

# KANSAS FARMER

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## KANSAS FARMS AND FARM INTERESTS.

That is the title of an address delivered by Governor Martin, of this State, at the Peabody Fair, September 2d, last, and a few days later at the Smith Center Fair. The address was printed in several newspapers soon after its first delivery, and we laid it aside for use after the fair season should pass. We are now reminded of it by the receipt of a neatly printed copy in pamphlet form. Portions of the address are suggestive and other portions are instructive. We make some extracts, as follows:

But there are some things connected with farm life about which I may be able to present suggestions of interest, if not of value. First, then, it seems to me that too many Kansas farmers fail to appreciate the cash value of pleasant surroundings at home, the real worth of farm adornments, the dollars and cents that multiply in flowers and shrubbery on well-kept lawns, and especially the wealth that is accumulating in trees that are growing while they are sleeping.

There is a material and pecuniary side to this question of home adornments, as well as an aesthetic side. The value of a farm—its cash value, I mean—cannot be measured entirely by the fertility of its soil, nor by the crops it produces, nor by the springs and streams that rise or flow upon it. Its market value is affected, far more than many farmers imagine, by the surroundings of its owner's home. If these resemble the environments of a wretched hovel on the outskirts of a town; if the front-door yard is a pig-sty, and the back door yard a cattle-pen; if the farm-house stands, bare and desolate, like a brown rock in a desert, beaten upon by sun and storms, by rain and wind, do you think the value of the farm is not impaired? To say nothing of the personal discomfort of such surroundings, do they not involve, also, a cash depreciation of the land?

I am not talking of the homes of farmers who, lately arrived, and possessed of limited means, have located on quarter sections of raw prairie, and are devoting all of their energies to the work of producing crops. The patient heroism, the true nobility that has been illustrated in the daily lives of thousands of Kansas farmers and Kansas farmers' wives—men and women who, coming here with hardly a dollar, live in rude dug-outs or cabins, in cruel isolation and bitter poverty, toiling, saving, and enduring patiently the most trying privations, in order that they may at last own a farm and a home—this sort of Kansas heroism, so common and yet so splendid, may justly challenge the applause and admiration of the world. I am speaking of and criticising, not this class of farmers, but the farmer who, having secured a good farm and a fair competency, goes on living his old life of monotonous drudgery, and compels the faithful wife, who has been the companion of his toils and struggles, to live it with him.

Of what benefit is money, if it does not purchase some of the comforts of life? Of what value are expanding acres and luxuriant crops, if they do not bring in their train the delights of a pleasant and cheerful home?

I know farmers in this State—men abundantly able to build comfortable homes, and to surround them with all that makes life opulent and happy—who seem content to exist amid the meanest and most squalid surroundings. The charm and glory of a beautiful land is all about them, but it touches no responsive chord in their hearts. Their houses are not homes—they are simply

places in which to eat and sleep. Summer suns and winter winds blaze and beat upon them. No overhanging trees throw around the refreshing coolness of their shade. No verdure of grass or perfume of flowers encircles them. No birds make the air about them vocal with music. There they stand, lonely and desolate, avoided by every sweet and beautiful thing in nature; and even the fresh breath of the morning and the gentle breeze of twilight come to them tainted and impure. Every burden and trial of human life must be multiplied and intensified by such dreary surroundings. Yet I know, and all of you probably know, farmers' homes like unto this I have described.

There is, as I have said, no excuse for the farmer who, after a residence of four or five years in Kansas, continues to live amid such surroundings. He may not be able to build a fine house, but he can at least plant a few trees around his home, and let the rich grass and the lovely flowers of our prairies grow and blossom about his door-yard. All these beautiful things can be had, by every son and daughter of Kansas, without wealth to buy them; and with them will come the music of singing birds, and shelter against sun and wind, and comfort, rest, and a larger and broader view of the beauty of life and the bounty of God.

I have noticed, too, that the farmers who continue to live amid such squalid surroundings at home, are those most likely to indulge in prodigal extravagance, or, more properly, reckless waste, in other directions. They buy expensive reapers, and leave them in the fields where they were last used, to be consumed by rust and rot. Their wagons are never housed, and their plows and harrows are consigned to the first convenient fence-corner. Their horses and cattle shiver in the wintry winds, or find shelter only by gnawing holes in straw-stacks. They have no granaries for their wheat, no cribs for their corn, and so are compelled to sell their products at once, generally at the lowest prices of the year. And having thus invited poverty by waste or carelessness, they call it bad luck, or attribute their misfortunes to the contraction of currency, or to railroad monopolies, or to any other cause except the real cause—their own lack of order, system, and intelligently-directed energy.

The question of selling farm products, or rather the problem of selling them at the right time, is one of vast importance to farmers. Every farmer ought to study carefully and intelligently, not only the current market reports, but the reports and statistics of the food products of the world—their probable supply, their probable demand. He should know when to sell, and he should have a place in which to store his grain until the right time to sell it comes. Kansas is to-day the most prosperous State in the Union. I make this statement deliberately, and am confident that statistical and census reports will sustain it. But Kansas would be far more prosperous if the barns of her farmers were as creditable to Kansas agriculture as our school houses are to Kansas intelligence. Kansas will never be as prosperous as the State ought to be, until every prairie slope within her borders is adorned with a Pennsylvania barn. You all know what a Pennsylvania barn is, I suppose. I mean one of the great double-decker barns, built on the side of a hill, the first story capacious enough to stable all the cattle and horses belonging on a section of land; the second story—on a level with the ground on

the upper side—vast enough to take in all the hay and grain of the farm, and furnish, also, storage room for all its vehicles and implements. A noble barn is the old Keystone double-decker, and the Kansas farmer who has one of them is fully armed and equipped, not only against the elements, but against the "bears" of the grain markets. Forehanded, and with such a barn, he can wait until he gets his price for his grain or his stock. He is not compelled to accept the prices fixed by the gamblers in options. With such barns scattered all over the prairies of Kansas, the Kansas farmers would rule the markets, would make the prices of their own products.

Another thing the farmers of Kansas want to pay greater attention to, is road-making. Years ago, when the farms were scattered, and the roads ran along the divides, we had, without cost or labor, the best natural highways on the continent. But the occupancy of the country, and the fences or the herd law, have diverted the roads to the section lines, and, as a result, our highways are generally execrable. The losses entailed upon the farmers of Kansas, growing out of these wretched roads, are enormous. They foot up in a dozen different directions—in loss of valuable time, in injury of horses, in breakage of vehicles, in destruction of harness, in a multiplication of trips, and in many other ways. Above all other men, the farmers of Kansas require good roads. Increased tax levies for public highways, and an intelligent expenditure of these levies, is one of the great needs of Kansas. A marked decrease of the prevalent Kansas mania for new railroads, and an equally marked increase of public interest in the construction of decent country roads, would be a wholesome reform of incalculable advantage to the farmers of Kansas. The law most needed in this State is a good road law—an act that will put the building or repairing of our public highways under competent direction, and furnish ample means for such work, and thus give to Kansas a system of durable roads, macadamized wherever the ground is soggy, and with solid stone culverts or bridges wherever these are necessary.

The four questions I have thus discussed—the pecuniary value of home adornments, the exposure of farm implements to the mercy of the elements, the importance of commodious barns, and the necessity of improved roads—are of direct, personal and practical interest to every Kansas farmer. And what interests the farmers of Kansas, must be of moment to every citizen. For Kansas is an agricultural country. The prosperity of this State is based upon its farm products. Our mineral resources are, in comparison with our agricultural productions, small and unimportant. We have some lead in the southeast; we have coal in many sections, and the supply is equal to the wants of our people; we have salt and gypsum in abundance. But the wealth of Kansas lies in our harvest fields. Our prosperity is based, primarily, upon the plow. Kansas embraces over fifty-two million acres of land. Fully fifty million acres of this vast area of country is capable of producing luxuriant crops. Only a little over thirteen million acres—less than one-fourth of the entire area—is now under cultivation, and the land classed as "under cultivation" includes nearly five million acres of prairie grass. Practically, therefore, only about seven million acres of Kansas soil have been

touched by the plow. Yet the products this year will aggregate fully ten million bushels of wheat, two hundred million bushels of corn, six million bushels of rye, three million bushels of oats, and seven million bushels of Irish potatoes—making two hundred and twenty-six million bushels of these five crops.

It is not possible, as yet, to estimate the value of the field crops of Kansas, including grasses, for the year 1885; but their value for the previous year aggregated \$104,945,773.

Kansas had last year 5,444,391 head of stock, valued at \$115,645,050.

We have planted nearly twenty-two million fruit trees, and have over one hundred and thirty thousand acres of artificial forest trees.

The assessed valuation of the property of the State, for the year 1885, aggregates \$243,820,262, an increase over last year of \$11,806,505. The real estate aggregates in value \$123,000,000, an increase of nearly six millions over the valuation of last year. The railroad property of the State is valued at \$30,267,820, an increase of \$1,911,912; and we have 4,180 miles of completed railway within our borders.

This is all the growth of thirty years. I could, perhaps, more accurately say of twenty years; for Kansas hardly began to grow until the spring of 1865, when the home-returning soldiers and the railroads came together. The development of Kansas during these two decades challenges comparison with that of any country in the world. An irresistible impulse seems to have brought hither the best blood and brain of all the nations of the world. Our schools, colleges, universities and churches rival those of the oldest countries, and railways, traversing nearly every organized county, bring a market to every farmer's granary.

It is asked now and then, Can this wonderful growth continue? Why should it not continue? Less than one-fourth of the entire area of Kansas, as I have stated, is under cultivation; there are millions of acres yet unoccupied; the immigration to Kansas this year is unprecedented; and the human energy which is assembling here with such unprecedented rapidity, must produce results even more remarkable than those wrought during the past two decades. The development of the present is only the dawn of that which is to be. The Kansas of to-day only foreshadows the Kansas of the future.

I make this statement with a full realization of its meaning. I know there are many, even of our own people, who believe that a very large section of the western third of our State can never be successfully tilled. But actual experiment is shattering this theory. The line marking the western boundary of agricultural productiveness is a myth. It goes westward with the settlements. The rain-belt travels with the plow. It has been located on half a dozen degrees of longitude. It was on the Blue river when I came to the State, nearly thirty years ago. The valleys of the Republican, the Arkansas and the Solomon were then regarded as rainless deserts. But the line moved westward, year by year, until it reached the hundredth meridian. Beyond this, by almost universal assent, it was declared that successful farming was not possible. Yet in the northern tier, three counties lying west of that line, and running through to Colorado, are teeming with a busy and aggressive population; and these people point to crops of wheat and

(Concluded on page 4.)

## The Stock Interest.

**PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.**  
Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the  
**KANSAS FARMER.**  
May 19, 1896—Col. W. A. Harris, Cruickshank Short-horns, at Kansas City, Mo.  
May 26—W. A. Powell, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.  
May 27—U. P. Bennett & Son, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.  
Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

### Swine Fever, or Hog Cholera.

In the suggestions made many times by this paper that in diseases of animals, and especially as to hog cholera, so-called, prevention is the best possible remedy, we have many supporters. In a long and able article recently the *National Live Stock Journal* (Chicago) takes similar ground. It says: "The day is long past when the practitioner of either human or veterinary medicine should confine himself merely to the administration of drugs, with the view of curing disease. Prevention, though often not sufficiently appreciated, is of far more importance (particularly in cases of fatal contagious disease) than their medical treatment, and it is only by a thorough knowledge of their nature and cause that we can hope to combat them."

We are indebted to that excellent stock journal for a collation of some interesting facts concerning this particular disease, its nature, and what is known about it professionally.

In England and Ireland, the disease is called swine plague, hog distemper, red soldier, the blue disease, etc. It has also had various technical names, such as gastro-enteritis, typhus, pig typhoid, anthrax, etc. In America, it is called hog cholera, swine plague, and sometimes intestinal fever. None of these terms, with the exception of swine plague, are appropriate, according to the most recent views as to its nature. It is undoubtedly the most fatal malady to which the hog is liable. It is common on the continent of Europe, and in England and Ireland, but has rarely appeared in Scotland, and different parts of America have at times suffered severely from its visitations. An outbreak of it, with severe mortality, has recently occurred in the county of Essex, province of Ontario; and a few years ago Dr. Osler, professor of physiology and pathology in McGill University, Montreal, made a series of investigations and experiments in an outbreak of the disease that occurred near Quebec. Dr. Osler, in summing up his observations, says that it is a disease, *sui generis*, presenting anatomical and clinical features distinct from any other affection—that it presents no analogies, either clinically or pathologically with typhoid fever in man, neither has it any affinity with anthrax, as claimed by some writers. In the earlier editions of Prof. Williams' "Principles and Practice of Veterinary Medicine," it was classified as anthrax; but in his last edition, that able writer has taken it out of that category. He gives copious extracts from Klein and others, and defines it as a highly contagious and infectious disease, having a period of incubation, after inoculation, of about five days, but that when propagated by cohabitation it appears, by experiments, that the disease requires about thirteen days to manifest itself. Prof. Williams also says that, like cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, etc., swine plague appears to arise from contagion and infection only—no amount of filth, bad management, want of drainage, nor decomposing food, being sufficient of themselves to induce it.

Numerous experiments have been made, which conclusively prove both its exceedingly contagious and in-

fectious character. It is believed that the poison may be carried for a great distance in the air. Dr. Klein says that the lungs, intestines, and serous membranes are constantly and severely diseased, and that particles of these organs are capable of producing the disease by inoculation into healthy pigs. He also says that the infection is easily carried by means of the air, and that the germ producing the disease is a rod-like micro organism, a *bacterium*; that he has cultivated this germ outside the body of animals in a suitable fluid, and with such cultivation was able to produce the disease, and that the artificial cultivation of the germ within certain organs of the bodies of mice or rabbits inoculated from diseased swine, will produce a mild form of the disease.

Other scientists, as Pasteur and Maucuer, have had similar experience. There is some difference of opinion concerning the identity of the germ (microbe), but as to the principal facts there is uniformity of opinion.

The symptoms of the disease are liable to some modification, depending on its severity, also on the various localizations of the poison. If pleurisy or peritonitis predominate, it is evident that the virus expends itself more especially on the serous membranes; but if the mucous membranes are more affected, we shall find bronchitis, or broncho-pneumonia, perhaps bloody discharges from the nostrils, and if the digestive organs are affected, there may be constipation, or perhaps diarrhoea, with bloody evacuations, and intestinal congestion, with ulceration and even perforation, or rupture of the bowels. The first symptom of the disease is undoubtedly the rise in the animal temperature; the affected swine are less vivacious than usual; they lie about huddled together, and do not care to leave their bed when served with the usual periodical meal; dullness, drooping head and ears are apparent, and animals occasionally isolate themselves from their companions, are buried beneath straw or rubbish, and, seeking quietness, may remain so until death takes place. Abdominal pains are indicated by lying with the feet stretched out, the abdomen close to the ground, and, when forced to move, uttering painful squeals. The skin, particularly about the abdomen and inside of the thighs, back, and ears, acquires rose-colored or pink patches, which being pressed on with the finger in the early stages, the color disappears; later on, these discolorations assume a purple hue. The skin is hot and painful to the touch, the bowels often, in the early stages, torpid, but diarrhoea often sets in, and the defecations are black and offensive, and accompanied by blood and mucus. The breathing is spasmodic and catching, and accompanied by a painful cough; the eyes are red, and with a dirty secretion about the eyelids. Tremblings, convulsions, and grinding of the teeth, are frequent; the convulsions increase in severity; complete paralysis may result, or the animal dies in a comatose state. In some cases an eruption appears on the skin, and slight forms of the disease occasionally occur, in which there may be merely a discoloration of the skin, with loss of appetite for a few days, and slight feverish symptoms, shortly followed by recovery; but these cases are not common. A painful, suppressed cough often exists when the virus has expended itself specially on the organs of respiration, with quick and difficult breathing, and frothy or bloody discharges from the nostrils. In some cases brain symptoms are manifested. The animal temperature is usually very high, running from 104 deg. to 108 deg. The

highest noted by Dr. Osler is 110 deg. in two cases, and in several 109 deg. and 108 deg. In some cases the skin appearances are intensified, and the pneumonia, or the enteric forms of the disease, more modified—in others the reverse. Prof. Axe considers a skin eruption "small, round, raised spots, of a faintly red color," as the typical and characteristic eruption of the disease. Dr. Osler says this eruption was present in four or five of the cases he experimented on, but that, in a large number examined in all stages of the disease, he could not find it, and he would like additional experience before concurring in the opinion that it constitutes the specific eruption of the disease. He also remarks that diarrhoea is not a constant symptom, as in more than half the cases examined, the intestines contained consistent and sometimes hard faeces.

The success of Pasteur with the virus of anthrax, similar to the success of vaccination as a preventive for smallpox, has led to the hope that prophylactics for all contagious diseases may eventually be discovered, and inquiries and investigations in this direction are of absorbing interest, but it may be questioned whether, should even all the success hoped for in this direction be achieved, the researches of science, as a preventive, will ever, in fatal contagious diseases of the lower animals, be so effectual and satisfactory, or should ever supersede the "stamping out" process at the first inception of an outbreak, which, by putting a few practical regulations in force, may be secured.

In swine fever and many other diseases of a like character, it is seldom advisable, in view of the extreme danger of the extension of the disease, to subject the diseased animal to treatment. The "stamping out" process should be rigidly enforced. But, in occasional cases of valuable animals, especially, as instances may occur in which the disease is of an exceptionally mild form, and where perfect segregation, seclusion, disinfection and careful nursing can be insured, it may, perhaps, be resorted to; in which event careful nursing and due attention to hygiene is of more importance than medicine. The animal should be kept in a dry, well ventilated building, well bedded; the place should be freely sprinkled with disinfectants, and disinfectants for the atmosphere and surroundings used. The excretions, drains, etc., should be also disinfected. The diet should consist of easily digested and easily-masticated foods, such as milk, oatmeal gruel, and similar substances, and plenty of pure water should be allowed, which may be slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid; perfect quietness with plenty of pure air the essentials. Dosing the poor animal with medicines is to be avoided, the object being to support the strength, and enable the system to throw off the effects of the disease, which must run its definite course. Panaceas for the cure of diseases of this nature are merely myths, to beguile the ignorant and uninformed.

