

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.
VOL. XXIII, No. 47.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 25, 1885.

SIXTEEN PAGES WEEKLY.
PRICE, \$1.50 A YEAR.

American Fat Stock and Dairy Show.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The eighth annual exhibition of the American Fat Stock and Dairy Show, held in the Exposition building, Chicago, commencing November 10th and closing the 19th inst., was without exception the grandest and most successful display of the kind ever held in this or any other country. Almost every State and Territory in the Union was admirably represented, also the countries of Canada, England, Scotland and France.

The constant influx of people pouring through the gates into this magnificent structure should be interpreted as a good omen for the future of so valuable an institution as the American Fat Stock and Dairy Show has proven to be.

Each department was replete with the choicest of the land, and every exhibitor did himself honor in presenting the points of excellence found in their particular animal or article; and a fund of information might be, and no doubt was, gained by an interview with the parties in question, for new ideas and thoughts were here manifested that will redound to the good of all who will closely observe and put the same into practical use.

A prominent feature of this exhibition was the beautiful and instructive dairy display, which occupied considerable space and attracted the special attention of all visitors. Surely the mode of caring for milk and for the production of butter and cheese has attained decided perfection, and the result thus brought about should be heartily appreciated by the general populace.

The poultry exhibit was very fine, and consisted of all known varieties and breeds to be found in the fowl kingdom. Much interest was shown this portion of the great show, especially by those desirous of selecting the best bird for the production of fresh hen fruit.

Not an inferior specimen of any animal, whether horse, sheep, swine or cattle, was to be seen within the entire congregation of exhibits. All were almost, if not absolute, perfection. And the general opinion of all visitors coincides therewith.

The Hereford cattle unquestionably had the best of the feast at this immense gathering, and the conquests thus obtained have been the cause of brilliant and loud smiles to protrude from the faces of those interested in this particular breed of stock.

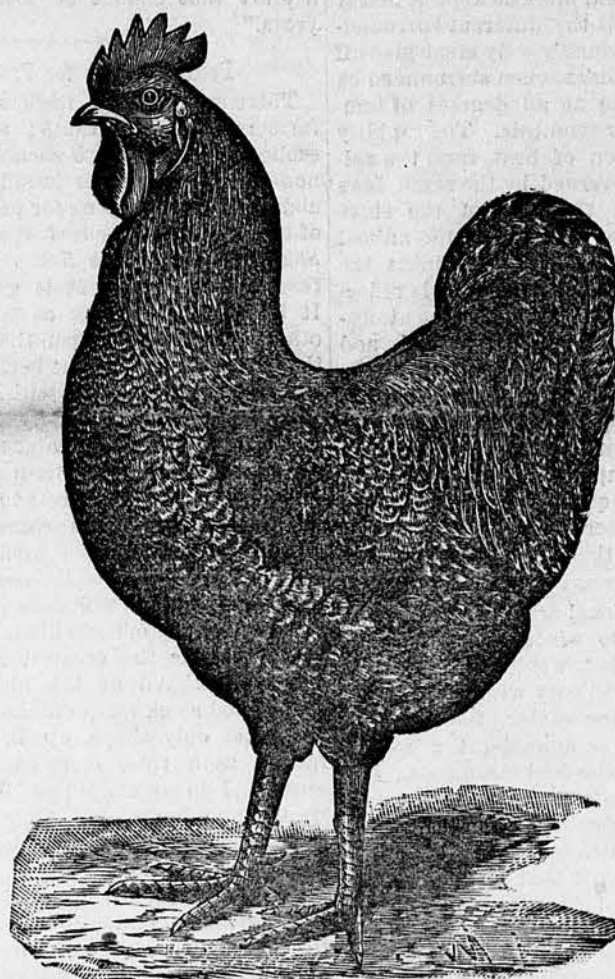
The judgment throughout was very meritoriously rendered and has given general satisfaction. Of course, trifling disappointments existed to a certain extent, as often is the case in all fairs or exhibitions; but these disappointments should always succumb to the judgment given by those intrusted to pass upon the merits and demerits of exhibits and upon which their decision is accounted authority. However, the close contest this year for first place in the awards has not been fruitless, for it has made a determination upon the part of exhibitors to do better in the future, and from what can be learned I infer that next year will witness one of the best and most thoroughly contested displays of fine stock ever known in this or any foreign land. When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war; so prepare for the conflict and abide by the result, for a mighty effort is abroad among the different breeding associations as to which will attain to and then maintain the supremacy in the ranks of their respective classes, and at last be able to cry aloud, and spare

not, in unmistakable language: "Behold, we have come, toiled incessantly in season and out of season, established our plant, and are now enabled to reap a glorious harvest, happy to know that 'blessed are they who seek to do good, for great shall be their reward in the fruits of this life and in the life that is to come,'—well it will be impossible to state what awaits them, perhaps a grand

Short-horn, 9; Angus-Hereford, 1; Hereford-Highland, 1; Hereford-Jersey, 1; grade Herefords, 56; grade Short-horns, 88; grade Holsteins, 3; total, 251.

Swine.—Poland-China, 22; Jersey Reds, 8; Chester White, 9; Yorkshire, 5; Suffolks, 5; Victoria, 5; Berkshire, 3; Essex, 3; grades and crosses, 31; total, 91.

Sheep.—Southdowns, 18; Leicester, 13;



PLYMOUTH ROCK COCK.

One of the varieties bred by HUGHES & TATMAN, North Topeka, Kas.

banquet and a happy culmination of all the stock interests of the universe. Who knows?

No apology is necessary for such an extended report of this, the greatest of all exhibitions, for the general public demand the knowledge herein contained and it is our duty to furnish the same as far as it is possible to do so. Those interested, and all should be, in the better development of horses, cattle, swine and sheep, expect that important facts pertaining to their advancement be printed, and this being the case, your correspondent is incited to give that which will be of most interest and profit to the reader.

The following entries were made in the various classes and lots composing the animal exhibits:

Horses.—French draft, 42; Clydesdale, 9; English Shire, 8; roadsters, 7; Cleveland Bay, 3; Shetland ponies, 2; total, 71.

Cattle.—Holstein-Friesian, 32; Short-horn, 20; Hereford, 16; Jersey, 8; Aberdeen-Angus, 6; Ayrshire, 5; West Highland, 1; Sussex, 2; Hereford-Short-horn, 2; Angus-

Hamshires, 12; Cotswold, 11; Shropshire, 11; Lincoln, 8; Oxford, 8; grades and crosses, 22; total, 103.

Poultry entries being separate from the above accounts for their not appearing in this report.

The premiums were not completed in time for this issue, therefore are not given at all. Those desiring the list can have same by writing to the Secretary of the Fat Stock Show.

The United States navy comprises thirty-nine vessels, and to officer this fleet we have, on the active list, seven rear admirals, fifteen commodores, forty-five captains, eighty-five commanders, seventy-four lieutenant commanders, 251 lieutenants, seventy-nine junior lieutenants, 188 ensigns, and seventy-six naval cadets; and in the staff, 160 doctors, 120 paymasters, and 242 engineers.

A record of observation on sixteen trees and shrubs has shown Dr. N. L. Britton that the spring of this year was about ten days later in the vicinity of New York than that of 1884, and nearly a month later than of 1878.

Crops, Stock and Trees in Ellsworth County.

Kansas Farmer:

In the east end of Ellsworth county fall wheat is growing finely. No enemy is disturbing it, and it will go into winter quarters in as good condition as at any time since we commenced the production of wheat. The acreage is about the same as last year. Corn that was not shocked is being cribbed rapidly and is as good in quality and yield as last year. Cattle are being put into winter quarters and many are being fall fed. Hogs now are healthy to all appearances, but many have died from a disease resembling cholera.

Farmers in this end of the county are improving their farms in the way of houses, barns, cribs, sheds and fences more rapidly and substantially than at any time since its settlement. Land is rapidly increasing in value, and the present occupants show by their actions that they are located to stay.

I notice in the FARMER frequently articles on horticulture, and in this I wish to speak a good word for the catalpa (*speciosa*). Last spring one of my neighbors had a large number of these trees—yearlings. They were heeled in and were rapidly sprouting. His business was driving him so that he had not time to set them as early as they should have been set. Sprouts had grown on them from six to ten inches long. I took them and set them, some upright and some laid flat in the furrow, leaving the sprout standing and exposed. Nearly all of them grew and made as fine growth as any trees I ever set. I think the catalpa as well or better adapted to Kansas soil and climate as any of our native trees. I am a tree-grower and my farm shows me to be a successful one with black walnut, cottonwood, honey locust, box elder, ash and mulberry; but the catalpa beats them all in growth, both in height and circumference. I am equally successful in setting trees in fall as spring, being in all cases careful to keep the roots from the air from the time the tree is dug till set by keeping them in water, and at setting I throw a half pail of water around the tree when the hole is half filled; then fill and tramp well. My motto is, plant trees, and keep at it fall and spring. They beautify and adorn our prairie homes and they are a beauty and joy forever. I have 30,000, ranging in height from two to forty feet. Strangers in looking them over say that "every tree sets right where it ought to," and I think they are right. When I located here there was not a shrub on the half section large enough for a walking cane. W. S. GILE.

Venango, Ellsworth county.

This is the latest parrot story: "A common gray polly, having been brought from Guinea by a sailor with a coarse, rough voice and afflicted with a cough, the parrot learned to imitate the exact tones of his master, even to the cough, so closely that the sound of his voice was often mistaken for that of the sailor. It was afterward taken in hand by another instructor and taught a softer tone, but it never forgot the harsh voice of its former master, and often amused the bystanders by relapsing into sea slang, interspersed with the asthmatic cough of the sailor.

Ducks have been poisoned by eating the leaves of the ailanthus. Death follows in a few hours after feeding on them.

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, Short-horns.

Protection to Stock in Winter.

Stock cannot, reasonably, be expected to do better in inclement or cold weather without protection than human beings can. When a man is cold he is not in good condition for any kind of work; he is to that extent abnormal and unhealthy. The KANSAS FARMER has urged upon its readers, time and again, the importance of shelter for animals in the winter. Mr. L. J. Templin, in the *Colorado Farmer*, offers some good thoughts on the subject, and we commend them to our readers. He says: "Every man who is engaged in raising or feeding live stock, is so engaged for the prospective money there is in the business. The question in the mind of every such man is how to get the most money out of the business with the least outlay. This question of profit involves not only that of feeding, but also that of care and protection. To this last I wish to invite attention. That live stock should be provided with protection from the inclemency and storms of winter, follows from considerations of both kindness and profit. Every man should strive to render all dumb animals dependent on him comfortable. 'The merciful man regardeth the life of his beast,' said the wise man, and the man who disregards the life or reasonable comfort of his beast may be set down as a man destitute of proper feelings. How any right-minded man can lay around and sleep comfortably while his dumb brutes are exposed to the pelting storms of a winter night, is an unsolvable mystery to me. Let such a man spend the night amid the howling storm, lying by the side of the fence, or behind a straw stack, and he will begin to appreciate the depth of cruelty he is guilty of in the treatment of his stock. This leads us to consider the question from the standpoint of profit. It is a well-known fact that exposure to the cold and storms of winter tends to reduce the vitality and weaken the constitution of animals.

"This is manifested in two ways; by diminishing the thrift and so interfering with the rapid growth of the animals, and by rendering them more liable to attacks of disease and less able to resist such attacks, as a result of this weakened vitality. But there is a more direct, or at least a more usual and certain manner in which the feeder suffers loss by the exposure of his stock to cold. In order that the fluids of the animal system may remain limpid, so they may readily flow through the circulatory system, furnishing material for the renewal and carrying away the waste of the various tissues of the body, it is necessary that the temperature be maintained at a certain standard. This necessary temperature is about 98 deg. (Fahrenheit). This temperature is always maintained during good health, within a degree or two, regardless of the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere, whether the temperature rises to 110 deg. or falls to 25 deg., it is the same. Now it is a law of nature that heat is always seeking an equilibrium; all warmer bodies giving off, and all colder ones receiving it. If in the nature of the case, both can be brought to the same temperature, an equilibrium is reached and the process ceases; but in some cases, as of a hot

stove surrounded by cold air, this point can never be reached while the stove is supplied with fuel. The stove will continue to impart heat and the air to receive it, with no perceptible approach to the same temperature. The rapidity with which the heat would be given off by the stove in this case, would depend on the difference in the temperature of the stove and surrounding air, and the rapidity with which the air passed over the stove. If the difference in temperature is great, the tendency of the warm object to impart, and of the cold to imbibe heat is increased. Likewise the more rapidly cold air passes over a warm object, the more rapidly heat is carried from it, as fresh portions of cold air are thereby brought into contact with the heated surface; while if the air is still, a stratum of warm air will surround the heating body, partially preventing the escape of heat. It is quite evident that to maintain a certain degree of heat in a stove that is exposed to a strong draft of cold air, will require a greater amount of fuel than it would to maintain the same temperature if the stove were in a close room. Now the same laws and conditions apply to the living animal as to the stove in the above supposed case. The temperature, as we have seen, must be kept at nearly 100 deg., in all the different surroundings. The animal's body must give off heat at all times when surrounded by an atmosphere at all degrees of temperature lower than this. The rapidity of this radiation of heat from the animal will be governed by the same laws mentioned in the case of the stove mentioned above. The food the animal eats being the fuel that maintains the animal heat, it requires but little reflection to see that the colder the atmosphere that surrounds the animal, and the more rapidly it passes over it, the more rapidly the heat will be carried from it; and as a consequence the more food that animal must eat to keep up the proper temperature. Aside, therefore, from the question of kindness, the subject of winter shelter for stock involves that of the cost of fuel to carry them through.

"The additional amount of feed that it will take to winter stock without shelter over what would be needed if well housed, will vary with the severity and length of the winter, the age and condition of the animals, the nature and quality of the feed used, etc., but careful observation of the best feeders has led to the conclusion that it requires an average of about one-third more to winter an animal that is exposed than the same animal if comfortably housed. It is, therefore, to the feeder, a question of economy, as well as of mercy, to provide his live stock, at the earliest practicable moment, with comfortable protection from the cold of winter.

As to the Care of Colts.

A Maine farmer may not know everything that a Kansas farmer ought to know, but what is good care for colts in the Pine Tree State, is good in the Sunflower State, also, and here is what the down-easter says on the subject: "This is the time of year when young stock, and especially colts, deserve and require special attention. They have been running with their dams in the green pastures all summer, and have lately been weaned. With the freezing nights the richness and value of the grass as food, has gone, and extra attention must be given that they do not get a set-back. The cold days of winter will soon be here and the change from grass to hay should be made early enough so the animal will become accustomed to it, and be in good shape to meet the winter storms. A little

grain, not corn but oats, a few roots daily, a warm stall, good English hay, plenty of fresh water, and only enough exposure to give exercise, will send our young stock through the winter, daily putting on new growth of flesh, bone and muscle. Observing these points, large, well-formed, mature bodies will result, to which will be added bone and sinew powers, that will make the valuable animal, and give profit to the breeder. Neglect these, and weak, puny, stunted horses will be the result. It is daily care, feeding and attention, that tells the story of growth, and growth settles the question of profit or loss. I care not how good the breeding of sire and dam, these must be supplemented by intelligent care and proper food in order for profit to be made possible. One great curse of the horse business has been that too many have relied on breeding and neglected feeding. We want to know how to put bone and muscle, not fat, on our colts, and this lesson learned we may make the best possible growth. There is profit in raising a good horse. New lines of breeding are constantly giving us the material out of which we may grow valuable colts, and these fed and protected through the first winter, will get a start that cannot be lost in after years."

Feeding Cattle for Profit.

There are no better feeders than the farmers of Pennsylvania; none more economical, none more successful, and none that better understand the theory and practice of feeding for profit. One of them, in a late issue of the *National Stockman*, says "the first requisite in feeding cattle for profit is good stock. It is with beef cattle as with every other article placed upon the market—the better the quality the better price it will command. A steer with light head and neck, broad saddle and good quarters, will dress a greater number of pounds of choice cuts than the stag-necked, sharp-backed steer equally fat, and consequently will command the better price. The most profitable age at which to feed is while the steer is making growth, as well as laying on fat, and the most profitable kinds are those that will make the greatest gain in a given time. All of the above facts argue good stock for profitable feeding. They not only shape up better, but fatten, as a rule, more readily than scrubs. I do not claim that they must be thoroughbreds, but they must at least be good grades, and graded from beef-producing cattle.

"The most profitable age at which to feed depends upon the circumstances of the feeder and the season of the year at which he wishes to market. There is no feed so cheap as grass, and the feeder who has it in abundance can fatten his cattle upon a small margin. Cattle at no time fatten so rapidly as when upon good grass, or give so liberal a return for grain feed. They should be fed at least once a day, though twice would be better, from four to six quarts of cornmeal and wheat bran mixed, of equal parts in bulk, gradually increasing the proportion of meal until it is three to one of bran. The bran keeps the bowels in good condition, preventing scouring or the heating effects of pure corn.

