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The Hessian Fly.

A correspondent sends in the following newspaper clipping in a letter. It was taken from a Montreal paper:

The farmer who sees his wheat turning yellow late in the fall, and searching for the cause, finds small, white grubs hidden in the sheaths of the leaves; or small, brown, flax-seed-like pupæ adhering to the stalks, may know that his small but destructive enemy, the Hessian fly, has been ravaging his crop. The injurious insect, so small as to escape notice, has nevertheless at times, been so numerous as to wholly destroy the wheat crop and prevent the culture of it for years until the pest has been starved out. It is a small fly which lays its eggs upon the young wheat late in August or early in September; and the eggs produce a small grub which sucks the sap from the wheat stalks, either killing it outright or so weakening it that it perishes from the rigors of the winter. White varieties of wheat are the most injured, and the past season the yield has been reduced from a possible 40 bushels per acre, which these varieties are easily capable of under good culture, to the small quantity of 2 to 12 bushels. The disastrous results amounts up to a hundred millions of dollars and were it not for the wide area over which wheat is grown in the United States and Canada, the loss would cause a famine.

The history of this insect is enveloped in mystery. Its name, the Hessian fly, is supposed to be given to it from the suspicion that it was brought hither from Europe by the Hessian troops employed by the British government in the war of the Revolution of the American colonies in 1776. This, however, is a mistake, for the pest was made the subject of investigation by the American Philosophical society of Philadelphia in 1768, and there is record of a meeting held on May 18th, in that year, at which a committee was appointed to consider "what method could be fallen upon to prevent damage to wheat" by this insect. It is therefore beyond dispute that the Hessian fly must have been depredating upon the wheat for years previous to that time and become a source of alarm to the colonial farmers. During the war which followed, the subject fell into neglect and afterwards in 1791, it was again brought up in the United States Congress, who appointed a committee to collect information as to the natural history of the fly. At the same time it was committing much damage in Long Island, N. Y., and Mr. T. L. Mitchell wrote a paper upon its history in which he stated it to be a native insect. This paper is quoted from in the Encyclopedia Britannica. Mr. Phillips, the present secretary of the Philosophical society, states that the fly was called by its present name not only in 1768, but many years before then when it was mentioned in the Pennsylvania Gazette. He thinks it was named by the German settlers of that State who might have suspected its European origin. This, however, there is no proof of, but on the contrary, it is known that the pest was not then any cause of alarm in northern Europe.

The present opinions vary as to its origin. Some experts believe it is a native of America, which has taken to the wheat as an available food in preference to some other plant upon which it formerly subsisted, just as the Colorado potato beetle has left the common weed, called the horse nettle; (*Solanum Carolinense*) and show remark-

ably good judgment in its choice, for itself, at least. The fly has prevailed every year within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, to the manner born, but it has periods of unusual destructiveness, as for instance, 1790, 1817, 1844, 1857, 1872 and 1876-78.

It is not agreed what are the best means of preventing the damage by this costly insect. We do not in fact know any more in this respect than was known 70 years ago, when a writer recommended "good farming, manure and late sowing as the best securities;" and this was all that Prof. Hinds, of Toronto, could recommend in his valuable little work published by the Canadian government about 25 years ago. Good farming, however, includes a good many things; clean fields; thorough tillage; the selection of a hardy kind of wheat; the absence of rubbish; liberal fertilizing and a knowledge of the common pests of the crops and their habit. A good farmer knowing all these, will give the wheat every chance to escape its great enemy by sowing late in September and yet not so late as to incur damage in other ways. He will annoy the insects in every possible way by sowing salt on the wheat, the particles of which falling into the sheaths of the leaves will dissolve and kill the grub; he will also fit his ground thoroughly by good tillage and fertilizing so that the plants will have strength to resist the parasite and grow on in spite of the damage it may inflict by sucking its sap and he will practice such a rotation of crops as will starve out his enemy lest it may prove too strong for him.

The pest attacks the crop in the spring as well as in the fall; when a second breed lays its eggs in the upper leaves and causes the stalks to bend over and fall greatly in the way of the reaper, which cuts off the heads of the wheat and these are lost.

Hogs Dying.

Kansas Farmer:

I regret to write you that the cholera has caught our hogs. Up to two weeks ago we were said to have the finest herd of hogs and pigs in Jefferson county. We have lost about twenty-five; have now over fifty sick ones. We have used all the preventives known or read about, but it has caught us just the same. We have for months given copperas all the hogs and pigs would eat, wood ashes, and crude carbolic acid in all forms. Well water, spring water, shade and good places to wallow in; clean, warm pens inside or outside just as they chose; had a run in the timber, got acres of hickory nuts and walnuts to their liking; blue grass, clover or timothy and finally artichokes just as they chose, and yet we have not escaped. So we are letting them take care of themselves and take our chances. We have been with them morning, noon and night, and have seen to their every want. Call it what they may, or use what they like, we believe it to be an epidemic without any preventive. B. W.

Inquires About Feed for Cows.

Kansas Farmer:

Will some of your readers who can from experience tell me through your columns if it is best for me to buy bran at \$7 per ton to feed to milk cows when I have corn of my own raising, and if it would pay me to grind my corn which is worth here now about 20 cents per bushel? We are feeding for milk which we sell in town. We have to haul our bran ten miles; what is a good ration for

cows to keep them from falling in their milk? Will it pay to wet or cook the grain fed.

R. R. MITCHELL.

Florence, Kas.

About Western Kansas.

Kansas Farmer:

How much of the land west of us is capable of being used for general farming is something that not only Eastern people are interested in, but thousands of Kansas people also. Many have children growing up, and some day part of the boys at least will want a farm of their own. In the eastern half of the State land is held at such a high figure that a great many who have limited means would prefer to go where land is cheaper, if there were any hopes that they could succeed in time, so they would have a comfortable home. What can be done with western Kansas has been hard to tell; but the last two years have satisfied many that with good cultivation crops of all kinds will do well. There is no doubt but the land is rich enough, but lack of rain at a time when the crops need it most has been the difficulty heretofore. Irrigation has succeeded so well that wherever land can be covered with water at the needed time, the settlement of all land so situated is an assured fact. But as to upland the case is altogether different. There it seems as if there was no way to succeed without rain when it is needed, and if it does not come, what shall we do? N. C. Meeker, who was of the New York Tribune, said years ago "that he had no doubt that some day the land west of us would be the great wheat fields of the continent." He was one of the founders of the Greeley colony and at that time had had several years experience in irrigating land, and he was very sanguine as to the favorable results. In his letter he stated "that it took one foot of water to make a wheat crop," and all of the eight hundred million acres of grazing land in the West has a foot of rain every season. So it is not so much lack of rain as it is how to hold it and utilize it to the best advantage. When the question is favorably settled, the days of our great cattle kings are numbered, and the idea of leasing them thousands and millions of acres at from 2 to 5 cents an acre will be considered the height of folly. It seems strange that on land where grass grows so well that millions and millions of cattle can be kept the year round on it, that nothing else will grow.

In coming through Nebraska twelve years ago, I stopped over night with a settler who was digging out a hole in the side of a bank for a new dug-out. Part of the sod had been taken off before, and while they had had an unusual amount of rain (the rivers all overflowing) where the sod had just been taken off, it was hardly wet down a foot, and on the other side where the sod was taken off the year before, it was wet down four or five feet. Now, our Western plains are covered with a sod that is almost impenetrable to rain, and when rain does come it soon runs into the gullies and in a little while it is as dry as if there never had been a shower; but, whenever it is broke up and plowed deep, most of the rain will soak into the ground, and will stay there till it soaks away or is evaporated, and it will naturally make the country more moist even if no more rain falls.

The idea is prevalent that the plains are too high for heavy rains notwithstanding physical geography states that the heaviest rains fall in latitudes four or five thousand

feet above the sea, which exceeds the height of the most of our Western plains. The difficulty is not so much, perhaps, the height, as it is the plains being so far from the sea, and our heavy currents of air losing most of their moisture before they get so far inland. We have been taught that cutting away of forests from land, or growing more, would diminish or cause more rain, and I have partly thought so, too; but it seems we were mistaken, for, according to a late editorial in the New York Tribune, it makes no difference, for it says: "It is also somewhat curious that though occasionally severe storms seem at times to disturb the record, the result of sixty years of observation shows that the annual average in the Eastern States remains constant, and that we have neither more nor less rainfall on the whole than our grandfathers had."

E. W. BROWN.

About Butter and Low Prices.

Kansas Farmer:

Knowing that we are somewhat engaged in the breeding of Jersey cattle and the sale of farm-made Jersey butter, our friends ask, in view of the low price to which butter has fallen, "What are you going to do about it now, with your high-priced Jersey cows and butter selling so low as 15 cents a pound?" Our answer is, that we expect to go right on as usual, except perhaps to be more watchful for the improvement of our herd, and to make, if possible, a better quality of butter than ever. We have no fear but that there will continue to be ready sale for all the good butter the farm can produce.

The revelations made of late regarding the butter and butterine supplies, now to be had in open market, tend to throw discredit on nearly all of the wholesale butter factories. The corner grocery store may offer a nicely-branded article at almost any price, high or low, but the origin is obscure and the make-up is too uncertain for the lover of real butter. He turns away with distrustful shrug, preferring to buy directly from the farm or local country dairy.

We look upon the present depression in prices as but temporary. The apparent victory of the butterine-makers at the late American Fat Stock and Dairy Show need frighten no honest producer of gilt-edge butter. There is in every city, or town of much extent, a large class of consumers who can neither be deceived nor persuaded into the use of lard and tallow as a substitute for butter. They will have a genuine article or none, and are always ready to pay good prices. Such customers are worth looking for, and they will be as glad to find you as you are to find them.

It may not be practicable for every farmer to have regular days for taking the weekly supply of butter to certain families in the city, but is it not possible for you, reader, to do this? Remember that doing what everybody does is not the best way as a rule for making money or getting along happily in the world. Doing the right thing in the right way—usually just what others fail to do—is the surer way to success.

PHIL THURFON.

There is a pigeon roost near Evansville, Ind., where countless thousands of the birds congregate every night, almost destroying the timber by breaking the limbs with their immense weights. Wagon loads of the birds have been killed by the farmers, without sensibly diminishing their numbers.

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—U. P. Bennett & Son, Short horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.
Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter State Breeders' Association.

Feeding Growing Colts.

Not a little of the ulterior value of a horse depends upon the earliest care which is given it. A colt whose feed, during the first months of existence, is insufficient in quantity, or inferior in quality, will not bring in to its breeder that return which would be realized had proper regard been had of the animal's young life. How the feeding should be regulated is a matter of importance—first, because wisdom imposes such a rule as shall not result in consumption of the animal's entire value by the time it is offered in market; and secondly, because the staying quality—without which no horse, whatever its destiny, is worth having—will depend largely upon the manner in which the constitution has had its foundation laid.

It is not necessary, in our country, where nutritious and succulent grasses are abundant, and where almost every man has the run of his own fresh acres, that colts be grained—I mean the colts of average breeding and purpose; but it is necessary that the dam's milk supply be watched with attention, and maintained at its maximum so long as the colt or filly suckles; and, therefore, she should have her food supplemented whenever any evidence of diminution, either in quantity or in nutriment, shall be given. In this way the young animal derives the fullest benefit. Besides, the dam is kept in health, and her strength remains unimpaired; in truth, it will be enhanced, because the drain of the suckling upon her will be made up, and more than made up, by the supplemental food, and then the breeder reaps the fruits of a double economy—he is improving both mare and colt. On this point, Woodruff has expressed himself with great force and delightful clearness:

"As to early feeding, their [race-horse breeders'] method is one which I advise the breeders of trotters not to follow. It is, that as soon as the colt will eat bruised oats, which will be at less than two months old, he is to have all that he can consume. Nay, I find that one gentleman, and one of a great deal of ability, too, in that line, advises to begin with giving him oatmeal in gruel before he can eat bruised oats. This is to be followed up with four quarts or more of oats a day, when he is weaned, beside the pasturage. I say to the reader of this, do no such thing with the colt that is to be a trotter, or rather, do it with great moderation. Never mind oatmeal gruel, never mind bruised oats, while he is with the dam. The milk of the dam, she being kept in good heart, and the grass, will afford her colt all the nourishment he needs and ought to have. This is nature's plan. Besides all this, I have other reasons against giving young colts much grain. The physiologists all agree that in order to thrive, the horse, young or old, must not only have his stomach supplied with a sufficient quantity of nutritious food, but also with enough matter, not so highly nutritious, to distend it. A horse or a colt fed only on the substances which go to make up his substance, would starve, though you gave them to him in the greatest abundance. Why this is they do not know, and I am sure I don't, but it seems to me that it is a reason for not cloying the

young animal with all the highly nutritious food he will eat. If his appetite is satisfied with oats, he will not be likely to eat the grass and hay that nature requires. There is another thing on this point which has occurred to me, but I will throw it out only as a suggestion. While the animal is young, a good distension of the stomach is calculated to produce that roundness of the rib which we see in so many of our best horses. Now, this capacity of carcass, if it proceeds in part from proper distension of the stomach—and by that I do not mean the paunch—is not going to be obtained by the feeding of food in the concentrated shape. Bulk is required; and the pulp and essence need not be given in large quantity until the organization is formed, and extraordinary exertion is required of the horse."

On the physiological suggestion, Woodruff might have gone farther, and laid down the idea—and indeed, if I mistake not, he has done so somewhere—that the early distension of the stomach of the horse is of consequence, because that organ habituates itself to its necessities, and its location with reference to the lungs is such that when its power of distension is great, and it becomes contracted by reason of the withdrawal of bulky feed, and the substitution of that which is concentrated, the lung room is enlarged, and therefore the horse is better qualified to respond to an extraordinary demand upon him when subjected to the trials of his real life.

Many a horse-raiser comes to the sale stables with an animal which will bring from \$75 to \$125, and thus deprives its owner of not less than \$100 to \$150, which might have been realized if only the correct principles of early feeding had been observed. Blood is a desirable quality; without it no horse will prove up as advantageously as if it had the birthright, but blood, when its possessor has not received proper care, never will be able to do all that is required in the make-up of the horse.

At weaning time, the colt can be allowed not more than two quarts of grain each day. No general rule can be prescribed for all horses; a colt of loose build can receive and will require more grain than one which is built compactly. The grasses of the pasture should be the chief element of diet; but no careful breeder will think of allowing his animal to depend upon any "happy-go-lucky" fodder, or be content that it shall "chance it" for luck with old horses and horned stock. When taken up for wintering, there should be no parsimony in hay allowance, and the oats to go with this should be A No. 1. During the first winter of its existence, the colt should have a good yard or paddock for its daily occupation, and at night should be comfortably housed; there should be no exception made in the regularity of feeding and giving water, for much of the animal's future usefulness will depend upon the proper—that is, the regular, timely development of the digestive organs, more, indeed, than the unobservant person would imagine. Colts are like children in these regards, and the sense of their owner will appreciate every item of time, care and attention which he bestows upon his property at this early period. Gradually, until time for breaking comes, the grain allowance can be increased, and a yearling will dispose of four quarts of oats every day, with all the hay he wants, to good advantage. The most successful horsemen of the Republic—I mean men who have had the greatest success in producing the finest trotting and road stock, as distinguished from racing animals—have been careful in

their allowances of grain until the horse arrives at the time when he should work. In the meantime, bulky food will have been the principal source of development, and the horse, coming along naturally, without forcing, and by regular processes, will be of more vigorous constitution, stronger, more enduring than if he had been built up by stimulating, concentrated foods, and he will last many years longer.—*Alban Wye, in Country Gentleman.*

Stock Notes.

To make a horse sleek and its hair bright and glossy, feed it whole wheat, or wheat bran.

All other breeds of sheep in this country are outnumbered by the Merino, and perhaps the Cotswold holds second place.

If the horses are troubled with scours a few raw eggs given to them with their other feed will be found quite beneficial.

When frosty weather comes, farmers, who are accustomed to allow their horses to run in pasture, should stable them at night.

Feeding a nice flock of wethers is an interesting and profitable business, just because no other animal seems to relish its food more or improve so rapidly.

If you think it judicious to stable your young horse, don't neglect your daily exercise. Without it they cannot be expected to grow very rapidly, or be in a healthy condition.

Sheep have this advantage over cattle, that they can pick up a good living off of land which is too thin to grow good grazing for cattle, and at the same time steadily improve the land.

Wool, in order that it may be converted into woolen cloth, after it enters the factory, has to undergo upwards of twenty processes, nearly all of which are performed by machinery.

An egg broken in the feed of the horses occasionally, is beneficial to them, having a tendency to clear up their skin and to make their hair take on a bright and healthy appearance.

The cow with her first calf should not be allowed to dry off in less than eight months, even if the late milkings are exceedingly light. This has much to do with establishing a permanent milking habit, and is therefore a matter of no little importance.

