frozen meat business will come to us in time and it will grow because other people besides us will profit by the change. Our contemporary, above quoted, has an interesting article on the subject—"Frozen Mutton From the West," and it contains some good suggestions. We quote part of it, and desire to say in doing so, that we do not have any fears about "surplus mutton." Our friend asks—"Will the sheep-raisers of Montana and the other Western States find it profitable and expedient to send their mutton in this way to the Eastern markets? We think so, and for the following reasons:

"First, the growing demand for mutton. It is pleasing to note that, of recent years, the people of this country have awakened to a realization of the fact that mutton is good to eat, and that they should consume more of it. Indeed, it may be said, that spring lamb has come to be considered a luxury where formerly it was only a common variety of meat, to the preparation of which little care was given. It is probable that the exportation of our choicest beeves to England, together with mutton more finely flavored by careful breeding, accounts for this improvement in public taste, and in the mutton branch of the meat trade. At any rate, be the cause what it may, it is an opportunity which the Westerners should not be slow to take advantage of, and which will bring them handsome returns. England may be a good customer for this country, but she is not the only one. It is their own fault if the mutton-growers of the West do not supply the home demand in such a way as to increase their profits. How can they do this?

"Before answering this question it is vital to remark that, when meat is brought from a distance, it is not enough that it be low in price and good in appearance. It is true that the middle classes and the more intelligent of the working classes, must be lovers of mutton if it is to be sold in great quantities. But these are the very classes who are fastidious in the matter of meats. The first attempts to import fresh beef from South America and Australia to England were failures, not because, on its arrival, it was spoiled or its appearance bad, but because it had lost its peculiar flavor. A like result will follow the attempt to send mutton eastward, unless precautions are taken to insure the preservation of its fine flavor. There is naturally a prejudice, at first, against the importation of meat

from any considerable distance. Vague rumors about the impossibility of sending it a long way without some injury to its freshness, easily find credence. This feeling must be met and overcome; in a short time it will pass away.

"People will soon forget to ask whether a sheep was slaughtered 2 000 miles away or within one mile of their own doors. Western mutton is now a favorite in the Eastern markets. Let this be taken as a sign that success will crown the attempt to inaugurate the refrigerating method of transporting, so urgently needed at the present juncture.

"It seems that the time is very opportune to begin sending frozen mutton from the West. More especially as December is a good period of the year to market it. We have no hesitation in saying that this plan will have to be adopted if sheep carcasses are not to cover Western plains,—unless railway corporations suddenly become reasonable and even liberal. The system of refrigeration is perfect enough to preclude the possibility of failure. The difficulties which the exporter of live stock has to contend with, at the present time, are such as to discourage him from raising sheep for mutton purposes unless near by to a good consuming market. From the moment when the sheep are put on board single-deck cars at some Western station, or on cars double-decked at an expense of \$10 each, to the time they are knocked down to some commission man generous enough to make a bid—if the seller is fortunate enough to get even this—the shipper is helpless at the mercy of railroad men who seem to studiously neglect his interests. Excessive freight, feed and yard charges, make him willing to accept about one-fifth of what the consumer pays. Why should the Western producer be at the mercy of men in the Union stock yards of this city, for example?

"The adoption of the new plan of shipping mutton direct from the West in refrigerator cars would overcome the unjust discrimination of the railways in favor of the cattle men. Sending sheep eastward in single-deck cars is not profitable, to say the least. The new system would avoid the exorbitant charges now imposed at every point along the railway lines. It would turn the attention of Western men to the breeding of muttons. Wool-growing, exclusively, is a little too precarious a business in this country with its elastic tariff system, to permit of inattention to the raising of mutton sheep.

"Our breeders must, more and more, pay attention to mutton, even though the market for wool may seem firm in spite of present tariffs. This would, in one word, render sheep-industry more sure and profitable. There is already a market. The railways can not object—unless their prejudice extends beyond a live sheep to dressed mutton. This is hardly possible. We hope to see very soon a movement looking toward what we consider the only proper way of getting the products of the Western range sent to our markets, avoiding all obstacles now in the way and placing the mutton trade of the West on a sure and certain basis."

It is much more difficult to keep sheep thriving in wet weather than in cold weather. It is almost impossible to keep the stock dry during protracted wet spells, yet it is most essential that the fleeces should not be allowed to get wet during freezing weather, as it is of all things most injurious to them.

Linseed oil is said to be very beneficial to horses, making their coats nice and sleek.

Take Good Care of the Ewes.

This is, probably, the most critical period of the year as to ewes that are with lamb. As a valued contemporary suggests, much of the profits of the flocks for the coming year depend upon the management of the next two or three months. If the transition from grass to dry feed has been accomplished without loss, the start is a fair one; but unless the best of management has been exercised, the change has no doubt worked a loss to the stock of vitality that in all animal economy is laid in store to be drawn upon during the long hard winter.

There is not as much danger in Kansas as there is north and northwest of us, because our winters are milder and shorter. Still, the proposition holds good here as well as elsewhere that pregnant ewes in winter need the best of care. They ought to be kept in good health, in good condition as to flesh, and all the care and handling should be regular as to time as well as the very best of handling.

Referring to the change from green to dry feed, and the subsequent management of ewes, the *Sheep-Breeder and Wool-Grower* presents the matter well in a recent issue. The change, it says, is too apt to be accomplished in a dawdling, half-complete way. It may be somewhat the case with all farm animals, but with the sheep it is particularly and emphatically the case. They are allowed to roam the fields long after other stock is confined to the yards. They pick a part of their living from the fields—enough at least to take their appetite from any dry fodder that may be given them in yards or pens—and it is generally erroneously thought too early to commence grain-feeding. In this haphazard, half-fed manner they often lose much that they have gained in autumn. This is a bad way to start into the winter—bad especially for the ewes that must stand the double strain of a hard winter, and the great draft upon their systems of bringing forth young.

The idea of just keeping along until lambing time, and then administering extra rations, is a mistaken one. Better late than never, to be sure, but better before than after lambing, and what is better still, it should be constant and continuous from the commencement of the feeding season.

The time of greatest need and demand for nourishing food is before the birth of the young. The future condition of the young is vastly dependent upon the care and feed given the mother at this critical time. Strong, robust lambs cannot be expected from the weaklings that are too often dropped from under-fed ewes. A burst of generosity from this time on, in the matter of feed, will not make good the loss that has been incurred from an insufficient diet earlier in the season. It won't do to be spasmodic in these things any more than it will in the feeding of the work-horse.

Winter lambs can be made very profitable if the proper conditions are furnished. Such early lambs may be turned off in the following autumn, and more clear profit realized than will, perhaps, be possible at any other period of the sheep's life. These necessary conditions are uniformly good, hearty feed throughout the feeding season, administered in regular and sufficient quantities; and clean, wholesome, quiet quarters for ewes and lambs, both before and after lambing. Not only should the sheep have extra yards and sheds separate from the rest of the farm stock, but the ewes with lamb should invariably be separated from the miscellaneous flock quite early in the season—a couple of months at least before they are to bring forth.

Stock Notes.

No time will be lost by following the team to rest a few minutes at least once an hour, and it will be a great relief to the horses.

A writer in an exchange says that a good saddle-horse has four, and only four, gaits—a flat open walk, a fox-trot, a running-walk, and a canter.

A Michigan shepherd argues that plain sheep and open wool are two points that go together—where you find one you will generally find the other.

Oats contain the greatest proportion of flesh-forming elements, and corn the greater proportion of fat-forming elements, and this is why oats are a much superior food for the horse.

The Texas Live Stock Journal is authority for the statement that a gentleman advertised for 1,000 lambs, and required answers to be sent to that office. Only one reply was received. Sheepmen will hold their lambs.

In commencing the feeding of grain to sheep in winter let the start be made on a limited quantity and be gradually increased as the animals become more used to grain rations. A too large a quantity at first may cause fever and loosen the wool, or make a brittle place in the fleece.

Horse stables should have wider and more roomy stalls than, as a rule, are found in them. The poor overworked horse comes in from his day's work so tired that he can hardly stand, and is then crowded into a little narrow stall, in which he is forced to stand in almost one position, and cannot lie down without endangering life or limb. This is one great reason why horses often do not lie down to rest and sleep. They are afraid that they will not be able to get up again.

Many farmers are deterred from the use of mutton on their tables from the wool taste of the meat when killed at home. The reason of this is almost wholly in the manner of dressing. To obviate this all that is necessary is the exercise of care. Allow the sheep or lamb no food for twenty-four hours before slaughter, but allow all the water it wants. Just at nightfall having everything prepared, seize the animal, hang up by the hind legs, cut the throat, being sure to sever all the arteries of the neck. As soon as dead, disembowel at once and then skin quickly and without allowing the wool to touch the flesh. Spread the quarters to cool the carcass as quickly as possible, hang in a cool, sweet place, and you will not be troubled with woolly-tasting mutton.

This, according to the Canadian Breeder, is what an English groom said to a Yankee hostler: "When a horse comes in all wet with perspiration you let him stand in the stable and dry with all the dirt on. In England we take the horse as he comes in from a drive and sprinkle blood-warm water all over him, from his head to his feet. Then we scrape him down and blanket him, rubbing his legs and face dry. Thus in an hour he is clean and dry and ready to take a good feed, while with your way he will stand and swelter for hours, and finally dry sticky and dirty. Our horses never founder and never take cold. We never use a curry comb. You scratch your horses too hard. The only care necessary is to have the water not very cold, then bathe them instantly, while you are rubbing their legs."

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

Mayor Fulton, of Pittsburg, Pa., succeeded in closing the saloons of that city last Sunday. He says they must be closed every Sunday or somebody will get into trouble.

The Quartermaster General of the army favors the consolidation of troops near Indian reservations and strategic points.

A land suit, involving a part of the city of San Francisco, based on an old Mexican grant, is about to be entered at San Francisco.

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

Money to Loan.

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

Topeka Coal Company.

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

A Millionaire's Farm.

Pierre Lorillard has a stock farm in New Jersey within an easy drive of Mount Holly. On its 1600 acres of ground are twenty-six houses, ten of them old-fashioned homesteads. There are many miles of clay pipe drain. The trunks of the trees are protected by wire guards. The fields are provided with iron basins supplied with water from artesian wells, the waste water being carried off by sunken iron pipe. The barns contain stalls for fifty-six horses. Forty hands and fifteen teams are employed in the farm work. Under one cover are twenty-three silos, twenty-three feet deep, capable of holding 1,500 tons of ensilage. In an adjoining building are 200 stalls for cattle. The pigpen is 400 feet long and contains 6,300 hogs. The corn crib will hold 10,000 bushels of shelled corn. There are two racing tracks in the center of the farm, one a three-quarter mile track, the other a quarter-mile track. The stable where the yearlings are housed is 360 feet long and 130 feet wide. Within it are sixty-eight box stalls. The center of the three sections of the building is covered with glass and affords a dry place where the colts can exercise in wet weather. A pasturage of 300 acres is attached to the stable.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Elegant Equipment Between Kansas City and Omaha.

On and after July 1, 1885, the Missouri Pacific night express, between Kansas City and Omaha, leaving Union depot at 8:20 p. m., arriving at Omaha at 6 a. m., returning leave Omaha at 9 p. m., and arrive at Kansas City at 6:35 a. m. daily. These trains will be equipped with two new elegant Pullman palace sleeping cars, the Potosi and Glendale, and elegant palace day coaches.

Day express (daily) except Sunday to Omaha leaves Kansas City at 8:45 a. m., arrives at Omaha at 6 p. m. These trains run through Leavenworth, Atchison, Hiawatha, and run to and from the Union Pacific depot at Omaha.

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

For tickets and sleeping car berths, call on your ticket agent, or No. 1,048 Union avenue and 528 Main street, Kansas City, Mo. H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. Agt., J. H. LYON, W. P. Agt., St. Louis, Mo. Kansas City, Mo.

Nervous Debilitated Men

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of three lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$10.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

H. W. McAFEE, Topeka, Kas.—For sale, six extra good Registered Short-horn Bulls. Also Clydesdale Horses. Three miles west of Topeka, 6th St. road.

TWO IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS For sale on good terms. Both noted prize-takers in Kansas and Iowa. Address Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Kas.

THE CEDARS.—Trotting stock. Speed, substance, size, color and style, a specialty. Stallions by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Victor-von-Bismarck, out of dam of Gazelle, 2:21, and Twilight, out of dam of Charley Campbell, 2:21½, in use. Stock at private sale till February 1st. Annual public sale, third Wednesday in March. Catalogues on application. T. E. Moore, Shawhan, Bourbon Co., Kentucky.

J. M. BUFFINGTON, Oxford, Kas. Importer and breeder of Norman and Clydesdale Horses. Twelve Imported and Grade Stallions for sale.

M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., for fifteen years a breeder and importer of Percherons. Stud Book and High-grade acclimated animals, all ages and both sexes, for sale.

CATTLE.

WALNUT PARK HERD—Pittsburg, Kas. The largest herd of Short-horn Cattle in southern Kansas. Stock for sale. Cor. invited. F. Playter, Prop'r.

W. D. WARREN & CO., Maple Hill, Kas., importers and breeders of RED POLLED CATTLE. Thoroughbred and grade bulls for sale. St. Marys railroad station.

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-blood Bulls for sale. 100 High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

FISH CREEK HERD of Short-horn Cattle, consisting of the leading families. Young stock and Bronze Turkeys for sale. Walter Latimer, Prop'r, Garnett, Kas.

CEDAR-CROFT HERD SHORT-HORNS.—E. C. Evans & Son, Prop'r, Sedalia, Mo. Youngsters of the most popular families for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rock Chickens. Write or call at office of Dr. E. C. Evans, in city.

BROAD LAWN HERD of Short-horns. Robt. Patton, Hamlin, Kas., Prop'r. Herd numbers about 120 head. Bulls and Cows for sale.

ALTAMAH HERD. W. H. H. Cundiff, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., has fashionable-bred Short-horn Bulls for sale. Among them are two Rose of Sharons and one aged show bull. None but the very best allowed to go out from this herd; all others are castrated.

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

H. H. & R. L. MCCORMICK, Piqua, Woodson Co., Kas., breeders of Short-horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine of the finest strains. Young stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

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

ASH GROVE STOCK FARM.—J. F. Glick, Highland, Doniphan county, Kansas, breeds first-class THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

OAK WOOD HERD, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas. Live Stock Auctioneer and breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Poland Chinas & Brnz Trkys.

DR. A. M. EIDSON, Reading, Lyon Co., Kas., makes a specialty of the breeding and sale of thoroughbred and high-grade Short-horn Cattle. Hambletonian Horses of the most fashionable strain, pure-bred Jersey Red Hogs and Jersey Cattle.

SHORT-HORN PARK, containing 2,000 acres, for sale. Also, Short-horn Cattle and Registered Poland-China. Young stock for sale. Address B. F. Dole, Canton, McPherson Co., Kas.

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

I HAVE 10 young pure-bred Short-horn Bulls, 10 Cows and Hefers, a few choice Poland-China Boars and Sows—the latter bred for sale. Send for new catalogue. H. B. Scott, Sedalia, Mo.

WOODSIDE STOCK FARM.—F. M. Neal, Pleasant Run, Pottawatomie Co., Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Poland-China and Berkshire Hogs. Young stock for sale.

SWINE.

CATALPA GROVE STOCK FARM. J. W. Arnold, Louisville, Kansas, breeds Recorded POLAND-CHINA SWINE AND MERINO SHEEP.

The swine are of the Give or Take, Perfection, and other fashionable strains. Stock for sale in pairs not related. Invite correspondence or inspection of stock.

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

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kas., breeder and shipper of Thoroughbred Poland-China Swine. Recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. My breeders are second to none. Write for what you want.

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

SWINE.

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

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

POULTRY.

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

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

FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS.—Has for sale 200 Chickens each of P. Rocks, Houdans, L. Brahmas, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns and Langshans. Lock box 754 Mrs Geo. Taggart, Parsons, Kas.

NEOSHO VALLEY POULTRY YARDS.—Established 1870. Pure-bred Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks. Eggs in season. Stock in fall. Write for prices. Wm. Hammond, box 190, Emporia, Kas.

N. R. NYE, breeder of the leading varieties of Choice Poultry, Leavenworth, Kansas. Send for circular.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

DETLOF & GUSTIN, Veterinary Surgeons, 151 Jackson street, Topeka, Kas. Graduates of Ontario Veterinary college. Special attention paid to the treatment of all Diseases of Horses and Cattle. Also examination of soundness. Horses boarded while under treatment if required. Horses boarded by the week or month. Vicious, kicking and runaway horses broken and handled to drive single or double. Horses bought and sold. All calls by letter or telegram promptly attended to.

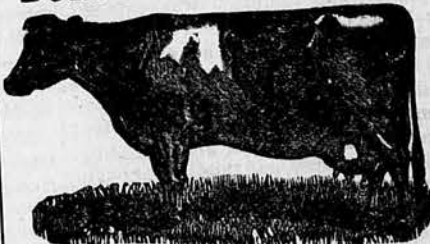
IMPORTED AND KANSAS-BRED
HEREFORD CATTLE.

For Sale at Very Reasonable Prices.