"They should also be provided with shelter during the heat of the day, either in a strip of wood or to be stabled, where they can avoid exposure to the sun or flies. A little care in this particular is always handsomely rewarded. Cattle fed in this way, if not ripened upon grass, suffer very little check when stabled to be finished upon dry feed, and to be fattened quickly, for early market, and should have age not

less than three years. Cattle for winter feeding or spring market may be younger, but must be fed more slowly. The first care should always be, in feeding young cattle, not to retard their growth, which can readily be done by giving too much food strong in fat-producing elements and deficient in those necessary to the formation of bone and muscular fiber. An animal whose growth is checked by such a course makes little or no return for the food consumed. He neither grows nor fattens. As we feeders term it, he seems to stand still, though he consumes his regular allowance of feed. Nothing is better for young cattle than a strong proportion of wheat bran with cornmeal, the proportion of meal increased gradually as the feeding advances.

"Feeding profitably is not mechanically giving the cattle certain quantities of food and water at stated intervals. The feeder must know his stock, and must be able to detect readily when this one is getting too much or that one could bear a little more. Such discriminating judgment helps greatly to keep the stable uniform. Especially is this the case, since no particular quantity of feed can be named as a ration. They should be fed all they will eat with relish; it does not pay to simply board them. The amount they consume in excess of what is simply necessary to their sustenance is what produces the profit. The feeding should be done with the regularity of clockwork, and between the meals they should have perfect quiet, at no time allowing anything to excite them. Some feeders advocate cutting the hay, straw or fodder, and mixing it with the meal by wetting. I have always seen the best results from feeding the meal dry, followed by uncut hay. They do not bolt it so rapidly, and it becomes better mixed with the saliva, making digestion better. Cattle should have access to pure water twice a day, spring or well water being always the best, owing to the higher temperature in cold weather.

"Another requisite to profitable feeding is good shelter. Cattle should have clean, warm quarters, with temperature always above freezing, with plenty of light and good ventilation. Their stables should be stalled so they cannot annoy each other, and each gets his full allowance of feed whether he eats slowly or fast. A liberal use of the currycomb is not time wasted. Care should be taken that they do not become lousy; if lice should appear destroy them at once. Before shipping cattle do not feed heavily. Reduce their allowance of grain for a day previous, but give plenty of rough feed. They will stand the shipment and look better at the end of their journey, whether driven on the road or by rail."

Farmers can employ their time to no better purpose on rainy days than in cleaning up and improving their stables. No work can be more pleasant when once begun, and if attempted properly the boys and hired help will find pleasure in it, as well as the manager or owner of the farm. New conveniences can be added with but little or no cost and but very little trouble. There are but few barns or stables so perfect in appointment but what some improvement can be made. A damp stall may be made the best in the stable by a little draining, some dark corner may be made more pleasant by the insertion of a window, receptacles for the harness may be made more convenient and better by but very little work, and a thousand-and-one things will occur to the interested person who will set to work to fix up such things when the weather is too unpleasant to work outdoors.

Winter Care of Horses.

Every observing man knows that horses have a very fine nervous organization. This is seen in their sensitiveness to pain and fatigue, as well as in their courage and pluck. And it is from this fact, largely, that the necessity exists for particularly good care of horses. On this subject the *American Breeder*, after referring to phases of the horse nature, says: "For these reasons, as well as for its important uses and duties, the horse requires the most careful, skillful, and generous treatment. We call the man who will ill-use a horse, a brute; he is worse, for he is a coward, knowing well that his victim will patiently suffer his abuse and cruelty without any attempt at retaliation, and most brutes are free from this contemptible vice of cowardice. But in effect the horse suffers quite as much from thoughtless, negative, ill-usage, as from the active violence of brutal drivers. And probably at this season the horse's sufferings in this way are greater than any other. The rigors of the season, the condition of the roads, and a state of enforced idleness while confined in a narrow stall in which free movement of the limbs is impossible, and in which the poor animal passes the severest nights constantly shivering with cold, and very commonly insufficient food to maintain adequate vital warmth; all these, too, often aggravated by other careless neglects amounts to an aggregate of suffering and misery which is painful to contemplate. It is not that the farmer purposely inflicts suffering upon his horse. He does not think when he takes the animal out to draw a load or to go upon a journey on icy roads, that the shoes are smooth, or that if sharpened the calks are so high as to change the level of the foot and throw it out of position so that every movement is painful; nor does he think of the pains caused by the wrenching of joints and tendons as the animal slips and attempts to recover himself. Nor does he think when he reaches the end of his journey and leaves the horse heated with the exercise, to stand in the cutting icy wind, how acutely it may suffer in every quickened nerve from exposure. Yes, it is cruel—cruel neglect—none the less so because it is not intended to make the horse suffer.

"There are so many points which might be considered in this connection that our space would be inadequate to treat of all of them; let us think of a few of the most important. And first as to the stable. This should be tight and warm, but yet airy, for pure fresh air with its life-giving oxygen, is indispensable to maintain the warmth of an animal. It should be light to prevent the intense pain and injury caused by bringing a horse from darkness into full sunlight reflected from snow. It should be kept clean so that the acid vapors of ammonia, which rot the harness and destroy the varnish upon carriages, may not injure the tender membranes of the eyes, throat and lungs. Next, the feeding should be liberal in the winter time, and some grain should be given, especially when the weather is unusually cold. With a fairly good stable clothing is not required in the stall, but a soft, dry, warm bed is; and a good blanket should be provided and used when a horse is standing out of doors, and it should always be drawn closely over the chest. It is a little thing perhaps to refer to the pain caused by putting a steel bit in a horse's mouth when the temperature is zero; but if the owner will try it upon his tongue he will learn how it affects his horse. Indeed, there is scarcely an hour in the day at this season when something is not occurring

that might provoke thought, and this thinking cannot fail to be profitable for the horse as well as for his owner."

Stock Notes.

Every farmer, who is not already a sheep-owner, should get a small flock of the best sheep, while they may be purchased so low.

Sheep have no business on the stubble fields which were seeded to grass, as they bite close and are much inclined to injure the young grass roots.

The number of sheep in Saxony has fallen from 371,989 in 1861 to 149,037 in 1883. In Germany the reduction was 33 per cent. between 1873 and 1883.

A horse should never be taken from the stable in muddy weather without having his tail neatly tied up. A fine tail will soon be ruined by allowing it to drag in the mud.

If your horses are spiritless and lifeless, something is wrong in their treatment. It is not natural for any horse to be dull and stupid unless it is out of order in some way.

One good sheep will bring in more clear profit than two poor ones. In fact the poor ones are often kept at a positive loss, when good sheep under the same circumstances are yielding a fair profit.

Strong drugs in the hands of novices have killed many good horses. Medicine may be a necessity occasionally, but it should always be administered by some one who understands what he is doing.

It is a poor plan to keep the young colts and old horses together in the fields or paddocks during the winter. A few of the older animals will soon assume the mastership and the weaker ones will have to suffer by it. It will pay well to provide places for each class if you have them not already provided.

The demand for good driving horses by the residents of cities is growing greater every year, and breeders who are catering to the tastes of this class of consumers may expect to be amply remunerated if they produce the right kind of stock. While this class of consumers are not only able to pay well for what they want, they are generally very willing to pay well when they find what suits them.

It should be borne in mind, in breeding horses, that good and bad qualities are alike hereditary. It is just as important then to have a well-bred mare as it is to have a well-bred horse in order to raise a good colt. This fact is not regarded of as much importance as it should be with farmers. Too many think that if the horse is all right there can be but little question in regard to the result, and then when a failure occurs, the blame is all laid at the door of the sire. Owners of good stallions should guard carefully the reputation of their horses by prohibiting inferior mares from being bred to them.

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

The most delicate, the most sensible of all pleasures, consists in promoting the pleasure of others.

Save time and money by using Stewart's Healing Powder for cuts and sores on animals. Sold everywhere, 15 and 50 cts. a box. Try it.

No action will be considered blameless unless the will was so, for by the will the act was dictated.

Nervous Debilitated Men

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of three 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, \$2.50 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 Eysbury's Hambletonian, Victor-von-Bismarck, out of dam of Gazelle, 2:21, and Twilight, out of dam of Charley Campbell, 2:21½, in use. Stock at private sale till February 1st. Annual public sale, third Wednesday in March. Catalogues on application. T. E. Moore, Shawhan, Bourbon Co., Kentucky.

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

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

FOR SALE.—On good terms, two Imported Clydesdale Stallions, with books of 1885 included. Both sure breeders. Can see their colts. For particulars address Robert Ritchey, Peabody, Kas.

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.

DEXTER SEVERY & SONS, Leland, Ill., breeders of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle. Choice stock for sale, both sexes. Correspondence invited.

CEDAR-CROFT HERD SHORT-HORNS.—E. C. Evans & Son, Prop'r's, 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 Sharon and one aged show bull. None but the very best allowed to go out from this herd; all others are castrated.

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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

ASH GROVE STOCK FARM.—J. F. Glick, Highland, Douglas county, Kansas, breeds first-class THOROUGH-BRED 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 & Brnzze Tr'kys.

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

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

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

I HAVE 10 young pure bred Short-horn Bulls, 10 Cows and 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, Polawtonia Co., Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Gotswold 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.

A. J. CARPENTER, Milford, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China Swine. Stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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.

SWINE.

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

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.

W. M. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kansas, breeder of Recorded Poland-China Swine. Also Light Brahma 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.

POULTRY.

ALEX. ROBINSON, Tyner, Guernsey Co., Ohio, breeder and shipper of improved Chester White Swine, choice Land and Water fowls. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Eggs for hatching in season. Write for what you want.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

My Turkeys are large-boned, fine plumage, very tame and hardy. Stock guaranteed as represented. Price \$6.00 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 Langhans. Lock box 754. Mrs. Geo. Taggart, Parsons, Kas.

400 W.F.B. SPANISH and P. Rock chicks for sale, from my prize-winners. General agent for "Poultry Monthly." Agents wanted. Prepared shell, \$3.00 per 100 lbs. Geo. H. Hughes, North Topeka, Kas.

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

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

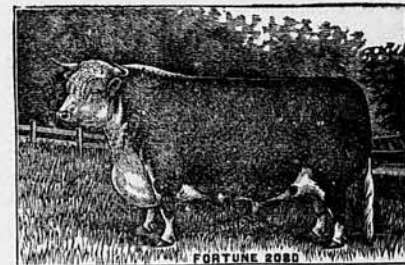
MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

S. A. SAWYER, Manhattan, Kas., Live Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in all the States and Canada. Good reference. 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.

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

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

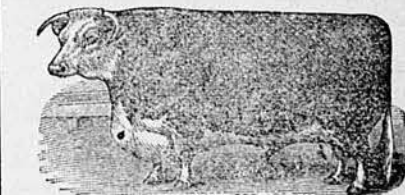
HEREFORD CATTLE.

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. Carrawine and others. The bulls in service are: FORTUNE, sweepstake bull, with five of his get, at Kansas State Fairs of 1882 and 1883; 1885, first at Kansas City, St. Louis and St. Joe. Imp. Lord Wilton bull.

ST. EVELYN; and GROVE 4th, by Grove 3d.

To parties wishing to start a herd, I will give very low figures. Write or come. Colony is in Anderson county, Southern Kansas R. R., 98 miles south of Kansas City.

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

IMPORTED AND KANSAS-BRED
HEREFORD CATTLE.

For Sale at Very Reasonable Prices.

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

G. E. HUNTON, Breeder, ABILENE, KAS.

Correspondence.

The Sugar Industry in Kansas.

Kansas Farmer:

The FARMER is undoubtedly right in saying that the sorghum industry offers great inducement to our minded men who have the requisite foresight and energy to engage in it. The past three years have proved, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that we have a soil and climate wonderfully well adapted to the growth and manufacture of the cane. The work at Ottawa proves equally conclusively that we are now able to obtain practically all the sugar which sorghum so bountifully yields. But because the methods of manufacture seem so nearly perfected, we should not for an instant allow ourselves to think that all possible progress has been made and that there is nothing more to learn. On the contrary, the way is now open for the most profitable improvement, and that improvement must be in the quantity and quality of the cane, especially the latter. The average sugar contents of sorghum for the past three years has been about 250 pounds per ton, only about one-third of the whole, or about eighty pounds being available sugar, while our analyses show that we have had cane containing 300 pounds of sugar per ton, one-half being available, and in one instance at least the cane contained 325 pounds of sugar, two-thirds of which was available. The importance of these figures is evident when we consider that the sugar obtained in a crystallized form, called available sugar, is worth twice as much as that which remains in the sirup. On this basis, a ton of the second kind of cane is worth nearly one and a half times as much as the first, and of the third about one and three-fourth times, and this without any increase of expense in working.

Here, then, is the field for our scientific men, and here the point at which the State may very properly take up the work so happily begun by the general Government. Suppose the State were to set apart a liberal sum, yearly, to be expended under the direction of a suitable person, or several if necessary, whose duty it should be to improve our cane by every method of cultivation, selection and hybridizing known to modern scientific agriculture, who can doubt that the money so expended would return a hundred-fold in the increased valuation of our cane?

But there is another line of experiment opened, which interests not only the State, but every county and township in it, and that is, to determine at exactly what points capitalists may build factories with perfect assurance that the cane raised there will be of the best quality. Experience teaches us that our soil and climate, as a whole, is unrivaled for the production of sorghum, but there are very few points of which we can say, with perfect confidence, that cane raised there will be of the best quality and reach the best possible development. In this respect there is no room nor excuse for guesswork. No city or town can ask to have factories erected within its borders while the conditions so essential to the success of such enterprises remain unknown. We say, roughly, that cane will do well where corn does, which may be true as to the weight of cane and seed, but may not be true as to the quality of the juice, which is the first thing to be considered in sugar-making. We raise corn with special reference to the seed, while with cane the quantity and quality of the juice is the first consideration, though the seed is also an important factor. And so it happens that some soils which produce immense crops of corn and equally large crops of cane, are not well adapted to raising cane for sugar-making on account of the large amount of impurities in the juice which makes the weight of available sugar comparatively small. The appearance of cane is not a safe guide as to its richness, and this one quality so essential to the success of sugar-making can only be determined by rigid analysis. While it may, and probably will be, very profitable to work the average cane of our State by the new processes, the first factories ought to have every possible advantage of location, and the very best cane, and so it is very desirable to have an extended series of experiments, covering every available part of the State, to determine the ability of the different points to raise the kind of cane which our factories should have.

There are many other questions, as to

kinds of cane, selection of seed and methods of cultivation, that may very properly be made the subject of experiment, and it is to be hoped that the State, either alone or in connection with the general Government, may take some speedy action in a matter which promises to so materially promote the general prosperity. Yours truly,

J. C. HART.

Hutchinson, Kas., Nov. 17, 1885.

From Johnson County.

Kansas Farmer:

Our farmers, having the advantage of most excellent weather, are hastening the work of corn-gathering, which, so far as grain-raising, will complete the farm work for this year. A comparison of the amount of the productions of the present year with those of the past show a heavy shortage for the present, not only of grains, but also of vegetables and fruits; only the low or bottom lands have given a fair yield and superior quality of products. But, unfortunately for the grain-raising of this year, the uplands so far exceed the bottom lands in extent that while the latter can truthfully boast fine productions, yet the general showing is very unsatisfactory.

However, nothing short of a swarming cloud of grasshoppers or a cyclone in full blast discourages or alarms genuine Kansas farmers. Ours are evincing true grange pluck; many have more carefully than usual prepared their fields and again sown to wheat, while others are putting their land in clover and timothy pastures and stocking with cattle. The uncertainty of crops and the financial depression must needs be wary that finds the Johnson county farmer either napping or at his wit's end. They have the faculty of accepting the situation as it is and making the best of it, both in their business and political relations.

Some localities have suffered considerable losses from hog cholera. At last reports the malady was checking, a further spread of it was not feared.

I wish to congratulate the publishers upon their success in increasing the circulation of the KANSAS FARMER. The information gained through the columns of this paper not only pays its way, but also is a source of profit to the farmer and his family.

MRS. L. S. TOOTHAKER.

Cedar Junction, Nov. 16th, 1885.

About Hog Cholera--Continued.

Kansas Farmer:

In my former two letters I gave my views of how the disease was spread around the country or from pig to pig. I will now give how the disease affects the pigs, and then the effects of the agent I use. (This agent is not for sale nor to give away now). The first symptoms are a gradual loss of appetite, careless about whether they come up to feed; chills, then high fever, dropping of the head, swelling of different parts of the body, especially around sores; upon these sores can be seen a whitish-looking substance which entirely covers them; this resembles the membrane of diphtheria or the proud flesh of human sores. I have seen several pigs covered with scabs, underneath these scabs was the white-looking matter. In some cases the disease makes the skin so tender that it will break and come off if anything presses against it. There is generally a dry cough caused by the disease working upon the lungs.