### Merits of Berkshire Swine.

Much has been said and written of the Berkshire hog—the superior beauty of his form and markings, the excellence of his flesh, his strong constitution, great feeding capacity and unrivaled power of making improvement in most other breeds when crossed upon them.

Yet there is one point his admirers fail to mention when asked by those about to engage in hog-raising, why Berkshires should be preferred to any other swine. It is this: The Berkshire

as a breed requires at this day less advertising than any other hog. He is so well known and his good qualities so fully appreciated that about all a beginner feels called on to do, in the way of advertising, is to announce himself as a breeder of recorded Berkshire swine. Many in doing this strike the flood tide of fortune; but sad to say in their prosperity they never seem to think of their indebtedness to the live stock and agricultural papers that are constantly keeping before the public the merits of improved stock.

The breeders of Berkshires are as a whole depending entirely too much on the established reputation of the breed. Individually they do not advertise as freely as they should, neither do they fill the pens at the fairs and fat stock shows as they might. They seem blind to their own interests in this regard, and but for what the grand old Berkshire is able to say for himself the breed would soon be run out of the country by younger and more clamorous claimants for public favor.

Come ye breeders of pure-bred Berkshire swine, advertise your herds and let the people know more particularly what you have. You may be doing well without advertising, but could do much better with it, as inquiries for well-bred stock would then be addressed to you instead of to the publishers and editors of newspapers. PHIL THURFTON.

### Colic in Horse.

A correspondent asks what is the cause of colic in the horse. One cause is sour stomach to begin with. Stewart very correctly says that the purely vegetable food of the horse, in the mouth receives an imperfect mastication, with a merely partial moistening from the saliva; and in this condition it passes through the esophagus, or "swallow," to the stomach, where it is shut in above by the closing of the esophagus, and below by that of the pylorus—literally the door-keeper—which is the outlet to the alimentary canal. Here the crude material, greatly thinned by the quantity of water drunk, is softened down into a pulpy mass called chyme, to allow whose passage into the small intestines, the pylorus, at the proper time, relaxes, and soon the stomach will be clamoring for more food.

When the animal is in sound health, this process goes on with perfect regularity and comfort; but, unfortunately, such is not always his condition. Irritation and undue heat often occur in the stomach, producing fermentation or sourness of its contents. He is likely, indeed, to bring about these uncomfortable results at any time, by eating either improper or too much food. It is in some disturbance or other of digestion that the prime cause may be found of the diseases, not only of the stomach itself, but likewise of those of the bowels; and hence, also, the formation of those gases betrayed by low rumblings, and other indications, which nearly always occasion restiveness and suffering; and often end in an attack of flatulent colic.

During this fermentation, carbonic acid gas is given off, and sometimes with such rapidity that stricture of the pylorus takes place. The stomach soon becomes most painfully distended, from the constant accumulation of the gas, which the extreme heat of the organs, meanwhile, continues to greatly rarefy. The owner soon finds that he has upon his hands a case of colic in the stomach. The symptoms become more and more aggravated, and, unless relief can be given, there is imminent danger of rupture of the stomach, which must kill the horse, of course. Few persons suspect how frequently this sad event

happens. Mr. Stewart cites a case which, several years ago, came within his own observation, at the village of Petersburg, Lincoln county, Tenn. A horse, about ten years old, and in good condition of flesh, had been sick for several days, refusing all food, and manifesting the usual symptoms of intestinal disease. With the townspeople, including the owner, this was a plain case of bots; and when Mr. Stewart first saw him, a large man, weighing at least two hundred pounds, was riding him about the streets, to cure him by means of a charm which the fellow pretended to possess. An opinion being asked, it was promptly given, to the effect that the stomach-pump afforded the only hope, though the sufferer was probably too far gone for even this to cure him; and that, as no such instrument could be found in the State he must certainly die. About two hours afterwards he suddenly fell dead. A bystander at once suggested that, if the horse were cut open, his stomach would be found "perfectly riddled by the bot." The idea was caught up by the entire crowd of not less than fifty persons, and, to gratify the general desire, an examination was made. The carcass was removed to a suitable place; and when in a few minutes, the viscera was fairly laid open, the cause of death was visible to all. The stomach was literally torn into shreds, and its contents were scattered throughout the entire abdominal cavity. So great had been the concussion, that the diaphragm was ruptured, and fragmentary debris from the stomach was found in the region of the heart and lungs. No special indications of inflammation were discoverable in its coatings, although the organ was nearly destroyed. The mucous membrane was entirely gone, and the cuticle was so much decomposed that in appearance it resembled gauze, or fine net-work, falling out as if it were an extraneous substance, when the stomach was detached from its connection. The muscular coating was also much decomposed, and had become a soft mass, so that it could be torn almost like a piece of wet paper. A spectator described its condition by the blunt remark, "The thing is all rotten." The *plouris* was still closed, its fearful stricture, whence had proceeded all the mischief, remaining as before death. In the small intestines traces of inflammation were abundant. Ten feet or more of these, immediately next the stomach, presented a blood-red appearance, and similar patches were found along the entire line of the bowels. From the stomach to the anus there was not a particle of alimentary substance. This empty condition invariably characterizes cases of this kind, all the contents of the bowels below the stricture being speedily voided.

Inflammation had undoubtedly existed throughout the digestive organs in a high degree, but fuel had been added to the flames by drenching the poor animal with almost incredible quantities of so-called medicines. The stomach must have at least contained two gallons of these nostrums—sweet oil, castor oil, turpentine, Epsom salts, sweet milk, molasses, sage tea, and several others.—*Exchange.*

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

The dried milk of the butter tree, or *Mimusops globosa*, of Guiana, is, it is said, likely to come into greater use as a substitute for India rubber and gutta percha. It is said to possess much of the elasticity without the intractibility of the rubber.

Ask your Druggist for a free Trial Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption.

### The Veterinarian.

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

**URTICARIA.**—I have a black mule, five years old, which every spring, when the weather gets warm, breaks out with little lumps, like bees had stung him, on the neck and sides, which he rubs against anything he can get at till he has the hair all off and the skin is rough and pimply. [The mule is affected with a disease commonly called nettle rash (urticaria) due to a form of indigestion caused by sudden change in feeding. When horses are first fed grass or turned out to pasture, a great many of them suffer from urticaria, and especially so when the grass is luxuriant and mixed with clover. Give the mule a pint of linseed oil as a drench, and mixed in his drinking water give two drachms of potash, morning and evening, for three days. A lotion composed of one ounce of acetate of lead to a quart of water applied to the lumps once or twice daily will relieve the local irritation.]

**A CORKED FOOT.**—I have a mare, seven years old, that corked her right front foot, just above the hoof, four weeks ago. She is very lame and the leg is swollen to the knee. It has broken in several places around the hoof and a large quantity of matter runs out at times. [It is probable that a quitor has formed from the pus not having a place to escape at the bottom of the cut. Pass a probe into the openings and find the direction that they run and make a free opening at the bottom to allow the pent-up pus to escape. Assist by placing a warm poultice of flaxseed meal on the hoof. After all the dirt is cleaned out and the pus looks healthy, use a lotion made of one ounce each of sugar of lead and sulphate of zinc to one pint of water; inject this into the openings three times a day, bathe the leg well with warm water three times a day, and feed the animal on bran mash and roots to keep the system as cool as possible. The hoof will in all probability be deformed.]

**PARTURIENT APOPLEXY.**—Our cows are all dying—that is, they are as soon as they come in, or have their calves. There have been in this neighborhood from ten to fifteen cows had their calves this summer, and they all died but one, within three days after calving. They do not seem to suffer very much, but bloat so that their skin is like a drum-head, and no physic will operate; horns very cold, and no blood in end of tail. They call it here hollow-horn or spinal complaint. Any information in regard to disease and prevention of same will be thankfully received. [The disease from which your cows are dying is milk fever, or parturition apoplexy. It is a disease that may appear in from six hours to three days after the cow calves, and usually occurs in cows that have been well fed and are in plethoric condition. The disease can in almost every case be prevented by limiting the supply of food between the time when the cow runs dry and the period of calving arrives. As calving-time approaches, the cow should be fed on a low diet—if in the winter time, a bare sufficiency of grain and hay only should be allowed, taking great care to avoid feeding much stimulating or watery foods. In summer time cows giving no milk should be put on a very bare pasture where they can get just enough to sustain themselves in a healthy condition. A few days before calving a physic of Epsom or glauber salts should be given, and immediately after calving a pound of Epsom salts, combined with an ounce of carbonate of ammonia, gentian and ginger, suspended in two quarts of thin oatmeal gruel may be given as a drench. If these precautionary measures are strictly adhered to you will not be troubled with milk fever.]

### 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.

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

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

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

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

#### CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

**CEDAR-CROFT HERD** SHORT HORNS.—E. C. Evans & son, Prop'r, 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. Oundiff, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., has fashionable-bred Short-horn Bulls for sale. Among them are two Rose of Sharon and one aged show bull. None but the very best allowed to go out from this herd; all others are castrated.

**J. W. LILLARD,** Nevada, Mo., Breeder of THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORNS. A Young Mary bull at head of herd. Young Stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

#### CATTLE AND SWINE.

**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.

**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, Douglas 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'z Trkys.

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

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

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

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

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

#### SWINE.

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

**POLAND-CHINA SWINE AND MERINO SHEEP.** The swine are of the Give or Take, Perfection, and other fashionable strains. Stock for sale in pairs not related. Invite correspondence or inspection of stock.

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

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

#### SWINE.

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

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

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

**F. W. ARNOLD & CO.,** Osborne, Kas., breeders of Poland-China Swine. Stock recorded in O. P.-C. R. Combination 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.

#### POULTRY.

##### MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.

My Turkeys are large-boned, fine plumage, very tame and hardy. Stock guaranteed as represented. Price \$5.00 per pair, or single gobbler \$4.00. Also Brown Leghorn Chickens, \$3.00 per pair. Fowls this year's hatch. Mrs. Sarah C. Montgomery, Trenton, Henry Co., Iowa.

**FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS.**—Has for sale 200 Chicks each of P. Rocks, Houdans, L. Brahmans, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns and Langshans. 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.

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

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

**2806 Lbs. Wg't**  
of two OHIO IMPROVED  
**CHESTER HOGS**  
Send for description of this famous breed. Also Fowls.  
**L. B. SILVER,** Cleveland, O.

**S. V. WALTON & SON,**  
Box 207, Wellington, Kansas.

—Breeders of—  
**IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA HOGS**  
Of the Highest Type.

All well pedigreed. Correspondence solicited.

**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 **BARRETTON'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.

(Continued from page 1.)

corn equaling any ever grown elsewhere, as the most convincing answer that can be made to the assertion that western Kansas is sterile and rainless. On the far southwestern line the development and the harvests produced are equally astonishing and convincing. The same wide and beautiful valleys, the same rich uplands, the same deep and productive soil, the same luxuriant vegetation, are the characteristics of these far western counties, as they are of the counties watered by the Delaware, the Kansas, and the Neosho; and the same blue sky and pure air bends over and envelops the whole of this great State of ours from the Missouri to the Colorado line.

With this fair land as his home, with this productive soil as his workshop, and with the rare and healthful atmosphere of Kansas to stimulate his energy, the farmer of this State ought to be contented and prosperous. Certainly, in no other State have the opportunities for securing pleasant homes and productive farms been so favorable and so numerous as here in Kansas. Certainly, in no other land has so much material wealth been dug out of the earth in so brief a time, as here in Kansas. Certainly, in no other country under the shining stars have so many poor and struggling men won modest fortunes by honest industry, as here in Kansas. And certainly, the future of Kansas promises a growth and development as rapid, and as substantial, as that of the past.

I speak of the future thus confidently, because, after all, the richest heritage of Kansas is the imperial manhood of its citizenship. No State in the Union, no country in the world, can boast of a braver or a more intelligent, enterprising, lively-loving, and law-respecting population. From the date of its organization up to the present time, Kansas has been receiving the best blood and brain of the civilized world. Hither, thirty years ago, came thronging a host of bright and generous men, to protect this fair land against the aggressions of slavery. Here, six years before Mr. Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers, the war which was to strike from the slave his shackles, began; and here, defying alike the power and blandishments of the National administration, the opponents of slavery won their first victory. Hither, the Union saved and freedom nationalized, thronged a great army of soldiers—men who had fought on every battle-field of the late war, and who, during four years of peril and hardship, had illustrated by calm and patient endurance, and by the most magnificent courage and patriotism, the grandest virtues of American manhood. Here is a people who have wiped a desert from the map of the continent, and replaced it with a garden. Here are the men who have pushed the plains to the foothills of the mountains; who have dotted the treeless prairies with forests; and who have made the solitudes of the bison the home of the plow.

Of what achievements or conquests in the arts or industries of peace is such a population not capable? Where are the limits that bound the progress and development of a State having such a citizenship?

I do not believe that any one now living can guess or gauge the possibilities of this great State of ours. A century hence Kansas may reach the full stature of its material growth; but not during our lifetime will this maturity of development be witnessed; not during our day and generation will this young commonwealth reach a point where further advance is no longer possible.

#### Fat Stock and Dairy Show.

The American Fat Stock and Dairy Show now being held in Chicago is one of the best exhibits of the kind ever held in America. The dairymen have fully made up their minds that oleomargarine and butterine must go. The manufacturers of the spurious article say that the butter color used by the honest butter-maker makes the creamery butter impure, and hence they are none the worse for doing a lucrative business. The honest butter-maker has, however, the sympathy of the consumer and will eventually win in this conflict of the "butter battle."

The fat stock exhibit is as grand as it is extensive. All the dairy and beef breeds are well represented. The Herefords showing this year surpassed all former achievements and does the breed proud. It is the first time that the Short-horn exhibit has

been equaled. The Hereford men are quite jubilant over their showing this year, and a prominent breeder enthusiastically remarked to a FARMER representative that the breed would lead all other beef breeds in a very few years. The Hereford breeders have resolved to make every tenth male a steer. This will do more to bring the breed into prominence than any one thing else. The Short-horn men have made a mistake by resting upon laurels won in the past. They know they have a grand breed of cattle, and are losing, to a certain extent, prestige, by allowing every male animal to become a bull instead of making an occasional steer. Farmers have forgotten just how a Short-horn steer looks.

These fat stock displays are the most valuable of all the agricultural shows and should be well patronized. A thousand valuable hints may be gained, which will be worth a great deal to any farmer or breeder in a business way. So valuable are these shows that the exhibit of the world in this respect should naturally be held in the West, the great center of this industry. Let every one interested in this great industry see that our Kansas City Fat Stock Show is made the leading one next year.

#### Gossip About Stock.

L. W. Mickey, Plainville, Rooks county, Kas., advertised a sale of cattle in this paper and now reports the following averages: Cows, \$26.70; two-year-old steers, \$30.70; one-year-old steers, \$20.30; yearling heifers, \$18.93; calves, \$11.86.

W. D. Warren, Maple Hill, Kas., the newly-elected Treasurer of the American Red Polled Cattle Club, informs the FARMER that he is expecting another importation of this estimable breed to reach his Kansas establishment early this winter.

The following characteristic note was received from W. P. Higinbotham, proprietor of the Blue Valley Herd at Manhattan: "My bull calf, Grand Duke of Gloster, was eight months old to-day, and weighed exactly 900 pounds. He is a Josephine, sired by Imp. Double Gloster. Who beats him?"

The fourth annual meeting of the Illinois Short-horn Breeders was held at Chicago last week, and discussed the Short-horn situation and urged a better organization among the breeders, deploring the little jealousies among the breeders. A general "weeding out" was advised; but so long as the bull will sell for as much as a steer it won't be done. Hereford breeders are teaching their rivals a few lessons well worthy of imitation.

Henry Ward Beecher visited the Fat Stock Show at Chicago last week, and to a reporter said: "Your Fat Stock Show is a great thing. In ten years more we will have in this country more Norman horses than there are in France. We ought to have, however, a medium horse between the Normans and the speeders our Eastern breeders are running to almost entirely. We ought to have the English coach horse here, for we need an animal that will take a man weighing 200 pounds on its back or a good-sized load and make its six or eight miles an hour."

Shockey & Gibb, of Lawrence, have made two shipments of Hereford bulls and heifers selected in England by Mr. J. Gordon Gibb, who spent three months there visiting all the large herds and carefully selecting the best out of each, regardless of price, and they are now in America. The first lot will arrive on their ranch December 25th and the second about the last of January. Their reputation as Hereford breeders is so well established that it becomes quite natural to think of them in connection with this breed of cattle. This addition will without doubt place them at the very front of Hereford breeders in this country. A FARMER correspondent spent several hours at the residence of these gentlemen while in Lawrence, and was highly pleased with what he saw of the Hereford cattle kept by them.

"Only think!" exclaimed Mrs. F., "poor Parson Jones is unable to speak a loud word and some of the people want to get rid of him. Of course he will never be able to preach again, but he certainly ought to be consulted before they talk about getting a new man." "Well, I don't know about that," replied Fogg; "I don't see that he has any voice in the matter."

#### "DROPPED DEAD."

##### The Fate That Overcame "Little Mac" and Five Other Governors.

Apropos of the sudden death of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, we note that the New York Sun points out the singular fact that Governor DeWitt Clinton, Governor Silas Wright, Governor William L. Marcy, Governor and Chief Justice Sanford E. Church, and Governor R. E. Fenton, all of New York State, dropped dead of heart disease, and under quite identical circumstances—each of them dying while reading a letter except Marcy, who was perusing Cowper's poems!

Hold your hand against the ribs on your left side, front,—the regular, steady beating of the great "force-pump" of the system, run by an unknown and mysterious Engineer, is awful in its impressiveness!

Few persons like to count their own pulse-beats, and fewer persons still enjoy marking the "thub-thub" of their own heart.

"What if it should skip a beat!"

As a matter of fact the heart is the least susceptible to primary disease of any of our vital organs. It is, however, very much injured by certain long-continued congestions of the vital organs, like the kidneys, liver and stomach. Moreover, blood filled with uric acid produces a rheumatic tendency, and is very injurious to healthful heart action,—it often proves fatal, and, of course, the uric acid comes from impaired kidney action.

