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How it Was in Southeastern Kansas. Kansas Farmer:

Believing that your readers may be interested in a few notes from this section, I will send you a few thoughts on how it was and how it is now. Last spring was cold and wet, so farming was begun late, and owing to the cold and wet, and in some cases bad seed, the corn in some cases failed to germinate at all, and in other cases was a very poor start. But owing to the grit that Kansas men have, we kept on planting until a pretty good stand was made. Then came on the unparalleled flood which swept not only the corn, but in many cases all the soil with it as deep as it was plowed. Not only corn, but wheat and all other crops went. But with Kansas pluck we planted again. When about a foot high, then came the web worm, making another clean sweep. We planted again and had a good show until the corn was in roasting-ear, when another flood (not so great as the first) came and spoiled a great amount of the corn. So our corn and wheat are "short." Much, in fact all the old corn, was swept away off the bottoms, with stock. The greatest loss in stock here was hogs.

Elk river was never known so high. From where I write it was six miles wide in a westerly direction. Just below it was about one-half mile wide, owing to bluffs. At the ford just below my house, the water was about thirty-six feet deep. It all came in about ten hours, driving people from their homes, or rather they were rescued with boats. What was true of Elk river was as true of Cana, Verdigris, Neosho, Spring river, etc. Only this in our favor: On the Neosho they had three floods, so nothing was raised. The uplands did not produce a good crop of corn; and as but little wheat is raised on such land, we have no wheat. Now, as a result, as you can readily see, we have hard times—old settlers say much worse than the "drouthy year." I have often heard old settlers say this part of Kansas has suffered more from wet than drouth, a thing which I could not believe, but am ready to believe it now. What I have said of other places, east of here, I know to be facts, as I have traveled over that section.

Your readers may think this is a dark picture. True, it is; yet I know of no one who wants to leave here. There is but little complaint. I have not heard a word against the country. Some now are not so anxious for bottom farms as they were before the floods.

The entire summer was wet, until about October 1st; since that time the weather has been very fine. Much of the plowing is done. Plows were running on nearly every farm until Saturday last. We have had but little freezing weather. We had about seven inches of snow, but not very cold. To-day (Monday, January 4th,) we have had our first "blizzard." It has blown hard all day from the northwest, with a few flakes of snow; most of the snow fell last night

(about half an inch), but the wind sent most of it south. No ice is harvested yet, and it looks as if the crop would be slim. Produce of all kinds is cheap but corn; it is worth 35 cents. Hogs and cattle low. Cattle are wintering well; no disease among them. There has been some hog cholera, but not much. That scourge has never reached us to any great extent.

There is some strong talk of a railroad

ground just as you would do it for corn or sugar-cane. Drill the seed in rows three feet apart. Cultivate the same as corn, and when the heads are well developed and are taking on the ripening color, bend the stalks over abruptly two or three feet below the top, so that the brush will hang downward nicely. When ripe, cut and bale.—Will some of our readers who have had recent experience give us a letter on the subject for friend Buckman's benefit?—Ed. K. F.]

he has knowledge of every nook and corner of the whole world, I will not bother him about that assertion, but will say he is the first man I ever heard of who had such a world-wide knowledge.

Mr. C. says there is no place in the world where a little money will go further and be more appreciated than in this portion of Kansas. That is just such statement as I would expect, where people are in extreme poverty; just such as I have witnessed many times in western Kansas.

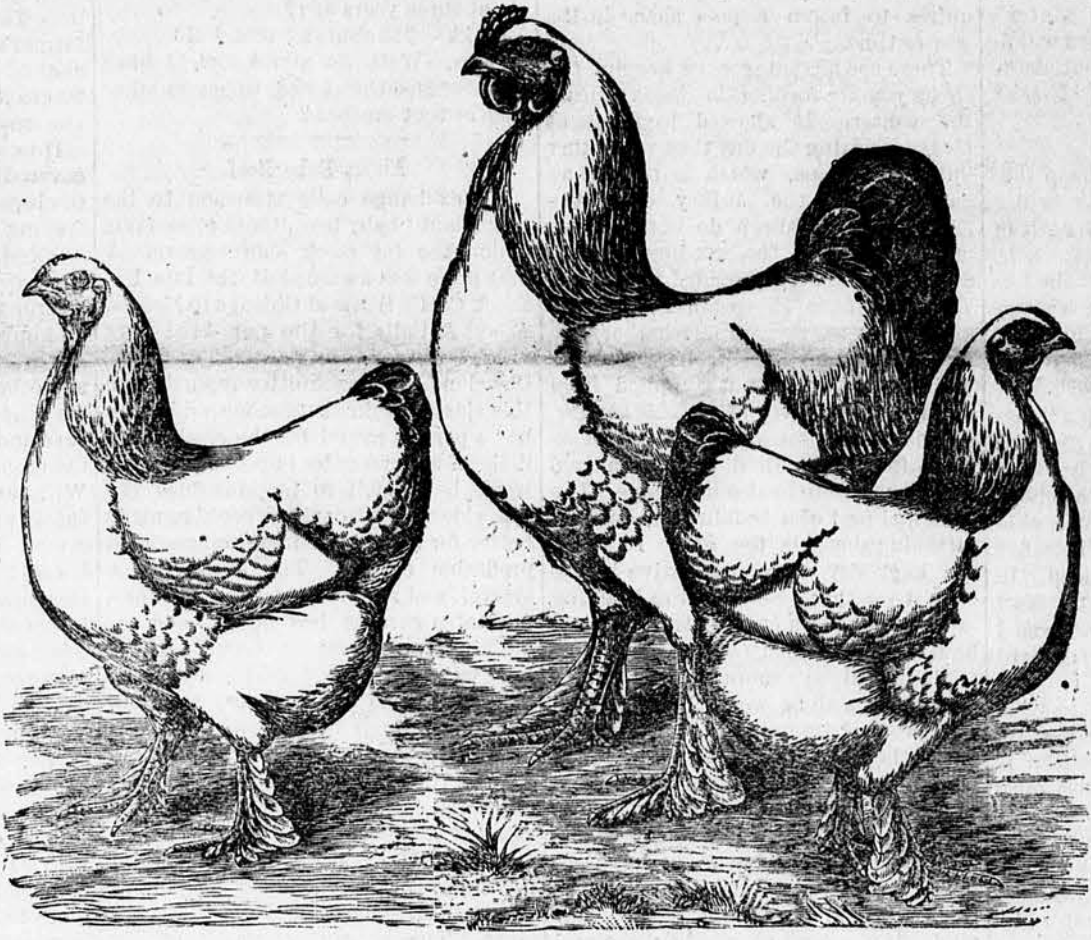
Mr. S. says farming on a large scale does not pay any one. I would add nor on a small scale, either, in western Kansas. I mean one year with another. There are some years when crops will grow clear out to the west line of the State. I assert that there are many good farmers in the Middle States who, if they were to try farming in western Kansas, would be in great want in less than two years.