Now for treatment as far as I have got. Two months ago, while working at a farmer's house and conversing with him about his losing so many pigs, twenty-five pigs in his pen and twenty of them sick, I naturally advised him to try a remedy. (Nearly everybody has one or more). He obtained the things called for. The object in view was to keep the five remaining well ones from getting sick; but what was my surprise on going eight days after to find nineteen out of the twenty sick pigs getting well and squealing for food. I was not yet satisfied what had made all the difference, still I knew a break had been made in some way. I decided to investigate the matter further on more pigs. An opportunity offered a few days afterward, one pig sick in a pen of four. I applied the remedy entirely on the outside by sprinkling. Next morning that pig was better and has never been sick since. They treated another pig of the same pen with like results; both pigs are now doing well. Next place I tried, five are now living out of

thirteen. I next treated 300 in all stages of the disease, still continuing to treat entirely on the outside, with varied results. The first was a pen of forty-five, of which five were counted as dead, four were well, thirty-six sick. A few days after these pigs looked to be nearly all getting well, five of the remaining ones died on the seventh day; at that time twelve of them commenced to look sick again. I could not account for this apparent back-set until afterwards. On the eighth day I took home seven of the sickest pigs to be found among them; two of these recovered, my treatment having no further impression on the remaining five. The second was a pen of forty-six, all in the worst condition, a stench coming from the pen that could be smelled a long distance. (I have smelled this stench or odor half a mile from sick pigs). I sprinkled the pigs and then the ground; next day there was no odor whatever. Two days after I commenced, the fever was gone, the pigs skins were so sore they could not bear to touch each other. These pigs commenced dying rapidly a few days afterward, and not one recovered. At another place the disease had just started in, seven were sick with fever, about 100 more were decreasing in their appetite. I treated sick and well alike; the sick commenced to get better; the 100 were getting slowly worse; at the end of six days only two showed signs of fever, but the owner, thinking I was doing him no good, said I had better quit, which I did. Since then I inquired about his pigs; he told me he had lost all but fourteen of his pigs, five of these belonged to the sick ones treated; also the additional information that these same five had taken the disease seven different times and recovered. After that I tried one more lot of eighty sick ones. I changed my mode of treatment a little at this place. I used it internally as well as externally. In twenty-four hours after the first treatment all the pigs looked as if they would get well; they could go anywhere, had a fair appetite for food; six days after I began the pigs commenced to look worse again, and at the end of the seventh day sixty out of the eighty were sick and commenced dying off.

The question then was, what had brought about this state of things? I first examined the pigs for traces of the disease in some hidden part of the body where I possibly could not reach it. I knew I had killed a considerable quantity of the disease, for I had seen some of the dead disease coming away from the pigs. I also knew that I had killed the disease on the lungs by eight of them bleeding from them; the disease could not be there or they would not bleed there. They had quit coughing; all outward fever had gone, still the pigs looked worse. On the ninth day after I began I opened fifteen that had died to find, if possible, where the disease could be. I could see no traces of the disease I was looking for; nothing there but a frothy appearance on the lungs gave me a hint of second disease which had taken the place of the first. I was totally unprepared for it; I could not make any impression upon it with the agent that had so successfully killed the first one. My idea of the possible successful treatment of cholera hogs had received a slight shock. I was out my time and could claim no pay for what I had done. Still, it was not a total failure, for I had made at least one step towards success; that is, I could kill the first disease and leave the second. This discovery will make it easy work to know which is the microbe of hog cholera. I will add that the two diseases have each its own symptoms, time of incubation, etc. The time of incubation of the second is seven days. I will define the symptoms better in my next letter.

WM. BELSHAW.

Seneca, Nemaha county.

While at Lawrence, recently, a representative of the FARMER called at the residence of Mr. B. F. Smith, who is extensively engaged in growing small fruits. He has been unusually successful in raising plants and fruit for the market, and has become an authority on such matters. He contributes to the leading horticultural journals and at our State and district meetings his articles have attracted wide attention.

Death Announcement.

Mrs. Lucy Martell, of Concordia, Kas., mother of Ambrose Martell, died on the 15th inst., at 6:30 a. m., and was buried in the Catholic cemetery at St. Joseph, Kas.

German geologists estimate that the Dead Sea will be a mass of solid salt a thousand years hence.

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.

A cheese dealer states that much of the so-called English cheese is made in this country and shipped to England, whence it is returned, enhanced in value by the sea voyage. Sometimes cheeses are shipped backward and forward two or three times, each voyage adding to the richness of their flavor.

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.

In Belfast, Maine, a big fire recently destroyed a livery stable, horses and other property, valued at \$50,000. The fire was accidentally started by two drunken men. This shows the evil result of prohibition. If there had been a saloon in the neighborhood, the men would not have chosen a stable to get drunk in.—Texas Siftings.

\$25 Reward.

Stolen, on the night of November 11th, a 3¼ Mitchell wagon, almost new; the coupling-pole not painted—extends out past the bed, with upright split, oak; one stay-chain; no rub-blocks in break; the top box is split in front, the square board on hind end-gate to bed is split. Any information leading to recovery of wagon or apprehension of thief will be rewarded with \$25. Address E. D. MOSHER, Hartford, Lyon Co., Kas.

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

A Celebrated Piano.

[From the New York Sun.]

For nearly fifty years, the Pianos made by Wm. Knabe & Co., of Baltimore, and 112 Fifth Avenue, New York, have been before the public. Their fame for singing quality of tone, ease of action, durability and workmanship was long ago established. The most thorough and conscientious attention is paid by the firm to every detail. In the construction of their Pianos the best Rosewood, English Oak, Mahogany and Ebony are used. The evenness of the scale is marvelous and the upper tones especially, are as clear and sparkling as a bell. Knabe & Co.'s Pianos are used at Dr. Damrosch's concerts. The firm established an agency in Mexico, not long ago, and orders are already coming in.

Are You Going South?

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

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

Gossip About Stock.

Attention is called to the breeders' card of E. M. Finney & Co., Fremont, Nebraska. This is an enterprising firm that deserve success.

The Cowboy band, of Dodge City, gave a very creditable performance at the Grand Opera House, Topeka, last week. Before leaving the city the band did some first-class serenading.

There was never a better opportunity to secure first-class and healthy pure bred swine at a low price than now. It will be a great advantage and a saving of money to purchase now while the prices are at "bed rock."

Shawnee county has quite a number of trotting horses. A charter was filed at the Capitol, last week, by a new organization composed of Shawnee county horsemen, called the Kansas Association of Trotting Horse Breeders.

For several years the price of cattle in Kansas has been at a premium. Now the present prices are lower than they have been for several years with plenty of cheap feed, yet there is a disposition to sell. It certainly is a mistake to part with young stock. Now is the best time to stock up with cattle. The stockmen who are the sufferers now, stocked up too heavily when cattle were at their highest prices. Farmers will do well to take advantage of present prices.

The various National stock breeders associations are doing good work for the perpetuity of pure bred stock by taboing members from all privileges of the stock records who have been guilty of furnishing unsatisfactory pedigrees. Joseph H. Raeside has been expelled from the American Clydesdale Breeders' Association. The American Berkshire Record will not now accept pedigrees for registry from W. Gibbons & Co., West Chester, Pa. Phil D. Miller, of Iowa, is protesting against the action of the executive committee of the Duroc or Jersey Red Swine association. Pedigrees of pure bred stock cannot be guarded too sacredly.

Too much stress is being placed upon the word *imported* in connection with thoroughbred stock. The fact is, American can now, after years of careful breeding, produce as good stock of almost any breed, as may be found on the globe. It is now time, in justice to our careful and enterprising American breeders, to call a halt to the devotion to the hobby about imported stock. As a rule, the stock now imported is no better than may be found at the American breeding establishments, and in many cases not so good. The American Clydesdale association is to be commended for adopting a resolution declaring the conviction that the Clydesdale horses bred in America are now as good as imported stock, and are equal to the demands of the market. The same is true of nearly every breed.

I. H. Dahlman, New York City, said: "I handle from 9,000 to 10,000 horses annually. I handle very few Clydesdales. The great portion of the draft horses I sell are grade Percherons. They are docile, intelligent, easily broken, steady in harness, powerful compactly built, standing work on the pavements better than any other breed."—*Chicago Tribune*. The importation of Percheron horses for breeding purposes has been carried on most extensively by Mr. M. W. Dunham, of "Oaklawn Farm," Wayne, Illinois, nearly 2,000 having been imported and collected at this establishment since 1872, and 1,000 of them during the past two years. His selections include only the finest individuals coupled with the choicest pedigrees authenticated by certificates of registration in the Percheron Stud Book of France.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the American Cotswold Association was held at the Sherman House, Chicago, November 17th, 1885. The meeting was well attended by the representative breeders of the country, and the sheep interest freely discussed. Breeders had generally found better demand for stock this year than last and look for a boom in Cotswolds in 1886. Letters were read by the secretary from prominent breeders who could not be present, reporting trade good and wishing the Record success. The board of directors decided to reduce the fee for recording lambs to fifty cents each up to January 1st of each year. The third volume of the Record is now ready for dis-

tribution. Price \$3 by mail. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, E. B. Emory, Centerville, Maryland; Vice-Presidents, John C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.; Charles P. Mattocks, Portland, Me.; Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.; Secretary and Treasurer, George Harding, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

A Faithful Dog.

Mr. R. M. Weyms, the mining expert, paid this office a visit yesterday and entertained us with exciting stories of the far West, where the reckless cowboy contributes to the entertainment of encroaching civilization, and where the murderous Indian does his level best to render uneasy the life of the venturesome settler. Mr. Weyms has an intimate acquaintance with the wild and lawless region mentioned, and is there widely and familiarly known as the Irish lord. In the course of conversation he related to us the following story of an Indian raid which took place in Arizona during the late Indian troubles in that Territory and to which he was an eye witness: "During this outbreak of the Indians the settlers in the neighborhood of the White mountains suffered considerably from the ravages of the White Mountain Indians. Murder and arson were prevalent, and immigrants were ruthlessly massacred. While these scenes of horror were being enacted, one of a still more gloomy character was being carried out at Fort Apache. At sunrise on a pleasant Sabbath morning, the red devils made the hour hideous with their yells and discharge of musketry. Inspired by a transient rise in their courage, they rode within 200 yards of the fort and kept up an incessant fire from their guns, doing, however, no serious damage. They then rode off in the direction of Seventy-mile Hill, where some Mormons were chopping timber for the Government. Here the work of murder was actively taken up. The fight that ensued must have been a fearful and stubborn one, as nearly 150 cartridge shells were found by the side of one of the Mormons, named Patterson. Two hundred yards from Patterson was found another dead man—a Mormon also—and between the dead bodies was a well-beaten trail that had been made by a dog that had belonged to Patterson. The faithful animal had kept watch over the bodies, fighting away the coyotes and other animals, for nineteen days, without food or water. When found by the pack train, which went to bury the bodies, the dog was in such a weak condition that he had to be lashed on a mule and carried to the fort, where his forlorn condition enlisted the sympathies of Mrs. Gen. Carr, who gave him the best of attention. He soon became the pet of the regiment, the 6th Cavalry, and retained his place until the company was ordered out of Arizona, when he lost his kind mistress and was transferred to the care of Messrs. Stewart & Norton, post traders at New Fort Grant, where he can be seen at all times standing guard over their butcher shop.

"It was during this raid that the gallant Capt. Hentig, of the 6th Cavalry, was killed and so horribly mutilated."—*San Luis Obispo Mirror*.

How dear to my heart is the family Bible, that stood on the table so solemn and still; where often I've hid everything I thought liable to fall in the hands of my bad brother Bill. How ardent I've seized it, with eyes that were glowing, and shook its bright pages until out the things fell; but now all its charming old secrets are going, with this new-fangled Bible the bookstores do sell. The new-fangled Bible, the twenty-cent Bible, the new revised Bible, that says sheol for hell.

"At eventide there shall be light,"
So sang the prophet long ago,
And e'en within the darkest night
Some golden planet still will glow,
Its gilt light flashing far and wide
At eventide.

E'en so the star of fortune shines
Into our lives when all seems dark,
And o'er the sea of life defines
A pathway for hope's storm-tossed bark,
Which over trouble's waves will ride
At eventide.

—Malcolm Drummond.

G. L. Thomas, of Albany, N. Y., is said to own the largest mastiff in the world. His name is Senator, his age is thirteen months, weight 160 pounds, height thirty-five and a half inches over the withers, length from tip of nose to end of tail seven feet eight inches, and he is valued at \$1,500.

A PERSONAL CARD.

A Matter in Which the Public Should Have a Deal of Interest.

To the Readers of the Kansas Farmer:

Why does the government spend so much money and risk so many lives in trying to capture the counterfeit?

"Suppose he does counterfeit government bonds and notes, surely the government is rich enough to stand any loss his act may confer!"

But the individual citizen could ill afford to be put to continual financial loss if such desperadoes were let go unwhipped of justice.

It is only the valuable thing that is counterfeited; it is only in the light of purity and virtue that impurity and vice can be known. No one in these days would counterfeit a Confederate bond or note.

People who commit fraud always do it by simulating the highest virtue; by preying on the cleanest reputation, by employing the fair name of virtue with which to give respectability to vice.

Let us explain: Seven or eight years ago, so we have been informed many times in public prints, a New York state gentleman was pronounced, as many millions have been pronounced before, incurably sick of an extreme disorder. By suggestions which he believed were providential, he was led to the use of a preparation which had been for several years employed by a select few physicians in New York city and one or two other prominent places. The result was that he was cured, he, whom doctors without number and of conceded ability, said was incurable. Having secured possession of the formula, *absolutely and irrevocably*, he determined to devote a portion of his accumulated wealth to the manufacture and sale of this remedy for the benefit of the many who suffer as he suffered, in apparent hopelessness. In less than three years, so tremendous became the demand for this remedy and so exalted the reputation, that he was obliged for his purposes to erect a laboratory and warehouse containing four and a quarter acres of flooring, and filled with the most approved chemical and manufacturing devices. Probably there never was a remedy that has won such a meritorious name, such extraordinary sales and has accomplished so much good for the race.

Unprincipled Parties who flourish only upon the ruins of others, saw in this reputation and sale an opportunity to reap a golden harvest, (not legitimately, not honorably) for which purpose they have made imitations and substitutions of it in every section of the country, and many druggists, who can make a larger profit on these imitation goods, often compromise their honor by forcing a sale upon the unposted customer.

Yes, undoubtedly the manufacturers could well afford to ignore such instances of fraud so far as the effect upon themselves is concerned, for their remedies have a constant and unremitting sale, but they feel it to be their duty to warn the public against such imitations and substitutions, non-secret and otherwise. The individual who buys them and the public who countenances their sale alone suffer in mind, body and estate therefor.

The authors of some of these fraudulent practices have been prosecuted and sent to prison for their crimes, but there is another class who claim to know the formula of this remedy, and one Sunday school journal, we are told, has prostituted its high and holy calling so far as to advertise that for twenty-five cents it will send all new subscribers a transcript of the Warner formula! This formula, by the way, must be a wonderfully kaleidoscopic affair, for there is hardly a month passes when some paper is not issued which pretends to give the only correct formula!

The manufacturers inform us that they would be perfectly willing that the public should know what the true formula of Warner's safe cure is, (none that have been practiced are anything like it), but even if every man, woman and child in the United States were as familiar with this formula as with their A B C's they could not compound the remedy. The method of manufacture is a secret. It is impossible to obtain the results that are wrought by this remedy if one does not have the perfect skill acquired only by years of practice for

compounding and assimilating the simple elements which enter into its composition.

The learned Dr. Foster, the honored head of Clifton Springs sanitarium, once said that having roughly analyzed this remedy, he recognized that the elements that compose it were simple, but he attributed the secret of its power to the method of its compounding, and this no one knows except the manufacturers and no one can acquire it.

Our advice to our readers, therefore, cannot be too strongly emphasized. As you would prefer virtue to vice, gold to dross, physical happiness to physical misery, shun the imitator and refuse thereby to lend your aid financially to those who seek to get, by trading upon another's reputation and honesty, a sale of wares and goods which on their merits are fit only to be rejected as the vilest refuse. You can neither afford to patronize such people nor can you afford to take their injurious compounds into your system. When you call for Warner's Safe Cure see that the wrapper is black with white letters and that the wrapper and label bear an imprint of an iron safe, the trade mark, and that a safe is blown in the back of the bottle and that a perfect *le promissory note stamp* is over the cork. You can't be imposed on if you observe these precautions.

We have the highest respect for the remedy we have mentioned, and the highest regard for the manufacturers, and we cannot too highly commend their dignified and considerate tone in relation to those who would traduce their fair name and ruin the best interest of the public in such matters.

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The Home Circle.

The Hidden Sweetness.

We need no special grace to see
The sweetness that around us lies
In homes where happy children be,
In birds and brooks and summer skies;
Even when sorrow folds her wings
In dumb persistence by our hearth,
Still we can feel what blessed things
Make beautiful the earth,
And thrill responsive to the sense
Of every lovely influence.

