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MEADE COUNTY.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer.

In my recent tour through the southwest portion of Kansas, I made a trip overland from Dodge City, in Ford county, to Meade Center, in Meade county, and must say that there is found between the above two points a very choice scope of country, and the lay of same is such as to be exceedingly pleasing to the observant eye of the party making a careful note of surroundings. The soil passed over is mostly of a dark sandy loam, underlaid with a rich marl of even greater productive powers than the soil itself. The surface is principally covered with a fine growth of buffalo grass with now and then quite large patches of blue stem and other grasses, which seem to be rapidly supplanting the once renowned curly grass now receding.

The distance from Dodge to Meade Center is fifty-six miles, and between said places are the thriving, prosperous towns of Wilburn and Fowler City, both in the midst of a very fertile country, noted for beauty, richness, and natural advantages not possessed by many other localities, including a never-exhausting supply of soft, pure waters. Passing on, new scenes of pleasant features rise from each side, and the mind is in wonder and admiration as the driver speeds his way, and in the distant horizon, fourteen miles away, is seen the much talked of and largely advertised city of Meade Center, and between us and the embryo city flows the famous Crooked creek which traverses the county for a distance of over 150 miles, thus affording a fine water flow, and an unsurpassing beautiful fertile valley, several miles in width, and the entire length of stream. Meade Center is a pretty place, full of life and energy. Prosperity marks every enterprise, and the people are on the road to moderate competency if not to opulent fortune. The next morning after my arrival in Meade Center, in company with Mr. J. A. Lynn, and behind a dashing span of mustangs, I took a drive out to the celebrated salt well which is situated one and one-fourth miles southeast of the town upon a very prominent eminence, from which place a good view of the Center and other parts of the country could be had for twenty-five miles in the great distant. The country here is quite undulating in places, then are found romantic valleys of decided richness, and choice expanses of fine table-lands, and of such character as to cause every traveller to long for a part thereof. This salt well is a curiosity to everybody, old or young. The surface of well is over 100 feet in diameter, and the water is of the darkest green in color, is thirty-five per cent. pure salt, or in other words, three buckets full of this water will evaporate or make one bucket full of salt. It is at least twenty-seven feet down to the water edge from top of earth, and the water is reached by climbing down the embankment in a roundabout way, and when once down, it was only a slight move to get a sample of the water, which I did. Around the edge of bank for several feet up, is seen crystals of pure salt. This immense well is known to be over seventy-five feet deep, and how much deeper no one has yet been able to tell, as no bottom was reached at that depth. In stepping around the earth surface of this well, I found it to measure 238 steps, and from numerous gaping fissures for many steps off from the edge of well, I infer that some day a vast area more will succumb to the sinking process, it being a fact that

the present well was unknown prior to 1879. It was in January, 1879, that according to statement of the early settlers, this wonderful well sank, thus giving to the public one of the most strongly impregnated salt depository known.

A company was formed and salt obtained by the evaporation process for a long time, but the demand was not equal to the supply, and the project was abandoned for the time being. It is hoped, however, that the time has come when it will be a profitable engagement, and can be counted upon as one of the paying industries of our rapidly developing commonwealth. Mr. Cheney, an old settler, stated to me that he had purchased at one time 1,100 pounds of salt procured from this well and found it a superior article.

It is the general impression that the salt found upon what is known as the "Salt Plains," south of this point in the Indian Territory, emanates from this well by an underground channel, not yet made known to man's observant eye. At said point salt abounds in endless quantities, and can be had for the scooping of it up and taking away—a scene that would pay any one to go miles and miles to see.

Water is not affected by this salt well, and can be obtained at a depth of from eight to 100 feet, average depth forty-five feet.

In the afternoon I rode out with the Hon. W. F. Foster, County treasurer, to his stone quarry, which is situated west of Meade Center, a few miles. Here is found the only quarry known to exist in the county so far, and consists of a magnesia lime stone, similar to that found in the vicinity of Cottonwood Falls, this State. Aside from this, and near by is found a fine quarry of white sand stone, therefore it will be seen that the citizens of Meade Center are amply provided with building stone. From this point we drove to the "S. L." ranch where a wonderful living, surging, never ceasing, curiosity greeted me in the shape of a mammoth fountain of bright sparkling waters forcibly bursting up and out of the side of an abrupt bank, in size about that of a man's body, and at once forming a large stream of ever flowing waters, known as Spring creek which courses swiftly in a south south-easterly channel for at least two and one-half miles when all of a sudden the waters go crashing, scrambling, headlong down a vertical embankment of not less than ten feet, then onward speed they toward the great Cimarron river. This point I will designate as Foster Falls, in honor of the gentleman who so kindly showed me the beauties of this portion of the county, and because he proposes putting up a flouring mill not far off from this young western Niagara, in the coming spring, which will have a capacity of 100 barrels per day. The mill will be erected out of stone obtained from his quarry, and the power will be that of a forty-foot fall from the never-ending supply of water rushing madly by and over Foster Falls.

Meade county has good society. Three churches are within her borders and more under way. Not less than thirty-one organized school districts appear, with good class of instructors, Meade Center, Fowler City, West Plains and Mertilla, will each build large school houses within the next twelve months, thus adding important value to the county.

The county indebtedness is very light, not exceeding \$5,000, and her scrip is worth ninety cents on the dollar. Railways are

being provided for. The Rock Island will build the coming season. The Kansas Southwestern; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and other lines are heading this way and will be built as soon as will justify. Public highways are indeed fine, no expense necessary to keep same in good condition, and bridges are not needed, so expenses in this direction are nominal, as nature has provided a first-class surface over which to travel, hence obviating the difficulties encountered in other portions of the country.

There are eighty business houses in Meade Center, population about 800, location of city first-class. Those contemplating a change can receive desired information by writing to J. A. Lynn, whose advertisement is in another column of the KANSAS FARMER, or by writing to John A. McKay, proprietor of the Commercial House in Meade Center.

HORACE.

About Stock Water.

Kansas Farmer:

In the FARMER of December 22, on page 8, I see an item which reminds us that many farms in this country are lacking stock water in dry times, and we are well aware that there is no real necessity for them remaining so. Being interested on that question, and wishing to be well posted, I interviewed several farmers in southern Iowa, who have been using artificial springs from one to four years, made by attaching a hydrant to an artificial pond. All are loud in their praise, declaring "they pay for themselves in one year;" "are far ahead of creeks or wells and wind pumps;" "are surprised to find the water so cold in summer and warm in winter when coming out of the bottom of a deep pond;" "can be kept from freezing in winter;" "better than a natural spring, because there need be no waste water to make ice or mud to endanger or discommode stock;" "don't see how farmers can afford to do without them," etc.

Probably in every neighborhood in Kansas there are farmers who would give several hundred dollars to get a good spring on their farms. They can, if there is a draw sufficient for a good pond. Wishing to be posted on pond-making, I applied by postal to C. A. Booth, of Topeka, Kas., and received a pamphlet containing valuable information. Others can do the same.

There are so many frauds and swindlers prowling through the country "seeking whom they may devour," that people need be very cautious. The worst swindle that ever struck this county was the county atlas game. It beat several circuses. Sometimes it is as beneficial to learn of failures as of successes; e. g., Prof. Shelton's "water haul" in carp culture as reported in the FARMER some weeks back. Corn not all gathered yet; not turning out as well as had been guessed; but there is such an enormous amount of old corn on hand and generally well cribbed, that it is likely to remain low in price, notwithstanding the many thousands of cattle being fed.

A. CHENOWETH.

Mankato, Kas.

Professor Collier says sorghum sugar can be sold at 3½ cents per pound. He believes the seed, as a grain, can be used for every purpose that corn is used for, and will pay for growing the cane. Sorghum is richer in saccharine matter than sugar cane, and the new process of securing the sugar will work a revolution in sugar manufacture.

From Gove County.

Kansas Farmer:

Gove county is not having the great (paper) boom of some of our neighboring counties, but is taking a steady and permanent growth—slow and sure. Gove county has one railroad, the U. P., and has another one surveyed through up the Smoky hill valley.

All the government land in Gove county that is of any value for agricultural purposes is taken, and a majority of the railroad land has been bought up. Large pastures of from one to four sections are being fenced. The good crops of the past season have put the farmers in great hopes for the future. Some fields of corn that were planted early on sod averaged as high as fifteen bushels per acre, while some of that which was planted late made a poor crop of fodder. Corn on old ground averaged from twenty-five to forty bushels per acre. Millet did not do well from some reason or other. It made about a half crop. Sorghum, our main crop, was all that one could wish. Horses brought from the East here do well and keep in good condition on sorghum alone.

The winter has been rather mild here so far, according to last winter, and consequently cattle have done well on the buffalo grass. Stock of all kinds are doing well. No disease reported.

Gove county was organized last fall with a population of 3,500, and at the rate emigration is pouring in will have 5,000 before the 1st of April. Good claims can be bought for from \$200 to \$1,000. Railroad land is selling at from \$5 to \$10 per acre. Splendid water can be found at a depth of ten to 100 feet. The county is improving very fast. Last October a year ago, when we built our house, there was not another house in sight; now I can stand in our door and count over twenty-five. The good, substantial improvements that have been made in one year is really wonderful. Another year's improvement like the last will place Gove county ahead of some of her eastern neighbors in reality, whether she is in reputation or not.

HARRY WOODCOCK.

Gove City, Kas., Dec. 27, 1886.

From McPherson County.

Kansas Farmer:

On account of the dry fall, winter wheat did not much of a start; rather less sown than before. We had a larger acreage of corn than ever before; the yield is from twenty to forty bushels per acre, and I hear of some that makes sixty on bottom land. I do not think it pays to cut up corn in this part of the State; too much hard work for the amount of fodder saved, especially if husked in a dry time. I plant popcorn with a two-horse corn planter; drop from fifteen to twenty seeds in a hill twelve to fifteen inches apart in the row, and plow it once, and it makes a great deal of good fodder, and it is better to handle. B. REICHERT.

Uncle Sam's income last year was a little more than \$1,000,000 for each business day. He pays nowadays \$1,000,000 a week for interest on the public debt. In 1887 he paid \$3,000,000 a week to the bloated bondholder. Uncle Sam is a great builder, and to-day is erecting eighty fine buildings, some of which will cost over \$1,000,000. Uncle Sam is also the largest holder of improved real estate in the country. Thirty-four hundred National banks have been started, but only 2,700 remain to cheer us and shave us.

The Stock Interest.

DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

MARCH 15.—Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas., roadster, trotting-bred and general-purpose horses.
MAY 17.—Wm. P. Higinbotham, Manhattan, Kas., Short-horn cattle.

Death in Our Cornfields.

Dr. H. A. Ensign, of Harvey county, has given a great deal of thought to the causes of cattle dying in the corn stalk fields. He discusses the subject in a communication written to the *Newton Republican*, which we copy for the perusal of our readers. He says:

I am persuaded that not less than five hundred cattle have perished the past three months in Harvey county from feeding upon cornstalks. Various explanations have been given and treatises have been written upon the nature and effects of inflammation of the stomach; the causes and the treatment of the same. This information is desirable and ordinarily all right, but at the present juncture of affairs, I believe it to be misleading. There must be some unusual cause for the present alarming fatality. Last year, and for several seasons preceding it, we have turned our stock into our cornfields with impunity. Now to do so, is almost sure death, and in some instances nearly one-fourth of the herd have perished from a few hours feeding, notwithstanding the animals had free access to water. I repeat, therefore, what do our cattle find in the cornfield producing this remarkable fatality? While I am not prepared to answer this question with positive assurance, to my mind, the evidences point almost conclusively to the presence of an unusual amount of ergot in our cornfields as the active cause. This ergot is poisonous, and is said to exist in the small buttons of smut or fungi, that are found at the base of the cob under the husk, or springing out of the cob in the place of a kernel of corn upon the blasted ears. Every farmer in this portion of the State will bear me out in asserting that these morbid growths are very abundant throughout our cornfields the present season.

Some seven years ago our cornfields were in the same condition. The same fatality followed upon our cattle feeding on the cornstalks then, that we experience now. Also the symptoms given out by the diseased animal and the *post mortem* abnormal conditions were then as now. To further illustrate my position I will relate one case among several that I might select.

Some time in the fall of 1879, Mr. Powell, living two miles south of the city of Newton, came to my house and said that on the preceding day he had turned about forty head of cattle into his cornfield (crossing a stream of water to and from the field) and that seven of them were lying dead in his yard and three others were very sick. I immediately accompanied him home. On arriving at his place we found one of the animals he spoke of dead, leaving only two alive. Approaching them, the first observable symptom was drooling from the mouth, rapid breathing, jerking and quivering of the muscles, blood-shot and glaring eyes, coldness of the extremities, and dryness of the nose. When forced to move, these poor animals staggered like a drunken man, their fore feet especially were lifted with a jerk. Death after a few hours came to their relief. Mr. Powell informed me that they had all given the same symptoms virtually. A *post mortem* examination of two of them revealed the first stomach apparently in a normal condition, somewhat discolored by smut, nowise overloaded, but the true stomach gave evidence of active, acute inflammation, the excrement between the manifolds of

the stomach was dry and hard, and when removed the mucous membrane frequently clung to it. The liver was congested and the gall bladder distended. Passing to the head, the brain and its membranes, were in a marked congested condition. The present season I have also examined a number of animals dying in like manner, and I found in each case the same abnormal condition, but in no instance was there serious impaction of the first stomach.

With these conditions and symptoms fresh in mind, let us turn to the *materia medica* and therapeutics of the vegetable kingdom, by Charles D. F. Phillips, M. D., F. R. C. S. E., a late work of much merit, and learn something of the poisonous nature and effects of ergot upon the animal kingdom. The author says: "The action of ergot is remarkable, not only in human subject but upon animals. Dogs, pigs and other animals are affected by it. The principal symptoms produced in them by its administration are dilation of the pupils, with subsequent injected conjunctival (white of the eye) rapid respiration, quickened pulse, tremors, profuse flow of saliva, thirst, vomiting and frequently diarrhoea, attended by prostration, convulsions and death." Fessier's experiments on pigs showed that the first effects of ergot in these animals were redness of the eyes and ears, followed by cold extremities.

Speaking of the effects of an overdose of ergot upon the human system the author says: "The symptoms most commonly induced are colic, pains and spasms in the stomach, salivation, nausea, vomiting, sensation of fullness, headache, flushed face, vertigo, uneasiness in the limbs, unsteady gait resembling that which is associated with drunkenness." The same author speaking of corn ergot (*Ustilago Maidis*) says: "So far as studied, its effects are similar to that of ergot. It may be used in the same preparations and doses. It is readily obtained at the proper season." There are probably more exhaustive treatises upon this subject, but they are not at hand, and the symptoms above given, resulting from a poisonous dose of ergot administered to various animals and to the human species, appear to cover nearly every symptom manifested by our cattle that die from feeding upon our cornstalks, while no other known cause will account for the remarkable mortality.

It may be asked why should there be more ergot in our cornfields the present season and the former one already referred to than at other times? I answer that each of these seasons were very favorable to the luxuriant growth of the corn plant during the early summer and nearly up to the early period. The drought and heat then began to seriously effect it and frequently the stalk failed to form an ear of corn, but sent out a cob and numerous stools of smut. It required less vitality to do that than to form an ear of corn. Hence, these two seasons, we had only one-half a crop of corn, but an abundant crop of smut.

Conceding that our animals are poisoned by ergot, what is the remedy? There is no known specific for ergot poison. "An ounce of prevention is worth more than a pound of cure"—keep your cattle out of your stalk fields. If, however, they become diseased, a mild and cooling cathartic might be beneficial, or if discovered before the poison had all entered into the system to drench your animal freely with linseed oil or warm lard, giving it all the water it will drink, might dilute the poison and protect the stomach in a measure from its irritating influence. This treatment should be followed by tonics and stimulants.

The Future Price of Beef.

Kansas Farmer:

In my hasty and crude review of this subject recently I said, "How then is this formidable power to be checked and held at bay? Is there any remedy, and what is it?"

A clever writer in the *FARMER* answers, "It is communism." I fail entirely to discover his remedy from a careful consideration of his reasoning. I do not pretend to be wiser than other men. Nor do I feel sure that my medicine will cure the ills complained of. But one thing is beyond the arena of essay or debate. This grasping power of monopoly like "Aaron's serpent" will swallow up all smaller operations, together with all the profits of labor and our investments in land, unless it is foiled. The child is now living that will see this country reduced to an Ireland. The *New York Times* well said, "the farmers may as well make up their minds to be tenants, etc."

The first and most powerful remedy, as I view it, is the pencil to scratch, and the ballot-box. This prerogative is in the hands of farmers and laborers and cannot be taken away. The hand of poverty is just as mighty as the millionaire at the ballot-box. The remedy is law. Has any one other or better or more rapid and certain? Law can place the title and management of all railroads and telegraphs in the government of the people and for the people, without wrong or injury to the present ownership. If law can condemn our lands for the use and occupancy of railroads, the same authority can condemn railroad property for the people by paying them for it. Then a dressed beef or pork-packing establishment could be run and maintained with a small capital, distribute their products at the same rates on railroads as these organized capitalists. Such minor investments could be successful at Topeka, Emporia, Wichita or Ottawa, in defiance of these companies or syndicates.

The railroad business is in entire sympathy with these mercenary combinations. Their business interests—"a ruling passion strong in death"—impel them to so "fix rates" as to compel the shipment of all hogs and cattle from all of these points to Kansas City, then ship the cut and cured meats back for consumption, the producer paying freight one way and the consumer the other. They can by private arrangement with dressed beef and packing houses place the cut and cured meats at these points at such prices as to make it impossible to establish or maintain such a business with any safety to small capital. These combinations have the absolute power to say what business or towns shall prosper or die. A power so formidable that it could not be trusted for a day in the hands of an autocrat without a bloody revolution. This vast power owned by the government and within the reach of the ballot, would be managed then by the same system and servants as now, with no other change but the ownership, and the necessary details incident to the change. Twenty-five thousand dollar salaries would be done away with, and a fair and liberal salary substituted as in other departments of the government. The management could not be more intricate or the complications more difficult than those of army, navy or postoffice departments.

This constant diminution of farmers' profits; this daily gathering from the producers and laborers by these corporations, affects the courage and energies of the tireless farmer. It is gradually affecting the price of land. Farming cannot be made to pay. Boys see this non-paying business reducing their

father's household to rags and want. They abandon this calling in spite of all their Agricultural college education and the good advice of the *KANSAS FARMER* for the more glittering and alluring trades of the city. Another remedy is a lower rate of interest for the use of money borrowed. All business enterprises have their start by borrowed capital. No capitalist ever plunges into risks and ventures when he can see 12 to 30 per cent. for his money at his fireside without effort. The business operations must have this money at such a rate by law as will make the ventures reasonably certain. This with governmental rates of transportation, without pools, discrimination or rebates, will place the courage, enterprise and energies of small operators on a true business equality with the aggregated capitalist, and better market prices will be assured.

It is a fact deeply to be regretted that the Kansas Legislature will not make the interest law effective and at so low a rate as to be within the reach of these business enterprises. In the session of 1883 on a call of the yeas and nays in the House, only 37 votes for an effective interest law could be obtained out of 125 members. The farmers gave these members their thoughtless votes, only inquiring "do they belong to my party," although manipulated and nominated by lawyers, money-lenders and town rings.

The most numerous class seem to be the most helpless, made so by their inexcusable indifference. Law is my remedy, and votes make the law. This is business and not politics.

P. P. ELDER.

Princeton, Kansas.