A prominent horseman in Sheffield, England, recently gave a dinner to about twenty of his intimate friends, at which horse-flesh was the principal part of the menu. The guests who partook of the meal expressed themselves as highly pleased with the meat as an article of diet.

Overloading teams is a bad idea. It will start horses to balking quicker than anything else. Besides this, many horses are ruined physically by being compelled to strain every nerve in the system to draw a load that is entirely too heavy for them. Moderate loads and more trips is much better than taking the risk of spoiling the horses or ruining their constitution.

Bots in horses are not easily destroyed. Their attachment to the stomach is mechanical, and they will remain there until the season for their escape arrives. Prevention in this case is more practicable than cure. To prevent them, let the eggs from which they hatch, and which may be seen, as yellow nits on the hair of the legs and other parts of the body, be removed, so that the horse by biting the part cannot get them into the mouth to be hatched, and then descend into the stomach. One of these nits may be hatched in a short time by placing it in the palm of the hand and breathing constantly upon it.

Origin of the Mutton Breeds.

A very brief, and we believe accurate history of the mutton breeds, appeared some time ago in the *National Stockman*, of Pittsburg, Pa. From it we learn that they are natives of England, and are the outgrowth of England's mild climate and of the English farmers' system of high breeding. The home of the Southdowns is in the south of England, among the downs of Sussex, and they are said to have existed there before the Conquest, but the originals of centuries ago have been greatly improved. The improvement was first undertaken and the breed first brought into prominence by John Ellman, who commenced this work in 1780, by a careful course of selection and breeding. The Cotswolds are a very old breed, and came from Gloucestershire. Mr. Spooner says the Cotswolds were formerly bred only on the hills, and fattened in the valleys of the Severn and the Thames, but with the enclosure of the Cotswold Hills, they were reared and fattened in that district. A Cotswold ram was imported into the United States in 1832; but the first considerable importation was made in 1840, when Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, and W. H. Sotham, of Jefferson county, New York, imported twenty-five head, which were bred by Mr. Hewer, of Northleach, Gloucestershire. It was about the middle of the last century when Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, in Leicestershire, began the improvement of the breed of mutton sheep then common to the midland countries. The old Leicesters are described as large, heavy, coarse-grained animals; but Bakewell, by a system of crossing, so improved them that the New Leicester is now perhaps the most widely disseminated and most numerous of the native breeds in England. In speaking of the Leicester sheep, Randall says: "It is with profound pleasure that I am enabled to trace the first probable importation into the United States of the improved English sheep to that great man, first in the arts of peace as well as war, George Washington." Livingston, writing in 1809, says of the "Arlington-Long-Wooled Sheep" that they were derived from the stock of General Washington—being bred by his stepson, Mr. Curtis, from a Persian ram and Bakewell ewes. There is one curious fact chronicled by the historians of the Leicesters and Cotswolds. They say: "The introduction of a little Cotswold blood into a Leicester flock has the effect of improving both the constitution of the animal and also the hind-quarter, in which the Leicester is somewhat defective," and again, "the Cotswolds have been extensively crossed with the Leicester sheep, by which their size and fleece have been somewhat diminished, but their carcass somewhat improved, and their maturity rendered earlier." This would go to show that these two breeds are very closely allied and related.

It is a significant circumstance that the receipts of domestic wool in Boston in the first six months of 1885 have been over 16 per cent. greater than in the same part of 1884, and that the amount of foreign wool received at the same market has fallen off nearly 25 per cent. in the same six months. In that same period there has been an increase of 33½ per cent. in the sales in Boston.

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.

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry for Farmers.

A Cheap and Practical Poultry House.

The average farmer cannot expect to secure the extravagant profits which are sometimes mentioned in connection with poultry-keeping, but yet every suitably-located farm of twenty to 150 acres can carry from 100 to 2,000 laying fowls, at a profit of \$2 per hen, only raising enough chickens every year to keep the number of layers full.

The first necessity on such a farm will be a suitable building. Still there are many farmers who could fit up sheds or a dry barn cellar, which would answer the purpose for a limited number of fowls. For those who have no such building at their command, the erection of a plain, practical building, to accommodate 100 hens, is an easy matter with any farmer who is handy with tools.

This building should have a shed-roof eighty feet long by twelve feet wide, facing south. If it stands on a southeastern slope, all the better. For a foundation, use chestnut or cedar posts seven inches in diameter, set three feet in the ground, and sawed off six inches above the ground. Set these posts ten feet apart, both back and front of the building. Upon these posts spike the sills of two-by-six spruce, and over each post set studs of two-by-four spruce seven feet long in front and four feet long in the rear. In the center of each ten-foot section in front set two window studs of the same dimensions as the other front studs. Upon these studs spike the plates of two-by-four spruce. Plumb the frame and board back, front and ends perpendicularly with dry, matched pine or spruce boards. Upon the plates place the rafters of two-by-six spruce, two feet apart. Board the roof lengthwise of the building with square-edged hemlock boards. Eight windows in front about two and a half by five feet.

The roof and back of this building may be covered with heavy tarred paper, secured by lath s nailed ten inches apart. Cover tarred paper with two coats of coal tar and it will prove water-tight and durable. A ventilator six inches in diameter over every second window will give sufficient ventilation during the very coldest weather. The front and ends should be battened over the cracks and then painted or whitewashed.

The inside of the building should be partitioned every twenty feet, forming apartments twelve by twenty feet. Board the partitions two feet high at the bottom to keep the male birds from fighting through the slats or netting, which may form the rest of the partition, excepting the three-foot door in the front part of the building, passing from one apartment to the next.

In the rear of the building inside, and twenty inches from the ground, make a platform two feet wide running the entire length of the apartments. Eight inches above and over the center of this platform place the roosts of two-by-three spruce, with top corners rounded.

Under the platform place the nest-box, made as follows: Use a board four teen inches wide for bottom. Upon the edges of this board nail other boards six inches wide, which will form back and front of nests five inches above bottom board. Next put in partitions twelve inches apart, eighteen inches high, making the nests twelve by fourteen inches. Nail a five-inch board to the top of the partition in front, and to this hinge a door, eight inches wide, and through which the

eggs may be taken from the nests in front, the hens to enter in the rear.

Such a nest is appreciated by the fowls as they may be secluded from the others while laying. It is also easily cleaned and whitewashed. Each nest-box should contain twelve nests, or it may be in two sections of six each, to secure lightness in moving. The necessary expense for lumber, nails, and everything to construct this building in average localities, will not exceed \$70, and you will have a much more practical poultry house for business than an expensive one with fancy trimmings and lattice-work inside, all of which serve as a harbor for lice.

Cover the ground inside four to six inches deep with coarse, sharp sand, which will make a dry, suitable floor, and one that will be enjoyed by the fowls during the cold weather. A thorough coat of whitewash inside will complete the building. The house should be near or in the orchard, that the fowls may have sufficient shade in summer. If a farmer wishes to enclose them at special times during the year, while he is planting the garden or seeding some plot near by, there should be yards in front of each apartment for this purpose.—A. C. Hawkins, in *American Cultivator*.

Poultry Notes.

If little chicks get troubled with lice, dip your fingers in kerosene oil and rub it on the tops of their heads. I have found it an effectual remedy, and it does not affect the chickens in the least.

Fowls should always have some hard coal screenings placed within their reach. Feed constantly a few oats. Always keep some old iron in the drinking water. Place plenty of straw for them to scratch among for exercise.

Fowls that are killed directly from a free range, where they have been bountifully fed for some time previously, but having taken plenty of exercise are in perfect health, are to be preferred for the table to those that have been kept in a close coop.

If chickens have sore eyes (though they ought not to do so, and won't if your management is correct from the beginning, before the eggs are laid, you can apply glycerine to good advantage, one small drop to each eye. This will soften the edges of the lids so that the birds can open them,

Hens like a variety of food, besides all kinds of grain, raw or boiled (better boiled), and mashed boiled potatoes. They are fond of chopped cabbage and onions, once or twice a week; and when they cannot get grass, they will eat quite freely of finely-cut hay. They are not fond of burnt bones, because the fat and marrow are burned out, but raw bones, chopped into fine pieces, they will devour greedily. Animal matter, either manufactured or home-made, is also very essential to their health in winter, and profit.

Consumptives, call on your druggist and get a free Trial Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery.

Germany is making rapid advances in timber culture. Since 1878 152,000 acres have been added to the forest lands of that country by replanting. One-fourth of the Empire is said to be covered with timber, two thirds of it being fir and pine.

Consumption Cured.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of three times 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.

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 Twiligh, out of dam of Charley Campbell, 2:21½, in use. Stock at private sale till February 1st. Annual public sale, third Wednesday in March. Catalogue 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.

CECIDER-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.

ALTAHAM 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 Thoroughbred 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, Platte, 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 THOROUGHbred SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

W. W. WALTIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of Registered Chester White Swine and Short-horn Cattle. Stock for sale.

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-Chinas. 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 Heifers 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, Potawatomi 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 Brahms Chickens. Stock for sale at reasonable rates.

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breeders of Poland-China Swine. Stock recorded in O. P. C. R. Combination 4889 (first premium at State fair of 1884) at head of herd, Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SWINE.

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

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 & Tatman, Proprietors, North Topeka, Kas.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. My Turkeys are large-boned, fine plumage, very tame and hardy. Stock guaranteed as represented. Price \$8.00 per pair, or single gobbler \$4.00. Also Brown Leghorn Chickens, \$3.00 per pair. Fowls this year's hatch. Mrs. Sarah C. Montgomery, Trenton, Henry Co., Iowa.

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 199, Emporia, Kas.

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. S. URM, 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 Auctioneer. 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 Diseased Horses and Cattle. Also examined for 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.

THE ELMWOOD HERD

—OF—

A. H. Lackey & Son,
PEABODY, Marion Co., KAS.,

BREEDERS OF

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

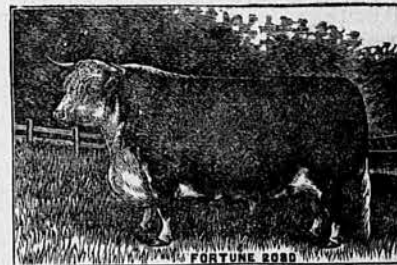
AND

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Our herd numbers 130 head of well-bred Short-horns, comprising Cruickshanks, Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Arabellas, Woodhill Duchesses, Lavinias, Floras, Desdemonas, Lady Janes and other good families. The well-known Cruickshank bull BARMPTON'S PRIDE 49354 and the Bates bull ARCHIE HAMILTON 49792 serve our herd. We make a specialty of milking Short-horns, the Arabellas being specially noted as milkers. Good, useful animals of both sexes always for sale. Premium Berkshires very cheap.

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, B. Rogers, P. Turner, W. S. Powell, Warren Evans, T. J. Carwardine and others. The bulls in service are: FORTUNE, sweetstake bull, with five of his get, at Kansas State Fair of 1882 and 1883; 1885, first 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. My 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.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

making apparatus and supplies of every description. D. H. ROE & CO., 253 and 255 Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

IT WILL BE AN ADVANTAGE to always mention the KANSAS FARMER when writing to advertisers.

Correspondence.

About Hog Cholera--Continued.

Kansas Farmer:

Symptoms and character of each of the two diseases classed under the head of hog cholera.

FIRST DISEASE.

Suis microbe, requiring oxygen or atmospheric air to carry on its existence. An occasional visitor among hogs; produces costiveness; cholera odor, sucks the blood upon which it lives. Located chiefly on the outside and on the lungs, occasionally in the intestines; looks like yellow matter; high fever and swelling externally; dry light cough, produces heat. Pigs while sick with this disease lie down anywhere, looking only for a soft bed; drink considerably, eat more or less all the time; eyes look blood-shot, sometimes matted and eye-lids closed. Pigs die chiefly by the disease sucking the blood, and when the disease is thickly located upon the lungs the pigs will die rapidly by suffocation, but this is of rare occurrence. Contagious on well pigs no matter what their hygienic conditions may be.

SECOND DISEASE.

A ferment, not requiring oxygen or atmospheric air to carry on its existence; always present more or less among hogs; produces scours, sour odor, ferments the blood and other matters on the lungs and intestines, located chiefly in the intestines and on the lungs, never externally; looks like a froth; high fever and swelling internally; hoarse, loose cough, absorbs heat. Pigs while sick with this disease look principally for a warm bed; drink moderately, eat ravenously at first and as the disease increases less and less to nothing; eyes appear swollen, eyeballs often white and blind. Pigs die chiefly by this disease from suffocation and rarely by any other cause. Contagious on sick pigs or those recovering from the first disease; it is a disease depending considerably on bad hygienic conditions outside the animal organism for its existence.

You will notice that although the surroundings of the pig makes no difference to the first disease, to the second it is a very important matter. I also notice that the second disease has one redeeming feature, it acts as a check upon the first. I attribute to its agency the saving of a considerable number of hogs. It increases faster than the first and smother it wherever the two meet; still the two may exist in different parts of the hog at the same time. The two diseases with each its own symptoms separated from and also mixed at times with the other, has led to quite a variety of opinions concerning them. I think it has led several other people to say that it was not the real hog cholera.

WM. BELSHAW.

Seneca, Nemaha county.

From Reno County.

Kansas Farmer:

Your valuable paper comes regularly to hand and is duly appreciated by the farmers of this section. Crops have been good here this year. Wheat on sod and second sod made from twenty to twenty-six bushels to the acre; on old land, from twelve to fifteen per acre. Corn is turning out from twenty-five to forty-five bushels per acre. Wheat, No. 2 soft, is selling at Hutchinson for 70 cents per bushel, and No. 2 hard for 60 cents. Corn is worth now 20 cents per bushel, but there will be very little corn sold as nearly all the farmers own fattening steers and hogs. There has been no hog cholera in this section of country as yet. Although free from this disease the farmers of this county had three other pests to contend with this last summer: First, the web worm; second, fruit-tree agents; and third, though last—not least, the stud-horse peddlers.

A SUBSCRIBER.

An Ideal Fountain Pen.

Waterman's "Ideal" pen is one of the few fountain pens that are an assured success, and deserves the wide popularity that it has won. This pen is a model of convenience. You carry it with you in the pocket and it is ready for use at any time. The writer has used the pen for several months and can recommend it to any of our readers wanting a first-class fountain pen, who should address the Ideal Pen Company, 155 Broadway, New York.

Gossip About Stock.

Attention is directed to the bargain offered by A. W. Rollins, of Manhattan, in our advertising columns this week.

Mr. A. P. Wymore, of Liberty, Mo., is building up quite a herd of the famous Jersey cattle with Combination 4889 at the head. He also has a choice lot of Poland-China swine, and will be ready soon to offer the public something nice and desirable.

Messrs. Shockey & Gibb write that they have made the following sales during the past week: Hereford bull, Wistful 2d, 9195, to H. J. Sleeper, Baldwin City, Kas.; also one car-load of grade Hereford bulls to P. D. Ridenour, Kansas City, Mo., and shipped them to his rancho in New Mexico.

Mr. J. N. Thompson, of Moran, Kansas, is coming to the front as one of our energetic and wide-awake breeders of thoroughbred swine. He is located in a beautiful, prosperous portion of the State and will no doubt be the means of making many farmers happy by the introduction into their herds of better stock, notably that of Poland-China swine.

Plenty of good, comfortable shelter for stock of all kinds will be appreciated by them and will cause them to thrive better, continue to grow upon less feed, and come out in the spring ready for the pasture without danger of loss to the owner. Dumb brutes should be cared for as well as the family, for with and through them come the profits of farm life.

The National Anti-Horse Thief Association will hold an annual convention in the city of Bushnell, Ill., in the month of September, 1886. This convention promises to be a decidedly important affair, and every Association throughout the Union should make a determined effort to have a full attendance, for "in union there is strength," which causes thieves to quake.

Mr. W. S. Hanna, breeder of Poland-China swine, near Ottawa, Kas., has recently made a valuable addition to his farm in the shape of a hog barn 16x40 feet, with room therein for eight pens, so that sows can farrow without undue exposure to inclement weather. Aside from the pens there is room for bins, etc., well ventilated, and underneath room has been prepared for hogs that run at will in lots adjoining the barn. The farm is divided into small and very convenient lots, thus facilitating the caring for and feeding of stock. In his herd are found the following noted swine: Black Rosa Corwin 3217, Kansas Stem-winder 3609, Sweepstakes 3611, Hanna's Choice 3553; females—Cecil 6568, Beauty 6002, Hanna Gilmore 10626, Hanna's Model 10630, Mustard Beauty 8276, and Hanna's Gilt Edge 8664. Mr. Hanna is well known throughout the State and abroad, having been General Deputy and Lecturer of the Kansas State Grange. His are premium stock, and during the past year he has sold ten pure-bred Poland-Chinas to head breeder's herds.