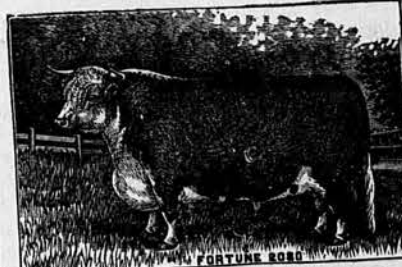
Representatives Horace, Lord Wilton, The Grove 3d, and other noted sires. Thoroughbred and high-grade bulls and heifers for ranchmen a specialty. Send for Catalogues. G. E. HUNTON, Breeder, Abilene, Kas.

Pioneer Herd of Holstein Cattle

DUROC JERSEY SWINE.



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

MT. PLEASANT STOCK FARM,
J. S. HAWES, Colony, Kas.,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE.

I have one of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the country, numbering about 250 head. Many are from the noted English breeders: J. B. Greene, Z. Rogers, P. Turner, W. S. Powell, Warren Evans, T. J. Carwardine and others. The bulls in service are: FORTUNE, sweepstake bull, with ave of his get, at Kansas State Fairs of 1882 and 1883; 1885, first at Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joe. Imp. Lord Wilton bull.

SIR EVELYN; and GROVE 4th, by Grove 3d. To parties wishing to start a herd, I will give very low figures. Write or come. Colony is in Anderson county, Southern Kansas R. R., 98 miles south of Kansas City.

Parties writing to J. S. Hawes will please mention that they saw his advertisement in KANSAS FARMER.

Farmers' Institute at Minneapolis.

An interesting Institute was held last week by the farmers of Minneapolis, Ottawa county. They were assisted by three of the Agricultural College faculty, Messrs. Shelton, Popenoe and Nihart. The Institute met Thursday evening, and devoted the time chiefly to a discussion of tame grasses. George Burnside presented the subject in a written address. He has 155 acres in tame grasses—blue grass, timothy, clover and alfalfa, and he believes they will all succeed here as well as in central Ohio or farther east in Kansas. For immediate pasture he thinks best to sow orchard grass, timothy and clover, with just enough blue grass mixed with it to start. Had best success with orchard grass, timothy, clover and alfalfa, when sown in spring. It should not be sown until the spring rains have set in. Sow one and a half to two bushels of orchard grass, eight quarts of timothy, six of clover, and ten of alfalfa to the acre. For blue grass sow in spring one and a half to two bushels.

The discussion was continued by experienced farmers, Messrs. True, Shultis, Hartley, Burnham and others, and Prof. Shelton said they have tested over two hundred varieties of tame grasses on the College farm, but all have been rejected except five or six. Orchard grass mixed with clover was a success and was constantly improved by pasturing. Alfalfa depends upon the lower strata rather than the surface. Sandy subsoil is not necessary, but the sub-soil must be porous. He thinks blue grass is a failure and is only useful on the lawn. Has given up timothy altogether. It will do for a few years, but it finally kills out. English blue grass is not equal to alfalfa and clover. Has much to hope from Texas bluegrass. Johnson grass is a total failure and is a bad weed besides. Advises sowing all kinds of grass seeds in the spring except timothy.

On Friday morning J. F. White discussed the "Best Methods of Improving our Native Herds." He spoke of the importance of securing the best cows, not the largest, but those of such size and fullness as would insure their breeding stock with salable qualities. Then secure a good, thoroughbred bull, and with proper attention to details the herd must improve. A very interesting discussion followed. Mr. Shattuck related his experience. He bought \$900 worth of blooded cattle, kept them four years, paid the first cost and all expenses, and had seventeen head of valuable thoroughbred cattle over and above all.

A paper from Mr. Butler, subject—"Fruit Trees for Ottawa County"—was expected, but Mr. B. was not present, and Prof. Popenoe, occupied the time in an address on "Trees in General." Mr. File asked if trees stripped in full growth taken from the nurseries and shipped to customers at distant points in the fall of the year were not about the same as murdered, and those who bought them robbed. The Professor gave the history of some trees sent him to be planted on the College farm, and said, taking them as fast as Mr. File's statement was none too strong.

At the afternoon session Professor Shelton opened the work with a talk on "Stock Feeding for Pleasure and Profit," giving many interesting facts and figures. At the conclusion of the address the topic was discussed by several practical stockmen.

Mrs. True read a well-written essay on "Home Adornment," which was full of good and beautiful thoughts. The reading was several times interrupted by applause.

"Systematic Housekeeping," by Mrs. Kedzie, was treated in excellent style. She took the audience from cellar to garret, through "blue" Monday, house-cleaning, and even made stovepipe-setting and dishwashing to appear as pleasant pastime. There was much to commend in the essay, and it was easy to see how system in the house reduces the labor and worry and gives time for thought and improvement for the mother and those in her charge.

Mr. True discussed "Sheep Husbandry." The sheep for all purposes has not yet been found, he said. To obtain the best results we must have the best of pasturage. The reduction of the tariff has been very detrimental to the business. We have now more competition and our only hope is to raise better sheep, sheep that will produce a superior quality of wool. One way to accomplish this is by careful breeding. His experiments in feeding had convinced him

that grinding grain for sheep is of great value. He recommended coarse grinding instead of fine, however. Some general legislation is necessary on the subject of dogs and wolves.

The evening session was opened by Prof. Nihart in an address on "Farmers' Boys." This was a very interesting address, giving some suggestions of great practical value. Prof. Popenoe discussed "Trees for Ornamental Use." The experience and observations of Prof. P. have been extensive, and he uses his opportunities well. His suggestions, therefore, have weight as if spoken by one having authority and not as the scribes. Those who had the good fortune to attend the sessions of the Institute were greatly pleased with the proceedings. Much good was done.

Gossip About Stock.

Col. Prouty, editor of the *Kansas Cowboy*, informs us that he will discontinue the publication of the paper, which has been burned out twice within the year, causing considerable loss to him.

President Tefft, of the Illinois Holstein-Friesian Association, says that he has analyzed Holstein milk, and that it contained 87 per cent. water, 4.5 butter, 3.5 casein, and 4 sugar, almost equaling the Jersey in richness.

Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas., writes: I will sell, early the coming spring, about forty head of very choice Short-horns from the "B. Valley Herd." The exact date has not yet been decided. Due notice, however, will be given the public through the *FARMER*.

The Select Clydesdale Horse Society of America was incorporated under the laws of Kansas last week, with the following officers: President, C. Thomas, Jr.; Vice President, E. R. Bennett; Secretary and Treasurer, F. B. Rix. All the officers are located at Topeka.

In response to the anxious inquiry from H. Hartford, of Hutchinson, Kas., regarding the farmer near Topeka making such a showing feeding cattle, we would say that if he will take the trouble to figure on the result he will find that the average gain was 34.7 pounds. The period was omitted last week. The computation, however, was correct.

The Central Poland-China Record Association will hold its annual meeting on Tuesday, January 5th, 1896, at Indianapolis, Ind. They will meet in the parlors of the Sherman House, north side of the depot. All members of the Association and breeders of Poland-Chinas are invited to attend. Business of special importance will come before the meeting. W. C. Williams, President; W. H. Morris, Secretary.

Northwestern Live Stock Journal: If at least one-half of the huge sums devoted to speed-ring prizes in this country could be diverted to a recognition of the excellence of breeding stock at the fairs, the business of breeding fine horses would receive a stimulus which would soon place this first among the horse-breeding countries of the world. As it is, however, it is probable that the first half-dozen stables of racers have won more money in the past season than all the exhibitors of breeding horses combined.

Beloit Gazette: Mr. Thomas Forristall informed us last week that the farmers in his neighborhood, down the valley, think they have discovered a remedy for "packing of the manifold," the disease that has been so fatal among cattle a year or two past, supposed to be caused by eating husks and other dry fodder. The remedy claimed is to administer kerosene or coal oil as soon as the cattle show signs of illness. Dose, one and a half pints for yearlings, and a quart for 2-year-olds and over. Numerous cases are reported cured from said treatment, and as this trouble is "sure death" if not relieved, a trial can do no harm.

Hiawatha World: The easiest way to kill off cattle is to let them pick around on the frost-killed grass till their stomachs are empty as drums, and they are as hungry as they can get. Then turn them into corn-stalks and let them pack their stomachs chuck full of dry corn leaves and husks, which in that way are perfectly indigestible, and they will die. After that they can stand around and talk about "smut" in the corn, and "black-leg." Cattle ranging on grass pastures from now on should not be allowed

to stay in stalk fields more than five minutes at a time. Let their stomachs fill gradually and only as fast as it can be digested and cornstalks won't hurt cattle.

We learn the following regarding a new advertiser: During the last thirty days W. S. Hanna, of Ottawa, Kas., has shipped nine Poland-Chinas to California, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. He has invented a self-feeder and a self-waterer that were tested thoroughly in the 2,000-mile trip to San Diego, Cal., the pair of pigs sent arriving in fine condition. From Lady Hankinson 11036, first premium sow, he has sold five pigs for \$100, and has letters of satisfaction from the five purchasers, who live in Indian Territory and Nebraska. The full brother of this sow, Ottawa King 2885, now heads Bancroft & Dewey's herd in Coffey county, Kansas, and both were bred by Mr. Hanna.

I. L. Whipple, Ottawa, Kas., in remitting for his advertisement, says in regard to the stock sold from C. O. Blankenbaker's (deceased) herd: "I reserved the choicest of the hogs, Black Bess 6th 4242, Zelda 3d 8250, Acland Lass 3d 8240, Turks Beauty 2d 5386, Dimple 2002, and some fine young gilts, also the fine boar, Eureka 3455, which Shepard, of the firm of Shepard & Alexander, offered Blankenbaker \$100 for last fall. He was sired by King of the World 5603 (Ohio Record). I consider him the finest hog west of the Missouri river. I kept a fine young hog sired by Joe Corwin 1651, dam Cora 2564, sired by U. S. 1195. I think he is as perfect as they find them. Hogs are doing well this fine winter weather."

During these hard times, when nearly every farm product is so low in price that it hardly seems worth raising, we see many of our most intelligent and progressive farmers, who have not hitherto been interested in horse-breeding, buying finely-bred high-priced Percheron stallions. This to many is a source of astonishment, but is the result of observation that large, well-formed active horses always have been, and necessarily must continue to be, in active demand at large prices on account of the scarcity in the United States of suitable stallions for their production, all such having to be imported. The yearly increasing demand for such stallions is the best evidence that such investments are profitable. And to this fact is due the development of large importing and breeding establishments, notably among which and largely exceeding all others is that of Mr. M. W. Dunham's "Oaklawn Farm," at Wayne, Illinois.

Letter From Montgomery County.

Kansas Farmer:

Winter has now closed in upon us in good earnest. Our autumn was unusually dry, so much so that wells were getting low and cisterns almost dry, and ground too dry to plow well.

Most of the corn is in crib, except that in in shock. Considerable plowing has been done. On account of the scarcity of corn, stock hogs have been offered very freely and some sales very low. The loss of hogs has been very great in some parts of the county. There are but very few men who have a surplus of corn, and some of them have lost their hogs and dare not buy any more at present. There will not be many cattle fattened here this winter and stock cattle will have to rough it through.

The season has been very favorable so far, except that the wet weather in the latter part of summer has damaged much of the hay. In our own neighborhood the hay that was put up with a stacker is keeping much better than that put up by hand pitching.

Our fair this season was not a decided success. The society is not organized on a very substantial basis. The *KANSAS FARMER* might do us some good, and perhaps other counties, by giving us the plan of conducting and sustaining the society successfully. Some say we must be more liberal in our premiums; but if we cannot get an income to pay what we do offer, I do not see how we can with the plan we now have do any better. Ours is not a stock company.

Independence, Kas.

D. W. K.

The French Government has organized a commission to cross the Sahara desert from the Mediterranean to Timbuctoo, to inquire into the expediency of establishing a carriage route between Soudan and Algeria, with a view to diverting trade to the latter province.

Politics Too Much for Him.

A lady on Fifth avenue, New York, quickly summoned a doctor:

"Oh, doctor, my husband is nearly dead. He attended a caucus last night. He made four speeches and promised to be with his fellow citizens again to-day. But oh, doctor, he looks nearly dead."

"Has he been in politics long?"

"No, only last year. He worked hard for *James McCaulay's election."

"He will get well, madam! He has a stomach for any disease, if he worked for him!"

Political life, of short or long duration, is very exhausting, as is evident from the great mortality which prevails among public men. Ex. U. S. Senator Bruce, who has been long in public life, says:

"The other day, when stepping into a car at a crossing, I found Dr. — within, who eyed me up and down in a surprised way, remarking:

"Why, Senator, how well you look!"

"Well, I feel pretty well," I answered."

The doctor uttered an incredulous reply, when the Senator frankly told him, in answer to an inquiry, that it was Warner's safe cure which accomplished for him what the profession had failed to do. Senator Bruce says his friends are very much astonished at this revelation of power.—*The Globe*.

*Overwhelmingly Defeated.

Keeping Vegetables and Fruits.

Here are a few suggestions that may be of service to some of our readers this year or later on: "Parsnips, carrots and salsify must be left out in the ground where they grew. They retain their freshness and crispness only in this way. If taken to the cellar, they become spongy and wilted. Beets and turnips must be taken up and either cellared or put in piles, and covered with earth to prevent freezing. Onions must be kept dry and protected from freezing. Spread them six or eight inches deep on a floor, and cover a foot or two with straw, is a good plan. Apples must be kept cool and damp not to freeze. Celery should be banked where it grew. Cabbages must be covered to prevent freezing, but dryness injures them. Irish potatoes should be banked and covered to prevent freezing. Pumpkins and winter squash, or cashaws, should be covered up in the barn with straw to prevent freezing, and in that way will keep until spring; so will watermelons. A better plan to dispose of these melons and pumpkins is to put them in the center of a straw mow so they can be used as uncovered."

In 1860 the coal mines of this country produced 14,000,000 tons. In 1894-5, the output was 85,000,000.

French authority asserts that the complaint known as "hay fever," supposed to be of quite recent origin, can be traced as far back as the sixteenth century.

Buy the Boss Zinc and Leather Ankle Boots. (Others become worthless soon as wet.) The zinc-lined bowl keeps the boot in shape and place in wet weather, and lasts a lifetime. Sold by harness-makers on sixty days trial. Manufactured by Dexter Curtis, Madison, Wis.

St. Peter's Cathedral, just finished at Moscow, has five cupolas, and 900 pounds of gold were used in overlaying them. The doors of the temple cost \$310,000, and the marble floors \$1,500,000.

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

Two Weeklies for \$2.

For \$2 we will send the *KANSAS FARMER* and the *Weekly Capital and Farmer's Journal* one year. A first-class agricultural paper and a State newspaper for almost the price of one paper.

Go to B. T. Johnson's, Topeka.

Our 5, 10 and 25-cent counters are full of bargains in tinware and glassware, woodenware and notions, Austin's fresh flower cologne, jewelry, hosiery, tooth-brushes, combs, perfumeries, picture-frames, cards, lamps, and other novelties. Don't fail to call. 212½ Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas.

The Poultry Yard.

How to Obtain Eggs in Winter.

In order to get a plentiful supply of eggs in winter, we must have young hens. Pullets hatched in April or May will prove the most satisfactory. The hens must be well cared for; have a comfortable, warm house, kept clean and well arranged. Provide a plentiful supply of fresh water, accessible at all times. Variety and plenty of food is absolutely necessary. Feed regularly what the hens will eat without wasting. I find wheat or screenings the best for the principal feed; corn, oats and buckwheat come in as variety. Corn meal, middlings, or something of that sort, mixed stiff and warm, should be fed first in the morning, but give no soft food after mid-day. Whole grain should be the feed after the morning's mess. Dry grain is best to fill the hen's crop with at night. Fresh meat in some form should be fed daily, lard or tallow (chandler's) scraps are good. Scraps broken up, soaked over night and mixed with meal and bran, make a good occasional feed mornings. Vegetable food is also necessary. Carrots, turnips, boiled potatoes and cabbage are all good. Oyster and clam shells, broken fine, lime or lime mortar, fine gravel, coal and ashes should be supplied to hens when confined. They need a light sprinkling of red pepper in their soft food once a week or oftener in quite cold weather. Chopped hay should be supplied to them occasionally. Have a box of sand or ashes where they can use it at pleasure. Any bones, burned or broken fine, or other warm scraps from the table, are always acceptable to the hens.

Having adopted a system of feeding pursue it steadily, or, when changing, do it gradually; never make sudden radical changes, as it always unfavorably affects the supply of eggs. Keep the hens from being worried or excited through fear of boisterous boys, dogs, etc. The more quiet the hens are kept the greater the number of eggs supplied. The hens should be bred from chicks with the view of egg-production, always keeping them growing by good care till they attain mature growth. Let no one who has neglected his hens, or feeds spasmodically, expect a full supply of eggs immediately after commencing a systematic course of feeding. It often takes weeks and months to put neglected hens into condition to be good layers.—W. H. White, in Country Gentleman.

Poultry Notes.

Long necks show inferiority.

Fowls don't pay stingy feeders.

Spare some wheat for backward chicks.

In France movable poultry houses are popular.

Give soft food in the morning, hard at night.

Hen manure when dry loses little strength with age.

Pick out the best cockerels for stock, market the others.

Small potatoes may be turned into large eggs, by feeding.

Delay is especially dangerous, when applied to putting coops in order.

In our yard we notice the cocks display the egotism, the hens the eggs.

Don't go into the winter with a flock of fine fowls, and a miserable cold house.