Mr. C. says scrub stock never paid any one. Now, see; he is out of it again. Scrub stock has paid, and will do it again where range costs no more than it does in western Kansas. My reason is, one fine-blood calf will cost as much as ten scrubs. (Now use your own figures.) This same rule may not begood where land is worth \$60 to \$100 per acre.

The last part of Mr. C.'s letter contained some solid truth, and I would like to see it appear in every number of the KANSAS FARMER hereafter in large letters. It is this: "The farmers seem to be the most unfortunate class of men; they are a prey to every other class and profession; they contribute to every institution and are usually swindled by all, and it seems as if there is no remedy. They do the most work for the least pay. I admit it is their own fault."

Only I am not so willing to admit that it is the fault of the farmers. For I think they treat their fellowmen right. It is the other parties mentioned that are in the wrong, just as Mr. C. stated, and I do not want farmers to carry their sins for not being mean enough to keep even with them. I predict that in less than 200 years our farmers will have to try the remedy our Irish cousins make use of on the other side of the water. Note the mortgaged farms in Kansas. Grass-eating stock will pay in western Kansas. Be careful when you go to a country where everything is to buy except two, which are water to drink and air to breathe. If M. C. wishes, I will write him how things grow in western Kansas. E. FOLGER, Westmoreland, Pottawatomie Co.

A New Haven boy recently, "for fun," inserted an advertisement in a local paper for a husband. A Western farmer answered it, and the young man wrote at length, describing himself as a handsome, middle-aged woman, with a long bank account. The Granger came on last week to see the woman. He is now after the young man with a suit for fraud and loss of time and money.



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

from Le Roy by way of Elk City, Sedan, and on to the Nation. If it should come it would give us a better route to your city. No one need come to this part of the county to buy us out, as we do not want to sell. We came to stay and are not scared by floods. However, any one, east or west, who wishes a good home, could do well in coming to Montgomery county, and there is no better land than about Elk City. As to what our land can do, one of my neighbors planted a piece of corn July 2d; he told me a few days ago he husked not less than fifty bushels of corn to the acre. It was stump land. Our apple crop was good, but no peaches. Potatoes a failure, except early ones on the uplands. Our hay crop was good, but badly damaged on account of the rains.

E. B. BUCKMAN.
Elk City, Montgomery county.

P. S.—Will the editor or some reader give full directions for raising broom-corn and cost of machinery for threshing, etc.? I would like to try it, but know but little of the business. I hope an answer will be given as soon as can be.

[For raising broom-corn, prepare the

Western Kansas.

Kansas Farmer:
Please say to M. C., the Kingston man who wants advice on the subject of coming to Kansas, read Mr. Colvin's letter over several times, weigh it well, and then, if he comes to Kansas, bring a copy of it with him to look at in days to come. I do not wish to take space in the FARMER to show up Mr. C.'s letter to the fullest extent, but I would like to call attention to a few parts where I think he is off.

First, in regard to sheep and cattle ranch fuel. I beg leave to differ with him in regard to its value for fuel, as compared with coal. His words are—"It is quite equal to coal." He further said (in regard to ranch fuel) that a mixture improves coal amazingly. I graduated several years ago in Reno county in the use of those less expensive grades of fuel. My testimony is, they are the last resort.

All people in Kansas do not make a living, though they may strive hard. Mr. C. said a man who could not live in southwest Kansas could not live in any place. Now, if

The Stock Interest.

PUBLIC SALES OF FINE CATTLE.

Dates claimed only for sales advertised in the KANSAS FARMER.

May 12—Col. W. A. Harris, Craicksbank Short-horns, at Kansas City, Mo.
 May 22—W. A. Powell, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.
 May 27—U. P. Bennett & Son, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.
 June 1—Shepherd, Hill & Mathers, Short-horns, Jacksonville, Ill.
 Tuesday and Wednesday of next Kansas City Fat Stock Show, Inter State Breeders' Association, Short-horns.

The Best Way to Fatten Sheep.

A prize essay written by John G. Ickis, of Updegraff, Ohio, for the *National Stockman*, Pittsburg, Pa., and published in that paper December 17, 1885.

The primary object in fattening sheep is profit. The farmer does not work through the winter's snow and rain for fun. However, in the light of last year's experience, it may well be doubted if the question of loss be not of more prominence than the question of gain. This idea of profit must ever be kept in mind. It is well to count the cost before commencing operations, making it as sure as possible that the balance will be on the right side of the ledger; and even then there are possibilities of loss in this somewhat uncertain business. Many farmers having sheep suitable for fattening are doubtless considering this question of gain or loss on the winter's work; hence this series of essays will be timely. There are three essentials to profitable sheep-feeding, and I shall treat of them in turn.