The sale of improved thoroughbred Poland-China swine which took place at the farm of Mr. I. L. Whipple, near Ottawa, Kas., November 24th, resulted very satisfactorily to those interested, and, considering the times, everything that was offered brought good prices and the purchasers secured in each instance valuable stock. The property sold at this sale was that of the late C. O. Blankenbaker, and consisted of the best that could be procured by him. Among the purchasers were: T. D. Grimes, E. W. Cramer, Charles Jones, W. N. Oxer, I. J. Grimes, and J. Baker, of Ottawa, Kas.; M. McMillan, Centropolis, Kas.; L. Miller, J. N. Lice, and B. F. Hetler, Rantoul, Kas.; J. N. Thompson, Moran, Kas.; Jennings & Wilson, Severy, Kas.; H. Davison, Princeton, Kas.; J. A. Davidson, Richmond, Kas.; John Oldham, R. B. Griffith, J. L. Pryor, Jas. Lancaster, and Jas. R. Timberlake, Liberty, Mo.; R. S. Fisher, Holden, Mo.; C. E. Allen, Kansas City, Mo. Milla 6666, the sweepstakes sow, farrowed March 16, 1884, was captured by J. A. Davidson. She is one of the most perfect Poland-China sows to be found anywhere, and will score at least ninety seven points. Mr. Whipple's celebrated Poland-China boar, Jayhawker 2639, farrowed April 23, 1883, was bought by J. N. Thompson. Mr. I. L. Whipple, at whose place the foregoing sale transpired has a fine collection of thoroughbred Po-

land-China swine as a person would wish to see, and parties desiring something choice to place in their herds, or to propagate from others than the building up a herd, will find it to their interest to visit him and examine his stock before making a purchase.

Inquiries Answered.

SILK-REELING.—Is there a silk-reeling establishment or filature at Hutchinson, Kansas? Please answer in the FARMER.

—We do not know of a silk-reeling establishment in the State, but understand that Mr. Horner expects to have one at Emporia, or at some other good point in the State soon.

NUISANCE.—Must we stand it? My neighbor on the up-stream side will haul his deceased stock away to the ravine and there let it lie above ground to decay, for the first freshet as well as the atmosphere to carry and spread the disease; while on the other side a neighbor does the same, except to charge the carcass with poison, and tempt his neighbors' dogs to come and get a bite. Now, is there no remedy?

—Such conduct comes under the head of nuisances, and may be abated by "due course of law." There is a law against poisoning or infecting the waters of small streams that are used for drinking purposes by people living along the banks, but that does not cover this case. The best way to handle cases of this kind is for neighbors to organize into associations and agree every one to do his duty. Any man ought to have sense enough and honor enough to bury all dead carcasses of his own animals when he lives among neighbors that may be affected by the stench, and when animals die of contagious diseases, the dead bodies ought to be buried without delay, no matter where the owner lives. And if he has any lime he ought to throw some over the carcass before it is covered with earth. A still better way where there is fuel, is to burn the bodies.

LISTER.—Will you please give me information about the machine which is called a "Lister?" I see it advertised in THE FARMER, and I would like to have some knowledge about the thing before I shall buy.

—A lister, in brief, is a double mould-board plow; that is a plow that has a mouldboard on each side. It looks like the iron work of a right-hand plow and a left-hand plow made into one plow, so as to throw the earth out on both sides. The special value of the lister is seen in corn-planting, where the farmer wishes to get the seed in deep, or where he has not time to plow the ground before planting, or where he desires to have his ground level after his corn is worked the last time. It may be set shallow or deep the same as other plows. There is a subsoil attachment used when desired, and also a corn-planter. So that, when full-rigged, a lister plows the ground, breaks up the subsoil, drops the corn, covers it and fines the earth on the seed and presses it down. After the seed sprouts and gets up big enough, a harrow or fine-toothed cultivator is run over the ridges, tearing out the young weeds, and sending fresh soil down about the new plants which are protected by shields as the harrow goes along. This kind of work is repeated until the corn is high enough to use longer implements, and by the time the corn is "laid by," all the ground has been plowed. The lister is good in land that has some sand or loam in it. In heavy clay soils its use is of doubtful utility.

A quaint musical instrument has been found in Mexico. It is in the shape of a pipe, the body and head of which represent the inferior extremities of a grotesque figure of human form, terminating in a leg, which, with the foot, forms the mouthpiece. The instrument is supposed to be of Aztec origin.

Of all the eminent jurists who have sat upon the Supreme court bench of the United States from the organization of the Government to the present time, only one of them has been impeached—Samuel Chase, in 1804. He was accused of unjust, tyrannical and arbitrary conduct at certain trials, but was acquitted.

The improved kind of explosive known as cocoa powder is said to possess such superior value for many purposes that it has been introduced into the famous Krupp factory. It is asserted that, with equal pressure, this substance gives greater velocity to a ball than can be attained with ordinary powder, while its smoke is found to be less dense and to clear off more quickly.

The Increase of Insanity.

Boston supports 800 insane, says Mr. T. B. Sanborn, not 75 of whom will recover!

This is frightful! Insanity has increased 40 per cent. in a decade, and most of the cases are incurable. Whatever the individual cause may be, the fact remains that Uric Acid blood sets the brain on fire, destroys the tissues and then comes some form of fatal lunacy.

Nothing is so pitiable as a mind diseased. Most brain troubles begin in the stomach; then if the blood is filled with uric acid, caused by failure of kidney action, and the consequent destruction of the blood life—albumen—you have the fuel and the flame and a brain in full blaze as when one raves, or in slow combustion, as in milder forms of insanity. Rev. E. D. Hopkins, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., a few years ago was confined in an asylum. He took a terrible cold while aiding in putting out a fire in a neighbor's burning house, and for twenty-five years that cold was slowly filling his blood with uric acid and finally the deadly work was done. The case looked hopeless but he happily used Warner's safe cure and recovered. That was three years ago, and having ridden his blood of all surplus uric acid, he has remained well until this day.

It is indeed a terrible thing to lose one's mind, but it is a more terrible thing to suffer such a condition when it can be so easily prevented.

A Hog Cholera Remedy.

The following indorsement of the La Master's Hog Cholera Remedy, manufactured by La Master & Ferguson, Topeka, we clip from the *Free Press*, at Osage City:

Some time ago, the agent of La Master's Hog Cholera Remedy left some of the remedy with the editor of this paper, whose hogs were dying of cholera, on trial. One hog, especially, was so near dead that it was decided to kill it and get rid of it. Two doses were given that day, according to directions, by drenching, and the next day the hog was better, and finally got well and sound. He was so low when the first dose was administered that he could scarcely stand; his eyes were closed by the effects of the fever, and he had not drank a drop of water or eaten a mouthful of food for three or four days. The remedy was used afterward in the pen, and only one hog died. Several were sick when we began the use of the remedy, and they had been dying for several weeks at the rate of from one to four or five head per day. All the hogs, about thirty in number that had been left when we began the use of this remedy, except the one mentioned, got well and as healthy as ever. We believe the remedy is a good one. We promised some weeks ago to give the result of our experience with this remedy and we have done so. We can conscientiously recommend it.

A Printing Establishment.

Darling & Johnson, of Topeka, commercial printers and manufacturers of seals, steel and rubber stamps, etc., have removed their establishment into larger and more commodious quarters in the new building at the corner of Eighth and Kansas avenue, this city, where they may be found by their old customers as well as new customers desiring first-class printing of any kind at a reasonable price.

This enterprising and courteous firm has, in a comparatively short time, built up a fine printing establishment that is a credit to this metropolis of printing. All this has been accomplished by strict attention to business, doing first-class work that pleased their customers both in price and quality. They make a specialty of fine and neat job printing, seal engraving, stereotyping, stencil cutting and the manufacture of rubber stamps of every description, which have a large sale.

Send for catalogue to Darling & Johnson, northeast corner Kansas avenue and Eighth street, Topeka, Kansas.

For several years I was troubled with catarrh, have tried many remedies. Ely's Cream Balm has proved the article desired. I believe it is the only cure.—L. B. COBURN, Hardware Merchant, Towanda, Pa. See advertisement.

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.

Book Notices.

EVE OF ST. AGNES.—This is one of Keat's best productions, a Scottish legend, of great tenderness. The book is a beautiful specimen of the printer's and binder's art. It is specially suited to the holidays. Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston, Mass.

LENORE.—This is a book of rare mechanical excellence. The poem will live as long as the English language is spoken. It is a gem—the finest, perhaps, ever given to the world by the gifted Poe. The book is made up of heavy paper of extra quality, the poem, a short one, occupying portions of 24 pages, elegantly illustrated. The book is a choice holiday present. Published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston, Mass.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.—For December may be called an historical number, both from its topics and its contributors. It opens with an article by Col. Fred Grant, entitled "Halleck's Injustice to Grant." This article explains how Halleck so misrepresented General Grant, after the capture of Fort Donelson, that General McClellan authorized his arrest! It is an extraordinary revelation and is told almost exclusively in extracts from dispatches, many of which were suppressed.

EVENING AMUSEMENTS.—We have just received from the publishers a copy of a very handy book for evening amusements, entitled "How to Entertain an Evening Party," containing a large collection of tableaux, games, amusing experiments, card tricks, parlor magic, altogether giving an immense fund of family amusement and parlor or drawing-room entertainment, night after night for a whole winter. It contains 128 pages, and will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents, by J. S. Ogilvie & Co., the publishers, 31 Rose street, New York.

"WHAT TOMMY DID."—John Habberton, author of "Helen's Babies," says: "What Tommy Did" would be worthy of the serious consideration of parents if it were possible for any one to be other than wildly *mischievous* over the saintliness and dreadfulnesses of the little hero. Tommy is an ideal boy—one of the kind which are by turns unendurable and angelic, which changes parents from young to old, and from old to young again many times a day. *We pity parents* who fail to read this book; there is no time in the day, nor any day in the week, in which its pages will not dispel care." The *Chicago Tribune* pronounces it a book that "will delight every boy and girl, and every mother, too, who will find in it a book that can be read over and over again to suit the insatiable appetites of youthful listeners, and yet never sicken the reader with any weakness or nonsense in its composition." It has just been published in dainty, delightful shape, fine cloth, richly ornamented binding by Alden, the "Revolution" publisher, at half its former price, 50 cents. Alden's 148 page illustrated catalogue (price 4 cents—condensed catalogue free), of his immense list of standard books, is a wonder as well as joy to book-lovers. John B. Alden, publisher, New York.

HOMES FOR HOME-BUILDERS.—This volume adds another to the very attractive series of rural architectural hand-books, issued by the publishers of the *American Agriculturist*. Very fully and clearly illustrated. Edited and arranged by Mr. D. W. King, Architect, of New York, and containing a complete series of rural buildings. Particularly a large number of farm and village house-plans in various styles, generally of houses which have been built, and have proved by actual use convenient and adapted to the needs of their occupants. In each case the cost of the house is given as accurately as possible, and the plans range in expenses from villas costing several thousand dollars to cottages of great simplicity, one even which may be built for not more than \$100. Several of the plans are models of convenient arrangement—to save labor and care to the housewife who does her own work. Others are adapted to families who can afford the luxuries of servants, music, art, literature, conservatories, etc. The portion of the work devoted to dwellings, includes minute and specific directions for the erection of adobe buildings and houses for pioneers. Comfortable and substantial houses which home-builders in the far West may erect with their own hands. Second only in importance to the farm

house, are the various structures for the shelter and care of live stock. The series of plans for barns and other outbuildings is also very complete. Many are given with all needed details and specifications, from barns costing several thousand dollars, to humble shelters, either for temporary use or for the needs of farmers where the winter is never severe, and the storage of large quantities of fodder is not a necessity. These include village stables, cattle barns, sheep barns, piggeries, poultry houses, ice houses, corn cribs, smoke houses, etc., etc., in great variety, and of the most improved plans and designs; plain and ornate, cheap and expensive—so much so, that any one intending to build, will surely secure valuable hints, even if he does not find in every case plans for all buildings suited to every need. By far the greater part are actual structures, which have been proved excellent by continued use. Every plan is well and clearly illustrated. In addition to the buildings adapted to the personal needs of farmers, and rural residents, a very attractive plan for a church edifice has been inserted, as well as one for a village school house of the better class. Cloth, 12mo. Price, post paid, \$1.50. O. Judd Co., 751 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW AGRICULTURE.—After many years of patient labor and investigation into the fundamental laws governing the movements of the waters upon and beneath the soil, Mr. Cole has discovered a system of subsurface drainage and irrigation, by which the most wonderful results have been produced. He aptly calls it "The New Agriculture." Concisely stated Mr. Cole's system claims the following advantages as compared with the methods of agriculture now in use: 1st. Cereal crops are increased more than fourfold. 2d. The size, flavor and enhanced production of fruits and vegetables are in proportion as five to one under the old systems. 3d. Vegetation of all kinds is rendered absolutely free from disease, more especially that arising from fungoid infection. 4th. The ground worked under this new system being measurably impervious to frost, the producing season is prolonged from forty to sixty days. 5th. It creates a rich, moist and loamy soil out of the most unpromising hardpan. 6th. It prevents the washing of surface soils from hillside farms during heavy rains. 7th. Springs are created on the most sterile hillsides. 8th. Drouth is effectually guarded against.

To the Sick.

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the advertisement in another column of Dr. Louis Turner, St. Louis, Mo. Dr. Turner has had an experience of over thirty years in private and hospital practice in the city of St. Louis, and stands at the head of the profession in the treatment of all chronic diseases. He respectfully solicits all cases of surgery requiring great skill, and can furnish rooms and board to all patients wishing to visit St. Louis and be treated. The Doctor makes a specialty of treatment by mail of all chronic diseases. A full consultation can be had by mail for one dollar. No exorbitant charges made. Terms of treatment very reasonable. Address all letters to DR. LOUIS TURNER, 819 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

An Extensive Seed Warehouse.

The well known seed house of William Henry Maule, of Philadelphia, has recently erected one of the handsomest seed warehouses in the country at 1711 Filbert street, that city. The building has a front of twenty feet and a depth of 117 feet. It has a height of five stories, each front being iron and the rest brick with ornamental terra cotta work, backed by a galvanized iron cornice and flanked by a tiled roof. The new building is quite a conspicuous feature from the elevated railroad and also has the advantage of an unobstructed light both front and rear. The total cost of the ground, building and furniture will foot up about \$30,000.

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.

There is a deficiency of 3,000 tons in the Java coffee crop this year.

A Complete Route to Minneapolis.

The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway, Central Iowa railway, and Minnesota & Northwestern railway have issued a joint circular, as follows:

To General Passenger and Ticket Agents:
The Central Iowa railway and Minnesota & Northwestern railroad have made a ninety-nine year contract for through train service to and from St. Paul and Minneapolis. To put into effect this agreement a gap of nineteen miles, from Manly Junction, Iowa, to Lyle, Minn., is now being filled, and will be ready for use about December 1st, inst., and thereafter the Wabash Fast Line trains from St. Louis and Kansas City to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and vice versa, will be run over the Minnesota & Northwestern railroad instead of over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway as heretofore. The track and equipments of the M. & N. W. R. R. are not excelled in this country. The rails are sixty-pound steel, well tied and ballasted. Sleeping cars will be run through as heretofore, and the through coach arrangements will be equal if not better than those of any competitor. The train service will be the same during the coming winter as in the past season. Early next season double daily train service will be inaugurated, and this line will then be put on a permanent footing, without a superior; special attention being meantime paid to bringing the track and equipment of the whole line up to the highest standard. Due notice will be given of the exact date when this new line will be opened. The Minnesota & Northwestern trains run to and from the Union depot, at St. Paul.

F. CHANDLER, G. P. & T. A.,
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railway.
J. P. NOURSE, G. P. & T. A.,
Central Iowa railway.
H. M. LITTELL, G. P. A.,
Minnesota & Northwestern railway.

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.

The Ottawa University

has a history parallel with that of our State. It was among the first to rear the beacon of knowledge in the Western border, and when Kansas suffered it suffered also. It passed through financial crises; through literal fire; through the graver difficulties of divided councils, and reached a state of prosperity very gratifying to the friends of education. It offers many advantages to those who are seeking higher education than is afforded in the common schools. The officers and teachers are adapted to the work they have undertaken; they are thorough, kind and energetic and cultured ladies and gentlemen. See the advertisement in this paper.

I had suffered from catarrh for ten years; the pain would be so severe that I was obliged to send for a doctor. I had entirely lost sense of smell. Ely's Cream Balm worked a miracle.—C. S. HALLEY, Birmingham, N. Y.

Some woodchoppers at work in Georgia cut down a tree in which they saw that a different kind of wood had been dove-tailed. This they cut out and found more than \$1,000, which had been secreted apparently twenty or twenty-five years ago.