In keeping geese, fall is a good time to buy. The compact birds are the best; even the neck should not be long. A chief point when buying is to note the size of the abdominal pouch, for the

larger it is the less is the value, because the greater is the age of the bird.

Closeness of the poultry house is important in winter, but it must not be at the expense of good ventilation.

Where lime in every other form is unavailable for fowls, bone dust or even pulverized chalk mixed with the food will answer.

To be a raiser of fancy poultry, there is one thing more important than some others to be done, and that is, that you look to their wants yourself every day without fail. Fix this fact in your mind if you go no further.

The Busy Bee.

Bee Notes.

Kansas Farmer:

We have never written anything for your bee column, while we have been receiving all the instruction from it that we could. We have wished to hear from some one on various matters pertaining to the care and handling of bees, but which we failed to notice. What I need, and I suppose others just starting need, is a plain statement of how to do this and that at the proper time, without the array of long and unmeaning words commonly used by bee writers. I have a swarm of bees. In the spring I did not know but perhaps they would need feeding. Now the question was how was the best way to do this? After various plans studied over I tried placing a sirup of sugar in a saucer near the front of the hive. Now I do not know as this was the best way, but my bees lived. Then after a time they failed to swarm; they seemed to be doing well and were increasing, so that I had a strong stand of bees, but no signs of swarming; and as I knew nothing about dividing and could not tell queen cells from drone or worker, I let them alone and they did not swarm at all, and I may have too many bees to winter well. Then in the fall, as we had a good crop of sunflower and then smart-weed, they had plenty of honey plant to work on, and I soon found that they were building in the cap of my hive, a (Langstroth) above the section boxes. I removed full and substituted empty sections, and let them remain some time. About November 15th, perhaps rather late, I took away all the surplus honey, and a fine time I had of it, as the space above the sections about two inches high was built full of comb and all well filled and joined to the sections. I took off altogether about fifty pounds. I then put two folds of carpet over the lower frames, after the bees had gone down, with a slat across under the carpet to give them a chance to go over to other frames, and put back the top of the hive. A few days ago I placed the stand on a platform about six inches from the ground and covered well, except the opening facing south, with straw dry manure, and they seem to be comfortably fixed for the winter.

This is my first attempt to handle bees and without any smoker, except a roll of rags. I have handled them, receiving less than a half dozen stings. They have made us about seventy-five pounds of honey, and if I had known how to divide, etc., I might now have three instead of one stand. I shall try and make them do better next season, if possible, and I am inclined to think that the years to come will be better for the honey bee than those past. We are introducing tame grasses, which will give better forage, and the millennium of the honey bee will have arrived in Kansas.

JOHN C. SNYDER.

This, That and the Other.

It is proposed to establish a Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Hong Kong.

The juice of red onion is an antidote for the sting of bees, wasps, hornets, etc.

The earthquake in Andalusia last winter injured over 17,000 buildings, of which 4,400 were ruined, killed 745 persons, and wounded 1,485.

There are no saloons, as we understand them, in Russia. The only places where liquor is sold in that country are hotels and eating-houses.

The little coal used in the City of Mexico is imported either from the United States or England, and costs from \$22 to \$25 per ton. Wood costs \$14 per cord, and is becoming scarce. The high cost of fuel makes mining very expensive in Mexico.

Workmen digging at Little Hulton, England, have discovered what is supposed to be a Roman road in good preservation. The road was six feet under the ground. Ancient horseshoes and coins were found by the workmen at the same time. It is supposed, says the London Standard, that the road led from Manchester to the north, probably to Lancaster.

In Germany apothecaries are not allowed to sell miscellaneous articles, on the ground that such sales are likely to divert the clerk's attention from the delicate duty of compounding medicines. There are drug stores where miscellaneous articles are for sale, but no prescriptions can be prepared in them, under severe penalties. Poisonous articles are kept in a room reserved exclusively for them.

Another Sugar Plant.

It is reported that the flower of the mahwa, a tree in Hindostan, contains enough saccharine matter to make the tree of much importance in the sugar industry. The flower is about one-half (in weight) sugar. The natives have made sirup from the mahwa flower many years. It is only recently that Europeans discovered the tree and its peculiar properties. Some Englishmen who have tested it are of opinion that the mahwa is going to revolutionize sugar-making in the world.

First descriptions are likely to be overdrawn, as, for instance, this: "The tree, it is stated, demands neither care nor cultivation. It produces annually a thousand pounds (?) of blossoms, which it sheds during the night. The saccharine matter is also serviceable for a spirituous liquor, and for an oil which may be used both for lighting and food."

West India sugar plantations, the best of them, do not produce more than 240 pounds of sugar per acre; the best sugar farms of Europe cannot equal that. If the mahwa story is anywhere near correct, its yield of sugar will be three or four times as great as that of the best sugar-cane ever grown. We will know more about it after a time, we hope.

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FOR SEVEN YEARS.



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

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

The Home Circle.

The Christmas Time.

The merry Christmas with its generous boards,
Its firelit hearths and gifts and blazing trees,
The pleasant voices uttering gentle words,
Its genial mirth attuned to sweet accords,
Its holy memories.
The fairest season of the passing year—
The merry, merry Christmas time is here.

The sumacs by the brook have lost their red;
The mill-wheel in the ice stands dumb and still,
The leaves have fallen and the birds have fled,
The flowers we loved in summer, are all dead;
And wintry winds blow chill;
Yet something makes this dreariness less drear,—
The merry, merry Christmas time is here.

Since last the panes were hoar with Christmas frost,
Unto our lives some changes have been given;
Some of our barks have labored, tempest tossed,
Some of us, too, have loved, and some have lost,
Some found their rest in Heaven.
So, humanly, we mingle smile and tear,
When merry Christmas time is drawing near.

De Massa ob de Sheepfol'.

[The following old negro song contains a deep Christian sentiment that shines out through the broken words. We do not know who wrote it.]

De massa ob de sheepfol'
Dat guard de sheepfol' bin,
Look out in de gloomerin' meadows
Whar de long night rain begin—
So he call to de hirelin' shepa d,
Is my sheep, Is dey all come in?

Oh, den says de hirelin' shepa'd,
Dey's some, dey's black and thin,
And some, dey's po' ol' wedda's,
But de res' dey's all brung in,
But de res' dey's all brung in.

Den de massa ob de sheepfol'
Dat guard de sheepfol' bin,
Goes down in de gloomerin' meadows,
Whar de long night rain begin—
So he le' down de ba's of de sheepfol',
Callin' sof', Come in, Come in,
Callin' sof', Come in, Come in!

Den up t'ro' de gloomerin' meadows,
T'ro' de col' night rain and win',
And up t'ro' de gloomerin' rain-paf
Whar de sleet fa' pie'cin' thin,
De po' los' sheep ob de sheepfol'
Dey all comes gadderin' in,
De po' los' sheep ob de sheepfol'
Dey all comes gadderin' in.

From Bramblebush.

Dear me, I have nearly fallen into a hornet's nest. I begin to feel frightened, but I guess I can stand it. I am real glad, "Claribel," that you think I am so smart; for, do you know, I was afraid I was lazy. In fact, I don't have so much to do now; so the complaining husband need not worry their wives about me any longer. I will let them know, though, if I should have so much to do again. But I sincerely hope that the FARMER ladies have better husbands than that; for it must be very disagreeable to have any one around that is complaining all the time.

I congratulate you, "Claribel," on having one of the best of farmers, and trust that he will always continue to be that, and that you will always think he is.

Soon it will be Christmas, and I hope that all the little stockings will be well filled. I can imagine the little white-robed figures running across the floor, in their bare feet, trying to see who will be the first to reach the stocking. And I hope there will be no vacant chair among the family party, but that all will be together and enjoy the best holiday in the year.

"O Christmas, happy Christmas!
We greet you once again
With garlands and with posy,
And merry minstrel strains."

BRAMBLEBUSH.

The methods of the American ambulance service, suspension harness and all, are warmly praised in Liverpool, where they have been in use for over a year. The record of the Northern Hospital gives the average time from the call to the departure of an ambulance at two minutes and fourteen seconds by day and four minutes by night. The time of each journey, from call to return, was eighteen minutes and thirty seconds. The comment is that the keeping of such a record makes men in the service ambitious.

The Cradle of Bethlehem--A Christmas Thought.

There is something peculiarly significant and touching in the picture which the Christmas tide makes prominent—that of our faith beginning in the cradle of a helpless child. The manger of Bethlehem is the symbol of universal faith. Before that symbol we feel that Christianity should never become a vigorous theology, dividing men into hostile camps; never be surrounded by pomp and the conditions of selfish, worldly power. Because it came to the world even as the purest blessing and the deepest joy come to the household—as a new-born babe! Is not the common Christmas picture significant? What is it gives to the word "Home" its solemn and lovely meaning? What draws to a common center all the discordant elements of the household and changes them to harmony? What gives dignity to love, deeper meaning to labor, and brings all hearts into a generous rivalry of sweet and disinterested love? The presence of the first-born in the home. Then married affection reveals the divineness of its life. Then wife and husband begin to know the beauty and mystery of self-sacrifice. The love that comes with the tiny nestling is the first faint shadow and suggestion of the kind of love which God has for His human children. Believing the Infinite to be perfect in wisdom and purity, we feel when we first look into the face of our new-born child, that there is but little in our moral imperfectness and spiritually unfinished condition to commend us to the divine affection. We feel that there is something in our lives which foreshadows a purer and nobler existence than any one the world has yet known. We are conscious of an unfulfilled promise of spiritual beauty in our souls. Then we think of the tireless patience with which the divine law is developing humanity. Of how we trample under our passionate feet the blessings of health, happiness, truth and peace which still spring up again in our path. The radiant truth is sent to man and he scouts its warnings, hews down its altars, kills its prophets, crucifies its Christs. And when the first cradle comes to the household we seem to catch a glimpse of the meaning of the mystery that lies in God's slow education of the race. In our love for the tiny, helpless stranger, we seem to see a reflection of God's love to his children. Go back of our mere blind instinct of affection. Analyze our love. What is that bit of unconscious humanity to us? Not much, indeed, except a creature upon which to hang bright Hope! Upon what can love be centered? A speck of human life; a bit of appetite; a meaningless wall! There are no qualities of mind, soul or body upon which the heart can rest. There is nothing but expectation, nothing but a dim prophecy of a future blessing. Why should we waste time and strength, make sacrifice for this mindless morsel of man? We know, when we reflect, that the true dignity of that love is not objective, it is purely subjective. We do not think of the worth or worthlessness of the little creature for whom we spend and are spent. Our love is rooted not in what it is but what we are! In that rich love for our first-born child we have the blessed hint of the real truth of that redemption which is the central doctrine of the gospel. The fullness of God's love springs not from what we are, but from what He is. And beside the first cradle we learn the lesson of Christian self-sacrifice. Not the world's lesson of bare, joyless, self-renunciation, but Christ's truth of a love so full and free and joyous that in its heart it finds giving a greater blessing than receiving.

Besides, as has just been hinted, the manger of Bethlehem is the true symbol of a universal faith. The poorest, lowliest homes know this sovereign blessing of the presence of children. The peasant and prince alike share the quaint fancies, the tender confidences, the fesh joys, the unquestioning love of children. And so common as this is our heritage in that faith of which the manger-cradle should be the universal symbol. Its simple truths, its boundless hope, its deep consolations, all fit it to become the commonwealth of the human heart. Its litany is the world's common wail of sorrow. Its prophetic hope is the spiritual restoration of all the ends of the earth; its ceaseless purpose, to change this world into the Kingdom of God.—*Globe-Democrat*, 1894.

The Prince of Wales, it is estimated, is entitled to wear seventy different uniforms.

He has a right to seventeen different military uniforms alone, and special costumes without number associated with his various titles and offices. And he actually does wear them as each occasion arises.

Notes and Recipes.

In waiting at a table, go to the left, not right, of a person.

When eating bread and butter at table, butter a small piece at a time, not the entire slice.

Fold napkins in squares, or simple three-cornered pyramids—avoid the horrors one sees at hotels.

In serving soup at a dinner which consists of two or more courses, a half ladleful for each guest is sufficient.

Wide, white, double-faced cotton flannel under a tablecloth, deadens sound and adds very much to the appearance of the linen.

Apple Indian Pudding.—Into one quart of boiling milk stir a cup of corn meal. Into this stir a quart of sliced sweet apples. Add a cup of molasses and a teaspoonful of salt. Mix all together well. When ready to put into the oven, add two quarts of milk. Pour into a large, buttered pudding dish or pan, and bake slowly four hours. When cold, a clear, amber-colored jelly will be formed throughout the pudding; the apples will be of a dark, rich brown; altogether a most delicious dish.

Salt-Rising Bread.—Put half a teaspoonful of salt in half a teacupful of flour, pour on boiling water, work it well until very stiff; put it where it will keep warm all night. Next morning take a pint of milk, as much warm water and salt as before, mix altogether with flour until you get a good muffin batter, then add the "salt-rising" to the batter and set the pan in warm water until the batter rises. Mix in flour enough to form a stiff dough and bake. This is favorite bread in Virginia and Maryland, where it is thought to be more digestible for dyspeptics than bread made up with other kind of yeast.

To Remove Ink, Fruit or Rust.—Wet in cold water, and then cover with salts of lemon. Spread in the sun a few minutes, and rinse at once. If one has not salts of lemon, the same end is attained by covering the stain with table salt, and then squeezing over it the juice of a lemon. Spread it in the sun for a while. Starch, instead of salt, answers the same purpose. Tea or fruit stains can be taken out by pouring boiling water on the spot, then covering with a paste of starch, and exposing to strong sunlight. Fresh stains of ink can be taken out by washing in skim milk. Acid stains often succumb to ammonia. Color may be restored to goods injured by whitewash if immediately washed in strong vinegar.

A Sure Cure for Hiccough.—A remedy, tested many times without failure, is published in the *Popular Science Monthly*, which says that it can always be used by some one person upon a person who has "the hiccoughs," and generally by the sufferer himself. You say to your friend something like this: "See how close together you can hold the tips of your forefingers without touching. Now keep your elbows out free from your side. You can get your fingers closer than that. They are touching now. There—now hold them so. Steady!" By this time you can generally ask: "Now, why don't you hiccough?" The involuntary tendency to breathe slowly and steadily when the attention is fixed on performing a delicate manipulation counteracts the convulsive action of the diaphragm.

Soups.—As cold weather advances our systems require food of a more nourishing kind than during the summer. Nothing is more healthful than soup; let this stimulating beverage take the place of so much pork. The effect will be seen in the clear skins of your children. It will help to counteract the effect of scrofula and like diseases, produced by eating too much pork and fats. In order to have good soup at a small cost, keep a stock pot. Into this pot throw all the bones and trimmings of meat and poultry, either cooked or uncooked; also the rind of ham or bacon, after it has been well scraped and scalded. When the bones, etc., have been thoroughly stewed, they should be removed, and the liquid, or stock, poured into a clean earthen vessel. When quite cold, a cake of fat will settle on top; this must always be removed before using.

Woolen Underclothing.

Among the many means by which we seek to guard ourselves from the effects of chill, there is one, which hardly, even now, receives sufficient attention, the use of woolen underclothing, except in the very hottest weather. The majority of persons of the male sex do, indeed, show their appreciation of its wholesome qualities; but there remains a considerable moiety of these, and a far greater number of women and children, who prefer an undersuit of smooth but relatively meager linen. Yet the superior advantages of wearing wool next the skin are easily apparent. They do not depend merely on its greater warmth and closeness of application. It is further capable, according to its texture and in virtue of its composition, of better adaptation, in respect of temperature, to the needs of various climates and the changes of seasons than any other dress material. Moreover, it exhibits a special faculty for absorbing and distributing moisture. It is this property especially which renders it the natural next covering of the constantly-perspiring skin. If one be engaged, for example, in active exercise of limb, a linen fabric will absorb what products of transudation it can till it is wet, but will leave much moisture upon the clammy surface; whereas a flannel, from its more spongy nature, will rest upon a skin which it has nearly dried and be but damp itself. It is obvious, then, that in the event of an after chill, and this occurs in summer as in winter, the body is, in the latter case, most favorably disposed to resist it. Flannel is not less cleanly than linen, though it may appear less white; and if the wearer bathe daily, it is surprising how long it will retain its purity. The skin irritation to which it sometimes gives rise is usually associated with coarseness of quality or freshness of manufacture, and is, with nearly all who have experienced it, a merely transient condition. Women, as well as men, we repeat, but above all children and the aged, who are alike particularly apt to take cold, should certainly adopt a woolen material for their customary undergarment. It is easily possible to adjust the texture to the season, so that it shall be warm enough in winter and not too warm in summer.—*Herald of Health*.

Curing Pork.

What is a first-rate recipe for pickle for young pork? How can the hams and shoulders of two pigs be most economically prepared and smoked? Please give the details of the process.

R. FERRIS.

ANSWERED BY COL. F. D. CURTIS.

To make a pickle for bacon, hams and shoulders: For 100 pounds of meat use six pounds of the best salt, four ounces of saltpeter, and five pounds of brown sugar. Pack the meat snugly in a sweet cask and cover with a pickle. The same ingredients may be mixed together and rubbed on the flesh side of the meat. The meat must be piled together and rubbed every other day with the mixture until it is all absorbed. In three weeks smoke the dry-salted, and in six weeks that in the pickle. Smoke until it is colored a light or dark chestnut, according to taste. Use hard wood or corn-cobs to make the smoke. Dry-salting is the most economical and is just as good, if well done, as curing in the pickle. Meat cured by this recipe is ready for cooking without freshening. If the hams and bacon are to be kept a long time, add one more pound of salt. If a sweet taste is desired, use more sugar. Molasses does just as well. The animal heat should be thoroughly out of the meat before curing is attempted, and great care should be taken that there is no frost in the meat.