Roberts, the great English authority, says that heart disease is chiefly secondary to some more fatal malady in the blood or other vital organs. That is, it is not the original source of the fatal malady.

The work of the heart is to force blood into every part of the system. If the organs are sound it is an easy task. If they are at all diseased, it is a very, very hard task. Take as an illustration: The kidneys are very subject to congestion and yet, being deficient in the nerves of sensation, this congested condition is not indicated by pain. It may exist for years, unknown even to physicians, and if it does not result in complete destruction of the kidneys, the extra work which is forced upon the heart weakens it every year, and—a "mysterious" sudden death claims another victim!

This is the true history of "heart disease,"—so-called, which in reality is chiefly a secondary effect of Bright's disease of the kidneys, and indicates the universal need of that renowned specific Warner's safe cure.

B. F. Larrabee, Esq., of Boston, who was by it so wonderfully cured of Bright's disease, in 1879, says that with its disappearance went the distressing heart disorder, which he then discovered was only secondary to the renal trouble.

There is a general impression that the medical profession is not as frank if it frankly admits that heart disease is the cause of death. In other words, a cure of heart disease is not expected of them!

There may be no help for a broken-down, worn-out, apoplectic heart, but there is a help for the kidney disorder which in most cases is responsible for the heart trouble, and if its use put money and fame into the treasury of the profession instead of into the hands of an independent investigator every graduated doctor in the world would exclaim of it, as one, nobler and less prejudiced than his fellows, once exclaimed: "It is a God-send to humanity!"

What therefore must be the public estimate of that bigotry and want of frankness which forbids in such cases (because forsooth it is a proprietary article), the use of the one effective remedial agent of the age?

"Heart disease," indeed! Why not call such things by their right names?

Why not?

"Dead without a moment's warning." This likewise is an untruth! Warnings are given by the thousand. Physicians are "not surprised." They "expected it!" They know what the end will be, but the victim?—"oh no, he musn't be told, you know, it would only frighten him, for there is no help, you know, for it!"

The fate that attended "Little Mac" and the five Governors is not a royal and exclusive one—it threatens every one who fails to heed the warnings of nature as set forth above.

Chicago frequently receives 1,000,000 bushels of grain in a single day. How long a train would be required to carry that

amount? Let us figure: A bushel of corn weighs fifty-six pounds. A million bushels would therefore be 56,000,000 pounds. Allowing ten tons (20,000 pounds) to the car, it would take 2,800 cars. There are 320 rods to the mile and two freight cars to the rod. Divide 2,800 cars by the 160 to the mile, and you have a train seventeen and a half miles long.

#### The Great American Chorus.

Sneezing, snuffing and coughing! This is the music all over the land just now. And will be until June. "I've got such an awful cold in my head." Cure it with Ely's Cream Balm or it may end in the toughest form of Catarrh. Maybe you have Catarrh now. Nothing is more nauseous and dreadful. This remedy masters it as no other ever did. Not a snuff nor a liquid. Applied by the finger to the nostrils. Pleasant, certain, radical.

It is a hundred years since the famous General Oglethorpe, founder of Georgia, died at Cranham Hall, near Upminster, Essex, and was buried in the church there, within a stone's throw of his house. The old manor house no longer exists, but a handsome farm house stands on the site. General Oglethorpe lived to be eighty-eight. He had fought under Prince Eugene, and yet might have dandled Sir Moses Montefiore on his knee. His name is very familiar to all who know their Boswell.

#### 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.

#### Public Sale of Poland-Chinas.

On Tuesday, November 24th, 1885, a public sale of one hundred Poland-China hogs will be made at the farm of I. L. Whipple, three and one-half miles southeast of Ottawa, Kas. The offering will consist of the entire Fanny Fern Herd of Poland-Chinas, the property of the deceased C. O. Blankenbaker and thirty head from I. L. Whipple's herd. Fifty boars will be included, many of which are good enough to head any herd in the State. Also, fifty sows, from six months to two years of age, from the best herds and most popular strains of blood in the United States. The stock will be sold on time to suit purchasers. Send for catalogues and full information to I. L. WHIPPLE, Ottawa, Kas.

#### Are You Going South?

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

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

The Newton, Iowa, M. E. church burned down November 8th, loss about \$10,000. The building was insured in the old Burlington Insurance Company for \$6,000, and on November 10th the company paid the church Trustees \$6,000 without discount.

## Correspondence.

### About Hog Cholera--Continued.

*Kansas Farmer:*

Water in the streams affords another means of carrying the disease from place to place. Several large hog pastures are located on the stream; supposing by some means that a pen at the head of a stream is infected with cholera, sick pigs go down to drink and several die close by the water's edge; it takes but a slight rise in the stream to carry these pigs, also quantities of infected rubbish, out of the pens to other farms to stop on drift piles, perhaps inside the pens, spreading the infection in that way. I do not think the water of streams contains the infection; it is capable of carrying it above the water; below, the disease would be likely to become food for the small inhabitants of the water. Hauling fat hogs off for shipment from infected pens is a way of spreading an infected herd as well as the disease to neighboring farms. These hogs are collected at the stock yards, put on board cars and carried hundreds of miles, the litter of these infected cars being rooted out the whole distance of the road. This does not end the trouble; some of the infected litter is returned in the otherwise empty cars to other parts of the country, and by that means the disease gets a start in a fresh place. Rats, rabbits and cats may carry the disease from one place to another, but I am satisfied they do not carry it far; if they have been injured in any way by other vermin they are likely to take it themselves and die quicker than the hog. By the way, I had three cats while treating some cholera hogs near my home; the cats went round the pens, one of them got hurt by a wheel running over it; a few days afterwards it took cholera and died. A day or two after that the remaining two died. Two weeks after this happened a friend who had more cats than he wanted to keep, gave me two; they both died with the same disease within a week. My opinion is, that the disease had fitted itself to the cats, and in all probability if I had had as many cats as some farmers have hogs, I should have had as great a loss in numbers if not in money. Man can carry the disease as well as other animals, yet I do not consider that men are as liable to take the disease. Some time ago, while I was handling some cholera hogs, one bit me in the hand. I used every effort to keep it from taking harm; four hours afterward I noticed an itching sensation on the back part of my hand as if naphtha had been poured on it. I noticed this same sensation again shortly after handling some cholera hogs that had died. The disease appears to affect hogs that have recovered from the disease in the same way, by making them itch whenever they go near it again. By this means there would be no difficulty for me to know where the disease is. The pigs seem to understand it, too, for they avoid infected places after they have once recovered from it. There is yet another means of infection in describing which I may appear speculative; that is, the winged state of the disease, possibly a better name would be odor of disease. This disease has an odor belonging to it which I consider is the infection making itself known to the organs of smell. I will give three reasons for forming this opinion: first, as soon as the disease or parasite is killed, the peculiar odor belonging to the disease ceases to exist; second, the rapidity with which it attacks a hog while passing over infected ground makes me think it must fly; third, the fact of its leaving four farms at about the same time, and a few days afterward attacking another farmer's herd so that eighty were sick at one time, gives me additional reasons to think it travels in a winged state. WM. BELSHAW.  
Seneca, Nemaha county.

### Lye for Hog Cholera.

*Kansas Farmer:*

Not seeing anything in the FARMER from Franklin county, I thought I would write a short letter. Farmers are busy with their fall plowing and husking corn. Corn is about an average crop. Considerable wheat sown and it looks well, a good fall for wheat. There is no hog cholera here now, but last winter we had the so-called hog cholera in our neighborhood. One of my neighbors bought a great deal of cholera medicine without any success; he lost in all about

sixty head of hogs. I only lost four head. I had read in a paper about concentrated lye being good; I tried that in proportion of one box to one barrel of water. I had one hog that would not get up to eat any more, but lay by the watering trough and seemed very thirsty all the time. I gave her some water and lye in the morning, and by evening she was up eating corn. My neighbor's hogs quit dying after he began feeding the lye. Another man has been losing a great many hogs by the so-called hog cholera, but has lost none since he began using it, while others are losing hogs all around him. He still feeds them the lye about once a week. Cattle doing well. I. E. SAVAGE.  
Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas.

### Another Good Reason.

Our correspondent that wrote so kindly of us, week before last, comes up again this week, asking permission to say: "In my recent communication, I said to the farmers that by giving the paper their united support they might soon have a journal the equal of any published in the Union. I desire to say, further, that so far at least as concerns the value of the paper to them and the benefits to be derived from a journal of its class, they already have in the FARMER a paper that is more than the equal of any other in the country. The FARMER is a home publication, acquainted with the history, the present condition, and the future needs and demands of agriculture in this State as no outside publication or paper can be. The paper has grown with the State and kept in line with the advance of agriculture from year to year. It is from such home institutions that the cause of agriculture in this State must depend for its most intelligent and effective advocacy and support and from which the farming element will consequently derive the most benefit in future. Therefore it is to our own best interests as people of this State that we give the KANSAS FARMER our hearty support, and thereby assist in making it the best exponent of the interests of Kansas agriculture. A large subscription list is not simply a matter of increased income to the publishers, but it is an indication to them that their paper and their work is appreciated by the people, and an encouragement to them to make the best paper possible.

"It is well enough to take foreign papers, also, for some good may be got out of any paper; but if we take but one, take the KANSAS FARMER. Take the home paper first and always." A.

### From Pawnee County.

*Kansas Farmer:*

We have had a magnificent fall and a fruitful season. Wheat was our poorest crop. Winter-killing and straw worm was the cause of the short wheat and rye crop. Corn and potatoes are excellent. There has been twice or three times as much grain sown this fall as was sown last, and mostly in good season and better put in than ever before. I have not seen a poor stand in all my travels, and have never seen a finer prospect for a good crop at this season of the year.

Stock of all kinds is looking well and all healthy and sound. Feed is abundant for winter, and most people are preparing shedding this fall for their stock. Sheep have mostly been sold off, and cattle are thinned out to a great extent. Hogs are not very plentiful, but still the prices range low.

Corn sells at 18 to 21 cents in town, and the same price is asked at the farms. Oats range at the same price.

All of the southwest is settling up rapidly, and farms are selling at good figures, as well as are raw lands.

Smaller farms are becoming more in favor; less land better tilled; deeper and better cultivation are producing better crops and pay better for the labor expended.

M. M. Miller, southeast of Pawnee Rock, keeps the cleanest and most tidy farm that I have seen in all my travels; no weeds going to seed, nor tools rotting in the sun and rain; nothing going to waste around him. All his stock is fat and well cared for, and he has the finest fields of corn, as clean as a common garden—I mean an Eastern garden, not a Kansas garden. Mr. Letz, his neighbor, has a fine farm and good crops, as have also many others in that section.

Crouch & Hanon have the finest lot of calves, for the number, that I have seen.

Fred Whipple, on the Pawnee, has the finest lot of dairy cows, and Col. Lewis has the best-arranged dairy. The Sages and Jackson have about the most extensive and expensive stock ranch and some of the finest stock, principally horses and mules, and I believe I have the best hogs in southwestern Kansas.

I am quite sure that the KANSAS FARMER is by far the best and cheapest agricultural paper for Kansas men that there is published, and every man, farmer or stockman, or any other man, who does not take and read it is a greater loser than he dreams of.

The building boom still rages in Larned, as well as the diphtheria among the children. Three railroads are aiming directly at the city, and some of them may go off and hit the place.

The Republicans elected their entire ticket, good and bad, as they ran.  
Larned, Kas. W. J. COLVIN.

### The Old Burlington to the Front.

The most popular insurance company doing business in Kansas, the old Burlington, continues to reap the hearty commendation of the people of its native Iowa, as will be seen in the following strong testimonial which we clip from the Newton, Iowa, Journal, of the 11th inst. We may mention the fact that Mr. Frank T. Campbell, who heads the list of signers, is ex-Lieutenant Governor of Iowa and President of the First National Bank of Newton. But let the testimonial speak for itself:

#### RELIABLE INSURANCE.

To whom it may concern:

We, the undersigned, Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Newton, desire to make the following statement relative to the loss of our new brick church and the prompt manner in which the old reliable Burlington Insurance Company responded to our telegram and adjusted and paid for same. The building burned Sunday morning, November 8th, a telegram was sent John G. Miller, President of the company, November 9th, and on the 10th inst., the adjuster of the company was on the ground and adjusted the claim to our entire satisfaction and gave us a draft for \$6,000, the full amount of the policies without discount. You will see from this that the company is still maintaining its well-deserved reputation of liberality and promptness. The Burlington does not take sixty days in which to pay, but pays at once and pays in full, and we heartily recommend it to all who want sure indemnity.

FRANK T. CAMPBELL,  
JOSEPH BOWKER,  
GEO. T. ANDERSON,  
JOHN L. MATHEWS,  
JOHN REA,  
D. J. EBERHART,  
C. P. AXTELL,  
N. TOWNSEND,  
R. DIXON,  
J. A. BOATMAN, Pastor,  
Trustees M. E. Church.

Of Santos, the "boss" of Uruguay, Mr. Curtis, the correspondent, writes: "He was the son of a common soldier and born in a barracks, never saw the inside of a school house, and, when a child, was not considered of consequence enough to receive the baptism of the church. Yet it was this man's destiny to introduce free schools in Uruguay, secure the passage of a compulsory educational law, demolish the monasteries, drive out the nuns, banish the Papal legate and forbid the discussion of political questions from the pulpits of the Catholic Church.

### American Triumph at the London Inventions Exhibition.

The Mason and Hamlin Organ and Piano Co. has just received a cable dispatch from their London agents, Messrs. Metzler & Co., announcing that the only gold medal for Cabinet or Reed Organs has been awarded their instruments. This seems to be a fitting climax to the uniformly highest awards at all Great World's Exhibitions which this famous Organ Firm has received during the past nineteen years.

Buenos Ayres is one of the most prosperous cities in the world, but we are so far removed from it that we hardly realize its importance. It has a population of 400,000 people, and 150,000 emigrants arrive in its harbor each year. There is no other city that can show such rapid growth as this.

"I wonder what makes my eyes so weak," said a dude to a gentleman. "They are in a weak place," responded the latter.

FARM HANDS—Can always be obtained free, by applying personally or by mail at Pickens' Intelligence Office, near the bridge, Topeka, Kansas.

A huckster had over his stall this impressive injunction: "Any Man or Boy that take one Apel Without leave is a little Roge in his harte."

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

London dealers in birds received, when the fashion was at its height, a single consignment of 32,000 humming birds, and another at one time received 30,000 aquatic birds and 300,000 wings.

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

The terrors of the cyclone have materially lessened to a certain Dakota farmer since he arranged a trap door and a system of pulleys so that when he hears a storm coming in the night he can pull a cord and his bed will sink into the cellar.

### Clara Louise Kellogg,

the celebrated singer, is among the many accessions the *Youth's Companion* announces to its list of contributors. All who are studying or teaching music will be interested in the articles she has written for it on musical education.

Marshall P. Wilder, the well-known pomologist, has secured a photograph of an apple tree growing at Cheshire, Ct., and said to be the largest apple tree in the country. It is sixty feet high, spreads 100 feet, and yields from seventy-five to 100 bushels of apples per year, on alternate sides of the tree.

### Piles and Fistula in Ano.

Dr. Schenck, specialist of diseases of the rectum and anos, is now at the Cottage Hotel, one block east of the postoffice, Topeka. Will treat all cases of piles, of however long standing, and of the worst forms. Also treats consumption. No cure no pay.

DR. SCHENCK,

Corner Quincy and Fifth streets.

Some charcoal burners at the foot of a Nevada mountain had a narrow escape from death in a terrific snowslide recently. As the mass descended into the heated atmosphere of the valley it melted almost instantaneously and changed from an avalanche into a roaring torrent, through which the men escaped by wading and swimming.

### \$25 Reward.

Stolen, on the night of November 11th, a 3/4 Mitchell wagon, almost new; the coupling-pole not painted—extends out past the bed, with upright split, oak; one stay-chain; no rub-blocks in break; the top box is split in front, the square board on hind end gate to bed is split. Any information leading to recovery of wagon or apprehension of thief will be rewarded with \$25.  
Address E. D. MOSHER,  
Hartford, Lyon Co., Kas.

Why are barrels painted? Because a sharp fellow, having noticed the leaking of oil through wood, painted a barrel blue on the outside and then filled it with water and allowed it to stand until it had soaked up all it would. Then the oil was put in. The water kept the oil from soaking into the wood, and the paint on the outside kept the water from coming out.

### 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 Home Circle.

### Passion Flowers.

She takes them from the warm south side  
Of her fair house at eventide;  
Her fragile fingers blend  
The flowers for graveyard wreath and cross,  
Symbolic of a love and loss  
Whereof she knows no end.

Far, far behind her in the haze  
Of years and tears, those early days  
Of love and sorrow lie.  
She was a wife; on one true breast  
Her troubled girlhood found a rest  
In glad security.

Together in youth's morning time  
Their hearts rang true to true love's chime,  
Through never weary hours;  
Together, standing in the sun,  
They pulled with gladness, one by one,  
Love's purple passion flowers.

But death stole grimly to their side,  
And reft the bridegroom from the bride.  
Her marriage coronet  
Was scarcely laid with blushes down,  
Ere on her curls of chestnut brown,  
The widow's cap was set.

She was a wife, true wife to one  
Whose noble race was swiftly run;  
And, faithful to love's creed,  
She, made a widow in her youth,  
Hath kept her first, her fairest truth,  
And widowed is indeed.

He left her lonely, when the springs  
Of life were fullest, when love clings  
With passion to its mate.  
She dropped the purple flowers of love  
Among the grass that waved above  
His grave—and learned to wait.

She gave him all she had in life,  
Her fair, fond self, a perfect wife,  
With dower of hope and youth;  
She gives him all she has in death,  
Her chaste, white life, untouched by breath  
Or hint against her truth.

She waits. No longest year shall bring  
To her a second spousal ring,  
No other marriage hours;  
She waits, until by Eden's tide,  
The bridegroom gathers for his bride  
The fadeless passion flowers!  
—All the Year Round.