Sheep-Raising.

A paper read before the Wakefield Farmers' Institute, December 16th, 1886.

I will open the discussion on sheep-raising by stating that my sheep pay me the best of any animals I raise.

The sheep is an animal that requires a small constant care or they will not do well. Now there is this about it: You cannot starve your sheep to-day and feed them heavy to-morrow. If you do you certainly spoil your staple of wool. When the body is starved the wool is also. When the growth of the wool is checked it leaves a kind of a kink, and it will break in that place. To raise a good strong staple you must keep your sheep in a good thriving condition.

There are many farmers who keep sheep as well as other animals and don't really make any profit. They are kept in a state of starvation, just so they can be kept alive. They think it all right, but I say it is not. It does not take but very little more to keep an animal fat than it takes to keep a poor one alive, and that little is what makes the profit.

There is something in the breeds that we handle, concerning profit. I say the Shropshire-down is the best sheep for a man to handle for profit in the State of Kansas. I have handled them here for sixteen or seventeen years, and they have given me perfect satisfaction.

Prof. Popenoe asked what peculiarities were about the Shropshire-down over other breeds?

First, they are, I believe, the hardest sheep in the United States. Second, according to quotations, their wool demands the best price. Third, they are the best mothers to take care of their young. Fourth, the mutton is of the best quality, fine grain, etc. In time to come the Shropshires are bound to take the lead in Kansas.

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

In the Dairy.

About Soiling.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Report for 1886 contains an article on soiling from which the following suggestions are taken:

Notwithstanding the many and great benefits which have been from time to time urged in favor of soiling, it is an undisputed fact that the practice is not making much headway among practical farmers; the saving in fencing and the increased number of animals which may be successfully maintained to the acre are indisputable items; they are admitted even by the most violent opponent to the practice, and are probably not much over-exaggerated by its friends. Why, then, is this mode of feeding not more generally practiced?

The difficulties and hindrances, aside from the slowness of our practical farmers to receive and act upon anything new, are as follows: First—The difficulty of keeping up a regular supply of green food for a large number of animals. It is easy to plan on paper to keep up this supply, but the failure of a single crop (a contingency never provided for in paper calculations) may throw the whole system wrong. We could instance one farmer who depended largely upon rye for a soiling feed, who, by using oil seed, failed to get a crop, and his late seeding prevented a repetition during the fall or early winter. Numerous writers have given the kinds of crops needed for a complete rotation so as to cover the whole season, and the contingency of one or more possible failures might readily be guarded against by an increased area, the surplus of which, in case of a universal good crop could be dried for winter consumption; hence we cannot attribute the failure to adopt the system to this one difficulty. Second—The system requires an increased amount of labor at a time when other crops need attention; the preparation and seeding down of the crops absolutely necessary to carry one hundred head of stock through the season is very great, and to one not acquainted with the work seems discouraging, but this difficulty would certainly be gotten over if the result was found to pay. The constant effort of the farmer is (or should be) to make use of all the labor for which his crops would pay, and he who cannot get more than the amount of wages paid to a man, out of the work of that man, can scarcely be styled a good farmer. If soiling will pay for the extra amount of labor needed, that item would not stand in the way of the adoption of the system by even a majority of our farmers. The work of hauling the green food from the field to the animals is also a very important item, which must be added in all comparisons with the older and more general systems of pasturing; but, this, too, would not be withheld by the intelligent farmer, if his experience demonstrated that he could get more out of it than he paid for his extra help.

Again this item of increased labor of hauling the crops, we may charge the increase of the animals' flesh, which would otherwise have been exhausted in walking after the food; and to this may be added the extra value of the manure saved in the yard, which some of the more enthusiastic adherents of the system claim will fully repay all the extra items of expense. It has been claimed by a number that in all cases yet fairly tried the health of the stock suffered by confinement incident to the plan. Of this we know practically but little, but it would seem evident to all that enough exercise for health could readily be allowed and the system be so expanded as to combine enough of the

old plan to insure all that is needed. One of the greatest drawbacks which has come to the notice of the writer is that all green crops do not attain their maximum feeding value until they have gained a certain degree of maturity. In our experience with dairy cows, we have found green corn or rye of no value in adding to the butter yield until they were in blossom. We have found that, while the cows would eat them up moderately clean, we could obtain no increase in the amount of butter until both the rye and sowed or drilled corn were out in tassel or blossom. This experience we find to have been one which has met many who have experimented with soiling on a small scale or as an adjunct to shorten pastures. No doubt the same objection will apply to all other green crops, and, if so, is a serious drawback to soiling for the butter dairy.

E. W. Stewart, of New York, furnishes the following as the result of an experiment with soiling, as applied to feeding steers:

The animals to be fed were twenty steers, three and four years old, eight cows, and six horses. These were equal in feeding capacity to thirty-five cows. One hundred acres of land, thought to be just sufficient to pasture these animals, was selected, and the whole product either fed to stock named or dried and stored for hay. Ninety acres was an ordinary meadow, (some clear timothy, some timothy and June clover)—five acres in excellent clover, two in oats, and three in fodder corn. The animals were fed from May 20th to December 1st from this hundred acres, with a surplus of sixty-five tons of hay, which sold at the barn for \$972. An accurate account of the labor was kept—it required six hours' labor of one man and two hours of one horse per day, costing, in cheap times, \$75. The grass was cut by hitching the light mowing machine behind a one-horse cart and driving around until enough for one day's feed was cut; two cartloads were fed each day. After deducting the cost of putting the hay in the barn, \$97 50, and the labor of soiling, \$70, making \$172.50, a net gain was left of \$799.50—while the twenty steers of 1,100 pounds brought only \$34 per head, or \$680—showing a gain on the experiment of \$119 more than the value of the twenty steers, besides making one hundred large loads of rich manure, valued at \$100 more than the droppings would have been worth on the field.

Again, we may ask, if Mr. Stewart's figures are correct, why do not more of our practical farmers follow the practice? We fear that many of our readers will find fault with some of the items of this account and will claim that all has not been charged, but the figures as given still leave a margin after all fair deductions have been made.

No lengthy advertisement is necessary to bolster up Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Commenting on the opposition to enslave the editor of the *American Dairyman* says: The poorest enslavement we have ever seen has been in the silos of agricultural colleges.

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

Bones seem to be peculiarly grateful food to fruit trees. Barry remarks that "in taking up trees from the soil where bones have been used as manure, we find every particle within reach of the roots completely enveloped in masses of fibre."

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

PROSPECT FARM—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred (LYNESDALE HORSES) and SHORT-HORN CATTLE. A number of choice bulls, also horses for sale now. Write or call.

THOROUGHbred AND TROTting HORSES and Poland China Hogs bred and for sale. Write for pedigree. O. B. Hildreth, Newton, Kas.

CATTLE.

F. McHARDY, breeder and importer of GALLOWAY Cattle, Emporia, Kas. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Liberal credit given if desired. (Mention *KANSAS FARMER*.)

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

WARREN, SEXTON & OFFORD, Maple Hill, Kas., importers of thoroughbred RED POLLED CATTLE. Bulls and heifers for sale. Railroad station St. Marys.

D. H. FORBES, 188 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Short-horn Cattle. Six head of Bulls, from 7 months to 3 years old, for sale now on easy terms.

KISH CREEK HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE—consisting of the leading families, headed by Sharon Duke of Bath 24, 6451. Young stock for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys. Visitors cordially invited and welcome. Walter Latimer, proprietor, Garnett, Kas.

OAKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE—All recorded. Choice bred animal for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloster and Aldrie Rose of Sharon 6712 head herd. C. B. Echoltz, box 128, Wichita, Kas.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Mo., proprietor of **ALTAHAM HERD** and breeder of fashionable Short-horns. Straight Rose of Sharon bull at head of herd. Fine show bulls and other stock for sale.

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

FRANK H. JACKSON, Maple Hill, Kas., breeder of HERFORD CATTLE. Young thoroughbred Bulls always on hand for sale. Choice blood and quality.

T. W. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., have for sale Registered yearling Short-horn Bulls and Heifers, of each thirty head. Carload lots a specialty. Come and see.

J. S. GOODRICH, Goodrich, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Galloway Cattle. Thoroughbred and half-bred Bulls for sale. 60 High-grade Cows with calf. Correspondence invited.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

C. H. HOLMES & CO., Grinnell, Iowa, breeder of Jersey Cattle and Duroc Jersey Swine. Prices to suit the times. Send for catalogue.

PLATTE VIEW HERD—Of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Chester White and Berkshire Hogs. Address E. M. Finney & Co., Box 799, Fremont, Neb.

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

SWINE.

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

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

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

WALNUT GROVE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS—V. B. Hower, Pro. Rind, box 103, Topeka, Kas. My hogs are strictly thoroughbred, of the finest strains in America. All breeders recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Chief Commander No. 675 at head of herd. Pigs for sale, from 2 to 10 months, from \$10 to \$25.

FIRM GROVE HERD OF REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA Swine, Z. D. Smith, proprietor, Greenleaf, Washington Co., Kas. Has on hand pigs of all ages at reasonable prices. Write for a you want or come and see. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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

F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, Mo., breeder of the finest strains of **POLAND-CHINA HOGS AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS**.

Eggs in season, \$1 for 13. Catalogue free.

BAHNTGE BROS., Winfield, Kas., breeders of large English Berkshire Swine of prize-winning strains. None but the best. Prices as low as the lowest. Correspondence solicited.

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

SHEEP.

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

SHROPSHIRE-DOWNS—Ed. Jones, Wakefield, S. Clay Co., Kas., breeder and importer of Shropshire Downs. A number of rams and ewes for sale, at low prices, according to quality.

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo., breeder of Merino Sheep. Ewes average nearly 17 lbs.; stock rams, 24 lbs. to 38 lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

SHEEP.

MERINO SHEEP.



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

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

POULTRY.

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

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

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

COLLEGE HILL POULTRY YARDS—Pure-bred Brown Leghorn and Houdan Poultry for sale. Eggs in season. Send for prices. **W. J. Griffin**, College Hill, Manhattan, Kas.

SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS—T. S. Hawley, proprietor, Topeka, Kas. ONE THOUSAND FOWLS. Pure-bred of the best strains for this season's trade, consisting of the select and leading varieties. Send for my new and important circular. Satisfaction guaranteed.

REPUBLICAN POULTRY YARDS—PLYMOUTH ROCKS—W. R. Deane, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Birds for sale at from \$1 to \$5 each.

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS—L. E. Pixley, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, R. B. R. Games, P. Rocks, B. and W. Langhans, Buff Cochins and Pekin Ducks. Eggs and birds in season. Write for what you want.

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

SHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS—Jno. G. Hewitt, Proprietor, Topeka, Kas., breeder of choice varieties of Poultry. Wyandottes and P. Cochins a specialty. Eggs and chicks for sale.

ONE DOLLAR PER THIRTEEN—For Eggs from my choice Plymouth Rocks and extra Pekin Ducks. Mark S. Salisbury, Box 31, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

TIMBER LINE HERD

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

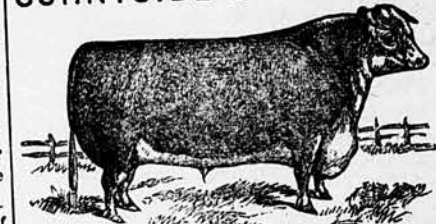
We are before the public for the year 1886 with some of the finest HOLSTEIN BULLS there is in the State, and COWS and HEIFERS of like merit, At Prices to Suit the Times.

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

W. J. ESTES & SONS,

Andover, Kansas.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



F. R. FOSTER & SONS, TOPEKA, KAS.

breeders and dealers in Thoroughbred and Grade HEREFORD CATTLE, Thoroughbred Bulls ready for service always on hand. Grade Hereford Heifers, singly or in car lots, for sale. Will take Cows for breeding on reasonable terms. All Bulls registered and guaranteed breeders. Come and see us. We can suit you.

OAKLAND STOCK FARM.



W. S. WHITE, Sabetha, Kansas,

Breeder of High-class Short-horns, will sell some choice females in car lots or singly, to suit purchasers. Also a few good Bulls. Prices low. Write or come.

Gossip About Stock.

Indications are that good pure-bred bulls are going to be somewhat scarce during 1887.

Wm. Booth & Son, Winchester, Kas., report numerous inquiries for Yorkshire and Berkshire swine, and expect a good trade for 1887.

The prospect for the sheep industry this year in Kansas is better than for three years. The demand for wool and mutton is continually on the increase.

Breeders of blooded stock who desire first-class catalogues or sale bills, or printing of any kind, will find it to their interest to refer to the advertisement of H. L. Whiting & Co., Topeka, Kansas.

Farm wanted. A young American, with a family, wishes to take the management of a stock farm on shares or salary. Address, giving location of farm, "Farmer," P. O. Box 453, Milwaukee, Wis.

The *Breeder's Gazette* and the *KANSAS FARMER* can be secured at this office for one year for \$3, the price of one paper. No Kansas stock raiser or breeder should be without these valuable journals.

In the breeders' department will be found the annual card of the Pioneer herd of Galloway cattle owned by Hon. F. McHardy, of Emporia, Kansas. Parties wanting to handle the hardy black animals will find it to their interest to write the above gentleman, as he has a fine herd of pretty beauties worthy of place on any farm or ranch at a profit to the investor.

The queer fancies indulged in the naming of pure-bred stock receive ample illustration in the 31st volume of the American Short-horn Herd Book, just received. We notice, for example, that Mr. Blaine has thirteen namesakes among the bulls and Mr. Cleveland forty-seven, with ten "Cleveland Lads," "Cleveland Boys," etc. In the same category, Gov. Gluck is mentioned once, and Gov. Martin and Henry Ward Beecher twice each. We strongly suspect these names of having an ironical offener than a political significance. The old Short-horn name, so firmly established by Mr. Bates, seems still to have the preference; for, in the volume before us, there are no fewer than 653 Dukes of something or other. This last name seems to us to bear too hard upon well-bred Short-horns, considering the beautiful (?) record the aristocracy have recently made in the London police courts.—*Industrialist*.

Mr. S. B. Roher, manager of the Hazard Stock Farm at Newton, Kas., has recently added another valuable acquisition to his already decidedly popular herd of superior Jersey cattle. This purchase is from Thomas & Drane, of Clarksville, Tenn., who state that the animal is one of the largest milkers and butter-producing cows of their herd. Her name is Easterlo 16,579, A. J. C. C., daughter of Easter Boy 3032, A. J. C. C., the prize Rex 1330 bull, and her dam Georiana 8640 has a record of eighteen pounds in seven days. This excellent cow dropped a choice heifer calf on November 25 last, sired by Wosie 6802, the wonderful in-bred St. Heller. The stock of the Hazard Farm are all of the best and as a herd from which to make selections either for the family, dairy or breeding use, one need go no further to suit their taste. See advertisement in another part of *KANSAS FARMER* of these choice Jerseys.

The exhibition of fine horses in connection with the annual American Fat Stock Show has become a very attractive feature. At the late exhibition for 1886 the show of draft horses was very exceptionally grand. The finest specimens of Clydesdales, English draft, Shire and Percherons were present in large numbers from all parts of the country, and evoked the admiration of the thousands of visitors. The most notable exhibit and the center of attraction was that of beautiful black Percherons, of the royally-bred Brilliant family, from the Oaklawn stud of M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Illinois. While looking at them, admiring their splendid proportions, one of the visitors, Mr. Heineman, (the most extensive country buyer of horses in the United States, who supplies with draft horses the great horse dealer of New York, I. H. Dahlman), said: "I would give fifty dollars more for a draft horse showing strong marks of French blood than for any other breed." Coming from such a competent judge of the value of horses, this is a high compliment to the Percheron breed,

and valuable information to those breeding horses for the market.

Nemaha County Nuggets.

Kansas Farmer:

The fall and winter has been very fine with us so far. The coldest was 6 deg. below zero, on the 4th inst., until this morning when it went to 14 deg. below. About two inches of snow has fallen altogether. The ground did not get saturated with water to any great depth before it froze up, consequently wells are a little low; but I have heard no complaint of a lack of water for stock. Stock generally looks well, and feed appears to be plenty, if the winter is not too severe, but it is advancing in price somewhat. I have heard of a few cases of hog cholera, but it is local, and farmers anticipate a profitable future for the hog business.

Wheat went into winter quarters looking fine. There is an old saying—"Dust in your wheat and mud in your oats," and I have noticed that a dry summer and fall is often followed by a good wheat crop, especially so when (as was the case last fall) the ground is plowed dry, and then rain comes and renders the land friable and moist, so that it can be made compact beneath and fine at the surface before drilling. One of the best farmers of southern Ohio wants his ground so well compacted that in drilling the horses will only sink half hoof deep. As to oats, I notice that our best farmers sow early, but not in the mud.

A large amount of corn was cut up, much of it being fed out without husking. When cut at the right time, this makes a good ration for cattle; but most of it is still in the field, only hauled as it is needed. This does very well as long as the weather is nice, but when that big snow comes, and one has to take the handspike and nearly freeze one's self prying it out, it isn't so nice, and then many of the shocks twist around and fall down and spoil. It is not a very big job when the weather is nice to tie a lot of fodder in bundles and haul it up near the feeding place.

A large area has been fall plowed, and farmers are in good shape for opening up the spring campaign. Listing on fall plowing is highly spoken of by those who have tried it, and is a step toward more thorough tillage. I think we will be forced to take several more steps in that direction, if one man continues to farm so much land that he must spread himself out so thin that the strength of the land goes to raise a big crop of weeds among a small crop of corn. Of course, while the land is new, this spread-eagle mode of farming will make good crops, or, rather, they will grow it spite of it; but it is responsible for so much of our land being stocked with bad weeds. Some writers still repeat the old adage, that "tillage is manure." Now, while tillage is of great importance, and I do not wish to underrate it, yet I think that tillage and manure would be a better maxim.

Among the papers which come to our table is one which is devoted mainly to the implement trade, and it is really amusing to see the way some of its correspondents who are in the business whack each other over the head for cutting prices. From their writing it would seem that they feel the pressure of hard times as much as the farmer. At least they do their share of complaining. Occasionally the farmers get a dig, too, for not buying more freely, or for going where they can do the best with their money. Farmers as a class buy all they can afford. They should rather be urged to use to better advantage and take better care of what they have. Then when the expense of a new implement becomes necessary, they will be better able to meet it than some of us are. I wish the *KANSAS FARMER* a happy New Year.

Oneida, December 27.

The *KANSAS FARMER* is in receipt of the course of study adopted by the Central Kansas College, of Great Bend. This nicely arranged and neatly printed catalogue contains valuable information worthy of careful perusal. The faculty embraces men and women of high repute as educators. And, no doubt, that that time will soon arrive when this college will be one of the prominent day stars in educational circles. The second or winter term opens January 5 and continues twelve weeks. Write to Rev. W. A. Bosworth, Great Bend, Kas., for course of study, which will be furnished free.