But ah! how faintly we are stirred
By things divine, whose voices seem
As ineffectually heard
As voices in a dream!
We praise Thee with our lips, and yet
The while we cry, "How sweet Thou art!"
It is as though a seal were set
Upon our eyes and heart.
The sweetness that we might possess
We see not, and we feel still less.

Lord, unto whom our dull desires
Are known, and every hindering sin,
Kindle anew the fervent fires
That ought to glow our souls within;
The sorrowful days are here again
When Thou wert in the lonesome wild,
In prayer, in fasting, and in pain
For us unconsoled.
Give to us now, O Christ, to see
How wholly sweet Thy love can be!
—Mary Bradley.

What use for the rope if it be not flung
Till the swimmer's grasp to the rock has
clung?

What help in a comrade's bugle blast
When the peril of Alpine heights is past?
What need that the spurring pean roll
When the runner is safe within the goal?
What worth is eulogy's blandest breath
When whispered in ears that are hushed in
death?

No, No! If you have but a word of cheer
Speak it while I am alive to hear.

Letter From Englishwoman.

Can any one of the ladies favor me with a good recipe for blacking for shoes? Also a waterproof composition for leather, shoes, etc.?

I am sorry to trouble you so much, Mr. Editor, but will you kindly state whether or not I read the following statement correctly in your "Laws of Descent in Kansas," published some months ago: "That after the death of either parent, any child or stepchild may, at the age of 21, demand his or her share of half of the entire property owned by both parents while living." Would the making of a will by one or both parents alter this?

I wish, if any of the lady readers of the FARMER possess a knitting machine, they would give their opinions respecting it, as to kind, cost, etc., and whether they really think it worth what it cost.

We like citron cut into very small cubes, boiled long with white sugar and lemons, rind and all. When well cooked and sirupy, it resembles Scotch marmalade, i. e., Scotch marmalade made of oranges. I think "Griselda" a very sensible woman, and if only we could follow her advice our lives might be easier. I fancy the principal reason why long-established, well-to-do farmers still have so few house conveniences is, that in the early years of their life in the West they were obliged to do without them, and now they are careless about such things. I am strongly inclined to think that in many cases the women might work reformations had they sufficient energy and ideas. I think there is every chance of a prairie farmer's wife degenerating into a mere household machine, especially if she be of a quiet, very contented and easily-satisfied turn of mind. It is such a source of sorrow to me to see so many women of all ages (some of whom might be ornaments in the church or society) drudging on, year after year, with never a thought but for making bread, feeding calves, and such things.

It was thoughts such as these that animated me to start a Ladies' Missionary Society last year. But it has only reached a few; the majority think they cannot possibly leave home once a month, cannot possibly attend church once a week, cannot possibly afford a tiny donation to help teach those who would learn if they could about the Saviour of mankind. Fellow sisters, it seems to me that when on the great judgment day we stand on God's right hand and see some, perhaps, of our near neighbors and friends on the cursed left, that bitter remorse will be our portion as the Judge of all the earth asks us (and I believe He will) "What did you do to help teach them 'the way, the truth and the life' in all those years when

you lived within a mile or so of their earthly home?" "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of life."

ENGLISHWOMAN.

[As to the descent of property, you do not quote the language correctly, and on looking at the article it is easy to see that you might have misunderstood that part to which you refer. Division of property, that is, partition, or setting apart to children as heirs, does not take place until all the children are of age. Section 35 of the chapter on wills (Compiled Laws, 1879, page 1,004), reads:

No man, while married, shall bequeath away from his wife more than one-half of his property, nor shall any woman, while married, bequeath away from her husband more than one-half of her property. But either may consent, in writing, executed in the presence of two witnesses, that the other may bequeath more than one-half of his or her property from the one so consenting.

Section 28 of the chapter on descents and distributions, on page 380, same book, reads:

All the provisions hereinbefore made, in relation to the widow of a deceased husband, shall be applicable to the husband of a deceased wife. Each is entitled to the same rights or portion in the estate of the other, and like interests shall in the same manner descend to their respective heirs. The estates of dower and by the curtesy are abolished.

But these provisions do not cover the cases of wills. A husband or a wife may bequeath property by will, as they desire, except that as to each other they are bound by the law as above, and they cannot will away the homestead. The restrictions do not apply to the children, of the whole blood or of the half blood. Wills may be made to affect their interests, except as to the homestead, and if honestly and lawfully made, there is no remedy. A will may defeat the inheritance of a child.—Ed. K. F.]

Home Comforts for Girls.

Girls love pretty things as naturally as the bees love sunshine. It is not to be granted that boys are not susceptible to beauty in various shapes also; but to the feminine portion of humanity comes the greater share of the love of the beautiful. In the home life, where so many girls are of necessity kept until they are grown to womanhood, the opportunity for beautifying themselves as well as their surroundings is often lost because the father perhaps, and occasionally the mother also, has grown to think that simple prettiness is of no possible use. They have outgrown their youthful thoughts, follies in their eyes now, and have learned to say, What's its use? to everything new. If a girl in her home life be allowed to rearrange the rooms according to her taste, to bring into the living room plants or simply her flowers, to occasionally have some new ornament, cheap in many cases it may be, but have in its newness a thing of beauty, and not have some one saying it's useless; it can neither be eaten nor worn, she will take much more comfort, and care much more for her father's home. There are fathers who love their daughters, —as well as they know how,—and still they never allow them to think money or time can be spent on anything that is not in itself of some obvious use; they pooh at the idea of a flower-bed; they object to vines on the house because they are rubbish; and the idea of a prettily-furnished room, either for the family or for the daughter herself, is an unheard-of folly.

When these girls go out from the barren home life, what wonder they seldom know how to act in a pleasantly-appointed home! and more, what wonder that the trusting, loving heart sometimes is too easily led astray through promises of a pretty home!

If the home life could be made more attractive to the young people; if, instead of this rush and scramble for "a living" all the time, we might be content with a little less, and spend more time for comfort,—our young people would love their homes better and be far happier as they grow up.

Some one has said that "our wants are measured by what our neighbors have," and young people want much more intensely than older ones. Then give the girls, and boys as well, all the prettiness possible, and so teach them more real heart-love for home.—Mrs. Kedzie.

"O, Mr. Butcher, what a quantity of bone there was in that last piece of meat we had from you!" said a lady very indignantly. "Was there, mum? But, howsoever, the very first fat bullock I kill without any bone, I'll let you have one joint for nothing."

Notes and Recipes.

Professor P. Wagner says that steamed potatoes are far more nutritious than boiled ones, from the fact that in boiling the nutritious salts are drawn out by the water.

In the healing of burns and scalds, when there is danger of contracting scars, rub the new skin several times a day with good sweet oil. Persist in this rubbing until the skin is soft and flexible.

Squash Pie.—Steam the squash for two hours; mash through a colander. To a quart of the strained squash add one quart of new milk, one and a half cups of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one-half a nutmeg, grated, ginger if desired, and four eggs, well beaten. Bake forty minutes.

An omelet is considered a toothsome delicacy by city people. Yet in the country, where fresh eggs are plenty, this delicacy is rarely seen—or rather, eaten. Never try to make an omelet of more than six eggs at once, if you wish it to be light and tender. Beat the eggs at least ten minutes, and serve just as soon as possible after it is done. An omelet should travel to the table express time the moment it leaves the pan.

The white marble top of one of my wash-stands was badly disfigured with tincture of iron. I had tried to remove it with borax, sapollo, salt and lemon, but with little success, the ugly marks seemed to be eaten into the marble and would not move. A friend told me to buy one ounce of butter of antimony, one of oxalic acid and dissolve in a pint of water; then add flour to make a paste and spread over the stains. I left this mixture on for three days, then scraped and washed it off; not a trace of the rust remained. As this mixture is poisonous, it must not be left where children can touch it.

Roast Turkey with Oyster Dressing.—Prepare a dressing of one quart of stale bread crumbs, one cup of butter and hot water enough to moisten. Add two dozen nice large oysters, with salt and pepper to suit the taste. After the turkey is stuffed, lay it on a dripping pan and add a pint of water, a heaping tablespoonful of butter and a teaspoonful of salt, replenishing the water as it dries away. Baste very often. The secret of a handsomely-browned turkey lies in the frequent basting. An eight-pound turkey requires three hours to cook and a ten or twelve one needs four hours. For the gravy, chop the gizzard, liver and heart and boil in a pint of water. Stir a tablespoonful of browned flour into the gravy in the pan and add the water in which the giblets were boiled.

What Shall We Read? How and Why?

What are your children reading? Why are they reading? How are they reading?

Much is said and written nowadays in answer to the first of these questions. The peril to character and conduct introduced into our homes in the form of trashy, worthless and baneful literature; the smuggled novel of a low type; the blood-and-thunder story of adventure; the whole powder magazine of books well adapted to set souls on fire, being themselves "set on fire of hell," of all these our ablest writers have warned us again and again, and cannot warn us too often; but it seems to me "the ounce of prevention," which may render harmless all this explosive stuff, has not been clearly enough pointed out. To fathers and mothers who are earnestly seeking light upon this subject, I would say a few plain practical words: When you first notice your little boy "picking up" a book or paper to amuse himself with, let him read a while and then ask him if he likes to read it. If he answers in the affirmative, ask him why he likes to read it. He may say it is funny, or curious, or interesting or exciting; give good heed to the impulse that drives him to his book, for in that impulse lies a determining power over his whole future life. That impulse it is your part to restrain, to guide, to modify and to mould.

Let him once come to feel that from every book he reads he must get something worth having and worth keeping, and reading will not be to him the mere, I had almost said flippant, pastime of an idle hour that it is with an alarming number of so-called intelligent people. They sip from their books as they sip from their wine glasses, partly for "the fleeting pleasure at the goblet's rim," and partly for a subtle undefined sense of their relation that the draught affords. But

for thought nourishment that shall contribute strength to mental nerve and muscle, they neither seek nor care. Over your family book-case then beside the legend: "Take heed what ye read," write this: "Take heed why ye read," and leave abundant space for yet another inscription: "Take heed how ye read."—Caroline M. Harris, in *Good Housekeeping*.

The Management of Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet fever is spread by contagion—by the transfer of particles of living matter from a person suffering from the disease. These particles of living matter come from the skin, from the membrane lining of the mouth, nose and throat, and perhaps also from the intestines and urinary organs. It is a disease which it is specially desirable to prevent the occurrence of in young children, partly because the susceptibility to its cause diminishes greatly with increase of age, and partly because it is much less dangerous in adults. There is reason to question the wisdom of using costly and troublesome methods of preventing the spread of measles, because the susceptibility to the cause of this disease remains in adult life, and it is, if anything, more liable to result in dangerous lung complications in advanced age than it is in children; but there can be no doubt as to the wisdom of restricting the spread of scarlet fever as much as possible.

The precautions to be taken when a case occurs in a house are in many respects the same as in a case of diphtheria, namely, to isolate the patient in an airy room having the least possible amount of furniture. The room should have no carpets or curtains and no upholstered furniture, such as lounges, sofas, stuffed chairs, etc.

All the secretions and excretions, and all articles soiled by them, should be disinfected thoroughly and promptly while they are yet moist. A special and important precaution is to keep the whole surface of the body thoroughly anointed with some bland fatty matter, such as camphorated oil, vaseline, or cosmoline; and especial care should be taken to do this when convalescence has set in and the peeling off of the skin has commenced. All toys, books, etc., handled by the child are dangerous, and had best be destroyed in the room by fire, or by putting them into a vessel containing a strong solution of bichloride of mercury or of chloride of zinc.

No clothing, bedding, towels, or other woven stuff should be taken from the room while dry; they should be placed in a tub or wash-bowl containing scalding hot water, and thoroughly boiled before they are allowed to dry.

When the peeling of the skin has entirely ceased, the patient should be thoroughly bathed—using warm soap and water—be dressed in entirely fresh clothing, and the room and its contents should be thoroughly disinfected. The average period during which complete isolation of the patient is required, and during which he should not go out of his room or receive any visitors, is five weeks. Usually six weeks will be required to secure absolute freedom from danger.

The walls and ceiling of the rooms should be rubbed with damp cloths, which should be at once burned or boiled. The floor and all woodwork should be thoroughly scrubbed with soap and water.

The windows, fireplace, doors and all other outlets of the room should be tightly closed, and sulphur burned in the room in the proportion of one pound of sulphur to each thousand cubic feet—that is, if the room is fifteen feet square, and eleven feet high, about two and a half or three pounds of roll brimstone will be required. Put the brimstone in an iron kettle and place the kettle on a tray of sand three inches thick, or on a platform of bricks; pour a wineglass of alcohol on the brimstone and set fire to it, leaving the room immediately, as the fumes are dangerous. Let the room remain tightly closed for twenty-four hours, then open all the windows and the fireplace, and let the fresh air circulate in it for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours.—*Exchange*.

Mr. George Manville Fenn,

whose work is constantly increasing in popularity, has written a serial story called "Iron Trials," for the *Youth's Companion*. It deals with boy life in an English manufacturing town, and is said to be unusually dramatic.

The Young Folks.

1874. Kansas. 1884.

[To-morrow is Thanksgiving day, and we present the following poem suggesting reasons for gratitude. We find the poem in *The Future*, credited to the Herington (Kas.) Tribune.—Ed. K. F.]

IN 1874.

Cheerless prairie stretching southward,
Barren prairie stretching north;
Not a green herb, fresh and sturdy,
From the hard earth springing forth;
Every tree bereft of foliage,
Every shrub devoid of life,
And the two great ills seemed blighting
All things in their wasting strife.

As the human heart in anguish,
Sinks beneath the stroke of fate,
So at last, despairing, weary,
Bowed the great heart of our State;
She had seen her corn-blades wither
'Neath the hot wind's scorching breath;
She had seen the wheat-heads bending
To the sting of cruel death.

She had seen the plague descending
Thro' the darkened, stifling air,
And she bent her head in sorrow,
Breathing forth a fervent prayer;
And the fierce winds growing fiercer,
Kissed to brown her forehead fair,
While the sun shone down un pitying
On the brownness of her hair.

Then she looked into the future,
Saw the winter, ruthless, bold,
Bringing her disheartened people
Only hunger, want and cold.
Looking, saw her barefoot children
Walk where snow-sprites shrink to tread;
Listening, heard her child-lips utter
Childish prayers for daily bread.

Low she bowed her head, still thinking
O'er her people's woes and weal,
And the little ones near her only
Heard the words of her appeal;
Sent that faint cry onward, onward,
Swift as wire wing can bear:
"Sisters, help me, or I perish—
Heaven pity my despair!"

IN 1884.

Verdant wheatfields stretching southward,
Fruitful orchards east and west;
Not a spot in all the prairie
That the springtime has not blessed;
Every field a smiling promise,
Every home an Eden fair;
And the angels—Peace and Plenty—
Strewing blessings everywhere.

As the heart of nature quivers
At the touch of springtime fair,
So along she State's wide being
Thrilled the answer to her prayer;
She has seen her dauntless people
Ten times turn and sow the soil;
She has seen the same earth answer
Ten times to their faithful toil.

She has felt the ripe fruit falling
In her lap from bended limbs;
She has heard her happy children
Shouting their Thanksgiving hymns;
She has seen ten golden harvests;
Now, with grateful joy complete,
She has poured the tenth, a guerdon
At her benefactor's feet.

Thou canst not forget, O Kansas!
All thine own despair and woe;
Who hath long and keenly suffered
Can the tenderest pity show;
Not in vain the needy calleth—
Charity her own repays;
And "thy bread cast on the waters,
Will return ere many days."

Peace, thine angel, pointeth upward,
Where the gray clouds break away;
And athwart the azure heavens
Shineth forth hope's placid ray;
Look to Heaven and tot he future—
Grieve no longer o'er the past;
Through thy trials, God bless thee, Kansas,
See! the stars appear at last.

Sir David Brewster's Cat.

Margaret Maria Gordon, writing from Nice to the *Home Chronicle*, says: "My father, Sir David Brewster, had a strong dislike for cats; he said that he felt something like an electric shock when one entered the room. Living in an old mouse-ridden house, I was at last obliged to set up a cat, but on the express condition that it never was to be seen in his study. I was sitting with him one day, and the study door was ajar. To my dismay, pussy pushed it open, and, with a most assured air, walked right up to the philosopher, jumped upon his knee, put a paw on one shoulder and a paw on the other, and then composedly kissed him. Utterly thunderstruck at the creature's audacity, my father ended by being so delighted that he quite forgot to have an electric shock. He took pussy into his closest affections, feeding and tending her as if she were a child.