### Keep the Scion Straight.

This wood-chopping subject, as I have read your several letters, has called up many varied thoughts and memories. I believe Griselda gave the facts. But in doing justice to those who are thus situated, there is a limit in human endurance where forbearance ceases to be a virtue. There's nothing works so cleverly as a strike. When the fire goes out for want of fuel, go to your lazy chair, take up your knitting, or whatever is needed to be done, and wait. I never saw work that wouldn't wait. You can't expect to do it all any way. Be patient and pleasant. It may raise a storm, but if there's no whisky in the suburbs, I'll guarantee there's not one man in ten who will not discover that it takes a fire to cook. Above all, if you have sons, it is your absolute duty to teach them to be helpful. And remember that as a boy has been raised considerate and helpful to his mother, he is almost sure to manifest the same spirit toward a wife.

But, I told you this subject called up memories. I learned to cut wood. It was during the war, when father and brother were both in the army of our country. Being the eldest at home, the burden fell on my shoulders. We burned logs in a big fire-place, and with the help of a little brother we had all the heavy farm work to see to one long, cold winter. Sometimes (but rarely) a rebel neighbor would give us a lift, husking corn or getting in the heavy back logs. But we didn't die; far from it. We grew strong and rugged—learned to shoot, too. Then, as I write, my thoughts revert to another winter—the one after the grasshopper visitation in western Kansas. O, how that winter looms up in my mind through the other years like a cold, bleak mountain. Sickness, affliction, want on every hand, with four little children on the bleak, barren hills of the White Rock. Husband gone nearly three months to Missouri to solicit aid for the destitute settlers. Every drop of water to be carried a quarter of a mile (unless we melted snow), facing the bleak north wind. And storm after storm. A lot of unruly cattle to manage, which had a special faculty for getting away and depredating on a neighbor, who in turn took every opportunity to shut them up and demand the "utmost farthing." Well, we knew how to cut wood, thankful for the qualification. There were two men in all the district to be benefited by our sacrifice,

who volunteered to come and help us. We have a kindly feeling for those men. We remember them as though they were the only two in all that community at that time. It was terrible to see so many in want. I pitied them until they came begging my husband to go for another supply. Right there, sure as you live, we struck. Those people were even considerate enough after he came home to come and ask if we didn't need some help. One man even brought a load of wood. We still said "No, I thank you," but "kept up a mighty thinking."

But to return to our subject. Boys are naturally thoughtless, and will be so when men if not taught to be helpful and considerate toward their mothers. The help of one's children is so sweet; a boy loves to be appreciated. Make it so pleasant for him to be with mother that the help is natural, not enforced. The father may do that, but mother's law is love. I know these things by experience. Of course a boy will follow his father's example to a greater or less degree. But I never had any trouble in these things. Have seen many who did, though. Reformation must begin with the boys. We must look to our children. Where one parent shirks this duty, the double burden falls on the other. In short, we must not waste our breath finding fault with the crooked tree, but keep the scion straight.

Mr. Editor, pardon this long letter. The fire has gone out, the family all asleep, and no sound but the scratch of my pen and the sound of the distant train. With love and charity for all,  
M. J. HUNTER.

### A Proper Diet.

The question of how the food taken into the stomach nourishes the body and enables it to grow, is one of the curious problems which presents itself to one who begins to inquire into the scientific reasons of things. For growth and work something else is needed beside starch and fat. Work consists for the great part in various motions of the muscles; consequently they must grow and supply the waste. In these muscles we find another element, nitrogen. We also find this element in the products of decomposition of the muscles and also in blood corpuscles. Hence if this element passes out of the system by the wear and tear of the muscles, it must be supplied by food which contains nitrogen. The word albuminoid is often used to describe this class of substances, derived from the word albumen, white of egg, which is the typical food of this class. Other common articles of diet containing this element are milk, the casein portion of the gluten of wheat, which is the portion lost in fine bolted flour, and the legumen of peas and beans. The chemical changes which these bodies undergo is not well understood. Although the food undergoes some changes in the process of mastication, the first chemical change takes place in the stomach, where the pepsin and gastric juice render the nitrogenous substances soluble and capable of passing through the membrane. After being taken into the blood, still further chemical changes take place, separating the nutritive portions from the waste matter. The effect of cooking upon these nitrogenous substances should be such as will render the substances more soluble, as digestion will be rendered easier thereby. Any process which hardens or toughens the substance should be avoided. Thus in the case of flesh, the cooking should soften and loosen the connecting tissue so that the fibers may be easily divided and comminuted before entering the stomach. For the same reason beans and other leguminous vegetables should be softened and the grains loosened by cooking.

A growing person needs about one part of nitrogenous food to four of starch and fat; a grown person, one part nitrogenous food to five or six of starch and fat. Hence it will be seen that the diet for children and grown persons should not correspond in all particulars. One who has studied the question for years says: "Not only the age and occupation, but also the individuality of the person plays an important part in the regulation of diet, and decides not only the quantity but also the kind of the food, and the form in which it is to be taken. For the proper assimilation of the nourishment and its complete effect in the organism, the food must be agreeable; it must relish. A supply of needful nourishment is not enough. Man requires yet more. He must find his food pleasing to the taste. The whole art of

cooking amounts to this: So to prepare the food that it will best answer its end."—*Western Rural.*

### Notes and Recipes.

**Sweet Cucumber Pickles.**—Take ripe cucumbers; pare, slice and take out the seeds; leave them in a weak brine over night. Make a pickle of two pounds of sugar to a quart of vinegar; let it boil up; then throw in the cucumbers and let them boil until tender; then add pure spice to season them.

The following is given as a cheap mode of rendering fabrics unflammable: Four parts of borax and three parts of sulphate of magnesia are shaken up together just before being required. The mixture is then dissolved in from twenty to thirty parts of warm water. Into the resulting solution the articles to be protected from fire are immersed, and when they are thoroughly soaked they are wrung out and dried, preferably in the open air.

**Piccaililli.**—One and a half gallons chopped cabbage, one gallon of green tomatoes; one quart of small onions, chopped; three teaspoonfuls of ground mustard; two teaspoonfuls of pure black pepper, one of ground cloves, one gill of mustard seed, one gill of celery seed, one-half pound of brown sugar, five pints of good cider vinegar. Mix the ingredients thoroughly and boil well for twenty minutes. Tie up closely in stone jars. Two or three red peppers may be boiled with it if desired or the onions may be omitted.

**Tomato Catsup.**—Take half a bushel of ripe tomatoes, cut them in pieces, and boil in their own liquor until soft; strain through a hair sieve to separate the skins and seeds; boil down to a thick pulp, stirring often to prevent scorching; then add six ounces of salt, six drachms allspice, one ounce and five and one-half drachms yellow mustard, three ounces black pepper, six drachms cloves, three drachms mace, two drachms Cayenne pepper and one gallon of vinegar. All the spices should be ground fine; all should be boiled up together twice and bottled when cool.

After each carpet is well swept at once go over with the following mixture: To three quarts of pure, cold water add three table-spoons of turpentine. In this thoroughly saturate a sponge, squeeze about two-thirds dry, and go over each breadth separately and in all corners. As often as the water becomes soiled take a fresh supply. You will be surprised to see how beautifully it will cleanse your carpets, besides being one of the best of disinfectants. A carpet firm whose carpets were being ruined by the buffalo moths used this mixture last year, and within ten days the pests were entirely gone, and none have been seen there since.

Archibald Forbes has written this in a book: The frankness of the American young woman has in it, on the threshold, a certain bewilderment and even embarrassment for the British male person, especially if his collars be too stiffly starched. She has so utter an apparent absence of self-consciousness; her mental equipoise is so serenely stable; her good fellowship, if one may use the term, is so natural that he cannot see his way easily to the solution of the problem.

Henry N. Smith, the big bear who failed the other day in New York, was warned of his failure through a dream which came to him in 1869. He was associated in the dream with Jay Gould, Jim Fisk and others of that famous coterie. Within a month Black Friday came. Jay Gould stands alone of all the company to-day; murder, social dishonor or financial disaster has come to all the rest, from Jim Fisk to Henry Smith.

A remarkable poodle has been amusing the people at one of the English watering places. Shown a watch it would, after studying the face for a moment, proceed to tell the time by selecting the proper figures from a row of Arabic numerals placed before him.

A Philadelphia lady says that if you will trim your finger-nails every Friday you will never have the toothache. She has practiced it for over twenty years and it has never failed.

Of all the griefs that harrow the distress,  
Sure the most bitter is a scornful jest.  
—Dr. Samuel Johnson.

### Lemons and Their Uses.

As a health-giving fruit the lemon is greatly undervalued. Its frequent use, especially in the warm season, is preventive of the malaria, that comparatively new and now fashionable disease. The juice of two lemons taken in half a glass of water before each meal is a powerful remedy for rheumatism, and it is also considered almost a specific for intermittent fever. The juice of one lemon taken three times a day in a cup of clear, strong coffee, will often cure chills and fever, when the disease is stubborn and unyielding to all other remedies. Lemon juice is cooling and purifying to the blood and a valuable regulator for many of the ailments peculiar to spring. For its good medicinal effects it should be taken without sugar, but always somewhat diluted, as clear its powerful acid has injurious effect upon the coatings of the stomach and the teeth. We know of a physician who used lemon juice in a case of smallpox, the only liquid given, and no other remedies. In thirty-six hours the disease was under complete control, and in one week was entirely cured.

Hot lemonade, with flaxseed simmered in it for half an hour, then strained and sweetened, is excellent for a cold, but, as it produces perspiration, it should be taken only upon retiring. The white of an egg beaten to a stiff froth and whipped up with the juice of a lemon, relieves hoarseness and soreness of the chest at once, taken by the teaspoonful half hourly.

The pulp of a lemon, bound on for three successive nights, is said to cure corns, and a few pearl shirt-buttons dissolved in the juice of one lemon, forms a thick, creamy ointment that will almost surely cure them. So we find the medicinal properties of the lemon are many and varied; their value in culinary art is also great. The rind, thinly pared off, is an agreeable flavoring for custards, creams and blanc mange. It should be cooked in the milk and removed before the other ingredients are added. The yellow rind only is fit for use—the white part is always bitter. The juice of a lemon added to an apple pie, when the apples are not tart, or when they have become insipid in spring, is a great improvement. The grated rind, also, imparts a pleasant flavor, other flavorings being omitted. Used in cookery we find this acid fruit makes many delicious desserts and relishes, pies, puddings, jellies, pickles, candies, etc.

A decent boldness ever meets with friends,  
Succeeds, and even a stranger recommends.  
—Pope.

Home is the resort  
Of love, of joy, of peace and plenty, where,  
Supporting and supported, polished friends  
And dear relations mingle into bliss.  
—Thomson.

Seek not to know to-morrow's doom;  
That is not ours which is to come.  
The present moments all our store;  
The next, should Heaven allow,  
Then this will be no more;  
So all our life is but one instant now.  
—Congreve.

Be not swift to take offense  
Let it pass!  
Anger is a foe to sense  
Let it pass!  
Brood not darkly o'er a wrong  
Which will disappear ere long;  
Rather sing this cheery song  
Let it pass!  
Let it pass!

Shun such as lounge through afternoons and  
eves,  
And on thy dial write, "Beware of thieves!"  
Felon of minutes, never taught to feel  
The worth of treasures which thy fingers  
steal,  
Pick my left pocket of the silver dime,  
But spare the right—it holds my golden  
time!  
—Emerson.

If I had thought so soon she would have  
died,  
He said, I had been tenderer in my speech,  
I had a moment lingered at her side,  
And held her, ere she passed beyond my  
reach.  
If I had thought so soon she would have  
died,  
That day she looked up with her startled  
eyes,  
Like some hurt creature where the woods  
are deep,  
With kisses I had stilled those breaking  
sighs,  
With kisses closed those eyelids into sleep,  
That day she looked up with her startled  
eyes.  
Oh, had I known she would have died so  
soon,  
Love had not wasted on a barren land.  
Love, like those rivers under torrid noon,  
Lost on the desert, poured out on the sand—  
Oh, had I known she would have died so  
soon.  
—Harriet Prescott Spofford.

# The Young Folks.

## The Chickens.

Said the first little chicken,  
With a queer little squirm,  
"I wish I could find  
A fat little worm."

Said the next little chicken,  
With an odd little shrug,  
"I wish I could find  
A fat little slug."

Said the third little chicken,  
With a sharp little squeal,  
"I wish I could find  
Some nice yellow meal."

Said the fourth little chicken,  
With a small sigh of grief,  
"I wish I could find  
A green little leaf."

Said the fifth little chicken,  
With a faint little moan,  
"I wish I could find  
A wee gravel stone."

"Now see here," said the mother  
From the green garden patch,  
"If you want any breakfast,  
Just come here and scratch."

I know his coming by this sign,  
The baby's almost wild!  
See how he laughs and crows and starts,  
Heaven bless the merry child  
His father's self in face and limb,  
And father's heart is strong in him.  
Shout, baby, shout! and clap thy hands,  
For father on the threshold stands.  
—Mary Howitt.

## A Wonderful Timepiece.

In Woodbury, Bedford county, Pa., resides a young man noted for his mechanical skill, who is working at a wonderful clock, which, when completed, will eclipse anything ever produced in the clock line, not even excepting the famous Strasburg clock. He has been working on this clock over five years, and expects to complete it next spring. When finished this immense timepiece will be twelve feet wide and three and a half feet deep, built entirely of walnut wood. It is artistically designed and displays in its composition a grandeur of proportion, with its graceful moldings and delicately carved ornaments. On the lower front of the face is a circle of eleven dials, with a large dial in the center giving the time at Washington, D. C., in hours, minutes and seconds, the month, the week, the day of the week, the four seasons of the year and the changes of the moon. The eleven remaining dials give the difference of time in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, London, Pekin, Constantinople, Melbourne, Vienna, Cairo and St. Petersburg. One of the most curious features of the clock is the following: At a certain hour of the day a figure representing William H. Vanderbilt, the great railroad king, arises from a chair, holding a charter in his right hand, and in turn all the great railroad kings of this country slowly enter a door at his left, pass and bow to him and disappear in a submissive way at a door to his right.

## Recipe for Tanning Furs.

The *Southern Trade Gazette* gives the following formula for tanning any furs, such as fox, wolf, bear, coon, and all skins where the fur was desired, and that, too, with that fine gloss peculiar to fine furs.

At this season of the year, when the skins from fur-bearing animals begin to appear in market, the question of tanning with the hair on is an important one in many localities. When the skins are purchased, if not already trimmed, the legs and all useless parts should be removed. Soak the skin until soft, and then remove all superfluous adhering flesh; then soak in tepid soft water one hour. For each skin make a solution consisting of borax, 1/2 ounce; saltpeter, 1/2 ounce; Glauber salt, 1/2 ounce. Dissolve or moisten with soft water sufficient to spread on the fleshy side of the skin. Put on with a brush, taking into consideration the different thicknesses, and apply accordingly. Keep in a moderately cool place for twenty-four hours, when the skin is to be washed thoroughly clean, and take sal soda, 1 ounce; borax, 1/2 ounce; good soap, 2 ounces. Melt slowly together, taking care not to bring to a boil, and apply the heated mixture, while warm, to the fleshy side. Heat up again, and keep in a warm place twenty-four hours longer. Wash clean again as before, and apply saleratus, 2 ounces; hot soft water, 3 quarts; alum, 4 ounces; salt, 8 ounces. Dissolve in the water the other ingredients.

When sufficiently cool to allow the handling without scalding the bare hand, put in the skin and allow it to remain for twelve hours. Afterward wring out the moisture and allow it twelve hours longer in which to dry. Finish up with pulling and working, and finally by rubbing with a piece of sandpaper or pumice-stone.

## A Japanese Fairy Tale.

A poor stonecutter lived well contented with his lot, although his work was hard and his earnings small. He broke stones from the side of a high mountain, made them into doorsills and gravestones, and then sold them. The saying went that where he worked there lived a mighty spirit of the mountains, who sometimes appeared to men and helped them to prosper; but the stonecutter had as yet seen nothing of this spirit, and always shook his head when he heard him talked about. One day, as he delivered a stone at the house of a rich man, and saw how finely the rich live and what a good time they have, he returned to his hard work with a sigh. "Were I only rich, I need not plague myself so, and could, like others, sleep on a bed with red silk curtains and golden tassels." Thereupon a voice sounded through the air which said: "Thy wish is fulfilled; thou shalt be a rich man!" and when he reached home the spirit of the mountain had changed his hut into a stately and luxurious mansion. He entered and made himself at ease. But one day, when the sun was so hot he dare not venture out, he saw a gorgeous procession pass by. In the midst of a group of brilliant knights a costly litter was borne by liveried servants, and in the litter sat a prince, over whose head was held a changeable gold umbrella, that the rays of the sun might not strike him. Discontented, the former stonecutter looked after the procession, and, as it disappeared from sight, he cried out: "Oh, would I were a prince! then I could be carried thus, and have a golden umbrella to protect me from the rays of the sun." As he uttered these words there sounded again the voice of the spirit of the mountain: "Thy wish is accomplished; thou shalt be a prince!" And now he was a prince. Many riders preceded his litter, and as many followed him; he had honor, splendor and riches abundantly; in fact, all that he desired, and, of course, the golden umbrella with which to protect himself. Nevertheless, he was not contented; he continually looked about, and sought wherewith he could make his condition still pleasanter, and he saw how the mighty sun burned all around him, and in his rays the grass dried up, and even his own face, in spite of the golden umbrella, turned from the heat of the sun a deeper brown; his life pleased him no longer, and angrily he cried: "The sun is mightier than I; I would like to be the sun." Again spoke the spirit of the mountain: "Thy wish is given thee; thou shalt be the sun." So he was the sun, and scorched the grass of the earth and the skin of the princes. But, as he saw that the clouds placed themselves protectingly between him and the earth, he acknowledged the clouds as mightier, and was now, with the spirit's help, changed to clouds. He received the beams of the sun, and let the earth grow green and bloom, and then, to show his power still more, he sent the rain down for days and weeks. Streams and rivers swelled, dams and dikes broke and all the fields were devastated. Only the rock stood tranquil and looked scoffingly at the powerless floods; all this confusion troubled him not, and of not even a little bit of his hard stone could the raging element rob him. The cloud cried, "What! the rock is stronger than I? No one shall be mightier than I, and therefore I should wish to be the rock." The spirit fulfilled his wish. Become rock, grown strong and fast together with the earth, he needed not to trouble himself about the blustering of the elements. However, one day he heard a remarkable sound at his feet, and, as he sought for the cause, he saw an insignificant stonecutter, who drove iron wedges in his stone and loosened great pieces which fell thundering to the earth. As he saw this, he cried out, exasperated, "So a little human being is mightier than I, the strong rock? That shall not be; then will I rather be a man." The voice of the great spirit resounded anew—there he was, the stonecutter of the old time. By the sweat of his brow he earned

his scanty bread, but he was therewith content, and never desired another position in life than that which had been his from earliest youth; and, as he fostered no more presumptuous wishes, and demanded nothing further from fortune, he also never heard again the voice of the great spirit of the mountain.