Book Notices.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—With the issue for January, 1887, this periodical begins its thirty-fifth successive year of publication. The *Home Magazine* is a literary monthly journal, whose place is midway between that of the strictly religious publications and those of wholly sensational fiction. It furnishes a style of literature that is morally clean and entertaining, and wholly free of vicious tendencies. In addition, it aims to give valuable counsel upon matters relating to life, health, and the varied requirements summarized in the word *Domestic*, and its publishers intend to maintain the honorable reputation of the *Home Magazine* as a safe literary friend to enter every home. The enlargement of the *Magazine* for 1887 gives the opportunity to add to the old favorite contributors, others of distinguished ability, and readers will find larger and better return in the *Home Magazine* than in any of its class in the world. Subscription, \$2 a year. Published at 920 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE GOLDEN ARGOSY.—Published by Frank A. Munsey, at 81 Warren street, New York, has just been enlarged to a sixteen-page journal. It claims to be the most fully and most beautifully illustrated paper of its class in the world. Eight pages are largely devoted to illustrations, and these pictures cover a variety and range of subjects that appeal to all tastes. The *Argosy* is finely printed on a handsome cream-tinted paper, and its contributors include the best known names of literature for boys and girls. The tone of its contents is healthy and pure, and it aims to set a high ideal before the youth of the country. The *Golden Argosy* enters upon its fifth year with a circulation of one hundred thousand copies weekly, and it therefore takes its place in point of circulation among the half-dozen leading publications of the country, while in the matter of merit it excels them all. We have seen no other journal that gives so much for the money. The *Golden Argosy* is for sale by all newsdealers.

J. M. Stahl says Illinois has better farm dwellings than New York or Pennsylvania, but that the Eastern farmers are far ahead of the Western so far as barns and outbuildings are concerned. In some places he believes the barns are neater and better kept than the houses.

In another portion of this paper appears the advertisement of the Emporia Business College, a school of learning noted far and near for its thorough, systematic, practical, course of study. Write to the president for particulars, and state where you observed the advertisement.

An Eastern exchange says the raising of sweet corn, to those farmers residing near corn-canning factories, is much more profitable than the culture of ordinary yellow corn. Some of them average from \$50 to \$75 per acre, while instances are reported where profits have reached \$90 and \$100 per acre.

"Who is that man?" "Oh, he is one of the most prominent Irish-Americans." "Who is that other one?" "He is a distinguished German-American." "And that one?" "A well-known French-American." "And that one over there with a bundle under his arm?" "Oh, he's nobody; nothing but an American-American."

The annual catalogue of the Salina Normal University for 1886-87 is received at this office. It is full to overflowing with information required by those seeking higher educational facilities. The advanced prosperity attained by this institution has been remarkable. Their advertisement is found in the *KANSAS FARMER*, and catalogues are furnished free to all applicants, so don't hesitate writing for one. Write now.

Did you ever think of the huge proportions of the payments for pensions by the Government? It has come to stay for generations, and as widows of deceased soldiers are entitled to pensions, it is estimated that there will be a pension bill until the year 2004, or 144 years after the close of the civil war. For example, a soldier is 20 at the close of the war, marries fifty years later a girl of 20. The girl proves to be tough and lives to be 80 years old herself. She would draw a pension until 1975. Exaggerate all these ages and we would have a case that would extend to the limit named.

Readers of the *KANSAS FARMER* should you or your friends contemplate making a tour throughout the west at any time, please bear in mind that Cimarron, Kansas, is the leading place at which to embark for points off from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, and by looking at the advertisement of the Red Front Hotel, which appears in this paper, you will know just where to stop, and be guided on your way through the kindness of a genial landlord.

Money Tells!

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

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

FOR SALE.—The young Jersey cow, Kin's Bridalette 11347, dropped February 15th, 1882; solid fawn. This is a splendid cow, a granddaughter of Easter Boy 3032—the pure Rex 1330 bull. Bred October 26th to St. Valentine's Day 15278, a grandson of Stoke Pogis 3d 2238, and Duke, P. 76, H. C. Address S. B. ROHRER, Newton, Kansas.

ROYAL
FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

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

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM
Gives Relief at once and Cures
COLD in HEAD, CATARRH, HAY FEVER.
Not a Liquid, Snuff or Powder. Free from Injurious Drugs and Offensive odors.
EASY TO USE
PRICE 50 CENTS
ELY BROS., OWEGO, N.Y.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. Circulars free. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

C. W. WARNER & CO.,
Wholesale - Commission - Merchants,
Handle Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fruit, Ranch Produce, Flour, Hay and Grain, etc.
397 Holladay street, Denver, Colorado.
BARTEDES & CO.,
Hay and Grain
Commission Merchants.
Consignments and Correspondence Solicited
403 Holliday St., Denver, Col.

Kansas Products.

According to the last report of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, the value of certain enumerate products of Kansas in 1885 and 1886, the two years, is as follows:

Corn, \$78,394,358; animals slaughtered and sold for slaughter, \$59,491,225; prairie hay, \$19,738,734; value of increase in live stock, \$16,487,373; oats, \$15,418,907; wheat, \$15,314,448; tame hay, \$11,449,140; millet and Hungarian, \$11,444,584; Irish potatoes, \$8,349,737; butter, \$7,719,583; sorghum, \$3,246,088; poultry and eggs, \$3,088,595; rye, \$2,051,976; broom corn, \$2,002,967; horticultural products marketed, \$1,642,908; flax, \$1,560,912; garden products marketed, \$1,436,723; wool, \$1,381,610; milk sold, \$779,144; castor beans, \$723,837; sweet potatoes, \$626,804; wool marketed, \$582,727; barley, \$474,553; wine, \$270,912; cheese, \$121,014; honey and wax, \$82,692; tobacco, \$67,340; buckwheat, \$42,405; cotton, \$31,868; hemp, \$15,970.

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending January 1, 1887; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Automatic grain-weighing machine—John Seaton, Atchison.
Car-brake attachment—Reuben Quatermass, Moline.
Remedy for cholera—Aaron T. Estabrook, Raymond.
Cultivator fender—Wm. F. L. Gentry, Chapman.

For week ending December 11, 1886:
Tongue support—Winnek & Brown, Leavenworth.
Double harrow—Wm. Hill, Aliceville.
Multiple harrow—Amos B. Clippinger, Centralia.
Folding table—Elmer E. Conwell, Pittsburg.
Combined clod crusher and land roller—Geo. N. Lake, North Lawrence.

For week ending December 18, 1886:
Calf weaner—Charles E. Hubbard, Topeka.
Railway signal lamp—Wm. H. Hunt, Emporia.
Combined subsoiler and planting attachment—Wm. F. Reeves, Miltonvale.
Land anchor—Cyrus C. Pratt, Lincoln.
Automatic grain scale—Kelly & Pratt, Gaylord.
Sliding gate—Wm. R. Patton, Elmsdale.
Cultivator plow point—Daniel M. Bourne, Cool.
Combination tool—Joseph D. Galloway, Belmont.

For week ending December 25, 1886:
Sulky harrow—David B. Holsington, McPherson.
Sliding door hanger—Cyrus F. Pogue, Edmond.
Grain-weighing and registering apparatus—Wm. H. Ernst, Chase.

Mammoth Clover.

In answer to a good many letters of inquiry, our correspondent, Edwin Snyder, of Jefferson county, (P. O. Oskaloosa), sends the following to the KANSAS FARMER for publication:

1. Its cultivation does not differ from other clovers.
2. Sow between March 15 and April 15.
3. Sow at the rate of one bushel for six acres. In sowing with timothy for meadow, I mix, one-half of each.
4. If ground is free from trash, don't plow, but cultivate and harrow smooth; then follow sowing with a smoothing harrow to cover seed.
5. Sow alone, without any other crop, to insure certainty of crop. I have had good luck sowing with flax, but do not consider it always safe.

6. Between the 1st and middle of June, run over the ground with the mowing machine to kill the weeds, letting them lay on the ground where they fall.
7. Now leave the rest to Providence, and you won't be disappointed.

I have 175 acres in timothy and clover. I have never yet missed getting a good stand until last season, which was owing to the protracted drouth. Everybody failed from the same cause, so far as I know.

I attribute my success to following the

above rules, and sowing fresh seed. I have never sown any yet that I did not purchase direct from the producer and know that it was the crop of the previous season. I would not sow seed that I did not know was fresh.

What We Want.

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

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

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 8-page illustrated paper, containing full and reliable information in relation to the great States of Missouri and Kansas. Issued monthly and mailed free.

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

CUSHING'S MANUAL
OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE,

Revised by HON. EDMUND L. CUSHING.
The standard authority in all the United States. An indispensable Handbook for every member of a deliberative body. Price 75c. For sale by booksellers. Sent by mail on receipt of price.
Address the Publishers,
THOMPSON, BROWN & CO., Boston, Mass.

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

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The Home Circle.

Nirvana.

When over the fallow of field and farm,
In the low, sweet echoes that go and come,
The breath of the orchard is sweet and warm,
And the lowing cattle are coming home,
I loiter and listen to every sound
In the small, bright things that rustle and
oo;oo;
It seems to come from the breathing ground,
When the leaves and blossoms are drinking
dew—

A low refrain
That comes to the heart like an ease of pain;

Or a balm that the blossoms wove and spun
To honey and wax in the drowsy hours,
Where the small bee wine-flasks under the sun,
Like bubbles are blown into bugle flowers;
And I think of the ages of patient toil
In the breathing atom to make earth sweet
As the box of spikenard and precious oil
Of the Mary who washed her Savior's feet,
When the fragrant air
Grew sweet as she wiped them with her hair.

Their sweet atonements are everywhere,
In the teeming earth and the opening bud;
The sweet, low fallow repeats the prayer,
Come ye and eat of my body and blood;
For, wrought in this fiber and flesh of ours,
The countless ages have ripened to give
The honey and wax to the grain and flowers,
Till the earth was sweetened for us to live;
And for us in turn
A blossom will shape our funeral urn.

Open, and listen. An undertone
Of leaf and zephyr and insect's wing,
Is soft as a ripple over a stone,
Keeps up a continuous murmuring;
And I smile to think, in the years to come
I shall feel that pulse in my easy sleep,
Is I know the familiar ways of home,
In fallow and field and the folded sheep,
And the paths they have
By the lake to my own neglected grave.

Of a singer who sits in the gathering dusk
In this memory, from its grain of musk,
Horn ring his soul with an old delight,
For all quicken my children's hearts to tears
In smiles, in talk of their father's time,
Names forest and field, through the falling
land fears
Follow each other like verse and rhyme;
"Clever though in the calm
gory, rather shall feel than know I am."
Gov. J. Wallace Harney, in December Biographic.

Each of Self or I am of Hindu mythology corre-
sponding with Exodus iii, 14: "Thou shalt say
unto the children of Israel, I AM hath sent me
unto you." The Brahman Nirvana is passing
through the physical ripening described in the
stanzas, perfected in the universal conscious-
ness.

How Shall We Do It?

See "A Troubled Mother" writes us a sad
story of a wayward, headstrong daughter
who persisted in marrying an unworthy
suitor, and whose feet are already faltering
on the horns of her marriage has opened
Stocks here. From the depths of a sorrowful
adecit the mother, scarcely less unhappy than
alred child, and tortured by self-accusations
Jernd doubt if she guided her only girl aright,
& asks that question, so often repeated, so near
thao every mother's heart, "What can we do
at with our girls to prevent them from throw-
ing themselves away upon men who are un-
worthy of them? Are there any means by
which parents can control the choice their
G children make?"

When we hear of a particularly unsuitable
dr marriage, into which it seems almost certain
las the emotion of love cannot by the very na-
bure of things enter or abide, we use a word
Fair which seems to express the mental condition
whof one or the other of the contracting par-
families, infatuation. Love, they say, is blind,
no it is not so. The truest love sees defects
ti and errors, but pardons, overlooks, and loves
of on. Infatuation is blind; it sees nothing

but perfection in the beloved till the scales
fall from the eyes, the true character is re-
vealed, and disgust and hate follow. If it
has been possible to teach our young men and
horses to distinguish between these two
mental states, there would be, I am sur-
finest draft, & ill-assorted marriages.

large n believe that if mothers would talk more
and freely to their girls about the duties and re-
sponsibilities of marriage, put before them
the plain prose of married life, remind them
that after they have won a husband and the next
thing is to live with him, that the courtship
is soon over, and only love can make the
M. look bonds bearable,—if they would present these
prop serious views, not when a girl is "in love"
man, (or thinks she is)—which usually amounts to
horse the same thing) and good counsel falls on
with sneering ears, but in discussing the unions
New of others, and marriage in the abstract, it
giv would at least have a tendency to cause
some serious thought on a serious subject.
The phrase "When I get married" is on a
girl's lips at an early age, showing how it is
looked forward to as a natural condition of
her life. Even a child can be taught that
choosing should be the result of thinking,

and that in any plans for happiness continu-
ity must be considered. Too many mothers,
anxious to see their daughters "settled,"
neglect to impress the idea of the solemnity
and lasting nature of the tie, and let the
trousseau, the wedding, the future home, en-
gross all the time and thought. The young
girl's own thought too seldom looks beyond
the honeymoon or the creature comforts of
the new home; the mother's part is to pre-
sent the deeper, more weighty considera-
tions.

If the chosen one does not meet parental
approval, often bitter opposition is the only
argument brought to bear on girlish obsti-
nacy. Were a daughter of mine bent on
marrying a man I did not approve, I should
truthfully but tenderly state my reasons for
disapproval, choosing some moment when
her mood seemed most fitted for tender con-
fidence, for if there is much in knowing
what to say there is quite as much in know-
ing when to say it; and giving her to under-
stand, as indeed it would seem every
daughter should know of her mother, that
her happiness, her lasting happiness, was
the one thing nearest my heart. If such an
appeal to reason and affection failed, as in-
deed it might, I should still not oppose, but
delay. Then I should use every means in
my power, by new scenes, new friends, new
occupations, to so test her feeling that if it
were but that "idle, wavering heart-blaze
which means nothing but must be gone
over," "the necessary consumption of young
vapors which float in the soul, which is
thereafter left purer," it should die for want
of fuel. I have known a little judicious and
well timed ridicule from a person whose
opinion was prized nip a passing fancy "the
bud," but such means must be cautiously
used during the "premonitory stage," or
they but intensify the growing emotion. It
is a most vital necessity to understand most
exactly the girl's disposition, and to keep
one's own passions and sensations under ab-
solute control. The mother who would con-
trol her daughter must first control herself.
That opposition provokes opposition is as
true as the axiom in philosophy that to every
action is opposed an equal reaction. "You
shall not" rouses the thought "I will." It is
rarely the case that real mastery of another
comes otherwise than through the affections.

I think parents should have a knowledge
of the young people of both sexes with
whom their sons and daughters associate,
which will enable them to a certain degree
to prevent the formation of undesirable
friendships. The mother who leaves her
daughters to choose their own friends and
manage their own love affairs, generally
"sows the wind" and gathers a plentiful har-
vest of "whirlwind." Nowhere in the world
are our girls so free, so entirely at liberty, as
in our American society, and nowhere are
divorces and ill-assorted marriages more fre-
quent. An evening party looks like an or-
phan asylum out on a lark; you see no
par-nts. I have known a mother who per-
mitted her 16 year-old daughter to accept the
company of a man she herself had never
seen, and who was a stranger in the neigh-
borhood, and go alone with him in a carriage
to a party in the next village. I have no
words in which to express my thought of
such terrible folly. Go with your pretty
girls, then, you fathers and mothers, and if
your presence scars away some of the fast
young men, don't feel too bad over it. Bet-
ter a daughter unwed than one divorced. Go
with them, not to exercise a French espion-
age upon them, which they resent, but to see
for yourself the company they keep and the
friendships they form; not as a restraint to
their freedom, but as one who would share
in their happiness and join in their pleas-
ures.

In the country, where everybody knows
everybody else and all about them, charac-
ters are pretty well known. Family traits
are reproduced with greater or less fidelity.
"Like father, like son," is an oft-quoted say-
ing. A Turkish proverb says: "Choose
cloth by its edge, and a wife by her mother."
One can judge sometimes by father and
mother what the young people will be; not
invariably, for bad men and weak ones have
had noble sons, and daughters who were a
credit to womanhood; yet by knowing the
characteristics of the marriageable young
people, tact and good judgment may point a
way to avoid an unhappy entanglement.

At no time of her life does a mother more
earnestly desire her daughter's confidence
than when she is chosen in marriage. And

if the mother would guide, control, prevent
or assist the choice, she must have laid the
foundation of her influence years before.
She reaps the reward of years of patience
and prayer in just that period of hesitancy
and indecision. "Life's aye been a muddle;
I'm glad to be done wi' it," said the old
Scotchman as he lay a-dying. So long as
water runs and grass grows marriage will
make or mar lives, in spite of good counsel
and wise words. One of the earliest lessons
taught our children, one which should in-
fluence all their youth, is that repentance and
forgiveness of sins or mistakes never implies
remission of consequences. — *Beatrix, in
Michigan Farmer.*

A Chat About Oatmeal.

No one can live long in a Scotch commu-
nity without noticing the healthful look of
the children whose food consists largely of
oatmeal, compared with those fed on fine
grains, or even groats, which are the same
only without the husks. This chaff or huck,
however, which is left in the meal, contains
some points that act as a stimulant on the
coats of the bowels to keep them active
without medicine, and render this food of
great benefit to the dyspeptic. There is no
method of cooking oatmeal equal to the
making of porridge, and when properly pre-
pared it is generally a favorite dish for
breakfast. "What makes your oatmeal por-
ridge so good?" is a frequent question in
our house from strangers, and they think the
meal must be of superior quality. But to
prepare it properly the water must be boil-
ing, necessary salt added, and the oatmeal
then stirred in slowly by sifting it through
the fingers. The process must not be hur-
ried if lumps would be avoided. When it
begins to boil up well, stop stirring and close
the pot tightly. Set at the back of the stove
while you cook the rest of the breakfast.
Lift the porridge without any more stirring,
as it is this that breaks the grain and makes
it waxy. The Scotch do not stir with a
spoon, but with a smooth, flattened stick
called a "spurtle," that any one can make
according to their own idea. This gives
more evenness to the mixing, and if cooked
in this way the porridge will be sweet,
whole-grained and wholesome. — *Annie L.
Jack, in Good Housekeeping.*

An insect "never before seen by orange
growers" has appeared in Florida. The
new-comer is very small, and is found under
the leaf, which it saps so quickly that it (the
leaf) turns yellow in a few days, and within
a week falls. Some of the groves are badly
infested with them, but it is believed that
they will not stay long, and the damage done
will be small.

Scrupulous fairness in estimating the
doings and characters of others is not a very
common characteristic, and the man who
builds much of his happiness on a recog-
nition of his personal merits is very likely to
be a rather melancholy person. It is better,
upon the whole, to cultivate a little philo-
sophical indifference to what the world may
say; and the more a man can do this, the
more fairly, as a rule, will he be appraised.

Our honest convictions may be very wis-
e but it is the occasion and method of our ex-
pression of them which best prove our own
wisdom. If there is any worthy object in
their utterance, it is the enlightenment of
others; and this will be best secured in pro-
portion as we have their ear and confidence.
He who carries his varying heart upon his
sleeve and utters all his mind, commands
but small respect, and small is his influence.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rodgers, of Chicago, the
mother of eleven children and wife of a
prominent labor man, has been appointed
Master Workman of District Assembly 24 of
the Chicago Knights of Labor. She is the
first woman thus honored. She was judge
of the assembly three years ago, and by her
rulings was declared to be the most fair and
impartial judge who ever held the position.
In one case which she was called upon to
decide, her rulings stand as precedents
throughout the country, and are often cited.
Mrs. Rodgers has been a delegate to the
trades assembly for the past three years.
She has reinstated the assemblies which
were expelled for their anarchist tendencies,
but declares that she has no sympathy with
such doctrines, and will oppose them in the
Knights of Labor.

The value which competent judges have
assigned the various features of butter is as
follows: Flavor, 25; keep-qualities, 20; tex-
ture, 25; color, 15; appearance, 15; Total,
100 points.