GOOD SHEEP.

By a good sheep I mean a sheep that has its growth, be that at four or five years old. Then the entire strength of the food can be assimilated as muscle, for no part will be required for the formation of bone. At that age a sheep seems to fatten more easily than at any other period of its life; just as the apple ripens only when it has its growth.

It must be healthy. A sheep will not fatten properly so long as it is diseased in any way. Take a Merino grade of large bone, well-sprung ribs, broad chest, smooth body, straight foot, purple skin and weighing from ninety to ninety-five pounds, and you have a good sheep. In any undertaking it is important to start right. When you have such sheep as I have described, you have started right in feeding Merino grades.

GOOD FEED.

It is impossible to obtain the best results without good feed. A sheep is not an epicure. It does not insist on a variety of food; but it does insist that the food given shall be the best of its kind. It wants no musty clover or woody timothy. There are a few days in harvest when timothy is just right for cutting—a happy mean between extremes. If cut too early it is bitter; if cut too late, the seed shatters off, and the stock is dry and hard. It is a sure sign that hay is poor when it must be salted before the sheep will eat it; just as we know that the medicine has a bad taste when the child is promised candy before it can be induced to take the drug.

Fodder should be cut and partly cured before there has been a heavy frost. If not hauled to the feed barns or stacked as husked, it should be very carefully shocked, as it soon becomes worthless if allowed to remain on the ground. There is no advantage in grinding the grain that is to be fed to the fattening sheep. Such food is more thoroughly digested by sheep than by cattle. It is true that grinding the food would aid digestion; but we are not to aid nature when it needs no aid.

GOOD CARE.

Sheep will not feed themselves, neither is it every man who can do so successfully. He must be a home man; he must be punctual; he must be kind.

A man who is at home one day and away the next will seldom make a profit out of good sheep and with good feed. Aristotle commended the saying of the Persian who when asked what was best for fattening a horse, replied, "The eye of the master." And in fattening sheep the feeding should be done under the owner's eye, if not by his hand. The feeder and his sheep should be good friends, and no harm can come of being on speaking terms with them.

The sheep for feeding should be carefully graded into flocks of fifty or sixty, having the members of each flock as near the same size as possible. Small sheep among large ones do not get their share of the feed. I cannot but think that many feeders would have larger profits if they would commence their work earlier in the season. A light feed during the autumn months will produce as many pounds of mutton as twice the amount of feed during the winter months, and at less than half the cost. Autumn is nature's fattening time in the animal kingdom, as it is the ripening time in the vegetable kingdom. If your sheep are fat at the beginning of winter, it will require no great amount of feed to keep them in that condition; but many a shepherd knows to his sorrow the immense amount of feed it requires to fatten a poor sheep in the winter time.

There are advantages in keeping the sheep you are feeding in yards during the winter. If allowed to range at pleasure during the day they can gather but little grass, which is more than balanced by the injury done the pastures. Such sheep do not need as much exercise as the breeding ewes do. Shelter should be provided for winter. The body of the sheep must be kept at a certain temperature, whether the warmth be supplied from within or without. If it is not supplied from without in the way of suitable shelter, additional food must be given; just as more fuel is required to heat a cold building than to heat a warm one. The principal part of a building for housing fattening sheep is the roof. If sheep are kept dry they can thrive in the coldest weather. See that the building is well drained on every side. It should be set on posts, and not on stone walls, as there is always more or less dampness about a stone wall. Have it well ventilated. I am not sure that the large barns the farmers are building are a blessing to the sheep. It is not possible to ventilate a building containing three or four hundred as thoroughly as one containing seventy-five or one hundred.

The feeding yards should be kept as free from mud as possible. Sheep abhor mud. It is a good plan to haul the coal ashes and throw them about the troughs. The sheep should not be allowed to drink at a mud-hole. There should be running water in the yards kept open at all times. This, with a gravelly bank, is better than to have the water in the sheep barns. Things may be too convenient.

See that the feet are kept closely trimmed; less filth can then adhere to them, and the sheep can walk on slippery places far better than when the toes are turned up like sled runners. Everything should be quiet about the sheep pens. Stray dogs are to be shot. It is strange but true that a bunch of sheep that has been chased by dogs will do no good for quite a while afterwards. Salt should be supplied in a trough under the barn where the sheep can lick it. They are no gluttons, and will not take more than they need. Punctuality should be the rule in feeding. When done so the stomach is always prepared to receive the food and the sheep will have a good appetite.

The amount of grain to be given at

each feed will vary with circumstances. As I have intimated, if the sheep are housed and have been well fed during the autumn, they will require less grain than had they started into the winter thin and been obliged to take the weather as it came. A half bushel of grain twice a day is a good feed for fifty sheep. Corn and oats mixed make a better feed than pure corn. Give all the hay and fodder the sheep will eat up clean, and no more. See that the hay is distributed evenly in all the racks, or some of the sheep will go hungry.

In feeding fattening sheep the object to be kept in view is to furnish more food than is required for the renovation of tissue and the production of animal heat. All the profit is in this surplus, for only it goes to the production of fat. In counting the profit do not forget the manure. It is the most valuable manure made on the farm, as it contains both the liquid and solid excrements.

A Merino grade when fat will weigh from one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and twenty-five pounds. A roast from such a sheep is something to be remembered. Here is a dialogue that appeared in *Harper's* a few years ago:

Jones.—Do you remember that roast of mutton we had down at Simpson's about three years ago?

Smith.—I should say that I did.