"One morning, some time afterward, no pussy appeared at breakfast for cream and fish; no pussy at dinner; and, in fact, months passed on and still no pussy. We could hear nothing of our pet, and we were

both inconsolable. About two years after I was again sitting with my father, when, strange to say, exactly the same set of circumstances happened. The door was pushed gently open, pussy trotted in, jumped on his knee, put a paw on each shoulder and kissed him. She was neither hungry, thirsty, dusty nor footsore, and we never heard anything of her intervening history. She resumed her place as household pet for many years, until she got into a diseased state from partaking too freely, it was supposed, of the delicacy of raw flesh, and in mercy she was obliged to be shot. We both suffered so much from this second loss that we never had another domestic pet."

Winter Life in the Land of the Esquimaux.

The winter life of the American Arctic native, or Esquimaux, is much more interesting than his summer existence, which partakes so much of the general life of savages with a few uninteresting changes, while in the winter time we have a mode of life so radically different from that of any other people, by their peculiar environment, that the first travelers among them to describe these strange details were looked upon as Munchausens of the greatest breadth of imagination. Houses of ice and snow, the very last thing in the world that a person would take to make a comfortable abode anywhere, were reputed to be their winter habitations. They lived on raw, frozen meat, in a temperature where it would be agony to any one else not to have their meal hot and steaming; and so on through all the social economy, leading a perfect life of polar paradoxes.

By most ethnologists it has been claimed that this strange nation found itself in its frigid land as a result of natural weakness, "crowded to the wall" as it were by superior races, and that wall a wall of ceaseless ice. I am a firm believer in the opposite, or that the Esquimaux finds in the North his most congenial climate, and we find to corroborate this the perfect contentment of the people with their country, their hesitation in leaving it for however short a visit, their longings to return when absent; many other reasons show that they are naturally natives of the North land by their own choice and not that of others. They are no more held to the rim of the cheerless Arctic sea by other races than are the musk oxen by the buffalo, or the polar bear by the grizzly. That they are more than satisfied with their cold country and its phenomenal low temperature is amply shown, I think, in their preference for their winter life over that of the summer, although their struggle for an existence is much harder then, as viewed from our point of hardships, in the terrible exposure and oft-recurring famines, for which they seem to care but little. Now let us take a look at that winter life in the light of one who has lived as an Esquimaux for over two years among them, for every one will admit that some additional light is needed, so little do they have in the winter season.

A few premonitory frosts commence in the Arctic fall, generally followed by a blustering northern storm of snow and sleet, and then with a sharp snap the thermometer sinks to the minus twenties and thirties and the Arctic winter is upon them, and, as the schoolboy dialect would have it, "for keeps, too." This varied from early September to late October in my travels, occurring on King William's Land at the former time in 1879, and in North Hudson's Bay at the latter in 1878. This sudden onslaught of the winter does not drive them at once into their peculiar houses of snow, glad as they would be, however, to avail themselves of such an abode, for the first snows that fall are not of the right texture for this Arctic architecture. Fully 40 deg. below zero must have been reached, and a number of fierce gales must have "packed" down the autumn snow before it is of the proper consistency, or *see tu-u-ad-lo* (heavy), as the Esquimaux call it, to be cut into the curious blocks or huge bricks of snow with which they make their snow-house (*igloo* of the Esquimaux), looking so much like the old-fashioned pictures of beehives with their oblate shape. Their skin tents are altogether too cold to live comfortable in them long before that time comes around, and the Arctic carpenter is driven to another curious material for building to keep out the bitter cold, and that is the pure ice from the many fresh-water lakes and ponds with which their country abounds. When about six inches thick they cut out

slabs about the size of an ordinary house door, put them upright on their ends, joining them edge to edge, making a little circular pen of ice about ten to fifteen feet in diameter, over which they put the summer tent for a roof. These houses of ice are as transparent as glass, if clear ice has been formed, and when finished one can look through and see what his or her neighbors are doing, without the trouble of getting down on his hands and knees and crawling in to find out. These glass-like houses thus completely kill out all incentive to gossip, as an essential element thereto—ignorance of the person talked about—is wanting. I am pleased to add, however, that the malicious variety of this trait is wholly unknown among these distant people.

The house of ice, while warmer than a skin tent, will not compare with one of snow, and as soon as this material is of proper texture, an *igloo* or snow-house is constructed. I will not dwell on the construction of the *igloo* to any great extent, further than saying it is the shape of a half egg cut perpendicular to its axis, and about six to eight inches thick in the blocks, which are about thirty inches long by half as wide. The most common errors regarding the Esquimaux snow-house are, that these big blocks are laid flat, when they are really on their longer edge, and that they form one course above another, like we would a brick building, when, in fact, there is but one course, spirally twisting around from bottom to top. While the blocks are but six to eight inches thick, the *igloo* is often made four to five or even eight to ten times as thick during very cold weather, by a banking of loose snow thrown over it.

Of course the temperature cannot get above freezing in these homes of hard snow, or the structure will commence melting and eventually tumble in; but it must be remembered that a person can soon get used to a temperature just a few degrees below freezing, and even be quite comfortable. I must say that after a person has gotten thoroughly acclimated to the outdoor winter life of the Arctic, a temperature of 20 deg. to 32 deg. F. is every bit as comfortable as one of 70 deg. to 80 deg. to a person coming into the house from a temperature well below freezing. I distinctly remember one curious effect on the white men of my party during the cold of the first incoming winter. Every one has probably felt the loss of managing power in the fingers when numbed with cold, an inability to write, or button or unbutton a coat or other garment, or anything requiring considerable manipulation and play of the fingers, and we, of course, were no exceptions to the rule at first. Being constantly in this temperature, however, and almost as constantly exercising our fingers under these disadvantageous circumstances, I was greatly surprised to see how rapidly these functions of the fingers were restored, until by time the winter was over they were actually as perfect as ever in any temperature, however cold, and this, too, despite the fact that there still remained, as before, the disagreeable sensation of cold in them at times. It seemed as if the motor and sensory nerves could be made absolutely independent of each other; and this benefit, which allowed me to thread a needle and sew below freezing, to use a sextant for observations at minus 40 deg. F., or clean and insert cartridges in a magazine gun at even 20 deg. lower with ungloved hands, I believe I still, to a certain extent, retain, although all others accruing from Arctic acclimatization have disappeared in my five years away from that zone.

(Concluded next week.)

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THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER CO.

OFFICE:

273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Ka.

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

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

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New Advertisements.

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

The Commonwealth—Weekly Commonwealth.

J. K. Hudson—Weekly Capital.
E. M. Floney & Co.—Breeders' card.
The Silver Springs Land Co.—Florida.
Wm. Knabe & Co.—Knabe.
American Bee Journal.
Hiram, Sibley & Co.—Tested Seeds.
W. F. Orcutt—City Hotel.
Hughes & Tatum—Kaw Valley Apairy and Poultry Yards.

The Red Polled Cattle Club of America held its third annual meeting at Chicago on the 13th inst., and the feeling was good as to the future outlook for these new candidates for public favor.

The fourth annual meeting of the Kansas State Short-horn Breeders' Association will be held in the Hall of the Press club at Topeka, Kansas, December 8th, the first session to begin on the evening of that date. Programmes will be issued in due time. A full attendance of the breeders of Short-horns is hoped for.

"Judging at the Fairs" is the subject of an address delivered at Chicago recently by Hon. F. D. Coburn, editor of the Kansas City Live Stock Indicator. We have scanned it with pleasure. Mr. Coburn is always interesting on matters relating to stock. We will find room soon for at least part of the "talk" as he calls it.

The Mission Township (Shawnee county) Protective Association held their annual session October 27, 1885, and elected the following board of officers: President, A. H. Buckman; Vice President, Thos. White; Treasurer, E. Higgins; Secretary, H. R. Clark; Directors, H. H. Wallace, C. H. Cobbs, C. A. Little.

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.

LIFE INSURANCE.

We have often thought about chatting with our readers about life insurance, and have postponed the work from time to time because of the pressure of other subjects that seemed for the time to be more important, and this article would not now be written if it were not because a reader of the KANSAS FARMER says he has good reason for believing and does believe that he and a number of his neighbors are being swindled by a life insurance company.

That there has been a vast operation of fraud upon innocent people through life insurance companies and agents is easily proved, and one of the reasons why this is true, and why it is possible, is the general ignorance of the people on the subject.

There are two systems of life insurance, and these are subdivided to accommodate certain peculiarities; but the foundation ideas are two only, and they are both based on precisely the same principles. Experience shows that on a general average, about so many persons die annually, and from observations and calculations in this direction, it has been ascertained with reasonable accuracy, how many years healthy persons of certain ages will probably live. Under the administration of English law that kind of information was always very important, for frequently the most difficult problems in equity causes arose from want of it. A mortality table was formulated many years ago, known as the "Carlisle Tables," showing approximately the average death rate based upon different ages. These tables are used by all life insurance companies, though life is a little longer now than it was when the Carlisle tables were prepared. Young persons, it is calculated, will live longer from any given time than older persons will; hence young persons do not pay as large amounts of money to life insurance companies as older persons do. For a person aged 35 years, the life expectancy is 29.4 years; for one aged 45 years, it is 27.76 years; for one aged 55 years, it is 16.45 years, and so for other ages.

By one system of insurance, a company organizes with a certain capital named, and undertakes, on payment of specific amounts of money annually by persons insured, to pay a certain amount of money to heirs or beneficiaries of the insured person upon his death. Companies doing business in that way are now generally known as "old line" companies. On their plan, besides the premium, or first payment, the annual payments vary according to the age of the person insured at the date of his policy, that is, at the time he is insured. Those annual payments amount to about \$20 a year on a person whose age, when insured, was 25 years; about \$27 on the age of 35 years; \$32 on 40 years; \$47 on 50 years, etc. The old line companies are not popular now, because of the very general belief that they are too expensive.

The mutual insurance companies are more popular, for two reasons; (1) policy holders are members, and (2) the cost of insurance is less than it is with the old line companies. And of the mutual companies, those which levy dues by assessments are growing most in public favor. When a member is admitted, he pays a certain fee, so much on a thousand dollars of his insurance, and after that he pays his proportion with other members whenever one of the members dies, and also a small annual fee. A general assessment of all the members is made, each one paying his proper part, to make up the amount that was promised in the policy of the deceased member. Lying before us as this is being written is a

printed statement of the average yearly aggregate of payments on \$1,000 insured by members of a mutual insurance company covering a period of four years, 1881 to 1884 inclusive. The figures given include assessments only, assessments on death losses, and do not include annual dues which are \$2 on the \$1,000. The rates are as follows: Age 25 years, assessment \$4.25; age 35 years, assessment \$5.27; age 40, assessment \$6.12; age 50, assessment \$8.50. These figures cover the assessments for one year on every \$1,000; add to them \$2, and the total yearly expense is found.

Investigations have been made by legislative committees and by private individuals, and it is agreed that life insurance can be made successful at a rate of about \$7 to \$8 a year on the \$1,000 on the age of 35 years, and the figures above given prove it. Add \$2 to \$5.27 and we have \$7.27. It is clear, then, that when a company charges much more than this there is a weak place somewhere. The writer of this personally knows of the business of two companies doing successful business at about the rates here given.

But there are other considerations than these. When a mutual insurance company sets out in business, unless it has some money paid up and on hand to begin with, it will be unable to pay death losses in full on the stipulated rate of assessment unless a large membership is secured before any deaths occur; and then, even after the membership is large enough to insure full payment of a policy out of one assessment, unless the business is pushed and the membership kept at that point or above it, the business must go down. To illustrate: Suppose A has a \$2,000 policy and he dies when the membership is 400, each having a similar policy, and the stipulation is, that in no case shall an assessment exceed \$1 on the \$1,000 of insurance. In that case an assessment would amount to only \$500, which would be \$1200 less than A's policy calls for. It is necessary, therefore, to begin with, that the original company have money enough invested in the business to make the members careful.

Carelessness in taking risks; that is, receiving into membership persons of unsound health and of bad habits, endangers the stability of the company, because it takes unnecessary and improper risks and throws upon the members the payment of death losses that prudence would and ought to have avoided. Unhealthy people, intemperate people, people of irregular habits and of bad and immoral habits, die earlier than persons of good and regular habits. So that, where persons in almost any condition of physical health are admitted to membership, the mortality is necessarily increased, and the burdens of members are to that extent necessarily increased.

From this very brief outline, it will be seen that a person intending to take out life insurance ought to think the matter over carefully and inform himself well as to the standing of the company, the number of its membership, and its methods of doing business. The agent, usually, but not always, is a fair representative of his company, and especially if he comes, or claims to have come from headquarters. If he is a gentleman in conversation and deportment, it is testimony in favor of his company. If he is not such a man, let his company alone; and if he is such a man, go on with your investigation until you are satisfied that he is what he appears to be. A reliable agent will be pleased at your disposition to look further, and he will not hurry you.

We believe life insurance is a good thing. It amounts to the securing of a man's family against want after his

death, and that is comforting to the man himself as well as to the needy family. Where a man owns a good farm, his land will not run away, nor be burned. There is less necessity for life insurance in his case, than in cases of men whose capital is transitory. The figures given in this article will be serviceable to every one of our readers that is insured or wants to be.

Thanksgiving.

To-morrow is the day set apart by the President of the United States and the Governor of Kansas as a fit time to afford opportunity to the people for some kind of manifestation of a common gratitude for our present and prospective enjoyments. Men and women are naturally curious and inquisitive persons, and they inquire, some of them do, why should I give thanks? what is there in my condition to be thankful for, and to whom am I indebted for what little I have?

Such questions cannot be answered very satisfactorily to the inquirer, because the questions imply doubt to begin with. Doubting is the beginning of wisdom, in many cases, but it carries with it into the fields of speculative thought a spirit of independence and self-satisfaction that amounts to a position on the other side.

It may be said that a spirit of thankfulness, without considering minutely the details, indicates a very good frame of mind. The thankful heart is not a bad one. It is susceptible of good impressions. Good influences move it to feeling. Heaven has no ungrateful souls, for that would be impossible; the ungrateful heart is not a good one.

To whom shall we give thanks, do you ask? Look about you, dear reader, and think a moment. Pause long enough to think of the great world around and of your own abject littleness. Think of the seasons and their fruits, think of the almost continuous harvest field on earth in which we mortals are gleaners. On every side of us, above us, below us, are objects that do serve to give us enjoyment in some way. Do you ask who prepared or arranged or gave these things? No matter. Decide that for yourself, and when you have concluded as to the source of all our good gifts, let your heart be thankful. Call in your neighbors and enjoy with them Thanksgiving Day.

Here's Your 15 Cents.

We do not want anybody to have a just excuse for not reading the KANSAS FARMER if he wants to read it. Our 25 cent offer has brought in more than 500 new names, and we confidently expect to retain every one of them in the years to come. And now, we are near enough to the end of the year to justify us in offering the paper to the end of the year for 15 cents. And we will begin the time in every such case with the issue for the week during which the subscription is received. FIFTEEN CENTS to the end of the year. That is surely cheap enough. Reader, show this to somebody that will be interested in its suggestion.

FREE UNTIL 1886!

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.

How the Liquor Law Works.

The prohibitory liquor law in Kansas has already largely decreased the use of intoxicating liquors for purposes of beverage in the State, and has absolutely closed nearly all the dramshops. There has not been an open saloon in Topeka since last May, and there are not more than half a dozen towns in the State where liquors can be had for the asking. This is a great gain. The idea that the law cannot be enforced does not trouble anybody now. It is enforced in nearly every town in the State as well as any other law, and public sentiment is growing stronger continually in favor of the utter extinction of the grogeries.

But we started out to give a few extracts from a recent report of the Attorney General of the State to the Governor, in response to a suggestion that it would be well to investigate the operation of the law, so that the facts might be given to the people for their information. Mr. Bradford (Attorney General) sent out letters of inquiry to the clerks of courts and county attorneys, and received answers from sixty-two of the eighty-five counties. Upon the answers, the Attorney General reports:

The number of cases remaining on the dockets in the several counties reported, on the first day of January, 1885, were 949, and 199 of that number were for violation of the prohibitory law of 1881. The number of cases on the dockets of the several counties reported to this date is 852, and 290 of that number are for violation of the prohibitory law. There have been 295 convictions since January 1, 1885, for crimes other than violation of the prohibitory law, or about 50 per cent. of the whole number. There have been 230 convictions for violations of the prohibitory law, in the counties reported since January 1, 1885, or about 79 per cent. of the whole number. Thus you will see that a greater per cent. of persons charged with violating the prohibitory law are convicted than those charged with other crimes. Forty-four of the sixty-two counties reporting, in answer to the question, "Is the prohibitory law of 1885 enforced in your county?" Emphatically say, "Yes."

Thirteen counties of the sixty-two reporting, answered that question in various ways; some say, "The law is partially enforced;" some say, "It is enforced as far as I know;" others say that "the drug stores have taken the place of the saloon."

Two counties of the sixty-two, in answer to that question say emphatically, "No." This, however, does not include Atchison, Ford and Leavenworth counties, from which, to this date, I have not received any reply. Inasmuch as my attention has been directed to these last-named counties for some time past, and having investigated, personally, the condition of affairs in those counties, I can say "No" as emphatically as it would be possible for the county attorney to say no.