A Brazilian inventor has built a big airship to be floated by a colossal balloon, in which he proposes to make a tour of the world. The Emperor Dom Pedro is financially interested in the scheme.

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.

STRAWBERRIES! Old & New—40 kinds. Write for list and prices.
RASPBERRIES Old and New. New Illustrated Catalogue ready in February.
B. F. SMITH, (Lock Box 6,) Lawrence, Kas.

Sibley's Tested Seeds

Catalogue free on application. Send for it.
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y. AND CHICAGO, ILL.

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 NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE enters upon the new subscription year with undiminished faith in the restoration to power of the party which has shown the greatest capacity for safe, patriotic, intelligent government. It thanks its agents and friends for their hearty support during the last year; and it says to them: "Forward to the work that is still in hand for us all."

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE remains the principal national exponent of the arguments, doctrines and aims of the Republican party. It is a strong, aggressive newspaper, uncompromisingly Republican, and faithfully devoted to the home interests of all America. The paper will labor earnestly for a protective tariff, to develop the resources of the different States and secure good wages, good food, good clothing and comfortable homes for the people; for equal rights and an honest vote, North and South; for every practical measure in the interests of morality; and for upright, dignified, patriotic government.

Republicans Need The Tribune.

Every intelligent farmer; every old soldier; every worker and active man of whatever occupation; every good wife with a family; and every citizen who wants to identify himself with the party of progress, brilliant achievement, and morality, needs THE TRIBUNE.

A Series of War Stories.

The grander features of the War for the Union have all been recorded. The minor incidents, the thrilling and romantic episodes, are a great volume, of which only a few chapters have ever been written.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE offers A PRIZE OF \$250 in cash for the best story of the late War, written by a private soldier or sailor of the Union forces, or by an officer under the rank of Colonel or Navy Captain, about 5,000 words in length, relating a thrilling incident, raid, fight, escape, adventure, or experience, of which he himself was a part or an eye-witness. A PRIZE OF \$100 will be given for the second best story. Twenty-five or more of these stories will be published during 1886. Every one accepted will be paid for whether it wins a prize or not. The best two will receive the prizes. Publication begins January 6th. The competition will end July 1st, 1886. All manuscripts will be carefully read.

Premiums.

Wood's Household Practice of Medicine, two handsome volumes, profusely illustrated; Webster's and Worcester's Unabridged Dictionaries; Tidd's Illustrated History of the United States; Young's Concordance of the Bible; and the Waterbury Watch. Send for sample copy, which describes the premiums.

TERMS.

The Daily, 75 cents a month; \$8.50 a year. The Sunday Tribune, \$1.50 a year. The Semi-Weekly Tribune, \$2.50 a year, or \$2.00 in clubs. The Weekly, \$1.25 a year, or \$1.00 in clubs. Give your subscription to THE TRIBUNE'S local Club Agent, if there is one.

THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

The Home Circle.

You Cannot Rub it Out.

In the old Scottish inn we met,
A motley group from every land,
Scholar and artist, peer and priest,
And many a traveler brown and tanned,
All pilgrims waiting for an hour,
Chatting in idle courtesy,
And yet amid the drifting talk
A little message came to me.

It happened thus: A restless boy
Unto the dripping window went,
Whose glass scarred with a thousand names,
His mind to the same fancy bent.
He sought and found a vacant spot,
And took the diamond from his hand,
But ere a letter had been formed
A voice accustomed to command

Cried: "Phillip, stop; before you write,
Consider well what you're about."
"Father, why should I hesitate?"
"Because you cannot rub it out."
The words fell on my idle ear,
I said them o'er and o'er again,
And I asked myself: Oh, who would choose
All they have written to remain?

Unto a loving mother oft
We have all sent, without a doubt,
Full many a hard and careless word
That now we never can rub out;
For cruel words cut deeper, far,
Than diamond on the window-pane,
And oft, recalled in after years,
They wound her o'er and o'er again.

So in our daily work and life
We write and do and say the thing
We never can undo nor stay
With any future sorrowing.
We carve ourselves on beating hearts.
Ah, then, how wise to pause and doubt,
To blend with love and thought our words,
Because we cannot rub them out!
—Harper's Weekly.

MOURNING IN MEXICO.

Fast Days and Feast Days and Funerals.

[From the National Republican]

MEXICO November 8, 1885.—The days of "All Saints" and "All Souls," through which we have just been passing, are the saddest of the year to religious Mexico—that means everybody of Latin blood within her borders. In our own older Republic few church ceremonials—unless it may be those of Christmas and Easter—call for special observance from the people at large, but in Mexico—notwithstanding the "new epoch," in which the state instead of the church is supposed to rule—the latter is still the all-prevailing power. The "holy days" in her calendar outnumber the days of the year, but among them all none touches the public heart so deeply as these two days devoted to the dead. "Black Friday"—commemorative of the crucifixion—is sad enough, for on that day no sound of wheel or hammer or human labor is heard; no carts or carriages are permitted on the streets, and the whole nation, dressed in black, goes to church to mourn with the Virgin mother. But that far-away tragedy, with nearly 1,900 years between, does not come home to all hearts like the common sorrow of every household, for death is alike a tragedy in palace or hovel; in the home of the haughtiest don or in the family of the untutored Indian, who has only mother earth for a bed and the blue sky for a covering.

ALL SAINT'S DAY.

On All Saint's day, immediately after early mass, the people crowd the cemeteries, and it is about the only day in all the year when those cities of the dead are ever visited, except by sight-seeing tourists. But this day, solemn though it is, is more especially devoted to the remembrance of those who died in other years—the saints and martyrs and "glorious army of just men made perfect," who are supposed to have safely passed the pains of purgatory and long since become acclimated to the atmosphere of Heaven. On All Souls' day people pray in the churches, each for his own dead, and every family in the land, high and low, rich and poor, rends lamenting Rachels—for true indeed it is that

There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But some dead lamb is there.

Cathedral services on that day are long to be remembered. For hours the bells tolled dimly, and the streets were filled with mourning figures with black shawls, or rebosas, covering their faces, silently wending their way to the place of prayer. In the center of each darkened church the black-palled funeral dais was erected, with its flickering candles and grim suggestions. The altars were draped with crape, the usual gaudy

paper roses replaced by black ones, and somber banners bore in Spanish the words: "Remember the dead."

The kneeling crowd, all with devout faces turned toward the cross—the symbol of their hope—repeated their prayers so earnestly that the united murmurs sounded like the distant roaring of the sea. They were mostly of that sex who are "first at the cross and last at the tomb," and it was easy to read in the upturned countenances whose sorrows were freshest. There were orphaned children, the widow in her weeds, the white-haired mother bereft of sons and daughters—every face had its history. And it did not detract from the solemnity of the occasion to know that the floor of the sanctuary in which we knelt was a succession of trapdoors, covering vaults filled to the brim with the bones of two centuries' dead.

A MEXICAN FUNERAL.

A Mexican funeral is very different from the same sad ceremony in the United States, for here all that is ghostly is brought to the front and every glaring suggestion carefully extended. Apparently these people mean to enjoy the "luxury of woe" to the full, and decline to be robbed of a single pang. Here no floral tributes are sent by sympathizing friends—no pillows of white carnations with "Rest" in purple immortelles, nor crosses and anchors of spotless lilies, and the dear departed are not laid away in beds of roses with white blossoms upon their bosoms.

If flowers are used at all, they are generally the most gaudy of artificials, with leaves and streamers of gilt paper, precisely like those fastened to iron hooks which are thrust into the bull's hide at the Sunday divertimento of the plaza de torros. I have seen a bunch of these monstrosities, as big as a cabbage, in the waxen hands of a dead baby, and a wreath of blood-red roses crowning the gray head of an old man, which gave the poor corpse a rakish air, most comically grotesque.

At whatever hour of day or night a person dies in Mexico it is customary to appoint the funeral services just twenty-four hours thereafter, or as near to it as can possibly be arranged. It is a well-known fact, the wide world over, that the majority of souls go out of the body at that mystic hour between night and dawn, when all the forces of life are at their lowest ebb; and, therefore—in consequence of the national custom aforesaid—most of the funerals are conducted before sunrise.

AN INFANT'S INTERMENT.

About the saddest sights I ever saw, enough to make any mother's heart ache, are frequently met in the twilight of the early morning; a little procession of men on foot, with seldom a woman among them, winding their way to the Campo Santo, or "Field of Saints," as the cemetery is called. The bereaved father marches in advance with the little blue coffin balanced on his head, while male relatives follow with lighted candles, and the rear is brought up by a boy carrying the coffin lid. The dead child is plainly visible within the gayly-painted box, wearing its brightest garments garnished with many paper flowers, and often the little features are hardly recognizable from the dust of the street that has settled upon it before the "dust to dust" process begins.

All the bodies must be carried to the church before being laid in consecrated ground; but it is not the fashion here for women to attend funerals, nor to follow their dead to the cemeteries. So the wife, the mother, the sisters, the daughter take their last farewell en casa, and the corpse is then borne away by male relatives—first to the sanctuary and then to the sepulcher. How mothers can endure this when their children die passeth American understanding, but the iron hand of custom is far more inexorable here than in our own country, and none dream of defying it.

WHY WOMEN DO NOT ATTEND.

At my first visit to a Mexican "Field of Saints" I learned the wisdom of excluding women from the last horrible rites. Except among the wealthy, the coffin is not buried with the body, but is merely rented for the journey between the house and cemetery; the same pine box (which for adults is usually painted black, with white or yellow stripes) serving the same purpose a great number of times. Arriving at the grave, whether the body is interred with or without a coffin, it is always first covered with lime, that it may the more quickly decompose. In the majority of cases the corpse is taken out

of the coffin, laid in the dirt without any covering (often the sightless eyes wide open), a quantity of unslaked lime thrown in and earth shoveled upon it, the sexton now and then jumping in and stamping the dirt down with his feet, to make all snug and secure. Even then, though buried like a dog, the poor cadaver cannot be said to have gone to his "long home," for he is not sure of his grave time enough to decay decently in. It is an actual fact all over the length and breadth of Mexico that (except among the few who are rich enough to own family vaults) the graves are mostly rented, from periods varying from three months to a year's time. Many of these ancient cities have only one Campo Santo—a veritable "God's acre" as to size—wherein the dead of several hundred years have been somehow disposed of. That is the secret of the quicklime. I have looked down into many freshly-dug graves, and all presented the same appearance—the sides a perfect sandwich of layers upon layers of crumbling bones and bits of coffins which the spade has cut through, looking like huge slices of chicken salad or old-fashioned "marble" cake!

(Concluded next week.)

Notes and Recipes.

Graham Pudding.—Mix together a half cup molasses, a fourth cup butter, one egg, a half cup milk, a half teaspoonful soda, two cups Graham flour, one cup raisins; spice to suit taste. Steam three hours, and serve with sauce.

Potato Pancakes.—Grate a dozen peeled potatoes. Add the yolks of three eggs, a heaping tablespoonful of flour, with a large teaspoonful of salt, and lastly the whites of three eggs, beaten stiff. Fry the cakes in butter and lard (equal parts) until they are brown.

Chocolate Sauce.—Chocolate sauce to be eaten with cottage pudding, or with corn-starch blanc mange, is made of half a pint of cream and half a pint of milk. Grate two tablespoonfuls of chocolate into this. Let it come to the boiling point, then add the well-beaten yolks of two eggs, or if generously disposed, of three. When the sauce is of the right consistency, take it from the fire and add to it the whites of two eggs, which you have beaten to a stiff froth, with a tablespoonful of powdered sugar. Flavor with vanilla.

Custard and Apple Sauce.—One pint of the pulp of roasted apples strained, one-half pint of pulverized sugar, the whites of three eggs. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, then add a spoonful of apple and a spoonful of sugar alternately, beating all together until the mixture stands perfectly stiff on the spoon. It will swell very much. Make a boiled custard of the yolks of three eggs, one pint of milk and two tablespoonfuls sugar, and flavor with vanilla. Place the custard in saucers, cover with the apple sauce and serve.

Social Formalities.

The use of formality and ceremony is to compel the performance of social duties that would not be performed were it not for the authority of the custom. In the course of time the appropriate feelings accompany these acts and in the form of spontaneous motives displace the enforcement of organized habits. There is much in formality that is cold, false and deceitful, and "civilized" people ought to be above it. On the other hand, spontaneity in conduct, when a good result is intended, is what it pretends to be and promotes friendly feelings and associations. It may be well that some people are formal; they would be nothing if not ceremonious. It would be better, however, if they were quick to act without the compulsion of custom, obedient to the promptings of many social feelings.

No doubt many people, through the inertia of habit, are following lines of custom, while their natures are fully competent to indulge in independent spontaneity. An illustration of one struggling for emancipation came to hand not long ago. The writer had been entertained for the first time at the house of a certain hospitable old gentleman and both were sitting with half an hour to wait for the arrival of the carriage in which the host proposed to take the guest to the railway station, when the former said: "I want to have you be sure to come and see me again, and if you don't have any business calls this way, come without them." He then added,

apologetically: "I suppose I ought to have said this when bidding you good-bye at the station, but I like to say things when I think of them." There was a charming naturalness in the old gentleman's invitation, and a whole-souled hospitality that were not to be misunderstood. They would have been almost totally lost if the invitation had been reserved for a last act of formality, as many are in the habit of doing. One may be justified in taking very little stock in "come and see me again," when accompanied with a "good-bye." Though a suitable feeling may stand behind the invitation in such case, yet it is not to be compared to the certainty that exists in the less formal mode. If one is staying at a friend's house for a portion of the day and is about to leave just before meal time, he must not think of accepting an invitation to remain for the meal when it is made at the time of departure, the guest, perhaps, with hat and cane in hand. The host could not say in plainer language: "Stay and dine with me; I do not expect that you will, and rather hope that you will not, though you have a license to force yourself upon me." Yet, how many people there are who issue their invitations in just this formal way, as if to get the credit for hospitality without conferring it upon any one.

All admire a frank, natural person, who has no offensive traits, and it is to such persons that we most freely give our confidences. The foundation of social integration is the trust that people have in each other; it is for this reason that a lie is wrong. A falsehood is a social offence, because it tends to weaken the ties that hold society together. Hence formality may be wrong, for it may tread upon the borders of deception, when practiced by people who have feelings well enough developed to enable them to do without it.

People of this description are "glad to see you" long before leaving their house, or they will not say that they are glad at all; they invite you to remain to dinner or to supper before you have gone so far in preparing that it would be awkward to turn back; they don't wait till they have to shout to you as you ride off, to say, "come again;" nor will it be a mere "come again," either, but a hearty request to repeat the visit, or the invitation will hardly be made. So it will be found by those who have the feelings to prompt them to commendable social acts, that formality and ceremony dwarf their import, while the natural conduct creates a stronger fellowship, a new sympathy and an unmistakable attitude of regard.—*Good Housekeeping.*

"Charles Egbert Craddock"

(Miss Murfree) has written a short serial story called "A Way Down in Poor Valley," for the *Youth's Companion*, which also announces serial stories by J. T. Trowbridge, George Manville Fenn, C. A. Stephens, and others.

Determine on some course,
More than a wild exposure to each chance
That starts in the way before thee.
—Shakespeare.

Alas! the world is full of peril!
The path that runs through fairest meads,
On the sunniest side of the valley, leads
Into a region bleak and sterile!
—Longfellow.

Can wealth give happiness? look round and see,
What gay distress! What splendid misery!
I envy none their pageantry and show,
I envy none the gilding of their woe.
—Young.

God's ways seem dark, but, soon, or late,
They touch the shining hills of day.
The evil cannot brook delay,
The good can well afford to wait.
Give ermined knaves their hour of crime;
Ye have the future grand and great,
The safe appeal of Truth and Time.
—Whittier.

With sails full set, the ship at anchor
weighs;
Strange names shine out beneath her figure-
head;
What glad farewells with eager eyes are
said!
What cheer for him who goes, and he who
stays!
Fair skies, rich lands, new homes and un-
tried days,
Some go to seek; the rest but wait instead
Until the next stanch ship her flags shall
raise.
Who knows what myriad colonies there are
Of fairest fields, and rich undreamed-of
gains,
Thick planted in the distant plains
Which we call sky because they lie so far?
Oh, write of me not, "Died in bitter pains,"
But, "Emigrated to another star!"

The Young Folks.

The Drop and the Cloud.

In a mountain spring, a crystal drop
Came trembling up to the glassy top;
It came from the dark, cool depths of earth,
And the sunlight kissed it at its birth.

Far up in its azure realms of sky,
The clouds of summer are passing by,
And the little drop looked up and said,
As it saw the glory overhead,
"Oh, would that to me the boon were given
To move in the shining ranks of heaven!"