Jones.—Well, do you know, I have often wished that I had taken another slice of that mutton?

About Baby Beef.

An exchange calls attention to the talk about "baby beef," and cites facts which the fat stock shows prove. A first prize was awarded at the late Fat Stock Cattle Show at Chicago to Messrs. Elbert & Falls for the pure-bred roan Short-horn sixteen-months-old steer, Cleveland. The committee reporting on this class of animals pronounced him to be "a perfect model for the block, with little, if any, room for improvement. It would be difficult to imagine how the top, side and bottom lines could be made better for inclosing a more compact and profitable carcass. The steer was a marvel, and a more perfect outline for a profitable carcass has never been exhibited at any previous show." Cleveland weighed, alive, 1,290 pounds. His gain from birth to slaughter was 2.60 pounds per day. Throughout the show, he was the most admired of all the entries on the floor by all who critically examined him. He netted, of dead meat on the block, the remarkable percentage of 70.4. The meat was sold at the fancy price of \$10 per 100 pounds live weight, amounting to \$129 for the steer. The general manager of the hotel for which he was bought, says the meat gave the best of satisfaction to his patrons and guests, that it was not "veal" in the least, as some one had predicted it would be, but possessed all the flavor and character of matured beef. The steward and cooks of the house joined in this opinion.

Lambs also, under a year old, have been slaughtered recently in England, the mutton of which was pronounced equal to that of older sheep. By hastening the ripening of animals in this way, there is much greater profit in rearing and feeding them, for they gain faster in flesh during the first year than in any subsequent one, for the food consumed, and the capital devoted to their breeding is more quickly turned and made available for raising other stock. In addition to these advantages is the added gain of considerable less risk from accidents, disease and death. Farmers will do well to carefully consider the above, and as soon as possible adopt breeds of domestic animals from which they can realize these sure extra profits.—*Exchange.*

Go to Breeding Horses.

Among the many advantages possessed by the farmer over the merchant or the professional man is the elasticity, so to speak, of his business. Once he has a farm it is surprising to how many purposes it may be adapted, some requiring special training and experience certainly, but none so far removed from his own path that he cannot, if possessed of brains and ordinary intelligence, readily adapt himself to their acquisition.

It is undesirable that a man shall be variable in his pursuits, everything at times and nothing long, but it is both the part of prudence and of good judgment to be bound by no cast-iron methods or rules, to be confined to no one crop or series of crops, but, if he sees that a serious and a radical change can be made to advantage, he is in duty bound to make it, both for his own sake and that of his family.

Men are too apt to be limited in their field of operations, to run in grooves and tread one beaten track; and to such an extent is this true that many seem to think it altogether foreign to their business, something almost unheard of, if not impossible, to make a change, especially if the change have the semblance of a radical character about it. The very elasticity of which a farmer's life is susceptible gives to it one of its greatest advantages and makes it pre-eminently the one in which one can never fail.

How many, for instance, have discovered more money and less labor in the breeding of desirable horses than in feeding or breeding stock? We can call to mind but very few in the range of our acquaintance. Yet we believe it to be true that there is a better demand for all kinds of good horses, that they sell as readily and bring as good prices as any other crop that can be raised. Nay, we believe there is vastly less labor and care and more profit than in many of the crops to which farmers are devoted. Will our readers as they have opportunity ascertain the price of a team of grade French draft or Clydesdale horses? They need not be surprised if they find them worth from four to five hundred dollars. Then will they sit down and figure what it would cost to produce and keep them until three years old and how much labor there would be in attending to them. There is here a suggestion worth thinking about; many more may chew the cud of reflection over it to advantage, for if one once started in such a business and followed with judgment, he might without much additional expense add three or four or a half a dozen colts to his other farm crops every year, and thus increase his revenue from five hundred to a thousand dollars annually.

It is quite true that to do this one must have the foundation on which to build; he must have the mares to breed and a stallion as well; but every farmer must have horses and these may as well be mares as geldings; then every man doesn't need a stallion though all must use one, and he who is able to buy, and willing to keep one, will find sufficient demand for his services to pay for him in a couple of years, and sooner if he has the business aptitude to convince his neighbors of the propriety of using him. There are plenty of such horses advertised in these columns every week, and whilst they have the matter in mind suppose our readers write the advertisers for information.—*Colman's Rural World.*

I have used Ely's Cream Balm for dry Calf-tarrh (to which every Eastern person is subject who comes to live in a high altitude). It has proved a cure in my case.—B. F. M. WEEKS, Denver, Col. Easy to use. Price 50 cents.

In the Dairy.

Salt and Salting Butter.

T. D. Curtis, in one of our exchanges, says: "Salt for dairy purposes should not only be free from deleterious substances, and be of fine and even grain and easily dissolved, but it should also be free from all mechanical impurities, such as black specks, which are quite common in some, at least, of the American salts, and pan-scales or lime flakes generally found in some of the foreign makes of salt. It should be clean as well as pure. The impurities in the brines from which different kinds of salt are made may be about the same in kind, but there is a wide difference in the proportions and quantities of the foreign ingredients, and a still wider difference in the processes and degrees of skill used in manufacturing salt, purifying it, and securing the best possible condition of the product for use in so common yet delicate and delicious an article as butter—one so dependent for fine flavor on the quality of the salt, on skillful manipulation, so as not to lose the delicious flavoring oils, and on almost every condition observed in its manufacture, from the drawing of the milk from the cow's udder to the last touch in preparing the product for market—aye, and on the conditions under which it is kept after the manufacturer has given it the last finishing stroke.