Fifty-two counties out of the sixty-two reporting, in answer to the question, "Have you any saloons now in your county?" say "No."

In almost every county reporting an imperfect operation of the law of 1885, there is a large number of convictions reported and cases pending for the violation of other than the prohibitory statute.

The border or eastern tier of counties show a greater opposition to the enforcement of the law than any other portion of the State, a larger per cent. of crimes, and a less per cent. of convictions.

Twenty-three cases of injunctions have been brought under section 13 of the law in the sixty-two counties reporting, and twenty-three injunctions granted. I have commenced two cases personally in Leavenworth, and five cases in Atchison county, not included in the twenty-three.

The Leavenworth cases failed, because the rum-sellers closed their saloons at the time of the hearing of the cases, and then proved that they were not now keeping open the nuisance complained of. The Attorney General says of these cases: "Within one hour and fifteen minutes from the delivering of the order of the court refusing to grant the injunction, I passed by the places named in the petition, and found them wide open, and doing business as usual." New cases, we understand, have been commenced in Leavenworth. Public sentiment is changing there, and there is now no dangerous opposition to the bringing of such suits, as there was once.

As to the Atchison cases, the saloon-keepers moved to have their cases transferred to the United States courts.

The motion was denied, and the causes retained for hearing in the State court. Prosecutions will be commenced in Dodge City soon, if they have not already been begun. The report concludes thus:

"In conclusion, allow me to say: Kansas has a population of about one and one-quarter millions of people; it has eighty-five organized counties; in sixty-two of these counties, only 525 convictions have been had for the violation of the various criminal laws of the State since January 1st, 1885. That two hundred and thirty of that number are convictions for the violation of the prohibitory law. Fifty-two of the eighty-five counties in the State report that they have no saloons. Eight of the other counties report that the law is partially enforced. Two counties say the law is not enforced, and we may infer that very little has been done to enforce it. To the last two counties I will add the counties of Atchison, Ford and Leavenworth, where the law is openly and notoriously violated, making a report from sixty-three counties in the State. About 79 per cent. of all the cases brought for the violation of the prohibitory law result in the conviction of the defendants, which shows a very healthy condition of public sentiment upon that question. The "sea-foam," "cold tea," "stomach-invigorator," and other artful dodges on the part of witnesses to evade the truth, are seldom resorted to any more. The open saloon in Kansas, at the present rate of progress, will soon be a thing of the past.

A Little Land Well Tilled.

One acre of good land well tilled is worth more as an investment than ten acres of inferior land poorly handled. It is not good policy to spread over more land than one can work well, for ground that is worked well is the best possible investment, as ground badly managed is unproductive. No man of ordinary intelligence and fair health need be poor on good land, because he can make money if he will. The KANSAS FARMER has been preaching this doctrine steadily and every year's experience proves its correctness. Where an industrious farmer does not get on well, there is something wrong about his land or himself. A few acres well tilled produce enormously. We insist that one acre of good land can be made to keep a cow or a horse. But that kind of farming does not allow a man to spread himself over a hundred acres. Men that move their barns in order to get rid of the manure piles, do not have such profits. A hundred dollars is not an unusual profit from one acre of land well tilled under favorable circumstances. Three times that much is cleared often on land near large cities. Land far away from market can not be used so profitably; but the philosophy of high culture is the same everywhere. Rich soil well cultivated will always pay for the extra labor. And the extra labor is the most profitable of all. It includes the very work most needed, as manuring, deep plowing, draining, pulverizing, cleaning, rolling, leveling, etc. Let a man that raises forty bushels of corn on an acre of land on his big farm, change his methods, and work four acres instead of ten, plow it twice as deep, that is break up the soil away deep down, manure it heavily, put it in the best condition, he will raise as much corn on his four acres as he did on his ten, and he will feel better over it, his ground will be richer for the next season, and he will not have worked as hard. Besides all this, he has six acres of the ten for pasture.

By way of demonstrating the correct-

ness of this philosophy, we refer to the experience of a Republic county farmer, Mr. I. O. Savage. His farm is in Freedom township. We quote from a letter in the *Belleville Telescope*, dated November 10, 1885. The quantity of land referred to was two acres. He says the land sloped gently to the east and had good natural drainage, but did not wash. We quote:

It is part of an old pasture, enclosed with a post and board fence in the spring of 1872, and used as a hog and cattle pasture until the spring of 1875, when the sod was broken and sown to rye in the fall, the crop not being harvested, but used as pasturage for hogs and milch cows; was treated in this way every year until the spring of 1884, when the plat in question was fenced off by itself, enriched with twenty-five loads of well-rotted barn-yard manure, and set in fruit consisting of 100 apple and fifty peach trees, and cultivated in corn and potatoes that season. In the spring of 1885 it was still further enriched by the addition of thirty loads of manure, and planted in corn, potatoes, and a general assortment of garden truck.

Below I give you a statement of the amount raised, and the market value of the same, being careful not to over-estimate the yield nor the value:

Sweet corn, 60 bushels, at 50c per bus.,	\$30 00
Pop corn, 10 bushels, at \$1 per bus.,	10 00
Potatoes, 150 bushels, at 30c per bus.,	45 00
Onions, 10 bushels, at \$1 per bus.,	10 00
Blood Turnip beet, 10 bushels, at 40c per bus.,	4 00
Mangel Wurzel beet, 50 bushels, at 15c per bus.,	7 50
Early peas, value estimated,	5 00
Tomatoes, 20 bushels, at 50c per bus.,	10 00
Turnips, 80 bushels—sown after peas, early potatoes and early sweet corn were harvested—at 15c per bus.,	12 00
200 Cuba Queen and Ironclad water-melons, at 20c each,	40 00
100 Nutmeg muskmelons, at 75c each,	15 00
300 heads of cabbage, at 5c per head,	15 00
Navy beans, 1 peck,	25
One barrel cucumber pickles,	6 00

Total.....\$209 75

In the above estimate no account is made of lettuce, radishes, string beans and plant, large quantities of which were raised.

The above looks like a large yield, but your readers will please bear in mind that this crop was not grown in the shade of sunflowers, pigeon grass, ragweed nor wild roses, but the ground received frequent and thorough cultivation during the growing season, and there were no insect pests to injure the crop.

EXPENSES OF CULTIVATION.

Plowing the ground.....	\$ 2 00
Harrowing.....	50
Planting.....	6 00
Cultivating four times.....	4 00
Hoing and weeding 10 days, at \$1.50 per day.....	15 00
Gathering the crop, 6 days, at \$1.50 per day.....	9 00
Marketing.....	10 00

Total.....\$46 50
Profit, \$163.95.

That was done in Republic county, Kansas, not anywhere near a large town. The same kind of tilth will produce similar results on two-thirds of the farms in the State. Men undertake to do too much, and that is very unprofitable in agriculture. It would be much better to till less land, make it richer and keep it so, raise stock and feed up all the grass and grain raised on the farm if possible, sell meat, butter, eggs, cheese, etc., and put manure on the land.

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending November 20th, 1885; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Grain binder—Andrew Stark, of Topeka.
Endless clothes line—Josiah S. Wallis, of Florence.
Automatic stock watering tank—Richard H. Barber, of Galena.
Combined seed planter and roller—Henry G. Smith, of Hutchinson.
Car axle box—William C. Miller, of Parsons.

The following were reported for last week:

Cultivator for listed corn—McCandless & King, of Randolph.
Tree-protector—Frank McMaster, Cherryvale.
Convertible ladder—Wm. M. Lyon, Paola.
Wind engine—Sherman E. Limpus, Olathe.
Mechanical motor—Jones & Hart, Burlington.
Swing—Henry Fellows, Wichita.
Stock watering-trough—T.W. Boies, Beloit.

Inquiries Answered.

LIFE INSURANCE.—A correspondent complains that the Kaw Life Insurance Company has not dealt fairly with him and his neighbors, and inquires about the company. On receipt of the letter, we at once addressed a communication to the State Insurance agent, inquiring about the company, its location, whether doing business in this State, and whether complying with the laws relating to such corporations. In answer to our letter of inquiry, we received the following:

TOPEKA, November 20, 1885.

W. A. Pepper, Editor *Kansas Farmer*:
DEAR SIR—In reply to your favor of 19th inst., I would say that the Kaw Life Association is a life insurance company doing business on the co-operative plan, having fully complied with Chapter 131, Laws of 1885, State of Kansas. Its headquarters are at Kansas City, Kas.

Yours very truly,
R. B. MORRIS,
Superintendent of Insurance.

—That shows the standing of the company now. Our correspondent will find an editorial article in the *FARMER* this week on Life Insurance, and he can gather some ideas from that which may help him to determine whether the past transactions of the company were on the square.

ASTHMA IN COLT.—I have a sucking colt; when about six weeks old I noticed it laying down asleep. It has kept getting worse; it stopped growing like it ought to; its hair looks bad. It makes the same noise when it is eating, the trouble all seems to be in its throat. Please let me know what is the matter, and a remedy for it.

—This is a disease of the respiratory organs in the nature, somewhat, of asthma. Nothing is said of paroxysms or fits of "snoring," as our correspondent calls the labored breathing, and therefore it appears to be more like roaring or heaves, but it is not common to find such young animals attacked, though roaring is sometimes hereditary. Light and loosening feed, comfortable quarters away from dust, and pure water, but not in large quantities, will be good treatment, keep the bowels in good condition by feed, not by medicine. A little flaxseed and wheat bran are very good. The feed ought to be ground oats and rye fed on cut straw or hay wet, so as to avoid dust. If we do not mistake the disease, dust is its most irritating enemy.

The programme arranged for the meeting of the State Horticultural Society to be held at Manhattan the first three days of next month fore-shadows a very interesting session. Names of some of the most successful and competent horticulturists in the State are booked for addresses on important subjects. This is to be a very important gathering of Kansans. The subject in hand has great interest for every farmer and for all our people. Horticulture is the most important department of agriculture. No farm is complete without orchards, vineyards, groves, gardens and lawns. We hope to learn that the attendance is large, the interest strong, and the work done useful.

The Attorney General of the United States recently directed the commencement of a suit against the late Commissioner of Agriculture for the misappropriation of public funds. There is no charge that Dr. Loring used the money himself or for his own gain, but only that he applied money for public uses not authorized. The truth is, we suppose, that it is a matter of opinion only. Dr. Loring took money from other funds to help out on the sorghum sugar experiments, and the people will sustain him.

From the catalogue of B. F. Smith, small fruit nurseryman, Lawrence, Kas., we are satisfied that he offers stock very low. We have confidence in Mr. Smith, as a man, and therefore believe him to be a reliable dealer, selling nothing under false colors.

In the Dairy.

Objections to Winter Dairying.

Experience is driving a great many dairymen into a winter business because of the higher prices of butter during cold weather. *Colman's Rural World* considers some of the objections to this course. "Under natural conditions," that journal says, "the spring time is the season for cows and other animals to drop their young, for then the weather is warm and tempered to the needs of their tender condition, and nature is providing an abundance of food suited to the wants of the dam while secreting milk. But, as has often been said, we greatly modify nature's methods and think we improve on them, so much so that we have changed very much the character and habits of our domestic animals. Especially is this true of cows, which in the wild or semi-wild state drop their calves in the spring, give enough milk to nourish them until they are old enough to eat grass, then dry up, going dry eight months out of the twelve, instead of giving milk not less than eight out of the twelve months, as we expect our best cows to do."

"Many think that while there may be some good points in favor of winter dairying, there are more in favor of the old style. What are these points? We are told that summer feed is cheaper than winter feed. Is this true? It is well known to experienced and observing feeders that it takes less ground to furnish the food necessary to keep an animal during the winter than during the summer, and this in face of the fact that more feed is required in cold than in the same length of time in warm weather. This is because much more feed can be grown on an acre when the stock is kept off than when allowed to pasture it. The cattle, not only by tramping, prevent plants from growing, but also spoil much food that is grown, so that it is never eaten, unless the pastures are overstocked. So great is the difference in favor of the unstocked land that many of the most progressive farmers in sections where land is high are plowing up their pastures, and feed their cattle winter and summer. Now, if it is cheaper to cut and feed the fodder to cows during the summer than to let them feed themselves, why should winter feeding be any more costly than summer feeding, excepting that it takes more food in cold than in warm weather? And with warm barns this difference is reduced to a minimum."

"Again, it is said that butter made from grass is better-flavored than that made from winter feed. This is true, but not because of the necessary difference between grass in its green state and when it is cured as hay. There is, it must be admitted, a great difference between the value of grass as an imparter of flavor to butter, and the same grass when cured, as too much of our hay is cured. If grass is allowed to get dead ripe before it is cut for hay, then exposed to the burning suns and bleaching dews, and perhaps a shower or two of dissolving rain, in which an immense quantity of hay tea is made but lost, can it be expected that the delicate and easily volatile matter that flavors the butter will be retained? When grass is cut at the right time and properly cured it will retain in great measure these substances."

"It is not, however, one variety of grass, either as hay or green grass, that imparts the desired flavor to butter. It is well known to skillful butter-makers that butter made from timothy, clover, or any other one or two grasses, does

not have an extra fine flavor. There must be a variety of grasses, as will be found in a natural pasture. In such will often be found from thirty to sixty species of grasses, not maturing it is true all at the same time, and perhaps not all of value to the pasture; indeed, some of them may be injurious because of the bad flavor they impart. But nature indicates the general character of the pasture, and we can again improve on her ways by determining what varieties are useful and what not, and govern ourselves accordingly."

Often plants that are considered noxious weeds have a value because of the aroma and fragrance that a few occasional mouthfuls eaten by the cow will impart to the products. We know that of two grades of butter, equal in all respects excepting that one has a finer flavor than the other, the former will often bring several cents more per pound than the latter."

"In order, then, to make butter of good flavor in winter, we must provide a variety of food containing all that is essential to make such an article as we want; and with care and forethought we can do this, and make as good butter in winter as in summer."

How to Keep Butter Sweet.

Butter-makers long ago found out that it was more of an art to make butter that could not be, than to make that which had to be kept, besides being a great deal more profitable."

High-flavored, prime butter can only be made from good upland pastures or prime winter food, such as the best of early-cut, fine hay, millet hay, good rowen, cornmeal, ground oats, wheat bran, or other similar feed. That is the reason why the great butter regions of the United States and Canada are so well defined. Butter, if well made, from these sections, sells so fast in our great markets that the question of keeping hardly comes up. The farmers who send their full "dairies" to market in the late fall or winter, representing the whole butter production from June to October, are growing fewer year by year."

Cream, or milk from well-fed cows, set below a temperature of 60 deg. Fahr., churned, and worked at a temperature not exceeding 66 or 67 deg., ought to make a good butter, which, if not over-worked, and carefully salted, will keep good for months if properly packed. Exposed to the air no butter will keep long. A very little over-working will surely spoil any butter. This is a more common fault than most people will believe. Much stress is laid upon working out the buttermilk. Good butter is said to be well worked, and so every beginner is likely to lay great stress on the working and overdo it. On this account, it is well to wash the butter when it comes from the churn. Churning may also be overdone, and the result is much the same as when the butter is over-worked; that is, it becomes greasy. When butter "comes," it appears in minute granules, these gradually agglomerate, and become grains of the size of mustard seed, then as big as wheat grains, and finally masses from the size of hickory nuts and upwards. After butter passes the granular form—say as large as grains of wheat—it cannot be thoroughly washed, and when it forms large masses in the churn, it is churned too much. When in the mustard seed stage, the butter should be chilled by the addition of some cold spring water, or ice water. Then the buttermilk should be drawn off, and cold water added in the churn, the dasher being slowly moved a while; then this water is to be drawn off, and more added; using each time about as much as there was buttermilk. It is

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best to strain the water, to keep out specks. After this, the butter may be taken from the churn by the ladle, and by pouring the water, which will probably have small, floating grains upon it, through a hair sieve or thin muslin strainer, stretched over a hoop. This catches all the butter. When well-drained and slightly compacted into a lump, though still granular, it may be weighed, an ounce to an ounce and a fourth of fine salt added to the pound, which is to be worked through the mass with as little working as possible; set the butter in a cool place, and leave it from one to several hours. The most of the buttermilk will have been washed out, the salt will find what is left, and the water adhering to the grains. After standing, it may be worked so as to get it into a solid mass, pouring off the brine. For the best result, the butter should decrease in weight, or barely hold its own after salting, and should retain half an ounce to one ounce of salt to the pound, according to the taste of the family or consumers.—*American Agriculturist.*

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The Poultry Yard.

Diphtheria.