Don't use soiled and crumpled table-cloths and napkins.

From this date until New Year's I shall be closing out regardless of cost. My stock includes hats, ribbons, laces, hosiery, notions, etc. Mrs. O. B. Miller & Co., 233 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas.

I was troubled with Chronic Catarrh and gathering in my head, was very deaf at times, had discharges from my ears, and was unable to breathe through my nose. Before the second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm was exhausted I was cured, and to-day enjoy sound health.—C. J. CORBIN, 923 Chestnut street, Field Manager, Philadelphia Pub. House, Pa. See advertisement.

The Young Folks.

AN INDIAN LEGEND.

The Loon; a Story of the Ojibeways.

Traveling correspondents' letters, immigration pamphlets and tourists' books have already given so much information about the Northwest, that the task would be almost an impossible one—to write anything new of the present condition of this country.

I will leave the beaten track, and wander away into the trackless recesses of the wilds, where only the Indian, the hunter and the prospector break the serenity of nature.

The sun was setting, burnishing the already autumn-tinted foliage with a richer hue, as my canoe sped like a gull across the calm waters of an island-dotted lake. Long vistas stretched between the islands on every side. Away to the west the sky and water met in a rich ocean of flame, and golden, blue, and purple islands with fretted tops lined the narrowing avenues up to the sun.

In the deep crescent of an island bay nestled an Indian dwelling, a ha-ban-doan, towards which our canoe sped swiftly, propelled by its cedar wings. My guide and I were welcomed by the words "Bo-jhou! bo-jhou! bo-jhou!" from half a dozen dusky forms that came down to the shore to meet us, and by the yelping of numberless fox-like curs that kept at a respectful distance from our paddles.

That night, while reclining on a rush matting, smoking a pipe of peace, and surrounded by dusky faces illumined by the fitful glare of the camp-fire, an old chieftain, or medicine-man, related the following legend of Nana-bo-jhou and the Loon, of which I give a free translation in my own words. As the education of many of your readers has been, I fear, sadly neglected in the original language of their own land, it may be well to explain that a sha-ban-doan is a large, long wigwam with an entrance at each end; also, that Nana-bo-jhou was a great mythological chief, a sort of Hiawatha of the North.

Nana-bo-jhou,
If the story be true
That is told of this wonderful Indian chief,
Was a brave in the far misty days of the past,
Whose toils and adventures would stagger belief,
If told by an ordinary lawyer or thief;
But nevertheless they are true, and, in brief,
The labors of Hercules quite overcast,
And high on the list of canonized saints
In the Indian calendar, Nana-bo-jhou
Is found all decked out in his bellicose paints;
In fact, he's quite near to the Great Manitou.
His wonderful scrapes
And his terrible doings,
His agile escapes
And his fortunate wooings,
His walking and talking
(He was great in orations,
Just as great on the "stump" as on other occasions),
And, better than all, his transmogrifications
Would fill an octavo, and then not the half
Would be found, though got up at \$2.50 in calf.

He could turn himself into whatever he chose—
A chief or a squaw, a fox or a mink,
And did he live now, I undoubtedly think
His genius for turning would place him with those
Who are teetotal talkers, but tipplers in drink.
It was late in the fall—I can't tell just the year,
But so far in the past that it does not appear
An adjunct essential,
Or the least consequential
To the truth of the tale—but I think it was near
The time when Confucius, that son of the Sun,
Singed the hair off his head with a pin-wheel, in fun—
But let the date pass; the locality, late in
The untracked Northwest, is known as Kee-watin;
Or, as Norquay and Miller still better may know it,
The land that was lately awarded to Mowat.

It was late in the day, and far down in the west
The sun was just sinking beneath the calm breast
Of a rock-bordered lake, where stood Nana-bo-jhou
Thinking what in the deuce he was going to do;
For he hadn't touched food since that morning at 2.
He was just on the point
Of dissolving a joint,
And changing himself to the form of a deer,
So that grasses and weeds
Would suffice for his needs,
When a musical sound struck the drum of his ear.

As a matter of fact 'twas not musical, though
To his ear at the time it was touchingly so;
Just the same as dry bread and cold water
are sweet

To a man who for days has had nothing to eat.

The sound that he heard was the cry of a goose.

In less time than I tell it, the joint that was loose

Was back in its place, and in one moment more

He'd a sha-ban-doan built, with rush mats on the floor;

And then in a jiff,

Or a sniff or a whiff,

Or in anything else that will signify hurry,
But without the least effort or bother or flurry,

He was changed to a goose, and was quietly standing

On a rock, like a man with a "bus" at landing,

Who cries through his nose, with a sink and a swell,

"This way for the 'bus to the City Ho-tel!"

So stood the brave Nana-bo-jhou on the rock;
With one eye on the lake, and one on the flock.

Then, lifting his head,
With well-feigned surprise,
He hurriedly said,
"Hello! bless my eyes!"

Or words that a gander would use in that wise,

"Who'er would have dreamt to meet with friends here?"

Slacken sail and come down, if you'll join in my cheer;

I'm always delighted to meet friends by chance.

What say you, sweet geese, to a supper and dance?"

His tones were so pure in the language in use,

That they took him at once for a blue-blooded goose;

So that without further parley they stopped in their travel,

And with friendly *bon jours*, flopped right down on the gravel.

'Twas but for a moment that Nana-bo-jhou Seemed buried in thought—geese aren't wont to do so—

Which the same might have caused a suspicion or two;

But, without a demur, they agreed when he stated

That the dance should come first, while for supper they waited.

I may mention just here, there is matter for doubt—

For tradition, you know, batters legends about,

And leaves the odd bits with historical tinkers,

Who go by the name of original thinkers;
Who, finding the pieces are not quite entire,
Call the story a lie and the teller a liar;
Who would shave all the past of its beautiful mystery,

And present to our gaze a vile, bald-headed history.

There is matter for doubt, or at least for conjecture—

Some scholars assert there's a theme for a lecture.

I was told 'twas a dance, which for me was enough,

Though some others maintain it was blind-geese's buff.

Whichever it was, at least this much is true,
The geese were blindfolded by Nana-bo-jhou,

And ranged in a line at the sha-ban-doan door,
Where the dance was to be on the rush-matted floor.

Now the form of the dance was quite simple; they merely

Were to chase about in a circle as nearly as blindfold geese could, which really was queerly.

There were laughable jumbles,
And numerous stumbles,
That ended, of course, in a series of tumbles;
While each ridge-pole and rafter
Echoed feminine laughter,
And not a few masculine grumbles.

At the end of the sha-ban-doan just next the door

Stood the host, while his eye scanned each gander and goose.

Hey! Presto!! he changed to a chieftain once more,

With an appetite good for a whole roasted moose.

He smiled as he looked at the flock at his feet,

With a smile of deep meaning, though not at all sweet;

'Twas half mingled with pity; at least so I'm told;

And yet 'twas enough to make hot blood run cold;

Just the same kind of smile, though girls say 'tis false,

That the devil puts on when he's watching a waltz.

Yes, he smiled, and outstretching his hand caught the neck

Of a matronly goose, then a second and third,
And continued this practice without any check.

Till the flock was depleted of many a bird.
With grim chuckles, and twists
Of his muscular wrists,
He had half a good meal lying dead just beside him,

When the bandage fell loose
From the eyes of a goose,

C. E. BUHRE, 203 KANSAS AVE., TOPEKA.

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And while twisting the neck of a gander she spied him.
With a flutter and scream, like the rest of her sex,
She cried, "Nana-bo-jhou is wringing your necks!"
With heartrending screams for the dear dead departed,
And lustier ones for the lives yet at stake,
Yet with unbroken necks, though with grief broken-hearted,
The sorry remainder fled over the lake.

Now can it be wondered, if, just at the moment
When he thought all secure, yet lost one-half his meal,
That, like something resembling a steam-ram, his toe went
In the wake of the bird that made the first squeal.
Yes, he struck it full with his moccasined toes,
In that epicurean part of the bird
That goes by the name of His Holiness' Nose.
For a moment the fowl scarce knew what had occurred.
You may smile when I state
That the force was so great
That its body shot forward in front of its toes,
While it barely escaped
In this manner misshaped,
And flopped off alone to lament o'er its woes.
'Twas called "Cripple" at first
Among geese, as they cursed
Their reckless adventure that mild afternoon;
But when all its eggs
Hatched out with the legs
Near the tip of the tail, they re-christened it
"Loon."

Now, in Europe and Asia, where fables are plenty,
Each tale has a moral, and some of them twenty.
But the Indian Brave doesn't care for such stuff;
He laughs o'er the tale, and the tale is enough.
He doesn't go in for the deep analytic,
And discover what never was there, like the critic.
No, he hunts 'neath the sun, and he sleeps 'neath the moon,
And whenever he can, takes a shot at a Loon.
—Barry Dane, in Rural Canadian.

Facts Worth Knowing.

A pace is three feet.
A fathom is six feet.
A palm is three inches.
A league is three miles.
There are 2,750 languages.
A great cubit is eleven feet.
Two persons die every second.
Sound moves 743 miles per hour.
A square mile contains 640 acres.
A barrel of flour weighs 200 pounds.
A barrel of pork weighs 200 pounds.
An acre contains 4,840 square yards.
A rifle ball moves 1,000 miles per hour.
A hand (horse measure) is four inches.
A span is ten and seven-eighths inches.
A storm blows thirty-six miles per hour.
A hurricane moves eighty miles per hour.
The first lucifer match was made in 1829.
Gold was discovered in California in 1848.
The first horse railroad was built in 1826-7.
The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807.
A moderate wind blows seven miles per hour.
A mile is 5,280 feet, or 1,760 yards in length.
A day's journey is thirty-three and one-eighth miles.
The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1829.

20 New Style Chromo Hidden Name Cards, 10c. 50c. Authors, 10c. Acme Card Factory, Clintonville, O.

50 Chromo or 25 Hidden name Cards, name on, 10c. Samples & terms, 4c. Crown Ptg. Co., Northford, Ct.

Beautiful Cards. Agents' sample book and full outfit for 2c. stamp. EAGLE CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.

WORK FOR ALL! \$5 to \$25 per day easily made. Costly outfit FREE. Address P. O. VIOKEY, Augusta, Maine.

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who wish to make \$25 to \$40 a day easily at their own homes. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Address with stamp, Crown Ptg. Co., 294 Vine St., Cin'd, O.

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WANTED An active Man or Woman in every county to sell our goods. Salary \$75 per Month and Expenses. Canvassing outfit and Particulars FREE. STANDARD SILVER-WARE CO., Boston, Mass.

A BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O. and express office at once. THE NATIONAL CO., 23 Dey St., N.Y.

CANDY GENUINE FRENCH CANDIES made fresh daily. Send, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00 or \$5.00 for handsome box suitable for present. Prof. J. C. LISTON, 91 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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. TRUB & Co., Augusta, Maine.

CARDS 60 Fancy Pictures, and 25 elegant Cards in Gilt Edge, Silk Fringe, Hidden Name, &c., 1 Songster, 1 \$50 Prize Puzzle, and 8 parlor games, all for 10 cts. Game of Authors 10 cts. 150 CARDS, in new styles, Embossed, Hidden name, Gold Edge, Transparent, &c., &c., of latest designs and lowest prices. 50 samples with name on 10 cts. TODD CARD CO., Clintonville, Conn.

READY FOR AGENTS! The first and only NAVAL HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR by the renowned chief, ADMIRAL DAVID D. PORTER. What Grant's book is of the Army, Porter's is of the Navy. The authentic history of its gigantic achievements, written by the master spirit in the conflict; is of National interest, and will sell immensely. Address HUBBARD BROS., 615 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

A BARGAIN. On receipt of \$2.00 I will send to any address, by express, prepaid, a BEAUTIFUL ALBUM, large size, 11x9 inches, gilt-edge, fine nickel clasp, with a beautiful gilt monogram on one side. These goods come direct from the factory in large quantities, by freight, and all wholesalers' and retailers' profits are saved to the people. They are equal to any album you can buy at the stores for twice the money. I want an Agent in every town and school district, to whom I will give a liberal discount. Write for terms. C. W. MILLER, Box 1368, Emporia, Kansas.

KNABE PIANOFORTES. UNQUALLED IN Tone Touch Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE KANSAS FARMER

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W. A. PEPPER, - - - - - Editor-in-Chief.

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

CLUB RATES:

Five Copies, one year, - - - - - \$ 5.00

Eleven Copies, one year, - - - - - 10.00

A person may have a Copy for himself one year free, by sending us four names besides his own, and five dollars; or, ten names besides his own, and ten dollars.

SAMPLE COPY FREE.

Terms: - - Cash in Advance.

ADVERTISING.

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.

To Our "t 52" Subscribers!

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

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

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

The charcoal works at Grand Rapids, Mich., consume 40,000 cords of wood yearly, and at which even the smoke is utilized and manufactured into chemicals by being blown by immense fans into a purifier, from which it eventually comes in the form of an acid that is clear as amber. From the acid are produced acetate of lime, alcohol, tar and gas.

It is asserted that the number of sheep in Europe is diminishing, and the fact is attributed to more land being brought into arable cultivation and cropped with roots and forage plants. But the total amount of meat and wool does not appear to have decreased. These observations apply especially to France since thirty years. There has been augmented consumption, but then also the population has increased.

Do People Want Spurious Butter?

This paper has all along taken the ground that the best way to deal with oleomargarine, butterine and all imitations of butter is to prohibit their sale except under true colors. That is to say, require every dealer in these products to have them so marked as that purchasers will see and know what they are buying, and not sell under any false or assumed name. In short, to deal honestly, so that purchasers will not be deceived, and then if people want it, knowing what it is, let them have it. It has been our belief that under such a system, the quantity of imitation butter sold would not seriously interfere with legitimate dairying.

As a case in point, we mention that the editor of the *Farmers' Review*, Chicago, recently experimented in the matter. He obtained a tub of "Dairy Butterine" from the butterine exhibit at the late fat stock show at Chicago. It was guaranteed by the person in charge to be made from one part of butter to three parts of lard. It was colored to imitate a nice article of dairy or creamery butter, and in its style and get up was well calculated to deceive "the very elect." Its price was 15 cents per pound. It was taken to a retail grocery store in the southern part of the city, having a large trade among the middle and working classes, whose proprietors cheerfully consented to aid in making the experiment. They have a retail trade of butter and butterine--about equal quantities of each, but the latter always sold as butter--of from 100 to 150 pounds per day, exclusive of whole packages. Their prices range from 20 cents per pound for common cooking butter, to 32 cents for creamery, or so-called creamery. The tub of butterine was placed in a conspicuous position with their butter stock, with a card upon it bearing the following inscription: "Butterine--contains one part butter and three parts lard--20 cents per pound." Instructions were given that it should only be sold at retail and not by the package to any boarding-house or restaurant keeper. At the end of a week only a single pound had been sold. The price was then reduced to 16 cents, 4 cents below the cheapest butter in the store, and it was left another week, at the end of which two more pounds had been sold. The *Review*, in commenting on those facts, says:

Two things we regard as sufficiently demonstrated by the results of this experiment. First, that if spurious butters are honestly offered to the purchaser under their real name and character but little will be sold. Second, that large quantities are being fraudulently sold to the consumer as genuine butter, at prices which yield exorbitant profits to the manufacturer and retailer. During the two weeks in which our tub of butterine was exposed for sale bearing its true name and with only three pounds sold, the firm sold at retail to families not less than 750 pounds of genuine butter, and an equal amount of spurious product as genuine, the latter averaging not less than 25 cents per pound.

And then, as to the remedy, the *Review* properly suggests that "the thing necessary to be done to prevent the fraud and imposition on the consumer, and the injurious and fraudulent competition with the genuine dairy interests is to compel its sale at retail under its true name and character, and that when so offered and sold, neither the consumer or dairyman has any tenable ground of objection to the business. The former will not have it imposed upon him as genuine butter. If he wants it, knowing what it is, he has the undoubted right to buy and use it, as has the groceryman to sell it to him. A substitute for butter is a legitimate article of manufacture and sale. An

imitation, fraudulently sold as genuine, is illegitimate and its sale is a crime against society."

The *Review* has no confidence in the ability of State courts and their machinery to handle the matter successfully, and it is therefore of opinion that there ought to be an act of Congress on the subject putting butterine, with tobacco and liquors, under surveillance of the Internal Revenue Department.

First Work in Congress.

The new Congress starts out with discussions of important matters. The Senate has passed a bill regulating the succession to the Presidency. The constitution requires that Congress shall prescribe by law what officer shall perform the duties of the Presidential office in case of the death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President. It is now provided by law that the President *pro tem.* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall in their order succeed to the Presidency. But it has happened several times, and it happened twice within six years, that there was no President *pro tem.* of the Senate and no Speaker of the House of Representatives. It is to avoid a recurrence of like conditions that the bill has been passed.

Several bills are pending, having for their object a simpler and safer method of ascertaining and declaring the result of a Presidential election.