A Sudden Death

from heart disease is now quite common. Dr.
Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a cer-
tain remedy. Chronic irritation, palpitation,
excessive or defective action of the heart,
shortness of breath, and pain, are removed by
it in a short period. It also cures all the dis-
eases relating to the liver, stomach, bowels,
blood and skin.

The Society for the Propagation of the
Gospel among Landlords is in active opera-
tion in London, and advertising in the met-
ropolitan press for the support of "the
Christian public." All previous efforts hav-
ing proved of no avail in inducing land own-
ers to restore to the public those values
which the natural necessities of the public
give to the land, and which values are com-
monly known as ground rents, this society
has been formed for the purpose of appeal-
ing to the landlords' conscience by means of
gospel truth.

"He who is false to present duty," says
Henry Ward Beecher, "breaks a thread in the
loom, and will find the flaw when he may have
forgotten its cause." A case in point occurs
to us. Mr. Wm. Ryder, of 87 Jefferson street,
Buffalo, N. Y., recently told a reporter that
"I had a large abscess on each leg, that kept
continually discharging for twenty years.
Nothing did me any good except Dr. Pierce's
'Golden Medical Discovery.' It cured me."
Here is a volume expressed in a few words.
Mr. Ryder's experience is entitled to our read-
ers' careful consideration. — *The Sun.*

The word month is not likely soon to be
defined in its statutory sense by national en-
actment, though a bill with that end in view
had been introduced by Senator Platt. In
England a legal month is the lunar month of
twenty-eight days. This was the common
law interpretation, but Georgia is the only
State which now adheres to that interpreta-
tion; all other States go by the calendar.
As the question has never been raised in the
courts, the Judiciary Committee concluded
that there was no call for any legislation on
this subject, and will report the bill ad-
versely.

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ONLY GENUINE!
Take no other Brand.

The Young Folks.

New Year's Resolve.

As the dead year is clasped by a dead December,
So let your dead sins with your dead days lie.
A new life is yours, and a new hope! Remember
We build our own ladders to climb to the sky.
Stand out in the sunlight of promise, forgetting
Whatever your past held of sorrow or wrong;
We waste half our strength in a useless regretting;
We sit by old tombs in the dark too long.

Have you missed in your aim? Well, the mark is still shining;
Did you faint in the race? well, take breath for the next;
Did the clouds drive you back? but see yonder their lining;
Were you tempted and fell? let it serve for a text.
As each year hurries by let it join that procession
Of skeleton shapes that march down to the past,
While you take your place in the line of progression,
With your eyes on the heavens, your face to the blast.

I tell you the future can hold no terrors
For any sad soul while the stars revolve,
If he will but stand firm on the grave of his errors,
And instead of regretting, resolve, resolve!
It is never too late to begin rebuilding,
Though all into ruins your life seems hurled.
For look! how the light of the new year is gilding
The worn, wan face of the bruised old world!

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Not what we wish, but what we want,
Oh, let Thy grace supply;
The good, unasked, in mercy grant;
The ill, though asked, deny.

ABOUT OLD PEOPLE.

[The following sketches about old people are clipped from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Robert H. Bateman died at Appleton, Wis., recently, at the advanced age of 88 years. He was one of the first settlers of Appleton. During his residence in that city he has held the office of Mayor, Alderman and County Supervisor, and has been a Trustee of the Lawrence University. His mental faculties were preserved to the last, and he died a painless death of old age.

Two heroes of the war of 1812 have recently died. One was Justus Rose, of Granville, Mass., who was a drum major in that war and who was 95 years old when he died. The other was George Boss, the oldest of the Old Defenders of Baltimore, who was a fifer in Columbian Artillery at the battle of North Point, and who died in Baltimore on Saturday, aged 93 years.

Petersboro, N. H., has three old men who bid fair to live to be 100 years old. Silas Barber, the oldest, was born ninety-three years ago on the farm where he now lives; the next is Capt. Samuel Adams, who is almost 93, and has lived for fifty years on the farm he now occupies, and the youngest is Deacon Samuel Weston, just 90 years old, and still spry and erect. All are in an excellent state of preservation.

Ariminta Hollinger, an old colored woman, has just died in Wheeling, W. Va., at the age of 90. She was considered the best cook in that region of country, and prepared the big dinner given Lafayette when he was entertained there. She also superintended state dinners given to Clay, Webster and other notables in times past. She never claimed to have been George Washington's nurse, and was also remarkable in other respects.

Mrs. Ann Emerick, widow of Peter K. Emerick, died on the 11th inst., at her residence, 1422 Euclid avenue, Philadelphia, after a few days' illness of apoplexy. Had she lived until Christmas day she would have been 91 years old. Her husband, who died forty-three years ago, was a prominent china merchant of this city, doing business on Second street, near Wood. She was born in Philadelphia and always made it her residence. Her health continued remarkably good up to the period of the apoplectic attack on Thursday last, and she attended to all her own business affairs and superintended the household arrangements almost up to her death. Of six children, two—a son and a daughter—survive her.

Xenophon Shaw, the oldest business man in Salem, Mass., is dead. He was close on 90 years of age, and the cause of his death was heart disease. Mr. Shaw was born at Lexington, Mass., and was the son of Darius Shaw. He was educated in the common

schools, and commenced to learn the trade of a picture framer in 1815. In 1819 he settled in Salem, and the next year he commenced business for himself. He lived in the same house on Federal street for more than thirty years, being a near neighbor and intimate friend of the late Gen. H. K. Oliver. He married Miss Eliza B. Haskell, who died many years ago. He had three sons and seven daughters, only four of the latter surviving. His art store on Essex street has long been one of the landmarks in the city.

The oldest old maid in the world, a woman named Benoitte, has been discovered at Auch, in France. She is 109 years old, born the year before our Declaration of Independence. She was grown up when Napoleon passed through her native village, and the Hundred Days seem only a little while ago to her.

The oldest colored woman in this country died not long ago in Chicago, aged 115 years. To a white woman who visited and aided her she said not long before her death: "Oh, honey, I'm gwine to glory, an' when I gets dar, I'm a gwine to see Massa Lincoln; yes, honey," and all the adoration of the American blacks for the man who freed them shone in her eyes as she said it: "Yes, honey, jes' as soon as I've hed a chance to say how dy do to de good Lord, I'm agwine to hunt up Massa Lincoln an' shake hands with him."

After living 100 years, Mrs. Julia Ann Brown, a colored woman with an interesting history, was found dead in bed yesterday morning in her neat little home at No. 230 Dean street, Philadelphia. Her mother was a servant in the household of George Washington at Mount Vernon, Va. Julia was born in a neighboring cabin occupied by her mother's family, and had free access to the grounds about Washington's house. She was very proud of her acquaintance with the Father of his Country, and frequently related little incidents of her patron's home life. On one occasion he met her in the grounds when she was a little girl and gave her a coin. For years she wore this memento around her neck attached to a stout cord, and she would never agree to part with it. Mrs. Brown had a strong recollection of Washington's death, on December 14, 1798, she being at that time 13 years of age. Years afterward she came North and settled in this city, gaining the esteem of her neighbors and of all who employed her on account of her honesty and industry. She had never been sick for any length of time during her entire life. Death came from general debility.

LAWRENCE, KAS., December 11.—Your dispatches from this city recently contained a notice, as was supposed, of the oldest woman in the county if not in the State, "Aunt Esther." The statement that she was the oldest woman in the city is erroneous. The oldest woman in the city, and perhaps in the State, is Millie Denton, living on Lyon street. Her age is not exactly known, but she will antedate the age of Aunt Esther at least twenty years, which makes her about 120 years of age. She was born a slave near the village of Colshon, on the western shores of Maryland, and when but 3 years old was taken to what was then called "The territory south of the Ohio river." Ninety years ago, when the State of Tennessee was admitted into the Union, she was an inhabitant of that State, with a large family of children, none of whom are living at the present time, and but one grandchild, 40 years of age, with whom she now lives, whose name is Lizzie Corporal. She then belonged to the Denton family, members of which figured largely in the political affairs of Tennessee in its early history, and from whom she derives her name. The Denton family removed with slaves to Arkansas fifty years before it was a State. Here the family separated, and a number of years later she lost her husband, and with the remnant of the family they found their way north to Springfield, Mo., where they accumulated some property, which, it seems, was in possession of the Hon. John S. Phelps, late Governor and Congressman of Missouri. Here the light of freedom first dawned upon the remnant of the family, consisting of the subject of this sketch and an only son who died several years ago. Although slaves, as they were, they virtually were free several years before, as they were unable to work. Gov. Phelps, it appears, paid her passage to this city about twelve years ago. "Aunt

Millie," as she is familiarly known on the North Side, can walk a mile each day if necessary. The "dark day," which occurred on the 19th day of May, 1780, when old New England was engulfed in darkness and gloom for a space of thirty hours, when the birds sang their evening songs and retired, and fowls of all kinds retired to roost, the cows came in from the range and the church bells tolled for the last roll call, and prayers went up to God from the Allegheny mountains to the river St. Lawrence, and not an infidel could be found in all the land, she remembers with great distinctness. She was then a bright, rugged, barefooted girl on a Tennessee plantation.

A Deep Mystery.

Wherever you are located you should write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information about work that you can do and live at home, making thereby from \$5 to \$25 and upwards daily. Some have made over \$50 in a day. All is new. Hallett & Co. will start you. Capital not needed. Either sex. All ages. No class of working people have ever made money so fast heretofore. Comfortable fortunes await every worker. All this seems a deep mystery to you, reader, but send along your address and it will be cleared up and proved. Better not delay; now is the time.

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Classes each term in German, Latin, Greek, Algebra, Physiology, Constitution.
No student can enter the higher classes unless the lower branches have been thoroughly mastered. Elective studies are taken when the student is prepared.

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Every young man and woman in Kansas who hopes to teach next year should enter Campbell University in January and remain until July 29.

Training Classes for the Spring and Summer terms.

The school is for all. Teachers, Farmers, Lawyers and Merchants receive the same training.

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Tuition, \$1 per week; board, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week, and room-rent, 50 cents per week. Books are rented.

No extra charge for Book-keeping, Penmanship, Drawing, Vocal Music or German.

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Farmers' sons and daughters received from Common Schools to full or partial course in Science and Industrial Arts.
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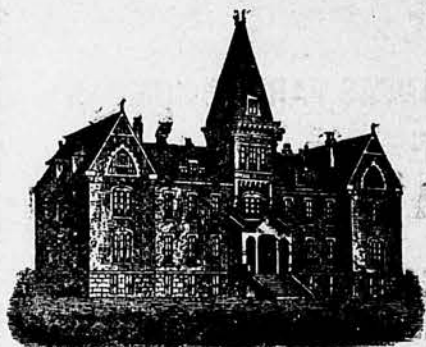
EMPORIA, KANSAS.
PROF. O. W. MILLER. PRESIDENT.

SOME THING

Why not start a business of your own? We make every reader of the KANSAS FARMER the grandest offer any Responsible House can make you. Hitherto, though, only a few have considered an art requiring years of study and practice, and very few have taken the introduction of Gelatine Bromide Process Dry Plates, any one having common sense and a small capital to buy an outfit will be able to make the most profitable photographs without the aid of a teacher, either to make money or merely for amusement. Boys, Young Men and Ladies, cannot engage in a more genteel or profitable business than photography. Hundreds will employ you to photo their Houses, Landscapes, Residences, Family Groups, Farm Stock, Churches, Factories, etc. You start out in the morning with a good stock of Dry Plates and Camera in hand all week long but a few pounds, approach a beginner, and the novelty of his photographs with full equipment appear unexpected at the very first, or, at once, excite curiosity; the whole family cannot resist the temptation to have a photograph of themselves or some favorite article, and it is so "out" and home, or right at home, no asking up to do. Every negative is worth from \$1.00 to \$10.00 to you, the most beautiful and finely executed in the shape of a camera. It is made of nickel plated metal, strong and light, compact, a piece of apparatus. It makes 5x8 Portraits, Cabinets and Cards, consists of one 5x8 camera, one double one Triplet, one hand-carried, one complete chemical outfit and one complete outfit for \$30.00. \$10.00 with \$20.00 in full before March 1st, 1887. Do not be deceived by cheap photo equipment. You better pay a few dollars more for a something better than a fashioned to uncover before people. "Light" page book, "How to Make Photos," and 2x8 Portraits made by Empire Camera, 24 cents (non-free). We could give hundreds of references, if necessary, but only have space for a few. Write and enclose stamp, they will tell you what they think of the Empire Equipment: W. E. Sumner, Akron, Plymouth Co., Iowa; J. H. Bell, Steel, Belmont Co., Ohio; C. S. Smith, Elm, Madison Co., Mo.; E. R. Carr, Bynum, Hartford Co., Maryland. Our Magic Lantern, till March 1st, 1887, only \$12; \$4 Cash and C. O. D. \$8; if you send \$12 with order will run 12 slides in box free. Catalogue and References for stamp. Address

FOR YOU
EMPIRE COPYING CO., 381 Canal str. et. N. Y. P. S.—Remember our offer in farmer is one of this paper headed "Holiday Present," or a Life-Size Portrait from \$4 with \$54 for \$9.75, no good after February 1st, 1887, after that date will cost you \$54.

Salina Normal University.

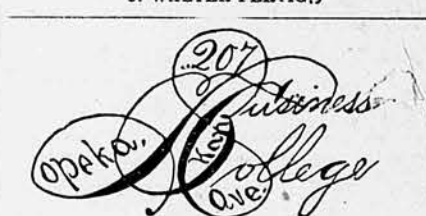


This institution is newly-organized and thoroughly equipped in all its departments. It is decidedly a school for the people.

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Journal sent free on application.

WILMOT ACADEMY

Has a complete and practical Academic course; also special School of Elocution and Elocutionary Hand. Address P. H. FINROCK, Principal, Wilmot, Cowley Co., Kas.

50 Chromo or 25 Hidden-name Cards, name on 10 samples & 25, 4c. Crown Ptg. Co., Northford, C.

NEW Sample Book of beautiful cards, 14 Games, 12 tricks in magic, 430 Album verses. All for a 2c. stamp. STAR CARD CO., Station 15, Ohio.

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

NEW UNITED TO AGENTS
Canvassing Outfit for 2c. stamp. CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.

6 PIECES SILVERWARE In Salin-fitted Case, FREE to all who fill this coupon or help make sales. Address NORTHFORD SILVER PLATE CO., Northford, Conn.

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

A BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-Operating, Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O. and express address. The National Co., 23 Dey St., N. Y.

NOW when business is dull and prices are low is the time to buy your outfit for the full shooting. Great bargains. Send for new FREE outfit. Catalogue of Watches, Rifles, Sporting Goods and Guns. G. W. Claffin & Co., 64-66 Duane St., New York.

WANTED Ladies and Gentlemen to do nice light work at their homes. \$1 to \$3 a day easily made. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Steady Employment Furnished. Address with stamp CROWN MFG. CO., 294 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday, by the
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

OFFICE:

273 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

H. C. DEMOTTE, - - - - - PRESIDENT.
H. A. HEATH, - - - - - BUSINESS MANAGER.
W. A. PEPPER, - - - - - EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

One copy, one year, - - - - - \$1.50.
Five copies, one year, - - - - - 5.00.An extra copy free one year for a Club of
eight, at \$1.00 each.Address KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

PUBLISHERS and AGENTS:

The special rate made by the KANSAS
FARMER recently to Publishers and
Agents, will be extended and hold good
through January, 1887.The A., T. & S. F. Railroad company
want more land at Topeka and have
been petitioned for condemnation proceed-
ings. The company intend to erect
locomotive engine works at this place
and the ground is needed for the shops.The New England Farmer, one of the
best agricultural journals in the country,
has just completed its sixty-fifth volume,
and comes out in new form and style,
for a long time, and trim as if it had just
come out of age instead of entering its
sixty-sixth year. The Farmer is one of
the most valued exchanges; we heartily
recommend it upon its new departure,
each its added vigor in its age.On the first day of this year, the pro-
prietors of the Boston Herald, a valua-
ble newspaper property, announced to
their employees a proposition to give to
them for the current year a portion of
the net profits of the business after re-
serving the interest on the value of the
property. Such a course, when generally
authorized, will prove to be an effective
antidote to strikes and labor discontent
generally.Prof. Snow's weather report for De-
cember says: The coldest December
& since 1878; for, although its minimum
temperature has been often surpassed,
its average temperatures were unusually
low. There have been but two colder
Decembers in the past nineteen years
(1872 and 1878). The rainfall was only
half the average amount, thus fitly
closing the driest year on our record.
The sky was clearer than usual and the
wind velocity was above the average.An Athens county, Ohio, farmer
who bought forty acres of not particularly
good soil, which he set to apple trees,
planting peach trees alternately with
them. This was thirteen years ago.He had but three crops from his peach
trees in that time, but his orchard has
paid for 230 acres additional land, and
he returns for the last year aggregate
horse 1,080 for apples, cider and evaporated
fruit, and the fifteen swine that were
drafted fattened on windfalls.A friend in Anderson county writes
us that "there was a large amount of
corn in Anderson county put in the
shock in good shape which comes in
good now, as the grass was short and
the hay crop below the average. Stock
water is not plenty. However, cattle is
in good condition, and it looks as if they
were going to be carried through the
winter as well as if the corn crop had
been much better. Horses are in good
condition. The quantity of hogs on
farm is much below the average, but
are in a healthy condition. There are
not as many sows bred as if corn had
been more plenty with us. Farmers
are learning to use economy."

THIRTY DAYS GRACE.

In order to accommodate those of our
friends who tried and failed to avail
themselves of our "Bottom Rock Offer,"
we have concluded to extend the time
thirty days on condition that those per-
sons who take advantage of the ex-
tension, every one of them, sends with
his own name and dollar another name
and another dollar; so that, while he is
doing good for himself he is also doing
equally well for a fellow mortal that
needs the KANSAS FARMER as much as
he does.Please understand: In order that any
person, no matter who, may have one
copy of the KANSAS FARMER for all the
year 1887 for one dollar, such person
must send the name of at least one
other subscriber beside his own name,
and one dollar for the other name, or as
many dollars as names. This extension
of time is to be the last day of this
month, January, 1887, and no longer,
and it applies to all persons whether old
or new subscribers, in or out of the
State. Get new subscribers, if you can;
if not, get old ones; don't fail to act on
the offer while it lasts, because the
regular rate—\$1.50 a year will be re-
sumed on the first day of February and
continued thenceforward.We take occasion here to state that
names of new subscribers are coming in
very fast. We thank our friends very
much for their efficient services.

Kansas and Tennessee.

