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### SORGHUM CANE SUGAR.

#### Diffusion--Carbonation--Successful Experiments at Ottawa.

[In our sugar article last week it was noted that Prof. Hart would prepare something specially for our readers this week. Here it is.—Ed. K. F.]

#### Kansas Farmer:

The small success which has attended the best efforts to obtain sugar from sorghum, has made it necessary to devise some more efficient means of extracting the juice. The yield of juice from a three-roll mill of good construction was only 37 per cent. of the weight of cane crushed, while two such crushers, doing the best possible work, only increased the yield to 42 per cent. The process of diffusion applied to beets in Europe gave so nearly a perfect extraction of sugar that it was suggested as the one most likely to succeed with sorghum. However, it never had been applied to cane, and it was uncertain whether it would succeed, and capitalists did not wish to incur the expense of erecting a battery on the strength of a mere possibility. It was left for the Government to do what private parties felt unable to do—to test the value of diffusion on sorghum. For this purpose a battery was constructed near the works of the Franklin Sugar Company at Ottawa, and Prof. Wiley came to conduct the experiment, with what success we all know.

The cane was cut into sections an eighth of an inch thick, and the chips conveyed to closed iron tanks containing half a ton each, and there subjected to the action of water at a temperature of 140 deg. Fah. for about ten minutes. The sugar passes readily through the cell walls into the tanks, until an equilibrium is established and half the sugar is dissolved in the water, which is then drawn off and a fresh volume added and the process continued till the sugar is practically exhausted and the chips are thrown out. In practice the process is varied somewhat, the water being added to the chips containing the least sugar, and when drawn out is passed into the tank containing the next largest proportion of sugar, and so on till it reaches the fresh chips from which it is drawn nearly as dense as the juice itself. With a battery of ten cells, the sugar was nearly all obtained and the density of the liquor was about two-thirds that of the original juice. With two or three more cells the density could be increased nearly to that of the juice in the cane.

But another great improvement, that was not contemplated when the experiment was planned, but grew out of it, is the clarification of sorghum juice after the manner of clarifying beet juice. The usual method has been to add lime enough to neutralize the acids of the juice, and to remove the impurities by boiling, skimming and settling. The loss of sugar in these operations is very great, being estimated at 15 to 20 per cent., and the liquor darkens very rapidly on heating. In working beets a much larger proportion of lime is added, from 2 to 3 per cent. of the weight of the juice, and is then precipitated by carbonic acid gas, as a carbonate of lime which carries down all impurities, and on boiling and passing through a filter press the juice comes out pure and bright, while the carbonate of lime and all the impurities remain in the press as a compact, odorless press cake. By this method there is a scarcely perceptible loss of sugar. The gas used in carbonating is supplied

from a specially constructed kiln by which the gas from the limestone and from the cake used as fuel is utilized. The kiln also furnishes all the lime required in the operation. The two processes of diffusion and carbonation have completely changed the methods of sugar-making and will more than double the yield per ton of cane with very slight, if any, increase of expense. As evidence of what the two processes will do, there were obtained over twenty-three gallons of heavy sirup from a ton of frosted cane. By the old methods about ten gallons were obtained.

Sorghum-growers are elated at the result of the experiments, and are confident that this will soon be a very profitable industry.

J. C. HART.

#### The A. H. T. A.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

JUNCTION CITY, KAS., Oct. 28, 1885.

The Grand Order of the Anti Horse-Thief Association convened at this place to-day, holding their regular annual morning, afternoon and evening sessions, the last being secret. The Order was represented by good, solid looking men from all parts of the State. The Secretary from Nebraska failed to come, so we did not get the minutes of the last annual meeting. The men and officers seemed thoroughly in earnest and worked together as smoothly as a nicely adjusted piece of machinery. Addresses were delivered by members, by the National President, Mr. J. J. Suter, of Palmyra, Mo., and by Ed. Corson, President of the Grand Order. The address of the latter is appended hereto. A new Order was organized in the north-western part of the State, where there had recently been property taken. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Ed. Corson, President, Parsons, Kas.; C. O. Luty, Vice President, Superior, McPherson county, Kas.; W. B. Rilling, Secretary, Girard, Kas.; Moses Royce, Treasurer, Parsons. Ed. Corson was elected delegate to National Grand Order. Next annual meeting to be held at Parsons, the fourth Wednesday of October, 1886.

Before adjourning the A. H. T. A. tendered a vote of thanks to the KANSAS FARMER for its interest in the work of the Order.

#### PRESIDENT CORSON'S ADDRESS.

*Fellow members of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association:* We are, by permission of an all-wise Providence, assembled in our fourth annual session of the State Order of the Kansas division, to consider such changes as a majority of delegates present may deem for the best interests of our beloved Order.

In portions of the State seeding time and harvest were attended with so many difficulties that the farmers' time was almost wholly absorbed by matters pertaining to the concerns of the farm, to the exclusion of other affairs. In consequence, the Order has not increased as we could have wished; but notwithstanding all adverse influences, we have ten or twelve more sub-Orders than we had at the time of our last meeting. The new Orders organized are, for the most part, located in the southeast part of the State. On the whole, I think that we may congratulate ourselves that we are able to make this showing, for it is an unmistakable evidence that even a small growth, under trying circumstances, will insure a large increase in the future. We now have about fifty sub-Orders in Kansas and Nebraska, with a membership exceeding that of all other in-

stitutions of a similar kind in the same territory; and in several instances vigilance committees and leagues have surrendered their organizations to become sub-Orders of the A. H. T. A.

We are especially gratified that the A. H. T. A. has been able to survive and show a substantial growth for more than twenty years; and may we not pertinently inquire why it is that the Antis have so long survived, while dozens of other protective associations have ceased to exist? Some there were that were unable to celebrate their first anniversary. The fault in the main was that most of the so-called protective association were but extremists, paying little more regard to law than did the class they endeavored to suppress. On the other hand, the A. H. T. A.'s organic law is not to anticipate, but to assist the civil authorities.

In my address at Parsons in 1884 I cited as a proof of the efficiency of our organization, that of all property lost by members of our Association, fully 98 per cent. had been recovered. For 1885 we will be unable to make a showing so favorable, yet we can approximate the old score, with losses fully 20 per cent. in excess of any former year. And further, I can safely assert that of all the property stolen, fully one-half more has been recovered than there would have been had we relied upon the efforts of the civil authorities.

But, lest I be misunderstood, I desire to say that I do not underestimate the efficient aid and hearty co-operation that we always receive from the officials of the various localities. But by force of numbers we are able to cover the ground in a day that would tax the officials to their utmost to go over in a week, and in most instances speed is the "open sesame" to success.

Times there have been when we have organized pursuit and effected a capture almost as soon as we could have given notice to the authorities.

In order that our Association may retain its high position in the estimation of those who are familiar with its aims and objects, it is necessary that the members conduct the affairs of the organization in such a manner as will convince the most skeptical that our aim is to protect property rights by seeing the statutory provisions concerning such matters rigidly enforced, and by our numbers and thorough organization, we will be in a position to terrorize the transgressor, to that extent that the A. H. T. A. will be as much a prevention as a cure. By the acts of the individual members the world at large will judge whether we are the offshoot of the organized mobs that the early settlers of the West have reason to remember so well, or an institution composed of the very best elements of the communities in which it exists.

In all of the past year there has been reported to me but one act of violence committed by the Antis in pursuit of stolen property. That one case resulted in the death of a horse-thief. The necessity of such a course was so apparent that the authorities deemed it unnecessary to hold an inquest, and even complimented the members on the orderly manner in which they had conducted the entire pursuit and capture.

While I would admonish all members to refrain from all violence, I do advise that when it becomes necessary to make an arrest of parties in possession of your property, do so, let the cost be what it may. After effect-

ing a capture, it is advisable that the investigating committee be represented by one or more members at the time of the trial, that the law may honestly administered, for it is well known that in this day and age money is often a very potent factor in criminal prosecutions. As has been said by an eminent editor, "A little credit mobilier judiciously applied, will make most consciences as pliable as wax." The mere presence of the committee may and will prevent a miscarriage of justice.

To my brother members I desire to say, if you wish to preserve your organization, keep out of all petty disputes and neighborhood difficulties. In many instances a brother may, and probably has misused you, but you will find it to be far better to overlook an ordinary affront than by bringing the matter before your Order, to create dissension; you will find that every man has his friends.

Select no. 6 but your best men for officers, and encourage them by your presence at each meeting. It is not sufficient that you are clear on the books. Without a good attendance it is not possible to maintain a live organization such as you will need when having sustained a loss.

At Parsons I called the attention of the delegates to the matter of being represented by proxy. I am more than ever impressed with the injustice of a law that makes no distinction between an Order that is at the expense of sending a delegate to the Grand Order, and one that makes an outlay of a postage stamp to request some one to represent it by proxy. Article 6, section 3, of the constitution, reads: "All subordinate Orders failing to be represented in the Grand Order shall pay \$2.50 for the secret work for the ensuing year." So that to deny the right of representation by proxy will not prove a burden but may be easily borne by any Order. I trust, gentlemen, that you will consider this matter.

Article 7, section 1, of the constitution of sub-Orders provides for the expulsion of members. It seems to me to be rather vague. It should at least state the number of votes necessary. This matter has already caused some controversy, and should be more specific in its provisions.

I find that many sub-Orders provide a revenue by the assessment plan. To all such I would say that you will find it to be less burdensome and much more satisfactory to inaugurate a system of monthly dues, and by so doing create a fund from which to draw in emergencies.

Hoping that prudence and wisdom may guide you in your councils, so that when you have returned to your homes and calmly reviewed the action of this body to-day, that nothing will suggest itself to you in such manner as to cause you to think it would have been better left undone.

#### Excursion to Los Angeles.

The chance of a lifetime to see the sights and cities of California and intermediate objects of interest along the Union Pacific railway. Round trip tickets good for six months for \$100. Excursion train first class in every particular. It leaves Omaha and Council Bluffs Wednesday, November 25, at 11 o'clock a. m. The points it will stop at are Denver, Ogden, Salt Lake City, thence to Los Angeles. If you wish to join the party write at once to J. W. Morse, General Passenger Agent, Omaha, Neb., or D. E. Cornell, General Agent, Passenger and Ticket Departments, Kansas City, Mo., for full particulars.



## The Stock Interest.

### Ringbone, Its Nature, Causes and Treatment.

Ringbone is a very troublesome ailment. Anything useful on the subject is always read with interest by farmers. Here is something worth attention, taken from the *Farmer and Dairyman*.

Ringbone is a bony tumor—exostosis—situated on or in the vicinity of the pastern bone, frequently ending in anchylosis of the pastern joint. There are three causes—hereditary, structural and incidental. No breeders of horses nowadays will send a mare to a horse having ringbone. The ringbone is usually occasioned by a strain taken in curveting, bounding turns, and galloping or racing. Form, as well as breed, is concerned in the production of ringbone. A coarse or half-bred, fleshy or bone-legged horse, with short or upright pasterns, is the ordinary subject of the disease; and there exist satisfactory reasons why one should expect him to be so. The pastern and coffin bones constitute the nethermost parts—the pedestals—of the columns of bones composing the limbs; and, being so, they receive the entire weight and force transmitted from above. The pastern when long and oblique in position, receives the superincumbent weight in such an indirect line that, bending toward the ground with the fetlock, nothing like jar or confusion follows. The very reverse of this, however, happens every time the foot of a limb having a short and upright pastern, comes to the ground. In it, instead of the weight descending obliquely upon the sesamoids, and the fetlock bending therewith, it descends direct, or nearly so, upon the pastern, making this bone entirely dependent upon the bone beneath it—the coffin—for counteracting spring; and should anything occur to destroy or diminish this spring, or to throw more weight, or sudden weight upon the coffin bone that it cannot counteract, jar of the whole apparatus ensues, and an effort of nature to strengthen the parts by investing them with callus and ossification, is likely to be the ultimate result.

The exciting causes of ringbone.—These may be said to consist in any acts or efforts of speed or strength productive of concussion to the bones of the pastern. Some have ascribed the presence of ringbone to blows. Undoubtedly, a blow upon a bone would be very likely to produce exostosis; but the pastern—the hind pastern in particular—is rather an unlikely part to be struck. After inflammation from any cause, even after that produced by a common blister often, an enlargement of the pastern will be left, and, though this is not called ringbone, it may be regarded as something very analogous to it.

Nature of ringbone.—Ringbone is but a species of exostosis—a bony tumor—which in one situation constitutes ringbone, in another splent, in another spavin, yet the three differ as well in their origin as in their effects. Ringbone has an external origin; and though it may, from spreading, interfere with the motion of a joint, still it does not produce any affection of the synovial membrane; spavin, on the contrary, seldom confines itself to the external or ligamentary tissues, but affects the synovial membrane as well; and splent originates in the very joint—the fibrocartilaginous—which it afterward blocks up and grows from. Ringbone is either a ligamentary or a periosteal affection, or both.

Treatment of ringbone.—The old method of treating exostosis by fire and blister, is fast giving way to a more rational procedure. It has been discovered that there is not really any cure

for this malady, more than there is for spavin. If we can relieve the horse from lameness, that is all that can be expected; but even then the disease is not cured—an eye-sore still remains, and perhaps a stiff joint. Treat the disease, when first discovered, just as you would a recent splent or spavin, by cooling, evaporating, cold water bandages, etc.; rest, too, so much disregarded by physicians, and not mentioned, by some veterinary authors, is of some importance. Human practitioners realize how much is gained by their patients, when laboring under diseases of the joints, by strict attention to rest; for by that means inflammatory action is kept within bounds. To control inflammatory action, and by that means lessen pain or irritation within or around a joint, should be the first business; from this great benefit would be derived. Our business, as physicians, is to follow in the footsteps of nature, and observe by what means she repairs injuries and performs her cures. We shall find that her cure of spavin and splent consists of anchylosis, usually all that she requires for it is rest. The parts are hot and inflamed; cooling applications are needed; now they are cold and inactive, warmth, moisture, and perhaps stimulants, are indicated, and so on to the end. In the case of hip disease occurring in children the natural cure of which is anchylosis—physicians enjoin rest, which favors union of the diseased bones. If such means favor anchylosis in the human subject, one cannot dispense with them when treating the horse. In all cases, then, of early diseases of this character, whether it be periosteal, bony, cartilaginous, fibrous or muscular, cooling lotions, fomentations, light diet and rest, are the means most calculated to do good, whether the intentions of nature are anchylosis or not. In chronic cases use acetate of cantharides, applied daily, until the parts appear hot and tender; we then substitute cold water bandages, and repeat the process if necessary.

### Skin Diseases of Animals.

A writer in *London Field* gives some practical suggestions on this subject, as follows:

Among the parasites which infest the skin without actually burrowing into the tissues, ticks (*Ixodes*) are perhaps the most annoying, and in some cases dangerous. These creatures are armed with an apparatus which enables them to fix themselves in the skin and feed on the blood until they are filled almost to the bursting point, at the expense of the unfortunate animal which is forced to entertain them.

Sheep are more commonly infested with ticks than other animals, and when they are pastured in a locality where brushwood abounds, especially if the soil is light and sandy and the weather is warm, they are likely to be attacked by myriads of the ticks, which find a congenial habitation in such situations, and fasten upon all animals, even birds, which come within their reach.

When once the ticks obtain a hold on the skin, they cannot be made to quit it until they have filled themselves with blood. Some of them, the old ticks chiefly, will then fall off and return to their hiding places, to wait until they have digested their meal and are ready for a fresh supply. Sheep which are placed in the neighborhood of woods, into which they can stray, are likely to become infested with young ticks, which will remain in the skin until they have attained a considerable size, living meanwhile on the blood which they suck. Serious mortality sometimes follows the attacks of ticks

in large numbers, particularly when lambs are the victims. Some years ago, portions of the skin taken from lambs which were dying rapidly from some mysterious cause were sent to us, and it was found that the surface was so completely covered with small ticks that the skin could not be seen, and further inquiry showed that the majority of the lambs of the flock were similarly affected. The carcasses of those which died were found to be extremely emaciated, and on dissection the organs were all discovered to be perfectly healthy. The only peculiarity was the absence of color. All the structures in the body, in fact, were bloodless, and it was evident that the parasites had slowly bled the lambs to death. The presence of ticks on the bodies of the lambs is, of course, noticed, but no particular attention is generally paid to the circumstance, as the parasites are very common, and their number is not often taken into account. The propagation of ticks is provided for on a very liberal scale. The females lay an immense number of eggs, which are hatched out in eight to ten days, and the young six-legged brood seem to be capable of seeking their own living at once; and after changing the skin they acquire eight legs and become mature.

Another parasite, which is popularly called a "sheep tick," does not belong to the tick family at all. The creature to which we refer is the *melophagus*, or "fag," which is often found clinging to the wool, but not attached to the skin in the manner of the tick. The parasite causes a good deal of irritation, and for the welfare of the flock it is necessary to get rid of it as promptly as possible.

Treatment for the destruction of lice, ticks and "fags" is included in the ordinary process of dipping, and for this purpose the compounds in use are generally effective. Most of the mixtures consist of arsenic rendered partially soluble by the addition of carbonate of potash, or a mixture of carbolic acid with soap or an alkali. Arsenical dips are most frequently employed for the destruction of parasites, but they are not free from danger; in fact, losses have occurred over and over again from allowing the sheep after dipping to return to the pasture before the fluid which adheres to the wool has drained off sufficiently to avoid the poisoning of the herbage. With care in this direction, the arsenical dips are as safe as the mixtures of carbolic acid. When the parasites are very numerous, a second dipping at the expiration of eight or ten days is always desirable.

Follicular mange is due to a peculiar parasite which infests the hair follicles of the dog, the only animal which seems to suffer much inconvenience from the presence of the worm. In man the follicles of the skin are constantly invaded by the parasites without any irritation being caused by them; but in the dog, loss of hair and disease of the skin result from their presence. The parasite is known as the *Demodex folliculorum*, and inhabits the hair follicles and also the sebaceous follicles, remaining in these canals, with its head pointing downward, and feeding on the secretions which it finds in them.

The symptoms of the disease which the *demodex* causes in the skin of the dog are not very marked until the advanced stage is reached. In the first place, the hair falls off in spots, and on examining the bare places some red points are seen. Sometimes the skin is inflamed, and an appearance similar to red mange is present. In the greater number of cases the progress of the affection is slow; but there is no tendency to recover without treatment, and if nothing is done to effect the de-

struction of the parasite, the infected animal dies from exhaustion consequent on the constant irritation.

Treatment of follicular mange, to be successful must include the use of caustic alkalies. Prof. Williams and Mr. Dugard, after trying various remedies, such as mercury, iodine, sulphur, carbolic acid, and other potent agents, found that, to reach the worms, a strong alkaline preparation was necessary to break up or dissolve the cuticle; and they used a mixture of creosote, four drams, with olive oil, seven ounces, and solution of caustic potash, one ounce, preceding the dressing by a good washing of the skin with warm water and soft soap. Dressings were applied to the diseased parts twice a week, and as the skin became tender, they were used at longer intervals. The treatment was continued from three to eight months, before a cure was effected. In cases which have come under our observation, no treatment seemed to cause any alleviation of the irritation, and the animal had to be destroyed.

The experience of the past seasons will be of great benefit to the wool business and to wool-growers, teaching them that they must conduct their business on business principles if they would reap a living from it. If this period of depression has a tendency to cause the slaughtering of every scabawg sheep in the United States, so much the better for the business in the future. If teach it will flock-masters to care for their stock better and keep only high-class animals, and that the business will not stand any losses from mismanagement or neglect; then this depression will have a beneficial effect on wool-growing in this country. No doubt, as the country grows older, the range of profits will become closer—in fact, more like other countries—and the system of smaller flocks, high farming, high feeding, and close attention to the little details of business must follow. This will put the industry on a basis where panics and legislation, although they may affect it, cannot ruin it, and there is where it must be placed if it ever becomes what it should be.