And oft again in its downward course,
As it hurried from its mountain source,—
A bubble, borne by the brimming brook
To many a wild and shadowed nook,
Or loitered slow with the wayward stream,—
In thought of its childhood's sky-born dream.
But on and away the waters flow,
Through woodland and meadow far below,
Over sandy plain and stony bank,
And through swamps, like jungles, dense
and rank;

Imprisoned long within rocky walls,
Now plunging down over dizzy falls,
They turn the wheels of the busy mill;
Now white with foam, now dark and still,
Till at length a river, deep and wide,
It flowed where cities stood by its side,
And at last the river reached the sea,
And the dream and dreamer ceased to be;
The drop was lost in the heaving deep,
Where all the rivers of earth must sleep.

But the sun that kissed the new-born drop,
And whose floods of sunbeams never stop,
Had not forgotten his little child,
Born of a cloud in the mountain wild,
And he loosed his thread of golden light,
And up from a wave of snowy white
The drop was lifted so tenderly
It never knew when it left the sea,
But found itself drawn up to the sky,
Afloat in the heavens soft and high,
As free as the winds of airy space,
As fair as the morning's tender grace.

One tranquil eve, 'mid the purple ones
That shine in the light of setting suns,
It saw far down on the distant earth
The forest spring where it had its birth,
And all of the winding-way it went,
With many a murmur of discontent;
And the early dream came back again,
As the thought of youth came back to men;
That thread of silver that ever turned
Away from the skies for which it yearned,
That wandering life of fall and foam
That seemed to lead it away from home—
It now could see that very road
That led it up to its blessed abode.

—St. Nicholas.

Winter Life in the Land of the Esquimaux. (Concluded.)

If a comfortable house made of ice or snow seems singular during intense cold, how absurd an enjoyable bed made of the same material must appear; and yet their bedsteads are made of snow, the mattresses of many layers of musk ox and polar bear robes and undressed reindeer skins, while the sheets are dressed reindeer robes and the covers of the same material, their pillows being their reindeer clothing rolled in a bundle at the head of the snow bed. Here, stark naked, with only one reindeer skin over them, they will sleep as soundly as a farmer in more favored climes after a hard day's work, and that with the temperature out of doors so low that every breathing thing is enveloped in a cloud of its own making.

The amount of cold these northern nomads can endure, however, borders on the phenomenal. I have seen little babies, two and three years old, play, perfectly naked, for hours at a time, on the reindeer robes of the bed in the igloo, the temperature, as I have said, being constantly below freezing; and in the fall, I have seen them naked, playing and splashing in a pond of water, long needles of ice forming on the quiet places. I once saw an Esquimaux baby boy taken from its mother's hood, and, naked, made to stand on the snow until she found its reindeer skin clothing, from the sledge, a fairly strong wind, sufficient to drift the loose snow along with it, blowing at the time, the thermometer minus 33 deg., the only protection it had being behind a sledge loaded about three feet high, around and over which the wind poured. Its exposure thus was a good minute, and to appreciate this, one must take a watch in his hand, and see that length of time drag by, a time that a not unconscientious but sensational writer might readily jot down as five or ten minutes. And I have known a naked man, surprised asleep in his igloo by a polar bear, hastily grasp a gun and pursue his enemy two or three hundred yards in the snow, the thermometer 15 to 20 degrees below zero, and slay him. These

Esquimaux rub slushy snow, dipped in water, on the bottom of the runners of their sledges with the open palms of their hands, until it freezes into solid ice, the thermometer being from zero to 70 below, when I have known it to be done. I have seen an Esquimaux traveler throw himself on the snow and rest comfortably for half an hour, the thermometer 71 deg. below zero, or 103 deg. below freezing; and probably doing some light work with ungloved hands. The Kinnepetoo Esquimaux, who seldom build even the small fires of the native stone lamp in their igloos during the very coldest weather of winter, are probably the hardest of all these boreal tribes in withstanding low temperatures, and sit around in their cold, cheerless snow-houses with only their undergarments on, (the Esquimaux has two suits of reindeer skins, the outer with the hair turned outward and the inner with the hair turned toward and resting against the body), their arms withdrawn from their sleeves and resting on their bare bodies across their breast, chatting all the while pleasantly about various matters, the thermometer often being below zero; in fact the only warmth the snow-house has is that given off by their bodies. I have known one of these Kinnepetoos to take an undressed reindeer hide that had been soaked in water to remove the hair, which was frozen stiff as a plate of boiler iron, put the same against his naked body, and not only hold it there till it was thawed out, but till it was perfectly dry, so as to use it for a drum-head, (Kee-low-tee) in their peculiar savage rites. In fact, I might say that I have been naked myself in a temperature minus 63 deg., during the time it took to undress, roll my reindeer coat into a bundle for a pillow, and crawl into my sleeping-bag; but my movements partook more of the character of a small boy going to a base-ball match than one sawing wood.

Their most efficient method of keeping warm seems to be in the enormous quantities of fat they devour, and especially during the winter season, and of which so much has been written that I will leave the subject for others not so well understood. Their clothing, made of reindeer skins throughout, I have sufficiently, though very briefly, described above in brackets. Persons looking at pictures of polar people clad in these swarthy furs, think from their bulky appearance that they must be quite heavy, but I think they are lighter than our winter suits at home. They are certainly lighter than any other clothing in the world called upon to protect their owners from such intense cold.

A most peculiar fallacy of Esquimaux winter life is that, when they are living in the odd little snow houses, and wrapped in furs and subsisting on fats, that their lives are a sort of hibernation, as near as human beings can be supposed to hibernate. On the contrary, the very reverse seems to be the case, and it is by far their liveliest season, despite the fact that their days are much shorter, and all conditions as we would view them, much more unfavorable for any great amount of active out-of-door life. I do not believe I exaggerate when I say that for every mile they travel in summer with their kiaks (little skin canoes), or on foot over the land, they can show from a dozen to a score in the winter with their dogs and sledges. They kill more game in this season, and their long evenings are far the most lively in their acrobatic and superstitious exercises.—Lieut. Schwatka, in Independent.

First American Railroad.

In the course of a paper read before the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, bearing the title "Transportation Privileges of the Past and Present," Barnet Le Van corrects the commonly-received statement that the granite railroad built at Quincy, Mass., in 1827, by Gridley Bryant, for transporting stone for the Bunker Hill monument from the granite quarries of Quincy, was the first railroad built in the United States. On this point he presents interesting testimony to prove that, far from being the first, the Granite railway was really only the fourth in order of precedence in the United States. We quote from that portion of the paper relating to the subject as follows:

"Railroads were also first introduced in Pennsylvania. In September, 1809, the first experimental track in the United States was laid out by John Thompson, the father of



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John Edgar Thompson, who was afterward president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., civil engineer of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and constructed under his direction by Somerville, a Scotch millwright for Thomas Leiper, of Philadelphia. It was 180 feet in length, and graded one and one-half inches to the yard. The gauge was four feet and the sleepers eight feet apart. The experiment with a loaded car was so successful that Leiper, in the same year, caused the first practical railroad in the United States to be constructed for transportation from his quarries on Crum creek to his landing on Ridley creek, in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, a distance of about one mile. It continued in use for nineteen years. Some of the original foundations, consisting of rock in which holes were drilled and afterward plugged with wood to receive the spikes for holding the sleepers in place, may be seen to this day.

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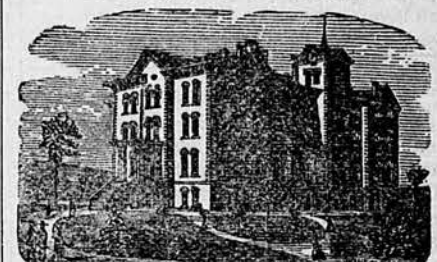
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Geo. W. Harrop—For Sale.
A. W. Rollins—Short-horn Bull.

Foreign grain market is dull.

Congress meets next Monday.

Clearing house reports show an increase in the business of the country of about 50 per cent. over the same time last year.

The attention of sheep-breeders is being justly attracted to the growth of carcass as well as wool. And that must continue. To grow sheep for wool only is to lose about one-half the profits of sheep husbandry.

The premium list for the annual exhibition of N. W. Missouri and S. W. Iowa Poultry Association to be held at Maryville, Mo., the 8th to the 10th inst., shows liberality and progress on the part of the management.

We are in receipt of a census compilation by the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. It shows an abstract of population returns of township and city assessors as of March 1, 1885. It shows the total population of the State to be 1,268,562. A great many new people have come in since the 1st of March.

Kansas State Grange.

The fourteenth annual session of the Kansas State Grange will convene in Music Hall, Topeka, commencing at 10 a. m., December 8, 1885, and continue three days. A very low rate has been made at the Fifth Avenue hotel, this city, for the delegates. A cordial invitation is extended to the delegates to give the KANSAS FARMER a call before leaving the city.

Cheaper Wheat Growing.

Whether and when the wheat market will be much better than it is now, nobody knows; but all of us know that at present prices wheat-raising is not profitable in any sense. Farmers who have good wheat land and who have been in the habit of raising wheat do not care to abandon that crop, and they ought not to do so. We are as to this matter just as we are in relation to the raising of sheep, and the growing of wool. We say do not quit a business that you have learned a good deal about, and that you understand better, perhaps, than any other occupation, just because prices are low; but rather learn how to do the same and better work at less expense.

How can we cheapen wheat-growing? One way is to improve the land so that more wheat will grow on the same area. It costs something to improve land; it costs something also, to enlarge manufacturing establishments and put in new and better machinery so as to turn out more work with the same labor; it costs something to increase the circulation of a newspaper and build up a business so that the paper can be furnished cheaper; but these things are in the line of true economy. One man who raised fifteen bushels of wheat to the acre estimates that it cost him 61 cents per bushel. If the product had been eighteen bushels, he says the cost would have been 50 cents a bushel, and if the yield had been twenty-three bushels, the cost would have been 40 cents per bushel. He gives the cost of plowing and preparing the ground, of sowing, harvesting, threshing and marketing. It would have cost no more for any part of the preparatory work had the ground been in condition to produce three times fifteen bushels per acre. In England the farmers raise more than twice as much wheat as American farmers do on the same area of land. It is clear that the more bushels we raise on an acre the cheaper is the product per bushel.

Another way is to mix the crops and so arrange our farm work as that fewer hands need be employed. "This year," said a New York farmer a few weeks ago, "my six-rowed barley, thirteen acres, was cut and housed two weeks before my oats were ready to cut. It was all plowed and harrowed once before my oat crop was touched. The man and team employed in plowing this have easily earned \$3 per day. The next wheat crop will be enough better for this early plowing to afford such wages. Yet, had I not divided my spring grain it would have been impossible with my present team help to have secured the crop in good condition or to have plowed thirty acres for wheat within a week as early as I now expect to do."

That discovers the principle. When one or two crops only are grown on a farm, the farmer is necessarily idle a large part of the time, and he is compelled to employ help in the busy seasons. But, as the writer above quoted says, in a system which enables a farmer to do nearly 300 days' work in the year for himself and team, he can afford to sell crops at the nominal cost of the labor, and make a good profit out of that.

It is wonderful how much work one man can do when he tries. And he need not overwork himself. Steadiness is the thing. Have work so arranged that there will be no idle time. A little study will help a man a great deal in this. The first thing is to resolve to cultivate less land and make it produce more; the next thing is to diversify crops, so as to scatter the work and the products over all the growing and

ripening seasons. That kind of farming will cheapen products, enrich farmers and increase their comfort, happiness and influence.

By such a system a farmer puts his labor where it does most good. If he can raise two or three crops from one plowing on the same land, he cheapens all of those crops, and if his crops mature at different times, he is saved the expense of hired help a considerable part of the time if not all. And this system includes wheat-raising. Make an acre produce thirty-five to forty bushels of wheat and then do not have all the farm in wheat, nor have other crops ripen at the time you are needed in the wheat field. Economy in labor, economy in time, and a wise rotation of crops will insure a cheapening of production all along the line.

Woolen Mills in Kansas.

Can anybody give a good reason why there should not be woolen mills in Kansas and enough to manufacture all the wool raised in the State? Think a moment. Kansas on the first day of March, 1883, had 1,154,196 sheep; one year later the number had increased to 1,206,297, an increase of 52,101. The wool clip for 1883 was 4,427,975 pounds and its value was \$830,481. The number of sheep in the State now we do not know, nor do we know the weight or value of the wool clip last spring; the figures are probably lower than those of the year preceding for the same items. But enough is known to prove beyond question the fitness of the climate and productions of Kansas for the raising of sheep and the growing of wool. Think of a million and a quarter of sheep and a wool clip of nearly 5,000,000 pounds in a State not yet 25 years old.

Something has been done, too, in the way of wool manufactures. There are some small establishments in different parts of the State, and they have shown the practicability of manufacturing wool in Kansas. Then, if we can and do raise wool, why not make it up here, saving our present wool transportation expenses, and giving employment to some thousands of our own people? Some time ago, we called attention of our readers to the fact that the Southern people, tired of shipping their cotton east and then having the same cotton re-shipped to them in the form of manufactured goods, took better counsel and built mills right on the ground where the cotton is grown. The increase of the cotton manufacturing interests there in the last fifteen years has been phenomenal. Many millions of dollars are invested, and, because of the saving in the matter of transportation alone, the southern mills have undersold their competitors of the eastern States.

The same thing, as to wool, can be done in Kansas. We have the wool on our farms, and if it was made up here, the farmers would get better prices for their wool, and our people would get cheaper woolen goods. It would be better all around. Why ship our wool to eastern cities to have it made into cloth and then, in that form, or made up into clothing, shipped backed to us? Transportation both ways is that much loss. And besides that, if the wool were manufactured here, the establishments would give us more taxable property; there would be that much more wealth in the State; it would encourage the sheep and wool industry; it would bring a great deal of money to us which would be distributed among our own people, and it would give employment to a great many people.

More than that; once establish large and costly woolen factories here, and the business of wool manufacture

would increase continually. In Ohio and Illinois and Michigan the manufacture of wool has grown to large proportions. Every one of them helps the farmer in making markets not only for his wool, but for his flour and beef and pork and vegetables. So it would be in Kansas. At Jackson, Tennessee, a town not half as large as Topeka, a few men, two years ago, undertook to build a woolen mill. The work was begun and the result is very satisfactory. We learn from the *Farmers' Home Journal* that the mill is a 3-set one, with fifty-five looms. It finds employment for 100 hands, with a weekly pay roll of from \$500 to \$650. It turns out from 400,000 to half million yards of goods annually, besides a large quantity of knitting yarn. The linseys, blankets and jeans are as good as can be found anywhere. The jeans is said to be equal to the best Humboldt jeans. Everything finds a ready market at Nashville, Memphis, St. Louis and New Orleans.

Death of Mr. Hendricks.

Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks died last week quite suddenly. He had not been very well for some time, though the evening before his death he was in good spirits and appeared well. At the time of his death no one was with him except a waiting man, and the death was so quiet that it was not known until some time afterwards, when Mrs. Hendricks went to inquire how he was. He was resting on his bed at the time.

Mr. Hendricks was a prominent politician of the old school. He was a strong and active party man. He took an active part in the campaign last year, and was probably entitled to more credit for the success of his party than any other one man.

Personally, Mr. Hendricks was a clean man. He was never mixed up in any jobbery. He was highly respected by his immediate neighbors, those who knew him best, and were most capable of judging.

Hogs and Cattle West and Northwest.

Messrs. Keenan & Hancock, live stock commission merchants, of Chicago, sent out a list of questions to stockmen and farmers in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Minnesota, in order to ascertain as accurately as possible the actual condition of the cattle and hog business. Answers were received from over 1,800 persons. Averaging the reports, they show more hogs than last year at same time, farmers do not expect higher prices for feed, and therefore a majority propose to feed and sell the corn in meat. There is more sickness among hogs than there was last year. The number of cattle being fed is rather less than last year. The corn crop is heavier than it was last year, and prices are generally lower. Average price per cwt. paid for young cattle for feeding is: Illinois, \$3.93; Iowa, \$3.71; Missouri, \$3.74; Kansas, \$3.63; Nebraska, \$3.58; Wisconsin, \$3.63; Minnesota, \$3.35.

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Until December 31, next, for one year's subscription price of the paper, singly or at club rates by clubs, we will send the KANSAS FARMER from the time of receiving the order until the end of the year 1886. That gives the paper free until the last of this year. The offer applies to both single rates and club rates, and to old as well as new subscribers. Will our friends make a note of this and commend the offer to the attention of their neighbors who do not take the paper.

Four Indians, near San Bernardino, California, one day last week went to a camper who was preparing his supper, and they demanded whisky of him. Having none to give them, they first beat him and then held him over his fire until his legs were burned to a crisp.

The dairy interests of this country are much more important than most people imagine. The Secretary of the Mississippi Valley Dairy and Creamery Association said last spring at the St. Louis meeting, that the value of the dairy interest is more than the value of all the wheat raised in the country in 1884 at the average price of 80 cents per bushel.