The House has been engaged mostly in a discussion of some proposed new rules, one of which, and the one that elicited most discussion, requires a distribution of appropriation bills among several committees. The old rules provided for a committee on appropriations which shall have charge of all regular appropriation bills; that is, such bills as appropriate money for the regular expenses of the government in all its departments. The new rules propose to distribute the bills among several committees. In favor of the change it is argued that the bills could be and would be prepared earlier so as to avoid the usual crowding at the closing hours of the session, thus ensuring more deliberation in the passage of the bills. Against the change it is argued that to distribute the appropriation bills among many committees increases the danger of excessive appropriations.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS.

The great day of Christendom is at hand, the day when all the people in Christian lands are warmed up by influences that come to us from Bethlehem. Christmas is good for us, because its observance makes us better. On that day we widen out and we grow taller. We not only think of the poor, but we feed them and clothe them. And we love the children more; we help them, and we do good to them with gifts and kindly greetings. We reverence the aged more on that day than on any other. We prepare generous and appropriate gifts for them. We are better all around, and do a great deal of good on that day.

The KANSAS FARMER wishes a merry Christmas to all its thousands of readers and friends. May they live long and be happy.

It is a merited compliment to T. D. Coburn, of Kansas, that Mr. James Long, the well-known English writer and authority on live stock matters, who has just completed his extended work on "The Pig"--the only new English work of the kind issued in about forty years, quotes frequently from Mr. Coburn's book on *Swine Husbandry*.

Kansas in England.

An American exposition is to be opened in London, England, next May. One man is at the bottom of it, and we incline to believe he is in earnest. We see that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and other railway companies that have lands in this country to sell, are interesting themselves in this proposed London exposition of American products. That settles the genuineness of the movement and its good faith. The site chosen for the exhibition is at Kensington, and comprises about twenty-two acres, and is contiguous to numerous railroad lines, so that visitors can be brought from any part of England, Scotland, or Wales, and be set down at the door. In addition to this, the Exhibition company will have a railroad of its own.

Referring to the advantages to be derived from a good Kansas representation at the London exposition, the *Topeka Capital* calls attention to the immigration of worthy people who have helped to build up our State, and says that "in England, particularly, just at the present moment an extraordinary valuable class of citizens are ready to move almost in a body wherever they can be convinced of the best opportunity for the future, we refer to the English farmer. A corresponding agricultural community exists nowhere in Europe. They are, as a whole, the most intelligent, capable and cultivated agriculturists in the world. By the peculiar social development of England, the Norman and their descendants, the "lords" became the holders of nearly all real estate, so that to-day the individual titles to 10,000 estates comprises nearly all the available agricultural lands. Next in social and industrial importance came the lessees of these lands and thus the English farmer developed, while beneath him grew up the most perfect agricultural machine ever devised. Hodge, the English farm laborer, by the aid of his unyielding back and tireless, docile hands, directly applied to the fields, while the farmer himself had brains and capital enough to assimilate the latest results in science and invention, and thus a successful agricultural aristocracy came into existence at once the backbone and the pride of their country. But all this amiable arrangement preceded the "wheatpit" in Chicago, the cable lines and Transatlantic ferryboats crossing in eight days. This last factor, as a Western man would say, has "upset everything." The farmer cannot pay his accustomed rents. Without his rents his lordship is literally afloat in an unsympathizing world. He cannot give up his lands or he would be less a lord, and besides what then would become of the "House of Lords?" The dilemma is absolute and inevitable. There is only one thing certain and that is, the farmers will leave the lords to solve it, and in the mean time here is Kansas' opportunity."

The KANSAS FARMER believes in judicious advertising. When you have anything that you want the world to know about, tell it; tell it well; tell it in good, clean, plain language; and if you have something that you want the world to see, show it, show it attractively, right side up; and while the thing is on exhibition, let good descriptions of it be given to the people.

Kansas is worth showing, and it is worth talking about. We have room here for a great many more good people. We can help ourselves and assist persons who intend or desire to emigrate to a good country by going to them and telling them about Kansas, if, at the same time, we have something present to show as proof of what we are talking about.

It would be well for the Legislature to make a reasonable appropriation for the purpose of showing Kansas in England.

Railroad Discriminations.

In the United States circuit court in Topeka last week several cases of great importance were heard by Judge Brewer. They were damage suits brought against the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway company because of discriminations against a company of local coal dealers and in favor of dealers who were interested as stock holders and officers in the railway company. The local company says that the railway company refused to furnish cars on equal terms with the other coal company and that the cars that were furnished were held on the track from one to eight days after they were loaded and ready, while the other company's cars were always forwarded promptly.

The company at first paid no attention to requests for adjustment; but when brought into court, they offered a compromise for \$2,000, which amount they afterwards offered to increase to \$6,000, and now they offer \$9,000. Mr. Davis, who is prosecuting the suits, says he will not compromise for five times \$9,000, and we hope, for the sake of the people who are interested in this matter, that he will not compromise under any circumstances before he obtains judgment on the facts.

Such conduct on the part of a railway company is fraudulent from the beginning, unjust and without excuse. It is unlawful, as the company knows very well, and nothing short of the full payment of all damages should be accepted as a settlement. If railway companies will not respect the common rights of the people without bleeding, why let them be bled, and that profusely.

About the Price of Wheat.

Last summer and fall, we advised farmers to keep up courage on the wheat question. When the market was lowest we felt confident that though from other causes the rise might be slow and not be great, still there would be a substantial rise before the crop of 1886 is harvested.

Among the most effective causes of the low wheat market is the dullness of trade generally. A great many people are living within very limited incomes and they are compelled to use less wheat flour than they would if times were better and they were making more money. The ordinary rule as to the consumption of wheat allows five bushels to the person, that means a barrel of flour. In this country the consumption of wheat varies as much as half a bushel to the person in the plentiful and scant years. There has been from 25,000,000 bushels to 30,000,000 less of wheat consumed in the United States this year than there was in 1882 or the year following, notwithstanding the increase in population. That is about three times as much as was raised in Kansas this year, and it is equal to one-eleventh part of the entire crop of the country—enough to seriously affect prices.

In Europe substitutes for wheat flour are more common and are more generally used in scarce years than they are in the United States. In those countries of western Europe, England, Germany, France and the Netherlands, where a large part of our surplus wheat goes, there is a population of nearly 122,000,000, and if we allow for them the same economy as to wheat that our own people practice, there would be 61,000,000 bushels saved there. That and 30,000,000 in our own country give us nearly 100,000,000 bushels of wheat that people have saved by close living, and that, too, in a year when crops everywhere are short.

All persons who guess on the markets agree in believing that the wheat

market will be stronger in the spring and summer than it is now. All things which are recognized, as signs point that way. It is very generally expected that with the larks will come renewed life in business circles, which would naturally help the markets all around. But there is no telling what may be the effect of discussions in Congress on the silver question. In any event, we expect to see wheat bring better prices before harvest, though the advance may be slight.

Dairy Show at New Orleans.

We are in receipt of a circular letter from Lewis B. Hibbard, Commissioner of Agriculture at the New Orleans Exposition, calling attention of dairymen to the opportunity offered for a free advertisement of their goods. There is merit in his suggestions. The KANSAS FARMER would be pleased to have our State represented in this dairy exhibit. If any of our readers conclude to forward goods, be careful to consign them to your own order, and prepay all freight and express charges so that there will be no trouble there. The Exposition does not pay any charges of that kind.

Mr. Hibbard, in his letter, says: "The Exposition is steadily getting into shape, and by the holidays will be in first-class condition. We will be glad to receive and exhibit free of charge, your dairy products, and hold the same in cold storage from the time they are received until sold, and after the dairy show, which will continue from January 12th to 27th, inclusive, afford every facility for sale or proper disposal of your goods, freight being prepaid to the Exposition. As a large number of dairymen are regularly forwarding goods to commission houses in this city, it has occurred to me that they might be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of exhibiting and advertising more extensively their products."

"Free admission to the Exposition will be granted each bona fide exhibitor of not less than 100 pounds of butter or 200 pounds of cheese, during the term of the dairy show. No awards of money are offered, but diplomas will be given to such exhibitors as in the judgment of a competent jury are entitled to receive them. These offers, in our judgment, are liberal, especially in view of the fact that exhibitors of dairy products here last winter found so good a market in this city for their goods, that they have regularly sent them here for sale since the dairy show of the World's Exposition."

Preserving Meat.

Here is a recipe which the German-town Telegraph says is good for curing bacon, beef or mutton: "To one gallon of water add one and one-half pounds of salt, one-half pound of sugar, one-quarter ounce saltpetre, and one-half pound of potash, increasing the rates to any quantity desired, and boil these together until all the impurities have risen to the top and been skimmed off. Pour the same into a tub, and when cold, pour it over the meat, covering the meat completely with the mixture, taking care not to thus put down the meat for at least two days after killing. Some omit boiling the pickle and find it to answer equally as well, although it must be admitted that the boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off any impurities that may be contained in both the salt and sugar. It is said that if this recipe is strictly followed it only requires a trial to convince anyone of its superiority over the common method of putting down, and the meat will be found unsurpassed for sweetness and delicacy of flavor. The potash, unless of the purest kind, may be omitted."

New Advertisements.

Attention is called to the new advertisements appearing in this paper, and when writing please mention that you saw their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER. By so doing you not only benefit us, but you also benefit them, for they are interested in knowing where their advertisements do the most good.

E. Ross & Co.—\$5 to \$10.
Plant Seed Co.—Seeds.
Dexter Curtis—Ankle Boot.
Bloomington Nursery—Apple Seedlings.
O. P. Scott—Bonanza Incubator.
Galbraith Bros.—Clydesdale Horses.
T. E. Bowman & Co.—Loans.
H. W. McAfee—Short-horns and Clydesdales.
Robert Ritchie—Breeder's Card.
T. S. Hawley—Poultry Card.
Darling & Johnson—Do Your Own Printing.
Babcock & Stone—Hedge Plants.
D. W. Cozad—La Cygne Nursery.
W. S. Hanna—Improved Poland-Chinas.
Wm. B. Scott—For Sale.
James Vick—Vick's Seeds.
I. Horner—Silk Culturist.

Inquiries Answered.

PRUNING TREES.—Is it injurious to prune apple trees this time of year, or in the winter time, or when is the best time to prune?
—Horticulturists are not agreed, but the writer of this always prunes in the spring as soon as freezing weather is past. There is no danger in winter pruning.

DWARF TREES.—I would like to inquire through the columns of your paper of the relative value of the dwarf and standard apple trees, which is considered the better in this country? Are the dwarf trees a distinct variety, or do they become dwarfed by certain treatment from the nurserymen? What is the Juneberry advertised by the nurserymen?

—Standard trees are better, always. Dwarf trees are made so for purposes of ornamentation, rather than use. Trees are dwarfed by the growers, as human feet are dwarfed by treatment. Juneberry, we suppose, is a shrub somewhat like the serviceberry or haw, growing four to six or eight feet high.

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending December 18th, 1885; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Machine for cleansing clothes—J. M. Chamberlain, Winfield.
Railway tie—Lewis M. Clark, Harper.
Rotary engine—John Harrington, Caldwell.
Aggregate cube—Henry Keeler, Oskaloosa.
Saw-cane harvester—Charles H. Lee, Centralia.
Ice machine—Thomas L. Rankin, Quenemo.

The *Ivanhoe Times* is a newspaper just started in Finney county. Geo. H. Apperson, a young man of excellent newspaper ability, is editor. The first copy is before us. It is neat and clean mechanically, and wears a bright, fresh look. The *Times* is one of the many recent ventures of that new region, and we wish it abundant prosperity.

The wheat market in England has been lower this year than in any former year running back to 1780. The difference between the average for 1884 and for this year up to the 15th day of this month was 66 cents a quarter—eight bushels. There has been a steady decline since August. At no time this year, however, until two weeks ago, did the market drop below the lowest point reached in 1884, which was 30s. 10d. (\$7.46) per quarter. That was in December, and it fell 1½d. (3 cents) below that the same month this year.

F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas., seedsmen, have their catalogue for 1886 out. It is very full and complete. It will be sent to any interested person on application. That house does not keep inferior goods, nor does it charge unreasonable prices. We regard the firm as reliable, for we have found it to be so in our acquaintance of some years. This catalogue is equal to any we have seen from the largest houses in the country. Send for one, and get their prices on

seeds—all kinds of seeds—garden, lawn, field, flower and tree seeds. They keep all kinds of seeds used or needed by florists, gardeners, horticulturists and farmers, and for lawn, farm or forest.

Book Notices.

If any of our readers want a racy little document relating to the great wheat region of the Northwest, write to C. H. Warren, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn.

HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS.—A useful little book, well worth ten times its cost in any family. Published by Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston, Mass. Price, 25 cents.

THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE.—Alden's *Library Magazine* is quite the peer of the great \$4 monthlies, in the amount and high quality of the literature which it presents, though its cost is only the nominal sum of \$1.50 a year. Among the contents in the current number are articles by such noted authors as Canon Farrar, Max Muller, the Bishop of Carlisle, Cardinal Newman, Philip Schaff, and others. This magazine ought to have a circulation of a hundred thousand. You can get a specimen from the publisher, John B. Alden, New York, for the price of 15 cents.

HORTICULTURE.—Volume III. of the transactions of the American Horticultural Society is out, covering the proceedings of the Society at New Orleans last spring. Volumes I., II. and III. will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada, postage paid, on receipt of \$2.30, until the supply is exhausted. These volumes are of great value, and should be found in the library of every horticulturist in the land. The price at which they are offered is less than the cost of publication, but is made in the hope of placing the surplus copies in the hands of appreciative readers, who will certainly become permanent members in the future. Remittances should be made early, and direct to the Secretary, W. H. Ragan, Greencastle, Indiana.

"ELIA" AND CHARLES LAMB.—A unique genius, that of Charles Lamb. Just like nothing that ever appeared before them, or has since appeared, are the quaint and delightful "Essays of Elia," a new edition of which has recently been issued by Alden, the "Literary Revolution" publisher of New York. Turn to any of your cyclopedias and they will tell you that Charles Lamb was one of the most charming essayists that the English language has ever known, and also that his "Essays of Elia" are the choicest of his works. They are not merely the first work of their class, but, like "Pilgrim's Progress" and "Robinson Crusoe," they constitute a class by themselves. The volume is certainly one of the most delightful of the books described in Mr. Alden's 148-page illustrated catalogue, which he offers to send for 4 cents, or the 16-page catalogue which is sent free. Address, John B. Alden, publisher, New York city.

Dr. T. L. Flood says in an editorial in the *Chautauquan* for January on "Sensational Literature of the War:" "It is the 'bloody shirt' which has been considered the objectionable element in political life between the North and the South; it was dropped from political speeches and the political press in our last Presidential campaign, in the interests of fraternity and good fellowship. But now we find this same 'bloody shirt' transferred to literature—it reaches our homes in some of our most refined monthly magazines, and now some great daily papers propose to use it in their literature after they have exhausted it in political discussion. It is not likely that it will promote good feeling between the North and the South. It will be unfortunate, to say the least, if we shall, presently, discover that what should have been our purest literature has made a heavy contribution towards vitiating the taste of the reading public and fomenting new dissensions between two sections of the country."

F. D. Curtis thinks the politicians are to blame for the restrictions placed by foreign nations on the importation of American pork. He says that when our pork has been repacked in England and sent from there to France it passed inspection.

Fresh discoveries of gold are constantly being made in Japan.

Horticulture.

THE VALUE OF HORTICULTURE.

A paper read by F. P. Baker before the Kansas State Horticultural Society, at Manhattan, December 3d, 1885.

I have been requested to present my views as to the value and importance to the State of the State Horticultural Society.

I may say in the beginning, that while I do not have the good fortune to be a practical horticulturist, and to be able to sit under my own vine and fig tree, except in a very limited way within the boundaries of a city lot, my attention for some years past has been directed to this whole subject of horticultural improvement, as related to the department of forestry.

I have visited the extreme northern and southern portions of the country, and have met in counsel men whose names are known and honored by every horticulturist in America, and so have learned the place which forestry and horticulture occupies in the minds of this intelligent and progressive age.

To ask whether horticulture is important is to ask whether it is important that men should eat. As we live in this country, the fruit question is a question of food supply. It is a question that ranks with the fisheries, or the cattle and grain questions. Fruit is no longer a luxury; it is a necessity. As men have emerged from the condition of hunters and fishermen, their needs have increased with their resources, and now the removal of certain articles of food once unknown would work positive suffering. It is but a few years, for instance, since canned fruits were little used, but who can calculate the difference in the comfort of living if at once the whole canning industry were stricken out of existence?

Fruit-growing was once a sort of individual affair, a man set out an orchard for the benefit of himself and his family. He had little use for more of the products of his orchard than he could use himself. All of us middle-aged, remember how apples in the East and peaches in the West in a good season became an absolute drug. I suppose it is safe to say that millions of bushels of apples and peaches that we would be glad now to exhibit at a fair have been fed to hogs or rotted on the ground.

All that is over now, thanks to modern means of transportation, to the canning factories and vinegar works, and evaporators and so on. The value of the fruit crop which once might have been estimated by thousands of dollars, is now worth untold millions. American fruit in its natural and prepared conditions is a great article of foreign commerce. Ships are loaded every day in our great ports with apples alone. I dare say that an American apple is worth more in a tropical country than any orange or lemon will bring here.