Some time ago a letter was received
in this office purporting to have been
written in Tennessee. It gave a very
favorable description of that part of the
country, and, as it appeared to us, for
the purpose of inducing immigration
there. The KANSAS FARMER does not
believe there is any better country any-
where than Kansas; hence we do not
care to advertise any immigration
scheme under guise of friendly cor-
respondence, and that was our estimate
of the contents of that letter.But now comes another letter from
the same place, and the writer says:
"At the request of some of your readers
I contribute to your columns a short
sketch about our Northern colony down
here." He says they have about 1,500
Northern people in the colony, and they
are much pleased with the country. We
are really much pleased to learn that
the tide of immigration is turning
toward Tennessee again. A great many
Union soldiers, when they were dis-
charged, went to Tennessee to make
their homes there. The writer of this
was one of them. But they nearly all
left within three or four years because
of the social and political prejudices of
the people. Tennessee is a good State
and ought to have at least three times
its present number of population. Kan-
sas now has more people than Tennessee
had in 1880. The census shows that
State's population then as 1,542,359.
Tennessee was admitted to the Union
in 1796; Kansas was admitted in 1861.There is much about Tennessee that
is desirable and we wish for it all possi-
ble success. There is a great deal of
waste land in the State, but there is,
also, a great deal of good, tillable land.
The climate is about the same as it is in
Kansas, except that the summers are
warmer, and there is more malaria.
Crops of Tennessee are the same as
those we raise here, but we raise more
to the acre; we have more and better
stock; and our market facilities are
better, notwithstanding we are west of
the Mississippi. We have nearly if not
quite three times as many miles of rail-
roads, as Tennessee has.Our correspondent writes about
"sheep living in the woods all winter
without hay or grain." Yes, thatsounds like Tennessee. Sheep would
live in the open prairie in Kansas all
winter, just like they do in Tennessee,
but it is a hard life.Having spent three years in middle
Tennessee as a soldier, and four years
immediately afterwards as a citizen, the
writer of this is satisfied to let the
friends of that State live there and en-
joy all of its many advantages; but
after seventeen years experience in
Kansas, he would not exchange it for
any other of the twenty-six States which
he has seen. Kansas is now on the high-
way of development. All the great
continental lines of railway are figuring
on our resources. The Atchison, Topeka
& Santa Fe system is now connecting
us with the South, so that we will soon
be as near to Galveston as Illinois is to
New York; the Kansas, Nebraska &
Dakota Company is connecting us with
the Southeast; the Chicago, Kansas &
Nebraska (Rock Island) is connecting
us with the Northeast and East. We
already have two trunk lines to the
Pacific ocean. Kansas is now better
equipped for the race before her than
she ever was, and it would be folly for
her citizens who have a hold to let go
for any other place on earth.Referring to educational progress in
Kansas, one of the speakers at the
meeting of the State Teachers' Associa-
tion, in Topeka, during the holidays,
said: "In 1863 there were in Kansas
564 teachers. To-day there is over 9,000.
In 1863 there were in the State only
8,500 school children. To-day there are
495,000. In 1863 the State of Kansas
spent for educational purposes \$24,000.
To-day the schools of Kansas cost the
State \$2,213,000."A Bourbon county subscriber, in
renewing his subscription, writes:
"Times are hard and money rather
scarce, but we have concluded that we
cannot afford to do without the helping
hand of the KANSAS FARMER. We like
its honest, straightforward and impar-
tial ways. Crops in this section have
not been very good this year. Oats and
flax were fair; corn made on an average
about twenty bushels per acre, quality
good. Hay crop good and saved well
and is in good demand. Not much
winter wheat sown; what there is looks
well. Stock water is very scarce, nearly
all the farmers have to drive stock
to the rivers and creeks to water.
Nearly every farmer lost cattle by pas-
turing stalk fields; there seems to be no
remedy for it; when one takes down it
dies. Winter has been rather favorable
with exception of water. So far stock
is doing well generally."A letter was written by the Commis-
sioner of the General Land Office a few
days ago in relation to lands in western
Kansas which have been certified to the
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad
company. A report had been circulated
in western Kansas that the lands now
held by the A., T. & S. F. railroad,
granted to that company by the govern-
ment, would soon be subject to entry.
As a result there has been a rush to the
land offices at Garden City and Larned
by persons who desired to get a choice
piece of government land for a very
small price. The registers refused to
receive the applications to enter, as the
lands are not subject to entry. Some of
the applicants then appealed to the
United States Land Commissioner, and
that brought out the Commissioner's
letter which concludes thus: "There-
fore, and in order to prevent imposition
upon citizens by misleading representa-
tions, you are instructed to advise all
persons who may apply to enter certified
lands that such applications are wholly
useless."

Railway Building in 1886.

With the exception of 1881, when
9,796 miles of railroad were built, and
1882, when 11,568 miles were added, the
year 1886 gave us more railway mileage
than any others, the figures being 8,010.The Railway Age presents a table
showing the construction of railroads in
the United States in the last twenty
years:

Year.	Miles built.	Year.	Miles built.
1867.....	2,440	1877.....	2,280
1868.....	2,979	1878.....	2,629
1869.....	4,615	1879.....	4,746
1870.....	6,070	1880.....	6,876
1871.....	7,379	1881.....	9,796
1872.....	5,878	1882.....	11,568
1873.....	4,097	1883.....	6,741
1874.....	2,117	1884.....	3,825
1875.....	1,711	1885.....	8,131
1876.....	2,712	1886.....	8,010

Examining the figures of construction
by States it will be seen that Kansas
leads the country with the surprising
amount of 1,520 miles of track laid down
in twelve months; indeed the greater
part of this has actually been laid with-
in six months, very little track-laying
having been done in this State—or in-
deed any other—in the early part of the
year. Nebraska comes second with 737
miles; Dakota next with 673 miles;
Minnesota with 587 miles, and Texas
with 543 miles; and these five States of
the great West show in the aggregate
4,065 miles, or considerable more than
one-half the total new mileage of the
United States during the year.A very large amount of grading, tun-
neling and bridge-building has been
done during the year for roads upon
which no track has been laid. An as-
tonishing number of new enterprises
have either been actually undertaken or
incorporated, and if the present favor-
able outlook for business continues it is
probable that the year 1887 will show
even a greater amount of railway build-
ing than the year just closed.It is estimated that for every mile of
operated railway five men are employed.
That shows that a new force of forty
thousand men are at work on the roads
completed last year. That means per-
manent employment and provides for a
total of at least 150,000 persons, for a
large portion of railroad men have
families. And if the new roads cost
\$25,000 a mile, that shows an expendi-
ture of \$200,000,000 among the people.But, as suggested by the Age, unfor-
tunately a very considerable part of the
construction recently completed and of
that under way is the result of intense
competition between great companies,
which is multiplying parallel and un-
necessary lines to an extent well nigh
alarming. When, as will be the case,
two, three or more roads are competing
for the business previously done with
ease by one, it is evident that the profits
will be small unless the traffic greatly
increases. Whether in the aggregate
the business which the railways in the
West are to get will increase in propor-
tion to the increase of competition for
it, is a very interesting subject for con-
sideration.Mr. Joseph Reall, President of the
American Agricultural and Dairy As-
sociation, who worked harder than any-
body else to get the oleomargarine bill
through Congress, says the law is work-
ing well and gaining in popularity every
day. There was at first a disposition to
complain of tax not being high enough,
but it is found that the rate imposed,
together with the licenses, affords pro-
ducers of butter a fair protection, and
as long as their opponents comply with
the law, and butter can be produced at
the present cost, I do not think they
will ask for any change in the law. It
has already proved itself to be the most
useful piece of legislation ever enacted
by Congress in the interest of agricul-
ture. It is stated on good authority that
the law has already saved over \$100,000
to the dairy farmers of New York State
alone."

The Cattle Disease.

In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives, Colonel Colman, Commissioner of Agriculture, recently presented a long report, setting forth the history of the cattle disease—pleuro-pneumonia—in this country, and detailing what has been done by the Department under the law relating to contagious diseases of animals. He discusses the law, also, showing its defects, especially in respect to quarantine. "The Department cannot enforce quarantine regulations within any State unless under State laws and by co-operation with State authorities. The only penalties in the National law are for driving or transporting afflicted cattle from one State or Territory into another, and if the penalty clause is construed strictly, as I believe is the rule in such cases, there is nothing to prevent the removal of that part of an infected herd which has not yet shown symptoms of the disease from one State into any other State." He calls attention to the conflict of State and National authorities and to the difficulty of adjusting differences between officers of the two jurisdictions. There has been unavoidable discord and jealousy, he says, between the subordinate officers of the States and the inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry, which has more or less impaired the value of the work. It seems next to impossible for officers obtaining their authority from two distinct sources to work together harmoniously in a service of this character. The Commissioner recommends that "sufficient authority be given to this Department to eradicate the plague or that the work be left entirely to State authorities."

Attention is called to a fact which is the cause of much trouble in relation to this disease, namely, that it is not possible for any person to ascertain by any means now known to veterinarians, whether an animal is affected with pleuro-pneumonia until the disease is apparent to all, even unprofessional eyes. In giving the history of the recent cases at Chicago, the Commissioner states that from November 28 to December 16, the total number of animals slaughtered was 2,271, out of them the number found to be affected was 1,031. Many of the affected cattle presented no symptoms of disease before slaughtering, but the condition of their lungs was such as to make it very certain that they were capable of disseminating the contagion for an indefinite period. There is only one conclusion to be drawn from such a state of facts. If there is no such thing as telling whether an animal is diseased, even though it have the malady at work and is capable of communicating the disease, there is no way of getting rid of it except to destroy all animals that were ever exposed to the disease. This is a large undertaking.

The Commissioner refers to the fact that some States have not made any provision for local co-operation with the agencies adopted by the general government for the eradication of the disease, and he says some of the States have adopted the practice of inoculation, which he regards as a means of perpetuating the disease rather than of extirpating it. He sees clearly, just as all persons who study the subject must see, that if Congress intends to "stamp out" the disease it must adopt heroic treatment. His report concludes: "I desire to urge upon the committee the necessity of legislation granting to this Department power to carry out the measures required for extirpating pleuro-pneumonia untrammelled by State laws or State authorities, if it is expected to promptly suppress this disease. The task is a difficult one at best,

and I fear that under any plan of co-operation our history will be that of England, where for years the failure of local authorities to enforce the required regulations has not only perpetuated the contagion, but caused a frequent and alarming extension such as has lately occurred."

Bran-Fed Beef.

Last spring we gave our readers some statements made by Mr. Guilford Dudley, of Topeka, in relation to fattening cattle largely on bran. There has been a good deal of experimenting in this line by the Minneapolis (Minn.) millers in order to learn whether there was food virtue enough in wheat bran to justify its use by the millers themselves on the premises. Last month Mr. Dudley wrote an "open letter" to John Crosby, President of the National Millers' Association, and the letter was printed in the *Northwestern Miller*, December 17. This is the letter:

MY DEAR SIR:—I am most happy to find time to respond to your kind invitation to write you some of the reasons for, as well as the mode of using wheat bran to fatten beef cattle, to encourage the good work generally, and especially the experiments now on trial at your place. We measure things by comparison more understandingly. Cornmeal is better known as the standard feed in the West. We make bold the statement that a ton of bran is more valuable for making beef than a ton of cornmeal.

Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Experimental Station of Wisconsin, reports the average of four analyses of bran—three made by the United States Bureau of Agriculture the other at the Station, from a sample taken from a carload bought from the Washburn mills, Minneapolis, for their own use, as follows:

BRAN WATER-FREE.		Per Cent.
Ash.....	7.11	
Proteine.....	17.64	
Woody fibre.....	8.46	
Nitrogen, free extract.....	61.54	
Fat.....	5.25	
	100.00	

The most valuable element of the analysis is the proteine, which is found nearest in its perfect state in the white of eggs or lean meat, and is the base of the cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries, etc. The nitrogen free extract is represented best by starch, or bodies closely allied to starch.

Dr. Guessman, of the Experimental Station of Massachusetts, in the bulletin for July, 1885, states that one ton of bran contains 337.6 lbs. of proteine, while one ton of cornmeal contains 278.8 lbs. of proteine, and that the former is more digestible in the ratio of 88 to 85. By comparing the number of pounds digestible in each—297.1 for bran to 237 for cornmeal—we find a difference of 60.1 lbs. per ton, or showing cornmeal to contain only about four fifths as much digestible matter of this valuable ingredient of animal food as bran does.

Prof. Arnold, and other sound agricultural writers, also claim that the chemical analysis of bran, shows that it contains one and a quarter times as much available flesh-forming, lean meat producing substance as cornmeal.

It is generally known that the ordinary coarse fodders of the farm contains an abundance of starch, which, while necessary for the animal, may be supplied more cheaply than in grain. Also that these same fodders are relatively deficient in proteine, which is also essential to the best growth and development of the animal; hence economy suggests the feeding of some grain with the hay and fodder, and as proteine is the main element sought after in the grain thus fed, the kind of feed that supplies the largest amount of proteine at the same cost is the most economical. Hence bran, at the same cost per ton as cornmeal, is much cheaper. We believe that experiment will prove this wherever it has an unprejudiced trial. Science seems to say that bran is 25 per cent. cheaper than cornmeal.

We are now feeding some steer calves of 1885 that have never had any other grain but bran. They are the most satisfactory of ten years' feeding. Seven of them were shown at the State Fair here September 30, and weighed an average of 1,180 lbs. each. They seem to be doing as well as ever. We feed the bran dry, and all they will eat up clean. Dr. G. W. Hogeboom, Chief Surgeon of the great Santa Fe railroad system, is feeding sixty steers on bran, and reports that they have outgrown his neighbors', fed on corn, two to one, during the same time. Hon. G. W. Veale & Son are also feeding some cattle on bran. They report them as gaining satisfactorily. D. J. Small & Bros. are feeding about 300 beef cattle on bran, with very gratifying results. They have, undoubtedly, the finest quality of Christmas hives in this State. O. P. Updegraff, Hon. J. B. McAfee, Theo. Curran, Chas. W. Edson and a host of others are feeding half bran.

I notice by the market reports that bran is quoted at \$9 per ton at your place, while corn is quoted at \$15 per ton and oats at

\$17.50 per ton. This can not always be. There is more work, more muscle, in bran, pound for pound, than in oats, as a horse feed. Why ship the cattle from the plains to the cornfields of Illinois or Iowa, to ripen them for market, when they can stop in transit at Minneapolis, where the output of the finest feed on earth for making beef is enormous? He who causes three pounds of better beef to be made, where only two were grown before, is a public benefactor.

Very truly yours,

GUILFORD DUDLEY.

Topeka, December 6.

One of the steers above referred to by Mr. Dudley was slaughtered by Mr. Schlegel, a Topeka butcher, and the carcass put on sale the day before New Year. It was as good beef as we ever saw on the block. The writer of this purchased a roast cut and found it excellent on the table. Let it be remembered that the only grain feed given the animal was bran, so that there is no corn or oats or rye to fall back on. The feed was fodder or hay and bran and nothing else. Mr. Dudley's farm lies but a little way south of Topeka, where his cattle and feeding may be seen at any time. As Major Hudson expressed, this bran-feeding amounts to an invention. Farmers can produce beef cheaper with wheat bran than they can with corn.

County Taxation for Public Schools.

Prof. J. B. Corbett, of Russell, Kansas, delivered an address on the subject above mentioned before the State Teachers' Association in Topeka, last week, and we obtained a copy of it for publication in the *KANSAS FARMER*. People are thinking a good deal in that direction just now, and largely because of the unequal distribution of taxes derived from railroad property. The people of a school district may be taxed heavily on railroad bonds, and yet their district derive no benefit from the railroad taxes. Mr. Corbett discusses this among other matters.

We had thought of printing the address this week, but, as it treats of matter of special interest to the Legislature, we concluded to let it lie over till next week when that body will be in session, and the subject will then be fresh.

Inquiries Answered.

FLAXSEED.—Is there any firm or seed house that loans flaxseed for sowing for the proceeds on crop raised, do you know?

—We do not know any such now. You would do well to write to S. H. Downs, Topeka Seed House.

RING-WORM.—Please let me know what is a cure for ring-worm in cattle. I had a few head away from home in pasture, last summer; they all have ring-worm in their ears, eyes and nose. I read in your paper that Golden Blister would cure them. Can you tell me where I can get it?

—Your druggist has Golden Blister, or can obtain it for you.

DEHORNING CATTLE.—I read in *KANSAS FARMER* of December 15, Oscar Voightlander's communication on dehorning cattle. I want to know more about it. Will you please give in next issue the address of H. H. Haaff, if you have it?

—Mr. Haaff lives in Illinois, but we have forgotten his address. Mr. O. Voightlander, Ellsworth, Kas., can give it.

SPOUTING NUTS.—I am desirous of putting out a great many forest tree seed between now and spring. Can you give me the best mode of sprouting pecans, hickory nuts, beech nuts, chestnuts? also yellow or black locust seed?

—Spread them in sandy soil prepared for them, cover them lightly, and they will do the rest. Locust seed is pushed a little by scalding the shells.

STRING-HALT.—Will you please answer the following questions through the *FARMER*? (1) What causes string-halt in horses, and where is it located? (2) Can it be relieved or cured, and if so, how?

—It is a nervous affection, but veterinarians are not agreed as to its cause, or the precise location of the seat of the disease; nor are they or any other persons agreed upon remedies, or whether there is a remedy. We never knew a case of string-halt being cured.

DISTEMPER.—I have a neighbor who is a poor man that has a horse in a very bad condition; would like to have you tell us what is the matter with him and prescribe a remedy. He began coughing five or six weeks ago, ate heartily but could not drink good; soon quit coughing and began swelling under the neck, around the throat-latch. Now he is so badly swollen that he can hardly breathe, and will surely die if he gets worse. The swelling is not between the jaws, where distemper usu-

ally breaks. He is losing flesh very fast now and breathes hard.

—The horse has taken cold and will probably have a bad case of distemper. He needs immediate treatment to reduce the swelling and relieve the hard breathing. This can be done best by warm applications, like boiled flaxseed. If there is no veterinarian near you, ask your family physician to show you how to prepare the fomentations (poultices), and be careful to keep the animal in a warm, dry, well-ventilated stable.

RAILROAD TAXES.—Why not have law to equalize the railroad, road and school taxes, that every district may receive of it in proportion to the tax they pay on account of bonds?

—School districts are not authorized to vote railroad bonds. Townships are the smallest territorial municipality which may burden itself in that way. Hence, it would be difficult to adjust the matter, and especially so where school districts lie in adjoining townships. The subject is worth thinking about, however.

SCRATCHES.—Your correspondent, in No. 52, asks how to cure scratches. Take a lump of lime—say two pounds; slack with chamber lie to about the consistency of thick whitewash; then with a swab apply it to parts affected. In twenty-four hours wash clean with warm water and repeat, and in twenty-four hours wash clean. Keep well oiled for one week and your horse will be well. I am sure this will cure the worst case of grease-heels that ever existed.

BROOMCORN.—I believe you would be conferring a blessing on the farmers of this portion of the State if you would give them, during the winter, the most reliable information you can get on the culture of broomcorn. I want to try it on about 100 acres, if the experience of others on this new soil lends any encouragement to the venture. I have the advantages of irrigation if it should be needed.

—We had several very good letters on this subject two or three years ago, and this is to request the writers of them and any other experienced broomcorn growers to write us, giving their experience. We would like something fresh on the subject.

KIDNEY DISEASE.—I have some hogs that appear to be weak in the loins or affected with kidney disease or something of that nature; they do not drag around, but when made move they cripple along and squeal as though it was very painful. There has been quite a number of hogs in this section died with the same disease. Please give the name of the disease and remedy for the same.

—It is probably a disease of the kidneys caused by worms. Treatment rarely amounts to much in such cases. But it is well enough to try. Small doses of salt and oil of turpentine may be given twice a day, and if the appetite is good, give santonine once a day in feed. Give as much to two hogs as will lie on a dime, and stop at the end of three days. If the bowels are not free, feed bran and mix in some salts dissolved in water.