"Mechanical impurities are often introduced into salt by careless handling. Dust and dirt will penetrate a sack thrown down and tumbled carelessly over a dirty floor or passage-way, and jolting over a rough road for miles in a lumber wagon-box that is not strictly clean, may pound dirt through the sack and injure, if not absolutely spoil, the salt for dairy purposes. Indeed I consider any salt spoiled that contains these mechanical impurities, from whatever source they may come. An instance was lately pointed out to me where a farmer bought a sack of the best dairy salt made, but when he got home with it his good wife found it so full of black specks that they could not use it. 'But,' said she, 'they had drawn coal in the wagon-box, and it was coal dust that worked through the sack and rendered it impossible to get the salt out of the bag without the dust on the surface mixing all through it.' Handling and shaking up the bag have the same effect at every move. Much salt, no doubt, is spoiled in this way, and the manufacturer is accused of sending out dirty salt.

"Another source of injury to salt is the storing or transporting of it in conjunction with articles of a malodorous character, such as codfish, kerosene, etc.

"Salt is very sensitive to all kinds of odors, and readily absorbs them when in their presence. Witness the lady's bottle of 'smelling salts,' which is salt impregnated with ammonia, because it so effectually retains the pungent smell for convenient use. Fats, of which pomades and ointments are made, are ready absorbents of odors, and the modern dairyman has learned—at least he has been often enough taught—that he must manufacture and keep his butter in an atmosphere free from foul odors. But he has not been so thoroughly taught that the salt he uses in butter may be highly charged with these same objectionable odors. Let him, in future, look well to this source of taint, and not only see that his salt is pure and sweet when he buys it, but keep it in such a way that it will remain dry, pure and sweet. If he does, he will not hear complaints about 'fishy flavors' and unknown taints which puzzle the ex-

perts, but the presence of which cannot be denied. Most dealers handle and store salt in a reprehensible manner. They toss and tumble it about as if it were of no consequence, and often store in damp, moldy, musty-smelling places, that cannot fail to destroy its delicate sweetness, and put it in a condition to pack hard, and give the dairyman needless annoyance and work to break it up when he uses it."

Dairy Notes.

No expense is too great which will bring an adequate return on the farm or in the dairy. For ordinary purposes the highest-priced cow is generally, but not always, the best. Pedigree is full of promise, but in itself will not give milk, or make butter. That is an individual concern, and not alone a matter of history, and can only be fully demonstrated by an individual milk test.

Farmers often value a cow more for her fine calves than for her dairy qualities. This is eminently proper, as a good calf is more valuable to them to raise into a fine steer than the products of the milk. The dairyman, though, has a different object in view, and keeps the cows for their milk only. It is then necessary that these cows give a liberal quantity of rich milk, and through an extended period, to meet the dairyman's requirements.

It is a noticeable fact, says the *Farm and Dairyman*, that the cows that have made such big records soon come to an end. The famous Holstein cow, Echo, owned by F. C. Stevens, proprietor of the Maplewood stock farm, Attica, N. Y., which gave birth to male triplets March 4, died on the 8th ultimo. Her owner refused \$25,000 for her, and was offered \$5,000 for a calf, if male. She had the largest milk record in the world. In this case it appears to have been the enormous strain upon the constitution, made by bearing triplets, that was the immediate cause of her death. How far the terrible drain of 23,700 pounds of milk the previous year aided in the matter, no one knows. We are beginning to think that big records mean cruelty to animals.

From the African mining field has been sent, in the last fifteen years, something like \$200,000,000 worth of diamonds in the rough, which, with the cost of cutting, setting and selling, must have cost consumers something like \$500,000,000.

The Boss Zinc and Leather Collar Pads are the best. Leather or soft pads hold dirt, mat the mane and chafe the neck. Use the Boss, the cheapest, and most durable, and save all trouble. Sold on sixty days trial by all harness-makers. Manufactured by Dexter Curtis, Madison, Wis.

The recent assertions by masters of vessels, that refined petroleum in tin cases exerts an influence on the compasses equal to the same amount of iron or steel, has attracted much attention, and it is expected that means of protection will in a short time be devised.

The engineering difficulties in building the Canada Pacific railroad are greater than those encountered in any of the present trans-continental lines because the available passes in the Rocky mountains are more broken and rugged. A choice was made of the lowest of the five within Canadian territory, but this is now deemed a mistake, and surveyors are exploring the others at a heavy cost.

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., Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

H. W. McAFEE, Topeka, Kas.—For sale, six extra good Registered Short-horn Bulls. Also Clydesdale Horses. Three miles west of Topeka, 6th St. road.

TWO IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLIONS For sale on good terms. Both noted prize-takers in Kansas and Iowa. Address Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Kas.

THE CEDARS.—Trotting stock. Speed, substance, size, color and style, a specialty. Stallions by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Victor-von-Bismarck, out of dam of Gazelle, 2:21, and Tillight, 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.

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.

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

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

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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

ASH GROVE STOCK FARM.—J. F. Glick, Highland, Doniphan county, Kansas, breeds first-class THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Young stock for sale. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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

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

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

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, Potawatomie Co., Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Poland-China and Berkshire Hogs. Young stock for sale.

SWINE.

CATALPA GROVE STOCK FARM. J. W. Arnold, Louisville, Kansas, breeds Recorded POLAND-CHINA SWINE AND MERINO SHEEP.

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

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

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

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

POULTRY.

KAW VALLEY APIARY AND POULTRY YARDS.—Hughes & Tatman, Proprietors, North Topeka, Kas.

POULTRY.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—From extra large stock, at \$3 each, \$8 per trio. Pekin Ducks, \$2 per pair, \$4 per trio. Plymouth Rock Chickens, \$2 each. Address H. V. Pugaley, Plattsburg, Mo.