## Interesting Items.

Jay Gould has not tasted whisky for twenty years.  
A recent cyclone in India destroyed 100 villages and 10,000 lives.  
The Philadelphia *Ledger* gives Mr. Childs an income of \$1,200 a day.  
The district school system disappears in New Hampshire March 1, 1886.  
Walt Whitman is said to get only \$44 a year from the sale of his books.  
Atlanta, Ga., having bored over 2,000 feet in the vain effort to find an artesian well, decided to give it up.  
There are 362 crematories in Italy. Cremation is making rapid progress in England, and gains accessions daily in Germany and Austria.

A cat-fish weighing twelve pounds recently pulled a lady, who had hooked it, out of a boat into the water, and not knowing how to swim, she drowned.

Because Charles Downs, who was an inmate of the Ohio penitentiary, didn't want to work any more, he deliberately chopped off three fingers of his left hand.

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

A story reaches Nantucket by letter that a Chicago man, while eating fried clams there last summer, bit upon a hard substance. He saved it as a souvenir, and now he is assured by a lapidary that it is a pearl worth \$800.

St. Louisans can tell the time of day, or night, by simply taking up the ear piece of a telephone and waiting until the electric time clock announces the hour and minutes, which it does every minute, day or night, from the central telephone station.

William Van Tassel, of Tarrytown, N. Y., was shot in the arm last fall, and, mortification setting in, the doctors gave him up, as he was too weak to submit to amputation. His arm came off, however, without saw or knife, and the stump healed and he is as well as ever.

A bald-headed eagle carried off a 2-year-old child in Colorado and conveyed it to the top of a barn. Villagers turned out in force and at last succeeded in frightening the bird away, but life was extinct in the child, the bird having made a hole in its skull with its beak.

A lake has just been discovered in the Sierras so surrounded by bold cliffs that it is impossible to reach its shores save by one narrow cleft in the rocks. It has a circumference of at least a mile, and a beautiful flat surrounds it, and is utilized for pasturage. It is probably the mouth of some extinct volcano, and is exceedingly deep.

The latest remedy for insanity is the spinning-wheel. One of them was lately introduced into an asylum at Douglas, Isle of Man, as something that might amuse the patients, and they forthwith became so interested in it, and in the idea of contributing to their own support by its use, that the direction of their nervous force was changed and their condition greatly improved. Experiments are to be tried in other asylums.

Some of the most popular songs of the day are very ancient. "Sing a Song of Sixpence" is as old as the sixteenth century. "Three Blind Mice" is found in a music book dated 1609. "The Frog and the Mouse" was licensed in 1580. "Three Children Sliding on the Ice" dates from 1633. "London Bridge is Broken Down" is of unfathomable antiquity. "Girls and Boys Come Out to Play" is certainly as old as the reign of Charles II.; as is also "Lucy Locket Lost Her Pocket," to the tune of which the American song of "Yankee Doodle" was written. "Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, Where Have You Been?" is of the age of Queen Bess. "Little Jack Horner" is older than the seventeenth century.

In fact, there's nothing makes me so much grieve  
As that abominable tittle-tattle  
Which is the cud eschewed by human cattle.  
—Byron.

Out to the west the spent day kisses night,  
And with one parting glow of passion dies  
In gold and red; a woman's wistful eyes  
Look out across the hills, a band of light  
Plays on her parted hair, there softly dwells,  
And throws a glory o'er her girlish dream;  
The sheep slow nestle down beside the stream,  
And cattle wander with their tinkling bells.

The clouds, sun-flush'd, cling 'round the  
day's decline;  
The woman's eyes grow tender; shadows  
creep;

Gold turns to gray; a sharp dividing line  
Parts earth and Heaven. Adown the west-  
ern height  
The calm cold dark has kiss'd the day to  
sleep;

The wistful eyes look out across the night.  
—Harper's Magazine.

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

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## New Advertisements.

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

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Phoenix & Emerson—Pear and Apple Seeds.  
Erie Medical Co.—Men, etc.  
Union Publishing Co.—Books.  
H. H. & R. L. McCormick—Breeder's Card.  
S. S. Army—Auctioneer's Card.  
Burlington Insurance Co.—Local.  
Alex Robinson—Poultry Card.  
Pickens Intelligence Office—Farm Hands.  
Dr. Schenk—Local.  
W. N. Jackson—Florida.

We learn that in some parts of Kansas corn is not yielding as well as was expected.

Governor Martin asks that two military posts be established on the line in southwest Kansas.

David Riel, the half-breed rebel, was hanged at Regina, Northwest Territory, Canada, last Monday.

A contract was let last week for doing the first work on the new State reformatory at Hutchinson.

The importance of the silver money question at this time is our excuse for occupying so much space with it this week.

The Missouri River Commission recommends an annual appropriation of one million dollars for the improvement of the river.

President Cleveland inclines to the allotment plan for settling the Indian question—allotting to each Indian a certain quantity of land and letting white people have the rest.

A very interesting programme is arranged and published for the 19th annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society to be held at Manhattan, December 1, 2, and 3, next.

War has been declared by Servia against Bulgaria. England is for Bulgaria and Russia is not. The result may be another Berlin treaty. Turkey's army is ready for action, and will be posted on the frontier, if it is not ordered across the lines to choke off the fight. We will know more about it by Christmas.

## THE SILVER MONEY QUESTION.

An Address to the Kansas Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The attention of the nine honorable gentlemen who represent Kansas in the Congress of the United States is respectfully invited to a consideration of the following propositions and arguments in relation to the proposed modification of our coinage laws:

1. Silver money is good money.
2. The United States standard silver dollar is honest money of full value.
3. Silver ought to remain, as it has been from the beginning, one of our standard money metals.
4. Any legislation which will tend to restrict free use of silver money, to hinder, hamper or impede its coinage, or in any way to impair its usefulness as a circulating medium, or to dishonor or discredit silver money or lessen its value, or to destroy its legal tender quality or make it subsidiary to gold, will produce vast and irreparable injury to the people of the country in general and to the people of Kansas in particular.

To deny that silver money is good money would be to dispute the truth of known facts. Silver was used as money when recorded history began. Abraham purchased burial ground for his "dead" from Ephron and paid him for it with silver money. The record shows that "Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver which he had named in the audience of the sons of Heth, four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchant."—Genesis 23:16. In the 13th chapter of the same book, 2d verse, we learn that "Abram was very rich in cattle, in silver and in gold." In the time of the apostles silver and gold were used as money, as we learn from Peter's language—"Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have, give I thee"—if we did not have information concerning the matter from profane history. It is known, too, as well as any fact of history is known, that wherever silver was used as money its use for that purpose was never abandoned. It is now so used among the people of all civilized nations; it is used as money exclusively by more people than so use gold, and in conjunction with gold is used by nearly all men. The nations that use silver as the standard of their money are Russia, Austria, Egypt, Mexico, Central America, Ecuador, Peru, China and British India, having an aggregate population of about 770,000,000. The gold standard countries—Great Britain, Canada, Cape Colony, Australian colonies, Germany, Norway and Sweden—contain an aggregate population of about 95,000,000. The double standard countries number about 190,000,000 people. It will be seen that 75 per cent. of the earth's population use silver as the standard of their money. It may be stated, too, that in the gold standard countries silver is used among the common people everywhere, and that it circulates at par with gold in all little transactions. It is true, also, that silver, wherever used, always was and is now the favorite money among the poorer classes of the people and among those whose business transactions are small. Gold has always seemed to be the rich man's money.

The standard silver dollar is honest because it has never been changed as to the quantity of silver in it. Since silver was first used as money its measure of value was its weight. Abraham weighed four hundred shekels of silver; he did not count it, and it was current money. When our government established a mint and began to coin money, it adopted a dollar as the unit of value, and as the Spanish milled dollar was

then "passing current" it was taken as the standard, and our silver dollars were made of the same weight and fineness. In the language of the law—(act Ap. 2, 1792)—the "dollar or unit" was—"each to be the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current, [and to contain three hundred and seventy-one grains and four-sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or four hundred and sixteen grains of standard silver.]" In 1837 the fineness was changed by throwing out a very small value of alloy, reducing the weight of the dollar three and one-half grains, leaving the quantity of silver the same as it was before. No other change was ever made, and the standard dollar now contains precisely the same quantity of pure silver that it did when first coined nearly a hundred years ago. Nobody doubted the honesty of the dollar in the beginning; why should it be doubted now? No promise was ever made to increase or decrease the weight of its metal. Metal money goes by weight, and no nation ever promised to vary the weight of the coins to please anybody. So much silver in one piece has a name; when 371½ grains pure silver is put in one piece, the piece is called a dollar. That was to be the unit, and it has come to us as such. Gold dollars were not coined before 1849. If 16 ounces of sugar is an honest pound, 371½ grains of silver coined is an honest dollar.

That is enough to establish the dollar's honesty, but there are other pertinent facts in its history. Its debt-paying power never varied, unless we except the brief period of its demonetization, 1874 to 1878, and its purchasing power has always been as good as that of gold. It will pay debts as well as gold, and always did so; it will now purchase as much as gold will, and it always did so. More than that: It will purchase as many of the necessities of life now as it did in any previous year in a long time. By reference to price lists running back as far as we have them, it will be found that the silver dollar did not often do any better than it is doing now. It will not buy as much gold bullion now as it did some years ago, but it will buy as many gold dollars as it ever did, and those persons who wish to purchase gold bullion, can exchange their silver dollars for gold dollars, and buy the bullion with them. When persons say that silver money is depreciated, they mistake the facts. The relative values of silver bullion and gold bullion are not now what they were in past years when measured by each other. They have both risen in value, and gold bullion has risen higher than silver bullion has; hence, when compared with each other, silver has depreciated relatively as gold has appreciated relatively; but as between silver money and gold money, there has been no depreciation and there can be none. Compared with other property, as wheat, corn, coffee, sugar, cloth, hardware, furniture, railroads, mines, silver bullion has not depreciated; it has risen in value since the very time when, as it is alleged, the silver depreciation began. A commission appointed by Congress specially to examine this subject as long ago as 1876 reported, among other things:

The legal relation of value between the metals of about sixteen of silver to one of gold, established in 1834, was an undervaluation of silver. From that date on, and until 1874, the silver dollar bore a premium in the London market over the gold of from 1 to 3 per cent. \* \* \*

In order to ascertain whether silver has fallen or gold risen since 1873, not relatively to each other, but relatively to all other things, a comparison must be made between general prices in gold and silver respectively then and now. Such a comparison would show that the purchasing power of gold has increased in all countries, and that the purchasing power of silver has decreased in

none. \* \* \* The exchangeable value of an ounce of silver of standard value is, therefore, greater than it was four years ago.

The director of the mint in his reports of 1879 and the following year confirmed the statement of the Monetary Commission. He said that "notwithstanding the large additions to the monetary supply by the Comstock lode, the prices of commodities measured in silver as well as in gold have lowered." And in the mint report for 1883, the following is found on page 15:

It is generally conceded that the increase or diminution of the supply of gold and silver in any country has an important influence upon the price of commodities. I therefore present with this report the usual tables showing the average prices during the calendar year in the New York market of the principal domestic commodities and comparing their average prices for the year with those of the year 1882, and for fifty-six years preceding the year 1881. The tables indicate, as was to be expected, a considerable reduction in 1883 from the average price of the same commodities in 1882.—Mint Report, 1883, page 15.

Silver money ought to be retained in our standard currency because, as is shown above, it is good money and honest money, and for still other reasons.

(a) It is real money; not credit, not promises, not bank bills nor "store pay," but it is money that can be weighed, and is "current with the merchant." It needs no redemption, for it is the very money itself.

(b) It is peculiarly well adapted to the uses of the common people. They have faith in it; its presence cheers and encourages them; they feel safe with it and have no dread of bank failures. Since the earliest times of its use, working people have been partial to silver coins, of small denominations. Out of a total silver coinage of \$208,872,291.40 by our mints from 1792 to 1877, all but \$8,045,838 was in half-dollars, quarter-dollars, dimes, half-dimes and three-cent pieces. The reason why so few dollar pieces were coined was, probably, in part because of the general circulation of Spanish and Mexican dollars, and partly because the people needed the smaller coins more generally.

(c) The increasing business of the country will require more money from year to year. And as population increases and settlement spreads, silver money will be needed in still larger quantities out among the people that do not deal in large transactions. It will be needed, also, for a basis of paper circulation and to replace the cancelled bonds now held by the banks.

(d) It will be needed to maintain as nearly as possible an equilibrium between the money metals in relation to their values as commodities compared with other things. Under the operation of existing laws, gold bullion may be taken to the mints and standard gold coins demanded for it according to the measure fixed by law—25.8 grains 9 tenths fine. That sets a price upon gold by law. But not so as to silver bullion; that is sold on the open market and government purchases there among other bidders. Gold bullion has a fixed value by law in England, also, where notes of the bank of England may be demanded for gold bullion at certain fixed rates. This has a tendency to increase the relative value of gold and thus reduce general prices in corresponding ratio. Silver money is needed to counteract this rising tendency in gold and to offset it as much as possible, so that prices may be more uniform, on the same principle that two metals are used in a pendulum rod in order to counteract expansion and contraction and thus maintain regular movement and keep time perfectly. The injurious effect of a high gold market may be largely neutralized by the use of silver money. It is now doing good service in that respect. Strike our silver money from existence and the indebtedness



of the people would be increased one-half by the stroke. Gold is universally regarded as the rich man's money, and if there is no silver—the poor man's money, barter is established and poverty grows deeper and sorer. There is no danger of getting too much money. Inflation is dangerous only when the currency is not real money. Our people never had too much gold and silver money, and they never will. Gold bullion goes to the mint and the owner receives for it gold coins that pass current with silver coins. Let it remain that way. Gold is not leaving us. There is more in the country now than ever before; likewise we have more silver. Let us get all we can of both; they will be good for us.

Legislative interference so as to discontinue silver coinage or otherwise discredit our silver money, would be disastrous, because:

(a) It would contract the currency and make it that much harder for people to pay their debts. The effect would be the same as increasing the common indebtedness. It would be in effect the destroying of money, which would increase the price of gold, or, which is the same thing, reduce the price of other things that gold buys, and that increases the hardships of paying debts. If a farmer, when he borrows a hundred dollars, can pay the debt with a hundred bushels of wheat, he justly feels distressed when pay-day comes and he finds he must give a hundred and fifty bushels or two hundred bushels to pay it. If a laborer receives a dollar a day usually, he feels a great burden upon him when he can get only 75 cents for the same time's work. And that is the way people would be affected if we discontinue the coinage of silver money or if we demonetize it. The evil consequences will be proportioned to the length of the stride toward demonetization. In 1877, the United States Monetary commission, having shown that silver money was good money, added—"While the general purchasing power of silver has thus been maintained, it would be an inexcusable blunder to deprive it of its debt-paying power, and of its power as money to check the fall in prices which is now striking as with a palsied limb of commerce and industry."

(b) It would approach and finally establish an exclusively gold standard in our currency and that would be to lower prices generally, increase indebtedness, oppress the poor and aid the rich. The case was never more clearly stated than it was by the London *Economist* in a review of the bi-metal theory of Mr. Goschen. That journal said:

There is some consolation to us in the fact to which he (Mr. Goschen) directs special attention: that any increase in the purchasing power of gold is a benefit to creditors. Nearly every nation on the face of the earth is indebted to us (England), and the result of an appreciation of gold is, that we obtain a larger quantity of their commodities in settlement of our claims.

(c) It not only increases the debt of the debtor, but it increases the income of the creditor, also, and one is no more just than the other. It would amount to the same thing as increasing the size of a bushel or the weight of a pound. The disuse of silver would create a greater demand for gold, thus increasing its value and making it that much more difficult to get. If one bushel of corn will pay a debt now it would require two bushels to pay the same debt then. The suppression of silver is a destruction of value. It destroys the value, or reduces the price which is equivalent, of all property in the country except gold. It would make the poor man poorer and the rich man richer. An eminent economist wrote truly that if

one of these metals is suppressed, the demand for the other metal is increased "to the ruin of all debtors."

If it be said, in answer, that by continuing the coinage of silver we risk the outflow of gold, it is replied that with a silver coinage of about \$28,000,000 a year the last seven years, or a total of more than \$205,000,000 since the passage of the silver act in 1878, our gold money has increased regularly. The amount of gold now in the country is estimated by the director of the mint at \$542,000,000 and the silver at \$278,000,000. The gold reserve in the treasury is now increasing.

If it be answered that silver money will depreciate, it is replied that it has not done so, and there is no ground for expecting such a result; but if it should be so affected, the fact would be everywhere felt in a general rise of prices and that the farmers of Kansas could very well afford.

The truth is that gold and silver need to go side by side as full legal tender money. One metal serves as a check upon the other, and rich and poor fair alike as far as values are concerned. Let the coinage proceed. As long as silver bullion is low in the market, the government is the gainer. When the bullion rises in price, it may be better to make coinage of silver free as it is now for gold. But do not so change the law so as to give the country less silver money.

#### Free Trade Movement.

The American Free Trade League held a session in Chicago last week. Resolutions were adopted, which if applied in legislation, would prepare the way for absolute free trade. Those gentlemen are nearly ready for Heaven. Whenever men are good enough to get along without tariff duties, the millennium is at hand. The Chicago men say: "We urge upon Congress for action at the ensuing session: First, that under no pretense shall any countenance whatever be given to any attempt to increase protective duties; second, that articles which are at the foundation of great industries should, in the interest of labor and of commerce, be freed from duty, whether they be crude materials as lumber, salt, coal, or wool, etc., or partly manufactured, as chemicals, dyestuffs, pig iron, tin plate, wood pulp; third, that on products from such articles duties should at least be correspondingly reduced so that the protection, real or nominal, to manufacturers, shall not be increased, and that the consumers shall have the immediate benefit of the reduction. We urge revenue reformers to vote only for such Congressional candidates as are openly opposed to tariff for protection, and to take steps to nominate independent candidates when all party candidates oppose tariff reform, preparing for that step by diffusing economical literature and promoting organization, especially in close Congressional districts."