LOCO WEED.—Some weeks ago W. H. J., of Gaylord, Smith county, sent in some leaves of a plant for identification. Having doubt about it, we referred his letter to Prof. Popenoe, of the Agricultural College, whose answer is as follows:

—The leaf enclosed by your correspondent seems to be that of *astragalus mollissimus*, the principal one of the several plants called "loco weeds." It is asserted by stockmen on the Western plains, especially in Colorado, Utah, as well as in western Kansas, that after eating for a time of the leaves of this plant the animal becomes crazed, and refuses proper food, becomes emaciated, and, in most cases, at last dies. I can say nothing from personal observation to prove or to disprove these statements. I may say, however, that a number of different species of plants have been sent me, by stockmen, as "the loco weed," one of those sent me proving to be the common white pig weed, which most farmers think harmless enough if not too abundant in the cornfield. Careful analyses of the "loco weeds" have not shown the presence of any recognizable poisonous element, and the matter may still be considered unsettled.

CLOVER.—I would like to ask you what is the difference between *Alsike clover* and *Mammoth*? Also, where the pure seed of either can be purchased?

—Mammoth clover grows tall and coarse—"grows five or six feet high." Alsike is much finer and shorter. Mr. Tatman, in the *KANSAS FARMER* of December 15, last, said of alsike: "I sowed five acres of alsike the following spring (1885) on very weedy land; would have got a crop the first season, but had to mow the weeds three times. It made splendid pasture for stock the first season. Last season the bees roamed on it a long time, as there is nothing else that blooms in this locality. I estimate the benefit to our apiary at \$100, besides getting about seven tons of hay, and pasture for six head of cattle the balance of the summer. It is very hardy. Last winter a piece of red clover near killed out, while the alsike came through all right. Drouth will not injure it. It is better to sow with timothy than red clover, as it matures at the same time and does not lodge as badly. The hay is much finer than red clover, and it does not slabber horses. I sowed four acres more with timothy last spring, and it stood the drouth perfectly. All kinds of stock are very fond of it, whether in hay or green."

Horticulture.

KANSAS HORTICULTURAL MANUAL

From Advance Sheets of the State Horticultural Society's Report for 1886.

BLACKBERRY CULTURE.

This delicious fruit is highly prized by the people in all sections of the State where grown, being about the last to ripen in the small fruit season. It is a native of our forest lands, and its twin sister, the dewberry, thrives in some sections along the head and skirts of ravines. A few varieties are successfully and profitably grown in nearly every county in Kansas, where it has been planted and given ordinary culture.

CHAPTER I.

SECTION 1. *Site*.—This fruit thrives quite well on any location not liable to be visited with late frost in spring time.

SEC. 2. *Elevation*.—A comparative elevation is as important as with all other classes, and for the reason heretofore given.

SEC. 3. *Slope*.—Avoid a southwestern slope, or exposure. Any other is preferred.

SEC. 4. *Soil*.—A light, warm soil, having a porous clay subsoil (red or yellow preferred), is best suited to its culture.

SEC. 5. *Drainage*, either natural or artificial, is essential to success.

SEC. 6. *Wind-breaks*.—These are valuable when constructed on the south and southwest, as a protection during the growing and fruiting season.

CHAPTER II.

SECTION 1. *Time for Planting*.—The best results have followed planting in each of the spring.

SEC. 2. *Distance Apart*.—Most experienced growers prefer the rows to be eight feet apart, and plants two and a half feet in the row, for the large-growing varieties. For those of a dwarf habit, the rows may be only six feet apart.

SEC. 3. *Preparing and Laying off the Ground*.—Plow as deeply as practicable, and if the subsoil is not naturally porous, follow with a subsoil plow, late in the fall, and the following spring harrow it well and level down with a platform drag. Stake off places for the rows, and along these open deep furrows with a two-horse plow, if strong-rooted plants are to be used; but if root cuttings, then with a one-horse plow.

SEC. 4. *Selecting Plants*.—Strong-grown and well-rooted suckers are the best. These may be dug in the fall and "heeled in" during the winter, or taken from an old plantation in early spring and set out at once. In either practice who are should be given to protect their roots from drying winds and the sun. No root cuttings should be made in the fall—using none less than a quarter of an inch in diameter, and from four to six inches in length, and packed in moist soil or sand, and stored in a cool damp cellar. In early spring set them in the permanent plantation, or in nursery rows. Cultivate one season, and the following spring transplant into rows the same as recommended for rooted plants.

SEC. 5. *Planting*.—The rules given for setting red raspberry plants may be safely followed with this class. (See chap. 2, sec. 5.) Dewberry plants, the same as blackcap raspberry. (See chap. 2, sec. 5.)

SEC. 6. *Cultivation*.—This work may be given similar to the recommendations for raspberry plantations. During first year garden vegetables may be grown between the rows, or even a plantation of strawberries may be profit-

ably grown without injury to the plants.

SEC. 7. *Pruning*.—It is not best to summer-trim the plants the first season after planted, but "shorten in" their tips the following spring, and each year thereafter. As soon as the new canes reach a height of one and a half or two feet "pinch off" the ends, which will encourage lateral growth and strengthen the main stems. Each spring the laterals should be shortened to within a foot of the stem. There is an advantage in not removing the old and dead canes until winter is past, as they will collect the snows and afford shelter to stalk and roots during cold weather. Only four to six canes should be allowed to form from any one plant in any season.

SEC. 8. *Gathering and Marketing the Fruit*.—About the same methods recommended for the strawberry should be adopted in the handling of this fruit. (See chap. 3, secs. 1-7.) Like all soft fruits, it should never be handled when wet, or after picked be exposed to the sun or winds.

SEC. 9. *Recommended List of Varieties*.—For the southern tier of counties the Kittatinny and Lawton generally succeed, but have proven too tender generally in the northern and central districts; while the Snyder and Taylor have not been injured seriously by either in any large portion of the State. Respectfully submitted.

E. J. HOLMAN,
JUDSON WILLIAMS,
Committee.

More About Trees.

Kansas Farmer:

Trees are a blessing to any land, whether spreading their cooling shade under tropical skies, or reaching out their protecting branches in the winter storm. They help to make the oases that gladden the desert, and their presence causes the mountains of the north to become inhabitable. Nothing pleases the eye of the weary traveler in a prairie country so much as a beautiful grove. Every one owning land in Kansas should think enough of her welfare to plant a few acres to trees. They will be sure to live if once started; but, like everything else, in order to flourish and become great, they must be started right.

Those having no experience in planting should send to a nursery or seed house and get their catalogue, where they will find full directions. There are a few matters of interest they do not speak of, though, and there are some of importance that will bear repeating. Taking a great pleasure in horticulture, I thought it might not be out of place to speak of these, and thus perhaps help some one in this good work.

To begin with, the first and most important thing is to fence the ground, so that no stock can get in. Cattle have killed more trees in this part of the State than all other things combined. Those owning the trees should help set them out, even if they do not "eat bread by the sweat of the brow." The roots must be kept entirely from the air, and one interested is more apt to be careful about such things than one who is not. A thick sack is the best thing to carry them in, and when taken out they should be immediately set into the moist earth. Carelessness in setting has killed more trees than drouth, although their failure to grow is always laid to the latter. You can hire plenty to do the work, but you must do the thinking. I once knew a man, trusty in everything else, who when sent for trees, brought them several miles with the roots exposed to a drying wind, and he afterwards wondered why they did not grow.

Nearly every farm in Kansas has more or less waste land—ravines and

rocky points. These should be planted to trees. They will keep the ravines from washing and make beauty-spots of the hill-tops. Of course such land cannot be plowed, but dig the holes wide and deep, and mix some kind of a fertilizer with the earth taken out. There is nothing better than ashes for this purpose. Throw the top sod into the hole first and as you fill it up pulverize and mix well. The top of the ground should be the poorest. This causes the roots to run down into the rich moist earth below, and keeps weeds from growing around the trees. Walnuts are the best to plant as the trees have tap roots, though any kind of nuts, acorns or small trees, will do. When the grass grows high cut it with a scythe and put around the trees for mulch. It and the falling leaves enrich the ground, as the trees grow, and also keep it moist. One of the finest orchards in our neighborhood was grown in this way. Bearing trees, though, need fertilizing often on such poor ground. Select, if possible, a northeast slope for an orchard. Use clover for seeding down old weedy orchards, and alsike is the best of clovers. It enriches the ground and makes good bee food. Catalpa trees should be protected from rabbits the first three winters. A whitewash made of 1 pound sulphur, 1 pound copperas, 1 pound salt, 1 bushel lime, mixed with sweet milk, we find best for this purpose. It will in time scale off, but enough remains on to do the work.

Before closing I must tell how we started grape vines for an arbor: In the fall deep holes were dug and left open. Through the winter these were nearly filled with bones from the kitchen, leaves and rubbish from the yard, ashes, sweepings, and suds from the wash, occasionally mixing in dirt. In the spring one-year-old vines were planted on top of this mass of fertility, and they all grew in spite of the dry weather.

MRS. CLARA F. SMITH.

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Box 25, LA CYGNE, LINN CO., KAS.

Refer to KANSAS FARMER.

The Poultry Yard.

Building Fowl Houses.

Kansas Farmer:

The selection of a building site for the poultry house has quite an important influence on the health and consequent profit derived from the fowls thereafter confined. Damp quarters is especially disastrous to the health of all kinds of poultry and should be guarded against as carefully as possible.

In the erection of fowl houses, especially when it is intended to raise young chickens, too much care cannot be taken in regard to the situation and aspect which these buildings are to occupy upon the poultryman's premises. If they can be so placed, the north and westerly angles should, for preference, be cut into a sharp sloping bank or mound, thus forming one or two sides. On these walls, which are most exposed to the cold of winter, should be banked up dirt to the depth of three or four feet. If this is done the protection will be almost perfect, and all north and westerly winds will be shut off to admirable advantage.

For aspect the glazed front should always face the south or east. This will afford the full use of the sun's rays from the earliest part of the morning until late afternoon, and as a rule, it is the earliest hours of the sunlight and warmth which the fowls most covet during the winter and chilly spring-time.

The glazing should be entire upon at least two sides of the house, no matter what its size or length may be. If the sashes are fixed tightly so as to prevent the cold air from coming through the cracks, it will be almost as protective as a wall, while the first cost is very little more than the ceiling or battening and clap-boarding would be.

The birds will highly appreciate the light and warmth thus afforded them, and if the two sides are banked up as suggested and made impervious to the wind and weather, you may be sure of having a cheap and comfortable house, which the adult birds will appreciate from December until April and the spring chicks will thrive and oftentimes surpass the breeder's expectations for size and price obtained.

G. F. M.

Profit in Fowls.

A correspondent of *Tribune and Farmer* gives some facts in poultry-raising as a matter of business: Last year I began with two trunks of pure-bred fowls—Blue Andalusians and Black Minorcas, which I imported from England. As we had made up our minds to come West, concluded to sell those birds, which we did, at a very low price—about \$25 for the lot, so I had few pure fowls to sell afterwards to raise my receipts. I afterwards bought common hens for sitters, and common farm eggs, and raised about 300, sold off all the cock-reels and some of the late-pullets for broilers, receiving from 22 cents down to 15 cents per pound for them. I kept fifty pullets until March this year. The eggs were sold at store price, and I finally disposed of my fifty pullets at 50 cents each. Before I came here, I bought all their feed from the farmers, and it consisted of wheat (the best), whole corn, buckwheat and barley, which I had ground. I commenced to book everything under the heading of outlays and returns, and all eggs used at home I charged at the then prevailing price (April 18-4), and cast up, April, 1885, finding a balance of \$84.07 in my favor, for one year only. I must add that I charged for poultry houses, laths, etc., and credited what I sold the same for; so, considering the few I kept, and

the ease with which I and my family attended to them, I conclude that where a person is willing to give fowls thorough attention, as I did, they will pay. Of course, pure-bred fowls pay much better; that I know, as last year was the first of our keeping mongrels; we had bred Light Brahmas and Wyandottes some years before. We took the latter breed to England, being the first to introduce them in that country.

Poultry Notes.

The hen houses should be thoroughly whitewashed inside and out frequently, and the droppings removed every week, sand and loam being sprinkled on the floor to catch the next invoice of droppings each time.

We have been asked many times if roup is hereditary. Strictly speaking, we should say it is not, although old cockers are very chary about breeding Game cocks for the pit that have had an attack of this ugly disease. Indeed, it is an axiom with some of these Game breeders that a rumpy bird of this variety is worthless as a breeder. The progeny of rumpy fowls that have had this disease badly are liable to inherit constitutions more or less impaired in vigor, without doubt. But we should say the disease is not transmissible from parents to offspring. It is rather a weakened constitution that is inherited, and such invites the roup, and is also more liable to break down under its attacks than is an organism inherited from parentage that has never been impaired by this disease.—Ex.

Keep the nest of your sitter free from lice during the whole term of incubation. There are many methods adapted to assist the fowl-keeper in this matter. Tobacco, snuff, whale oil, sulphur, kerosene oil, carbolic powder and acid, coarse pepper-siftings, are applied upon the fowl under the feathers, upon the roosts and in the nests, with various results more or less successful. Nothing is so good for general use in our opinion as the Persian or Dalmation insect powder for the absolute annihilation of lice. Common, cheap sulphur may be obtained at any druggist's. Scatter it in the nests and under the feathers of the sitting hens. To rid the hens of lice, dust them with flour of sulphur by night. The heat of the hen's body in the nest causes the sulphur continually to give off a smell which keeps lice and other vermin at a reasonable distance.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." MRS. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by O. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.



Produce the Choicest Flowers, Vegetables and Crops. Doubles ALL YIELDS. NEW OATS, WHEAT, POTATOES, BARLEY AND VEGETABLES. SEEDS WARRANTED. 100,000 7 CENT Plants. Don't buy till you see catalogue With Price Offer. JOHN A. SALZER, LaCrosse, Wis.

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Johnson & Stokes' GARDEN AND FARM MANUAL for 1887 will be mailed Free to all who write for it. Valuable and interesting. Handsomely illustrated with over 2,000 varieties BEST GARDEN, FARM AND FLOWER SEEDS, Fancy Poultry, &c. Address JOHNSON & STOKES, Seed Growers, Philadelphia, Pa.

FAY CURRANT GRAPES

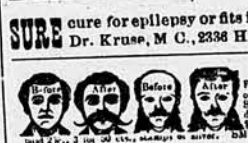
HEADQUARTERS NIAGARA, EMPIRE STATE and all the other best GRAPE VINES, new and old. Vines stored in Mammoth Stone Cellars with roots in fine sand. Trees and Small Fruit Plants. By mail, express or freight. Lowest prices for Dealers, Agents, Planters and Everybody. In every respect a Model and First-class Establishment. Accurate naming and highest grading. Free Illustrated Catalogue. Please write me before you buy. GEO. S. JOSSELYN, Fredonia, N. Y.



What Mr. Beyer says: "Please accept my best thanks for the splendid seeds received from your firm. It would be a rather lengthy list if I should name all, but will say that amongst 38 first, and 3 second premiums awarded me at our fairs in Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan, 28 first premiums were for vegetable seeds raised from your seeds. What firm can beat this?" Seed of this quality I am now ready to sell to every one who tills a farm or plants a garden, sending them FREE my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue, for 1887. Old customers need not write for it. I catalogue this season the native wild potato. JAS. J. H. GREGORY, Seed Grower, Marblehead, Mass.

NURSERY STOCK AT THE SOUTH ST. LOUIS NURSERIES

Established 1859. We offer for the coming trade season the largest and most complete assortment of Nursery Stock GROWN IN THE WEST; embracing Fruit Trees of every description, Ornamental Trees, Roses, Shrubs, etc. We make the growing of Std. and Dwarf Pear a specialty; and invite inspection from Nurserymen and Dealers. Wholesale price-list on application. Consult your interest by getting our prices before buying. Inducements and good accommodation for agents and dealers. S. M. BAYLES, Prop., St. Louis, Mo.



Cures Nervous Debility, Male and Female Weakness, and Decay. Price, \$1 per package; 3 packages \$2. Address A. C. Lonergan, M. D., Louisiana, Mo. PAINLESS PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION POSSIBLE. (60,000 Sold.) Tokology, by Alice B. Stockham, M. D., is a noble book for a noble purpose. Sample pages free. Cloth, \$2.00; Mo.occo, \$2.75. SANITARY PUBLISHING CO., Chicago.

DEAFNESS Is caused, and a new and successful CURE at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then, hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application. T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St., New York City.

CATARH-TREATMENT FREE No great sorrow that we can cure you, dear sufferer, we will mail enough to convince, free. D. S. LA' DUBACH & Co., Newark, N. J.

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

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed for no reason, not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address DR. H. G. HOOT, 182 Pearl St., New York.



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The Fruit-Growers' Journal.

An eight-page forty-eight column paper, Published weekly at COBDEN, UNION CO., ILLINOIS, The Fruit-Growing Center of the West.

Is devoted primarily and chiefly to Fruit Growing and Marketing. It contains the cream of all Horticultural Papers in this country and Europe. It carries more Horticultural matter weekly than any other paper in the world. It is not published in the interest of any Nursery or Association whatever, but is devoted to Fruit and Vegetable Growers only. Terms:—One year, \$1.50; eight months, \$1.00. Send for Free Sample Copy. A. M. DUBOIS, Editor and Publisher.

POULTRY KEEPERS' GUIDE.

Price, 50 cts. (Stamps taken.) This is a new Poultry Book, written and compiled by GEO. F. MARSTON, who is a well known authority on poultry topics. It tells all about how to manage poultry to obtain the best results, how to kill vermin, how to fatten quickly for market, how to make incubators and brooders at a very small cost, that will do excellent work. Every one interested in poultry should have this book. Send 25 ct. stamps, and it will be sent by mail, post paid. Address the author, GEO. F. MARSTON, Denver, Colorado.

The Busy Bee.

How I Fixed My Bees for Cellar-Wintering.

Having my bees in the cellar, fixed to suit me, I thought perhaps the readers of *Gleanings* might like to know in what manner I had them prepared. The doors to the cellar were left open for two weeks before I set the bees in, so as to cool the cellar off as much as possible, for, as a usual thing, the temperature is too high if I do not do this. A day was chosen for setting in, which was mild, and a little above the freezing point, so that the hives would come off the bottom boards without snapping, so as to irritate the bees. I also find that bees are less easily disturbed in such weather than they are when it is colder. Before setting the first one in I placed a bottom board on the ground, and upon this I set a cap, or cover, to a hive, so as to raise the hive a little distance above the cellar bottom, on account of damp and impure air. On top of this cap was spread a part of a newspaper so as to keep the droppings from the bees off the classes, top of the cover; for I have found there given nothing that will spoil the paint.

SEC. 3. Sker than will these droppings. On slope, or of this paper I placed a rim, or ferred. me, made by nailing four pieces of SEC. 1. f-inch stuff, which was three inches having side, together, so as to be the same size yellow as the bottom of the hive. On this rim cultur the hive is placed, which gives about SEC. 4. four inches of space between the bottom artificia of the hive and paper below, for plenty SEC. 5. f room for dead bees to drop, and for horn fablew fresh air to circulate.