The fatality mentioned by J. H. D., in your issue of October 8, (page 825), is undoubtedly that which we here know by the name of diphtheria, a disease which is dreaded by the poultry-keeper more than any other which has yet come within his experience. A few years ago English poultry yards were decimated by it, and it was then known, for want of a better name, as the "new disease." Since that time it has become much better known, and as its ravages have not been confined to any one country, there is an amount of experience at command which is very valuable in our attempts to understand it. It is certainly the most fatal of all diseases to which poultry are liable, and is of the highest contagious nature. Not only are other fowls almost certain to take it, but it may spread to animals with which they come in contact, and even human beings have been known to become affected. As an instance of its contagious nature and its deadly effects, I may quote from a report which appeared two or three years ago by Prof. Gerhardt, of Wartzburg. In this he stated that in September, 1881, 2,600 fowls were sent from Verona to the neighborhood of Nesselhausen, in Baden, where there is a great fowl-rearing establishment. Some of them must have been affected with diphtheritis before they started, and in the end 1,400 of them died of it. In the summer of 1882, 1,000 chickens were hatched from eggs collected from many different places. Six weeks after their birth diphtheria manifested itself among the young chickens, and so badly that in a short time they all died. Five cats that were kept in the establishment also became ill of the same malady, and died. A parrot that hung in a cage in the house was also attacked, but recovered. In November of 1882, an Italian (Leghorn) hen, while being "painted" about the jaws with carbolic acid by the chief keeper, bit the man's wrist and foot. Presently he became ill, with a smart fever, considerable swelling at the wounded parts, and all the symptoms of traumatic diphtheritis. His recovery was very tedious. This was not the only case of the transmission of the disease to men. Two-thirds of all the laboring persons employed about the establishment became ill with ordinary diphtheria, and one man conveyed the infection to his three children. It is worth noting that during all this time no other diphtheritic cases occurred at Nesselhausen, or in the neighborhood, and the inference seems obvious that all these cases originated with the sick fowls. These facts are sufficiently alarming to show the absolute importance of stamping out the disease whenever it appears, even if this involves the destruction of the whole stock of fowls where the outbreak takes place. This is, however, seldom necessary, as there are means which have proved effectual in attempting a cure of diphtheria. Prof. Walley, of Edinburgh, has put it on record that he believes that the disease can be propagated by eggs, and he has also stated that it is transmitted by minute microbes. If the latter is correct, the greatest precautions are necessary where there has been an outbreak, in order to destroy these. It also points out the absolute danger of uncleanness, for it has been proved that it is in vitiated air that microbes find the conditions necessary to their development. Diphtheria is essentially a blood disease, characterized by the formation of a false membrane on the mouth and

throat. It generally commences with headache in the human subject, with sickness, diarrhoea and chilliness, and is soon followed by great prostration and the formation of dirty whitish patches on the back of the mouth, at first small, but soon coalescing so as to form a membrane whose appearance has been compared to that of "damp, dirty, washed leather." When this membrane begins to peel off, there is a most offensive odor, and frequently there is an inability to swallow.

Prof. Hill has described its action in fowls as follows: Diphtheria usually commences with general depression and debility, followed by catarrhal indications. The plumage is ruffled, the wings drooped, and the bird appears drowsy. When feeding, a peculiar constrained action may be observed, as if the neck were stiff; there is also a difficulty in swallowing. Soon the eyes and nostrils discharge a sanious liquid, and a sticky material issues from the corners of the mouth. Upon opening the mouth an abundance of the sticky matter, often mingled with shred-like particles or specks, will be found toward the throat. As the disease proceeds, the secretion alters in character, becoming thicker and offensive. The throat is of a deep purple, or leaden hue, in those parts not covered by deposit, and, if the latter is removed, ulceration will be seen established underneath, and bleeding readily occurs. The stench from the mouth at this period is very foul. Ultimately the true diphtheritic, or false membrane, forms, completely closing the glottis and larynx, and suffocating the bird, which by this time has usually become emaciated and exhausted. Diphtheria runs its course in from seven to fourteen days, and in those cases which recover, for some time there exists a difficulty in swallowing, a tendency to vomit, a feeble heart-beat and a drowsy condition, while occasionally the bird appears paralytic. When once it gets a foothold in a yard, it is not long in spreading rapidly throughout it, and as in the case of the correspondent named before, carrying off large numbers of the stock. When diphtheria was so prevalent in Britain some few years ago, whole yards were decimated in a few days by it. One bird returning from a show would introduce the disease, and all cure seemed impossible. Since then there have been occasional outbreaks, but these have been chiefly local.

As in all diseases of this nature, what is effectual in one case utterly fails in another, I propose to give the various remedies which have been successful. In this way the poultry-keeper will be better prepared than if he had only one remedy at hand.

The first is from a French source. In this case turpentine and tar are mixed together, and the whole is burned in a well-closed house, where the victims of the disease are roosting. Immediately a thick black smoke fills the place, converting the inmates into regular sweeps, and shortly after the most favorable symptoms appear, namely, the detaching of the spurious membranes, the moistening of the mucus, and the result is a perfect cure in the majority of cases. This treatment was first tried on a poultry yard that had been invaded by diphtheria, and, from the moment it was adopted, all the fowls which were not ill were safe from infection, and the epidemic ceased immediately. A medical gentleman some time ago wrote in one of our English poultry journals respecting this cure: "I was induced to try it upon some fowls, having previously tried all kinds of reputed remedies without effect. The result was marvelous in cases not too far advanced. In these latter, I

applied to the cankered part pure cresolene (an American preparation, a product of coal tar), till the affected part sloughed away. I also washed out the mouth with the following lotion: Cresolene, ten drops; water, one pint. I apply the pure cresolene by dipping the end of a straw in the fluid and touching the cankered part. I afterwards throw on a pinch of flowers of sulphur."

Further remedies I must leave over for another letter.—Stephen Beale, (England), in Country Gentleman.



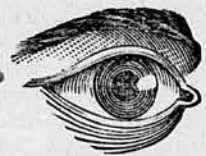
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Horticulture.

FORESTRY ON THE PLAINS.

The following excellent address was delivered last January, before the Farmers' Institute, at Winfield, Kansas, by J. F. Martin:

I have selected but two topics for present consideration:

1. The government's duty in regard to forestry on the plains. That the unbroken forest is only suited to be the home of the savage, and the treeless plains to the nomadic tribes, at best they will not sustain a dense population or develop and sustain a high state of civilization, are well-admitted truths. The great questions now being considered by economists, are, what can be done to prevent the destruction of the American forests. How can they be restored when this destruction has already gone too far? And what best to do to secure a timber growth on the plains?

In the discussion of the problems, vital principles are involved, and, if justly solved, will bring blessings co-extensive with the race of man. The general government has made some feeble efforts to secure tree planting on the plains. These efforts have been feeble, from perhaps two causes: Lack of interest in the subject, and want of knowledge as to the means to be used in its accomplishment.

2. What has been done? Congress in passing the timber act says that a person may occupy one hundred and sixty acres of land, of the treeless domain, and by planting and caring for forty acres of the same in forest trees, for a term of eight years, he shall have a deed for the same. The further acts pertaining to this matter are to force a compliance with the conditions of the law. Is not this about all? To the uninformed as to the difficulties in the way, the legal inducements are important and usually are not highly esteemed by the homeless in the over-crowded eastern states and countries of Europe. Add to these inducements the monthly and bi-annual reports of the State Board of Agriculture, of Kansas, showing the wonderful resources of the state, and the rapid development of our material interests, and the pictorial railroad advertisements, frequently overdrawn, which are scattered lavishly everywhere and the impression is too frequently made that ours is an El Dorado land; a bonanza, to be had by simply coming and occupying it. It is not known, or considered, at least—the difference between eastern and western Kansas, and that a practical knowledge of the surrounding conditions is a matter that must be learned by every settler, that of trees, plants and grain, that were grown with success in the east, some will partially succeed and others utterly fail; consequently in many instances, the settler sooner or later, after expending his cash capital and much hard labor, finds he has not succeeded, gets discouraged and abandons his claim, which is too soon used by cattlemen for pasture. The settlers on timber claims are in one sense, agents, and should be so regarded, of the government to aid in timbering the prairies, and they should be fully instructed and otherwise aided, if need be, that they may not fail. It is somewhat humiliating to our intelligent American to confess that our government, and even our own state, have very unsatisfactory means of giving a list of trees suited to plant in the western part of the state. Every settler finds that he is groping his way in the dark, and that his neighbors are in no more fortune than himself. Is not this a pitiable state of

affairs? A nation that could subdue a mighty rebellion, liberate four millions of slaves, and shoulder with perfect ease a debt of four billions of dollars, is powerless to tell a pioneer what, how or where to plant a tree, that it may become a monarch of the future forests. What a giant child!

Individual effort in experimenting, has given many valuable lessons, and local organizations have done good service in gathering and disseminating these facts, but the work is scarcely commenced. The general government should establish at once a forestal school by liberal appropriations, and wisely connected with forestal experimental stations. In the meantime our own state, through her legislature, should step forward in the line of duty to her citizens, present and prospective, and make an annual appropriation of not less than \$5,000, that one or more experimental stations may be maintained.

Let the directing power be under the control of our state agricultural college, but the appropriation be expended mostly in one or more stations other than the college farm. The state board of agriculture would act wisely and justly in enlarging its field of usefulness, while using the valuable information it collects and disseminates, in inducing emigration to the state, that it may also inform these emigrants that if they settle on the public or railroad lands of extreme western Kansas, they need not expect to make money in growing corn and wheat, that at present, at least, grass is king, that the stock interest is the chief one at present. To tell them in a word what they may not try to do as well as what may be done to make them prosperous and happy in their new home.

Such information the emigrant needs to know, that he may not be compelled to pay the costly price of experience by repeating unsuccessful experiments so frequently tried by those who preceded him. No individual organization, or corporation, is justifiable in misguiding the inexperienced and confiding emigrant. I am aware that Dr. Hough, and others, operating under the forestal bureau, as well as many public citizens, have done invaluable service in disseminating facts in regard to forestry, and thus created a great interest in the subject, yet this knowledge is too much of a general nature to be of much benefit to the inexperienced planter, especially if the planter is located on the plains. Definite facts, plenty of them, plainly stated, are what he wants and what he must have through some agency, before success can be assured. In no way can these facts be gathered to better advantage than by experimental stations and schools of forestry. Their importance is being recognized, and their necessity should be urged upon the proper authority until action is taken, and the work prosecuted with energy. They will be of national utility as well as economy, for no doubt there is annually more individual effort and self-sacrifice put forth in this state, to no purpose whatever, that would aggregate the cost of one hundred experimental stations. The plains must be reclaimed. It can and will be done. Shall it now be intelligently undertaken? One-fiftieth part of the labor that was required to clear the state of Ohio of its forests and bring the virgin soil into a good state of cultivation, if intelligently applied to the plains of our state, would cover them with orchards, forests and gardens, "and the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

This brings me to the effects of forestry on navigation. Eighty years ago the hardy pioneers began cutting the timber from the banks of the Ohio river, and long ago its fertile banks, failing to receive the protection of the forest trees, through the agency of the freezing of winter and the washing of the stream, have been caving in, thus each

year increases the distance between its banks; thus robbing the farmer of his best soil, which contributes to enlarge the sandbars and islands of the river, and a portion is added to the delta on the gulf.

But these are not the worst results. As the stream has grown wider the depth of the water has decreased, which has greatly aided in making navigation passable during the great part of the year to only the smaller class of boats. Had the primeval forest continued to line her banks, their washing away would not have occurred; or should they once more become fringed with willows or other suitable trees, the reduction of the banks would not only cease, but the process of rebuilding would commence and continue, until, within a few years, an appreciable difference in the depth of the channel would be observed. It would also add to, instead of diminish, the value of lands adjacent. I thus refer to the Ohio river, not because it is an isolated case, but because, for many years, I had abundant opportunities to witness these operations, and deplore the results. Like causes produce like effects, and other rivers are affected in a similar manner.

There are great causes operating against internal navigation, viz: The deficiency of a regular supply of water in the rivers, caused by the destruction of the forests at the sources of the streams; but I must confine this article to forestry on the banks of the rivers.

Other causes being the same, the depth of a stream will be proportioned to its width. Thus, if it averages one foot in depth, it will be two feet wide if it becomes contracted one-half; and this additional advantage would be secured, that this depth would be more likely to be continued than if the stream had remained at the previous depth. This law is, perhaps, generally understood; but how shall we apply it successfully to our navigable rivers? We cannot wall them in with brick and mortar. We cannot hem them in with a mighty framework of sawed lumber. No, but man can exert almost miraculous power in fixing their boundaries by walls of forests. Obstructions on opposite banks, such as suitable trees, that will reduce the width of the stream, are the means, and the only means, available to man, that will permanently and sufficiently secure such rivers as the Arkansas and the Missouri to navigation. Let the native willows be systematically planted and cared for along the banks of these rivers, and so managed that they will continue to encroach on the stream until the desired width and consequent depth is secured, and the great object will be attained. Methinks I heard some one say "impossible." It is your privilege to exercise your judgment. But permit me to ask you to give it some careful thought. It has pleased the Creator to place to man's use the powers of nature in combating like powers, and it seems plain to my mind that the mighty forces of forest growth are designed in this case to be utilized by man in fixing the banks of streams in such a way that the waters may be made available for the purpose of navigation. When this growth becomes permanent and the river becomes swollen above its artificial banks, in consequence of the sluggish condition of the water in and along the young timber, a deposit of sand, clay, leaves, etc., will take place, which will be repeated at each rising of the stream. At the same time, in consequence of the contraction of the banks, additional depth and also weight of water being secured, which accelerates the movement of the current, thus it plows a deeper channel and continually forces the movable sand, etc., toward either bank, thus the double operation is secured, viz: building up and fixing the banks, and furrowing out the channel. I might here give another outline of the plan of operations, but will defer it for the present. I believe this plan is entirely practicable, and the only one by which the Arkansas, Missouri and like rivers can be utilized for purposes of navigation. Here is room for the exercise of a broad statesmanship. Here is an opportunity for the government to extend its helpful arm and confer untold blessings in the immediate future upon man, which blessings may continue to the end of time. Railroad men will sneer at these propositions; statesmen may think it rather dirty work for their dignity; and small politicians will not vociferate in their favor, except

they see a prospect to inflate their purses thereby. In the meantime the industrial classes will continue to submit to the exactions of railroad and other monopolies, until, through the power of a better education, they will rise in their might and demand of their servants proper attention to their best interests.

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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.

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J. H. LYON, W. P. Agt., St. Louis, Mo.
Kansas City, Mo.

1886.

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THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, November 23, 1885.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 700, shipments 800. Quiet and unchanged. Native shipping steers 4 00a 5 25, native butcher steers 3 50a 4 50, cows and heifers 2 25a 3 50, stockers and feeders 2 50a 3 75, Texas and Indian steers 2 40a 3 65, cows 2 00a 2 75, rangers 2 25a 3 50.

HOGS—Receipts 11,000, shipments 2,900. Market lower and active, Yorkers 3 45a 50, Packing 3 55a 70, butchers 3 75a 80.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,200, shipments 300. No market for lack of supply. Best grades steady. Common to medium 2 00a 2 65, good to choice 2 75a 3 25, Texans 1 75a 2 75, native lambs 1 75a 2 75.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 7,000, shipments —. Market steady. Shipping steers 3 30a 5 40, stockers and feeders 2 25a 3 75; cows, bulls and mixed 1 50a 3 70, through Texas cattle steady at 2 50a 3 65. Western rangers steady, natives and half-breeds 3 90a 4 70, cows 2 90a 3 40.

HOGS—Receipts 55,000, shipments 2,000. Market steady. Rough and mixed 3 40a 3 65, packing and shipping 3 65a 3 85, light weights 3 30a 3 65, skips 2 40a 3 15.

SHEEP—Receipts 3,000, shipments 200. Market steady. Natives 2 00a 2 00, Western 2 00a 3 00, Texans 2 00a 2 75, lambs 3 50.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts 3,180, shipments 1,609. Market for fat and good a shade higher, feeders steady. Exporters 5 05a 70, good to choice shipping 4 70a 75, stockers and feeders 2 80a 3 75, cows 2 00a 3 35, grass Texas steers 2 40a 3 25.

HOGS—Receipts 7,324, shipments 1,799. Strong and active; good to choice a shade higher. Good to choice 3 55a 70, common to medium 3 15a 3 50.

SHEEP—Receipts 5, shipments —. Market weak. Fair to good muttons 2 25a 2 75, common to medium 1 50a 2 00.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Lower, declined $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$ c early, recovered, then declined again, and closed $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$ c below Saturday. No. 2 red cash 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ c bid, November 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, December 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, January 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, May 1 04a 1 05.

CORN—Lower and dull, closing $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$ c below Saturday. No. 2 mixed cash 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

OATS—Dull and slow. No. 2 mixed cash 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 27c.

RYE—Quiet at 59a 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

BARLEY—Dull and unchanged at 60a 80c for Northern, 90a 1 00 for Canada.

WOOL—Unchanged. Tub-washed 1 21a 27c, unwashed 10a 20c, Kansas 15a 18c, Texas full clip 16a 21c, spring clip 15a 17c.