A Kansas man offered a minority report, demanding "an immediate reduction of all protective tariff to a purely revenue basis." Second, That we believe that all indirect taxation should eventually be abolished; that the expense of government should be borne by property instead of individuals. But the convention did not adopt it.

#### 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.

Freight rates on grain were raised five cents on the hundred pounds east from Chicago the 3d inst. That amounts to 3 cents a bushel on wheat—just that much taken from the farmers. On a crop like that of Kansas, last year, it would amount to \$1,350,000.

The wheat market in Liverpool is very low and dull. English wheat sold last week for 31 shillings a quarter (8 bushels). This is a trifle over 93 cents and the English bushel is 64 pounds. On the 16th inst. at London three cargoes of wheat arrived, four cargoes were sold, and five cargoes were withdrawn and five remained. Corn has an upward tendency.

Complaints is made by miners on the public lands in Montana that they are not permitted to use timber. The Land Commissioner's order, the miners say, practically shuts miners and mining companies out from timber, and will compel thousands to leave the country. The laws do not permit anyone to acquire a title to timber lands or to purchase timber. Petitions are being signed in every camp in the Territory for the abrogation of the order, and a committee of prominent mining men will take the petitions to Washington to more fully present the claims of miners.

Ladies of Topeka are actively soliciting aid for Christ Hospital, and they ask of the FARMER readers—such of them as are disposed to assist—to contribute from their stores something during the three days, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, before Thanksgiving, which is set for Thursday, the 26th inst. Donations in money, clothing, provisions, breadstuff, anything that can be used in sustaining life and aiding the sick, will be thankfully received. The things may be taken to Church's book store, a few doors south of the court house. The FARMER knows this work to be wholly charitable, and it is worthy of attention and help. The Hospital is not denominational; it is for all classes of sick and destitute people.

Dairymen at the Chicago Fat Stock Show were naturally indignant at the setting apart of space by the management for the exhibition of oleomargarine and butterine. But the indignation will do no good except to intensify public sentiment on the imitation butter business. Some legislation is needed on that subject in every State in the Union. It seems evident, however, that the best thing to do is not to attempt to prohibit the manufacture and sale of these imitations, but to require that they be openly and plainly labelled so that every person who sees the packages may know what they contain. What honest dairymen most need in this matter is honest dealing. They can successfully compete with oleomargarine openly, when all purchasers know what is being offered to them, but they cannot compete with fraud any better than anybody else can. It is the secret, clandestine or fraudulent sale of the stuff that hurts. Many people, indeed, most people who purchase it do so under the impression that it is genuine butter. Make the distinction open and clear, and dairymen will suffer nothing from the competition, as we believe.

#### Reduction in Railroad Rates.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners last week sent out advance sheets of their annual report to the Governor showing the condition of the railroads of the State during the past year. This is the first report since the passage of a full year after the general reduction of rates by reason of suggestions of the Board and subsequent acquiescence by the railroad companies.

The showing is better than most people expected. The roads carried more freight than they did the last year preceding, and they carried it for less money than was paid to them the year before. To illustrate: The tonnage of all the railroads operating in Kansas, for the year ending June 30, 1885, is 2,789,314,544 hauled one mile; the amount of the tonnage for the year ending June 30, 1884, was 2,682,644,551; increase in 1885 over the year 1884, 106,669,993 tons.

The freight earnings for 1884 were \$44,183,029.01; for the year 1885 the total freight earnings were \$42,051,275.75—showing a decrease for 1885 compared with the year 1884, notwithstanding the largely increased freight tonnage for 1885, of \$2,131,753.32.

On the through lines, the figures stand this way:

In 1884, the average rate per ton on local freight on the Santa Fe was .0172 cents, and in 1885 .0151 cents.

On the Santa Fe for the year 623,585,376 tons were hauled one mile, and although this shows that the volume of freight traffic increased nearly thirty-seven millions of tons hauled one mile, the revenue derived from it last year was less by \$427,033.26. The Board say that applying the tariff of 1884 to the freight traffic of 1885, and the earnings would have amounted to the sum of \$11,037,461.16, or \$1,268,693.62 in excess of the earnings actually received under the present tariff. This last sum represents the aggregate amounts saved to the people upon one year's business upon the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad.

The average rate per ton of freight, per mile, on the Union Pacific entire system, through and local, for 1884 was .0171 cents; the average rate per ton, per mile, 1885, was .0150 cents. Computing the tonnage for the last year by the rate prevailing the year before, and the freight earnings would have amounted to the sum of \$13,643,560.60, or \$1,641,963.26 in excess of the actual revenue derived from the freight traffic of the past year. This sum represents the decrease of the transportation tax or charge upon the shipping interests, for one year, over the U. P. system.

It appears from the report that the total saving to the people of the State on Kansas traffic for the year over the preceding year was \$2,078,555.05. It appears from this that a reduction in the freight rate, which upon the large majority of individual shipments seems almost too small to be appreciated, when applied at hundreds of points along a railroad, and to hundreds of thousands of shipments made over it during the year, amounts to a very large sum to a railroad company.

#### 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.

**Horticulture.**

**Budding and Grafting.**

Extracts from a paper read by N. H. Albaugh, of Ohio, before the American Association of Nurserymen, at Chicago.

Budding is now practiced generally by nurserymen from all kinds of fruit trees except the apple, and even there budding is growing into favor. To secure success in budding the stocks must be healthy, hardy and of good size. Foreign stocks for the pear, cherry, plum and even apple are generally preferred, though good healthy native stocks often do as well. The best stand of budded apple I ever saw was upon first-class, imported crab apple seedlings. In planting out the stocks, which is generally done with the spade, great care should be taken to press the earth very firmly against them. A very slight shortening-in of the top, as also of the tap-root, should be practiced.

The very best soil for nursery stock is a friable loam, largely of clay naturally dry or well underdrained, and placed in good heat by liberal applications of well-decomposed barnyard manure. If the enriching matter can be applied a year or two before planting the stocks so much the better.

Stocks are generally budded in the following order: Apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry. In the Miami valley, beginning with apple about 1st to 10th of July, we follow immediately with the pear, then the peach about August 1, and plums and cherries from August 15 to September 15, according to the season.

Successful union of the bud with the stock depends principally upon the condition of the sap at budding time. If the sap be thin and watery, as is sometimes the case in rainy seasons, better delay the work a week or ten days, until the sap or inner layer of the bark becomes somewhat thickened. This is accomplished with cherry stocks by plowing the earth away from the row and thus checking their growth, or, immediately after budding, by cutting off the tops of the stocks, say six inches or so, which also checks the growth and thickens the sap.

Removing the wood from the bud is now generally practiced in all except cherries, though some nurserymen still cling to shield-budding throughout. The buds should be tied closely and neatly.

The buds should be cut long enough, particularly above the eye, at least an inch, and slip into position with as little injury to the inner bark as possible. Bass bark, matting and like material are used for tying. Of late years we have used cotton warp and find it preferable to all other ties, particularly in cherries, since it draws the bud firmly and snugly into position, and retains it securely without any danger of becoming loose.

The height at which the bud should be inserted is of some importance. The best plan seems to be to level off the earth near the stocks and bud, within an inch or two of the ground. By so doing, the earth can be plowed toward the row and the buds protected without being covered up, and then a slight snow fall of an inch or so will cover the bud over and be ample protection against the coldest weather. In cutting off the stocks the following spring, the general practice is to cut down at once to the proper point, say about an inch above the eye of the bud, and make no farther cutting except to keep down the suckers from the seedling stock. In event of dry weather and chilling winds after thus cutting off the stocks, the sap may not rise in its full strength

to the top of the stock, and in this way the bud is weakened.

A better plan seems to be to use a pair of long-handled shears with short, hooked jaws, and cut off the stocks about six inches above the bud. This can be done early in the spring. After the buds have started and grown to a height of four to six inches or more, cut the stub down to the proper point.

The great majority of apple trees will be grown by root-grafting for years to come. Root-grafting is generally done in the winter, while there is more leisure. Generally first-class apple stocks are used. These are housed in a cellar, or other safe place, secure from frost, and after the grafting has been done the grafts are laid in boxes in layers with sawdust, sand or common earth, and thus kept until spring.

Great diversity of opinion exists concerning the proper amount of root to use with each scion, as also as to which meets with the greatest success—the first cut of the root, the second, the third or the fourth cut. Though nothing definite is established, yet in general the second cut has succeeded better even than the first, while the third or fourth cuts have not been as good as the others.

December grafting is not as good as later, if the grafts are properly cared for. Tongue-splice grafting is generally practiced—that is, a long, sloping cut is made on both root and scion, with a tongue raised on each, and the tongues and cuts fitted neatly together. Some use neither wax nor wrapping material, while most nurserymen use one or both. The advantage gained by wrapping or waxing, in strengthening the graft at the splice—thus saving much breakage in planting—well repays all extra cost.

The cheapest, handiest and best material is a hard wax, applied hot by means of a pan and small coal oil lamp, and a wooden, spoon-shaped ladle, whereby a small amount of hot wax can be raised from the pan, and in the crease of the spoon enough wax will remain, so that the graft can be turned deftly therein, and the joint quickly and completely covered and made airtight with the hot wax, which cools in an instant and becomes hard. The grafts are drawn through sand immediately after waxing to prevent their adhering to each other. No hurt comes to the graft from the hot wax. Mould in the joint is largely obviated by this plan of waxing. I have used common packing moss, pressed dry, in which to pack grafts. There is less danger of heating, drying or mould than in other material, and grafts thus put up the first of December came out the first of May following in the very best condition. Of course grafts thus put up should not be allowed to freeze, though a little frost would not hurt them. The testimony of leading nurserymen is in favor of whole roots in grafting. Of course whole stocks are used in budding. The drawback in piece-root grafting is the uncertainty of the stand after planting. A good many grafts start, but make a very slight growth the first summer. A prominent Eastern nurseryman showed me a piece of ground upon which he planted 85,000 crown-apple grafts, or grafts put upon whole stocks, from which he dug, at three years old, 80,000 first-class trees. Of course such success is phenomenal.

By adopting crown-grafting almost all the advantages of budding upon single stocks are secured. In crown-grafting it is best to use good, first-class stocks, shortening the tap-root a little, leaving nine to ten inches of root and using scions shorter than piece-root grafting, say about three inches, and making the splice or union at the crown or collar of the seedling. Plant the graft about one

inch below the joint, leaving two inches of it above ground. Should any of the scions fail, the seedling will throw up a sucker which can be budded the same fall, and thus have nearly a perfect stand.

Cuttings will do for grapes, currants, gooseberries and the like, but it is not the natural manner of tree propagation. On trees grown from seeds, budding and grafting on whole seedling stocks merely changes the top without destroying the original and natural formation.

Mr. Spaulding said that for grafting he used fine cotton yarn, soaked in hot wax. The yarn is run on a big spool and then thrown into the wax when it is hot and left until well saturated. With this system of tying and other proper treatment he makes three-fourths of his planting first-class trees. As to budding, he takes the dirt away from the trees immediately forward of the budders. If that dirt is taken away two or three hours before the budding, it will be found that the bark upon some stocks will not slip readily, and that it is difficult to get the buds in. That is the reason why it is so important to take the dirt away. It causes the sap to thicken and the buds readily adhere to the stock.

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## In the Dairy.

### The Butter Globules.

Every one interested in the dairy is anxious to have more definite knowledge upon some of the vital points in the art of butter-making. One of these is the nature and controlling forces of the butter globules.

In a well-written article by Mr. T. D. Curtis, in the *Rural* for September 26th, "Butter-making for Beginners," I find these words: "The fat globules in milk have been found to range from one fifteen-hundredth to one three-thousandth of an inch in diameter. The larger ones rise the most readily, churn the most easily, and make the best quality of butter." While there may be a measure of truth in these three propositions, yet some of them are very questionable, while the others must be accepted with considerable caution.

#### DO THE LARGEST GLOBULES RISE FIRST?

Comstock's Philosophy tells us that the velocities of solid bodies falling from a given height toward the earth are equal, or, in other words, an ounce ball of lead will descend in the same time as a pound ball of lead." This statement is afterward qualified as follows: "This is true in theory and in a vacuum, but there is a slight difference in this respect in favor of the velocity of the larger body, owing to the resistance of the atmosphere." The gravitation theory of cream rising is that the more solid milk atoms seek the bottom and by displacement force the lighter cream globules to the top, so that it is not so much a question of how to get the cream to the top as it is to induce the heavier portion to seek the bottom. These solid atoms are infinitesimal in size, and as they seek the bottom should really retard the ascent of the large globules more than the small ones, just as a large balloon would probably not rise so well in a heavy rain storm as a small one. There are, however, undoubtedly other elements as forces than gravitation, entering into the process of cream rising. All the changes of milk caused by age, as souring, etc., affect the rising of the cream and allow the larger globules to struggle to the top in advance of the smaller ones, owing to their greater buoyancy compared with the surface exposed. It is, therefore, only in systems of milk-setting, where the milk is allowed to obtain considerable age, that there is any material difference in the size of the globule that rises first, and it may be said, for the benefit of beginners, that recent tests are condemning both the setting of milk for forty-eight hours in shallow pans, when the big globules get first to the top, with sour milk at the bottom; and the separation of the cream by the centrifuge, when the milk is fresh from the cow, and no one can tell which globule is on top. Would it not be well for the beginner to bear in mind that he must measurably spoil his milk before he can get the large globules first, and it is a sad sign to see a dairyman looking for them.

#### DO THE LARGEST GLOBULES CHURN THE MOST EASILY?

I think the Scotch verdict of "not proven" applies here. If Mr. Curtis be allowed to take from the surface of shallow pans the first cream that rises, ripen and churn it, and then wait for the small globules to get up with their accumulation of sour milk and what-not, I will grant his conclusion; but if the cream was separated by a centrifuge when absolutely fresh, and the small could be separated from the large globules, I am not so certain

about his position. Taking for granted what is universally claimed, that the milk of Holland cows contains much smaller globules than the milk of Jerseys, are the Hollands willing to admit that the cream from their breed is universally harder to churn than that from Jerseys? I have never heard a complaint that Holland cream, when properly handled, was harder to churn than that of other cows. That Mr. Curtis' proposition is generally accepted as true, I grant; but in dairying there are many other glib sayings that will not bear close scrutiny. The fact is, we know little or nothing about the principles of cream-churning, and as an evidence of this fact, a late issue of the *Student's Farm Journal* contained the following novel theories: "Dr. Salexlet held that during churning, the mechanical motion causes the fat contents of the butter globules to solidify, which makes them shrink, and roughens their surface, and on this account they unite with others and form larger globules till the butter grains appear. Dr. Storch holds that the solidification of the fat contents has nothing to do with the butter formation, but that during churning a substance called casein-hydrate is formed, which, layering around the globules, acts like mucilage and causes them to stick together." Here is a fine field for the genius of the beginner to disport itself. Where so much difference of opinion exists among scientific experts, or those who are generally considered such, proper modesty must prevent us, who have no such pretensions, from being dogmatic.

#### DO THE LARGEST GLOBULES MAKE THE BEST BUTTER?

Granting the conditions again of time and age, as in shallow-setting, he is undoubtedly right; but judging by the work of the modern centrifuge, is he not in danger of doing a noble breed of cattle a grievous wrong? Why should the large globules contain better fat than the small ones? Has analysis ever proved this, both globules of course being taken from fresh milk? That is, does analysis prove that Holland cream makes poorer butter than Jersey cream? I use these instances simply because these breeds are said to represent the two extremes of large and small globules. What does the churn say? In a late issue of the *Farmer and Dairyman*, edited by Mr. Curtis, is this item: "The treasurer of the Elgin Co-operative Butter Company, which makes up the milk of about 700 cows, 200 of them Holsteins, says that as an experiment, one week the milk of the Holsteins was kept separate from that of the other cows, and the cream was made into butter. The yield was greater than that from the other cows, and the quality of the butter was so superior that, when it was shipped, the commission merchant, knowing the butter was all of the same week's make, wrote to know what caused the difference." This is one of the famous factories of the country. All the factories about Elgin are supplied from herds with generally large infusions of Holland blood. Without intending to discredit any other breed, I believe that butter made by a finished butter-maker from native cows or Hollands, cannot be told from the butter of any other breed. This statement I make with confidence, because I have often tried at fairs to determine, by the taste and quality, what breed furnished the milk that made the best samples, and I have never succeeded, and I have seen many other good butter judges fail. So far as quality of butter is concerned, there is infinitely more in the skill of the maker than there is in the breed of the cow or the size of the globule.—L. S. Hardin, in *Rural New-Yorker*.

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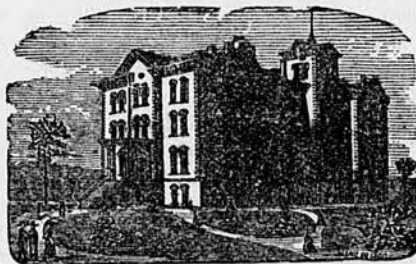
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### The Future of Poultry-Breeding.

Always ahead of us lies "the undiscovered country" of the future. The Columbuses of to-day are seeking that country. Their eyes are to the future—for that way lies progress. They may not clearly know the way, they may not clearly discern what lies ahead, but they have the faith that something better than the present holds is in store for us, as regards poultry-breeding.