Before setting in the cellar I made a name. growing dust cushion as follows: A rim as gotten out, the same as that upon gory, n SEC. 1. which the hive is placed; and upon one Gov. 2. side of this was tacked a sheet of cotton each the cloth, which cost only 5 cents per yard. hr SEC. 2. old the cloth securely to the frame, sub. enced ip of the same was torn off and tit. 3. and so as to be three double, this be- 4. placed on top of the sheet, along the of edge, so as to clamp the sheet between see hr it and the frame when the nails were Sh. ap. driven. After nailing on the first sheet the rim is turned over and filled with the G. fine dry basswood sawdust, which was at saved when sawing sections last winter, the sawdust being well packed down. St. pc. Now nail on another sheet the same as adde in the first, and the cushion is made. Be- Jery ph. fore putting this on the hive I took off & J. rov. the quilt, or honey board, and substit- th wit. uted two sheets of this same cotton J. pla. cloth; for from the experience of the ting past three winters I find that such is much the best, as it allows the moisture G. Si from the bees to pass off, yet keeps the p. grov. bees dry and nice. Especially do I find di. 1. he this so in cellar wintering. As it takes last from one of my hives, the expense is very Fa. 1. and little; while the cushion will last for a who are fetime, if properly cared for. When no of the hive is set in the cellar a sheet of ti. 1. u newspaper is spread over the cushion, ol. 1. and the same as was the one on top of the cap, when another rim is placed on this, and we proceed as before. The cellar is high enough to pile four on top of each other, and wide enough to place three tiers side by side, but I set only one tier on each side so as to leave an alley-way in the middle, so I can inspect them at any time I may wish, for I always go into the cellar twice a month to see that all is right as to temperature, mice, etc.; and at these times I can not help looking at the little fellows, for the fun it gives me. I know some insist that this is all wrong; but I could never see that it did any harm; and even if I did, I doubt if I could deny myself this pleasure, for I w. 1. p bees for pleasure as well as profit, w. 1. en thinking that the pleasure part

pays the better. Well, after all are in, the cellar is closed, when it is managed as I told you about last winter.—G. M. Doolittle, in *Gleanings*.

Everybody Likes It.

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

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, January 3, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts 294. Top grades were fairly firm, while middle and lower grades were active and higher. The market closed easier. Poorest to best native steers, fair to good, 4 20a5 80, bulls and dry cows 3 80a4 30.

SHEEP—Receipts 12,400. Market dull and lower. Sheep 3 60a5 50, lambs 5 50a7 00.

HOGS—Receipts 15,000. None offered alive.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 850, shipments 338. Market steady. Choice heavy native steers 4 30a 4 70, fair to good shipping steers 3 60a4 25, fair to choice butchers steers 3 00a4 10, fair to good feeders 2 50a3 20, fair to good stockers 1 90a2 70, common to choice Texas 1 80a3 60.

HOGS—Receipts 3,150, shipments 1,500. Market active and the pens were cleared early at figures from 10c to 20c higher than Friday. Choice heavy and butchers selections 4 80a5 00, fair to good packing 3 55a3 75, medium to choice Yorkers 4 40a4 60, common to good pigs 3 30a4 40.

SHEEP—Receipts 365, shipments 400. Market stronger. Common to fair 1 90a2 60, medium to fancy 2 75a4 30.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE—Receipts 12,000, shipments 2,500. Market active, but 10a15c lower. Shipping steers 4 50a5 12½, bulk at 4 30a4 40; stockers and feeders 2 70a3 50; cows, bulls and mixed, 1 50a 3 40, bulk 2 15a2 75; Texas cows 2 35, steers 2 80, bulls 1 75.

HOGS—Receipts 17,000, shipments 7,000. Market steady, closing 5a10c lower. Rough and mixed 4 15a4 70, packing and shipping 4 60a5 00, light 3 90a4 60, skips 2 75a3 80.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,000, shipments 1,000. Market steady. Natives, extra, 4 50a5 75, good 4 00 a4 25, common 3 00a3 75; Western 2 75a3 75, Texans 2 50a4 00, lambs 4 25a5 40.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts to-day 1,877. There were no shipments Saturday. Market dull and 5a 10c lower. Shipping steers 4 10a4 30, butchers steers 3 50a3 55.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 524. There were no shipments Saturday. The market to-day was active and higher. Sales ranged 3 50 to 4 35.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day 118; shipments Saturday 340. Sales: 195 muttons av. 76 lbs. at 2 82½, 207 muttons av. 85 lbs. at 2 82½.

HORSES AND MULES—Receipts to-day 52, shipments none.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Cash was higher. Ungraded red, 87a89½c; No. 2 red, 93½c elevator, 93½a94c free on board.

CORN—Steady. Ungraded, 47a48½c; No. 2, 48a48½c elevator, 49½a49½c afloat.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Active, strong and higher. No. 2 red, cash, 83½c; January, 83a83½c bid.

CORN—Active and irregular. No. 2 mixed, cash, 34½a35½c.

OATS—Dull and unchanged. No. 2 cash, 28½c bid.

RYE—Firm at 53c.

BARLEY—57a58c.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 79½c; No. 2 red, 80½c.

CORN—No. 2, 37½a37¾c.

OATS—No. 2, 28½c.

RYE—No. 2, 53c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 53a54c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—No. 2 soft winter, cash, 76c bid, no offerings; January, 76 bid, 77c asked; February, 76½c bid, 78½c asked; May, 84½c bid, no offerings. No. 2 red winter, cash, 71c bid, no offerings; January, 71½c bid, 72½c asked; February, no bids nor offerings; May, 5 cars at 80½c, 5 cars at 80½c.

CORN—No. 2 cash, 30½c bid, 30½c asked.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 27½c bid, no offerings.

RYE—No. 2 cash, 44c bid, no offerings.

HAY—Receipts 23 cars. Market steady.

Fancy small baled, 9 00; large baled, 8 50; wire-bound 50c less.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, 1 25; 2100 per ton, free on board cars; car lots, 20 00 per ton.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, 77c per bushel on a basis of pure. Castor beans, 1 35.

BUTTER—Demand good at the quotations. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 27c; good, 23c; fine dairy in single package lots, 20c; store-packed do., choice, 15a16c; common, 8a10c; roll, choice, 13a14c.

EGGS—Receipts larger and market weaker at 23c per dozen for fresh.

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

POTATOES—Irish, natives 40a45c per bushel, Nebraska and Iowa 55a60c, Michigan 60a65c, Greeleys 75a80. Sweet potatoes, yellow 1 25a 1 50, red 75a1 00.

BROOMCORN—We quote: Short brush 4½c,

green hurl 5½c, self-working 4¼a4½c, long coarse 3½c, crooked 1¼a2¼c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually ¼c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 10c, breakfast bacon 9½c, dried beef 9c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides 5 85, long clear sides 5 75, shoulders 4 25, short clear sides 6 10. Smoked meats: clear rib sides 6 50, long clear sides 6 40, shoulders 5 50, short clear sides 6 75. Barrel meats: mess pork 10 50. Choice tierce lard 5 75.

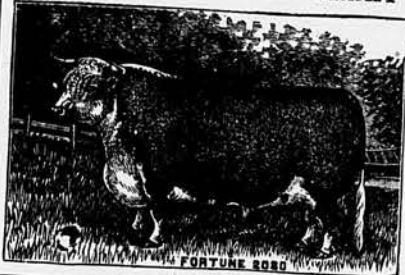
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ACTIVE FLUCTUATIONS in the Market offer opportunities to speculators to make money in Grain, Stocks, Bonds and Petroleum. Prompt personal attention given to orders received by wire or mail. Correspondence solicited. Full information about the markets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

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First - Prize Hereford Herd

AT THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1885.



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

The celebrated FORTUNE 2080.
SIR EVELYN 9650, an illustrious son of Lord Wilton.
GROVE 4TH 13733, by the noted Grove 3d.
DEWESBURY 2d, by the famous Dollie.

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

Address J. S. HAWES, COLONY, KAS.

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J. H. MITCHELL, Secretary.

GEN. J. C. CALDWELL, Manager.

M. C. REVILLE, Vice Pres't.

C. C. WOODS, Treasurer.

The Kansas Live Stock Insurance Company,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Insures Live Stock Against Death BY DISEASE OR ACCIDENT.

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

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The National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

SALINA, : KANSAS,

MAKES A SPECIALTY OF INSURING FARM BUILDINGS AND STOCK. Against loss by Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

Premium Notes in Force and Other Assets, \$125,000.

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

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Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

ABILENE, : : : KANSAS,

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings. Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

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

Cheap Homes!

MEADE COUNTY, KANSAS. Organized; county seat permanently located at Meade Center; building stone. Three Railroads coming at the rate of two miles a day. Land cheap, but rapidly advancing. MEADE IS THE BANNER COUNTY OF THE SOUTHWEST, having won a special prize this year for county exhibit at the Southwestern Exposition, fifteen counties competing, and another at Dodge City Exposition over all competitors. Now is the time to invest. For further information address J. A. LYNN, Land and Loan Agent, Meade Center, Kansas. All representations guaranteed.

GARDEN CITY!

The QUEEN CITY of the Arkansas Valley.

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

Write for full information to

B. F. STOCKS & CO.,

The leading Real Estate Firm in GARDEN CITY, KANSAS.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 22, 1886.

Morris county—G. E. Irvin, clerk.

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

Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

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

Riley county—O. C. Barner, clerk.

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

Chautauqua county—A. C. Hilligoss, clerk.

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

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

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

Wabaunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

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

Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk.

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

Republic county—H. O. Studley, clerk.

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

Jefferson county—E. L. Worswick, clerk.

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

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

Labette county—W. W. Cook, clerk.

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

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

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

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

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

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

HEIFER—Taken up by Henry Earl, of Illinois tp., November 22, 1886, one red and white 2-year old heifer, spotted, small, no other marks or brands; valued at \$14.

HEIFERS—Taken up by Henry Earl, of Illinois tp., November 23, 1886, two 1-year-old brindle heifers, end

of left horn broken off, left ear split, no other marks or brands; valued at \$11.

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

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

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

HEIFER—Taken up by L. N. Good, of Reader tp., December 8, 1886, one red yearling heifer, white under belly and in flank, small white spot in forehead, crop off right ear, small under-bit in left ear and dim brand on right hip; valued at \$10.

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

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

Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk.

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

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

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

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

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

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

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

COW—By same, one 2-year-old bay colt, no marks or brands visible.

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

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

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

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

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 29, 1886.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

COW—Taken up by A. F. Reed, of Auburn tp., December 7, 1886, one red cow, 4 years old, bush of tail off, crop off right ear; valued at \$16. (P. O. Auburn.)

STEER—Taken up by Frances M. Stahl, of Auburn tp., (P. O. Auburn), December 21, 1886, one 2-year-old white steer, ears and nose red; valued at \$12.

Elk county—J. S. Johnson, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Lewis Young, of Union Center tp., December 7, 1886, one white yearling steer; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by P. W. Whitney, of Union Center tp., December 5, 1886, one red and white 3-year-old heifer, away back, walks stiff in hind quarters, under-bit in left ear; valued at \$14.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. M. Testerman, of Arkansas City, November 30, 1886, one bay mare, 15 hands high, obscure brand; valued at \$35.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, 15 hands high, obscure brand; valued at \$60.

HORSE—By same, one chestnut-sorrel horse, 16 hands high; valued at \$30.

PONY—Taken up by T. Richardson, of Cedar tp., (P. O. Cedarvale, Chautauqua Co.), December 8, 1886, one dun horse pony, black strip down back; valued at \$15.

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Chas. Smith, of Powhatan tp., December 2, 1886, one spotted or roan heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands, both horns broken off, left one grown out about one inch.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. C. Baldwin, of Mission tp., October 26, 1886, one dark red yearling heifer, branded with a circle on the left side before the hip; valued at \$18.

Franklin county—T. F. Ankeny, clerk.

COW—Taken up by John Sherry, of Pomona tp., (P. O. Pomona), one white cow, neck and head dark, about 5 years old, right hip knocked down; valued at \$20.

Chautauqua county—A. C. Hilligoss, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. White, of Center tp., one red steer, 1 year old, under-slope in left ear; valued at \$14.

Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Joseph Heptig, of Pottawatomie tp., November 1, 1886, one light red yearling heifer, a little white on belly, a small white spot in forehead; valued at \$14.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jno. McMillan, of Blue tp., November 28, 1886, one 2-year-old red heifer, a little white in forehead and slit in left ear; valued at \$25.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John McGinty, December 4, 1886, one red-roan steer, 2 years old, obscure brand on right hip; valued at \$25.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Miller, of Jackson tp., November 28, 1886, one red heifer, metallic ear-mark in left ear, branded J. W. D.; valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by Washington Knox, of Emporia tp., December 23, 1886, one white and red cow, star in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.

Wabaunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Cripps, of Wilmington tp., (P. O. Harveyville), one white heifer, red neck, 2 years old; valued at \$10.

Phillips county—S. J. Hartman, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James Carman, of Phillipsburg tp., November 28, 1886, one dark mare, 8 years old, 13½ hands high, marked on right side with white spot, white strip on nose, three white feet, branded on left hip A. B. F.

Scott county—Geo. N. Fox, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by T. F. Jarvis, of Scott tp., (P. O. Scott City), December 13, 1886, one brown mare mule, 10 or 12 years old, saddle marks on sides, no brands.

Hamilton county—Thos. H. Ford, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by John B. Moore, of Grand tp., December 2, 1886, one 2-year-old red-roan heifer, scar on left hip; valued at \$20.

COW—By same, one 3-year-old cow, scar on left hip; valued at \$20.

COW—By same, one white cow, 4 years old, scar on left hip; valued at \$25.

Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. S. Metzler, of Liberty tp., November 24, 1886, one bright bay pony mare with colt by side, 17 years old, one fore foot and both hind feet white, white star in forehead; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by John Clements, of Ottumwa tp., December 9, 1886, one red steer, three white spots on face, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.

HEIFER—By same, one white heifer, white spots on belly and sides, 1 year old, no other marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by J. M. Pieratt, of Pleasant tp., December 11, 1886, one steer, 3 years old, head and neck light red with white spot on each side of neck, body light roan, crop off left ear, indistinct brand on both hips; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by J. W. Blair, of Pleasant tp., December 10, 1886, one 2-year-old red roan steer, white face, crop off right ear, no brands, small for age; valued at \$12.

BULL—Taken up by John Nolan, of Rock Creek tp., November 11, 1886, one 5-year-old dark red bull, with white belly and ring in nose; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by John Q. Carmean, of Rock Creek tp., one light red yearling steer, white spot in face, both ears cropped; valued at \$12.

Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by L. Slyter, of Osage tp., December 6, 1886, one dark red steer, a little white on belly; valued at \$14.

Jackson county—Ed. E. Birkett, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Michael McNeive, of Washington tp., November 21, 1886, one white cow, branded with the figure 5 on left hip, slit in left ear, supposed to be 3 years old.

2 COWS—Taken up by Stephen Perkins, of Netawaka tp., November 13, 1886, two red and white cows, 4 years old, branded 5 on left hip; valued at \$30.

STEER—By same, one black steer, 1 year old, an old brand (a circle with bar across) on left hip; valued at \$15.

2 CALVES—By same, two bull calves, 10 months old, no marks; valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by John R. Alexander, of Soldier tp., November 10, 1886, one red cow, some white on side, part of left ear frozen off, about 6 years old, no brands visible.

Lane county—T. J. Smith, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Joshua Wheatcroft, of White Rock tp., December 7, 1886, one dun mare pony, O D branded on left side; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 5, 1887.

Linn county—Thos. D. Cottle, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Columbus Hensley, in Valley tp., November 23, 1886, one red-roan heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. W. Hawhan, of Blue Mound tp., December 11, 1886, one white heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

MARE—Taken up by William Markle, of Paris tp., one gray mare, supposed to be 5 years old, about 15 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$75.

Wabaunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. Terruce, of Farmer tp., (P. O. Alma), November 2, 1886, one white steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Barber county—E. J. Taliaferro, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Peter How, of Kiowa tp., (P. O. Kiowa), December 13, 1886, one dun cow, 8 years old, branded [] on left hip.

COW—By same, one red cow, white on belly, 9 years old, branded [] on right hip, [] on left hip.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white heifer, no brands.

HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, no brands.

Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H. O. Kelley, of Marion tp., December 10, 1886, one red 2-year-old steer, white face, line back, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country.

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General Manager.

E. E. RICHARDSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

H. P. CHILD,
Superintendent.

The Veterinarian.

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

CAPPED HOCK.—I have a fine mare that has a badly capped hock. Can anything be done for it? [Take iodide, 1 dr.; pot. iod., 1 dr.; lard, 1½ oz.; mix. Apply with friction. Shoe with high-heeled shoes.]

I have a mare that is lame in her right hind pastern, and do not know what caused it. She has been lame for some time and she is worse when worked hard and the parts are swollen some. [Give the mare rest and repeat blisters to the swollen parts, and occasionally use iodine to reduce the swelling.]

COW'S EYE INJURED.—I have a cow which has a sore eye supposed to have been caused by being hooked. Nothing has been done for it for nearly a year. Lately there seems to be proud flesh formed on the under lid of the eye, on the inside, below the eyeball. Have had it cut off once, and applied burnt alum, but it is a very bad place to get at. [It is questionable whether it is curable or not, but we may ameliorate her condition very much. Hydrarg. oxide rubri, 8 grains; simple ointment (benz. oil), 4 dr. Wipe the lid, if very moist, with a dry cloth; then smear on some of the ointment. Do this morning and night.]

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.—One of my horses, five years old, has a inflammation of the eyes about once a month, so that he is blind for a few days, then his eyes will clear up again, but not so bright as natural. He has been affected in this way since last spring. Some of my neighbors say that he is moon blind. Is there any cure for him? [From your description it is very evident that the horse is affected with a constitutional disease of the eyes of hereditary origin, which, sooner or later, will terminate in the loss of the sight of one or both eyes. This incurable malady is known to veterinarians as "Periodic Ophthalmia," because of the marked intermissions which characterizes the disease, and for a similar reason some fanatics have given it the name of moon-blindness, no doubt believing that the frequent relapses were due to some mysterious influence of the changes of the moon.]

AN OBSCURE DISEASE.—A neighbor who has 130 head of cattle has lost eleven head through some disease that we do not understand. If you can tell from the meager description that I am able to give, what the trouble is, and the remedy or prevention of its repetition, you will oblige this county. All his cattle are in good condition, are supplied with water by a windmill in the yard and the tanks are always full. The yards are protected on the north and west sides by barns, to the lower part of which the cattle have access at all times; the upper part is used to store hay in; the south side of the barn has a hay rack nine feet high its entire length, which protects the cattle from strong south winds. The racks are always kept full of good prairie hay. Salt is kept before the cattle and sulphur is sometimes mixed with it; but little corn is fed; they have free access to the field. When first taken they shiver, have short panting breath, driving at the mouth, the same as in lung fever; refuse to eat or drink, then act as if crazy, striking their heads against the barns or anything that comes in their way so hard that their horns are broken off; at last they fall down and die, breathing very hard until the last. When dead they smell very offensively and in a few hours smelt so strong that they cannot be skinned. Some die in a few hours and others have lived seven days. In

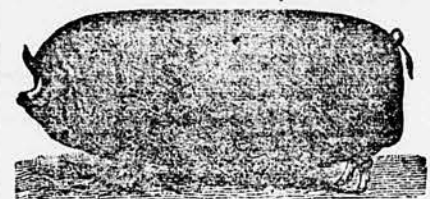
some the brain looks white and there is no blood in the small veins that pass through it. In others the brain is yellow and the small veins passing through it are filled with blood. In one, the lungs are slightly congested, in the others they looked natural. Nothing wrong with the heart or liver. The food in the stomach has plenty of water mixed with it, but the last manure passed is dry and feverish. They do not bloat and there is little or no blood in the veins that show when the skin is removed. [From the descriptions given we cannot arrive at a definite diagnosis. In your statement of the case there are symptoms of many different diseases all mixed together, but not sufficient symptoms of any one disease to warrant our selecting it as the disease from which your neighbor's cattle died. We would, perhaps require to see the feed, to see the animals before death, and to hold a post mortem examination before we could decide the nature of the affection.]