Chicago.

WHEAT—The wheat market opened $\frac{1}{8}$ c lower, fell off $\frac{1}{8}$ c additional, rallied $\frac{3}{8}$ c, declined $\frac{1}{4}$ c, fluctuated, and closed $\frac{1}{8}$ c lower than Saturday. Sales ranged: November 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, December 87a 89c, January 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 89c, May 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, No. 2 spring 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, No. 3 spring 69a 73c, No. 2 red 92c, No. 3 red 78c.

CORN—Ruled steady, but subsequently fell off rapidly on rumors of large receipts. Cash 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, November 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

OATS—Dull and easy. Cash 28c.

RYE—Quiet. No. 2 at 62c.

BARLEY—Steady. No. 2, 67c.

FLAXSEED—Lower. No. 1, 1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a.

British Grain Market.

The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review, says: The clear weather has favored wheat sowing. The trade shows no material change. The sales of English wheat during the past week were 58,096 quarters at 30s 10d. Foreign wheats are sluggish. The trade in cargoes is duller. There were four arrivals and two sales, three cargoes were withdrawn and three remained. Trade for wheat is in a comatose condition. Flour is rather lower. At to-day's market there was a small attendance and only a retail business was done in wheat. American corn was rather weaker.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts 9,570 bus, shipments 1,500 bus., in store 891,642 bus. Market weak. No. 2 red cash, 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ c bid, 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ c asked; December, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ c bid, no offerings; January, no bids, 77c asked; May 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CORN—Receipts 5,023 bus., shipments 8,363 bus. in store 12,895 bus. Market weak. No. 2 cash, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 29c bid, 29c asked; year sales at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 24c bid, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ c asked.

RYE—No. 2 cash, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 49c bid, nominal.

BARLEY—Quiet. No. 2 cash 55c, November 35a 40c.

FLAXSEED—We quote at 1 05a 1 08 per bus. upon the basis of pure.

HAY—Fancy small baled, 6 50.

BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl 2a 4c, self-working 2a 3c, common 1a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, crooked 1a 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

OIL-CAKE—Ton lots 24 00, 1,000 lb. lots 12 00, less quantities 1 25 a 100 lb. sack; car lots, sacked, 23 00, free on board cars.

WOOL—Missouri unwashed, heavy fine, 15a 17; light fine, 19a 21c; medium, 19a 21c; medium comb-

in, 21c; coarse combing, 17a 19; low and carpet, 12a 15c. Kansas and Nebraska, heavy fine, 13a 15c; light fine, 16a 19c; medium, 18a 20c. Tub-washed, choice, 28a 30c; medium, 28a 30c; dingy and low, 28a 24c.

SORGHUM—We quote consignments in car lots: Old dark 25a 30c per gallon, new good 25a 28c, do. fancy sirups 30a 35c.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, in car load lots, 40a 60c per bus. Sweet potatoes, home grown, red, 50a 55c per bus; yellow, per bus, 70a 75c.

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

BUTTER—Receipts fair and market steady for choice; other grades dull. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 25a 29c; good, 20c; fine dairy in single package lots, 18c; storepacked, in single package lots, 10a 14c; common, 4a 5c.

EGGS—Receipts light and market firmer at 20c per doz. fresh re-candled.

CHEESE—Full cream 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, part skim flats 9c, Young America 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

KANSAS FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

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Premium Berkshires very cheap.

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

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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, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray, 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. 11, 1885

Aitchison County—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

COW—Taken up by H. D. Babcock, of Center tp., (Nortonville P. O.), October 15, 1885, one dark red cow, white stripe on each flank, about 4 years old; valued at \$20.

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Robt. A. Carter, of Soldier tp., (P. O. North Topeka), October 23, 1885, one iron gray mare colt, 2 or 3 years old, light spot on right hip and similar spot in forehead; valued at \$90.

Strays for week ending Nov. 18, 1885.

Wilson county—J. C. Tuttle, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Z. Williamson, of Center tp., November 2, 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

Ogden, 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.

Wabunsee county—H. G. Licht, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by E. T. Frowe, of Wabunsee 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, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ hands high, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$30.

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by George Klinefeller, 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 \$25.

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 blemish on left knee, dim brand on left shoulder, a little lame in left hind foot, about 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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, 16 hands high, white spot in forehead and some white on right fore foot, branded IP on left shoulder; valued at \$50.

STEER—Taken up by A. W. Ridd, 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 2, 1885, one black and white cow, with blue bull calf, cow branded N 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 Sarcoxie tp., November 3, 1885, one light red yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Wabunsee county—H. G. Licht, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by John H. 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.

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The Veterinarian.

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

WORMS.—A remedy for worms in horses is given by a writer of experience in exchange. He says: "Take a lump of rock mineral salt, from one to ten pounds or more; put it in the horse's manger. In six days the horse or colt will be free of worms. I have used and prescribed this remedy for many years, and it has never failed in any one case, and the horse will improve in health and condition at once."

FISTULOUS WOUND.—Will you please give advice for treatment of a 2-year-old colt that was bitten, some time ago, between the jaws, by a rattlesnake? There is now a bad-smelling running sore, about the size of a nickel, on his jaw-bone. [The unpleasant odor complained of, considered with the fact that the wound is located on one of the jaw-bones, is suggestive that perhaps instead of a rattlesnake bite the owner has caries of the jaw-bone to contend with. We think it probable that if a proper examination be made that disease of the jaw-bone, from some external violence, or, perhaps, as a result of the caries tooth, is the cause of the fistulous wound. If our prediction proves to be correct, a surgical operation will be necessary for the removal of the cause. This removed, the wound will heal without any further trouble.]

SCRATCHES.—I have a 4-year-old mare that has the "scratches." Will you please give the best method of treatment? [Ulceration of the skin of the heels, popularly known as "scratches," is most common in spring and fall months, when the roads are almost impassable with mud. Excessive moisture of the limbs from long-continued tramping through slush and mud, followed by rapid evaporation of the parts, being the cause, it is necessary in the treatment of such cases to avoid exposing the patient as much as possible until the parts are healed. Do not wash the diseased parts any oftener than it becomes necessary. When they are washed, let it be in tepid water and castile soap, and be particular to dry the heels thoroughly with a cloth after being washed. A very excellent application may be made of olive oil, 5 oz.; liquor plumbi subacetatis, 3 oz.; carbolic acid, 1 dr.; mix, and apply with sponge.]

CRIBBING HORSES.—The habit of cribbing is considered by the best modern authorities, a symptom of indigestion or a diseased condition of the stomach. Horses addicted to this vice are generally thin in flesh, but this condition is probably the result of the disordered state of the digestive organs rather than of the act of grabbing and pressing upon the manger or some other object with the teeth. A horse in which this habit has long existed can readily be recognized by the worn and rounded appearance of the edges of his front teeth, also by the enlarged appearance of the muscles which depress the jaw. The habit can be prevented in several ways, but is liable to return again when the preventing conditions are removed. By taking away the manger and feeding from the ground the animal will have nothing to rest his teeth upon, hence, as a rule, cannot gratify his propensity in this direction, except in some very obstinate cases, when he will seize one of his knees and use it for cribbing purposes. By nailing a strip of sheepskin about eight inches in width the entire length of the crib, selecting a skin covered with long wool, and sprinkling it freely with cayenne pepper, renewing it occasionally, the worst cribber can be persuaded to desist from this habit.

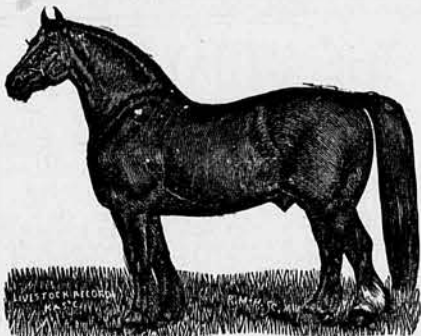
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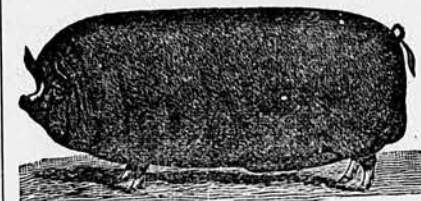
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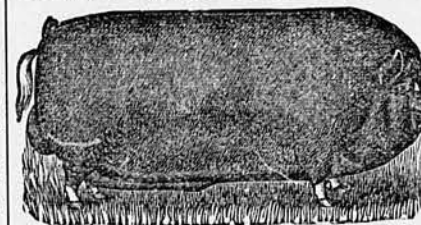
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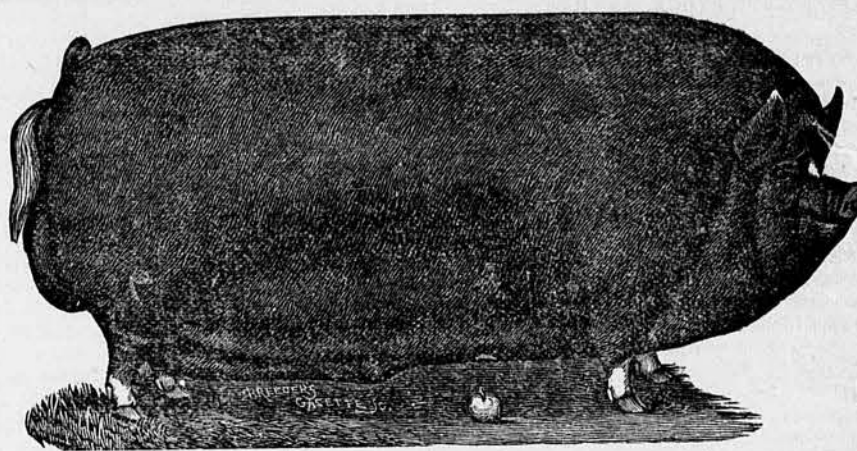
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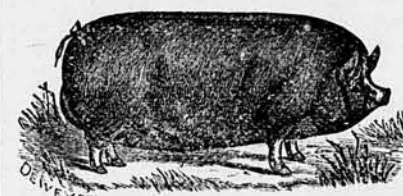
Until the present time I have been unable to supply the demand from some fifteen States and Territories for my swine, but I now have about 20 very choice young Boars and Sows old enough to use, that I will sell at prices to suit the times, as well as Spring Pigs, now ready to ship.

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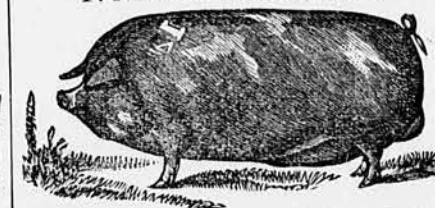
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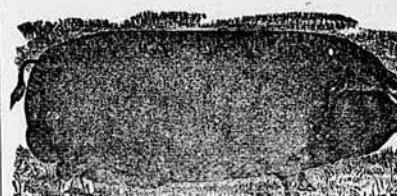
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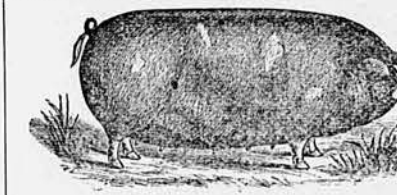


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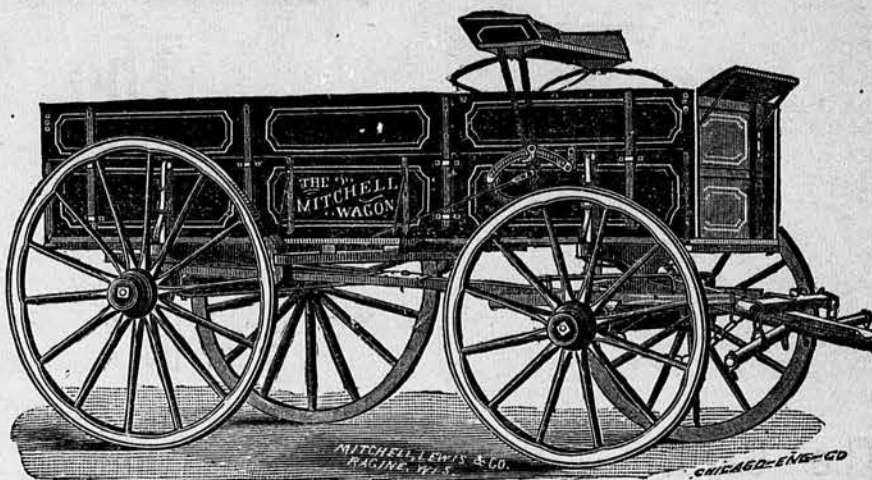
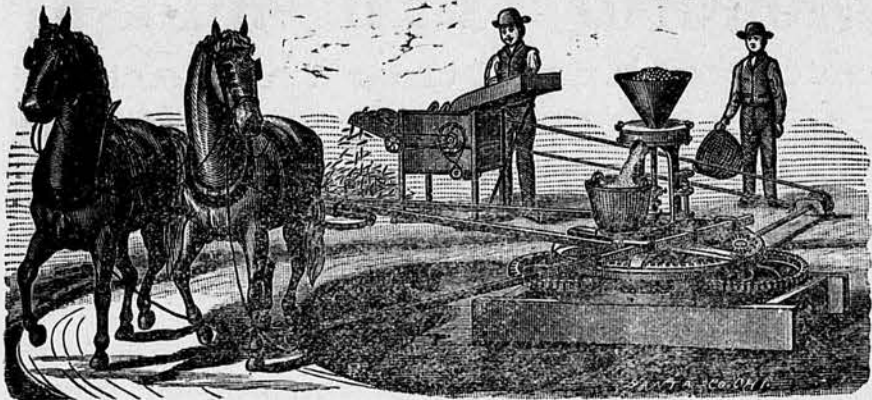
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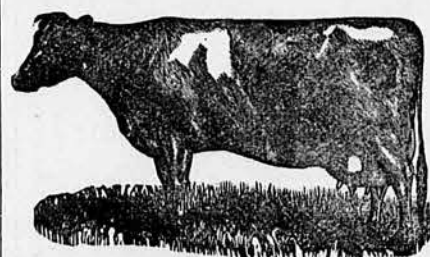
JAMES A. PERRY
Importer and Breeder of Norman Horses,

River View Stock Farm, Wilmington, Ill.

Fifty miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago Alton railroad.

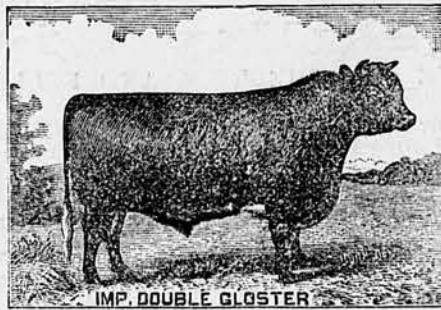
Pioneer Herd of Holstein Cattle

—AND—
DUROC JERSEY SWINE.

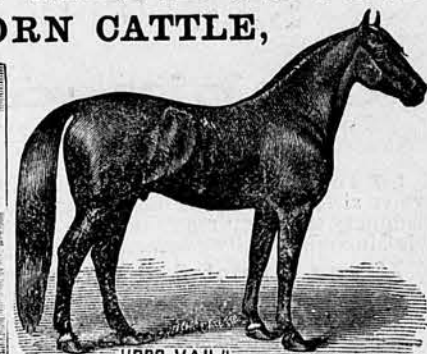


For beef, butter, and cheese, breed HOLSTEINS. For largest return on money invested in swine, breed DUROC JERSEYS. Choice registered animals for sale by WM. A. GARDNER, Oregon, Mo. Correspondence solicited. When writing mention this paper.

BLUE VALLEY HERD and STUD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,



IMP. DOUBLE CLOSTER



"DOC VAIL"

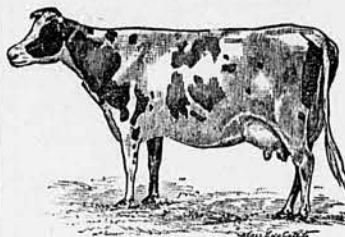
Such as Cruickshanks, Roses of Sharons, Young Marys, Phyllises, Josephines, and other good sorts. Also

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

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

WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM, Proprietor.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS



ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED.

Cows and Heifers Bred to Best Netherland and Aaggle 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.

HOLSTEINS.

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

POLAND-CHINAS.

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

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

A GREAT DINNER FOR 25 CENTS.

Meals at all hours. Oyster Stews, Lunch, Pie, Cakes, etc. A better Stew for 15 cents than is obtained at many places for 25 cents. Call on us.

F. BEELER, 79 East Sixth street

Oil-Cake

Whole or ground, manufactured by the old process.

For sale to feeders at export values. Prices quoted by mail on application.

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Refer to Union Stock Yard, National Bank and hundreds of shippers all over the country. Write for free market reports. **GOOD SALES.** Square Dealing. Prompt Returns.

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Address J. W. HARRIS & CO., Boston, Mass., for best prices for BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, Poultry, GAME, and all kinds of Farm Produce.