Their faith finds a substantial basis in the present and the past. They have but to cast a backward glance and note what was but fifty years ago and compare that with the present, to feel assured of the future. The past had some good fowl stock. A few breeds remain to this day to testify of that fact. We still have with us the noble Game fowl, the stately Black Spanish, the sturdy Dorking, the prolific Hamburg and the beautiful Polish. They were good birds then—they are better ones now. The Game has lost none of the courage and gallantry that made him popular away back in those times when "Rome sat on her seven hills and ruled the world," but he has been developed in plumage and form, and is a "nobler Roman" than the ancients knew. The Black Spanish is still the stately Castilian, famous the world over for the size of the eggs laid, but is a "cheekier" bird now; the face has lost its blushing tendency and the solid white has developed. The Dorking still is famous for the amount of its meat and its delicate flavor, but is bred more to feather, and consequently the plumage is both more certain and beautiful. The Hamburg in "the good old days" merited the appellation of "everlasting layer," and in these days still demonstrates the right to this name, but is vastly more beautiful in plumage. The Polish fowl then as now was noted for the number of eggs laid, but without abating one particle from its prolificacy, it has increased and perfected its crest and beard until it is almost unrivalled in beauty.

But fifty years ago where was the lordly Brahma, the noble Cochin, the wonderful Langshan, the phenomenal Plymouth Rock, the booming Wyandotte, and the prolific Leghorn? Where, indeed! The Brahma and Cochin were undeveloped, the Langshan unknown, the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte uninvented, and the Leghorn just coming to our shores with squirrel tails and beefy combs. Out of the Shanghai, Chittagong, Brahma Pootra and Cochin-China, the Light and Dark Brahmas, by the skillful manipulations of experienced breeders have been developed, and the Cochins of all varieties produced. Compare the birds of to-day, with their wonderful figures and exquisite markings, with the originals—ungainly in form, insatiate in appetite and beyond description in marking, that were in the hands of early breeders. What a change has been produced! Study the Langshan—

"It is not alone my inky cloak, good mother,  
That can denote me truly,"

but the vitality, the vigor, the productiveness of the breed that makes its popularity. And there is the Plymouth Rock, hardy in constitution, productive in eggs, excellent in flesh, the first favorite of—

"The land of the free and the home of the brave,"

whose reputation is not "cribbed, cabbined and confined" to our own country, but has spread into other lands, there to win a reputation "equired by few, excelled by none." And behold that latest invention of America, the Wy-

andotte, marvelous in marking, and winning day by day high praise for practical qualities, early-maturity and good laying properties. And the Leghorn, more beautiful than ever, losing its squirrel tail and its beefy comb, breeding better ear-lobes and smaller and more graceful, as well as more practical combs, having a choice of single and rose combs—what improvement has been wrought in this breed, without loss of its prolificacy!

The merest glance reveals so much. But if we look more closely what do we find? Fifty years ago there were no breeders of fancy poultry, using the term in its higher sense. Men kept fowls, or rather the fowls kept themselves. They roosted in trees, under sheds, on wagon-poles, on the mangers or the stalls of the horses or on the stanchions of the cattle. To-day fine houses, and multitudes of them, are found everywhere, erected for the accommodation of poultry. Various devices for the more economical feeding and watering of fowls have been invented. Breeders are numbered not by the tens, not by the hundreds, but by the thousands. Fifty years ago the business was in its infancy; it was thought too small and insignificant for a man to engage in. Hen-men were despised and contemned. To-day the poultry-fancier ranks with the breeder of fine cattle and horses. Fifty years ago who ever heard of a poultry show? To-day every large city nearly has its annual poultry show which attracts visitors of the highest classes by the thousands. Then there was no poultry press; now there are numerous papers, employing the best talent in their conduct, devoted to this interest. Then the business was insignificant in amount; now it is one of the largest and most valuable of industries. And great as it is, the demand for its products is still much greater than the supply. It has not met and cannot meet the demand for eggs and fowls, and this state of things must of necessity remain for some years to come.

We have and can have no lamp to pierce the darkness of the future by its kindling rays, "except the lamp of experience." The past has demonstrated the great growth already made in the business, the present discloses a great and growing need. What must the future then be, viewed in the light of experience? We are in this country importing eggs by the millions, and are unable to meet the demands of our present population. The country is increasing rapidly in population. Our fifty millions bid fair to be two hundred millions in the not far distant future. If we cannot meet the demand of the fifty millions what may we expect to do when four times that number call upon us to feed their hungry mouths? The business must extend. It is extending; it will continue to extend until the supply shall equal the demand. But it will be, it must be, many years before this can be accomplished. Here is a field upon which the cry of the economist of over-production cannot soon be raised.

There are two ways in which an attempt to meet this demand will naturally be made. First, by increasing the number of fowls kept, making use of the breeds we now possess. This will be done in the first place, but when competition becomes closer, when the margin of profits becomes smaller, as will always be the case as the world grows older, the second method will be employed. This is by improving the producing power of the fowls kept. If eggs are wanted, more prolific layers will be sought after and obtained. If meat is desired, breeds will be in demand which upon the least feed and at the least expense will produce the greatest quantity and the best quality

of flesh. This will lead to renewed efforts at improving the character of the fowls now known, and developing from the materials at hand new and better breeds. This process has given us the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte. It will give us either these breeds greatly improved or successors far in advance of them. Just as inventive genius has produced improved machinery so that manufactured goods can be made at a greatly reduced cost, so inventive genius will in turn give us fowls that will produce flesh and eggs at a greatly reduced cost. And as the manufacturer must have the best machinery, even though it requires no little outlay of money to obtain it, in order to compete with his goods in the markets of the world, so the keeper of poultry will be compelled to purchase these new or improved breeds of fowls in order to compete with his fellow-keeper of poultry in the egg and meat market. Breeders there must be to supply the market poultryman, as there must be market poultrymen to supply the hungry millions. The future of poultry-breeding is sure—improved poultry will always be in demand. The past has demonstrated man's ability to improve old breeds and make new ones. It has shown the way in which such improvement can be made. We are the heirs of the past and the trustees of the future. Upon us devolves the duty not only of keeping our heritage unimpaired, but of transmitting it to our successors greatly improved. We must not be recreant to this trust. By making use of the experience of the past, we have a great advantage over those who preceded us. We are warned by their failures, and encouraged by their successes. We are to take up the burden where they laid it down and push on to the prize that is waiting in the future for the enterprise and labor of the present. Our faces are to the future, progress is our motto, and the order is, "Forward, march."

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, November 16, 1885.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 800 shipments 1,300 Scarce, firm and 2c higher than last week. Export steers 5 00a5 25, good to choice shipping steers 4 65a5 00, fair to medium 4 25a4 60, common 3 50a 3 75, native butcher steers 3 50a4 50, cows and heifers 2 50a3 50, Texas and Indian steers 2 50a 3 75, cows 2 25a2 50.

HOGS—Receipts 9 900, shipments 4,300. Market slow and weak. Packing 3 50a3 50, Yorkers 3 40a 3 45, butchers 3 50a3 55.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,600 shipments 500. Firmer and best grades wanted. Good to choice 2 75a3 25, common to medium 2 00a2 65.

#### Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 7 000, shipments 1 900 head. Shipping steers 3 50a5 40, stockers and feeders 2 50a 4 00; cows, bulls and mixed 1 60a3 90, bulk 2 60a 3 15, through Texas cattle strong at 2 50a3 40 Western rangers steady, natives and half-breeds 3 80a 4 60, cows 2 60a3 25, wintered Texans 3 60a3 60.

HOGS—Receipts 5 500, shipments 5 000. Generally about steady. Rough and mixed 3 10a4 55, packing and shipping 3 70a3 85, light weights 3 20a 3 70.

SHEEP—Receipts 5 600, shipments —. Mar-

ket slow. Natives 2 00a3 60, Texans 2 00a2 90 lambs per head 3 75a4 75.

The Drovers' Journal special Liverpool cable quotes the cattle market 1/2c higher, and the best American cattle selling at 13 1/2c per pound dressed.

#### Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts 3 490, shipments 1,892. Market for butchers' stuff active and 5c higher, others steady. Exporters 5 05a5 25, good to choice shipping 4 70a5 00, common to medium 4 25a4 65, stockers and feeders 2 80a3 60, cows 2 00a3 00, grass Texas steers 2 40a3 20.

HOGS—Receipts 10,119, shipments 999. Market for choice heavy about steady, mixed and light weak and 5c lower. Good to choice heavy 3 50a 3 57 1/2 light and mixed 3 30a3 45.

SHEEP—Receipts 581, shipments —. Market quiet. Fair to good muttons 2 25a2 70, common to medium 1 25a2 20.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### Chicago.

WHEAT—Sales ranged: November 89 3/4a90 3/4c, December 90 3/4a91 3/4c, January 91a92 3/4c, May 97 1/2 a98c No. 2 spring 89 3/4c No. 3 spring 76c, No. 2 red 98a99 3/4c No. 3 red 7 1/2c.

CORN—Dull and weak. Sales ranged: November 42 1/2a42 3/4c, December and the year 40a 40 3/4c.

OATS—Fairly active, prices firm. November 27c, December 27a28 1/2c.

RYE—Steady. No. 2 at 61c.

BARLEY—Quiet and dull. No. 2, 67c.

FLAXSEED—Weak and unsettled. No. 1, 1 1 1/2c.

#### Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts 10,595 bus., shipments 3,500 bus., in store 881,019 bus. Market higher. No. 2 red cash, 75c; December, 76 3/4c bid, 77 3/4c asked; January sales at 86c; May sales at 88 3/4a88 3/4c.

CORN Receipts 13,163 bus., shipments 9,303 bus. in store 25,938 bus. Market quiet. No. 2 cash, 30 3/4c bid, 31 1/4c asked; November, 30c bid, 31c asked.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 22 3/4c bid, 23 3/4c asked.

RYE—No. 2 cash, 50c bid, 51c asked.

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

BUTTER—Firm for good. 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 firm at 18a19c per doz. fresh re-candled.

CHEESE—Full cream 11c, flats 8 1/2c, Young America 11c.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, in car load lots, 88a 62 1/2c per bus. Sweet potatoes, home grown, red, 3 0. per bbl; yellow, per bbl, 3 50.

TURNTIPS—Consignments in car lots at 30c per bus. Poor market.

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

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

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

SORGHUM—We quote consignments in car lots: Old dark 1 5a20c per gallon, new good 25a28c, do. fancy sirups 30a35c.

OIL CAKE—Ton lots 24 00, 1,000 lb. lots 1 1 1/2 00, less quantities 1 25 1/2 100 lb. sack; car lots, sacked, 23 00, free on board cars.

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

## PATENTS

THOS. P. SIMPSON, Washington, D. C. No pay asked for patent until obtained. Write for Inventors' Guide.

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W. N. JACKSON, Lane Park, Sumter Co., Fla.

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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.

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## BROOM CORN

AND ALL BROOM MATERIALS, AND

Broom-Makers' Machinery & Tools.

Advances Made on Consignments.

194 Kinzie Street, CHICAGO.

THE KANSAS FARMER FOR 1886.

"By their fruits ye shall know them."

The KANSAS FARMER wants to be measured by that rule. To our old readers nothing need be said by way of commendation except to refer to its history. It grew from a little journal of proceedings of an agricultural society to be a fixture and a power in the State. It is one of the established features of Kansas. It is read by Senators, Congressmen, Governors, Judges, and by thousands of other good people in this and other States. It is the best representative of Kansas and her great industry—agriculture, because it is published in that interest alone. Its correspondents are practical persons who live and work out where wheat and corn grow; they are farmers or members of farmers' families. The paper is made for such people. And as their wants are varied, so is the matter of the paper varied. One writer may discuss hedge rows in one column and another talk about demonetizing silver in another. A stone-boat may be the text of one article and national banks of another. Management of horses may engage one writer, while another takes up the building of railroads. Farm affairs occupy the attention of one writer, while the best interests of the home circle takes the time of another. All these things, and a thousand others have interest for country readers, and they are treated in this paper with special reference to Kansas. It is a Kansas paper for Kansas people. Please take note of the arrangement and scope of our matter. Besides general agriculture in its broadest sense, we have special departments devoted to particular interests, as Stock, Horticulture, Dairying, Poultry, Bees, etc., and then, we devote two pages usually to miscellaneous matter specially prepared or selected for family reading. These two pages are worth to any family more than the cost of the paper.

What the KANSAS FARMER will be in 1886 may be readily estimated by what it has been in 1885 and the years preceding, for what it has been it will be and more and better. The improvements will be seen in the fruits of our added experience as to all matters pertaining to agriculture in its various departments, and in more elaborate discussions of new questions of political economy that are pressing for attention, as labor, money, transportation, reforms in public administration, etc. None of the people are more interested in these public questions than are the farmers. The editor, by his natural inclinations, as well as by reason of his special employment, is in full sympathy with the people as against organized avarice, and he expects to help them fight their battles by doing what he can in disseminating good doctrine in the FARMER.

This matter is referred to now because we are asking our friends to aid us in extending the circulation and influence of the paper. You know what the paper has been, and this suggests what improvements you may promise for the year to come. We offer no premiums; we get up no special editions; we go on our way regularly, putting a great deal of hard and conscientious work on the paper, and we ask our readers to measure our worth by what we give them. We are trying every day to justify the hope of continued growth. We want to do good and a good deal of it. Our correspondence will widen with our circulation, and we hope to be more and more Kansas-like in the years to come. We want to help build up the best population on earth. Kansas is an empire within herself. Her possibilities are boundless. Her farms are worth

more than the mines of Colorado; her wheat is better than gold, her corn is better than silver; her people rest on safe foundations.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

Elegant Equipment Between Kansas City and Omaha.

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

Connections made at Omaha for all points west on the line of the Union Pacific, for all points north to St. Paul, and with all eastern lines from Omaha. For tickets and sleeping car berths, call on your ticket agent, or No. 1,048 Union avenue and 528 Main street, Kansas City, Mo. H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. Agt., St. Louis, Mo. J. H. LYON, W. P. Agt., Kansas City, Mo.

PEAR HEADQUARTERS PEACH and other FRUIT TREES, NEW BERRIES MAY KING, EARLY CLUSTER! NEW GRAPES, NIAGARA, HAYES, CURENTS, etc. J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

PEAR AND APPLE SEEDLINGS, ALSO ROOT CRAFTS.

A superb stock of Seedlings and General Nursery Stock. Write for new catalogue. Address PHOENIX & EMERSON, Nurserymen, Bloomington, Ill.

\$100 Reward!

Is offered For the Whereabouts of Wm. Fuller, a boy 16 years of age, who left his home near Glasco, Kas., in July, last. Address D. FULLER, Glasco, Kas.

Butler County

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

No snow winter; tame grasses are successful; all kinds of fruit do well; fine limestone for building; gravelly-bottom streams; splendid location for stock and agricultural products; thirty miles of railroad—more than any other county, and out of debt. Address for Circular SMITH & PALMER, El Dorado, Butler Co., Kas.

KANSAS FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

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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.

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. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken up, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he falls for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same. Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered; also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State of double the value of such stray. The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up (ten days after posting), make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs. If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraisers, or two of them, shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice. They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

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

Strays for week ending Nov. 4, 1885

Douglas county—M. D. Greenlee, Dep. clerk. PONY—Taken up by William Young, of Leocompton tp., (Leocompton 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 \$15.

Strays for week ending Nov. 11, 1885

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

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk. FILLY—Taken up by Robt. A. Carter, of Soldier tp., (P. O. North Topeka), October 23, 1885, one iron gray mare colt, 2 or 3 years old, light spot on right hip and similar spot in forehead; valued at \$30.

Strays for week ending Nov. 18, 1885.

Wilson county—J. C. Tuttle, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Z. Williamson, of Center tp., November 2, 1885, one bay mare, about 4 years old, branded with M on the left shoulder; valued at \$60. PONY—By same, one brown pony mare, about 10 years old, branded with a Spanish brand on the left hip; valued at \$25.

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

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

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

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

Montgomery county—H. W. Conrad, clerk. MULE—Taken up by A. G. Millet, in Fawn Creek tp., October 16, 1885, one brown horse mule, 8 years

old, 13 1/2 hands high, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$30.

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

Shawnee county—Chas. F. Spencer, clerk. MULE—Taken up by Burton Corbin, of Auburn tp., October 24, 1885, one bay mare mule, supposed to be 9 years old, large humpish on left knee, dim brand on left shoulder, a little lame in left hind foot, about 14 1/2 hands high; valued at \$25.

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

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.

Oil-Cake

Whole or ground, manufactured by the old process. For sale to feeders at export values. Prices quoted by mail on application. Address

KANSAS CITY LINSEED OIL CO., Eighth and Mill streets, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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.)

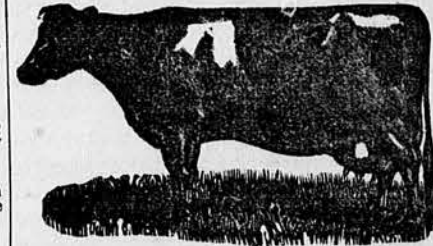
JAMES A. PERRY

Importer and Breeder of Norman Horses, River View Stock Farm, Wilmington, Ill. Fifty miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago Alton railroad.

FANNY FERN HERD

Registered Poland-China Swine, Jersey Cattle, Fanov Poultry. C. O. BLANKENBAKER, Breeder, Ottawa, Kansas. Send for free Illustrated Catalogue.

Pioneer Herd of Holstein Cattle AND DUROC JERSEY SWINE.



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

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.

### The Busy Bee.

#### Wintering Bees.

Almost constantly for seventeen years I have kept bees, and during that time I do not recollect of having lost a good healthy colony with plenty of honey. If I ever lost any it was caused by trying to winter late swarms with poor honey. When I practiced out-door wintering the bees were put in a shed built for that purpose, having a tight roof, bottom, ends and back, and with an open front facing to the South, or a little Southeast is better, and away from the shade of buildings or trees. It was built just high enough from the bottom board to accommodate the hives, probably two feet, with a shed roof to carry water off the backside. The bottom should be two feet from the ground, and the posts that support the shed should have strips of tin nailed around them to keep the mice away from the hives.

Bees placed in such a shed will get the full amount of the sun, are protected from cold winds, and will get warmth enough from the sun when it shines to move around and obtain food; but if they were packed on the summer stands the sun would not warm through the packing, and this very packing that is so much talked of, would be sure death to the bees.

I have found that a low temperature for a long time is much more to be feared than severe cold for a week at a time, if we can once in a while have a day so warm as to warm the bees enough to partake of food. All colonies that are packed on the summer stands, if not packed warm enough to protect them from cold and enable them to partake of food at any time, are much worse off than those not packed at all; for a few hours of sunshine would warm the ones not protected, and have no effect on the others. All colonies should have the debris removed from the hives once in two or three weeks.