T. S. HAWLEY, Box 153, Topeka, Kas., breeder of

PARTRIDGE COCHINS, BROWN LEGHORNS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BRONZE TURKEYS—\$7.00 per pair, \$10.00 per trio. Bred for size and beauty. Alex. Robinson, Tyner, Ohio.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY YARDS—Has for sale 500 Chicks each of P. Rocks, Houdans, L. Brahmas, Wyandottes, B. Leghorns and Langshans. Lock box 754. Mrs. Geo. Taggart, Parsons, Kas.

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

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

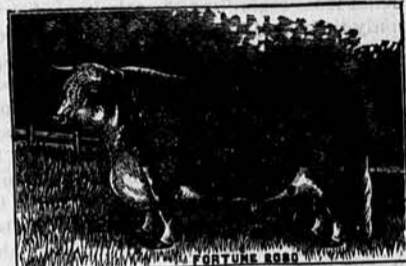
MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

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



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

HEREFORD CATTLE.

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

SIR EVELYN; and GROVE 4th, by Grove 3d. To parties wishing to start a herd, I will give very low figures. Write or come. My Colony is in Anderson county, Southern Kansas E. R., 28 miles south of Kansas City. —Parties writing to J. S. Hawes will please mention that they saw his advertisement in KANSAS FARMER.

IMPORTED AND KANSAS-BRED HEREFORD CATTLE.



For Sale at Very Reasonable Prices.

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

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.

AT DIAMOND RANCHE!

Twenty Teams of handsome FOUR-YEAR-OLD MULES,

All broken to work, are offered for sale. Also 125 head of three-year-old stock mules. To parties starting in the Cattle business, we can sell good Native and Graded

Cows and Young Stock

In any number, from 100 to 1,000 head. FENCED PASTURES—Of 640 to 3,840 acres, for sale and to rent. Apply at Diamond Rancho, twelve miles northwest of Strong City, in Chase county, or write to H. R. HILTON, Supt., STRONG, CHASE CO., KAS.

Correspondence.

Give Us Plenty of Money.

Kansas Farmer: It is a long time since you heard from me. But after reading the letter from a gentleman that "did not wish to be rude," together with your answer in the KANSAS FARMER of January 6th, '86, I send you the inclosed article. It shows that concentrated capital has already too much power; even the 3,000 National banks are powerless against it, and must call on the common people—the farmers and day laborers—to protect them and the country at large on this silver question from the centralized money power of the East, who represent only a mile strip on the Atlantic coast, and know no North, no South, and no West; as much so as the Government had to depend on the common people to put down the late Civil war. The present war is not a civil war, but what is called a corner, or a war on prices, which means dear money, and farm and other products at starvation prices. JAMES BELL. P. O. box 317, Garnett, Kas.

[We make an extract or two from the matter enclosed by Mr. Bell. It is a letter written by himself and published in the Garnett Journal recently. Among other things the writer says: "The West for the past year has suffered, even on the agitation of this question, let alone the carrying of the doctrine out in practice. She stands with a solid front regardless of party lines for not only the Bland bill but for that so amended as to put silver in the mints on the same footing as gold—free coinage. This is demanded for two reasons: 1st. If metal must form the base of our money, give us all of both metals—gold and silver—come-at-a-ble, for the reason that all of both metals in circulation now, and all added produced from the mines, would then give us a circumscribed currency—a contraction of currency that would always make dear money and a corresponding shrinkage of prices. 2d. The metals at best could not furnish more than one-tenth of the actual currency demanded, and, therefore, to sacrifice one to the appreciation of the other in value would simply rob the debtor class and ruin the country, shoveling the general wreck into the pockets and tills of the centralized money power of the East. * * * Give us all the money, gold, silver and paper that the needs of this vast country require to carry on commerce, trade and manufactories, giving us flush times without plethora, and let the government of the United States back that money with her vast credit, taking it out of the power of centralized capital in this country to expand or contract a single dollar of the people's money. Then panics will become things of the past; trade and commerce will become stable; the laborer will not only be worthy of his hire, but he will get it. Gaunt want will flee from the country; the Shylock visage of the usurer will never be seen, and the people will flourish like a green bay tree."]

Good Butter.

Kansas Farmer: Some one has said that the "golden drip" or glucose sirups are a grand deception, from their lack of sweetness, as compared with that of the true cane sirups. Much greater quantities are said to be required by the consumers. Thus what the people now think they are buying at a low price, actually costs them more than what they formerly used. And now another "somebody" comes along and intimates that butterine is used in far greater amounts because of its lack of the richness and satisfying property of true butter. This may be only a malicious thrust at a "rising industry," but it reminds me to say that last fall we were greatly mortified to have a recently-acquired customer refuse to take any more farm-made butter because it was "too strong." However, in less than half an hour we met another party to whom, like Bill Nye's honest lunch-stand keeper, we told how a customer had been lost, and then asked if he would not like to try the "strong butter." We thought that butter made the last of November and offered for sale the same week might be recommended to one even who, as in this case, was conceded to be a good judge of butter. On trial he pronounced it as good as any he had tasted, and then gave his order

for a weekly supply. Since then the sad feeling that had come over us has gone away. Farm-made butter is still saleable. The Jerseys can remain on the farm, and the work there goes on cheerfully again. Springfield, Ill. PHIL THRIFTON.

System in Agriculture.

Kansas Farmer: In any or all avocations that men engage in, some system and plan of action must be followed to insure success, and in no occupation is this more true than in farming; and from my observations there is no other set of men in any other profession that have so little system about their business as we farmers. I often wonder how we succeed as well as we do with such a haphazard way of doing business as is followed on many of our farms.