Some raisers of mutton sheep claim that they can make a profit from mutton entirely void of the fleece. This is worthy of investigation by all flock-masters, and that there is much truth in the claim cannot be doubted, as it has been proved by actual experiment that it requires no more feed or care to grow a pound of mutton than a pound of beef or pork. Now the only question in the matter is, will mutton, on an average, bring as much in the market as beef and pork? If it will, then the growing of mutton sheep will be as profitable as the growing of the other meat animals; for, besides this, it is conceded by most authorities that sheep are justly entitled to the highest place in the improvement of the land. The English farmers and growers of mutton keep their wethers until two years old, and then fatten them like Short-horn steers. This makes the finest mutton, and mutton which commands the highest prices, but with all it will not do to neglect the fleece.—*National Stockman*.

Those who have traveled in Holland, with the view to know how the fine dairy cows of that country are treated, find that the stables—which, by the way, are only an extension of the house—are kept as warm as the living rooms for the family, and as scrupulously cleaned as the kitchen; and to this fact of steady warmth, coupled with ample food, is due the great yields of milk obtained.



## Stock Notes.

The stable should have ventilation as well as light. Stop up all the cracks, and place the ventilators where they should be.

Never overload young horses, and you will be likely never to have balky horses. Light loads and more of them should be the motto, when working colts.

One of the things that augurs favorably for the future of the sheep business, is the fact that most of those engaged in it at present know something about it. They may have learned it by sad experience, but they know it.

It is a cruel man who will let his horses stand all night with mud on their legs. It takes but a few minutes to clean the mud off, and is time well spent. A low tub and a large sponge or rag will be found convenient for doing such work thoroughly.

Take care of your horses' manes. A fine mane adds materially to the appearance of a horse, and it may be spoiled in a short time by being neglected. A horse's shoulder will soon become sore by allowing the mane to work under the collar.

Don't rush the team in the morning, or after a long rest. Warm them up gradually, if you would get the best service out of them, by giving them the least fatigue. When plowing, the first round or two in the morning should be made as easy as possible.

Provide good harness for your horses, especially the collars. A faulty and poorly-fitting collar may lose you several days' work by one of your best horses. If it can be done, let the harness-maker take the size of the horse's shoulder before making the collar.

Don't expect the young horses to stand as much hard work as the old ones, without injury. You may not be able to discover anything wrong at the time, but it will tell in the end. The constitution of many a young horse that might have been valuable has been ruined in this way.

For the very reason that sheep require closer attention and more careful handling than any other farm animal is perhaps the very reason why so many farmers have no success with this stock. Those who are too busy, too lazy or too careless to give them the requisite care will do better with some other class of stock.

Which costs the most to raise per pound, Merino mutton or the mutton of one of the large breeds, taking into consideration the amount of food each requires and the amount of wool they will yield? This is a question which if satisfactorily answered would have quite a tendency to settle the relative merits of the breeds.

Beautiful form, superlative action and a kind disposition are what constitute the value of family horses. It costs no more to raise a high-priced horse than it does a low-priced mongrel. The difference in their relative value is more than the cost of production. The more good qualities concentrated in one family the higher will raise the market price of the produce of that family. If we can succeed in breeding docility into our steeds, a good, kind, fearless disposition, and the absence of all vices that horse-flesh is heir to, the family could ride after such a model disposition without risk of life or limb.

An ingenious method of sheep stealing is being practised in Oregon. It consists in suspending a rope made into a loop and slip-knot from a tree branch overhanging a sheep path in the woods. The animals put their heads in the noose and are held till the thief can come in the night and carry away the game.

In New York it has been discovered that the coal bins in the city buildings supposed to have been built to hold fourteen tons each, only hold twelve tons. The city has for years been paying for fourteen tons in each bin.

Berlin had last year 2,935 privileged dogs that paid no taxes, among them fifty-six connected with the embassies of foreign states. The owners of the other 27,000 dogs registered in the German capital paid \$50,000 marks into the city treasury as license fees.

Another large river, the Kasai, has just been discovered in Africa. Its length is unknown. Four hundred miles above its juncture with the Congo it is six miles wide. Thousands of hippopotami inhabit its waters. The banks of this noble river are thickly inhabited by a handsome, warlike people.

Here is a rough tariff obtained from an employment agency of the wages of various grades of help in California; Cooks, \$240 to \$720 a year; nurses, \$180 to \$360; housemaids, \$180 to \$300; coachmen, \$360 to \$720; butlers, \$500 to \$600; Chinese cooks and general servants \$240 to \$420. Even a child of fourteen cannot be hired as nurse under \$120 a year.

Out of a total area of 39,955,240 acres of land in Florida, only 17,103,182 acres appear on the tax books of the state, less than one-half the area of the state. It is estimated that the lakes, rivers and other bodies of water not assessed cover a total area of 2,241,040 acres, and there are yet remaining in the southern extremity of the state about 8,000,000 acres that have not been surveyed.

## Are You Going South?

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

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

## MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Elegant Equipment Between Kansas City and Omaha.

On and after July 1, 1885, the Missouri Pacific night express, between Kansas City and Omaha, leaving Union depot at 8:20 p. m., arriving at Omaha at 6 a. m., returning leave Omaha at 9 p. m., and arrive at Kansas City at 6:35 a. m. daily. These trains will be equipped with two new elegant Pullman palace sleeping cars, the Potosi and Glendale, and elegant palace day coaches. Day express (daily) except Sunday to Omaha leaves Kansas City at 8:45 a. m., arrives at Omaha at 6 p. m. These trains run through Leavenworth, Atchison, Hiawatha, and run to and from the Union Pacific depot at Omaha.

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

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

## HORSES.

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

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

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

## CATTLE.

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

W. D. WARREN & CO., Maple Hill, Kas., importers and breeders of Red Feller Cattle. Thoroughbred and grade bulls for sale. St. Marys railroad station.

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

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

JOHNSON & WILLIAMS, Silver Lake, Kas., breeders of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. The herd numbers thirty head, with a Rose of Sharon bull at head.

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

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

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

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

W. A. POWELL, Lee's Summit, Mo., breeder of the Poverty Hill Herd of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

J. W. LILLARD, Nevada, Mo., Breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horns. A Young Mary bull at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

## CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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

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

U. P. BENNETT & SON, Lee's Summit, Mo., breeders of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, Cotswold sheep, Berkshire swine, Bronze turkeys and Plymouth Rock chickens. Inspection invited.

POWELL BROS., Lee's Summit (Jackson Co.), Mo., breeders of Short-horn Cattle and pure-bred Poland-China Swine and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Stock for sale. Mention this paper.

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

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

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

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

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

## SWINE.

CATALPA GROVE STOCK FARM. J. W. Arnold, Louisville, Kansas, breeds Recorded

POLAND-CHINA SWINE AND MERINO SHEEP.

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

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

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

## SWINE.

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

ROBERT COOK, Iola, Allen county, Kansas, importer and breeder of Poland-China Hogs. Pigs warranted first-class. Write.

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

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

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

POLAND-CHINA SWINE.—Of the most noted strains. My breeders are from herds that can show more prize-winners than any other in the United States. Liberal reduction to persons ordering in next thirty days. Photograph of a few breeders free. Address me before buying elsewhere. Special rates by express. [Mention this paper.] H. H. WALLS, Bedford Indiana.

## SHEEP.

E. T. FROWE, Pavillion, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Rams for sale. Also a few Shropshire Rams.

## POULTRY.

## MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

My Turkeys are large-boned, fine plumage, very tame and hardy. Stock guaranteed as represented. Price \$6.00 per pair, or single gobblers \$4.00. Also Brown Leghorn Chickens, \$5.00 per pair. Fowls this year's hatch. Mrs. Sarah C. Montgomery, Trenton, Henry Co., Iowa.

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

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

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

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

## MISCELLANEOUS

PROSPECT FARM.—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas. For sale cheap six registered Short-horn bulls, 1 to 2 years old. Also, Clydesdale horses.

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

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

## THE ELMWOOD HERD

—OF—

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

BREEDERS OF

## SHORT-HORN CATTLE

AND

## BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Our herd numbers 130 head of well-bred Short-horns, comprising Cruickshanks, Rose of Sharon, Young Marys, Arabellas, Woodhill Duchesses, Lavinias, Floras, Desdemonas, Lady Janes and other good families. The well-known Cruickshank bull BARNPTON'S PRIDE 49854 and the Bates bull ARCHIE HAMILTON 49792 serve our herd. We make a specialty of milking Short-horns, the Arabellas being specially noted as milkers. Good, useful animals of both sexes always for sale.

Premium Berkshires very cheap.

IMPORTED AND KANSAS-BRED  
HEREFORD CATTLE.

For Sale at Very Reasonable Prices.

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

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



Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, fine Hetter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by W. GIBBONS & Co., West Chester Chester Co., Pa.

Send stamp for Circular and Price List.



## Correspondence.

### Words of Good, Solid Sense.

#### Kansas Farmer:

I notice your statements, from time to time, in the FARMER, in regard in the large number of new subscriptions received, and think it a matter worthy of note. It is a favorable indication in that it bespeaks a desire upon the part of the farmers of the State for better information on matters pertaining to their calling. It indicates, not only an intelligent class of agriculturists in Kansas, but an increasing degree of intelligence among the farmers of the State. The fact that subscriptions come in from many other States, indicates, further, that agriculture in this State is attaining a higher degree of perfection, and our agricultural products a higher standard among the products of the country in this line, which gives this State an enviable notoriety.

The FARMER has adopted none of the catch-penny methods or artful schemes and dodges of the metropolitan journals to increase its circulation, but every new acquisition to its subscription list comes as a testimonial of real worth, and for value received by subscribers, prompted by an evident desire for reliable information in regard to the condition of agriculture in this State by people abroad, and by a desire on the part of our farmers at home for trustworthy information upon the most intelligent methods of cultivation. This is a gratifying condition of affairs; it not only denotes flattering prospects of success to the cause of agriculture in this State, and to the interest of the farming population. The wider the circulation of the paper, the more valuable of course does it become as a medium of communication and for advertising, and the benefits accrue not alone to the paper, but to its readers and patrons as well. The greater the income of the paper, which grows in proportion to its increase in circulation and patronage, the more can the managers expend upon improvements in the way of enlargement, variety and extent of matter, editorial work, etc. A journal of large circulation is always sought by advertisers, both buyers and sellers, and a wide circulation of the KANSAS FARMER will secure to the farmers of the State a better medium for advertising their marketable stock and produce. It will give them the advantage of a broader range of discussion and interchange of views on agricultural questions and subjects. Advertisers of improved stock, also of improved implements and machinery, will seek its columns, and our farmers will enjoy a better field of selection.

As an educator, the newspaper of to-day holds an important position, and the agricultural paper is of first importance to the farmers, because all take a part, both as instructors and as scholars. The agricultural paper is the farmers' text book—made up of the opinions and experiences, the successes and failures of thousands of writers and readers over the State, and constitutes a valuable guide and assistant in the daily management of farm operations. The household department affords the members of his family instruction and entertainment of an appropriate character, and its open columns encourages all to the improvement of their faculties for discussion and expression of ideas and views on matters and subjects of common interest. The rapid increase in circulation is therefore gratifying, and indicates a growing appreciation of the merits of the FARMER, and of the benefits to be derived from a good agricultural journal. It is to be hoped that this feeling may continue to spread, and every subscriber should assist it to the extent of his ability, until the KANSAS FARMER is found in every farm-house in the State. The interests of the publishers and the readers of the paper are largely mutual, and they should work together to build it up.

In no other way can so much benefit be obtained at so little cost as from a subscription to a journal like the FARMER, and it is economy on the part of farmers to take it regularly. One little hint or suggestion found in its columns may often save the reader much trouble or pecuniary loss, or direct the way to great material gain. There is no reason why Kansas should not and cannot support an agricultural journal

equal to any published in the Union, and if all of the farmers will give it their support and aid, they can soon have such a journal. Winfield, Kas. A.

[These excellent suggestions are kindly as they are unexpected. Our correspondent has the right idea on the subject in hand. He has our thanks. We hope to merit continually the good will of our patrons by giving them the best paper possible with the means at our command. Our readers can help themselves and us by assisting in the increase of our circulation.—Ed. K. F.]

### About Shoeing Horses.

#### Kansas Farmer:

On reading your paper of October 15th my attention was called to an article on shoeing horses, condemning the poor blacksmith for burning horses' hoofs, being too lazy to fit shoes on cold. I have had forty years' experience in horse shoeing, and I would like to ask the writer if he is posted on the state of horses' hoofs in this country in the summer. In hot weather some farmers bring them to the poor condemned blacksmith with hoofs as long as a stove-pipe and as hard as an old buffalo horn that has been exposed to the sun for the last ten years. Who is the man that can keep an edged tool to cut such without warming to soften it a little? Suppose we would put this laziness in the right place. We certainly have to put it on the horse's keeper. In the first place, the horse's hoofs should be kept soft in some way. Cow manure poultice, which costs nothing, will do, so there is no excuse but laziness; next thing, tar is the best hoof-restorer that can be used. It keeps the hoof soft and healthy and in a growing condition, but it seldom gets it. I have heard a deal of condemning the warm shoe. I must say some people are more sensitive on that point than a great many others. I must say that no man with common sense will put a hot shoe near the quick of a horse's hoof. This is done to get the shoe to set level on the hoof, and I will say is no material damage, but in some cases a deal of good.

This puts me in mind of a veterinary giving a lecture in New York on horses' hoofs. I believe I read it in the FARMER some five or six years ago, and I have often thought of it since. He went on giving the history of the horse's hoof very briefly, then he came to the poor condemned blacksmith and said every blacksmith should be hanged that cuts a horse's frog. This remark was made ignorantly of the health of a horse's hoof. I will say the horse's frog is cast just the same as his hair. I say it is absolutely necessary to trim off the frog. It gets loose and is a harbor for bits of stubs and stones, and oftentimes causes diseased hoofs, thrush, etc. I should have had better faith in his lecture if he had said the blacksmith ought to be hanged that cut a horse's frog that did not know how deep to cut. Pare off the loose parts of the frog and you will do no harm. Also cut open the heels well when the hoof is contracted and that will be a great benefit and relief to the horse. Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas. E. J.

### That Swindler.

#### Kansas Farmer:

In the KANSAS FARMER of September 23d, I saw an article written from Brown county in reference to one Wm. Petrie, a lightning-rod swindler who had been operating his swindling game upon certain farmers in that section of the State. I am acquainted with the above-named Wm. Petrie, and if those fellows in Brown county will give a fair reward I think I can find them their man. FRANK CARROLL. Paola, Kas.

### \$50 Reward!

Stolen, October 24th, one bright bay mare, 3 years old, white stripe in forehead, smooth shod all round, 15½ hands high, and one roan horse, 6 years old, thin in flesh, 15½ hands high. \$50 reward will be paid for return of team to J. M. Robertson, McCune, Kas.

### The Blood Would Run.

For five years I was a great sufferer from Catarrh. My nostrils were so sensitive I could not bear the least bit of dust; at times so bad the blood would run, and at night I could hardly breathe. After trying many things without benefit, I used Ely's Cream Balm. I am a living witness of its efficacy. PETER BRUCE, farmer, Ithaca, N. Y. Easy to use, price 50 cents.

## TWO NOTED MINSTRELS, Who Have Won Fortunes and What They Say About Stage Life.

From Stage Whispers.

"Billy" Emerson has recently made a phenomenal success in Australia, and is rich.

Emerson was born at Belfast in 1847. He began his career with Joe Sweeney's minstrels in Washington in 1857. Later on he jumped into prominence in connection with Newcomb's minstrels with whom he visited Germany. He visited Australia in 1874 and on his return to America joined Haverly's minstrels in San Francisco at \$500 a week and expenses. With this troupe he played before her majesty, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and royalty generally. After this trip he leased the Standard theater, San Francisco, where for three years he did the largest business ever known to minstrelsy. In April last he went to Australia again, where he has "beaten the record."

"Billy" is a very handsome fellow, an excellent singer, dances gracefully, and is a true humorist.

"Yes, sir, I have traveled all over the world, have met all sorts of people, come in contact with all sorts of customs, and had all sorts of experiences. One must have a constitution like a locomotive to stand it."

"Yes, I know I seem to bear it like a major and I do, but I tell you candidly that with the perpetual change of diet, water and climate, if I had not maintained my vigor with regular use of Warner's safe cure I should have gone under long ago."

George H. Primrose, whose name is known in every amusement circle in America, is even more emphatic, if possible, than "Billy" Emerson, in commendation of the same article to sporting and traveling men generally, among whom it is a great favorite.

Emerson has grown rich on the boards and so has Primrose, because they have not squandered the public's "favors."

### Gossip About Stock.

J. S. & W. R. Goodwin, Beloit, Kas., have sold since last May over \$10,000 worth of cattle, nearly all of which were of the Aberdeen-Angus breed.

Cattle feeding has begun in earnest at Peabody, Kas., 1,500 bushels of corn being fed daily. I. A. Shriver brought in from New Mexico last week 1,000 steers.

J. M. Simpson, of McPherson county, purchased at the Harvey County Fair a five-months-old Short-horn calf of J. C. Hyde, of Sedgewick county, that weighed 600 pounds after a drive of forty miles.

A. W. Rollins, Manhattan, Kas., announces that for the next twenty days he will offer from the famous Manhattan herd fifteen very fine Berkshire boars at special low prices. Good health and satisfaction guaranteed.

On October 30, Colonel Sawyer auctioned a lot of Galloway cattle for Walter C. Weedon & Co. and Ed. K. Rea at the Fat Stock Show. Sixteen bulls sold from \$85 to \$315, an average of \$192.50; twelve cows and heifers sold from \$110 to \$350, an average of \$238.75.

In a recent letter to Walter C. Weedon & Co., Messrs. Pierce, Hardy & Warner write from Las Vegas, as follows: "The interest in Black bulls is rapidly increasing throughout the Southwest. We are having all sorts of inquiries relative to them. Those ranchmen who have tried the black-skinned this year are very enthusiastic over them. The bulls have everywhere done splendidly in this country, and we predict fine sales for the Black bull men in the future."

At the public sale November 2, at the Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Messrs. Burleigh & Bodwell, Vassalboro, Maine, and G. S. Burleigh, Mechanicsville, Ia., sold twenty-two Hereford females, ranging from \$90 to \$400, averaging \$216.80; and seven bulls, averaging \$170; ten Galloway heifers averaged \$167, and three bulls \$195; seven Angus females averaged \$165, and one bull sold for \$260. Three Sussex females made an average of \$180, and two bulls \$70.

Although a very severe rain storm interfered with the attendance at the annual fall sale made by T. W. Harvey, Turlington, Nebraska, the following averages were made: Seven Polled-Angus yearling heifers, \$621.43; five Polled-Angus bulls and calves, 1 and 2 years old, \$393; nine Short-horn yearlings and calves, \$173.33; two Jersey

bull calves, \$97.50; three Southdown ram lambs, \$85.83; four unregistered and cross-bred Angus, \$143.75. The sale amounted to \$8,772.50.