If I were compelled to winter my bees out-doors in the future, and there came on a cold spell of a week or ten days, during which time I thought the bees could not get food, I would take them to a room and warm them gradually during the day, letting them quiet down during the night, and take them out again in the morning.

If in-door wintering is practiced, a temperature of 40 deg. is best, and this will then enable one to keep fruit in the same room if desired, without being too warm. If bees are kept in a room where the temperature falls below the freezing point, it should be warmed gradually to 50 deg. on one day of each week.

I have tried the plan of raising the hive to give space under the frames, and like it so well that I shall always follow it, where a loose button will admit of it. It is very simple. Make a frame an inch or two deep, and the size of hive, and place it between the hive and the bottom board. One end should be loose so the debris can be removed without trouble.—*J. H. Andre, in American Bee Journal.*

#### Nervous Debilitated Men

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

Music boxes are chiefly made in Switzerland. Some of them cost as high as \$5,000, and are as large as a piano.

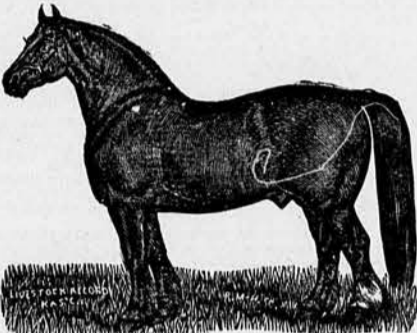
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### PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES.

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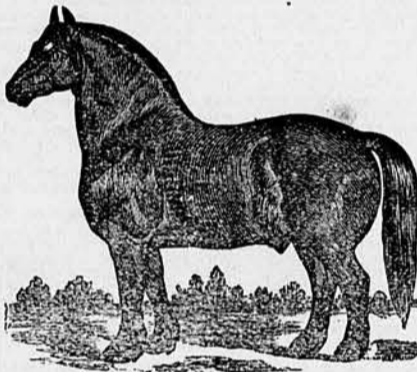


### JOHN CARSON,

Winchester, - - - Kansas,

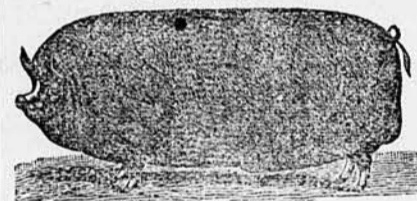
Importer and breeder of CLYDESDALE and PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES. Choice stock for sale, including some fine Grades. Also Jacks for sale. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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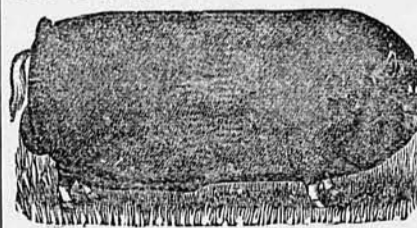


We are breeding 25 of the best selected sows of the above named swine to be found in the country direct descendants from Imported Sires and Dams. We are prepared to fill orders for either breed, of both sexes, at the very lowest prices.

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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Won sweepstakes prize for best herd of 1 boar and 4 sows at Illinois and Indiana State Fairs of 1884; also at the Indiana State and St. Louis Fairs of 1885, in competition with leading herds of the United States and Canada. Breeders all recorded and pigs eligible to record. Also Plymouth Rock, Light Brahma and Partridge Cochon Fowls. Send for Catalogue.

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Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by W. Grinnons & Co., West Chester, Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

## Manhattan Herd of Berkshires



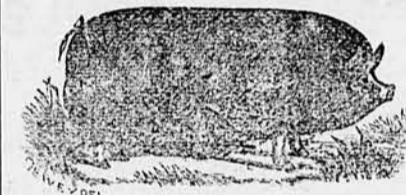
SOVEREIGN DUKE 3819. -- (From Life, by Lou Burk.)

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 1882, 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

A. W. ROLLINS, Manhattan, Kansas.

### PLEASANT VALLEY HERD

### Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

S. McCULLUGH, Ottawa, Kansas.

### EXCELSIOR HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS and ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

D. H. WEBSTER, Austin, Cass Co., Mo.

My herd is made up of individuals from noted and popular families. Are all recorded. Single rates by express. Choice Pigs for sale. Prices low. I also breed from premium stock, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, Mammouth Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese and Imperial Pekin Ducks. Fowls for sale. Eggs in season. Send for Circular, and mention KANSAS FARMER.

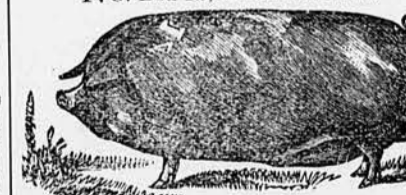
### MILLER BROS., Junction City, Kansas,

Can sell you

### POLAND-CHINA SWINE

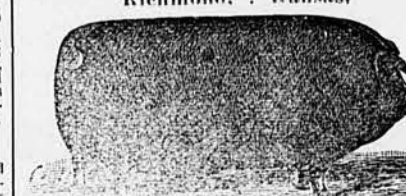
At reduced rates. The stock is in the best that can be bred, but prices have been reduced to suit the times. We have no Cholera and never had! Spring Pigs \$15 each; \$25 per pair. Sows bred \$25 to \$30. Old Sows bred \$30 to \$35. All eligible to record in the Ohio Poland-China Record.

### OLIVER MCINTIRE, P. O. Box 12, Halstead, Kas.,



Breeder of and dealer in Thoroughbred POLAND-CHINA SWINE. A. P.-C. R. Stock for sale. Or what you want. Mention this paper.

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



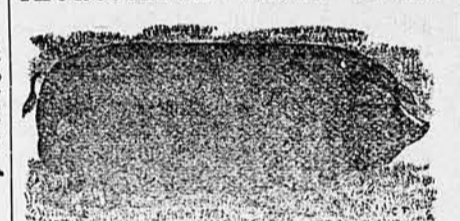
Breeder of POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Stock recorded in O. P.-C. R. 100 choice Pigs for sale. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

### THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS



As produced and bred by A. C. MOORE & SONS, Canton, Ill. The best hog in the world. We have made a specialty of this breed for 35 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1885 and could not supply the demand. We are raising 1,000 pigs for this season's trade. We have 160 sows and 10 males we are breeding from. Our breeders are all recorded in American P.-C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Photo card of 43 breeders free. Swine Journal 25 cts. in 2 cent stamps. Come and see our stock; if not as represented we will pay your expenses. Special rates by express.

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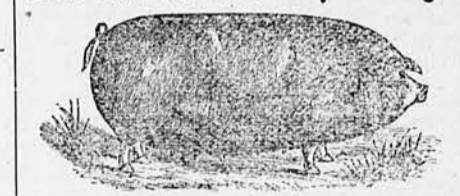


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My herd carries the blood of the most noted strains, at the head of which stand three of the most noted Boars ever bred. Choice Boars ready for service, and Pigs of all ages, in pairs or trios not akin, for sale. All breeders recorded in the American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

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### OTTAWA HERD OF Poland-China and Duroc Jersey Red Hogs.



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I have for sale a fine lot of young pigs sired by Jayhawker 2639, Ottawa King 2885 (the champion hog of Franklin county) and Buckeye Boy 2d 2919, Ben Butler 2977, Leek's Gill-Edge 2887, which are very fine breeders of fashionable strains. My sows are all first-class and of popular strains. I also have an extra fine lot of Duroc Jersey Red pigs for sale from sires and dams that have never been beaten in the show ring in four counties in Kansas. I have hogs of all ages in pairs or trios of no kin, for sale. Herd has taken over twenty prizes this last year. My herd has never had any disease. Stock all eligible or recorded in Central Record. Please call and see stock, or write and give description of what you want. Inquiries promptly answered. Farm, three miles southeast of Ottawa, Kas.



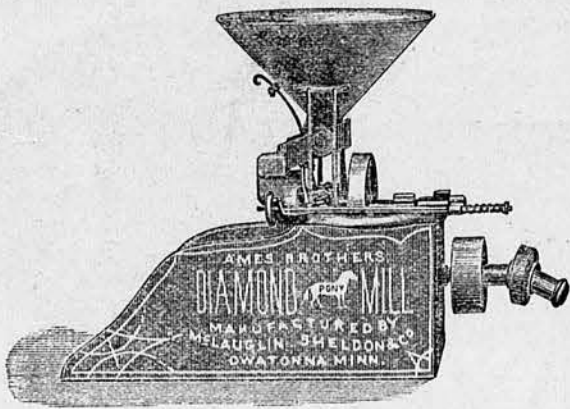
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CORNER TENTH & HICKORY STS., { NEAR UNION } DEPOT, KANSAS CITY.

It has been decided to build an underground metropolitan railway in Paris.

The ostrich farm at San Diego, Cal., is steadily increasing in population.

A Frenchman has made his suicide remarkable by dropping from the tower of Notre Dame.

From 50,000 to 80,000 head of cattle are slaughtered monthly in the province of Rio Grande, Brazil.

Thousands of glasses of pure spring water are sold daily at 1 cent a glass on the street corners of Boston.

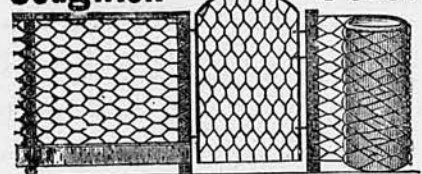
The Supreme court of British Columbia is the only place in America where the Judges and lawyers wear the wigs and gowns of English usage.

Mr. Alexander Vogelsang, of Philadelphia, threatens to startle the world with a flying machine of a new sort. Instead of using wings of enormous size, he says he can do it with fans of a length of two feet.

To stop a runaway horse, the Russians have a light cord with a slip-noose in it about the horse's throat, with the cord running through the saddle-ring and over the dasher, at hand for the driver to pull upon at the horse's first attempt to run. A little choking stops him.

The canning business along the Gulf coast, between New Orleans and Mobile, is attaining to large proportions and steadily increasing. The Gulf oyster is driving the Baltimore bivalve out of the South, and there is a very large demand for the shrimp, both in the South and at the North.

### Sedgwick STEEL WIRE Fence



Is the best general purpose wire fence in use. It is a strong net-work without barbs. Don't injure stock. It will turn dogs, pigs, sheep, and poultry, as well as horses and cattle. The best fence for Farms, Gardens, Stock ranges, and Railroads. Very neat, pretty styles for Lawns, Parks, School-lots, and Cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint, or made of galvanized wire, as preferred. It will last a life-time. It is better than boards or barbed wire in every respect. The Sedgwick Gates made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in lightness, neatness, strength, and durability. We make the best, cheapest, and easiest working all-iron automatic or self-opening gate, and the neatest cheap iron fences now made. The Boss folding poultry coup is a late and useful invention. The best Wire-Stratcher, Cutting Pliers, and Post Augers. We also manufacture Russell's excellent Wind Engines for pumping, and Geared Engines for grinding etc. For prices and particulars ask Hardware Dealers, or address, mentioning paper, SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind.

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Original \$200 Saw Mill. 1500 to 2000 FEET of lumber can be cut in a day. Built in a first-class manner. The Best Mill made. Many hundreds of these in use, giving universal satisfaction. We have the best Mills of larger sizes, Portable and Stationary. Send for circular 1. LANE & BODLEY CO., Cor. John and Water Sts., Cincinnati, O.

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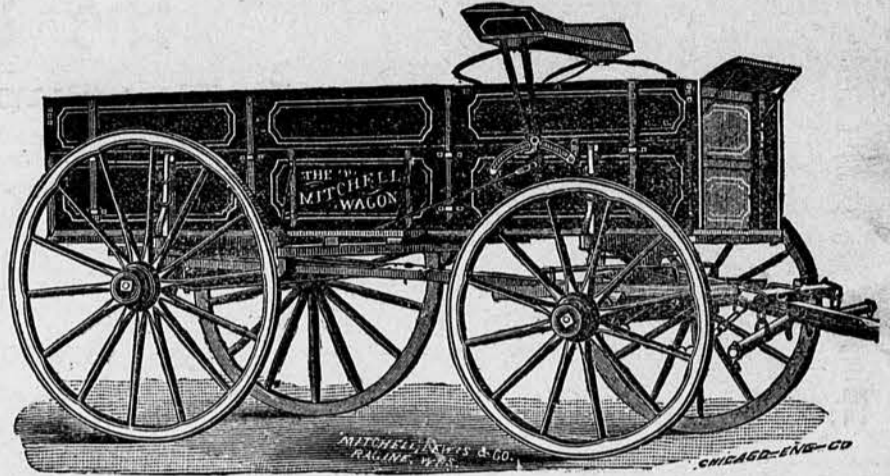
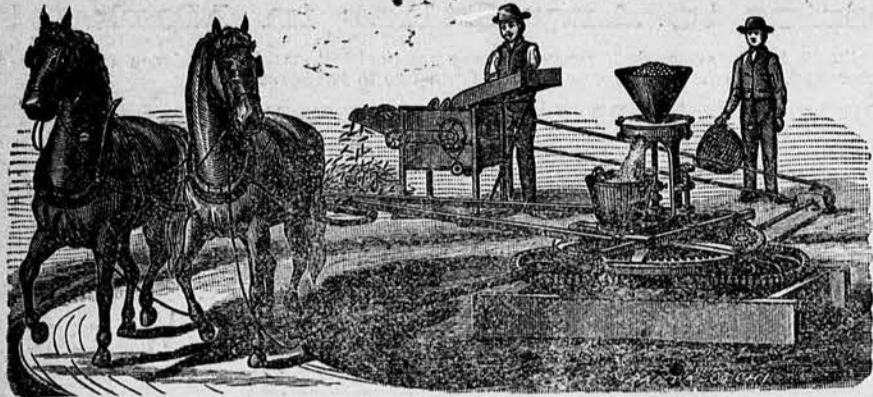
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HAVING NO FURTHER USE for "Jumbo 148," (3-year old) and "Black Hawk 1799" (2-year old) A. P. C. Record, we will sell them. They are both "sweepstakes" boars and first class pig-getters. Write for prices. Trussell & Perdue, Lyons, Rice Co., Kas.

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

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

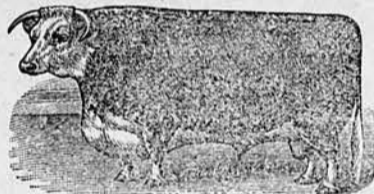
STRAWBERRIES! RASPBERRIES! Old and New—49 kinds. Old and New. Write for list and prices. N-w Illustrations. Catalogue ready in Feb. B. F. SMITH, (lock box 6) Lawrence, Kas.

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

SHORT-HORNS—THOROUGHBREDS! Twenty five head for sale very low, if applied for soon. Also a few

ATWOOD MERINO SHEEP, Registered in the Vermont Atwood Club and in the Vermont M. S. B. Association, at attractive prices. Address A. J. STOW, Weybridge, Addison Co., Vermont.

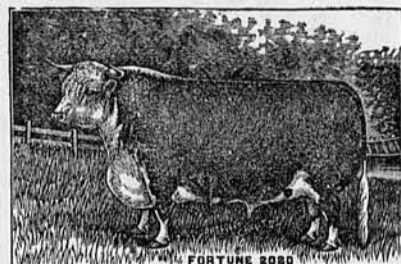
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For Sale at Very Reasonable Prices.

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

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



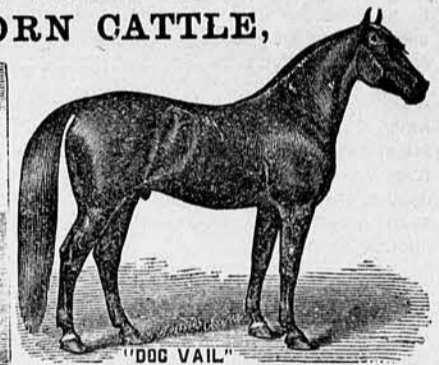
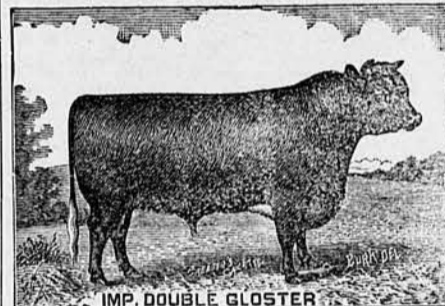
IMPORTED AND BREEDER OF HEREFORD CATTLE.

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

LANGSHANS.

I have Langshans from best selected stock which I will sell at \$1.50 a ewe, \$3 a pair, \$4.50 a trio. I guarantee them strictly pure, for I keep that kind only. F. OLIVIER JR., Danville, Harper Co., Kas. Send by bank draft or registered letter.

BLUE VALLEY HERD and STUD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,



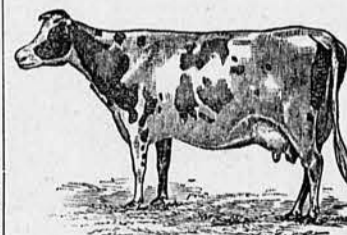
Such as Cruickshanks, Roses of Sharons, Young Marys, Phyllises, Josephines, and other good sorts. Also

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

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

WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM, Proprietor.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS



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

Cows and Heifers Bred to Best Netherland and Aaggie Bulls.

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

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

MILK RECORDS:

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

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

Twenty-five have averaged over 16,000 lbs. in a year. Sixty-three, the entire number in the Herd that have made yearly records, including 14 three-year-olds and 21 two-year-olds, have averaged 12,785 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. 3/4 oz. in a week. Fifteen Cows have averaged 17 lbs. 6 ozs. in a week. Six three-year-olds have averaged 14 lbs. 3 ozs. in a week. Eleven three-year-olds (the entire number tested) have averaged 13 lbs. 2 ozs. in a week. Six two-year-olds have averaged 12 lbs. 1 1/2 ozs. in a week. Fifteen two-year-olds (entire number tested) have averaged 10 lbs. 8 3/4 ozs. in a week. The entire original imported Netherland Family of six cows (two being but three years old) have averaged 17 1/2 lbs. in a week. This is the Herd from which to get foundation stock. Prices low for quality of stock. SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

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

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