The general question now is, is it important that the production of fruit, which forms a great part of the food supply of the earth, the growing of which utilizes millions of acres of land and millions of human hands, which is building up year by year a branch of manufacture which employs millions of dollars—is it important, I say, that this great production shall be fostered and encouraged? I hear no voice in opposition.

Then how shall this great industry be promoted?

First, we will say by association and co-operation. It is certainly true in this age, that man does not live for or by himself alone. Everything in the world is done now by companies, corporations, societies, associations. Everything from searching the heavens to

making cider, is considered by associations, congresses and conventions. Everybody has found out that the brains of a hundred men working together are worth a thousand times more than one brain working alone. Hence all the manufactures, the bankers, the railroad men, the various trades are combining for their mutual advantage, and why not the horticulturists?

From the same state of facts that has induced other producers to combine, have resulted horticultural societies. And it should be understood that horticultural societies are no longer, if they ever were, little gatherings of mere theorists and speculators, discussing matters of interest to nobody but themselves; but meetings of business men, themselves large investors, intent on fostering a great interest of immense importance to the country, discussing the best means of creating and reaching the markets of the world.

The importance of horticultural societies is recognized all over the country, and all over the civilized world. There is no country which boasts its orchards but what has them, and, I may say that the orchards of the world almost owe their value and continued existence to them. They have done in their field what Bakewell and others did in developing the Short-horn among cattle. There are hundreds of priceless varieties of fruit that would never have been known, perhaps invented, is the better word, but for the labors and discussions of societies like this.

How, we may ask, has this horticultural society been of value to Kansas? First by settling the most important question ever asked about Kansas, "can you raise fruit there?" My recollections of Kansas do not, perhaps, go back as far as some of those here present, but they go back to the time when a Kansas apple was a rarity and a curiosity, and people were not certain whether the State would ever raise another one. I have, to use a figure, seen this whole State fought over on the fruit question. I heard the first reluctant admissions that perhaps apples could be grown in Kansas along the Missouri river, and I have lived to see orchards planted to the Colorado line. Younger Kansans have no idea of the amount of unbelief that has been overcome in this matter.

And how was it done? By the labors of the men who founded and have maintained, in the face of countless discouragements, the Kansas State Horticultural Society. As a newspaper man, I have recorded for twenty years their names and their labors. They begun by planting orchards themselves, and when the drouth, and the grasshoppers, and the hot winds and the insects destroyed, they set out more trees and waited year after year for results. When the State really began to produce some fruit, they labored to have our resources presented abroad; hence the exhibitions and the resultant gold medals at Philadelphia and elsewhere, and an advertisement for Kansas worth more than can be estimated—worth more, at any rate, than this society has ever cost the State, or will cost it, if it is kept up for a thousand years. I say that there are a half dozen men in Kansas to whom the State as a matter of gratitude, might well grant a pension for the remainder of their lives, for what they have done toward attracting immigration, adding to the wealth of the State, and beauty to her valleys and uplands. Look over the transactions of this society from the first, and you will find their names. If not ourselves, then our children will see reared a stately capitol building, worthy of a State that at the end of her first quarter century of existence has attained a population of over 1,250,000 people. In that capitol

and upon its walls will be placed the statues and portraits of the explorers, discoverers, soldiers and statesmen whose names are connected with the history of Kansas, but if among them there is not placed a memorial stone or canvass to preserve the memory of one of the thoughtful, laborers, and faithful men who labored that Kansas might eat of the fruits of her own orchards, then it may be said that republics are both ungrateful and ignorant.

The Kansas State Horticultural Society has done what no single individual could or would have done. It has done what all its individual members acting separately could not have done. It has been an instructor, a worker, an advertiser, and all for Kansas.

The question arises, the importance and value of the Society being recognized should the State do anything toward maintaining it and making its work more efficient?

What is the function of what we call the State government, more especially in its legislative department?

Is it to see that the taxes are collected and then disbursed in the most penurious and miserly manner. Should the motto of the Legislature be "Save expenses?" That might be done. There is no doubt but this State of Kansas might be run for much less expense. The care of the insane might be confided to the lowest bidder. The blind and deaf and dumb might be shut up in wooden barracks.

The penitentiary convicts might be let out to contractors and worked on the railroads as they are in some of the Southern States. Something like a Pennsylvania bank barn might be built for the accommodation of the Senate and House; and the Governor might transact his business in an office similar to that of the average justice of the peace. A great deal of money might be saved on this plan, but who wants the central State of the Union, the richest and most populous State of its age in the Union, run on such a principle?

The policy of the State Legislature has been from the first to encourage to a reasonable extent any agency which promised to promote the interests of the people of Kansas. Mistakes have been made, doubtless, but so successful has been that general policy that the credit of the State has been maintained at the highest point, and the bonds of the State can not to-day be purchased, and yet the State has never been penny-wise, mean or niggardly in relation to anything that "boomed" Kansas. This policy should be maintained.

The State Horticultural society should then have no hesitation in asking the Legislature for what is needed to carry on what may be called the public work of the Society, the work it does for the benefit of the State.

It may be said that the Society is composed of men who for the most part are themselves largely interested in horticulture, and that they are laboring for the promotion of their own private interests. To this it may be replied that every member of this Society has paid money out of his own pocket to keep up the Society, which will counterbalance any individual benefit he may have derived from it, and the Legislature is called upon only to pay or help pay for work done, not for the benefit of this Society or its members, but for the good of the public, for thousands of people who are not members and never will be, for Kansas at large.

You have, gentlemen of the Horticultural Society, the gratification of knowing that the work you have done for Kansas, is not only important, not only of a value which you have seen and experienced, for one of the notions you have exploded is, that a man plants

orchards only for the next generation, but you have the satisfaction of knowing that your work is everlasting. You have seen the question practically settled that Kansas is a fruit country; you have helped settle it, and now the work will go on forever. There will never be fewer orchards and fruit trees in Kansas than there are now, but there will every year be hundreds and thousands more. Every year the trees will push to the westward. You older men remember when the orchards whitened only the bluffs of the Missouri and the Kaw, and the lower Neosho. They are growing now along the irrigating ditches that wind through the valley of the Upper Arkansas. This is wonderful, yet much more and greater things you will see if in the future, as in the past, you are content to labor and to wait.

Horticulture in Kansas.

Extracts from a paper read before the Douglas County Horticultural Society at the October meeting, 1885, by J. S. Brown, editor of the KANSAS FARMER when it was young. Much of the address is local in its application and that is omitted.

When, more than twenty-eight years ago, I first set foot on Kansas soil, I was fully convinced that it would be a good soil for all manner of fruits, such as the apple, the pear, the peach, the quince and the plum, together with all sorts of small fruits, the grape, gooseberry, currant, strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, and the like. * * *

That the soil and climate of Kansas are favorable to the growth of all these things mentioned, I am much better persuaded to-day than I was twenty-eight years ago. It was faith then, now it is realization. One thing, however, we have learned by this long experience. Kansas is not a paradise. Fruits do not grow spontaneously; as of old we have to raise them by the sweat of the brow, the bending of the body in labor, the hardening of the hand with toil. But hard manual labor is not enough, together with the hand we must, to be successful, use also the head and heart as well; that is, we have to enter upon our business with an intelligent purpose and a desire to excel. We must love our work. Horticulture, above all other professions and callings in life, makes large demands upon the intellect. In this as in all other pursuits, the head saves the hand. It invents machines, which doing the work of many hands, will at least set free a large portion of time for observation, thought and study.

In the study and practice of horticulture we are lacking patience, close observation, minute and careful inspection. Darwin spent days, weeks and months, by night and by day, watching the habits and the working instincts of the earth worm. He discovered that this insignificant, crawling worm had done as much to prepare the ground, to pulverize and enrich it, as all the devices of man had done. * * *

Let two young men of equal intelligence, equal education and equal culture, commence their life's work—the one as a lawyer, the other as a horticulturist—and thirty years of practice in their respective professions will place the horticulturist ahead of the lawyer in all those requisites, physical, intellectual and moral which constitute a man. * * *

Were I permitted to live my days over again, I would certainly choose to be a horticulturist. I would choose to raise fruit and vegetables, to work in my garden, cultivate my orchard, rise early on May mornings to see the apple blossoms and smell their fragrance. I would set out my young apple trees with my own hands; I would raise them from seed gathered and sown by my own hands; I would inoculate them with the best

fruit buds, exercising my best skill. When of suitable size I would lift them roots and rootlets from my own nursery, and set them tenderly and carefully in soil of good depth and suitable richness. I would watch their growth and expansion with nearly the same interest that I would watch the growth and expansion of the human plant. I would pull up the weeds around each fragile trunk, and remove all noxious insects from bark and leaves. I would cut off each redundant sprout and branch while young, and train it into a form of grace and beauty. An apple tree loaded with ripe fruit, tinged by the autumn sun is a sight as glorious to behold as the gorgeous clouds of sunset or the rainbow that spans the sky, or the harvest moon in its radiant fullness. If that forbidden fruit growing in the mythical garden of Eden was an apple I could no more blame Eve for plucking and eating and giving to her husband also, than I could blame the robin for pecking at the ripe cherry, or the sparrow for snatching the red and juicy strawberry for his morning meal.

* * *

At the first fair held in Douglas county, which was in the fall of 1859, there was a very respectable pomological display. This was the first public show of apples made in Kansas. Mr. Lovejoy, elder of the Free Methodist church in this city, gathered from the orchard, planted by his own hands, a large variety of apples, which were placed on the fruit tables for exhibition. They attracted great attention. They served to give an impulse to orchard-planting in this county, and the eastern part of the State. I am glad to make mention of this fact, that the young people and the more recent comers into the county may learn to respect the modest worth and fruitful labor of this man who practices what he preaches and shows his faith by his works.

In the Dairy.

Fattening Food and Milk.

Writing from Pennsylvania, a friend says that he has frequently observed that we recommend the bone and muscle-forming foods as the proper foods in the dairy. He says he was always taught that there was no better food for a cow in milk than cornmeal, and he asks us to give the reason for the faith that is in us. Perhaps it would be considered sufficient to say that experiment has demonstrated that fat does not enrich the milk, though it may increase the flow in some measure, and it is believed that it does not do that directly, but indirectly by protecting the portion of the food from oxidation. In doing this it furnishes the milk glands with more material, and thus causes an additional production of every element as well as of fat. Hence the proportion of fat is no greater than before. In an experiment of some note, a pound of fat, such as rape seed oil and linseed oil, was added to the fodder for every cow, the fodder being scanty. The result was that for a few days there was an increased flow of milk, but taking several days together there was no increase, and what was worse, in this case there was an actual decrease in the fat. In another well-known experiment, a pound of fat added to the usual ration caused the cow to give a very little more milk but the percentage of fat remained precisely the same. The experience, too, of almost every one who ever kept a cow, is that good bran is as good a food as can be fed for milk-production. So has experience shown that oil meal, which contains but a very small percentage of fat, is a good

food to produce milk. Feed one cow on the bone and muscle-forming foods and another on the fat-producing, and they will soon demonstrate which is the best. There must be a good supply of protein, and that is a flesh-forming element. We have several times given good rations for milch cows, and perhaps it might prove valuable to do so in this connection. It will be understood that in giving these rations, we do not mean that the cow shall be made or asked to eat all or only that quantity we mention. We should not suppose that any one would conclude that that was what we meant but for the fact that we once received a letter from a gentleman asking us how we expected that every cow should eat as much at one mess as some other cow might eat. We simply mean to give the composition of a ration. It may not be possible to make a ration just as here described, but we shall be helped to determine how to compose one.

A good ration for a milch cow is twelve pounds of good meadow hay, six pounds of oat straw, twenty pounds of mangels, two pounds of oil meal, two pounds of cornmeal and twenty pounds of bran. Another one is as follows: Twenty pounds of cured cornfodder, six pounds of rye straw, three pounds of oil meal, and five pounds of bran. Still another: Twenty pounds of good cornfodder, seven pounds of bran, seven pounds of malt sprouts, four pounds of cornmeal and four pounds of oil meal. But if the dairyman cannot or will not mix a ration with this niceness, let him feed good hay, a little oil meal if he can conveniently get it, or mill-stuffs, if he cannot, and roots of some kind. Mangels are good. Sugar beets are good, and even turnips may be fed in very small quantities and after milking.—*Western Rural.*

Dairy Notes.

Many respectable hotels and restaurants are now using artificial butter, and in many hostleries claiming to be first-class the guests have reason to be suspicious of the butter set before them.

Two cars loaded with butter from Wisconsin creameries recently passed through Marquette, Mich., bound for the copper district. The combined weight of both loads was 33,000 pounds. At the lowest estimate the butter is worth \$7,000.

An analysis of butter and milk recently made in the District of Columbia disclosed the fact that of the twenty-five samples of the former examined, twenty were adulterated. The milk was found, it is said, to be composed of sheep's brains, chalk and water.



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16—One Handmade Solitaire Diamond Ring.....	70
17—One Branch Loading Shotgun.....	50
18—One Ladies' Solid Gold Watch.....	50
19—One Ladies' Pair Bracelets.....	50
20—One Sewing Machine.....	50

To the next 20, each a Solid Gold Watch worth \$100 each; to the next 50, each a Solid Silver Watch worth \$25 each; to the next 125, each a Solid Gold ring worth \$2 each.

Each competitor must in every case send \$2 for one year's subscription to THE POPULAR MONTHLY with their answer. No answers will be recorded unless accompanied by the cash, for which we will send postpaid our splendid Magazine. Answers may be sent up to December 31, 1885, but not later. The regular subscription price of our elegant Magazine is only \$2 a year, so

YOU PAY NOTHING FOR COMPETING

for the above prizes. The money will be sent to the successful ones and their names published in our February issue of THE POPULAR MONTHLY. Don't delay. The Magazine is worth much more than the money, and by answering quickly you may secure one of the larger prizes. This is the tenth Bible Competition of THE POPULAR MONTHLY. Write to Mr. B. Dixon, Magnolia, Ark., who was awarded \$1,000 in one of our Bible contests. Also to Miss Dora Crawford, Atlanta, Tex., who was awarded \$1,250, and if you will send us a 2-cent stamp we will send you a list of over 1,500 who were awarded presents ranging from \$1 to \$2,000.

Read what the Press says of the Popular Monthly:—The Philadelphia Call says: "The Kansas City Popular Monthly is handsomely illustrated and full of readable fiction, travels and miscellaneous articles. It is read and admired by intelligent men and women in all parts of the country, having thousands of subscribers in every state of the union." The Kansas City Times says: "The Kansas City Popular Monthly is indeed most valuable—one of the best low price Magazines. The name is fortunate, for the Magazine is composed of popular contributions, such as most people will read with pleasure. The poetry and short stories are better than may be found in older Magazines." The Chicago Rambler says: "It contains excellent articles and is tastefully gotten up." THE POPULAR MONTHLY is an old established Family Magazine, handsomely printed, finely illustrated, pure and elevating in tone, and a favorite in thousands of homes. To satisfy all as to its merits, we mail sample copies for 10 cents. Every parent should encourage children to enter this contest. Besides familiarizing themselves with the Bible, they secure a highly deserving Family Magazine. We enter every letter in the order as received, and number the names as recorded in our subscription books. Hence there can be no mistakes. If you do not get one of the first you may get one of the middle or last rewards. If you don't get anything but our Magazine you will be well satisfied, as it has no equal at the price. No answers will be recorded bearing postmark date later than December 31, 1885. You must send before that date. Send money by new postal note, money order or registered letter. \$100 will be sent to the agent sending us the largest number of subscribers during the month of December, 1885, besides a commission of 25 per cent on each subscription sent us. Address all letters to

THE POPULAR MONTHLY!

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We refer to the following prominent citizens of Kansas City, Mo.: Major B. F. Jones, Secretary and Treasurer Kansas City Water Works; Charles D. Lucas, Recorder of Deeds; Thomas Speers, Chief of Police; S. R. Hudson of Ramsey, Millett & Hudson; Kansas City Times; and Major John N. Edwards, Managing Editor St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.

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THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, December 21, 1885.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts, 56 carloads for exportation, 20 carloads for city trade, slaughterers direct, and 111 carloads for the market. Middle grades were higher and the market closed fairly firm with good clearances. Poor to prime steers sold at \$3.55 to \$5.85, extra and fancy steers \$5.90 to \$8.00, choice steers \$7.50 to \$7.75.

SHEEP—Receipts 51 carloads. No improvement in trade. Poor to extra sheep had a slow trade at 2 1/4 to 5 1/4 c per lb.; poor to prime lambs sold at 4 1/4 to 6 1/4 c.

HOGS—Receipts 14,800. Market dull at \$3.80 to \$4.20.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 6,300, shipments 2,100. Market active and 10a15c higher. Shipping steers \$3.50 to \$4.45, stockers and feeders \$2.40 to \$4.00; cows, bulls and mixed \$1.60 to \$3.70, bulk at \$2.50 to \$3.25; through Texas cattle steady, with steers at \$2.90 to \$3.30, cows at \$2.50 to \$3.00.

HOGS—Receipts 47,000, shipments 5,000. Market dull and 5a10c lower. Rough and mixed \$3.50 to \$3.85, packing and shipping \$3.55 to \$3.80, light weights \$3.10 to \$3.65, skips \$2.60 to \$3.10.

SHEEP—Receipts 6,000, shipments 900. Market weak and 25c lower. Natives \$2.00 to \$3.70, Westerns \$2.40 to \$3.10, Texans \$2.00 to \$3.00, lambs \$3.75 to \$4.00.