The Junction City Tribune: Brown & Kennedy have done some splendid engraving on silverware awarded as premiums by the Kansas Central Agricultural Society; we note a magnificent silver pitcher awarded to Wm. P. Higinbotham on his imported Double Gloster, Short-horn. This is the challenge cup that was awarded to Miller Bros.' Short-horn bull in 1883, and to O. L. Thistler's Short-horn cow in 1884. When won two consecutive seasons by the same party it remains as his property. The second piece of silver examined is a beautiful cup awarded to W. P. Higinbotham's Imported Double Gloster. And the third is a sweepstakes cup, won by W. P. Higinbotham's Short-horn cow, "Gracious." This is the most beautiful lot of engraved silverware ever awarded by the Society.

An organization has been perfected at Fort Scott, Kas., known as the Kansas and Missouri Inter-State Live Stock Association. Its object is the promotion of, in all honorable and legitimate ways attainable, the live stock industry of the territory embraced in the foregoing States. Any one connected with or interested in live stock industries may become a member by the payment of \$1 admission, and an annual due thereafter of \$1, payable at each yearly meeting. Following are the officers: President, Frank Playter; Vice President, R. T. Wall; Secretary, R. P. Rice; Treasurer, Chas. Nelson. Executive committee—J. N. Morrison, E. B. Todd, G. A. Hornaday, R. Dorman, L. K. Scofield, George Ensminger, J. G. Ogden, C. S. Steele, and J. D. Hill. The main office of this organization will be in the city of Fort Scott, Kas., until ordered different by executive authority; and the annual meetings have been set for the fourth Tuesday in October of each year, at which time important sessions will be held.

## Draft Horses--What Chicago Horse-Dealers Say.

"The unanimous opinion of all the principal dealers in horses in Chicago, who handle some 10,000 horses annually, is that the grade Percherons are superior to all other draft breeds for city use; that they sell for higher prices than the English draft, Clydesdale, or any other draft horse, and they advise the farmers of the West to breed to Percheron stallions if they wish to raise the most desirable horses for the Chicago market."—Chicago Tribune. M. W. Dunham, of "Oaklawn Farm," Wayne, Ill., has imported from France nearly 2,000 Percheron horses, and now has on hand about 500 head, nearly all recorded with their pedigrees in full in the Percheron Stud Book of France. All careful purchasers demand certificates of such registration as the only reliable evidence of purity of blood, many horses of unknown blood being imported and sold as pure-bred.

### A Boot and Shoe Emporium.

At this season of the year every one is interested, more or less, in the question of foot-wear and where a good article can be purchased at moderate cost. With this thought in view a FARMER representative called at the popular boot and shoe establishment of D. S. Skinner & Son, now located in their new and more commodious quarters at 219 Kansas avenue, Topeka, where they have an extensive supply of all styles of boots, shoes, slippers, etc., such as will suit any customer as to price, as well as comfort and usefulness. Their patronage has grown rapidly, not only in the city but in the country as well, because of their reputation for selling a good article at a reasonable price. An attractive feature of their establishment is that part of the store fitted up for "The Skinner Boot," which is manufactured expressly for this firm. Don't fail to call and see "The Skinner Boot," at 219 Kansas avenue, when in the city.

To those who remember the old grist mill, with its single or double run of stone, its lazy wheel, and the miller who was boss and all hands, the feat of one of the great Minneapolis mills in turning out 6,200 barrels of flour in one day seems to mark as great an advance in mechanical appliances and business enterprise as can be shown in any manufactures.



### Kansas City Fat Stock Show.

The third annual Fat Stock Show opened at Riverview Park, Kansas City, last week, with a creditable exhibit of matured cattle and swine, exceeding in numbers that of last year, and the quality of the cattle appeared to surpass last year's exhibit. The showing of sheep and swine was not large, and your correspondent was disappointed in the swine exhibit, which was altogether too small. The inducements offered for this class of stock by the management is certainly sufficient to attract a greater showing and no class of stock can be fitted for such a show more easily or cheaply.

Renewed interest is manifested in this new Western enterprise by breeders and business men generally who have been so fortunate as to attend this season, hence there is but little question as to the future permanency and success of the institution. A new Board of Directors was elected, as follows: C. C. Gudgeon, Independence, Mo.; A. J. Snider, A-B. Matthews, William Epperson, L. A. Allen, C. F. Morse, Kansas City; H. C. Duncan, Osborne, Mo.; S. C. Duncan, Smithville, Mo.; R. T. McCulley, Lee's Summit, Mo.; M. W. Anderson, Independence, Mo.; W. A. Harris, Linwood, Kas.; James A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo.; W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas.; E. B. Millet, Venango, Kas.

The following comprises a list of the exhibitors and the class of stock shown:

#### SHORT-HORNS.

S. C. Duncan, Smithville, Mo., 1 grade steer; W. J. Turpen, Carrollton, Mo., 1 grade steer; Henry Blakesley, Peabody, Kas., 1 thoroughbred cow; W. S. White, Sabetha, Kas., 1 thoroughbred steer; James Richardson, Roanoke, Mo., 2 thoroughbred and 1 grade steer; A. H. Lackey & Son, Peabody, Kas., 6 thoroughbred cows; J. W. Pickett, Plattsburg, Mo., 2 thoroughbred cows; Capt. E. B. Millet, Kansas City, Mo., 19 grade steers and 1 Texan; J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill., 1 thoroughbred and 9 grade steers; J. N. Winn, Edgerton, Mo., 1 thoroughbred steer; Morrow & Renick, Clintonville, Ky., 6 thoroughbreds and 4 grades; John Barrett, Plattsburg, Mo., 3 grade steers; C. S. Eicholtz, Wichita, Kas., 5 thoroughbred cows and heifers.

#### HEREFORDS.

J. R. Price & Son, Williamsville, Ill., 6 thoroughbred bulls and steers; James A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo., 5 grade steers; Indiana Blooded Stock Company, Indianapolis, Ind., 4 thoroughbreds and 7 grades; Walter Morgan, Irving, Kas., 2 grade steers; G. S. Burleigh, Mechanicsville, Ia., 15 thoroughbred bulls, cows and steers; J. S. Hawes, Colony, Kas., 14 thoroughbred bulls, cows and heifers; Burleigh & Bodwell, Vassalboro, Maine, 25 thoroughbred bulls, cows and heifers; G. S. Burleigh, Mechanicsville, Ia., 15 thoroughbred bulls and cows; E. W. Campbell, Caldwell, Kas., 2 grade cows.

#### GALLOWAYS.

E. K. Red, Carrollton, Mo., 14 thoroughbred bulls, cows and calves; M. R. Platt, Johnson county, Kas., 4 grade steers; A. B. Matthews, Kansas City, Mo., 2 thoroughbreds; Walter C. Weedon, Kansas City, Mo., 12 thoroughbred heifers, bulls and cows.

#### ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

J. S. and W. R. Goodwin, Jr., Beloit, Kas., 1 thoroughbred; Indiana Blooded Stock Company, Indianapolis, 3 thoroughbred bulls; Estell & Elliott, Estell, Mo., 5 grades; Gudgeon & Simpson, Independence, Mo., 2 thoroughbred bulls; G. S. Burleigh, Mechanicsville, Ia., 21 thoroughbred bulls, cows and heifers.

#### HOGS.

Chester White hogs were exhibited by Frank Stout, McLean, Ill.; Poland-Chinas by Thomas Taylor, Waynesboro, Ill., and Henry Blakesley, Peabody, Kas.; Berkshires were shown by Frank Stout.

#### SHEEP.

Cotswold sheep were shown by W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas., R. T. McCulley, Lee's Summit, Mo., and Thomas Taylor; Merinos were exhibited by R. T. McCulley & Bro. and Thomas Taylor. An excellent exhibit of Southdowns was made by J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.

The awards and anything else of general interest regarding the Fat Stock Show and the blooded stock sales will appear next week.

war "from a clump of whitewashed warehouses and shanties to a city of 25,000 inhabitants; from a tax-roll of \$1,300,000 to one of \$7,000,000; and has increased its business capital from \$209,000 to \$5,000,000."

### This, That and the Other.

Fancy and pride relish things at vast expense. Which relish not to reason or to sense. —Young.

The general average of the human pulse, though the exceptions are very numerous, may be put at birth at 140; 2 years, 100; from 16 to 19, eighty; at manhood, seventy-six, and old age sixty.

The English Statistical Society's Journal shows that the mean duration of life in England has increased during the last fifty years. In males it has risen from 39.9 to 41.9, females from 41.9 to 45.3 years.

To be resigned when ills betide, Patient when forces are denied, and pleased with favors given;

Dear Chloe, this is wisdom's part, Whose fragrance smells to Heaven.

—Cotton.

In a paper read before the French Academy of Sciences, it was stated that a man 50 years of age sleeps away an aggregate of 6,000 days, works away the same period, eats away 2,000 days, walks away 800 days and is ill 500 days.

A firm in Northborough, Mass., has received from Baltimore a cargo of rags, and in the center of one of the bales was found an old-fashioned pocketbook containing a \$20 Confederate note, a gold chain, and some small change.

The present low rates of postage are a striking contrast with those of fifty years ago, when it cost for a single letter carried not over thirty miles 6¼ cents, less than eighty miles 10 cents, less than 150 miles 18½ cents, 400 miles 15 cents.

If ever the Persians reach the advanced state of morning papers, they may have them printed on bread, so that they could read the news while eating. For in Persia bread is made in large flaps, sometimes a yard long, which are very similar to a blacksmith's apron, not only in shape but in color and toughness at the same time.

Dr. Delaunay, an eminent French physician, says that the most general position in sleep is on the right side. Dreams which come to a sleeper in that position, he says, as a rule are illogical, absurd, full of vivacity and exaggeration. Those which come to a sleeper who lies upon his left side, in Delaunay's opinion, are not only less absurd, but also more intelligent. They are apt to be concerned with recent actual events and less with reminiscences.

All fruits that grow with a pit, a core or with seeds, can be made to grow without them, when it is understood, says the *Live Stock Record*. It is accomplished by reversing the scion—rooting the top end of the plant. To do this you bend the scion to sprout down, and cover it with dirt. After rooting cut it loose and let the root end be up. Apples are grown without cores, peaches without seed, and grapes and other vines also, by simply reversing the plant. It is true, and can be done to a certainty, says the *Record*.

Eggs, at average prices, are among the cheapest and most nutritious articles of diet. Like milk, an egg is a complete food in itself, containing everything necessary for the development of a perfect animal, as is manifest from the fact that a chick is formed from it. It seems a mystery how muscles, bones, feathers and everything that a chicken requires for its perfect development are made from the yolk and white of an egg; but such is the fact, and it shows how complete a food an egg is. It is also easily digested, if not damaged in cooking. Indeed there is no more concentrated and nourishing food than eggs. The albumen, oil and saline matter are, as a milk, in the right proportion for sustaining animal life. Two or three boiled eggs, with the addition of a slice or two of toast, will make a breakfast sufficient for a man and good enough for a king.

## The Poultry Yard.

### Care of Poultry in Winter.

Mr. A. B. Thompson, a Pennsylvania farmer, gives some practical suggestions based on his own experience in regard to the winter care of poultry. He says fresh-laid eggs in winter are generally, in country towns, from 20 to 30 cents a dozen, and in large towns and cities, from 30 to 75 cents. In summer they usually are from 10 to 20 cents. The important question, then, for those who keep poultry for the eggs is, how to produce them in the season at which they will bring the highest price. To do this requires care and skill. It is not enough to simply throw the fowls a sufficient amount of corn or other grain to keep them from starving, let them roost on the trees, under the barn or shed, or whatever place they find, as is the practice of many. Nor is it much better to have a low garret over the hog pen, or some other outbuilding, with a few poles across for perches, and a small hole for the fowls to go in and out, and is so dirty and filthy that they will only go there to roost when compelled to for want of a better place. It is no wonder that fowls thus treated do not lay in winter.

My object in writing this article is not to give the poultry fancier any new ideas, but to give the farmers and those that keep a few hens to produce eggs for their own table, and to buy groceries with, a few practical directions about the care of poultry in winter in order to secure the best results, and which we believe if followed we would seldom hear the remark that "hens don't lay."

In order to produce eggs in winter the hens should have a comfortable house. This can easily be built by any farmer reasonably handy with tools, and at a very small outlay. It should be built in a place where it will be as much as possible protected from the north and east winds. It should be large enough to accommodate the number of fowls designed to be kept. For twenty to twenty-five hens a house 8x10, five feet high back, and eight feet front, will do. The front should always face the South and be well supplied with windows. You cannot get too much sunlight in winter into a poultry house. A cheap and substantial house may be built of inch boards battened and lined with tarred paper. The perches should be placed at the back with platform to catch the droppings. The droppings should be removed frequently. The ground always makes the best floor for the hen house, but should always be kept dry. If not too cold fowls should be permitted to run out a part of the day.

Feeding fowls is always a very important matter. They should be fed regularly, but not too much. We have found the following successful: Have a kettle in which all the scraps of bread, meat, potatoes, potato and apple skins, etc., from the kitchen are thrown. Put this on the stove in the morning as soon as the fire is built, and when it has boiled a few minutes take two pints of chop, made of corn, oats and barley or rye, and one part wheat bran, and mix into it. Be careful to have the mash thus made as thick as you can stir it. When this is cold so as not to burn you when you put your hand into it, give it to your fowls. Do not give them more of this than they will eat up clean in five minutes. At noon give them a light feed of oats, buckwheat, or wheat screenings. Have your house well littered with straw, or, what is still better, the litter from the barn floor and hay loft, scatter the grain over this. It will keep the hens in exercise all afternoon, and prevent their learning bad

habits. In the evening give a light feed of whole corn. It is a very good plan to give laying hens meat and vegetables, such as cabbage, potatoes, and onions once or twice a week. They should always be supplied with pure, fresh water, in vessels that are kept clean. There is no animal will drink more, or that water seems to be more indispensable to than the fowls. If the weather is too cold for the hens to stay out of the house, or if the ground is covered with snow, they should be furnished with lime in some shape. A box kept filled with old plaster and placed where they can have access to it is very good. They should also be provided with a dust bath. A box two feet square and one foot high kept half or two-thirds full of road dust is about the best thing, but if the dust has not been saved during the summer, fine coal ashes will do.

There is a very great difference in the laying qualities of the different varieties of fowls in winter. The larger varieties usually excel as winter layers and the smaller as summer. But take the mixed breeds as usually kept by farmers and care for them as above directed, and the result will be an abundance of eggs in winter.

### Poultry Notes.

It requires a high fence for all breeds, except the Brahmas and Cochins. The highest flyers are the Leghorns and Hamburgs. Cutting one wing does no damage, except to interfere with the appearance.

Only fine dry material is suitable for the dust bath, such as coal ashes (not wood ashes) or fine dirt. If it gets wet it is injured. The dust should be in such a condition as to permit the hen to scatter and throw it over every part of her body.

Turnips, beets, and carrots, (especially turnips), are excellent for feeding to fowls, if chopped fine. They are not as acceptable to hens as to ducks and geese, the latter being readily fattened on them when the turnips are fed in connection with grain.

One of the best tonics for chickens, and probably one of the simplest, is to keep a handful of old rusty nails—the more rust on them the better—in each dish from which they drink. The rust is the oxide of iron sold by druggists, and the home-made is as good as the sale article.

The first eggs of the litter are always the best for hatching. After a hen has produced twenty or thirty eggs in perhaps as many consecutive days, the strain upon her strength is very great, and, consequently, the eggs become impaired in vitality and capacity to produce vigorous chickens.

Much is said in the papers about breeding pure fowls; but probably the most desirable as well as the cheapest improvement may be made by farmers themselves in selecting eggs for sitting from the hens which are known to be the best layers. In the same breed there will be wide differences in this respect, as every observing farmer knows.

Smearing the shells with linseed oil is reported to be a good way to preserve eggs. Rub the oil over the egg with the tip of the finger and suffer it to become dry on the shell. Eggs rubbed over with flaxseed oil in three months lost 4 per cent, and in six months 4½ per cent. of their weight, and when opened were found to be fresh, with the smell of fresh eggs. Eggs not so treated lost 11 per cent. of their weight in three months, and in six months 13 per cent.

Asthma and Bronchitis cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottle free.



## The Home Circle.

### The Bells of the Soul.

Within each curtained heart a bell  
With golden voice aloft is hung;  
'Tis said its tones more richly swell  
In hearts that are no longer young.

They gently mark the flight of years  
That pass on joyous pinions by;  
On youthful hearts and careless ears  
Their echoes all unheeded die.

But borne along Time's onward roll,  
We catch a muffled minor strain,  
Till through the chambers of the soul  
More clearly rings the sad refrain.

The bells ring low when lovers part,  
And have a hope to meet again;  
But when love dies they read the heart  
With throbs of agonizing pain.

O'er ocean depths from distant lands  
By gentlest touch these bells are rung,  
And yet anon by shadowy hands  
Across the grave the cords are swung.

For friends departing bear them bound  
To other bells within their hearts;  
And so their knells more loudly sound  
As one by one our loved departs.

Oh, wondrous power! oh, magic bell!  
That vibrates through each human soul;  
Its secret workings none may tell—  
No hand its mystery unroll.

But in the land of life and light,  
Attuned in symphony sublime,  
These mystic bells may all unite  
In one grand harmony of chime.

—Mrs. C. A. K. Poore, in *Good Housekeeping*.

### A Good, Good Husband.

Three cheers for Mrs. J. Jay Cook! I am glad to find a woman who is not continually finding fault with her husband, and glad to know that one woman, at least, knows how to appreciate a good husband. To tell the honest truth I didn't really think that all farmers were like those "Griselda" wrote about, for I have known many farmers in New York State, and they were all nice men and good husbands. But in reading "Griselda's" letters I was inclined to think that Kansas farmers might be different.

But dear Mrs. Cook, speak gently to the stockmen. Though I am real glad that you prefer a farmer instead of a stockman, as it would be very sad if you were to change your mind now. I have known stockmen and cowboys (those terrible cowboys, as I have heard them called, that wore leather leggins and spurs, and a six shooter in their belt), and I have never heard one of them say: "It is a poor woman that can't chop her own fire-wood."

However, I have not the least doubt but that there are as good farmers as there are stockmen, except where "Griselda" went to the tea party. BRAMBLEBUSH.

### A Healthy Diet.

The custom is becoming so common in the towns and villages, at hotels as well as private houses, to have for breakfast oatmeal, wheaten grits or other cereals, with Graham "gems" and fruits, so that the traveler or guest may choose between such diet and the usual meat and hot-cake food, that our farming communities must fall into the habit sooner or later, and give their children at least a chance to work out their own salvation. How much clearer is their head, how much less craving the appetite for drinks and stimulants, how much under subjection their temper, and how more healthful their whole system, when the food is mainly of an unexciting nature, and how soon the taste is formed to enjoy it, and to cease to crave after the flesh pots which yielded their noxious supplies. There are many farmers and their wives who are considering these things but hesitate about differing from their neighbors, or are, as is too common in this country, afraid of their children; but let them once more try a change and have their morning and evening meals consist of grains and fruit, with well-baked bread and not always fresh (and hot, and such vegetables as they desire, and milk for the children, water and tea for coffee, and see if, after a sufficient length of time to produce effects, there is not more health, peace and contentment in the household, and a consciousness that the way is not being prepared for subsequent violence and breaches of God's and man's laws occasioned by gross appetites and indulgences.—*New England Farmer*.

### How to Avoid Doctors' Bills.

Settling doctors' bills is not the pleasantest way of spending our money, and yet I know people, who, year after year, have to lay aside quite a large portion of their income for this purpose. Of course, in some cases, it is impossible to avoid a doctor's bill, and more than once, in our own experience, we have paid one with great thankfulness, feeling certain that had it not been for his timely aid, there would have been more than one link missing in our family circle. I know, full well, that disease will creep into our homes sometimes in spite of all we can do to prevent it; but if persons could only be persuaded to pay more attention to a few simple rules, they would not stand in need of the doctor's presence so often.