St. Louis is growing as a wool market. The quantity of wool received in that city this year is nearly twice as great as the receipts of 1884. The *Globe Democrat* gives the figures from January 1st last up to the 15th day of the present month, and they show receipts of wool to be 20,272,393 pounds, as against 11,732,916 for the same period in 1884.

Somebody makes a good suggestion about scalding hogs butchering day on the farm. He proposes the use of a hoghead set upright in place of a barrel leaned over, and a lever like a well sweep to use in dropping the logs into the water and raising them out. This would be much easier and faster than the old way of sliding the hogs into the barrel and rolling them about. It is better, too, because there is a much larger quantity of water and it will not cool as fast as the smaller quantity in a barrel.

The first Farmers' Institute for the season will be held at Minneapolis, Ottawa county, on the 17th and 18th days of the present month. The State Agricultural College will be represented by President Fairchild, and Professors Shelton and Popénoe. The farmers of that county are exhibiting commendable zeal in organizing public interest in this Institute. A good programme will be had, and much good is expected to result. Let the farmers attend largely and make the occasion one of instruction by adding their own knowledge.

Northwestern Swine-Breeders' Gazette is the name of a new monthly stock paper just started at Washington, Kas., under editorial charge of J. O. Young, Secretary of the N. W. P. C. Swine Association. The first number is well made up, is clean and neat mechanically, tastefully presenting good matter. The subscription price is one dollar a year in advance. We have no doubt Mr. Young will make the *Gazette* a useful paper if it receives sufficient patronage, and we assure friend Young of the KANSAS FARMER's best wishes for the success of his new venture.

In the recent report of the Inspector General of the army a very good idea is presented, relating to the breeding of army horses by the government. It is not likely that the government will ever go extensively into horse-breeding, but, as in many other things, the government might wisely invest some money in the establishment of an experimental breeding farm so as to test the value of certain crosses and in time show a make-up of horse flesh specially grown for the army. The farmers and breeders of the country would study the subject in connection with the government officers, noting and suggesting and showing modifications, until, finally a fixed type of American army horses would be established, and after that, horses would be bred on every farm with special reference to government use.

Cattlemen at St. Louis.

Last week the National Cattle and Horse-breeding Association held an important convention at St. Louis. The proceedings were more like those of a deliberative body than are usually had in meetings of that kind. Some of the papers read, and some of the speeches were really able. One member read a paper in favor of a national trail, basing his argument on the ground that during the busy season of moving cattle from the breeding grounds of Texas no ordinary railroad company could supply cars and men enough. He showed that it would require twenty trains of twenty cars each every day for several months to remove the cattle that are to be moved. He said the only feasible way of handling such a large number of animals in so short a time is to drive them on foot during the season of fresh growing grasses. He said further, that unless a trail and a peaceable one is established so that Texas cattle may be driven over it without molestation, another outlet in another direction must be found, for Texans do not propose to quit raising cattle.

Another very able paper was one which discussed the powers of Congress over commerce between the States as applicable specially to the cattle interests. This, of course, opened up a large field, and the convention devoted a great deal of attention to the matters presented, especially those relating to State laws and quarantine. The condensed opinion of the convention appeared in a resolution asking for national legislation protecting the cattle industry of the United States, and a committee on legislation was appointed.

There is no question about the propriety of national legislation on this subject. States have authority to pass stock laws and establish quarantine, but the cattle interest of this country is national in the sense that a large part of the beef supply is transported from place to place across States from one end of the country to the other, and State laws cannot and do not adequately provide for the vast traffic in cattle thus moved. There will be in the nature of things more or less irritation as long as there is no general law on the subject applicable in every State alike.

The subject of leasing the public lands was discussed, and one good argument was made against the project. The speaker said that it would be not only unjust to men of small means and to settlers, but that the time of the large ranches was about to expire to be followed by better things, better cattle and more of them raised and fattened by men who knew how many cattle they owned, small farmers who would tickle the earth until it would laugh in fatness. That man must have been reading the KANSAS FARMER.

The convention acted wisely in joining with the National Cattle Association, headquarters at Chicago, and agreeing upon a plan of consolidation, so that there shall be only one National association. The consolidation will be completed next November at Chicago.

Kansas Short-horn Breeders.

The fourth annual meeting of the Kansas Short-horn Breeders' Association will be held in Topeka, the 8th and 9th inst., as previously announced. The following programme is published: "Feeding Short-horns for Milk and Beef," A. W. Rollins; "Our Resources of Summer Feed," E. M. Shelton; "The Grain Ration for Feeding Short-horns," J. B. McAfee; "How to Feed and Manage the Calves," W. A. Harris; "What is the 'Natural' Treatment Proper for Breeding Stock?" W. S. White; "Suggestions on Judging at

the Fairs," F. D. Coburn; "Beef-making in Kansas With Grade Short-horns," C. M. Gifford and J. J. Mails; "How Breeders May Influence the Prices of Short-horns," S. A. Sawyer.

The association will convene in the parlors of the Windsor Hotel at 7:30 the evening of the 8th, and subsequent sessions will be held as per adjournment.

Suggestions Concerning Kansas Sugar.

The letter of Prof. Hart, which appeared in our last week's issue, is worthy of a careful reading, and the suggestions made should have the favorable consideration of every friend of Kansas. That sugar-making can be made a commercial success in this State has been determined, but, as Mr. Hart wisely suggests, the people may be aided materially by the timely expenditure of a little public money in experiments that will lead to immediate results.

Any part of Kansas will produce cane abundantly, but not every locality will produce the best sugar juice, and in order to ascertain the best locations for the growth of profitable cane, if for no other purpose, the Legislature ought to grant a reasonable appropriation.

Kansas farmers are very much interested in this matter, more than most of them suppose. The sugar industry is enormous in extent and is growing every year. The people of these United States pay out annually about \$200,000,000 for foreign sugar and molasses. Our home production is not one-tenth part of the quantity used. By means of the diffusion process and carbonatation, as demonstrated at Ottawa this year, all the juice can be extracted, and purified. That settles the whole question as to success. Let it be demonstrated by a few years experiments where and how the best cane can be raised, then moneyed men will erect factories and farmers will find sorghum the most profitable crop they can grow. Not only one farmer, but all farmers in the State, for if any particular locality fails to produce the best cane, the farmers there have benefit from the sugar boom in other places. When one part of the State prospers, all will feel the good influences more or less. The KANSAS FARMER has faith in Kansas sugar.

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending November 28th, 1885; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Seal lock for cars—Henry U. LaRue, of Topeka.

Sulky plow—Roland R. Gaskill, Topeka.

Automatic circuit-closer for telegraph instruments—James W. McArthur, Walton.

Thill-supporter—Charles E. Galbreath, Osage Mission.

Preparations are in progress to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the admission of Kansas to the Union. The proceedings referred to will be had in Topeka, January 29th next. Ex-Gov. Charles Robinson, the first Governor of Kansas, and Gov. John A. Martin, will take prominent part in the programme.

Fulton county, Georgia, in which Atlanta is situated, held an election on the 25th inst., under the local option law of the state, to decide whether the county should prohibit liquor saloons. The election was hotly contested and a great deal of excitement was worked up. Never, probably, in the history of the State was so much interest taken

in any public matter. Meetings were held, processions marched, barbecues and dinners were common, speeches by everybody that could talk, the preachers, black as well as white, taking leading parts, and when the votes were all counted, prohibition was carried by about 300 majority in the total vote of about 9,000. There are over a hundred counties in the State, and all but fifteen have banished the dramshop. Atlanta was the first of the large towns to yield. There as here, the country people are largely in favor of prohibition. The colored people nearly solid went that way.

They shear sheep in Australia by steam. A machine is in successful operation at Melbourne. "It consists of a cutting wheel geared to the shaft of a small turbine, about three inches in diameter, and which is operated by a current of steam conveyed from the boiler by an India-rubber tube. In front of the cutter is a comb which serves as a guard against cutting the skin of the sheep. The apparatus is made of brass, something in the shape of a small trowel. It is used in the same fashion as the shears, but cuts much more rapidly and cleaner, without the least danger of injuring the fleece of the sheep."

President Cleveland is said to be almost a hermit. He works hard and regularly, but the outside world sees little of him. He cares little about what people say of him; he cares nothing for society. A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, referring to these traits in the President's character, says he lives within himself, having no confidences or confidants. "No one can discount what he may or may not do. When he is ready to act he makes his determination public, and the public knows where he stands just as soon as his cabinet. The official family, while it may enjoy the President's confidence, is certainly not asked to share it. The daily life of the President must be one of monotony. It is the same humdrum, day after day. It is even worse since the celebrated order driving Democrats out of the White House. All who call upon him make their business brief. Between 1 and 2 o'clock he has a promiscuous crowd awaiting him. These number one hundred, more or less. He gives these callers a mechanical shake of the hands, kisses now and then when asked to, and then disappears. The whole performance, which is thoroughly automatic, takes about seven minutes. The President is not fond of books, and reads none. He is not exercising his brain with matters of state, for entangling alliances do not confront us. He can not be taken up over appointments, for he will not see the office-seekers. Social considerations do not absorb him, nor does the table, for he bolts down his meals in a twinkling. He has no evening company at the White House. He has refused all social invitations outside of it. All the instincts of the man are those of the recluse."

A Masonic trowel made of solid silver for General Lafayette, and which he used at the laying of the DeKalb monument in 1825, is in the possession of a family living near Camden, S. C.

Ex-Congressman Stevenson, of Ohio, who has just returned home after a five years residence in Europe, says the principal political movement there is toward a Republican form of government.

A street arab lately confessed in a New York court that he made a living by collecting cigar stumps and selling them to cigarette manufacturers for 15 cents a pound. He sometimes gathered as much as five pounds in a day.

In the Dairy.

Imitation Butter Morally, Commercially and Legally Considered.

Paper prepared and read by T. D. Curtis, of Syracuse, N. Y., at twelfth annual convention of the National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association, held in Chicago, Ill., last week.

I shall only briefly present the subject of imitation butter under the three heads named, leaving the convention to follow up by an exhaustive discussion. First, let me take a general view of the subject. What is imitation butter? This, it seems, no fellow is able to find out for a certainty. It is claimed to be a mixture of harmless neutral oils with genuine butter, and thus it may be in some cases. But what it may not be in others is as the Lord or the other fellow only knows! and here is where the greatest objection to imitation butter, on the part of the consuming public, comes in; and the fact that this imitation butter is imposed upon the public as genuine butter, instead of honestly sailing under its own name, is pretty conclusive evidence that the manufacturers do not want it known what the bogus article is made of.

I was forcibly impressed by an article which appeared in the Chicago Tribune of the 27th of September, and I cannot refrain from giving, in this connection, some of the facts—for I suppose they are facts—related in that article. The reporter says he visited Mr. S. H. Long, of No. 251 South Water street, and saw that gentleman test some "Wauwatosa dairy" butter. Putting the stuff in a skillet and melting it, he added a chemical ingredient which precipitated all foreign matter and left the butter floating on the top. Removing the floating genuine article, the residue was examined under the microscope. This showed that the remaining liquid contained fibres of the intestines of animals, particles of "cracklings," and bits of bristles or hair. In one instance quite a good-sized mouthful of meat was found—all going to show the "neutral" was not prepared with most scrupulous nicety and cleanliness. The liquid, when cooled, revealed a very ordinary quality of lard with an unmistakable lard smell. It was subsequently made into a candle. Mr. Long is reported as remarking: "I think that I can take a tub of the ordinary butter sold in Chicago and make a dozen different articles. For instance, this stuff I just tested can be made into excellent shoe-grease. I have made up several boxes of it, but I do not let them go out of my sight for fear somebody will get hold of them, put a little coloring matter in them, and sell the stuff as a superior grade of butter."

In reply to the question as to the number of Chicago restaurants using this kind of butter, Mr. Long replied: "I do not believe there are fifteen restaurants in town to-day which are using pure butter. I wish every person in Chicago could see what you have seen to-day. How many of them do you suppose would enjoy the next piece of bread and butter they ate? I expect every day to find trichinae in some of the pork that is in the butter. The men who make it do not care what kind of offal they use in its manufacture. If a hog has died with hog cholera, so much the better. They get his carcass all the cheaper. If this thing continues the farmers might as well shut up shop, as there is no use for them to try and compete."

This might be considered as an exaggeration were there nothing to confirm it. The reporter went among the South Water street dealers, but found

them very reticent. But to the question, "How much of the stuff is sold?" one dealer replied: Good Lord! you might as well ask me how much filth the Chicago river carries out to the lake. There is no way of telling. All I know is that it is sold in immense quantities, not only here, but all over the country. I sell it myself, but I do not sell it as much as some of the others, because I always tell my customers what they must expect if they buy it."

The question was asked, "Who are the principal purchasers?" The answer was: "I suppose the cheap restaurants and boarding houses use the most of it, though a good many high-priced places that are considered first class buy a good deal. You would be surprised if I told you the restaurant which is my best customer. Some of the swell boarding houses use a great deal, too. I do not like to deal in it, but I must satisfy my customers."

This man appears to have had a little conscience, but large numbers of dealers have none. Visiting some of the New York dealers last summer, no one owned to selling imitation butter, but I could guess very closely who sold it by the tone of his conversation. Those handling the bogus stuff had no faith in legislation to check the fraud, and averred that just as much bogus butter is sold now as there was before we had a law against it, which we are doing our best to enforce.

The Chicago manufacturers, we are told, are a little nervous about branding their goods as butter, so they adopt some fanciful name, as "Lone Star Creamery," "Wauwatosa Dairy," and so on, omitting the word "butter" from the package. The Times reporter saw one of those nine-pound boxes sold for \$2. The place of manufacture is kept a secret, as far as possible. Those engaged in its manufacture prefer not to be known. Does this indicate a square business that ought to be encouraged? Men who put upon the market an article of food which they prefer to manufacture in secret and with which they do not want their names publicly identified are not likely to be very scrupulous about the quality of the material used, or about the mode of handling or manufacturing it. The public health, to them, is of small consideration. They are imbued with the spirit of deception, theft and robbery, and it would require little stretch of conscience to add murder to their crimes—which they in reality do when they put an unwholesome article of food on the market under a false and delusive name.

MORAL ASPECT.

And this brings us directly to the moral aspect of the question. It does not require elaborate argument or very keen moral perceptions to see that the manufacture and sale of a counterfeit article as genuine is highly demoralizing to all in any way engaged in the business. The dealer who sells it for what it is not, and in place of something else that is known to be good and desirable, may try to quit his conscience with the thought that somebody else would sell it if he did not, and he might as well have the profit on it as any one. This is very poor logic. Certainly his customers would not be imposed upon if he did not impose upon them. By being honest he could keep his little community free from fraud and corruption in this direction. But the temptation is too strong. The profits on the fraudulent article are too large. So he yields, as a matter of necessity, he thinks, and soon becomes as hardened and conscienceless in the matter as the worst of his brother dealers. He has thrown down the bars, and the devils of dishonesty will pass over in troops

until he will become so involved that he cannot be honest if he would. Soon he ceases to care about honesty, and the old superstition of selling one's soul to the devil becomes practically verified in his case. Sad it is that the service of mammon in this world pays better in worldly riches than the honest pursuit of duty in the interest of humanity and the higher moral virtues.