The Drovers' Journal special Liverpool cable quotes the market 2 1/2 c lower per pound, and the best American steers selling at 12 1/2 c per pound dressed.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 772. Sales ranged from 2 1/5 for native cows to 3 7/5 for native feeding steers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 10,193. The market to-day was slow and weak with values 10c lower than Saturday. Extreme range of sales \$3.15 to \$3.55, bulk at \$3.25 to \$3.35.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 1,684. Market quiet. Sales: 67 natives av. 109 lbs. at 2 7/5.

St. Louis.

The Midland Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 769, shipments 200. Cattle steady and unchanged. Butcher cattle 15a20c higher under light receipts. Common to good shipping cattle \$3.80 to \$4.50, butcher steers \$3.35 to \$3.90; feeders strong, fair to choice, \$3.50 to \$3.90; stockers \$2.40 to \$2.55.

HOGS—Receipts 7,200, shipments 2,460. Market 10a15c lower and fairly active at decline; everything sold. Butchers and best heavy \$3.60 to \$3.70, mixed packing \$3.40 to \$3.55, light \$3.30 to \$3.50, closing quiet.

SHEEP—Receipts 81, shipments none. Market unchanged.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Higher. Receipts 2,200 bus., exports 8,431. Sales: 470,400 bus. futures and 55,000 bus. spot. No. 2 spring, 93 1/4 c; No. 2 red, 92 3/4 c.

CORN—Higher. Receipts 308,514 bus., exports 69,716 bus. Sales: 784,000 bus. futures, 314,000 bus. spot. Ungraded, 42a48c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Firm. No. 2 red cash, 98c; January, 98 1/4 c; February, 95 1/4 to 95 3/4 c.

CORN—Opened weak. No. 2 mixed, cash, 81 1/4 c; December, 81 1/2 to 82 1/4 c.

OATS—Dull but steady. No. 2 mixed cash, 27a to 27 1/4 c.

RYE—Steady at 59c.

BARLEY—Dull at 50c.

Chicago.

WHEAT—The trading in wheat and the fluctuations in prices to-day were based almost entirely on the estimates as to the visible supply. Sales ranged: December, 83 1/4 to 84 1/4 c; January, 83 1/4 to 84 1/4 c.

CORN—Weak for near options, owing to large receipts; year delivery closed 3/4 c lower. Cash, 37a37 1/4 c; December and year, 37a37 1/4 c.

OATS—Quiet and slow. Cash 27 1/2 c.

RYE—Dull. No. 2 at 60c.

BARLEY—Quiet. No. 2, 65c.

FLAXSEED—Easy. No. 1, 1 10 1/2 a1 11.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—There was a stronger market to-day on 'change, with higher values. No. 2 red, cash and December were nominal; January sold at 71 1/4 c, 1c higher; February was nominal; May sold at 79 1/4 c.

CORN—There was a trifle stronger but quiet market. No. 2 was nominal, except February, which sold at 28c. No. 2 white was nominal, except for May, which sold at 33 1/4 c.

OATS—No bids nor offerings.

RYE—No. 2 cash, 47 1/2 c bid, 50 1/2 c asked.

BUTTER—Roll and dairy not strictly choice have to be sold at butterine prices. Creamery, fresh and good, in fair demand. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 25a26c; good, 20c; fine dairy in single package lots, 18c; storepacked, in single package lots, 10a12c; common, 4a5c; roll, 8a13c, according to quality.

EGGS—Plenty and market weak at 17c per doz.

fresh re-candled. A large portion of the receipts consists of held stock.

CHEESE—Full cream 12c, part skim flats 9c, Young America 12c.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, choice and of one variety in carload lots, 75c per bus. Sweet potatoes, red, 50c per bus; yellow, per bus, 1.00.

HAY—Receipts, 52 cars. Best quiet; low grades very dull. We quote: Fancy small baled, 6 50; large baled, 6 00; medium 4 50a5 50; common, 2 50 to 3 50.

OIL-CAKE—\$100 lbs., 1 25; ton lots 23 00, free on board cars. Car lots, sacked, 2 00.

CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 50a1 55 per bus.

FLAXSEED—We quote at 1 00a1 03 per bus upon the basis of pure.

BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl, 7c; self-working, 5 1/2 c; common red tipped, 4c; crooked, 3a3 1/2 c.

WOOL—Missouri unwashed, heavy fine, 15a17; light fine, 19a21c; medium, 23a24 1/2 c; medium combing, 23a24 1/2 c; coarse combing, 19a21; low and carpet, 15a17c. Kansas and Nebraska, heavy fine, 15a17c; light fine, 19a21c; medium, 19a21c. Tub-washed, choice, 32a34c; medium, 28a30c; dingy and low, 28a26c.

Oil-Cake

Whole or ground, manufactured by the old process.

For sale to feeders at export values.

Prices quoted by mail on application.

Address

KANSAS CITY LINED OIL CO.,

Eighth and Mill streets,

Kansas City, Mo.

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LETTERS FROM GOLDEN LATITUDES.

A large, finely-illustrated pamphlet, descriptive of the Northwest. Statistics compiled from official sources. Sent free on application to

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Grand Central Hotel,

No. 614 & 616 Main St., Kansas City.

Good Table and Beds. Rates, \$1.50 per day. Special rates for time over one day. When you come to the city try our House. We will satisfy you.

RAFF & LAWSON, Kansas City.

THE CITY HOTEL, CHICAGO.

S. E. Cor. State and 16th streets.

THE STOCKMEN'S HOME.

Special Rate to Stockmen, \$1.50 Per Day.

Nearest Hotel outside the Yards. Cable cars pass the House for all parts of the City.

W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

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DARLING & JOHNSON, Topeka, Kas., Fine Job Printers and manufacturers of

RUBBER STAMPS!

for printing cards, envelopes, marking clothes, etc. Also stencils for marking sacks. Make money by writing us.

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CAPITAL CITY PRINTING CO.,

FINE JOB PRINTERS.

Private and Sale Catalogues, Circulars and Fine Poster Work a specialty.

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BUTLER COUNTY!

Land for Sale, in Large or Small Tracts, Improved or Unimproved.

No snow winter: tame grasses are successful all kinds of fruit do well; fine limestone for building; gravelly-bottom streams; splendid location for stock and agricultural products; thirty miles of railroad—more than any other county, and out of debt.

Address for Circular A. J. PALMER,

El Dorado, Butler Co., Kas.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body while the Ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail, Circulars free.

EGGLESTON'S SENSIBLE TRUSS

EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail, Circulars free.

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TIMBER LINE HERD OF

HOLSTEIN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

HOLSTEINS.

We are now ready to supply the Western trade with Holstein Cattle—Bulls, Cows and Calves. Also Grade Cows (bred or unbred) and Calves. By carload or single animal. We claim that we have the best herd west of Missouri, both in points and record. Our prices are reasonable. We are glad to have persons call and see for themselves. We invite correspondence.

W. J. ESTES & SONS, ANDOVER, KANSAS.

POLAND-CHINAS.

We also have an extra lot of Poland-China Hogs, from a sucking Pig to a four-year-old Sow. Our Hogs are made up of the best blood that money can buy, and to prove our claims we will sell by measure, giving points; and we guarantee all stock to breed, or to be replaced by animals that will breed. Please ask for what you want.

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Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine.



This engraving represents the ELEGANT COLORED PLATE, 11 1/2 x 14 1/2 inches, of ROSES and PANSIES, which will be Given Away to cash subscribers to VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE, a beautiful publication, treating on every phase of gardening; 32 pages reading matter; colored plate, and many fine engravings each month. Price \$1.25 per year.

Any person sending four subscriptions with \$5.00, will receive Free a PORTFOLIO OF RARE AND BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS, consisting of Six Large Colored Plates, 11 1/2 x 14 1/2 inches, size and color true to nature, representing some of the rarest and most beautiful flowers in the world, and which, in their natural state, few persons will be apt to see. The Rose and Pansy Plate will be given to each member of the club. Price of Portfolio alone is \$2.00, and of the Rose and Pansy plate, 35 cents. Every one should possess a copy of this exquisite Portfolio. It is more than worth the effort.

JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

LABETTE COUNTY NURSERY.—Seventeen h year. Crescent Strawberry Plants, \$1.50 per 1,000. All kinds of nursery stock equally low. Address J. L. Williams, Oswego, Kas.

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Catalogue free on application. Send for it.

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STRAWBERRIES! RASPBERRIES

Old & New—40 kinds. Write for list and prices.

B. F. SMITH, (Lock Box 6,) Lawrence, Kas.

Hedge Plants and Apple Trees

8,000,000 Hedge Plants, also a nice block of 60,000 Apple Trees, to be closed out this spring.

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A full line of Nursery stock, all warranted true to name. No substitution of varieties to our purchasers. Reference: Bank of Ft. Scott. For other testimonials see our catalogue.

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(Mention this Paper.)

APPLE SEEDLINGS

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of Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry at LOW RATES. Send for prices and samples. Address,

BLOOMINGTON (Phoenix) NURSERY

Established 1852. BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Berry Plants, Root Grafts, &c.

HOW TO SAVE 75 PER CENT. IN STRAWBERRY Culture. Two valuable Plants no family should be without. No. 1—Produces flowers which, if pulverized to a powder, will effectually destroy all troublesome insects. Costing but 6 cts. per pound to grow and prepare, and is not poisonous to man or beast. No. 2—Produces seed that never fail to kill ground moles; worth a dozen traps. Seed, 25 cts. a package, with directions. One package Russian Mulberry seed (selected variety), 25 cts.—200 seed or more. Circulars and full particulars for five 2-cent stamps.

FRED LUCIA, Beaver Lake, Mich.

The La Cygne Nursery.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

10,000 Pear and Cherry, 1 and 2 years old.

100,000 Apple and Peach.

50,000 Russian Apricot and Russian Mulberry.

30,000 Grape Vines.

100,000 FOREST TREES!

Box Elder, Soft Maple, Catalpa, etc.

Apple Grafts, Apple Seed, Apple Seedlings, Peach Pits, Pecan Nuts, Walnuts, Catalpa—Seed, Russian Mulberry Seed, Greenhouse Plants, etc., etc.

Low Prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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D. W. COZAD,

Box 25, LACYGNE, LINN CO., KAS.

\$5 to \$10 A day selling Rug Machines & Patterns.

Circulars free. E. Ross & Co., Toledo, O.

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Wanted—LADIES to work for us at their own homes. \$7 to \$10 per week can be quietly made. No photo. painting;

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, 1885, 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 first day of November and the first day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending Dec. 9, 1885

Osage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

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

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

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

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Duncan, of Ridgeway tp., (P. O. Carbondale), November 24, 1885, one roan and white steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by James C. Sady, of Ridgeway tp., (P. O. Carbondale), November 24, 1885, one white and yellow steer, tip of tail and hind legs white and white star in forehead; valued at \$15.

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

Wilson county—J. C. Tuttle, clerk.

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

Wabaunsee county—H. G. Licht, clerk.

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

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

Wyandotte county—Wm. E. Connelley, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E. Daniels, of Kansas City (Kansas) tp., November 28, 1885, one dark bay horse, about 10 years old, 16 hands high, white spot on left hind foot, collar marks; valued at about \$40.

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

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

HEIFER—Taken up by William E. Hunter, of Hiawatha tp., November 25, 1885, one red and white steer, about 18 months old, hole in left ear; valued at \$12.

COLT—Taken up by Thurston Chase, of Hiawatha tp., November 25, 1885, one iron-gray horse colt, over 1 year old, Spanish brand on the shoulder and hip; valued at \$10.

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

Saline county—Jos. Sargent, clerk.

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

Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

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

Johnson county—Henry V. Chase, clerk.

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

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

MARE—Taken up by Ben Earnshaw, of Shawnee P. O., September 15, 1885, one bay mare, 3 years old,

about 15 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$60.

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

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

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

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

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

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

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

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

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

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

Strays for week ending Dec 16, 1885

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. T. Gwartney, in Easton tp., November 12, 1885, one pale red cow, 4 years old, white on belly, a brand on right hip supposed to be a 1; valued at \$15.

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

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

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

Elk county—J. S. Johnson, clerk.

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

Jefferson County—J. R. Best, Clerk.

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

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STEER—Taken up by W. B. Robinson, in Center tp., November 18, 1885, one red yearling steer, branded H on left hip; valued at \$18.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pottawatomie county—L. W. Zimmerman, clk.

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

STEER—Taken up by D. R. Roundree, in Shannon tp., November 11, 1885, one red yearling steer, a little white in each flank, a small white spot on right fore leg, under-slit in left ear; valued at \$13.

STEER—Taken up by W. A. Easgen, in St. George tp., November 6, 1885, one light red yearling steer, a few white spots on belly and left side, crop out of under side of both ears, tip of left horn broken off; valued at \$18.

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

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

HEIFER—Taken up by W. A. Ensign, in St. George tp., November 6, 1885, one light red yearling heifer, tips of both ears off; valued at \$12.

Woodson county—I. M. Jewett, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Peters, in B. Mount tp., November 9, 1885, one 3-year-old light roan cow, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$16.

STEER—Taken up by W. M. Harty, in Belmont tp., November 9, 1885, one white steer, 2 years old, smooth crop off right ear, red paint on right hip; valued at \$22.

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

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

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

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

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

Chase county—J. J. Massey, clerk.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

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

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

Franklin county—L. Altman, clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. J. Hanna, in Centropolis tp., October 3, 1885, one red cow, 2 years old, brockel face, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Ford county—S. Gallagher, Jr., clerk.

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

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

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

CALF—Taken up by J. J. Minner, in Hamlin tp., November 28, 1885, one red roan steer calf, about 6 months old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.

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

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Lewis Huggins, in Rich tp., November 3, 1885, one red and white spotted yearling steer, a three-cornered white spot between horns, two white spots behind the left shoulder, white spot on left knee, white spot on each front foot, white spot on left hind foot, switch off tail.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by John Demeyer, in Indian Creek tp., 2½ miles southeast of Westphalia, November 30, 1885, one — and white cow, end of right horn broken off, no other marks or brands visible; calf with her.

Wabaunsee county—H. G. Licht, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Baendel, in Alma tp., (P. O. Alma), December 2, 1885, one 2-year-old steer, blue and white, partly blue-roan and partly solid white, stripes down the sides, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph Schutter, in Farmer tp., (P. O. Alma), November 3, 1885, one red and white spotted steer, 2 years old, branded C. R. on left hip; valued at \$10.

Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Isaac Collins, of Manhattan, one red cow, 3 or 4 years old, swallow-fork in the left ear.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Wiseman, of Ogden, one red and white spotted heifer, 1 year old past.

STEER—Taken up by S. P. Johnson, of Randolph, one red steer, 1 year old, crop off of left ear and under-bit in right ear.

STEER—By same, one white steer, one year old, crop off of left ear and under-bit in right ear.

HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, 1 year old, crop off of left ear and under-bit in right ear.

Strays for week ending Dec. 23, 1885.

Greenwood county—A. W. Hart, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by T. N. Robb, in Quincy tp., November 27, 1885, one red yearling heifer with white spots in forehead and white under belly, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$10.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by Julia A. Mitchell, in Quincy tp., November 13, 1885, one light roan cow and calf, branded 3 with line under it on right hip and shoulder, indistinct brand on left side; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. B. Sherwood, in Quincy tp., November 18, 1885, one 2-year-old white heifer, V-shaped mark on both ears, no brands visible; valued at \$24.

MULE—Taken up by W. H. Rexwood, in Fall River tp., November 1, 1885, one 3-year-old mare mule, harness and saddle marks, crooked hind legs; valued at \$30.

HEIFER—Taken up by H. L. Butler, in Fall River tp., November 1, 1885, one red yearling heifer with white spots about head and legs, white on belly and part of tail, under-crop in left ear and swallow-fork in right ear, letter M on left hip; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. McBrown, in Salt Springs tp., November 30, 1885, one 4-year-old brindle-roan steer, roan or white streaks, Arkansas stock; valued at \$50.

STEER—Taken up by G. W. Payton, in Janesville tp., November 9, 1885, one white yearling steer, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. E. Griswell, in Janesville tp., November 6, 1885, one small red yearling heifer, line-back, short tail, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$14.

COW—Taken up by O. K. Armstrong, in Janesville tp., November 10, 1885, one 3-year-old cow, body white, red head and neck, branded X on left hip; with red line-back steer calf with crop off left ear and slit in right ear; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by S. M. Roberts, in Madison tp., December 6, 1885, one red and white spotted yearling steer, under-bit in left ear; valued at \$17.

STEER—Taken up by D. E. Miles, in Spring Creek tp., November 30, 1885, one 4-year-old red and white native steer, wine-glass brand on right shoulder and hip, under-scallop out of right ear and under-bit and swallow-fork in left ear; valued at \$30.

HEIFER—By same, one 3-year-old native heifer, solid red except white spot on under part of body, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by J. H. Pegram, in Lane tp., November 23, 1885, one 3-year-old light roan cow with calf, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Julia A. Mitchell, in Quincy tp., December 5, 1885, one dark red yearling steer, left ear off short, under crop and under-slope in right ear; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. H. Norris, in Quincy tp., December 3, 1885, one red yearling heifer, white on belly and white hind feet, indistinct brand on right hip, bob-tail; valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by J. H. Greer, in Salt Springs tp., December 11, 1885, one red and white spotted yearling steer, under half-crop in left ear and under-bit in right ear; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Isalah Miller, in Pleasant Grove tp., December 11, 1885, one red 2-year-old steer, star in forehead, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$18.