Childhood is far the most important period in life for the establishment of health. If a child shows a tendency to disease, or displays symptoms of weakness in any special part, these, by proper care, may very often be eradicated, and the child may become strong. On the other hand, if the child is neglected, and the symptoms, so slight at first, allowed to develop, in all probability a life of suffering lies in store for the poor little mortal.

There are five things which should always be carefully attended to by those who have the management of children—food, air, water, clothing and exercise.

Children's diet should be plentiful and varied, but plain and wholesome. The food should be thoroughly cooked and the meals served regularly. The habit of eating between meals is not good, as it tends to spoil the appetite. If a child is really delicate, and cannot eat sufficient at meal times, an exception must be made, but not when it is only to gratify a whim. Meat, I think, ought never to be given to children until their teeth are strong enough to masticate it thoroughly; and even then I would give it very sparingly. Beef tea or mutton broth is much more suitable for children than the meat itself; given in this form they obtain all the nourishment in the meat without any strain being put upon their digestive powers. Good, ripe fruit, nicely stewed; fresh vegetables, well cooked; new-laid eggs, fish, poultry and rabbits—these form a well adapted diet, if given with discretion, at suitable times and properly prepared.

Tea and coffee I consider most injurious for children; they are too stimulating, and tend most decidedly to weaken the nerves. Milk is by far the best, although the children themselves do not always think so. If the milk is too heavy for the child's stomach, or if it causes a sensation of chilliness (as it does sometimes in very cold weather), a little warm water and a small piece of sugar may be added.

Rich cakes and pastry I would strictly prohibit. It may be a great disappointment to the little ones at the time, but by-and-by, when they are grown older, and are the happy possessors of strong, healthy stomachs, they will thank you for your firmness. If a child has, almost from his birth, shown signs of weak digestive organs, the safest, most certain cure will be the above diet.

The second thing to consider is fresh air. Some parents (I was among the number once) make a very grave mistake by "coddling" their children too much, that is for fear of their catching cold. Now I have come to see that this treatment is great folly. It renders the children as tender as hot-house plants, unable to bear the slightest change in the atmosphere, and always having something the matter with them. I do not agree with those who go to the other extreme, and believe in exposing children to all weathers, but I think there is a happy medium. If children are ordinarily strong and healthy the more they live in the open air the better, and nothing except fog or heavy rain should be an excuse for keeping them in-doors. If, however, a child is subject to diseases of the chest, inflammation of the lungs, bronchitis, or anything of that kind, it ought never to be sent out in a strong east wind, or when the weather is otherwise unfavorable to that especial kind of weakness. When the weather is such that the children cannot possibly go out (I mean now the healthy children) it is a good plan to open the windows in the room where they play, so that the air of the room may be changed. If the door is kept shut and the little ones have hats and scarfs on

they will take no harm, but on the contrary, will be vastly better for it. Another most important thing is the ventilation of sleeping-rooms; and this applies to grown-up people equally. The window in a bed-room ought always, winter and summer, to be kept open at least an inch or two at the top. In doing this there is not the slightest fear of a draft if the door is kept shut. When I advocate fresh air I never mean drafts. We can always devise some means by which we may have one without the other. If any one doubts the benefit derived by an open window in a bed-room just let him test it by going, first thing in the morning, into two separate rooms, one where the window has been closed all night, and one where it has been open.—*Aunt Chloe, London, England, in Country Gentleman*.

### Notes and Recipes.

**Caramel Cakes.**—Three cups of sugar, one and a half cups of butter, one cup of milk, four and a half cups flour, five eggs, small teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar. Bake in layers.

**Apple Sauce.**—Stew slowly, with a little water, three quarts of apples till soft; then add one teaspoonful of salt, one full coffee-cup of sugar, a piece of butter the size of an egg and the grated rind and juice of two lemons. Stir well, cover and stew slowly a long time, till of a deep red color.

**Lemon Syrup.**—Squeeze the lemons, straining carefully, that no pulp remains. To one pint of juice add two pounds of sugar; set it away until completely dissolved, stirring occasionally, and then bottle it. One or two teaspoonfuls of this syrup in a glass of water makes good lemonade.

**Bread Pudding.**—Soak the soft part of a baker's loaf in a pint of warm milk; add a tablespoonful of soft butter, a tablespoonful of thick cream, the rind and a part of the juice of a lemon and two well-beaten eggs. Flour a large cupful of dried currants, grate nutmeg over them and add to the rest. Bake in well-buttered custard cups and serve with pudding sauce, either hard or liquid.

**Cranberry Sauce.**—Pick over and wash the cranberries, and put in the preserving kettle, with half a pint of water to one quart of berries; now put the sugar—granulated is the best—on the top of the berries; set on the fire and stir about half an hour; stir often to prevent burning; they will not need straining, and will preserve their rich color cooked in this way. Never cook cranberries before putting in the sugar. Less sugar may be used if you do not wish them very rich.

A wholesome and excellent pudding is made of oatmeal. Mix the oatmeal with a little cold water; then stir in boiling milk, in the proportion of three tablespoonfuls of oatmeal to one quart of milk; flavor and let it cool in bowls or moulds, which you have first wet with cold water. Make a sauce to eat with this, of cream and sugar, or jelly sauce, made thus: To half a pint of boiling water allow an ounce of sugar and two heaping tablespoonfuls of jelly; a teaspoonful of flour, cornstarch, or sago should be dissolved in a little cold water and stirred in. Let this come to a boil, and it is ready for the table.

A pretty scrap-bag for the bed-room is made of white linen. Cut a piece fifteen inches square. Across the top and bottom put on a strip of Canton flannel three inches wide; sew this to the linen with fancy stitches, then draw three circles at equal distances apart, and about the size of a half dollar. Work these, commencing at the center, and going up in straight lines to the circumference, with three or four shades of yellow embroidery silk. This bag is not gathered at the top, but has two bluestrings attached to the corners to hang it by. The bottom of the bag may be ornamented by a strip of linen fringed out, or by a row of torchon across the bottom, slightly full on, or it may be left plain.

Our frail humanity is so dependent upon our surroundings—we so need each other's help, that we cannot afford to be other than good neighbors. For however independent of our fellows we may imagine ourselves to be, there is sure to come a time when we crave human companionship and aid, and then it will be well for us to have sought "the good folks," who really and truly live "everywhere, if you only find them."

### Influence of Light on the Colors of Animals.

As a rule, the parts of animals most exposed to rays of light are, other things being equal, richest in coloring matter. The backs of wild animals are usually and with few exceptions (as among nocturnal and burrowing animals) more strongly colored than their bellies, and expose not their backs, but one of their sides to the light. In these fishes the upper side is colored, while the under side next to the ground and the darkness, is not. Articulates also have their upper sides most strongly colored, although what in them answers most nearly to the dorsal column is next to the ground. The parts of the shells of mollusks which are in contact with the ground are uncolored, while the parts exposed to the light shine with varied tints; and this, whatever may be the peculiar positions assumed by particular shells.

For individuals of the same race the abundance of the coloring matter is generally proportioned to the intensity of the light to which they are exposed. This fact is generally understood, though exact observations bearing upon it are not as numerous as it is desirable they should be. It is well known that the skin is tanned by light, that people from the north are browned by living in the south, and that ruddiness and freckles appear under the action of the sunlight. Some people of the white race, like the Hindoos and the Moors, that live in southern climates, are frequently darker-skinned than the negroes themselves. Still we cannot affirm that light is the only cause of these changes.

Mr. Gould has observed that birds are more strongly colored when they live in countries having a clear sky than on islands or the sea shore. Berchstein says that the colors of the plumage of cage-birds are affected by the shade in which they are kept. Mr. Allen has shown that the color of several species in the United States changes as we go from north to south.—*M. Paul Marchal, in Popular Science Monthly*.

### Excessive Indulgence in Amusements.

A writer in *Good Housekeeping* says that the fascination of excessive indulgence in any pleasure is greatly enhanced if it is forbidden. This is not confined to the youthful mind, it is common to all ages, unless the mature mind recognizes the value and justice of the prohibition. How far the knowledge of this trait should lead in the direction of permitted indulgence in youthful pleasures must rest with each individual parent, but in the matter of innocent pleasures it will be well for each one to go back to the experiences of youth for some hints; and regarding pleasures which in themselves are not pure and harmless there is of course no ground for debate in the mind of a parent worthy of the name. But in the simple, social home games and amusements which we are considering, there is nothing to fear in this respect, if properly guarded by the parents from trenching by excess on the more serious duties of the day. Some may stick at a game of chance, and say that only games of skill should be indulged in; others that cards of all kinds, or of special kinds must not be used; others that dice are at the dividing line, and still others find dominoes the one thing objectionable.

In these things all must be guided by their own convictions; but no one should allow a foolish prejudice, inherited from the past, to take the place of common sense, to the injury of the rising generation. If any are so far gone as to feel that there is no place in life for any relaxations or recreations, and that every moment must be devoted to serious pursuits by old and young, then they are not the ideal guardians of our coming men and women, according to the creed of *Good Housekeeping*,—but if there is a time and place for innocent mirth and amusement, then the gathering of the family circle in the home fills the bill.

### 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 fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.



## The Young Folks.

### The Farmer's Bell.

I sing not of the solemn tones that come from churchly spire,  
Nor cannons' boom, nor whistle's shriek,  
Nor instrumental lyre.  
But of the modern rural sound I've learned to love the most,  
The often ringing farmer's bell that hangs upon the post,  
The iron bell, the dinner bell that hangs upon the post.

Its metal, tho' of cheaper grade than copper mixed with tin,  
Falls not at just the noonday hour to make melodious din.  
It is the kitchen's soul and breath—potatoes, bread and roast,  
Rings out the farmer's rusty bell that hangs upon the post,  
The iron bell, the dinner bell that hangs upon the post.

And when the day of toil is o'er upon the dear old farm,  
There's something in its iron tone that has a merry chime;  
For its notes invite to chat and tea with those we love the most.  
The kettle-sounding farmer's bell that hangs upon the post,  
The iron bell, the dinner bell that hangs upon the post.

The farmer's bell proclaims of peace and plenty in the land,  
'Tis the music of the "heart and hand"—a happy household band;  
And the nation's sinews, strength and pride, from east to western coast  
Are the homes where rings the farmer's bell that hangs upon the post,  
The iron bell, the dinner bell that hangs upon the post.

Most grand and most progressive age! Exalting to its place  
The sphere of those who till the soil—ennobling our race;  
And this gives spirit to my song—it is my pride and boast  
To live in the time that popularized the bell upon the post,  
The iron bell, the dinner bell that hangs upon the post.  
—L. B. Mitchell, in *Farmers' Review*

### A Tender Little Mother.

In the composing-room—the room in which the type is set for the *Christian Union*—are a half dozen mice, which are so domesticated that they run between the feet of the compositors and pick up the crumbs which are strewn on the floor. The compositors made a daily practice of throwing parts of their lunches to them, and they became so tame that they would come up to the men's hands and eat bread therefrom. They climb up on the cases and walk over the types, crawl up the men's coats, which hang on pegs on the wall, get into the pockets and inspect things generally. I have taken one from the sleeve of my overcoat, allowed it to stand on my hand, run up my arm and jump from my shoulder on to the case without it showing the least fear or concern for its safety. But it is not the tameness of these mice I am going to tell about. It is of the intelligence displayed by the mother when they were mere micelings, young and tender, and not able to help themselves; and it is but a short while since they were in such a helpless state.

Standing behind and convenient to the stove are about two dozen drawers, or what printers call a "cabinet," used for holding advertising plates, engravings, etc., which have appeared in the paper. In the nearest one of these drawers to the stove, which has been kept comfortably warm in the severest cold weather, these mice were born. Having had occasion to open the drawer one morning, to my astonishment I saw some paper scraps in one corner move; as if something within were trying to get out, a croton water bug, perhaps. The paper was such as had been thrown upon the floor of the composing-room, and was cut up into very small pieces. I lifted some of it up to investigate, and there in the corner, in a very cosy and warm little nest, were nine little mice, not more than a day old. They were blind, not yet having opened their eyes, and they had not yet even one little hair on them. Perfectly wee, small, helpless little mice; so young they could not yet stand; but they all cuddled together to keep each other warm, while the good little mother was out toiling for some food to give them.

Knowing that occasion would necessitate the opening of the drawer many times, and consequently disturb the quiet and rest of so young and helpless a family, I decided to remove them to a place where they would be

safe from disturbance. I procured a cigar-box, filled it with scraps of paper similar to those in which the young mice were housed, nailed the cover on tightly, cut a hole in the side, and, taking the little mice one at a time, carefully deposited them in the box, which I then placed directly under the drawer in which they were born, and awaited developments. In a few moments the mother came to the drawer, and, finding her children all gone, with a sad heart she instituted a search. She scampered hither and thither, seemingly very much downcast, as she supposed her family were all kidnapped. However, it took her only a short time to find out their new house. She did not seem one bit pleased with the change; for no sooner had she discovered them than she returned to the drawer, shook up the old nest, carried some fresh scraps from the floor to it, and then returned to the cigar-box. During this time nearly all the men ceased working and watched the eagerness with which the mother mouse worked. In less than ten minutes every one of the young mice were taken from the box and carried back to the drawer, where they were placed in their old nest, which was newly made up. In the very same way in which a cat takes hold of her kittens did the proud mother mouse take hold of hers—by the back of the neck.

So much curiosity existed among the workmen, that in order to satisfy themselves in regard to the instinct, or rather intelligence, displayed by the mother mouse, each one went to the drawer to see for himself, that, seeing, he might believe. Of course the old mouse must have become enraged at such intrusion into her privacy, for she there and then resolved to provide some other place for a home for her children, where they would not be disturbed, and where they might grow up in peace and quietness. Down into the cellar she went with all speed, and did not again appear for at least half an hour. When she did return, it must have been with a joyful heart, having chosen a site to which she could remove her family, and where they would be away from any disturbing influences. One after another she took by the back of the neck, jumped from the drawer and ran along the wall to an opening in the floor, through which she disappeared. It took her but a few minutes to safely deposit each one, when she would return for another, until all were gone, and nothing left but the old nest in the drawer. After that the parent mice regularly came from the cellar to the composing-room and gathered crumbs for their children, until they were able to forage and provide for themselves. Now they are full-grown, healthy mice, and ramble around the composing-room, without apparently any concern for their safety.

### An Indian's Tribute to General Grant.

Hon. Dennis W. Bushyhead, principal chief of the Cherokee nation, issued a proclamation on the 30th of July, addressed to his own people and other Indians, in regard to the death of General Grant, which comprises one of the finest tributes to Grant's character we have seen. He says:

A great man has gone from earth, who, more than any other of the personages prominent in the great events of the present age, represented in his life and conduct the noble principles and tendencies of modern civilization. The fame of General Grant is associated with the awakening of a great nation's conscience, and with the vast scale of that spirit of exhibition on a brotherly love and charity which is the test and proof of human progress. In his travels over the world he was hailed as the leading figure of a nation which after four years of struggle has just won the most difficult and decisive of all victories—a victory over itself—and thus shown itself to contain in equal proportions the elements of progress and purification—of a State whose government is identical with the people—from whose ranks the hero had arisen and to which he had returned—a people whose "democracy" is an offspring and manifestation of the "golden rule." Aside from the reasons which call the tribute of respect from all the world the Cherokees and other Indians have especial cause for sorrow in the fact that General Grant was at all times, especially when their rights were in peril, their firm and constant protector and friend. To several chiefs he was personally known and was by them regarded with profound reverence and affection. It

was General Grant who initiated what is known as the Indian peace policy, a policy which has for its main feature the treatment of the red man as a "man," entitled to a man's rights and privileges, and subject to control by the same means and influences as other men. The Indians relied upon General Grant as a true and just man who would suffer no undeserved evil to come to them if he could help it; and it is fitting that they should express on this occasion their deep sense of obligation for his noble kindness.—*Council Fire.*

### Interesting Paragraphs.

The latest estimate puts the number of Chinese in this country at 75,000.

The London Home for Lost Dogs gives shelter to 50,000 wandering dogs every year. The water in the Gulf of Bothnia has fallen three feet in fifty years.

There are 507 miles of paved and 1,100 of unpaved streets in Philadelphia.

Springfield, Mass., possesses a curious guidestone on State street, near the head of Walnut, which was placed there in 1763.

There were 6,448 cases of shoes shipped from Lynn, Mass., last week, the largest number for the same time in ten years.

A Philadelphia Chinaman says his people do not attend Sunday school to learn Christianity, but to acquire the English language.

There is a demand in California for Chinamen's finger nails, which are usually allowed to grow very long. They are made into scarf pins.

Tobacco grows wild in the mountainous regions of Mexico. The leaves are gathered by the Indians, dried in the sun and used for making cigarettes.

Lincoln's famous Gettysburg speech was written at the residence of Lawyer Willis, of that town, who was the President's host at the time.

The United States and Territories if so densely populated as Saxony, would have a population equal to the present population of the world.

A Philadelphia man last week succeeded in obtaining a well-defined photograph of a lightning streak. The picture shows a dark sky, with the landscape outlined in black.

In Cannon Ball creek, Dakota, are millions of curious stones rounded by the wear of the water so that they look like bombs. Some of these cannon shot from nature's foundry would weigh a ton.

New York city has a trade school in which the pupils are taught bricklaying, carpentering, plumbing and other useful trades. The school is well patronized, and has been very successful thus far.

Ladies' bustles are used so extensively as a means of smuggling in Switzerland, that the authorities have ordered that these appendages must henceforth be searched when worn by ladies coming into the country.

The strongest wood in the United States, according to Prof. Sargent, is that of the nutmeg hickory of the Arkansas region, and the weakest the West Indian birch (*bur seva*). The most elastic is the tamarack, the white or shellbark hickory standing far below it.

While working in a sand-bank near Williamsport, Pa., the other day, a man came across a frog six feet from the surface. It was sitting in a hole just big enough to hold it. When restored to freedom it shook itself and hopped away.

The Holy Ghost plant in Philadelphia is in full bloom. It comes from Panama, and blooms once a year. It is looked upon with reverence by the ignorant in some countries, who attribute to the beautiful flower qualities of supernatural power for good or evil.

In 1860 only 5,253 newspapers were published in the United States, or one for every 6,000 inhabitants. Now 13,494 newspapers are published, or one to every 3,716 inhabitants; certainly a remarkable growth in twenty-five years.

Some of the letters written by Arabians bear curious addresses. Here is a specimen received by a German: "In the name of the merciful God, the beneficent. This writing is from one who serves the Lord, from X, the son of X; and if God wills it will get into the hands of our friend, Sidi Musa, the son of Hamdalla, the Prussian, the Christian, in the city of Tharabolos, Tripoli, the illustrious, the famous."

Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night; God said, "Let Newton be!" and all was light.  
—Pope.

### King of the Jungle.

CAIRO, ILL.—While the Henry A. Tyler was passing Savannah, Tennessee river, yesterday afternoon, a huge panther jumped into the river from the high bank opposite the city and made a bold swim toward the opposite shore. While the eyes of every one on the boat was directed to the graceful, tawny creature making his way rapidly and easily against the current, he suddenly changed his direction and made a bee-line for the boat. Anticipating trouble, the roustabouts gathered chunks of coal and awaited the approach of the beast. Reaching the guard, which was low in the water in consequence of a big cargo, he threw his huge paws upon it and with a bound gained a foothold. A fusillade of big coal chunks struck the animal in a dozen places, knocking him into the river amid his savage growls and howls of pain. Almost immediately the now thoroughly infuriated beast again turned, and with a hoarse growl leaped clear of the water and landed amidst the knot of almost paralyzed negroes on the forecastle, where he crouched, fiercely, with blazing eyes, looking about him, snapping and snarling, while his long, graceful tail slowly swayed to and fro. At this moment Capt. Hill, who had arrived upon the scene with a double-barreled shotgun, raised his weapon and sent a charge of buckshot into the panther's fore shoulders, which caused him again to leap into the river, and with a trail of crimson blood staining the blue waters behind, the savage king of the Tennessee jungles rapidly swam to the shore, disappearing in the dense thicket and undergrowth which fringes the bank at this point. The animal was of a tawny brown, about five feet long, weighing not less than 200 pounds, and said to be the largest ever seen in that country.—*Globe-Democrat.*

Cold falls the autumn eve on sand and shingle,  
The breakers lift themselves with rush and roar,  
And myriad ghost-like voices surge and mingle,  
Along the lonely shore.