Now, to succeed in any business, a person must attend to details. The little things demanding our attention every day are as essential to success, if not more so, than others that we may consider of more importance; for by attending to these little things at the time needed, the success of the greater object is assured. A frequent occurrence will illustrate in a small way what I have said: When done using our stirring plows most of us clean the mould-board and land-side, sometimes leaving them in the field until wanted again; others will bring them to the house or barn, and think when we have our team taken care of we will oil or paint the parts necessary to keep from rusting; this is the last thought given our plow until we wish to use it again; then it takes the best part of a half day or more, and some hard thoughts if not words, and some very disagreeable work to get our plow to scour. We resolve then and there that this thing shall not happen again. But the chances are, the same thing will be repeated at the next opportunity. Now, this is only one instance in hundreds that occur on our farms every year, when a few minutes work at the time needed would save us hours of labor and vexation.

An implement house that will cost from \$25 to \$50 will in two years more than pay for itself in the saving of our farm implements from exposure to the sun, rain and winds; for it is a fact no one will deny that our farming tools when exposed from one year's end to the other to the elements are damaged more than they are by use.

Painting is another means by which we can save and make our implements last longer. From our self-binder to a hoe-handle at least once in two or three years ought to have a good coat of some kind of paint. For wagons, plows, harrows, cultivators, and other implements, I use red lead and linseed oil. Fall is the best time to paint; it will then by the time our tools are needed be thoroughly dry. For barn, tool-house and smoke-house, I use Prince's mineral paint and linseed oil. The sooner a building is painted after it is completed the better and the less it will cost to do the work. Wellington, Kas. G. W. BAILEY.

Catarrh

Is a very prevalent and exceedingly disagreeable disease, liable, if neglected, to develop into serious consumption. Being a constitutional disease, it requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, effecting a radical and permanent cure of catarrh in even its most severe forms. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The residents along a lumber flume in the mountains above Chico, Cal., have a novel way of getting their mail. It is started on a raft from the head of the flume at regular dates, and the people below watch for it, take out what belongs to them, and then send the raft with its precious cargo on the way.

Catarrh and Bronchitis Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Dr. J. Flynn & Co., 117 east 15th street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS GIFTS From Hart Pioneer Nurseries, of Fort Scott, Kansas.

[From the Fort Scott Tribune.] To Its Patrons in Kansas and Missouri: The distribution of premiums promised its patrons by the HART PIONEER NURSERIES, of this city, took place on Christmas morning, in the presence of Judge Galloway, M. Liepman, of Liepman & Bro., clothiers, and C. C. Crane, of the Crane & Nelson hardware company, who were appointed to act as judges by the committee in charge of the distribution.

The can containing duplicates of the tickets issued, over 5,000 in number, was opened and the drawing conducted after a plan previously described to those who were interested. The result of the distribution, appearing below, gives some idea of the extent of territory this firm is occupying:

[Where the State is not named, Kansas is understood.]