Men can be found to do anything for a pecuniary reward. No matter how great the offense, some man can be bought with a price to perpetrate it. Some men appear to incline to evil, as the sparks fly upward. Such are the producers of counterfeits, imitations, and adulterations of all kinds, with which to deceive and defraud their fellows. It is in vain that any attempt is made to defend the manufacture of bogus butter on moral grounds. The very first steps taken place the makers outside the pale of good morals. They plan and carry on their business in secrecy, and they put their goods upon the market under a false name. They know they are making a spurious article, and that it is to be foisted upon the consuming public as genuine. They do not sell it to the consumer under its own name. It is not enough that they sell it to restaurant, boarding-house and hotel-keepers for what it is. The maker of counterfeit money betrays as much virtue as this. He sells his counterfeits as counterfeits, well knowing that those to whom he sells them will "shove" them off upon an unsuspecting community as genuine. The bogus butter maker does precisely the same thing in selling his goods to rascally restaurant, boarding-house and hotel-keepers. He knows they will palm it off on their patrons as genuine butter. Then, how is the maker and vender of "queer" butter any better, morally, than the maker and vender of "queer" money? Morally, there is no difference between them, and we ought to see to it that there shall be no difference legally. The dealer who sells "queer" butter as genuine is in the same category as the passer of counterfeit money. Both deal in a bogus article, and both "shove" it upon the unsuspecting, for the purpose of defrauding them and putting money in their own pockets. It matters not that there is some value in the bogus butter; it is not worth what is taken for it, and it is not what the buyer pays for—excepting, of course, the dishonest public caterer, who buys of the dealer with intent to defraud his patrons by clandestinely getting them to eat cheap, nasty grease in place of butter. The dealer who sells to such a customer is on the same level as the possessor of counterfeit money, who sells to another person the spurious article knowing it is to be passed as genuine. Dodge as they may, the bogus butter men are not a whit better than the bogus money men. Of the two, the offence of cheating their fellows in the quality and character of their food is the more despicable, reprehensible, and dangerous. It is an assault on the public health, which is an assault on the public life, and, therefore, an offense against God and man. No matter how foolish and prejudiced the public may be, every man has the right to receive the article which he pays for, and no man has the right to substitute another article in its place without his full knowledge and consent. I care not if the substitute may be even more valuable than that for which it is substituted. It is dishonest, and ought to be punished, to sell any article under another name and for something which it is not. The bogus butter men know and feel this to be true. They know that their plea of harmlessness in the fraud—even if it

were harmless—does not free them from moral turpitude. They are perfectly well aware that nobody wants to eat bogus butter. So they give it the semblance and name, and put it in the place of genuine butter. If the article they have to sell were clean and wholesome, and as good, or nearly as good, as butter, they would not give it a false name and sell it in the guise of butter. If people want it, or are willing to accept it, they will make it under its true garb and name. There is no need of deception in selling an honest substitute for anything. If the substitute is good, it will go under its own name, and take the place of the genuine. The fact that imitation butter is not so put before the public is proof conclusive that its manufacturers have no faith in it as an honest substitute; hence, they resort to deception and fraud. I do not so much dwell upon the unwholesomeness of bogus butter, for doubtless it might be made as wholesome as genuine butter, and as cleanly. I think the indictment of nastiness is more likely to be sustained than that of unwholesomeness—for the experience of all time shows that nasty food is not necessarily unwholesome. If it were, the human race would soon disappear from the face of the earth—poisoned by their food! But dirt is not, therefore, conducive to health, and is more likely to accompany unwholesomeness. Cleanliness, we are told, is akin to Godliness; so filthiness must be akin to the opposite of this. We have much evidence to show that bogus butter is as nasty as its origin is dark.

(Concluded next week.)



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Horticulture.

Root-Grafting.

In answer to a correspondent, the *Western Rural* some time ago published the following: "Before proceeding to answer the question, it may be useful to some to state what root-grafting is. It is performed by taking up the stocks by the roots and inserting the grafts immediately into the part below the ground after cutting off the tops, and replanting with the tops only above the ground. It is successful with the apple and some other trees. Great care must be taken to pack the earth closely about the root-grafts when they are set out. Thomas says that root-grafting may be performed at any time during winter, and those who have much of it to do, often continue the process the winter through. The roots when taken up in autumn should be well washed, the tops cut off, and the roots packed in boxes with alternate layers of damp moss. Thrifty one-year roots are better and more easily worked than two-year roots. Side roots or branches should never be used. The scions may be kept in the same way. This is better than packing them in sand, which imparts a grit to them and dulls the knife. Different modes are adopted for packing away the grafts. The best is to place them flat in boxes, in alternate layers with sand, like miniature cord-wood, keeping the outer or graft ends very even, and carrying up each layer separately and one at a time, so that one may be taken up for setting out, without interfering with the next succeeding pile. The sand should be slightly moist and not wet. The varieties should be distinctly marked on strips of board separating each kind, where there is more than one in a box; and in addition to this, a card should be nailed on the outside, naming the kinds, at the point of separation between them. A record should also be made as they are deposited, of the sorts, their order and the number of each. Boxes two feet long, a foot wide, and six inches deep, are a convenient size, and will hold from one to two thousand each. If furnished with bow handles, they are easily carried at once to the field for setting out. Boxes holding 20,000 or more, keep the grafts equally well, but require additional labor in unpacking when set.

"They should be set out in spring as soon as the soil is sufficiently dry, and there is no further danger of it freezing severely. Special care should be taken to pack the earth well about them, as they are dibbled in. The tips of the grafts should project about half an inch above the surface. The proper depth of setting is controlled somewhat by circumstances; if deep, the soil may be too cold to start them well; if not deep enough, the drouth of summer may destroy them.

"The most favorable soils are rich, well-pulverized, and rather strong loams. If light or gravelly, there is more danger from mid-summer drouths, which often prove quite destructive. Grafting the whole root entire will much lessen the difficulty. The chief care afterwards is to keep the ground constantly cultivated, and perfectly clean, which will increase the growth during summer, and exclude mice in winter; the trees are to be trained up to one leading stem, not trimming so closely as to make them slender; they are to be kept straight, by tying them when necessary to upright stakes; and all destructive insects must be watched and destroyed. If the ground is rich and kept perfectly clean, they will grow from one and a half to two feet the first

summer after grafting, to three or four feet the second summer; five to six or seven feet the third summer, when many of them will be large enough for removal to the orchard, and most of the remainder in one year more.

"Root-grafting is extensively performed in large nurseries; but on unsuitable soils, budding is found the most certain of success, the buds being rarely destroyed, and only by the most unfavorable winters. The bud remaining dormant the first summer, the growth is one later than on grafted stocks of the same age; but this difference is made up by the more rapid growth of the shoot from the bud, which is usually twice as great as that of a graft on the root. To obtain handsome and good trees, the bud should be set within two or three inches of the ground. Budded trees usually have better roots than root-grafted ones."

Fruit Notes.

It is a good plan to wrap a piece of tarred paper around the bodies of trees during the winter to keep rabbits away.

Never plant black raspberry roots from an old, worn-out plantation. If the old plant is thrifty and healthy, age makes no difference.

Place a teaspoonful of salt close around each raspberry plant now. Scatter manure and salt freely on the asparagus beds in the fall.

The only remedy for rust on blackberries is to dig and burn all affected plants at once, and to renew the same from some young plantation not affected.

Grapes hung up in a dark place so that the bunches do not come in contact will keep for weeks, when if they are piled on a dish or in a basket they will soon decay.

If you have an old grape vine that yields poorly and has seen its best days, cut it entirely off close to the ground, manure heavily and let it throw up two new leaders, and the following year you will see that it is as good as a young vine.

In sections where the winters are too severe for blackberries, many might enjoy this fruit during the season by having them growing in half-barrels and sinking them in the earth during the early spring and removing to the cellar during the winter. The same, too, is true of tender raspberries and other fruits.

One of the best methods for growing tomatoes in the hot-bed, or greenhouse, is to put in a layer of moss and over this an inch or so of rich mould and sand mixed, and as the roots strike this moss, it causes them to strike out through it in every direction, thus making fibrous-rooted plants, every one of which will grow when transplanted. —*Fruit Recorder.*

It is useless to expect a crop of red raspberries where suckers are allowed to grow freely, and cultivation is not given. Planted five feet each way in straight rows both ways, and cultivated with a sharp-tooth implement that will keep all suckers off between the hills, and only three or four canes allowed to grow in the hill, with the bushes well mulched, a paying crop may be expected each year.

The result which has been reached of late years, that the Siberian crab apple, used as a stock to work the common apple upon, and which has been attempted for increasing its hardiness in cold regions, had proved a failure, has been further confirmed by Prof. Budd, of the Iowa Agricultural College, who says that the crab has been used to a considerable extent in northern Iowa and in Minnesota, and that he does not

know a single instance in which the experiment has proved satisfactory. The union is imperfect, the trees often dwarfed, and their flavor made bitter.

How to Grow the Lilac.

Everybody knows the lilac, and, thanks to its easiness of propagation, one meets with it oftener than any other shrub. Common as it is, who does not love the shrub? This very easiness of propagation, if not checked, spoils its power of flowering. As commonly seen, there are a few branches of an older growth, with here and there a flower scattered over them, with a wilderness of undergrowth of all ages, from the sprouts of a year's growth to that of the age of the bush in its present position. To be seen in perfection, they should have clean stems, either as a single plant, or, if a bush, three, or any number desired. Every sign of a sucker is to be kept away. The result is that the bush or tree exerts its strength in forming a head to the stems left to grow, instead of exhausting itself in a mass of sprouts of all ages, with nine out of ten too weak to furnish a flower-bud. Trained to single stems, the whole head should be a mass of flowers every year. To attain this it is necessary, as soon as the flowers have dropped, to go over them and cut out all the old flower stems; otherwise seed pods will form and the bush exhaust itself forming seeds instead of preparing flower buds for the coming spring. This is the reason that, as mostly seen, the great mass of flowers come every other year, instead of every year, as they will do if given a chance.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, November 30, 1885.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,340 shipments 800. The market was steady with a fair demand. Native shipping steers 3 75a5 25, native butcher steers 3 50a4 25, cows and heifers 2 50a3 50, stockers and feeders 2 50a3 75, rangers 2 50a3 60.

HOGS—Receipts 7,700, shipments 3,100. Market active and steady. Yorkers 3 50, packing 3 60a 3 80, butchers 3 75a3 80.

SHEEP—Receipts —, shipments —. Market steady and stronger. Common to medium 2 25a 2 65, good to choice 2 75a3 50.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 6,000, shipments 2,600. Market steady for best, common 10a15c lower. Shipping steers averaging 1 350 to 1,500 lbs, 5 00a5 90 averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs 4 00a5 25, stockers and feeders 2 30a2 90; cows, bulls and mixed 1 75a4 00 through Texas cattle steady, averaging 950 to 1,050 lbs, 3 10a3 70, av. 750 to 950 lbs, 2 70a3 10, av. 600 to 700 lbs, 2 60a3 10.

HOGS—Receipts 43,000, shipments 5,000. Market strong. Rough and mixed 3 45a3 70, packing and shipping averaging 250 to 400 lbs, 3 70a4 95, light weights 3 20a3 70, skips 2 50a3 20.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,500, shipments 700. Market steady. Natives 2 60a3 70, Western 2 25a3 20, Texas 2 25a3 00, lambs 3 50a4 50.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,181, shipments —. Market steady. Exporters 5 05a5 25, good to choice shipping 4 65a5 60, common to medium 4 25a4 60, stockers and feeders 2 80a3 75, cows 2 00a3 40, grass Texas steers 2 40a3 25.

HOGS—Receipts 8,483, shipments 3,154. Market active; good to choice heavy 5c higher. Good to

heavy 3 65a3 80, light and mixed 3 40a3 55, common to medium 3 0a3 35.

SHEEP—Receipts 328, shipments —. Market quiet for good. Fair to good muttons 2 50a3 25, common to medium 1 50a2 25.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Higher and active No. 2 red cash 92½c nominal, December 91a93c, January 93½a 94½c, May 1 07½a1 08½c.

CORN—Higher but dull. No. 2 mixed cash 35a35½c, January 34½a34¾c, May 36½c.

OATS—Firm but slow. No. 2 mixed cash 27½a 27¾c.

RYE—Steady at 58½c.

BARLEY—Dull, ranging 50a80c.

Chicago.

WHEAT—Active, strong and higher, although the feeling was unsettled. Sales ranged: November 85½a85¾c, December 83½a85¾c, January 83¾a86c, May 90a92¾c, No. 2 spring 85c No. 3 spring 65½a69¾c.

CORN—Active, firm and higher. Cash 41½c, November 41¼a41½c, December and year 40¼a 41½c.

OATS—Higher and moderately active. Cash 29½c.

RYE—Steady. No. 2 at 61c.

BARLEY—Good demand. No. 2, 65c.

FLAXSEED—Easy. No. 1, 1 10½c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts 12,801 bus, shipments 4,961 bus, in store 8,912 bus. Market steady. No. 2 red cash, 68c bid, 69c asked; December sales at 68¾c, January 71¼a71¾c, May 81½a81c, No. 2 soft cash nominal at 80¾c.

CORN—Receipts 17,350 bus., shipments 9,762 bus, in store 51,49 bus. Market quiet. No. 2 cash, 26¾c asked, November sales at 26¾c; the year 26¾c bid, 26¾c asked; May 29¾c bid, No. 2 white cash 27c asked.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 22½c bid, 22½c asked.

RYE—No. 2 cash, 48c bid, 50c asked.

BARLEY—Quiet. No. 2 cash 55c, November 35 a40c.

FLAXSEED—We quote at 1 06a1 08 per bus. upon the basis of pure.

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

HAY—Fancy small baled, 6 50

BUTTER—Receipts of roll large and market weak and slow; creamery steady and in good demand. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 25a26c; good, 20c; fine dairy in single package lots, 18c; store-packed, in single package lots, 13a14c; common, 4a5c; roll, 8a13c, according to quality.

EGGS—Receipts fair and market steady at 20c per doz. fresh re-candled.

CHEESE—Full cream 11½c, flats 6c, Young America 11½c.

SORGHUM—We quote consignments in car lots: Old dark 25a30c per gallon.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, in car load lots, 40a 60c per bus. Sweet potatoes, home grown, red, 50a55c per bus; yellow, per bus, 70a75c.

TURNIPS—Consignments in car lots weak at 30c per bus.

APPLES—2 50a2 75 per bbl. for best, in small lots; medium, 1 90a2 25.

BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl 7c, self working 5c, common 4c, crooked 2a3c.

WOOL—Missouri unwashed, heavy fine, 15a17; light fine, 19a21c; medium, 19a21c; medium comb, 21c; coarse combing, 17a19; low and carpet, 12a15c. Kansas and Nebraska, heavy fine, 13a 15c; light fine, 16a19c; medium, 18a20c. Tub washed, choice, 28a30c; medium, 28a30c; dingy and low, 23a26c.

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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 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasurer, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray. Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the State before the title shall have vested in him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for week ending Nov. 18, 1885.

Wilson county—J. C. Tuttle, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Z. Williamson, of Center tp., November 3, 1885, one bay mare, about 4 years old, branded with M on the left shoulder; valued at \$60.
PONY—By same, one brown pony mare, about 10 years old, branded with a Spanish brand on the left hip; valued at \$25.

Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, Clerk.

2 HORSES—Taken up by F. A. Schermerhorn, of Oden, two iron-gray horses, 4 years old; one branded P. on left hip and one branded M. on left hip.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

COW—Taken up by W. H. Lawrence, of Guelph tp., August 24, 1885, one light red cow, branded (2) on right hip, small x on left hip; valued at \$18.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John H. Morris, of Jackson tp., one red sorrel horse, dark mane and tail, white spot in forehead, 7 years old; valued at \$35.

Wabaunsee county—H. G. Licht, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by E. T. Frowe, of Wabaunsee tp., November 3, 1885, one black pony mare, about 13 hands high, 16 years old, no marks or brands.

Montgomery county—H. W. Conrad, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by A. G. Millet, in Fawn Creek tp., October 16, 1885, one brown horse mule, 8 years old, 13½ hands high, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$30.

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by George Klinefelter, of Irving tp., November 1, 1885, one roan steer with red and white spots, marked with swallow fork in left ear, crop off right ear, aged 2 years; valued at \$30.

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Burton Corbin, of Auburn tp., October 24, 1885, one bay mare mule, supposed to be 9 years old, large blackish on left knee, dim brand on left shoulder, a little lame in left hind foot, about 14½ hands high; valued at \$25.

Elk county—J. S. Johnson, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Merit Zin, of Longton tp., November 3, 1885, one red and white yearling steer, branded C on left hip, crop off of left ear; valued at \$10.

Strays for week ending Nov. 25, 1885.

Greenwood county—A. W. Hart, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by D. S. Walker, of Salem tp., November 12, 1885, one dark iron-gray mare, white on left foot; valued at \$35.

COLT—By same, one dark brown horse colt, white in forehead; valued at \$25.

COLT—By same, one iron-gray mare colt, right hind foot white; valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Porter Allenbaugh, of Twin Grove tp., October 24, 1885, one bay mare, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead and some white on right fore foot, branded 1P on left shoulder; valued at \$50.

STEER—Taken up by A. W. Radd, of Twin Grove tp., November 3, 1885, one yearling steer, no marks or brands, some white on brisket and white on left fore leg; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. M. Stahl, Pleasant Grove tp., November 14, 1885, one 2-year-old heifer, some white on hind legs, belly and tip of tail, no marks or brands.

COW—Taken up by W. B. Worford, Janesville tp., November 3, 1885, one black and white cow, with blue bull calf, cow branded X on left side; valued at \$30.

HEIFER—By same, one 2-year-old heifer, old brand on right hip, not known; valued at \$20.

Jefferson County—J. R. Best, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Henry Ritter, of Sarcosie tp., November 3, 1885, one light red yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Wabaunsee county—H. G. Licht, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by John M. Best, of Farmer tp., November 2, 1885, one yearling heifer, red with white spots, wire ring in left ear, hole in right ear, ears short, no brands.

Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, Dep. clerk.

COW—Taken up by Thos. Anderson, of Kanwaka tp., October 29, 1885, one roan cow, about 4 years old, part of brush of tail off, left ear half off, swallow-fork in right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$14.

Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk.

STEER—Taken up by N. Mark, of Mill Creek tp., one red and white yearling steer, black nose, white spot in forehead; valued at \$20.