Hope has long since with summer hours abated,  
And faith ebbs to and fro, like yonder tide,  
And patient love, though she so long hath waited,  
Is not yet glorified.

O, thou heart's dearest, take me, hide me, hold me  
Close in the tranquil keeping of thy breast,  
For storm and strife and stress of fears unfold me,  
And the great sea's unrest.  
—Household Words.

Providence not niggardly, but wise,  
Here lavishly bestows, and there denies,  
That by each other's virtues we may rise.  
—Granville.

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# THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday, by the  
**KANSAS FARMER CO.**

OFFICE:

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

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

## SUBSCRIPTIONS:

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Topeka, Kas.

## FREE UNTIL 1886!

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

The FARMER tenders thanks to the Junction City Tribune, the veteran John Davis' paper, for the following kindly notice. Mr. Davis and his excellent family are workers, all of them in the righteous cause of the people. The Tribune says: "The KANSAS FARMER of October 21, contains two splendid articles on the money question that every farmer and business man should read. The FARMER is the best weekly journal of its class in the State, and no country home should be without it."

We are in receipt of a letter from a reader at Pittsburg, Pa., on carp-raising. He probably does not know that we have a State Fish Commissioner in Kansas and that there are now a great many fish ponds in the State. Our correspondent has not, probably, considered that there are not many large towns in Kansas and that most of our farmers do not live near enough to towns to justify extravagant hopes of making money raising fish. Our farmers are experimenting, and upon their reports will depend the future of carp-raising in this State.

## Here's Your 15 Cents.

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

## HONEST MONEY AND MONEY VALUES.

We are in receipt of a circular letter from Henry Clews, a prominent banker and broker of New York city. His letter relates to the money question. He discusses the Warner silver bill, to which reference was made some weeks ago in the FARMER, and he concludes with this paragraph:

The only wholesome treatment of this question is to repeal the silver coinage act. That done, we should add \$25,000,000 to our yearly exports, instead of locking up so much of our national product as dead capital in the treasury; while that increase of exports would give us a greater command of European gold and thereby strengthen our international position in this question. Europe, and especially England, would then be compelled to earnestly consider measures for placing the double standard upon a broad and lasting international basis; and as such a disposition began to manifest itself, the silver market would so far sympathize as to amply compensate producers for any losses they might suffer from a temporary fall in bullion.

In several other articles we called attention to the opposition of bankers to our silver money. It is always put on plausible grounds, and some excuse is given for it, just as Mr. Clews does in the paragraph above quoted. But while the reasoning seems good it will not bear examination in the light of known facts. There is no need to repeal the silver coinage act. That would put us where we were before the passage of the act in 1878, and leave us without any authority to coin silver dollars. It would in effect strike the silver dollar from our list of coins and re-establish the gold standard. That would be a costly experiment, we fear, too costly to court. It is said that silver money is not honest money, but there is no evidence of that. On the contrary, as we have already shown, it is absolutely honest—as much so as fifty-six pounds of shelled corn is an honest bushel, or 128 cubic feet an honest cord of wood. When we began to make our own money we adopted as our unit a dollar and we took as our silver standard the Spanish milled dollar which was then "passing current." It contained 371½ grains of pure silver, and we made our silver dollar to correspond as to weight and fineness. That was honest money then, and it has never been changed except to throw out a little copper alloy—a very small fraction of a cent's worth. That was done in 1837, but the quantity of pure silver has remained precisely the same all the time. How can it be dishonest now if it was honest then? What has happened to discredit silver money?

It is said that silver money is depreciated, but that is not true. It is worth as much as it ever was. That is to say, a silver dollar is worth a dollar, and it will buy as much as a gold dollar will buy, and it will pay as much as a gold dollar will pay, and it was worth that much all along. But if we were dealing in gold exclusively then a gold dollar would go a little further than a silver dollar would, and therein lies the secret of the banker's objection to silver. Banks deal in gold, and they are trying hard to make everybody regard gold as the only true money standard.

There is a great deal of confusion on this subject arising out of the very general supposition that our money measure is gold. The great war gave us paper money without metal foundation, yet everything apparently took a gold basis, and in 1873 the gold dollar was made the "unit of value" and the silver dollar was afterwards dropped out of the list of coins. So we have become accustomed to regard gold alone as our money standard. But the older men, those who can run back forty or fifty or sixty years, remember that

there was a time when the common people of the country looked upon silver as a part of our money, and they do not care to see it suspended now. The truth is that we always had two standards, gold and silver, and of equal value. The quantity of gold in our coins was reduced in 1834, to the extent of nearly 2½ grains to the dollar, and the gold dollar was not made until 1849, half a century and more after the silver dollar was first made and used. Up to that time, gold coins were in ten dollar, five dollar, and two and a half dollar pieces. But five silver dollars were equal in any transaction to a five dollar gold piece. So it has been all along. Silver money and gold money have been equal; they are now equal, here and everywhere that men use gold and silver for money.

It is a mistake to suppose that money values are always the same. That is to say, a dollar will purchase and pay for more or less of the same article at different times. One dollar may pay for two bushels of corn in January, for three in February, and four in March. What can be purchased for any given amount of money varies; therefore we say that money values are not always the same. The same rule holds good in payment of debts. While the number of dollars named in the contract is not altered, yet it sometimes happens that it is harder to pay a debt at one time than it is at another time, and because it requires more of what the debtor has, more of his property, more of his substance at one time than at another. That accounts for the difference between hard times and good times. In hard times a man will work two days for a dollar, but in good times he works only half as much for the same amount of money. It may be said that the variation in value is in the other articles named, and not in the money; but where do you get authority for so saying? Is it not as reasonable to measure money by labor or wheat, as it is to measure those commodities by money? It must be remembered that money is not value itself, it only represents value, and is useful only in assisting people to make exchanges of property easily and to carry on trade with ease. If a man has wheat in Kansas and wants to buy merchandise in Dakota, he sells (exchanges) his wheat for money here, and takes his money, which is lighter, to Dakota and there exchanges it for the property desired. Or, more simple still, he deposits his money in a bank here, and takes a draft in exchange for it, and sends the draft in a letter by mail, or folds it in his vest pocket. His wheat may have grown on a hundred acres of land; when threshed it may have filled large granaries; but its value may be represented by a slip of paper with a few words written on it.

Last Sunday morning's paper contained a dispatch from Washington stating that the United States treasurer proposes to say to Congress in his forthcoming report that the government has lost \$45,000,000 "in the attempt to force silver into circulation." That is a startling disclosure, and it will send a tidal wave of resentment over the country. It is impossible to lose anything by the use of silver money, because it was money always the same as it is now. This announcement will set the people to thinking about values. The use of the precious metals for money is not alone because of their intrinsic value; but more because of their peculiar fitness for such use. The criterion of value does not lie in metals. A piece of silver or gold money may be named a dollar, but it only represents a dollar, even though we consider its intrinsic value. The metal itself has

some value, it is worth something; but the word dollar and the dollar piece, are after all purely representative. The law says the dollar piece "shall be of the value of one dollar or unit," but it does not say what the value of a dollar is. Law cannot make values. It can name certain things in certain forms to be called dollars, and they will be so used, but their value for purposes other than money may be subject to various modifications. Value lies outside of money and is dependent upon other considerations. Our national debt has been reduced one-half since the war, and we have paid as much in interest as we have paid on the principal; yet it is a fact that if the debt could have been paid in cotton, iron or wool, a larger amount of either of those articles would now be required to pay the remaining one-half of the debt than would have been required to pay the entire debt in the beginning. Still we have about \$500,000,000 of gold and silver money now and we had none then. Is money worth more now than it was then, or is other property worth less? Where does the idea of value come in? It must be remembered, too, that a great deal of municipal and private indebtedness has been paid since that time. Values as they are rated in the open markets, are very unsteady things, as our farmers know. And this is true of all commodities, not any more so of wheat and corn than of gold and silver. If we consider the difference in quantities produced measured in pounds, and not nearly as much. There is a market for gold bullion and silver bullion, just as there is for iron ore, or copper ore, or lead ore, and it is governed by precisely the same laws of trade. Wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, pork, beef, apples, cheese, butter, wool, cotton, wood, cloth, sugar, coffee, and all other articles of trade and use, are affected, as to their market values by precisely the same rules. The only difference between them and money in this respect is seen when we consider that while the measure or weight remains the same in name, that is, a pound, a gallon, a dollar always remain the same; the value of a pound of pork, or a gallon of cider, a dollar's worth of sugar do not remain the same. How, then, is it possible to show that the government has lost anything by purchasing silver bullion on the open market and coining it into money for the public convenience? A certain quantity, (371½ grains) of silver, with a little copper alloy to make it harder and more serviceable, are put into a piece and stamped according to law, and that is a dollar. A creditor may take it, or he may take a silver certificate in its place, if he so desire, and that is quite as good and convenient as a greenback dollar.

Any person may act as agent in getting up clubs of subscribers for this paper. Our rule requires the payment of the subscription before the name of any subscriber is put on our mailing list. Payments in every case must be made in advance, but we do not care who makes the payment. A club agent receives the agent's commission, no matter how many clubs he raises. He may take his pay in the free copies advertised, or he may get one other name instead of his own and thus receive money instead of the paper. That is to say, our club rates are intended to cover certain numbers of names with certain amounts of money, and we do not care who sends them in. The agent may include his own name or that of another person in making up a club. So that an agent gets pay in the paper or in money, just as he will.

There are in England 187 ragged schools which are attended by 50,000 children.



## LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY MEETINGS,

To be Held During the American Fat Stock and Dairy Show, in Chicago.

The preparations being made by the officers of the various live stock breeders' associations for their annual meetings in Chicago during the continuance of the American Fat Stock and Dairy Show, indicate an unusually large gathering of the prominent live stock men from all portions of the United States and Canada.

The eighth annual American Fat Stock and Dairy Show will be held in the Exposition building, Chicago, commencing Tuesday, November 10, and closing at 10 o'clock p. m. Thursday, November 19. The attendance at the last fat stock show exceeded 100,000, and there is every reason to expect a much larger attendance at the next. The prominent farmers and stockmen of the country have made arrangements to hold their annual meetings for this year at Chicago during the Fat Stock Show, at which time and place for years past there has been a grand live stock breeders' rally, representing the most progressive and successful fine stock breeders of America. The meetings already provided for are as follows:

Nov. 10-14, Tuesday-Saturday, the twelfth annual convention of the National Butter and Cheese Association, at Grand Pacific Hotel.

Nov. 11, Wednesday, National Swine Growers' Association, at the Sherman House, 10 o'clock a. m.

Nov. 11, Wednesday, the National Norman Horse Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

Nov. 11, Wednesday, the Percheron Horse Breeders' Association of America, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 12, Thursday, the American Shire Horse Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 12, Thursday, the Illinois Holstein Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

Nov. 12, Thursday, the National Poland-China Association, at the Sherman House, at — o'clock.

Nov. 12, Thursday, the American-Angus Breeders' Association, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Nov. 13, Friday, the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Nov. 13, Friday, the American Clydesdale Association, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 13, Friday, the Illinois Short-horn Breeders' Association, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

Nov. 13, Friday, the National Chester-White Association, at the Sherman House, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

Nov. 14, Saturday, the American Berkshire Association, at the Sherman House, at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 16, Monday, the American South-down Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 16, Monday, the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Nov. 17, Tuesday, State Boards of Agriculture, Western States, at the Sherman House, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

Nov. 17, Tuesday, American Devon Cattle Club, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at 3 o'clock p. m.

Nov. 17, Tuesday, Cleveland Bay Horse Society of America, at the Sherman House, at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

Nov. 17, American Cotswold Association, at the Sherman House, at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 17, Tuesday, the Oxford Sheep Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 17, Tuesday, the American

Shropshire Association, at the Sherman House, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Nov. 17 and 18, Tuesday and Wednesday, the National Cattle Growers' Convention, at the Exposition building, 10 o'clock a. m. and 2:30 o'clock p. m.

Nov. 18, Wednesday, the American Short-horn Breeders' Association, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at 7:30 p. m.

Nov. 19, Thursday, American Duroc Jersey Swine Association, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, at — o'clock.

Nov. 19, Thursday, the annual business meeting of the National Cattle Growers' Association, at the Sherman House, at 10 o'clock a. m.

## Holstein-Friesian Records.

As an item of interest to our readers we append what follows from a letter recently received from Smith, Powell & Lamb:

"Believing that all progressive dairy-men and farmers generally will be interested in the remarkable yearly average milk records made by our entire herd of Holstein-Friesian cows, we take the liberty of mailing you the following condensed statement: We have milked through the past year 20 cows, whose records average 15,567 lbs. 9 ozs. This includes every mature cow and every four-year-old which has completed her year's record. During the same time 15 two-year-olds averaged 12,307 lbs. 8 ozs., and 24 two-year-olds, all that have completed their year's records, have averaged 10,810 lbs. This last list includes two heifers whose year's are not completed. By reviewing the records of our herd we find that it now contains 3 cows whose yearly records average 20,051 lbs. 7 ozs.; 10 cows whose yearly records average 18,116 lbs. 7 1-5 ozs.; and 26 cows whose yearly records average 16,016 lbs. 1 oz. This list includes 12 mature cows, 9 four-year-olds, 3 three-year-olds, and 2 two-year-olds. As an evidence of the influence of high breeding, as indicated by milk records, we will say that ten of the above list are of the Aaggie family, seven of the Netherland family, two of the Aegis family, two of the Clothilde family, and five of all other families combined.

"We are milking this season more cows than ever before, and our records promise to surpass those of any former year. The following averages, including our entire milking herd, giving the highest daily yield of each, will convey an idea of what our cows are doing: Five cows averaged 85 lbs. 7 4-5 ozs.; 11 cows averaged 78 lbs. 11-12 ozs.; 28 cows, entire number of mature cows, averaged 70 lbs. 13 1-2 ozs.; 5 four-year-old heifers averaged 75 lbs. 14 1-5 ozs.; 18 four-year-olds, entire herd, averaged 63 lbs. 4 1-6 ozs.; 11 three-year-olds averaged 57 lbs. 4 4-11 ozs.; 24 three-year-olds, entire herd, averaged 69 lbs. 3 1-12 ozs.; 44 two-year-olds averaged 50 lbs. 2 1-5 ozs.; 66 two-year-olds, entire herd, averaged 44 lbs. 11 1-2 ozs.

## Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending October 30th, 1885; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Geared washing machine—James F. Walker, of Columbus.

Clothes mangle—Catherine Whitney, of Lawrence.

The Missouri State Horticultural Society will hold its twenty-eighth annual meeting at Warrensburg, December 9-11, 1885. Rates on all railroads will be given, a good programme provided, entertainment for delegates, and a display of fruits. The attendance of all members is desired.

## Cattle and Horse Growers' Association.

From the secretary we learn that the second annual meeting of the National Cattle and Horse Growers' Association of the United States will be held at St. Louis, Mo., in the Grand Music Hall of the Exposition Building, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., November 23, 1885, and continue in session six days.

At this meeting the work of the association for the current year will be considered; reports of officers and committees received; admission of new members; election of officers; appointment of special and standing committees; the discussion of all important questions which interest those who are in any way identified with the great cattle and horse industry of the United States, and the transaction of any other business which may properly come before the meeting.

Each local association is cordially invited to apply for membership, and to appoint three delegates to attend the approaching annual meeting, as allowed by the constitution.

Individuals engaged in growing cattle and horses are also invited to become members of the national association, as none but members will be entitled to a vote in the annual meeting; and, as the organization was formed for the promotion and protection of the cattle and horse industry in a truly national sense, it is hoped that each one interested will exert his aid and influence in perfecting the present organization, thus affording to himself and the industry in general, that substantial recognition and permanent good so necessary to the success of any thoroughly organized enterprise.

Application for membership and other information will be furnished by the secretary, A. T. Atwater, 303 Granite Building, St. Louis, to whom all correspondence should be addressed.

## Inquiries Answered.

TRESSPASS.—In answer to W. H. M., we copy from the KANSAS FARMER of May 20, last, our answer to the question, "What is a lawful fence?" and then add matter applicable to the present question. [This answer was prepared several weeks ago, but somehow it escaped the printer's hands until now.—ED.]

"A lawful fence may be composed of posts and rails, palings or wires, or of turf or stone, and must be four feet high; a rail fence must be four and one-half feet high to top of rider and the corners well locked, etc. A turf fence must have a two-foot-wide ditch at one side, and it must be staked and ridered. A stone fence must be eighteen inches wide at bottom. Lumber or rail fences must have the lower plank or rail not more than two feet from the ground, and in townships where the hog law prevails, the lower plank or rail must not be more than six inches from the ground, and in all cases the fence must be substantially built and "sufficiently close to prevent stock from going through." Hedges made of Osage orange may be lawful fences, if the hedge law is complied with; or, to quote the language of the law—"All hedge fences shall be of such height and thickness as will be sufficient to protect the field or enclosure." The Trustee, Clerk and Treasurer of the township are by law "fence viewers," and as such, whenever called upon, they are required to determine whether any particular fence is a lawful fence. Under the hedge law, if a hedge of one-year-old plants is set out not more than one foot apart and cultivated two years under the annual inspection of the fence-viewers, it is to be regarded as a lawful fence to the extent of being protected by the law against damage by trespassing stock. Section 4 of the act in relation to fences, found on page 448, Compiled Laws of Kansas, 1879, is: "Fences of the material, and of the height and sufficiency afore said, and all brooks, rivers, creeks, ditches and constructions which shall be equivalent thereto, in the judgment of the fence-viewers within whose jurisdiction the same may be, shall be deemed legal and sufficient fences." Hogs are not allowed to run at large except where the people of a township

or city have voted in favor of it. Owners and keepers of swine are liable for damages done by hogs running at large in violation of law. (Section 51, page 928, Compiled Laws of Kansas, 1879). Swine so running at large may be taken up and posted as strays, like horses and cattle. (Section 53, same page as above). Damages may be recovered by action before a Justice of the Peace. (Section 52, same page). In a county or township where the people have voted a herd law, if the animals prohibited are permitted to run at large, the owner or responsible person is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be punished by a fine of from \$1 to \$10 for every such animal, and he is liable also for damages done without regard to the condition of fences of the property trespassed upon, and the person damaged has a lien on the trespassing animals for the damages and the costs of suit to recover them. The damaged person may hold the trespassing animals a reasonable time—say five days before commencing action, but, after notice, (and that ought to be given promptly) the suit should be commenced immediately unless the damages are paid or some satisfactory settlement made.

WEAK BACK.—I have a mare 8 years old that is weak or sore across the kidneys. I don't know how long she has been so. Have been using a liniment, but it don't seem to do much if any good. Is there any chance to cure it? If there is, what is the remedy?