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by D. B. Gennan, of Valley Falls, in Delaware tp., November 16, 1885, one red-roan

heifer, 1 year-old, right ear cropped, two hog-rings in left ear; valued at \$18.

COW—Taken up by M. O. Ferrell, of Valley Falls, in Delaware tp., November 16, 1885, one dark red cow, 8 or 9 years old, scar on each hip, cross on right horn, under-bit out of each ear; valued at \$20.

Wabaunsee county—H. G. Licht, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. F. Wade, in Mission Creek tp., (P. O. Keene), November 30, 1885, one 2-year-old steer, spotted roan and white, some white in face, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by O. R. Rutledge, in Mission Creek tp., (P. O. Keene), November 18, 1885, one white and red steer, red head and neck, half of left horn gone, notch out of right ear; valued at \$25.

Miami County—J. C. Taylor, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Peter Lowe, in Valley tp., November 1, 1885, one small red steer, 2 years old, small bit off of left ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by W. J. Sage, in Sugar Creek tp., November 13, 1885, one pale red steer, 1 year old past, a little white spot on left flank, common size, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$13.

HEIFER—Taken up by Thos. Meddelmas, in Middle Creek tp., November 30, 1885, one dark red yearling heifer, little white in flank, one horn droops a little, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$14.

MULE—Taken up by John F. Smith, in Miami tp., November 16, 1885, one white or grayish mare mule, about 10 years old, about 13 hands high

The Veterinarian.

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

ABSCCESS IN A COLT'S KNEE.—My colt was cut just above the knee by a barbed wire; an abscess formed in the knee and will not heal; what treatment should it receive? [If there is a simple abscess containing nothing but pus, wash it out daily with a weak solution of sulphate of zinc or copper—one-half drachm to each two or three pints of water—and secure as perfect a rest of the part as possible. After the healing process is fairly started, apply simple ointments or dressings of pine tar. If, however, a synovial sac, or the knee-joint itself has been opened and there is a discharge of glary fluid resembling the white of an egg, the case is a very difficult one to heal. Apply powdered alum or sulphate of zinc on cotton to close the wound, and follow by simple dressings as above. Do not, on any account, disturb the wound after it once becomes closed, and secure absolute rest of the joint by requiring the animal to stand constantly, using slings if necessary. No cutting, pricking or probing should be allowed about the knee, except by a person very familiar with the anatomy of the part.]

SLABBERING HORSES.—My horses are afflicted with slabbers. I thought that only white clover had this effect upon horses, but there is not much white clover in the field where I have my horses this fall. Will any other grass or weeds give horses slabbers? [White clover is the worst agent to cause this injurious trouble with horses, called slabbers. But there are several others, such as lobelia, St. John's wort, pennyroyal, etc., and the latter will even cause a more profuse flow of saliva. Slabbers is highly injurious to cattle. It is caused by the essential oils in the grasses or plants exciting the salivary glands. And do not imagine the extra flow of saliva is only water, and will do no harm. Saliva, when discharged from the mouth, instead of being swallowed to aid digestion, is exceedingly weakening to the horse or cow, as it contains most of the essential elements for the health and growth of the animal. It is composed of potash, soda, lime, acid, phosphoric acid and organic matter. There is really but little difference in the character of saliva and that of blood, and an unnatural flow of saliva from the mouth is nearly as injurious to the animal as the flow of that much blood. But slabbers is easily stopped. Give the animal a small feed of wheat bran, cornmeal or any other dry food, which will counteract the irritation caused by the essential oil of clover, etc., on the salivary glands. The writer was of the impression that clover alone caused slabbers, until his horses were affected many years ago, when there was neither red nor white clover on the farm. Then we began experimenting with other plants, and found the ones above named were as bad as clover. This trouble is generally called "slobbers," but the correct way of spelling it is "slabbers," but it is pronounced the same.]

Use the boss Zinc and Leather Interfering Boots and Collar Pads. They are the best.



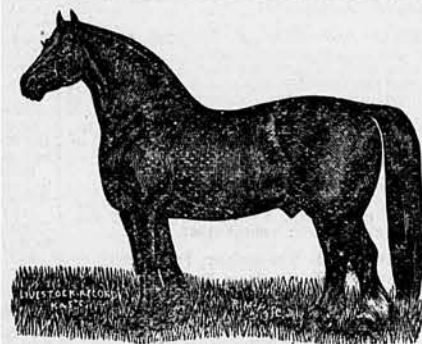
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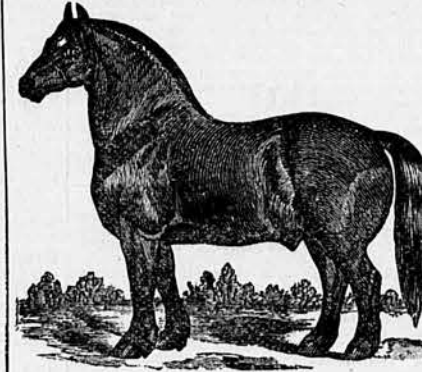
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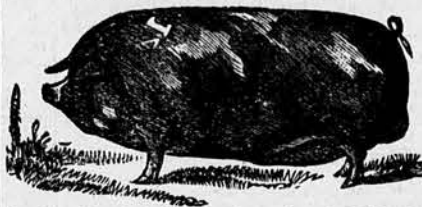
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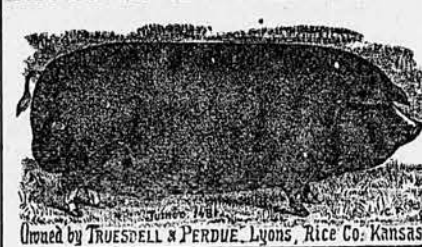
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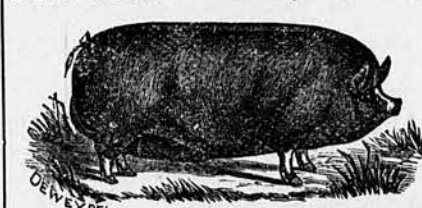
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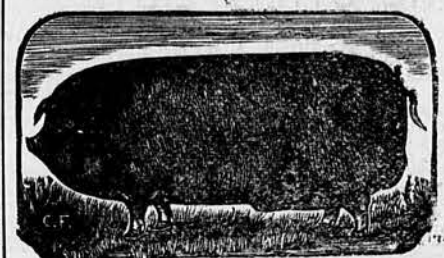
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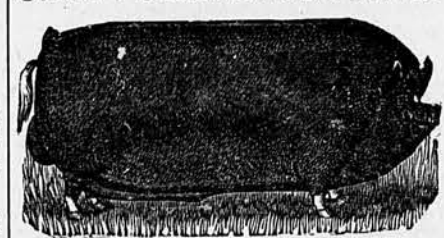
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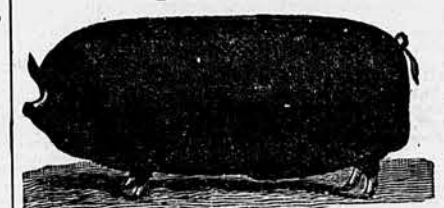
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It will arrest the disease in every instance.



None Genuine without this "Trade Mark."

—AN—
INFALLIBLE PREVENTIVE

Of the Dreadful Disease.

By using our Medicine your hogs are kept in perfect health, will grow better, gain more pounds with same feed, or we will refund your money.

Try some of our Medicine and be convinced that what we say is true. We guarantee our Remedy to be SUPERIOR TO ANY HOG MEDICINE ON THE MARKET, and are ready at any time to practically test its merits, or where there is any doubt as to the efficiency of our Medicine we will go to any part of the United States where hog cholera prevails, use nothing but our own Remedy, and arrest the disease in every instance, or forfeit \$500. Do not wait until your hogs get sick, but get some of our Medicine at once and use to ward off disease. Remember a preventive is better than a cure. Our Medicine acts as a Cathartic, thoroughly renovates the hog, keeping them in a healthy and growing condition. Ask your druggist for LaMaster's Remedy, or send direct to us. One-pound package sent by express for 75c.; 10-pound can, 60c. per pound; 25 pounds bulk, \$12.50. Write for Circular and Treatise on Hog Cholera. Agents wanted. **LaMASTER & FERGUSON, TOPEKA, KAS.**

"ACME" PULVERIZING HARROW
AGENTS WANTED
BEST SELLING TOOL ON EARTH
CRUSHER AND LEVELER

Subjects the soil to the action of a Steel Crusher and Leveler, and to the Cutting, Lifting, Turning Process of Double Gangs of Cast Steel Counters. Immense cutting power. Crushing, Leveling and Pulverizing performed at the same time. Entire absence of Spikes or Spring Teeth avoids pulling up rubbish. Only Harrow that cuts over the entire surface of the ground. Sizes, 8 to 15 ft. wide. With and without Sulky attachment. We deliver free at Distributing Depots.

FAIR DO NOT BE DECEIVED. Don't let dealers palm off a base imitation or some inferior tool under the assurance that it is better. **SATISFY YOURSELF BY ORDERING AN "ACME" ON TRIAL.** We will send a double gang Acme to any responsible farmer in the United States; if it does not suit, he may send it back, we paying return freight. We don't ask pay until tried on his own farm.

Send for pamphlet containing thousands of testimonials from 48 States and Territories. Branch Office, **HARRISBURG, PENN. NASH & BRO.,** MILLINGTON, NEW JERSEY. N. B.—"TILLAGE IS MANURE" and other essays sent free to parties who NAME THIS PAPER.

THE BEST WASHER
We will guarantee the "LOVELL" WASHER to do better work and do it easier and in less time than any other machine in the world. Warranted five years, and if it don't wash the clothes clean, without rubbing, we will refund the money.

AGENTS WANTED We CAN SHOW PROOF that Agents are making from \$75 to \$150 per month. Farmers make \$200 to \$500 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling this Washer. Retail price only \$5. Sample to those desiring agency \$2. Also the celebrated **KEYSTONE WRINGERS** at manufacturers' lowest price. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for further particulars.

LOVELL WASHER CO., ERIE, PA.

TOWER'S SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.
The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED STOCK-DOCTOR
FOR THE PICTORIAL COMPLETE
Embracing Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Bees and Dogs. By Hon. J. Periam and Dr. A. H. Baker, V. S. Covers every subject pertaining to Stock of Farm both in Health and Disease. Two charts for telling ages of Horses and Cattle; 720 Engravings and 14 Colored Plates. Farmers clear \$100 a month. ACT NOW! Exclusive Territory. Book absolutely without Competition. For Confidential Terms and "Extracts from Agents' Reports," etc., address **N. D. Thompson Pub. Co.,** St. Louis, Mo., or New York.

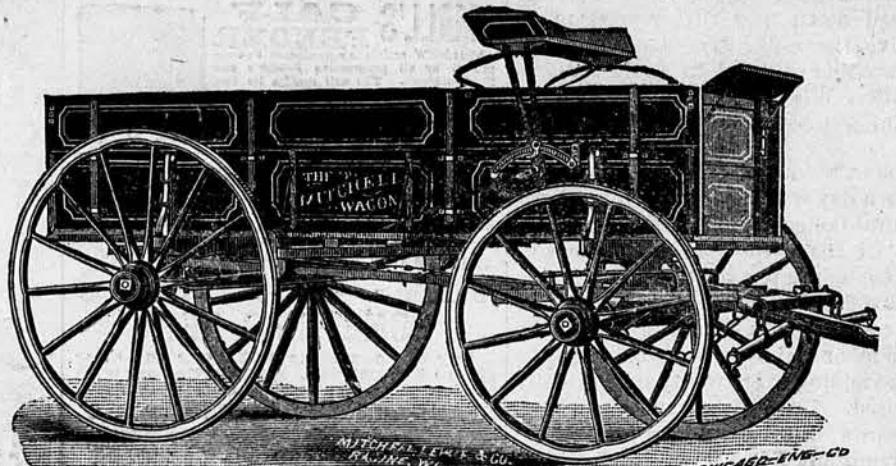
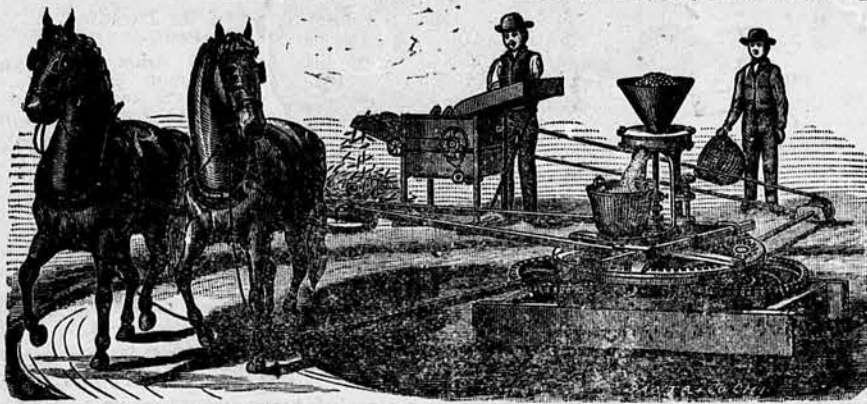
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MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE
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John Deere Moline Plows and Cultivators, Deere Corn-Planters and Stalk-Cutters,
MITCHELL FARM WAGONS,

CORTLAND SPRING WAGONS and BUGGIES, SURREYS and PHAETONS,
The Celebrated "Standard Buggies," Which Have No Equal for Price Asked!

SEE THE DEERE COMBINED LISTER & DRILL!

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BUCKEYE CORN-SHELLERS, AND FULL LINE STANDARD FARM MACHINERY.

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I propose to send my Challenge Washing Machine to any address for \$2.00. I guarantee this Washer to be equal in all respects, and superior in many, to any washing machine sold for less than \$10, or money refunded. Agents wanted. J. C. PICKENS, Topeka, Kas.

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140 Imported Brood Mares

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Old enough for Service,

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Two years old and younger.

Recognizing the principle accepted by all intelligent breeders that, now over well bred animals may be recorded, they should be valued only as grades, I will

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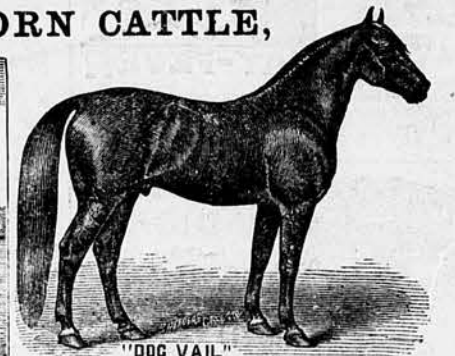
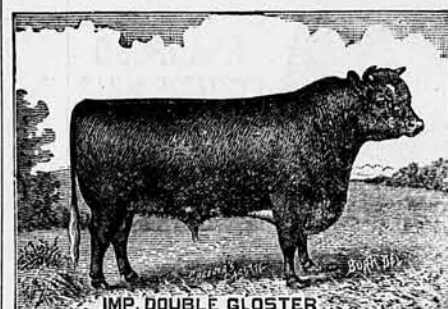
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Such as Cruickshanks, Roses of Sharons, Young Marys, Phyllises, Josephines, and other good sorts. Also

Roadster, Draft & General-Purpose Horses, Mares & Mules.

Stock always in fine condition and for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence and inspection invited. Call at the Blue Valley Bank, Manhattan, Kansas.

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ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES. HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED.

Cows and Heifers Bred to Best Netherland and Aaggie Bulls.

The Average Records of a Herd are the True Test of Its Merit.

The Following Milk and Butter Records Have All Been Made by Animals Now in Our Herd:

MILK RECORDS:

Five Cows have averaged over 19,000 lbs. in a year. Ten Cows have averaged over 18,000 lbs. in a year.

We know of but 23 Cows that have made yearly records exceeding 16,000 lbs. and 14 of them are now in our Herd and have averaged over 17,500 lbs.

Twenty-five have averaged over 16,000 lbs. in a year. Sixty-three, the entire number in the Herd that have made yearly records, including 14 three-year-olds and 21 two-year-olds, have averaged 12,788 lbs. 5 ozs. in a year.

BUTTER RECORDS:

Five Cows have averaged 50 lbs. 7 ozs. in a week. Nine Cows have averaged 19 lbs. 4 ozs. in a week. Fifteen Cows have averaged 17 lbs. 6 ozs. in a week. Six three-year-olds have averaged 14 lbs. 3 ozs. in a week. Eleven three-year-olds (the entire number tested) have averaged 13 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week. Six two-year-olds have averaged 12 lbs. 11 ozs. in a week. Fifteen two-year-olds (entire number tested) have averaged 10 lbs. 8 3/4 ozs. in a week. The entire original imported Netherland family of six cows (two being but three years old) have averaged 17 1/2 lbs. in a week. This is the Herd from which to get foundation stock. Prices low for quality of stock. SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

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Meals at all hours. Oyster Stews, Lunch, Pies, Cakes, etc. A better Stew for 15 cents than is obtained at many places for 25 cents. Call on us. F. BEELER, 79 East Sixth street.

10,000 Superior Silk and Fruit-producing Russian Mulberry Seeds, for \$1.00, or 5,000 seeds and a live Silk Journal one year for \$1.00. Address: J. H. HORNER, Silk Culturist, Emporia, Kas.