Strays for week ending Dec. 2, 1885

Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by N. A. Baker, of Drywood tp., one bay mare pony, black mane and tail, black feet and legs, 14 hands high, about 5 years old.

PONY—Taken up by E. H. Hooker, in Osage tp., one black mare pony, 14½ hands high, about 9 or 10 years old, light mane, collar mark on top of neck; valued at \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. M. Routh, of Walnut tp., one red and white yearling heifer, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

Barber county—R. J. Taliaferro, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Ben Lasswell, of Medicine Lodge tp., (P. O. Sharon), one red cow, line-back, white on belly, branded X on left hip, dim brand on right hip, under-bit in left ear, swallow-fork in right ear; valued at \$18.

Saline county—Joseph Sargent, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by J. B. Johns, of Pleasant Valley tp., November 8, 1885, one red bull, 2 years old, white on each flank; valued at \$20.

COW—By same, one roan cow, about 10 years old, long horns, rope around horns; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by George Hawley, of Ohio tp., one light red steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Morris county—A. Moser, Jr., clerk.

COW—Taken up by Thos. O'Meara, in Warren tp., November 3, 1885, one white cow, 7 years old, drooping horns, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by J. G. Fleischman, of Tecumseh tp., November 16, 1885, one bay filly, 2 years old, three white feet; valued at \$30.

Stafford county—T. A. Hays, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by J. B. Cook, of York tp., November 14, 1885, one brown mare mule, 14½ hands high, collar marks, harness marks on back; valued at \$75.

Jefferson county—J. R. Best, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. F. Lowe, of Osawatie tp., November 3, 1885, one pale red heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

MULE—Taken up by Frank McKanna, of Jefferson tp., (three miles south of Winchester), about October 24, 1885, one brown mare mule, white spot on right hind leg above the hook joint, 6 years old, 16 hands high, some collar marks; valued at \$125.

MULE—By same, one brown mare mule, roached, some white collar marks, 6 years old, 16 hands high; valued at \$125.

Osage county—C. A. Cottrell, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by R. McDougal, of Olivet tp., (Olivet P. O.), November 7, 1885, one red and white heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by John E. Hedburg, of Superior tp., (P. O. Osage City), November 17, 1885, one dark red steer with white spots, right ear split; valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Shreeves, of Melvern tp., (P. O. Melvern), November 9, 1885, one light bay mare, one white hind foot, small white star in forehead; valued at \$50.

MARE—Taken up by John A. Maxley, of Superior tp., October 24, 1885, one roan or iron-gray mare, 15 hands high, a little mark on one shoulder; valued at \$50.

Wabaunsee county—H. G. Licht, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Morris Kraus, of Mill Creek tp., (Bismarck P. O.), November 7, 1885, one light red steer, supposed to be 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by Henry Sober, Sr., of Mill Creek tp., (Bismarck P. O.), November 15, 1885, one yearling steer, brown mixed with roan, somewhat lame in one leg, no marks or brands; valued at \$13.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Schwanke, of Farmer tp., (P. O. Alma), November 3, 1885, one dark red heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by John Boetticher, of Washington tp., November 13, 1885, one red steer, line-back white under belly, white spots on hind legs, 1 year old last spring; valued at \$18.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by D. L. Jesse, of Home tp., (P. O. Centralia), November 10, 1885, one roan heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by S. Catherman, of Marion tp., (P. O. Baileyville), November 10, 1885, one pale red steer, star in forehead, blind brand on right hip, supposed to be the letter G, tag in left ear with the name of J. W. Hill, No. 611; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J. S. Snodgrass, of Harrison tp., (P. O. Goffa), November 1, 1885, one pale red steer, thick horns, bush of tail gone, no brands; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. M. Kerr, of Harrison tp., November 11, 1885, one white heifer, 2 years old, medium size, slit in left ear, H on right hip; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by T. S. Gilmore, of Adams tp., November 1, 1885, one red 1-year-old heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. H. Barnes, of Oxford tp., November 16, 1885, one dun cow, weight 900 pounds, brand on side—not given; valued at \$20.

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ITS LOCATION.—Being published at the Capital of the State, very full and complete reports will be given of all conventions, associations and meetings of general public interest that are annually held in Topeka. The progress of the State, the manufacturing and agricultural interests, the statistics of State officers, particularly the State Board of Agriculture, and the monthly weather reports of Prof. Snow will be found fully reported.

ITS POLITICS AND POLICY.—The Weekly Capital and Farmers' Journal is an independent Republican paper, a firm advocate of the principles of the party as enunciated in the National and State platforms. Upon the great question of Prohibition, and the enforcement of the law against the sale and manufacture of liquor as a beverage, the Weekly Capital and Farmers' Journal will continue to be squarely in favor of the principles of the constitutional amendment, and for the enforcement of the prohibitory law. The issue between the homes and the saloons is as irrepressible as the old conflict between slavery and freedom. The Weekly Capital and Farmers' Journal has no funkyness to extend to the gin-mills or their apologists, whether they are weak-kneed politicians or voters who advocate policy before principle. We are for the principle of prohibition because we believe it is right. The progress of the contest in the State will be carefully and truthfully reported. The paper is for education, for morality, and the up building of the State, and we hope to merit the confidence and support of the people by being true to the principles we advocate.

ITS NEWS FEATURES.—It will be a Kansas paper for Kansans, presenting not only the telegraphic general news of the week, but a careful summary of the State news, the proceedings of associations, conventions and delegations, political, scientific, religious, medical and educational, and will include important news matter from the State departments.

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ACCOMMODATION TRAINS daily except Sunday between Kansas City and Olathe and Ottawa.

The Veterinarian.

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

WARTS ON HEIFERS.—I have a valuable Short-horn heifer that is troubled with warts. She has a very large one on the inside of hock. What must I do to cure them? [Clip all the small ones with a sharp pair of scissors, and tie a stout cord around the larger ones. Re-apply the cord every third day above the former. Should there be any bleeding from the use of the scissors, touch the parts with a hot iron heated to a white heat. Be careful of the one on the inside of hock.]

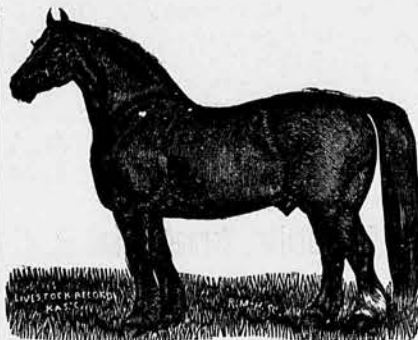
PREMATURE BIRTH.—I drove my double team about fifteen miles with a load; one of the team was heavy with foal. The next day I plowed them for half a day, and in the evening the mare had a dead colt. I had been feeding rye and oats ground together. The mare was not sick at all. Please state whether the feed or work caused the death of colt. [We cannot undertake to state positively what might have been the cause of the death of the colt. We, however, do know that prostration of the nervous system from exhaustive labor will produce premature birth, a common result of which is the death of the foetus.]

CHOREA.—My 3-year-old Colly dog was taken with a cough about six weeks ago. Among the first symptoms was a twitching or jerking of the muscles of his body, and legs—particularly the left hind one; his legs seemed paralyzed, causing him to stagger and fall down at times. What can be done to relieve him? [The twitching and involuntary action of the various muscles of the body, as described in the above letter, is, no doubt, due to a nervous affection known as "chorea," which is a frequent sequel to attacks of distemper in dogs. The treatment of this disease is very tedious and uncertain—seldom holding out much hope of success to the owner. A nutritious, laxative diet, plenty of out-door exercise, and the daily administration of some of the mineral tonics in proper doses, is all we can suggest.]

INFLUENZA.—Will you please tell me through your veterinary columns what is the matter with my neighbor's horses, and a remedy for the prevention or cure? There have been nine afflicted and four have already died; three more not expected to live. Symptoms: The horse fails to eat, gets stiff, stands with head down, ears lopped and cold, legs the same, high fever, pulse high; after three or four days the legs swell, bloody water runs out of their eyes and nose, the horse drinks but little, breathes quick, lasts about six or seven days, towards the last becomes physicked. We opened one. About two-thirds of the lungs were swollen and clotted with blood, the bowels were inflamed, the bladder appeared to be contracted and empty, with the exception of about two ounces of a gritty, yellowish mucus. The contents of the entrails were watery, no two appeared to be afflicted exactly alike. They seldom lie down and refuse to move about. Two of the number, one a fore leg and the other a hind leg swollen to enormous size. [The indications are that the horses are suffering from a severe attack of influenza. Keeping your horses isolated from sick ones, in good, comfortable quarters, will prevent yours being attacked. When a horse is noticed getting sick he should be placed in a warm barn and blanketed. Let the food given be cooked, and it should be fed as warm as possible, so that the vapor arising from it will steam the

horse's nostrils. A few drachms of nitrate of potash can be mixed in the feed every night with benefit. By taking the disease in the start and paying attention to the general comforts of the animal, it is not difficult to overcome.]

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



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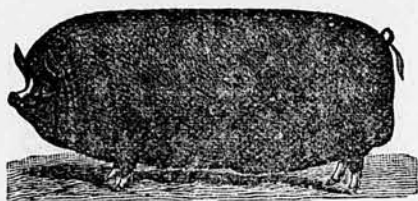
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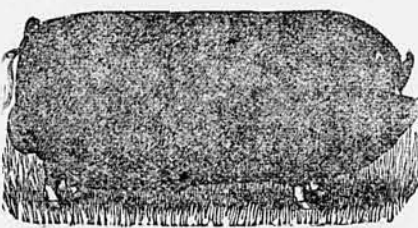
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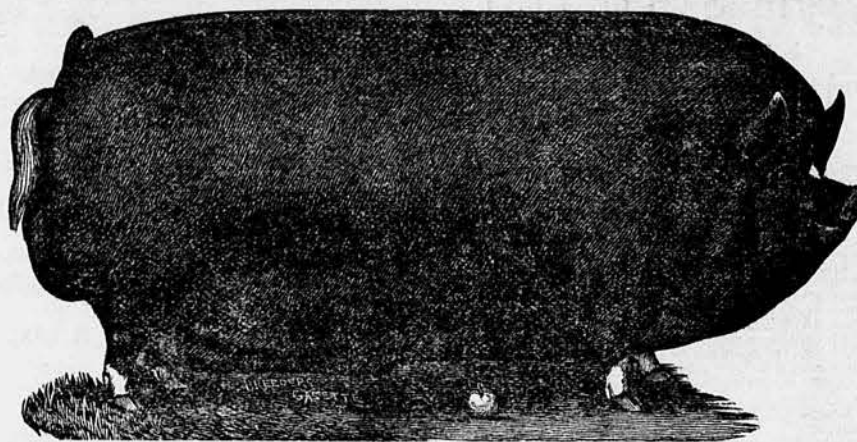
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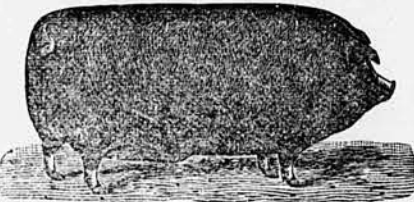
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We have no Cholera and never had!
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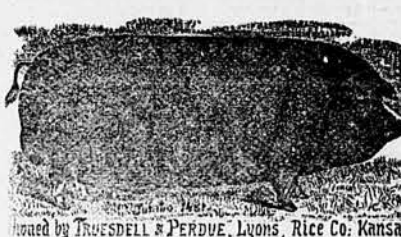
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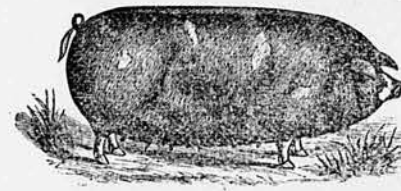
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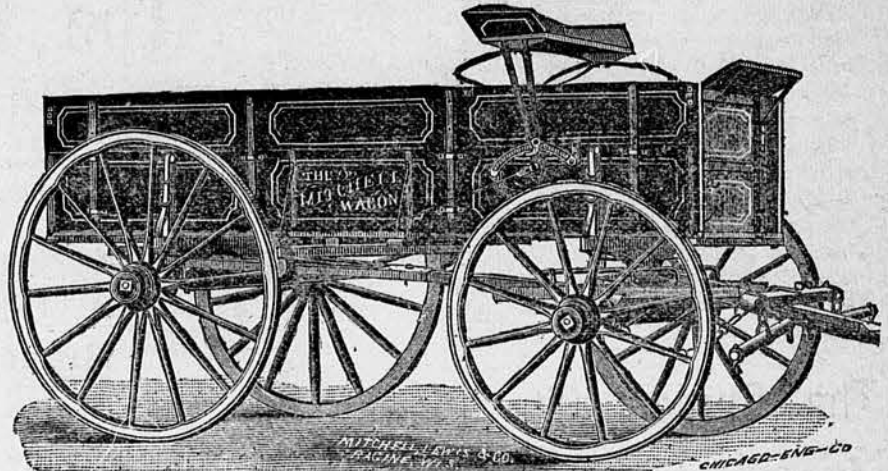
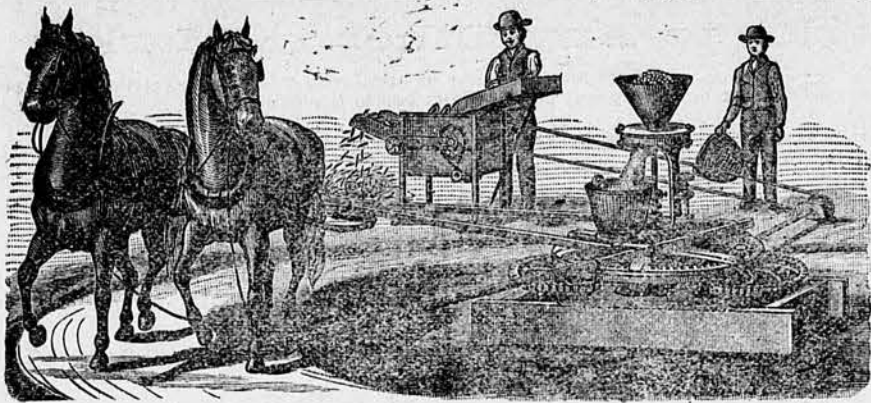
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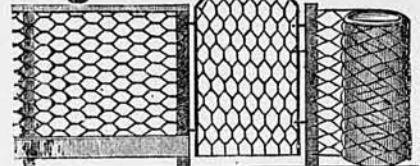
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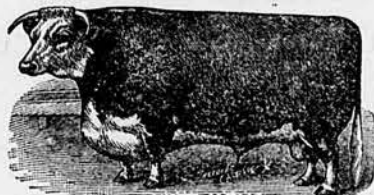
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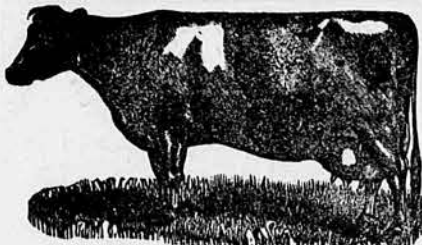
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Just arrived from France, added to my stock of Norman Horses, which now numbers upwards of 100 HEAD, from 2 to 5 years old. Parties wishing to purchase first-class stock will do well to call and see my Normans before purchasing elsewhere. Prices and terms to suit purchasers. All of the above stallions were selected by myself in France this season. (Mention this paper.)

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Importer and Breeder of Norman Horses.

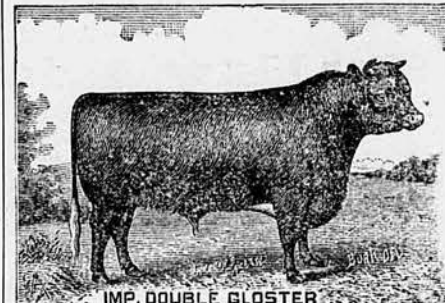
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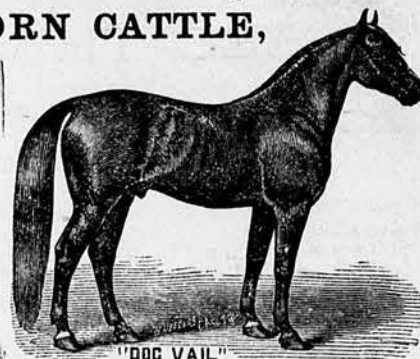
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Roadster, Draft & General-Purpose Horses, Mares & Mules.

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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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED.

Cows and Heifers Bred to Best Netherland and Anglie 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 12,785 lbs. 5 ozs. in a year.

BUTTER RECORDS:

Five Cows have averaged 20 lbs. 7 ozs. in a week. Nine Cows have averaged 19 lbs. 1/2 oz. 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. 1 1/2 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.

TIMBER LINE HERD OF HOLSTEIN CATTLE and POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

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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.

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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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