—This description of the case is too brief to justify an opinion, for the weakness may have resulted from any one of several causes. Use light food for a time and give a little watermelon-seed tea occasionally in wheat bran. After the bladder and bowels operate regularly and well, cease using the tea and ask your family physician to prescribe a strengthening lotion and apply under his direction. This treatment will do good, no matter what the cause. In the meantime do not work the mare hard nor ride far at a time or fast.

There is a law on the statute books of Pennsylvania which requires house keepers to scrub their pavements every Friday. It was passed in 1767.

Minneapolis hopes soon to erect one of the finest exposition buildings in the country. One hundred thousand dollars has already been subscribed.

Hercules Wilson has resigned his seat in the Georgia legislature, giving as a reason that he can make more money by laying brick at \$4 to \$5 a day.

The immense gun constructed at Elswick for the British government has a total weight of 200 tons, being considerably in excess of previous undertakings. Its length is stated at some forty-four feet, though with an extreme diameter at the breech of but five feet six inches, a very elongated chase or barrel tapering down to twenty-eight inches, with a slight swelling at the muzzle.

The Iowa census shows that 965 Iowa women own and direct farms, eighteen manage farms, six own and direct stock farms, twenty manage dairy farms, five own greenhouses, nine manage market gardens, thirteen serve as county school superintendents, thirty-seven manage high institutions of learning, 125 are physicians; five attorneys at law, ten ministers, three dentists, 110 are professional nurses, and one is a civil engineer. At Keokuk Mrs. T. Nodles does the largest fancy grocery business in the state, established in 1860, and now amounting to \$80,000 annually.

Of the various European countries, Germany is stated to be the best furnished with railways, having, according to the report of the French Ministry of Public Works, more than 22,000 miles; next to Germany comes the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which possesses about 19,000 miles, but adds to its lines much more slowly than any of its rival nations on the continent; France is third on the list in regard to the total extent of road, having some 18,500 miles; Russia is next, with about 16,000 miles, while Austro-Hungary has 13,000; Italy, a country of skillful engineers, has as many as 6,000 miles coursing its restricted territory; Spain has kept pace almost exactly with the rival peninsula; while Greece can boast of a railroad system of only about fourteen miles, a considerable portion of which is very recent.



## Horticulture.

### GROWING WALNUT TREES.

The following interesting communication recently appeared in the *Planter and Stockman*, St. Louis, prepared by Dr. Daniel Berry, of Carmi, Ill.:

The numerous inquiries concerning the planting of black walnut trees, opens up a very interesting subject, and one to which more attention should be given than now appears manifest.

The writer lives in a section of country that is the home of the black walnut. Thirty years ago, the counties of White, Wabash and Gallatin, in Illinois, Gibson and Posey, in Indiana, and Union, in Kentucky, contained more black walnut timber than any other corresponding area in the United States. Growing side by side with it was the yellow poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) one of the most magnificent trees of the American forest. These two families appear to be congenial in their tastes, and flourish in the same habitat. The fate of all this wealth of arboreal perfection was almost tragical. It was soon learned that the walnut and poplar grew on the best lands, and these were sought out for the coming farms; the timber was ruthlessly cut, piled in heaps and burned. Fifteen years ago, before black walnut became so valuable, it was no uncommon thing to find the stumps of some of the old monarchs six and eight feet in diameter. These have all been dug out and sold by the pound. Time has its revenge. We are now feeling this revenge as a reward for the slaughter of the old-time timber. There are farms in Wabash county, Illinois, and in Gibson county, Indiana,—splendid farms, that produce bountiful crops, whose present worth, added to all that has been sold off them for the past twenty-five years, would not equal in value to-day the original forest of walnut and poplar out of which they were carved. Black walnut is a slow grower, although it will bear nuts in four years from the seed. I know a tree that was planted out sixty years ago, a mere sapling, two inches in diameter, by a man now living. It is now about forty inches in diameter, tall and well proportioned. It stands at the roadside, in the edge of a field which has been in constant cultivation. According to the present price of walnut, an acre of such timber, say thirty trees, would be worth \$3,000.

But sixty years is a long, weary wait, and, in the natural course of events, very few planters would enjoy the fruition of their labor; hence so little attention is paid to such enterprises as black walnut plantations. Such culture will require, as one of the conditions of its success, something more stable and enduring than the life of a mere individual; it must be undertaken by a corporation that has the promise of long life. It is very easy to demonstrate how the present expenditure of a few thousand dollars by a college or similar institution, in the purchase of land and planting of black walnut trees, with a mere nominal future expense for taxes and supervision, would bring wonderful returns fifty years hence.

Fashions change, and South America is coming into the market with several kinds of ornamental wood which may shortly displace walnut in the popular demand for a decorative wood; but, fortunately, it possesses qualities of more sterling character than the meretricious one of beauty, which enables it to lend itself to fancy cabinet work and joining. It is one of our most valuable woods for durability, when it can occupy positions without inordinate strain. It is more durable than the toughest

white oak, and if it could stand the stress of oak would be immeasurably superior to it for building material; as it is, it is far better than oak in exposed situations, where the condition is continually being changed from wet to dry. It makes the best of railroad ties, fence rails, shingles, piles, etc. It is a wonder the railroads do not utilize their right-of-way by planting out walnut and catalpa trees for future railroad ties, wherever these trees will grow.

There is no locality in the New England States that would be a fit place for a black walnut plantation. If the right kind of land could be found the price of such land would bar its use for such a purpose. The black walnut is rather choice and fastidious, and nothing short of the very best soil will answer its purpose for vigorous growth. They might grow in such places as the intervals of the Connecticut river, or in a locality like the banks of the Nashua river in Lancaster, Massachusetts, where many years ago stood some wonderful elms, or along the intervals of the Merrimac, just below Haverhill, Massachusetts, where a quarter of a century ago stood a fine grove of scaly-barked hickory, or "square nuts," as the boys called them then. The soil the black walnut delights in is a rich sandy loam formed of humus and alluvial deposit, underlaid by a rich marly clay. This is the character of the heavily-timbered districts already spoken of. This clay is peculiar. It is a splendid fertilizer, but we have not generally found it out. It has been noticed, for years, that around excavations, as wells, cisterns, etc., that during the first summer this clay would dry, harden and bake, and not a thing would grow on it, but after undergoing a winter's freeze, the next summer's growth of weeds would be gigantic in their character. Our folks are rather slow in putting this and that together, and no one has heard of their using this clay as a fertilizer, although its value was pointed out years ago.

Into this clay the black walnut and poplar sent their roots deep and wide and grow to their best on the low hills that dipped their feet in the bottom lands of the Wabash, Ohio and their tributary streams.

The walnut grows nearly as well in the bottom lands that are subject to overflow, and herein lies the suggestion: Utilize these lands for walnut plantations. Under the present conditions there are thousands of acres that are almost valueless for any other purpose. They are the best corn lands in the world—Their fertility is simply inexhaustible—as each annual overflow renews therewith its deposits, but it often happens that a slough from the river goes meandering through an otherwise very valuable tract, cutting it into very irregular shapes and rendering its cultivation extremely precarious. These sloughs ordinarily are not more than eight or ten feet wide, and six or eight feet lower than the ground adjacent. There is no well-defined bank; it is simply a depression hardly noticeable in a "dry time," but of course is the first to show coming high water.

Such lands cannot be utilized in raising corn, for this reason: Corn, to be cultivated profitably, must be planted in large areas. The whole field must be cleared and in cultivation. It must not be shaded. The grand struggle for a corn crop in the Wabash bottom is the continual fight against other vegetation. The plows must never stop until the corn shades the ground so that other things cannot grow. The nature of this fight will, perhaps, be better appreciated by the New England farmer, when he is told that his old enemies ragweed, lamb's quarter, smartweed and Spanish

needle, with others that he may not be so familiar with, as jimson (Jamestown weed (*Datura Stramonium*), horseweed, cockle burr, thorny careless (or the Devil's weed), and numberless others, attain heights of ten and fifteen feet; where the corn at its third plowing, in anything like a "good season," will hide man and mule.

It may readily be seen that one of these intervening sloughs, with its rank and vigorous growth of encroaching weeds and deadly shade, if not cleared, will add much to the cost of making a corn crop, to say nothing of the time lost in turning at the end of short rows.

It will be many years, or until a system of levees is devised to protect the land against submergence, before lands of this character will be cultivated. Years ago they had their share of black walnut. It is all gone now. They are still covered with a growth of cottonwood, sycamore, hackberry, hickory, white oak, burr oak and overcut oak, pecan, catalpa, box elder, redbud, dogwood (not the dogwood of New England, but the beautiful cornus Florida), sassafras, maple, and many others whose mention is tiresome in an article of this character. To give your readers an idea of the fertility of these bottom lands and vigorous growth of the timber I wish to give an instance of the growth of a sassafras as told to me by a reliable gentleman living near Owenboro, Ky.

In the Ohio river bottom near Owenboro was found a sassafras tree from which a log sixteen feet long was cut; this log was split with wedges into quarters and each quarter was hewed into a stick twelve inches square. This exceeds in size any sassafras I ever heard of before. In this connection, I wish to call attention to the durability of the sassafras, black walnut and catalpa, and their splendid qualities in resisting decay by moisture. In the Wabash bottoms near here lives a man whose business for years has been the manufacture of shingles out of catalpa, black walnut and sassafras. As the standing timber of these varieties became scarce in his neighborhood, he hit on the novel expedient of hunting for it underground, much in the same way as cedar logs are hunted for in the marshes of the Jersey coast; he got an iron rod and went about probing every long mound of humus and sand that looked like the grave of some ancient monarch of the forest; strange as it may appear, he finds only the three kinds of timber, catalpa, black walnut and sassafras, in these mounds, in the order named. He has become an adept in the business. He says these are the only kinds of timber that will last long enough to enable the moss and other growth to cover and hide them as he finds them.

My house is covered with catalpa shingles, part of which were made from a log that he says, he has no doubt, laid on the ground a hundred years.

These woods are comparatively soft, catalpa more so than the others; but they have a wonderful faculty of resisting the encroachments of water such as induces decay. A chip taken from a solid part of a catalpa log, three inches from the surface, after the log has been in water six weeks can be ignited with a match, and I am told the same can be done with black walnut. It will be seen readily, that woods with such qualities will always be very valuable, whatever the caprice of fashion may dictate; when to this consideration is added the further fact of their utility for decorative purposes it will be seen that no mistake can be made in their cultivation. They could all be grown together to good advantage. Land suitable to the purpose can be had very cheap. It would need no fencing. High water

would be no disadvantage. If it were desired to plant it wholly with black walnut the seed can be had for the mere gathering, and a man can stick them in the ground as fast as he can walk, at the rate of fifty to the acre; this should be done in the fall.

When the seeds have sprouted in the following spring and summer all the timber standing on the land should be killed by girdling—not cut down—because if cut down it sprouts again from the stump. The proper way should be to kill it and let it fall on the ground, unless it were desirable to use it for some other purpose. This plan would enable one to put out a plantation at the very minimum of cost. Care would have to be given it to see that the full complement of trees was kept good, but that would be a small matter. The project is worthy the attention of long-headed young men who would like a safe investment for old age; or for anxious fathers who desire to leave something better than bank stock or railroad shares to their posterity; or for college trustees who would secure a splendid endowment for the future.

The planting of black walnut is already being carried on. The waste lands in Wabash county, Ill., are now being put to such use, and when one considers the simplicity of such an enterprise and the slight cost of developing and maintaining it, with the certainty of grand results, it appears strange that it has not received the attention and earnest endeavors of thoughtful, far-sighted men.

Carmi, Ill., Sept. 1.

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## In the Dairy.

### About Butter-Making.

In the first place, said Mr. T. D. Curtis to the Minnesota dairymen, see that the milking is done in a cleanly manner. You are not much likely to be troubled with bad odors if you milk on the open prairie. If you milk in a stable, see that it is clean and sweet, for milk readily absorbs odors, and milk is easily tainted by the cows breathing bad air. See that your milk things are clean. Rinse, wash, scald and air them, and they will be in as good condition as needed. They should be of tin as far as possible, as it is difficult to keep wood clean and sweet. Great care must be taken with churns and all wood utensils, or they will get foul with ferments. See that all milk things are as free as possible from sharp corners and roughness, where taints can collect.

Set your milk as soon as possible when drawn from the cow. The less it is agitated and the warmer it is the better will the cream rise. If, in the fall and spring, the milk gets much cooled down, it is well to set the pail in a kettle of warm water, stirring the milk gently, until the temperature is raised to 98 deg., or blood heat. In this way you will obviate the bad effects of cooling. The cream rises best in a falling temperature, and the further it has to fall the more complete will be the separation. When set it should be under conditions that will secure cooling of the milk.

There are different methods of setting milk for cream, and different inventions for securing the same results. I prefer setting and cooling in air, where all the conveniences are at hand. But in a small way, it will usually be found more practicable to resort to the deep cold-setting system in some of its forms. Apparatus that occupies but little space and is comparatively cheap will be found most convenient. The milk is surrounded by cold water, or ice water, and complete separation of the cream is effected in twelve to twenty-four hours. It is not necessary that the milk should be submerged, but it is necessary that the water should stand on the outside of the can as high as the milk, and good results are achieved with the submerging or Cooley process, which is simple and easily managed. I do not wish to recommend specially anybody's apparatus. The Ferguson Bureau creamery is good, and gives a chance for ventilation. The Mosely & Stoddard creamer will do the work satisfactorily, and others no doubt are good. But care should be taken in cold deep-setting to not expose the milk or cream to a foul atmosphere. One simple rule will serve as a guide in all matters. So long as the milk is warmer than the atmosphere, evaporation will go on and the atmosphere will absorb the vapor, thus purifying the milk. But as soon as the milk gets cooler than the atmosphere, the operation is reversed, condensation of the atmosphere is produced by the milk, and the milk will absorb the vapor condensed, with all its odors and impurities. So always be careful to have your milk and cream in a pure atmosphere, if the milk or cream is the cooler of the two. I do not like to have the temperature of the milk run below 50, nor above 60 deg. In a long series of experiments made by Prof. Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural College, he uniformly got the best results with temperatures ranging from 50 to 60 deg.

### WHEN SHALL WE SKIM?

With deep-setting, this is usually done while the milk is yet sweet; but in shallow-setting, the skimming is best done just as the milk shows a little

acidity, and the cream appears a little sour on the under side next the milk. The usual practice is to churn when the cream begins to have a distinctly acid taste. It is better to mix the morning's and evening's cream, keeping it about 60 deg., and churn it the next morning. Fresh cream poured into the cream can and not allowed to ripen and become in uniform condition with the rest, is likely to be wasted.

### HOW RAPIDLY SHOULD WE CHURN?

Not faster than forty strokes to the minute with the old-fashioned dash churn. There is no better churn than the square box churn, turned just fast enough to let the cream dash from side to side, producing the most concussion. Avoid all inventions for beating cream into a foam and "churning in three minutes!" Churn at about 60 deg.

### HOW LONG SHOULD WE CHURN?

Until the butter gathers in grains about the size of wheat kernels. When the first signs of granulation appear, rinse down the cream with water at the temperature of about 55 deg. This helps solidify the butter and makes it easier to handle.

Draw off the buttermilk if your churn will permit. If not, dip the butter out of the churn into a butter bowl, or onto the butter-worker. Rinse in pure water not above 60 deg., nor below 55 deg. It is a good plan to give one rinsing with a weak brine—say at the rate of one pound of salt to twenty pounds of water. Do not work the butter, but gently stir it, keeping it loose. Stir in the salt to suit customers—usually about one ounce to the pound. Work just enough to mix the salt in evenly, but not enough to work out the salt. The buttermilk must be rinsed out before the salt is added. Work as little as possible, never giving a drawing or rubbing motion, as our mothers used to, with the ladle. The lever butter-worker, with which you can give a square and even pressure, is the best. Don't work your butter when there is undissolved salt in it. The sharp crystals of salt will injure the grains of butter and make it salty and greasy. Any salt that does not readily dissolve and melt into the butter is not fit for dairy purposes. We must avoid working as much as possible. The principal fault of the butter on exhibition here is that it is overworked. But I wish to say that I have witnessed many exhibitions of butter, and can say that, for its size, this compares favorably with any that I ever saw. It is all good butter. And I am a little surprised at this, because I am told your water here is alkaline. You ought to have pure water to wash your butter in. The tendency of alkalies is to convert fats into soaps. But the fact stands out that you can make good butter here in the Red River valley. (The speaker afterwards learned that artesian wells sunk in the valley furnish pure, cold water.)

### WHAT STYLE OF PACKAGE?

That must be the one that best suits your market. The Eastern dealers prefer the Welsh tub. This is a convenient package for handling, but a poor package for keeping butter. The old-fashioned oak firkin was much better. It is necessary to exclude the air as much as possible. Any wood that will not impart a bad flavor will do for a package. It must be properly soaked and saturated with brine. Thus, before putting in the butter, while the tub is moist, rub fine salt on the sides of the tub—all that will stick—and put a thin sprinkling on the bottom. This will prevent the wood from drawing the salt and injuring the butter in contact with it. Begin packing each layer by putting the mass in the middle and packing towards the sides of the tub, until the

layer is properly packed. By beginning in the middle and packing towards the sides, you will avoid leaving confined air in the butter, which you are liable to do if you begin packing on the outside first and work towards the middle. If the butter is to stand for a time, fill the tub to within half an inch of the top, fit on a piece of clean muslin, tuck the edges down nicely, cover with a layer of salt, pour on water enough to make the salt into a paste. This will help exclude the air. If the butter is going immediately to market, fill full, put on the muslin and thinly cover with salt. Then fasten on the cover.

Where butter is kept, it should be put in a clean, cool, dark place, free from odors, and set up from the ground, so that the wood will not draw the moisture and flavor of the earth to injure the butter. Avoid a light place for keeping butter, as light causes rapid deterioration.

### Dairy Notes.

Cream may be churned at different temperatures; but that yielded by some cows will come at lower temperature than that from others. The temperature generally adopted is, in winter, 60 to 64 deg. F., and in summer, 58 to 60 deg.

Under the pasturing and hay system of feeding, four or five acres are needed to keep a cow a year. With ensilaged corn fodder and soiling in summer, every acre may be made to keep its cow, provided the soil is made rich enough.

For cleansing milk cans, pans, wooden utensils, etc., nothing equals steam, and nothing is more convenient. Real live steam has a splendid cleansing effect. The cheap steam heaters now on the market are worth having by every dairyman.

What advance in milk has been made by the Holsteins is not easily demonstrated. A few years ago they were scarcely known. For a large breed, they mature early, grow fast, and are fit for the shambles when their work in the dairy is finished.

The chief difficulty in teaching calves to drink from the pail arises from too great haste. Let the calf become hungry, warm the food to the temperature of new milk, give it the finger to suck, but only for a moment, and the calf is easily taught to drink.

It is evident, owing to the extremely low prices of cheese, that much larger quantities of it are going into domestic consumption than formerly. This may create a greater demand for this product of the dairy in the future, and so a benefit accrue to this industry from the present depression.

In very cold weather it is difficult to make some cows drink as much as they should. Giving them a daily small ration of salt in their feed will increase their demand for drink. When fed partly with roots or green food, twice watering will answer. Fattening cattle often drink but once a day.

If a dairyman raises his own cows, he ought to be certain that they are good ones. If they are not, he has no one to blame but himself. Always keep a thoroughbred bull and raise the heifer calves from the best cows, and the dairyman may rest assured that he will have better cows than can be purchased at reasonable figures.

It is said that the richness of milk increases with latitude—the further north we go the richer we find the average milk to be. This is most likely on account of the difference in the quality of the feed grown in the different sections; as it has long been recognized that the herbage of the

northern States is richer in the fat-forming elements than that of more southern latitudes.