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



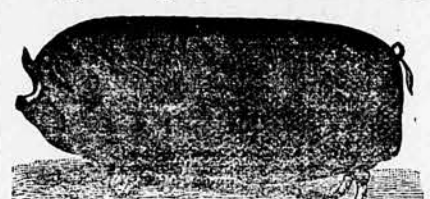
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THE WELLINGTON HERD of well-bred and improved BERKSHIRES is headed by Hopeful Joe 4890. The herd consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. Correspondence and inspection invited. Address: M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

Large English Berkshires



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

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Choice animals of all ages generally on hand at price to suit the times. Orders for show Spring Pigs should be sent in advance. A few choice sows with pigs for sale. Breeders recorded in A. B. R. Catalogue with year sale. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Low rates of express. F. W. TRUEDELL, LYONS, KAS.



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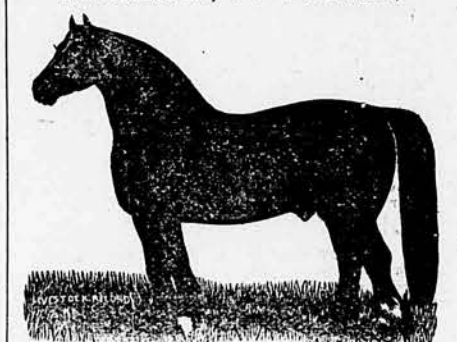


We have in our barn for sale the winners of 70 premiums this fall, 44 of which are first, also 4 sweepstakes, 2 gold medals and 1 silver medal, including the Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin State Fairs. Nine shipments received this season. The largest importers of pure bred Clydesdales in the world.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

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The coming butter maker, according to the *National Stockman*, must have a clean mouth and breath as well as clean clothes and a clean apron, be honest, smart, level-headed and able to keep accounts.

The *Poultry World* says: "A teaspoonful of glycerine and four or five drops of nitric acid to a pint of drinking water, will generally cure a fowl that shows symptoms of bronchitis."

While milk is standing for cream to rise, the purity of the cream, and consequently the fine flavor and keeping of the butter, will be injured if the surface of the cream is exposed freely to air much warmer than the cream.

The best drug for poultry is carbolic acid. Get a pint of the crudest, for 50 cents, put one ounce in one gallon of water, and sprinkle it with a broom all over the chicken house and its furniture once a month.

Consumption Cured.

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

GREAT BLUE RIBBON COUNTY OF EASTERN KANSAS. Jefferson county don't owe a dollar. Price List of Farms, etc., free. Address Metzger & Insley, Oskaloosa, Kas. Cut this out.

MISSISSIPPI. HOMESSEKERS desiring to locate in the South, in a section where there is both timber and prairie, sandy and clay lands, where the people are friendly, where the land is cheap and productive, where you can raise cotton, as well as all kinds of grain and fruits, and where you can raise stock easier and cheaper than in the West. Write to **ERDINE & NIXON**, West Point, Clay county, Mississippi.

Do You Want a Home? Yes.

Then write to **WM. J. ESTILL & CO., Medicine Lodge, Kas.** They have for sale over one hundred tracts of Choice Land in Barber county, Kansas, suitable for farms or ranches. Payments cash, or terms to suit purchaser. Those desiring to locate in the best part of Kansas should write at once. Particulars free. City property—addition of 80 acres to Medicine Lodge—in lots 50x150 feet, at low cash prices.

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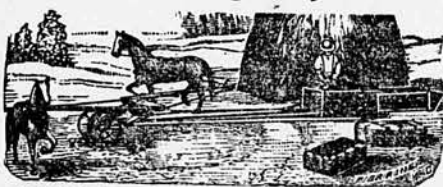
The Southwest Corner County, and BEST County in Kansas

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

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

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Sawing Made Easy.

MONARCH LIGHTNING SAWING MACHINE

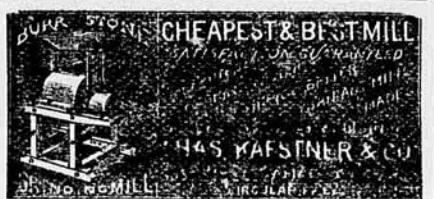


For logging camps, wood-yards, farmers getting out saw-wood, and all sorts of log-cutting—it is unrivaled. Thousands sold yearly. A boy of 10 can saw logs fast and easy. Immense saving of labor and money. Write for elegantly illustrated catalogue in 6 brilliant colors, also brilliantly illuminated poster in 6 colors. All free. Agents Wanted. Big money made quickly. **MONARCH MFG. CO., CARPENTERSVILLE, ILL.**

THE LITTLE GIANT FENCE-WEAVER

Excels them all. Simple, durable, cheap and easily worked. **Salesmen wanted. Particulars free.** **WM. P. JESTER, Lock box 932, Wichita, Kas.**

GRIND YOUR OWN Bone, Meal, Oyster Shells, Graham Flour & Corn, in the **\$5 HAND MILL** (Patent). 100 per cent. more made in keeping poultry. Also **POWER MILLS** and **FARM FEED MILLS.** Circulars and testimonials sent on application. **WILSON BROS., Easton, Pa.**



293 COLUMBUS

Manure Pulverizer & Spreaders SOLD THE FIRST YEAR. It is the only spreader that can be attached to Farm Wagons. It spreads Fertilizers, Lime and Ashes perfectly. Send for Circular and Price Lists. Mailed Free. Address **NEWARK MACHINE CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO.**

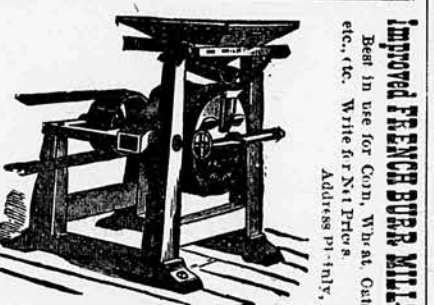
GEM OF THE SOUTH THE BEST VERTICAL MILL. IRON AND STEEL FRAME. **FRENCH BUHR.** New, Durable, Compact. Write for Descriptive Circular. Mention this paper. **Straub Machinery Co., Cincinnati, O.**

SORGHUM EVAPORATORS and MILLS. Cheapest and Best. Write for free copy of the **Sorghum Growers' Guide.** **CHAPMAN & CO., Madison, Ind.**

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

AGENTS WANTED A New Farm Implement. **BROWN'S FENCE-BUILDER!** Portable, simple, durable, strong. Builds a picket fence on the posts in the field, substantial, economical. The most practical machine yet devised. **JOHN P. BROWN, Rising Sun, - - - Indiana.**

Improved FRENCH BUHR MILLS Best in use for Corn, Wheat, Oats, etc., etc. Write for Price and Address. **BRADFORD MACHINERY CO., P. O. Box 505, Cincinnati, Ohio.**



BRADFORD MACHINERY CO., P. O. Box 505, Cincinnati, Ohio.

I WANT AGENTS TO SELL THE MISSOURI STEAM WASHER To men or women of energy and ability, seeking profitable employment, exclusive territory will be given with Agency. The Washer is made of metal and works on a new principle which saves labor, clothes and soap. Sample sent on a week's trial to be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. **\$600 to \$2,000** a year is being made by competent, shifty agents. Intrinsic merit making it a phenomenal success everywhere. Send for my illustrated circular and terms of agency. **J. WORTH, Sole Man for 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.**

THE JACKSON COUNTY FEDERAL This paper, published at Holton, Kansas, is situated so that it will have a bonanza of advertising for surrounding cities. By the Rock Island railroad it is between Topeka and St. Joseph, and in the only town of any importance. It has direct railroad connection with Leavenworth, Atchison and Kansas City. The Federal circulates generally to all postoffices where Jackson county people get their mail, in and around Jackson county, and distributes more copies among Jackson county homes than any other paper published anywhere. Advertisers who read the *FARMER* will do well to make a note this.

THE "PLANET JR." HAND SOWERS AND HOES are the newest and best, lightest and strongest known. There are seven distinct tools, each with special merits, no two alike or the same price—all practical and labor saving. The "Planet Jr." Hollow Steel Standard Horse Hoe, as lately introduced, has no equal in the world. Its excellent work in the field has distanced that of all competitors. It is in some sections doing in one passage the work of four or five old style implements, and in others superseding the cumbersome and expensive two-horse tools. It is Hoe, Cultivator, Plow, Marker, Ridger and Coverer, all combined in one. Let every Farmer and Gardener send now for our new Catalogue, which gives reduced prices, and such descriptions as will enable readers to judge correctly of their merits. Free to all. Forty engravings. **S. L. ALLEN & CO.,** Catharine St. Philada. Correspondence solicited.

The Vaneless Monitor

UNEQUALED AS A FARM MILL.



Has the only successful Rotary Power in the World. SEND for CATALOGUE of WIND MILLS, Iron Pumps, etc. Address

SEARLES BROTHERS

GENERAL AGENTS, No. 621 Commercial St., ATCHISON, KAS.

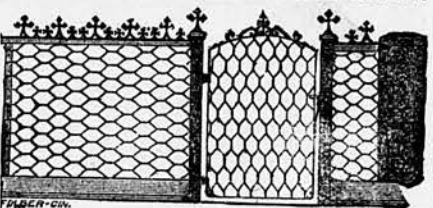
DANA'S WHITE METALLIC EAR MARKING LABEL, stamped to order with name, or name and address and numbers. It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sells at eight and gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated Price-List and samples free. Agents wanted. **C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.**

FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING ESTABLISHED 1866. Is CHEAP, STRONG, easy to apply, does not rust or rot. Is also a SUBSTITUTE FOR PLASTER, at Half the Cost; outlasts the building. CARPETS AND RUGS of same, double the wear of oil cloths. Catalogue and samples free. **W. H. FAY & CO., Camden, N. J.**

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE. The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address, **SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.**

WESTERN AGRICULTURIST. The leading Stock and Farm Journal in the West. The Draft Horse Journal of America. 40 well filled pages; handsomely illustrated. \$1.10 a year. \$1000 Prize Essays. Liberal Cash Commission to Agents. Subscription \$1.10 a year. Address **T. Butterworth, Pub., Quincy, Ill.**

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The Judge's Cash Puzzle

In Behalf of the **GRANT MONUMENT FUND.**

Use Your Brains and Make Money. MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN, EVERYBODY.

The *Judge* proposes to assist the Grant Monument Fund by organizing a grand competition on word-building (making the largest number of words from a given sentence by transposing and using letters to suit the purpose), in using for the theme the sentence "Who will be our next President?" and offering Cash prizes to successful competitors, each of whom will have to pay Fifty (50) cents on presentation of his competitive paper. The money received will be applied as follows: Twenty-five cents is at once credited to the Grant Fund.

The remaining twenty-five cents, after deducting the legitimate expenses of advertising names with their respective answers, etc., etc., will be placed in a common fund to be equally divided among the six successful competitors, i. e., the six persons sending in the largest lists of words (proper nouns included) from the sentence "Who will be our next President?" The magnitude of the prizes will depend on the amount of money received, or in other words, on the number of competitors. Communications open until February 15, 1887, 12 o'clock.

This is not a new thing. In England large sums of money have been raised for Charity by this method, and those who have participated and incidentally helped a worthy object have won a prize as high as \$10,000 as a reward for mental activity.

The names of competitors will be published from week to week in *Judge* as they may come in. This will not only serve as an acknowledgment of the receipt of the money, etc., but will also serve to show the weekly progress of the fund.

Governing rules in this week's *Judge*. Address "Grant Fund," **THE JUDGE PUBLISHING CO.,** Potter Building, New York City.

TOPEKA Medical and Surgical INSTITUTE

This institution was Established Fourteen Years Ago, and is incorporated under the State laws of Kansas. During that time it has done a flourishing business and made many remarkable cures. The Institute is provided with the very best facilities for treating every kind of physical deformity, such as Hip-Joint Disease, Club Foot, Wry Neck and Spinal Curvature, having a skilled workman who makes every appliance required in orthopedic surgery. Incipient Cancer cured, and all kinds of tumors removed. Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System successfully treated. Nose, Throat and Lung Diseases, if curable, yield readily to specific treatment as here employed. All forms of Female Weakness relieved. Tape Worm removed in from one to four hours. All Chronic and Surgical Diseases scientifically and successfully treated.

PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME. Correspondence solicited. Consultation free. Send for circular and private list of questions. **DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE,** No. 86 East Sixth street, TOPEKA, KAS.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK Cloth & Gold Binding 144 Pages, with Steel Engraving, MAILED FREE. Address, P. O. Box 1810, N. Y.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES	PRICE.
1	Fever, Congestion, Inflammations...	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants...	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults...	.25
5	Griping, Griping, Bilious Colic...	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting...	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis...	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faciache...	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo...	.25

HOMEOPATHIC

10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach...	.25
11	Oppressed or Painful Periods...	.25
12	White, too Frequent Periods...	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing...	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions...	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains...	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria...	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding...	.50
18	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head...	.50
19	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs...	.50
20	General Debility, Physical Weakness...	.50
21	Kidney Disease...	.50
22	Nervous Debility...	1.00
23	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed...	1.00
24	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation...	1.00

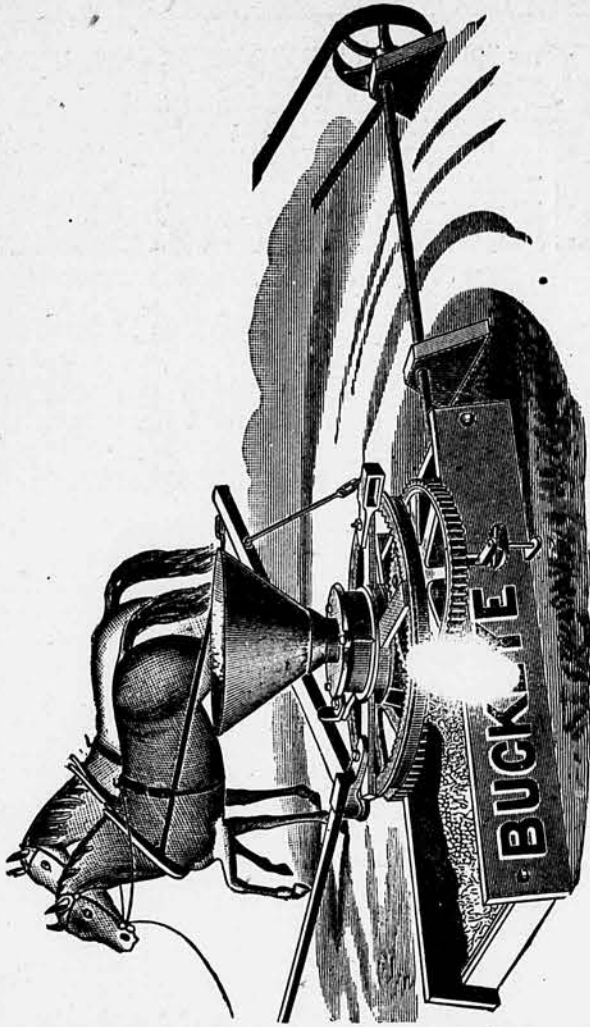
SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—**HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St. N. Y.**

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give full name and P. O. address. **DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 151 Pearl St. N. Y.**

THE STAVER BUCKEYE.



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

This sweep can be attached quickly without the use of wrench or bolts. The master wheel has anti-friction rollers in the center bearing, which lessens the friction at that point in a marked degree. This Mill delivers the ground feed in a box under the mill, which is preferred by many. The power shaft runs sixty (60) revolutions to one circle of the horses, and will do all the work reasonable for two horses at a saving of power. The farmer who wishes a good Grinding Mill combined with a splendid Two-horse Power will, we are confident, find this the best Mill on the market.

THE NEW BUCKEYE

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

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

THE TIFFIN TWO-HOLE SHELLER,

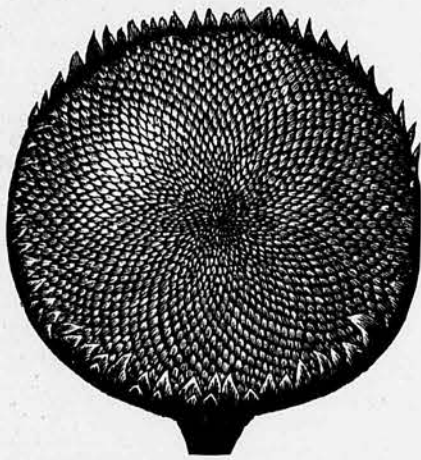
With Feed-table, Cob-carrier, and either Sacking or Wagon-box Elevators, "speeded" especially to run with either of our Buckeye Feed Mills.

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

Deere, Mansur & Co.,

GENERAL SOUTHWESTERN AGENTS,

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



KANSAS SEED HOUSE

F. BARTELDES & CO.,

SEED GROWERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS,
Lawrence, Kansas.

Catalogues : Mailed : Free : on : Application.



TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

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

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

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

FOR RENT—For cash, a Farm of 800 acres, fourteen miles northeast of Council Grove, Kas. It has a good house and barn and well, 52 acres broke and 640 acres fenced with four strands of barbed wire. Address S. S. Cartwright, Topeka, Kas.

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

APPLE SEEDLINGS—For sale. No. 1, \$2.75 per 1,000; No. 2, \$1.50. All kinds of nursery stock at low rates. Douglas County Nursery, Lawrence, Kas. (October 1, 1886.) Wm. Plasket & Sons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRENCH COACH HORSES.



SUPERBE
Winner First Prize, World's Fair, Antwerp, 1885.
A Breed, combining size, beauty, action and endurance established and reared under the patronage and direction of the French Government.

THIRTY JUST IMPORTED
All approved by the Inspector General of the National Studs of France, and the get of Stallions owned by the French Government.
120-page Catalogue of Oaklawn Stud free. Address **M. W. DUNHAM,** Wayne, DuPage Co., Illinois.

KNABE

PIANOFORTES.

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

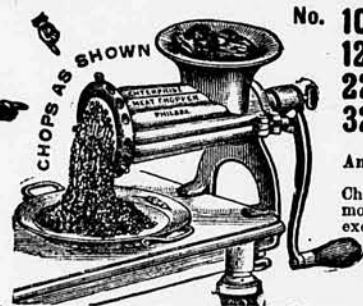
ENTERPRISE MEAT CHOPPERS.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

GUARANTEED TO CHOP, NOT GRIND THE MEAT.

FOR CHOPPING
SAUSAGE MEAT, MINCE
MEAT, HAMBURG STEAK
FOR DYSPETICS, BEEF
TEA FOR INVALIDS, & C.

Farm and Fireside says:
"It is the only Meat Chopper we ever saw that we would give house room. It has proven such a very useful machine that we want our readers to enjoy its benefits with us."



No. 10 Chops 1 pound per minute. Price, \$3.00.
No. 12 Chops 1 pound per minute. Price, \$2.50.
No. 22 Chops 2 pounds per minute. Price, \$4.00.
No. 32 Chops 3 pounds per minute. Price, \$6.00.

American Agriculturist says:
"We have given this Meat Chopper a thorough trial with most satisfactory results. They excel anything of the kind made in either hemisphere."

SOLD BY THE

Send for Catalogue. No. 10 Family Size, Price, \$3.00. Hardware Trade.
ENTERPRISE M'F'G CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LITTLE :: JOKER :: BUTTONS

For Marking Stock. Never Come Off.

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

LEAVENWORTH NOVELTY WORKS, LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

TOWER'S
FISH BRAND

SLICKER

The Best Waterproof Coat.

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