Butter should always be churned several degrees colder in summer than in winter. The reason is, that the caseinous matter of milk more readily attaches itself to the butter globules in summer than in winter, and that this adhesion can best be prevented by a cooler temperature of the cream when churning, is a fact.



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CREAM BALM

HAY-FEVER

has gained an enviable reputation, displacing all other preparations. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use. Price 50c. by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y.

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Rooms over D. W. Morris' Drug Store.

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Infinitely Cured in one to three hours. Also Prof. Field's Worm Powders for common worms. For particulars and references, send for Pamphlet to B. FIELD, 214 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas.

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Price Only Two Dollars.

For the positive relief and cure of NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST MANHOOD, AND ALL WEAKNESSES.

Weights only one oz.; easy and comfortable to wear; with weak and nervous men its results are apparently miraculous. Sealed particulars free. Mention paper. Address

M. E. A. CO. 1267 Broadway, New-York.



## The Busy Bee.

Wintering Bees on Sugar Syrup.

Dr. G. L. Tinker, in *American Bee Journal*, says:

My own experience is, that winter loss other than accidental is needless; and that every bee-keeper should be able to winter bees with proper care. First of all, I wish to remark, if it shall ever be established (which I am firmly convinced it will not be) that bees cannot be wintered here at the North upon their natural stores, it will be a sad day for the devotees of apiculture. Be sure that in casting up the balance of profit and loss, if bee-keepers shall be obliged to substitute sugar syrup for the natural stores, in order to winter their bees, their accounts will not fall to the side of profit. And although sugar syrup appears (?) to be safer than honey for wintering bees, I think that its use, except in cases of necessity, as where the bees are short of stores, should be discouraged. I coincide fully with Mr. Doolittle, that it is impracticable in preventing the occurrence of bee diarrhoea. Not only Mr. D., but a number of others have reported fatal cases of diarrhoea where nothing but sugar syrup was allowed. We say "nothing," for the few grains of pollen that may be discovered in empty brood combs with a microscope amounts to nothing conceivable unless we are prepared to accept the infinitesimal doctrine. Microscopic pollen in brood combs is much like "floating pollen" in honey—neither exists in quantities sufficient to bloat up the body of one bee, though it should eat all the pollen in a dozen empty combs, or all that might exist in a hive full of honey.

Feeding sugar syrup is not only impracticable in preventing bee diarrhoea, but in the matter of the expense and labor necessary to effect a change of the stores every fall. It also has a dark side in another direction. A few days since an old farmer, who had kept many "scaps" from boyhood up, called to see my bees. He had lost all of his the past winter, for the first time, and wished to get more. He exclaimed over the docility and great beauty of the bees, but said: "Doctor, I have heard that you fed sugar to your bees, is that so?" I replied that I did sometimes. "But how do you get such white honey [with a scrutinizing look], don't you feed sugar to get that?" I said "No; not a bit of it." But I found great difficulty in persuading him that I only made use of it to supply colonies deficient in stores for winter. But this man is only one among many whom I have met having similar views. It is plain if we must feed sugar by the barrel to winter our bees upon, we shall be at least open to grave suspicions that if we do not actually feed it to get comb honey, it will somehow or another get into the section-boxes. The impression also goes abroad, if we feed so much sugar, that either the bees cost more to keep them than their surplus honey is worth, or else we must make use of it in producing comb honey.

If sugar syrup was in any way essential to successful wintering, I should feel differently in this matter, but under the circumstances I feel like urging, with all the influence I possess, that bee-keepers cease to feed sugar except in cases of necessity, where comb honey or extracted honey is not readily obtainable. We are unjustly charged already with many things, but this contemplated wholesale feeding of sugar, on the strength of an improved theory, will lay us open to serious and damaging charges that we may never cease to deny and explain away without ever

fully convincing anybody, that some of the great amount of sugar fed does not get into our comb honey.

Another fact that should be thoughtfully noted is this: If honey-dew, under proper conditions, is safe to winter bees upon, as Mr. Boardman, Dr. Southard and myself have found upon careful tests, we do not need to trouble ourselves much about the superiority of sugar syrup over good clover or basswood honey. No doubt it furnishes the most heat, as first pointed out by myself, but it is equally true that honey-dew furnishes less heat than clover honey. But there is a way of conserving the heat of a colony of bees in winter, \* \* \* that I have practiced for several years, until I have become fully satisfied that it involves one of the greatest secrets of successful wintering. The above gentlemen have practiced with most signal success the same method. With these facts before us, it does not seem to be essential to use an agent solely because an equal quantity of it is capable of furnishing a little more heat when consumed by bees.

Mr. Doolittle has made an effective and sensible defense of the practical methods in wintering bees. It is my turn now to review the methods that promise only disaster and ruin to the industry of bee-keeping, if followed up. In a future article I will present my views on the cause of bee diarrhoea, and indicate the conditions which must be observed to secure success.

On the continent of Europe railway locomotive engines give only one short, low whistle on approaching a station. In England they keep up a soul-piercing scream for several miles. It is not necessary to say what they do in this country. Their victims may be found in many lunatic asylums.

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

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, November 2, 1885.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 800, shipments 1,000. Dull and weak for everything except the best. Native shipping steers 3 75a5 00, butcher steers 3 00a4 00, mixed lots of butchering stock 2 00a3 50, stockers and feeders 2 25a3 50, Texans 2 25a3 25.

HOGS—Receipts 3,600, shipments 4,900. Market active and higher. Packing 3 35a3 50, Yorkers 3 50a3 55, butchers 3 50a3 65.

SHEEP—Receipts 300, shipments 900. Very scarce and quiet. Extreme range, 1 75a3 25.

#### Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 5 800, shipments 2,600 head. Prices 10c higher. Shipping steers 3 75a6 00, stockers and feeders 2 25a3 50; cows, bulls and mixed 1 60a3 75, through Texas cattle firmer at 2 40a3 10, Western rangers firm; Westerns, natives and half-breeds 3 75a4 50, cows 2 60a3 00.

HOGS—Receipts 27,000, shipments 8,000. Market active at 5a10c higher. Rough and mixed 3 15a3 40, packing and shipping 3 45a3 60, light weights 3 20a3 70.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,000. Market steady. Natives 1 75a3 40, Texans 1 75a3 90, lambs per head 3 00a4 25.

#### Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts 4,827, shipments 2,712. The market was firm but quiet. Exporters 5 05a5 25, good to choice shipping 4 75a5 06, common to medium 4 30a4 70, stockers and feeders 2 85a3 95, cows 2 00a3 95, grass Texas steers 2 50a3 00.

HOGS—Receipts 5,331, shipments 722. The market is weak and a shade lower. Good to choice 3 35a3 40, common to medium 3 15a3 30.

SHEEP—Receipts 96, shipments —. Market quiet. Fair to good muttons 2 50a3 00, common to medium 1 50a2 25.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

WHEAT—Dull and unsettled. Sales: No. 2 red cash 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, December 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ a95 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

CORN—Dull and lower. 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ a37 $\frac{3}{4}$ c cash.

OATS—Quiet but firm. Cash 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ a24c.

RYE—Dull and lower at 58c.

BARLEY—Firm and more doing at 55a58c.

#### Chicago.

WHEAT—Sales ranged: November 85a87 $\frac{3}{4}$ c,

## BROOM CORN!

Correspond with us before making other disposition of your Corn. We make liberal advances on all consignments. Commission, \$5.00 per ton. Wire us for quotations whenever necessary, at our expense.

SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO.,  
174 South Water Street, CHICAGO.

Refer to Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago; J. V. Farwell & Co., Chicago.

J. L. STRANAHAN,

Dealer in

## BROOM CORN

AND ALL BROOM MATERIALS, AND

Broom-Makers' Machinery & Tools.

Advances Made on Consignments.

194 Kinzie Street, CHICAGO.

December 86 $\frac{3}{4}$ a87 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, No. 2 spring 85 $\frac{1}{4}$ a85 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, No. 3 spring 69a73c.

CORN—Was in active shipping demand and ruled stronger. Sales ranged: Cash 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ c, November 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ a39 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

RYE—Quiet. No. 2 at 61c.

BARLEY—Steady. No. 2, 66 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

FLAXSEED—Easier on large receipts. No. 1, 1 15a1 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

#### Kansas City.

WHEAT—There was a continued quiet market to-day on 'change, with No. 2 red. cash and November nominal; December sold at 77c,  $\frac{1}{4}$ c higher than Saturday's bid, when 76 $\frac{3}{4}$ c was asked; January was nominal; May, before the call, sold at 86 $\frac{3}{4}$ c87 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, and later on the call at 87c, against 87 $\frac{1}{4}$ c on the call Saturday; No. 3 red was entirely nominal; No. 2 soft cash sold at 84 $\frac{3}{4}$ a85c; November, before the call, sold at 84 $\frac{1}{4}$ c, and later on the call at 84 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

CORN—There was again a quiet market to-day on 'change. No. 2 cash sold at 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 22c asked; cash and November, 22c asked.

RYE—No. 2 cash, 52 $\frac{1}{4}$ c bid.

FLAXSEED—We quote at 1 05a1 08 per bus. upon the basis of pure.

BUTTER—Receipts light and demand good for choice; other grades dull. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 25c; good, 18c; fine dairy in single package lots, 18c; storepacked, in single package lots, 14c; common, 4a5c.

EGGS—Receipts fair and market steady at 17c per doz. fresh re-candled.

CHEESE—We quote Eastern fall cream out of store; Young America, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c; twins 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

OIL-CAKE— $\frac{3}{4}$  100 lbs. 1 25,  $\frac{3}{4}$  ton 24 00, free on board cars.

SORGHUM—20c per gallon.

BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl 2a4c, self working 2a3c, common 1a1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, crooked 1a1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

WOOL—Missouri unwashed, heavy fine, 15a17; light fine, 19a21c; medium, 19a21c; medium combing, 21c; coarse combing, 17a19; low and carpet, 12a15c. Kansas and Nebraska, heavy fine, 13a 15c; light fine, 16a19c; medium, 18a20c. Tub-washed, choice, 28a30c; medium, 28a30c; dingy and low, 23a24c.

MILLER BROS.,  
Junction City, Kansas,  
Can sell you  
POLAND - CHINA SWINE  
At reduced rates. The stock is the best that can be bred, but prices have been reduced to suit the times.  
We have no Cholera and never had!  
Spring pigs \$15 each; \$25 per pair. Summer pigs \$12 each; \$20 per pair. Old sows bred, \$30 to \$35.  
All eligible to record in the Ohio Poland-China Record.

Grand Central Hotel,  
No. 614 & 616 Main St., Kansas City.

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

Silk Worm Eggs & Sale

500 Eggs and full instructions for hatching and raising, for ONLY ONE DOLLAR. The best variety, from healthy stock.  
Address SUSIE FLOYD, Paola, Kas.

CONSIGN YOUR STOCK TO  
BUNKER & COCHRAN.  
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION  
UNION STOCK YARDS,  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
Established 1871.  
Refer to Union Stock Yard, National Bank and hundreds of shippers all over the country. Write for free market reports.  
Square Dealing. Prompt Returns.

1838-1885. THE LARGEST AND MOST  
EARLY PEAR. Ripening in  
Central New York early in July, and  
Sells at Highest Prices. Send for his  
story of Original Tree, 100 yrs.  
old. 17 Headquarters for  
Kloster Pears, Perry Straw-  
berries, Wilson, Jr., Blackberries,  
Marlboro Raspberries, Grapes, etc.  
WM. PARRY, PARRY P. O. N. J.

Look Here! Order Quick!

BLACK WALNUTS, With or Without Hulls.  
Not hulled, \$1.00 per Barrel; Hulled, \$1.50 per Barrel.  
15,000 two-year-old Apple Trees CHEAP—Choice  
Varieties. Large stock Hardy California, Ash, Elm, Box  
Elder, Cottonwood, etc. Write for prices and state  
quantity desired. Address  
BAILEY & HANFORD,  
(On Ill. C. R. R.) Mskand, Jackson Co., Ill.

CURES ALL OPEN SORES,  
CUTS FROM BARBED  
WIRE FENCE,  
SCRATCHES,  
KICKS,  
CUTS,  
etc.  
SOLD  
Every-  
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15 & 50 cts.  
a box. Try it  
STEWART'S HEALING POWDER CO., ST. LOUIS

By ALICE B. STOCKHAM, M.D.  
Teaches Painless Pregnancy  
and Parturition. Gives certain  
cure for Dyspepsia, Neu-  
ralgia, Constipation, Headache, Bilio-  
ness, Change of Life, etc.  
TEN EDITIONS  
SOLD FIRST YEAR.  
The very best book for  
women and girls.—Dr. E. M. Hale  
FOR EVERY  
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Very best terms to  
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C. M. WILKINSON,  
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And is thoroughly identified with the interests and progress of the State of Kansas and its people, and affords its patrons facilities unequalled by any line in Eastern and Southern Kansas, running

THROUGH EXPRESS trains daily between Kansas City and Olathe, Ottawa, Garnett, Iola, Humboldt, Chanute, Cherryvale, Independence, Winfield, Wellington, Harper, Attica, and intermediate points.

THROUGH MAIL trains daily except Sunday between Kansas City and Wellington, and intermediate Stations, making close connections at Ottawa, Chanute and Cherryvale with our trains for Emporia, Burlington, Girard, Walnut and Coffeyville.

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

REMEMBER that by purchasing tickets via this line connection is made in the Union Depot at Kansas City with through trains to all points, avoiding transfers and changes at way stations. THROUGH TICKETS can be purchased via this line at any of the regular Coupon Stations, and your baggage checked through to destination, East, West, North or South.

PULLMAN SLEEPERS on all night trains. For further information, see maps and folders, or call on or address  
S. B. HYNES,  
Gen'l Passenger Agt.,  
Lawrence, 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, 1885, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal on its record by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The owner of any stray, may, within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having before him the Justice of the Peace of the time when, and the 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 a 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 a cost of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

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

## Strays for week ending Oct. 21, 1885.

**Barber county--Robt. J. Taliaferro, clerk.**  
MARE--Taken up by L. T. Walker, of Sun City tp., October 2, 1885, one dark brown mare, 6 or 7 years old, fine split in left ear, blotch brand on left thigh, collar mark, tail broken down at root; valued at \$50.  
SOW--Taken up by James Hufnagel, of Meadville Lodge tp., September 23, 1885, one white spotted sow, 18 months old, no marks or brands; valued at \$8.

**Kingman county--Chas. Rickman, clerk.**  
GELDING--Taken up by M. E. Bane, of Kureka tp., October 12, 1885, one dun gelding, 15 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

**Osage county--C. A. Cottrell, clerk.**  
BULL--Taken up by J. N. West, of Superior, September 29, 1885, one dark red bull, 3 years old, white on belly in forehead and on lower half of tail, no brands; valued at \$25.  
COLT--Taken up by N. E. Young, of Agency tp., October 5, 1885, one bay pony colt, male, all feet white, star in face, lame in left shoulder; valued at \$15.

**Jefferson County--J. R. Best, Clerk.**  
BULL--Taken up by David Jones, of Osawkee, September 25, 1885, one red bull, 7 or 8 years old, ring-brand on left front foot or leg above the hoo; valued at \$25.

## Strays for week ending Oct. 28, 1885.

**Reno county--W. R. Marshall, clerk.**  
6 HOGS--Taken up by W. P. Dixon, of Reno tp., September 29, 1885, six black hogs (barrows), weight 140 pounds each, no marks; valued at \$25.20.  
HORSE--Taken up by R. Partor, of Reno tp., September 14, 1885, one light bay horse, 10 years old, away back, three white feet; valued at \$30.

**Harvey county--J. C. Johnston, clerk.**  
STEER--Taken up by James Walton, of Harvey tp., (P. O. Newton), October 3, 1885, one red yearling steer, notch in right ear; valued at \$14.

**Wabunsee county--H. G. Licht, clerk.**  
HORSE--Taken up by Dora Hupe, of Kaw tp., (P. O. St. Marys, Pottawatomie Co.), October 17, 1885, one iron-gray horse, past 3 years old, no marks visible.

**Ottawa county--W. W. Walker, Jr., clerk.**  
MARE--Taken up by A. C. Farrow, of Sheridan tp., one bay mare, 2 years old, 13 hands high, hind feet white, bald face branded A on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$30.

## Strays for week ending Nov. 4, 1885

**Douglas county--M. D. Greenlee, Dep. clerk.**  
PONY--Taken up by William Young, of Leecompton tp., (Leecompton P. O.), September 9, 1885, one bay pony mare, about 14 hands high, about 4 years old, black mane and tail; valued at \$15.

**Brown county--G. I. Prewitt, clerk.**  
PONY--Taken up by A. Norris, of Walnut tp., October 14, 1885, one bay horse pony, about 9 years old, small saddle marks; valued at \$20.  
PONY--By same one roan pony mare, 4 years old, both hind feet white, blaze in forehead, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

## A PRIZE.

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

TRUB & CO., Augusta, Maine.

## KANSAS FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

ABILENE, : KANSAS.

## OFFICERS:

J. E. BONEBRAKE, President.  
O. L. THISLER, Vice President.  
M. P. ABBOTT, Secretary.

## INSURES

Farm Property and Live Stock

## AGAINST

Fire, Lightning, Tornadoes and Wind STORMS.

The Company has now complied with the law enacted by the last Legislature for Mutual Fire Insurance Companies to create a guarantee capital and now do business on a cash basis.

AGENTS WANTED in Every County in Kansas.

For any information, address the Secretary, Abilene, Kansas.

## RIVER VIEW Stock Farm.

## 50 HEAD OF IMPORTED NORMAN STALLIONS

Just arrived from France, added to my stock of Norman Horses, which now numbers upwards of 100 HEAD, from 2 to 5 years old. Parties wishing to purchase first-class stock will do well to call and see my Normans before purchasing elsewhere. Prices and terms to suit purchasers. All of the above stallions were selected by myself in France this season. (Mention this paper.)

**JAMES A. PERRY**  
Importer and Breeder of Norman Horses.

River View Stock Farm, Wilmington, Ill.

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

## Topeka Business and Normal College.

205-207 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

## 4 COURSES--4.

Business, Normal, Shorthand, Penmanship.

Thorough, Practical, Complete.

A full corps of experienced and energetic teachers compose the Faculty.

Send for Circulars. Address the College.

## CAMPBELL Normal University, HOLTON, KANSAS.

FIRST WINTER TERM . . . Opens November 10

SECOND WINTER TERM . . . Opens January 19

SPRING TERM . . . Opens March 30

SUMMER TERM . . . Opens June 18

New Classes are organized every Term in all the Common Branches. Book-keeping, Rhetoric, German, Vocal Music, Drawing, Algebra, Physiology, Latin, Telephony, Typewriting and Stenography.

\$54 in advance will pay for Board, Room and Tuition for two Terms--from November 10 to March 30.

THE MUSIC DEPARTMENT--Is in charge of Prof. Henry H. Morrill, of the Carlyle Conservatory of Music, Boston. The instruction is superior to any other in the West.

Students can enter at any time.

Address: PRESIDENT J. H. MILLER.

## WASHBURN COLLEGE TOPEKA, : : : KANSAS.



FALL TERM BEGINS SEPTEMBER 16, 1885.

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Four Courses of Study--Classical, Scientific, Academic, Business. Personal supervision exercised. Separate Christian Homes provided for young women. Ten instructors employed. Excellent appliances of Library, Apparatus and Cabinet. Expenses reasonable. PETER MOCICA, President.

COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY.

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BETHANY COLLEGE

Under care of the Protestant Episcopal Church. For Girls and Young Ladies exclusively. Boarding and Day Pupils.

Twenty-six Officers and Teachers.

Faithful Maternal oversight for all entrusted to our care. All branches taught--Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate Grammar, and Collegiate; French, German, the Classics Instrumental and Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, Painting.

The Music Department employs eight teachers, and twenty pianos and three organs. In the Art Department the Studio is fully equipped with casts, models and copies.

Send for Catalogue to T. C. VAIL, Bursar, or BISHOP P. VAIL, President, Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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



## IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF HEREFORD CATTLE.

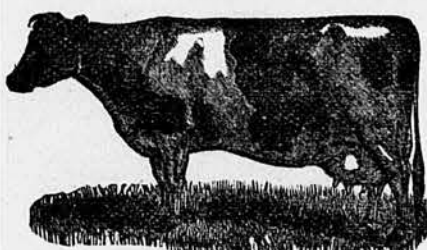
I have one of the largest herds of these famous cattle in the country, numbering about 250 head. Many are from the noted English breeders: J. B. Greene, B. Rogers, P. Turner, W. S. Powell, Warren Evans, T. J. Carwardine and others. The bulls in service are: FORTUNE, sweetstake bull, with five of his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

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

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

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

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From 15 1/2 to 16 hands high, from four to five years old. Also some younger ones and some good Jennets. All are of the best blood in Kentucky.

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## The Veterinarian.

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

**FOR HARNESS GALLS.**—Wash thoroughly, dry, and rub with dry flour of sulphur previous to putting on and after removing the harness.

**TO BREAK A RUNAWAY OR KICKING HORSE.**—Put a bit in the horse's mouth, with strap over his head, before putting on bridle. In this bit have a standing martingale with long loop and ring in lower end. Fasten a strap to one gambrel joint, pass it through the ring, and fasten to the other just tight enough, so that the horse can stand naturally. Now he can walk or trot with ease, but the instant both hind feet go backwards his nose meets the ground, and a judicious use of the whip will soon convince him that it is best to behave.

**COLIC IN HORSES.**—A writer in an exchange claims that the symptoms of colic, one of the most fatal diseases to a horse, are readily detected. The horse invariably scrapes with his fore feet, kicks at the stomach and shifts about, turns around, smells the floor, lies down, rolls, remaining for a time on his back, and breathes heavily throughout. At a recent meeting of the London Farmers' Club a relief and sure cure was presented by a gentleman who had been all his life among horses. When the horse shows symptoms of an attack of colic, apply at once a horse-cloth or woolen rug, wrung out of boiling water, to the stomach and to the sides, and cover with other cloths to retain the heat. As they cool, renew the cloths as often as needful. A large bran poultice, as hot as can be borne, is equally effective, and retains the heat longer.

**FIBROUS TUMOR.**—I have a Short-horn bull calf which has an enlargement or knot on the knee fully as large as a large-sized walnut and covers the kneecap. It appeared about three months since: it has never caused the animal to go lame, but the enlargement appears to be gradually increasing in size. My herdsman tells me it came from a bruise caused by the calf striking its knee against the manger in fighting flies off. [It is possible that by careful dissection and uniting of the cut edges the removal of the tumor or enlargement of the parts may be effected. Care should be taken not to injure the joint capsules or ligaments over which the tumor lies. The cut edges should not be drawn too close together, because when the animal bends the knee to lie down the stitches would give way. For this reason, also, the stitching should be inserted a quarter to half an inch from the edges of the wound; the material should be narrow tape (never use thread), and the cut should be vertical. We should not let you perform the operation yourself, although it is simple.]

**STIFLE JOINT LAMENESS.**—As absurd as it may seem, this liniment is not applied at the stifle joint, but at the center of the inclined surface of the hip. Stand behind the horse and make a feint as if to strike on hip with open palm of the hand, and in most cases there will be a slight depression of the muscle; if so, that is the place to apply the medicine, if not, then measure with a string from the coupling joint to the outside lower point of hip, double the string, and measure half way; now wet a spot about four inches in diameter with spirits of wine, rub briskly for twenty minutes with the ends of the fingers, keeping thoroughly saturated with the spirits of wine, then apply in the same manner for the same length of time, or until the horse shows signs of irritation, the following liniment:

2 oz. oil amber, 2 oz. tincture Spanish fly, 3 oz. spirits turpentine. Now turn in a smooth lot and let him do all the running and kicking he likes; when he gets through he will rest his well leg. I have never known more than two applications necessary in the worst cases, usually only one.

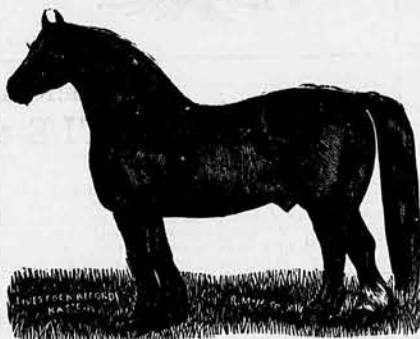
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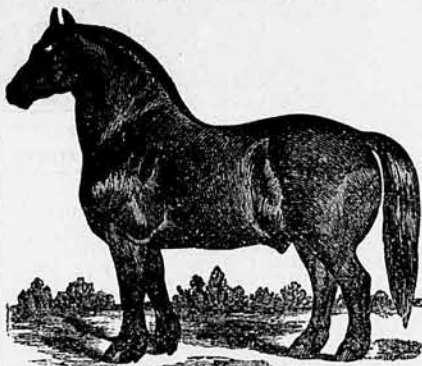


JOHN CARSON,

Winchester, - - - Kansas,

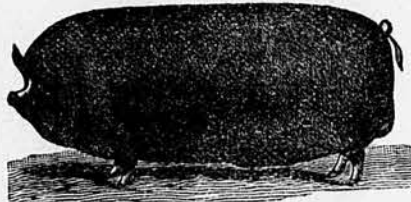
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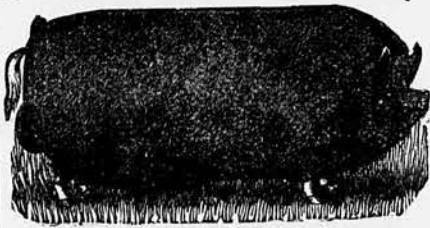
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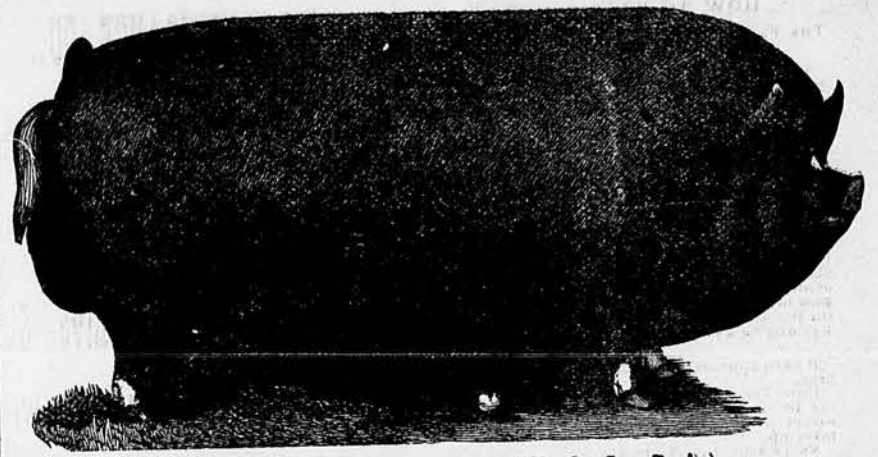
We are breeding 25 of the best selected sows of the above named swine to be found in the country, direct descendants from Imported Sires and Dams. We are prepared to fill orders for either breed, of both sexes, at the very lowest prices. We have tried Small Yorkshires thoroughly, and are satisfied that they cannot be excelled as a profitable hog to raise. They are very docile and mature rapidly. Send for prices and catalogue to  
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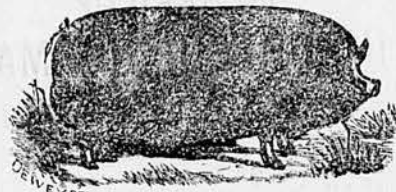


SOVEREIGN DUKE 3819. -- (From Life, by Lou Burk.)

SOVEREIGN DUKE 3819, at head of famous Manhattan Herd. Among many other honors elsewhere, this splendid sire won five blue ribbons during two successive years at the great St. Louis fair, including sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed, each year,—a record never attained by any other boar. At the St. Louis and other leading fairs of 1892, the Manhattan Herd sustained its well-earned prize-winning reputation of former years by winning a majority, over all competitors, of the premiums competed for, being 13 sweepstakes and 68 prizes for that year. Until the present time I have been unable to supply the demand from some fifteen States and Territories for my swine, but I now have about 20 very choice young Boars and Sows old enough to use, that I will sell at prices to suit the times, as well as Spring Pigs, now ready to ship. A case of Cholera has never occurred in my Herd, which has come through the spring and summer in very thrifty condition. Twelve different families of Sows and five noted Boars in use. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Catalogue to

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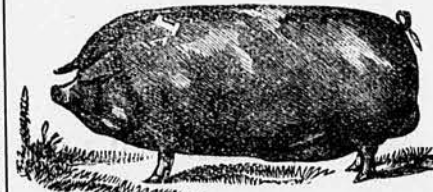
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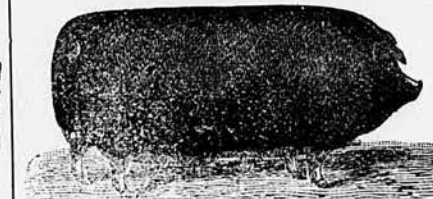
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### J. A. DAVIDSON, Richmond, : Kansas,



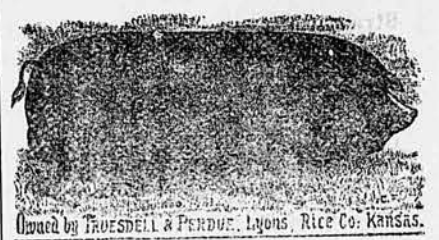
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### THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS



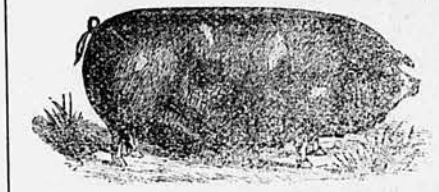
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My herd carries the blood of the most noted strains, at the head of which stand three of the most noted Boars ever bred. Choice Boars, ready for service, and Pigs of all ages, in pairs or trios not skin, for sale. All breeders recorded in the American Poland-China Record. Prices low and satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence promptly answered. F. W. TRUEDEL, Successor to Truesdell & Perdue, Lyons, Kas.

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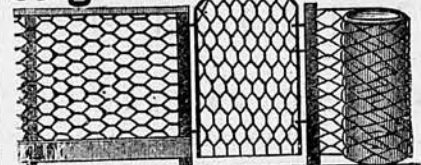
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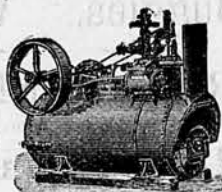
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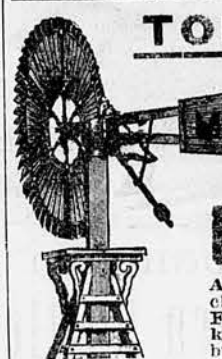
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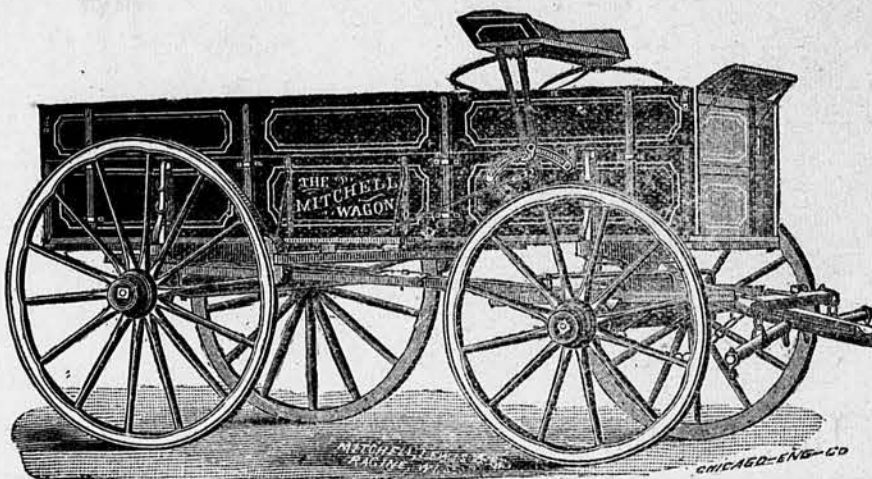
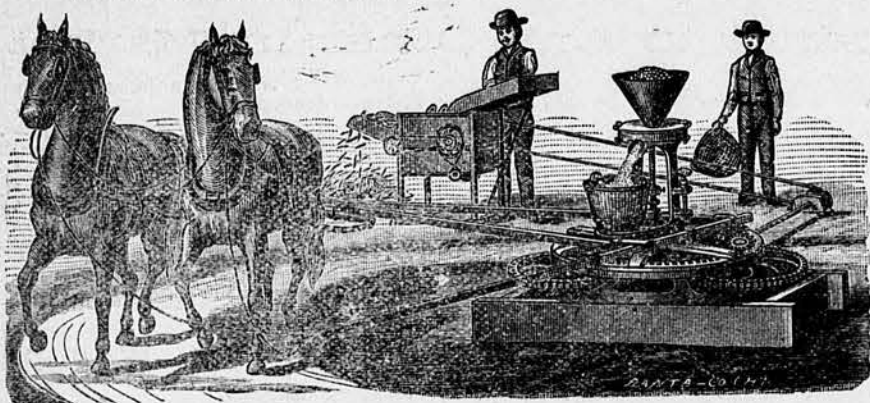
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"For Sale," "Wanted," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

4-YEAR-OLD APPLE TREES, 5 cents each. Send 4 for list of varieties to S. H. Mitchell, Baldwin City, Kas.

REGISTERED MERINO FLOCK; 100; very low. Would trade. J. J. Cass, Allison, Decatur Co, Kas.

TWO TRADE--A Clydesdale Stallion, for Sheep. W. Guy McDaniel, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

\$25 REWARD--For the whereabouts of Willie Fuller, who left his home near Glasco, Kas., in July, last. Address information to J. R. Fuller, Glasco, Kas.

FARM FOR SALE--Address Wm. H. Mills, Emporia, Kas.

A FINE LOT OF PURE-BRED P. ROCK AND P. Cochlin Cockerels and pullets for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. S. R. Edwards, Emporia, Kas.

J. P. FARNSWORTH, 62 Tyler street, Topeka, Kas., has for sale Brown Leghorn Cockerels. Prices low.

FOR SALE--Our entire herd of choice-bred Short-horn Cattle of the Young Mary, Flora and Arabella families. Price low and terms liberal. Address (and mention this paper) E. C. Evans & Son, Sedalia, Mo.

FOR SALE--One Percheron-Norman Stallion, full-blood, and two Percheron-Norman Grades. Call on or address J. D. Webb, Hillsboro, Kas.

FOR SALE--Seven hundred Merino Sheep. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Said sheep are free from disease. Address J. C. Dwelle, attorney at law, Florence, Kas.

HAVING NO FURTHER USE for "Jumbo 1481" (3-year-old) and "Black Hawk 1799" (2-year-old) A. P. C. Record, we will sell them. They are both "sweepstakes" boars and first-class pig-getters. Write for prices. Truesdell & Perdue, Lyons, Rice Co., Kas.

SHEEP FOR SALE--I have 450 Grade Merino Sheep, mostly Ewes. For particulars address E. T. Frowe, Pavilion, Wabunsee Co., Kas.

## PUBLIC SALE

160 HEAD OF CATTLE,

At my Farm, 2 1/4 miles west of

Plainville, Kas., Wednesday, November 11, 1885,

Consisting of eighty Cows, from 2 to 5 years old; three graded Angus Bulls, nineteen head of Two-year-old Steers, seventeen Yearling Steers, fifteen Yearling Heifers and twenty-six Calves.

Also two good Ponies and five Shoats. Sale to commence at 11 a. m. sharp. Free lunch. TERMS--Twelve months time, without interest, on approved notes.

Remember the Date.

H. A. HART, Auctioneer. L. W. MICKEY, Plainville, Kas.

## AUCTION SALE

—OF—



THOROUGHbred  
Short-horn Cattle!

—ON—

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, 1885,  
(At 2 O'clock p. m.),

—AT—

FREMONT, DODGE CO., NEB.,

At which time and place we will sell about THIRTY HEAD of choice-bred Short-horns, including Bulls, Cows and Heifers, of the

Bloom, Darlington, Rose of Sharon, Goodness, Louan, Ruby, and Other Popular Families.

Prominent among the offerings will be the very highly-bred show bull

6th EARL OF DARLINGTON 55897.

Cattle will be in ordinary breeding condition as they came from the pastures.

No postponement on account of weather.

TERMS--Six months time on approved bankable paper with 10 per cent. interest; 5 per cent. off for cash.

For particulars and catalogues address

E. E. FINNEY,

Fremont, Nebraska.

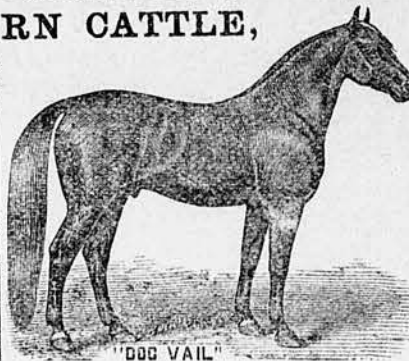
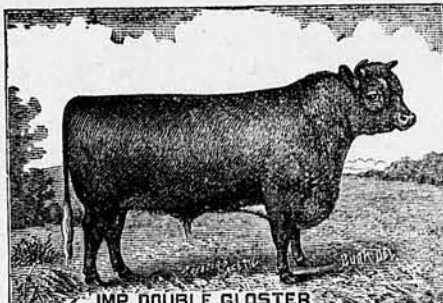
J. S. COLLINGS,

Catalpa, Holt Co., Neb.

H. H. REED, Auctioneer.

**COOK FEED for your STOCK** with the TRIUMPH STEAM GENERATOR. It will make your stock thrive better, and fatten faster, and save 1/4 to 1/2 of your feed. Send for circular. RICE, WHITACRE & CO., 42 W. Monroe St., Chicago.

## BLUE VALLEY HERD & STUD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,



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

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

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

WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM, Proprietor.

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED.

Cows and Heifers Bred to Best Netherland and Anglie Bulls.

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

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

### MILK RECORDS:

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

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

Twenty-five have averaged over 16,000 lbs. in a year. Sixty-three, the entire number in the Herd that have made yearly records, including 14 three-year-olds and 21 two-year-olds, have averaged 12,785 lbs. 5 ozs. in a year.

### BUTTER RECORDS:

Five Cows have averaged 20 lbs. 7 ozs. in a week. Nine Cows have averaged 19 lbs. 1/2 ozs. in a week. Fifteen Cows have averaged 17 lbs. 6 ozs. in a week. Six three-year-olds have averaged 14 lbs. 3 ozs. in a week. Eleven three-year-olds (the entire number tested) have averaged 13 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week. Six two-year-olds have averaged 12 lbs. 1 1/2 ozs. in a week. Fifteen two-year-olds (entire number tested) have averaged 10 lbs. 8 3/4 ozs. in a week. The entire original imported Netherland Family of six cows (two being but three years old) have averaged 17 1/2 lbs. in a week. This is the Herd from which to get foundation stock. Prices low for quality of stock. SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

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

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