- No. PREMIUM OF \$71.50. 2823. T. J. Hoag and J. T. Hessel, Cheney. PREMIUMS OF \$37.25 EACH. 4762. E. L. Meeks, Prescott. 3867. Marion Cross, Neodesha. PREMIUMS OF \$7.75 EACH. 5262. J. W. Williams, Hope. 4214. J. W. Piper, Hume, Mo. 2195. R. E. Boyd, Stafford. 849. Mrs. J. H. Paine, Springfield, Mo. 2317. F. M. Coulter, Ashton. 2915. E. J. Boucher, Gloddard. 3330. Wm. L. H. Stewart, Neosho, Mo. 3333. Scott Wyatt, Neosho, Mo. 4823. Harlan Jackson, Pleasanton. 1951. Geo. Engel, St. Mark. PREMIUMS OF \$6.50 EACH. 9483. S. W. Laws, McCune. 1337. Robt. McKinley, Greensburg. 2367. S. B. Clayton, Cherryvale. 3219. John B. Murry, Neosho, Mo. 1550. C. C. Smith, Eskridge. 3166. John G. Haas, Neodesha. 1729. Robt. McLean, Delphos. 9252. C. Reinhold, Hill, Mo. 911. F. Stackman, Wichita. 3117. Mrs. Leigan, Neodesha. 3254. C. E. Prettyman, Neosho, Mo. 4364. W. G. Landers, Georgetown, Mo. 2248. H. N. Foster, Stafford. 914. N. P. Kolstad, Wichita. 5718. J. S. Kaufman, Wilson. 5055. A. D. Bernard, Frontier Valley, Mo. 1422. J. E. Huff, Hartford. 4445. W. A. Mayfield, Pilot Grove, Mo. 3127. J. D. Stark, Neodesha. 5713. J. W. Meek, Wilson. 1917. Jas. D. Rohr, Burlington. 1501. Geo. W. Watson, Eskridge. 1062. John Luginsland, Americus. 1431. Milton Reed, Burlington. 2048. Thos. Williamson, Fredonia. PREMIUMS OF \$3.50 EACH. 5103. Squire Roberts, Springfield, Mo. 9113. Madison Uterback, Pawnee Rock. 4918. H. T. McPhee, Fort Scott. 1729. C. H. Carver, Meredith. 9057. W. H. Darrin, Sedwick. 4856. W. B. Sampson, Hume, Mo. 1532. Chas. Meeker, Harveyville. 4900. Mrs. M. C. Teamster, Fulton. 51. Geo. Gall, Gunn City, Mo. 1234. Jas. Farthmyre, Bartonsdale. 2417. L. M. Gaines, New Albany. 430. C. P. Brown, West Plains, Mo. 3318. Mrs. V. H. Webster, Neosho, Mo. 4012. John M. Scott, Forest Home, Mo. 4421. L. Esser, Pilot Grove, Mo. 2641. J. T. Cox, Fredonia. 5742. Daniel E. Books, Orbitello. 9958. Jas. Gilland, Middlebranch. 227. A. J. Sundboe, West Plains, Mo. 447. H. S. Sprar, Peace Valley, Mo. 4373. I. M. Strong, Hale Ridge. 2116. John C. Strobel, Stafford. 1034. A. M. Grimley, Americus. 4919. H. T. McPhee, Fort Scott. 1411. Adam Marbet, Neosho Rapids. 4462. C. C. Lakin, Ridge Prairie, Mo. 1714. J. R. Hoag, Meredith. 1948. J. F. Hill, Burlington. 5501. T. B. Turner, Compton, Mo. 9436. John H. Good, Teague, Mo. 3617. A. Peabody, Coffeyville. 3335. A. J. Keas, Neosho, Mo. 4814. M. E. Muechmeyer, Miami. 4015. Daniel Eubanks, Mt. Vernon, Mo. 425. Jacob Goodmiller, West Plains, Mo. 53. J. G. Patterson, Elm, Mo. 3558. L. H. West, Dayton, Mo. 2818. W. H. Brown, Cheney. 3146. Solomon Clark, Independence. 921. A. G. Burr, Wichita. 2118. Jas. R. DeGolly, Stafford. 6428. R. B. Maddox, Pilot Grove, Mo. 919. Wm. S. Taylor, Andover. 9021. T. G. James, Jr., Garden Plain. 1066. Ephraim Elliott, Toledo. 6271. J. B. Hale, Marshfield, Mo. 4789. Mrs. Eliza Rockhill, Prescott. 537. C. Tandley, Madison. 5495. Mrs. Caroline Wester, Fordland, Mo. PREMIUMS OF \$2.25 EACH. 6905. J. W. Green, San Elizario, Texas. 101. Jas. F. Clark, Everton, Mo. 2010. G. G. Kennedy, Fredonia. 4782. Minnie Finnicum, Barnesville. 827. Mrs. Addie J. Lee, Springfield, Mo. 9125. John McLaughlin, Larned. 286. F. M. Nash, West Plains, Mo. 355. H. F. Stinson, Springfield, Mo. 5155. Wm. Wilson, Americus. 1085. Philto White, Danlap. 4234. F. P. Glass, Sprague, Mo. 9467. Jas. Towery, McCune. 1094. J. R. Conkle, Warton. 5. D. A. George, Holden, Mo. 9723. Wm. E. E. Hill, Dowell. 4199. A. V. Underhill, Phelps, Mo. 1088. J. W. Jarvis, Toledo. 291. J. W. Durnell, Mt. View, Mo. 938. F. Stackman, Wichita. 4821. Charity E. Epps, Hume, Mo. 5231. John F. Kimerling, Coursen's Grove. 9953. Jas. Abbott, Marens. 6411. Augustus Cash, Pilot Grove, Mo. 4149. F. M. Brockmeier, Friestatt, Mo. 1711. W. G. Perry, Delphos. 4437. M. Wells, Pilot Grove, Mo. 5762. Emily Marshall, Andover. 926. John Crow, Wichita. 1348. Jas. H. Owens, Brenham. 5749. Chas. Schmidt, Painsvra. 2420. B. T. Humphrey, Hickman. 3340. Jas. Robinson, Neosho, Mo. 4858. J. W. Jones, Pleasanton. 5305. J. I. Abbott, Madison. 9192. J. R. Grisham, Everton, Mo. 1540. G. W. Vest, Harveyville. 4922. H. T. McPhee, Fort Scott.

- 6492. Philip Fries, Pleasant Green, Mo. 1780. A. Reno, Delphos. 1314. Adolph Cruse, Brenham. 9171. Jesse W. Kennedy, Ash Grove, Mo. 9258. H. C. Lollar, Marionville, Mo. 1991. R. Cole Burlington. 1536. Jas. E. Carter, Mansfield. 2092. Nancy Campbell, Fredonia. 4747. Douglas Walker, Mound City. 9433. Mrs. L. H. Wiginton, Seymour, Mo. 4346. Peter Kahra, Smithton. 6233. I. T. Mayfield, Smithton, Mo. 4884. Elmer Elstrode, Pleasanton. 3331. C. M. Robinson, Neosho, Mo. 9127. O. P. Rearick, Waldo, Mo. 911. A. B. Key, Wichita. 9127. A. W. Bordenrick, Point View. 2429. Noah Monroe, Fall River. 1097. Perry Bachelor, Agnes City. 1306. Edwin Marsh, Homer. 2520. T. J. Hoag and J. T. Hessel, Cheney. 1108. G. W. Koons, Golden Belt. 1011. Carl Molok, Americus. 4516. J. F. Couch, Garfield, Mo. 4316. John A. Reed, Burlington. 3532. Sim Weaver, Anatin, Mo. 6783. Smitley Silvey, Seymour, Mo. 9175. Jas. K. Gray, Hall Town, Mo. 3512. W. R. Hoffman, Evert, Mo. 4505. W. H. Payne, Garfield, Mo. 4874. I. W. Redman, Mt. Grove, Mo. 1807. C. W. Lehman, Brenham. 4261. E. N. Chastan, Hume, Mo. 813. Geo. D. Fertsch, Springfield, Mo. 5665. Willard A. Whitney, Manhattan. 4410. Mrs. Cina Nunn, Pilot Grove, Mo. 450. Lee Johnson, West Plains, Mo. 1786. H. L. Merrill, Miltonvale. 4786. W. F. Hopkins, Prescott. 4726. Geo. E. Rowand, Cherryvale. 2916. L. C. Fouquet, Magnolia. 5754. Thos. Herrick, Greenwich. 5659. Jas. McCarnach, Zeandale. 2886. S. D. Reno, Oakland. 437. G. M. Butler, West Plains, Mo. 3228. Howard Kiddoo, Neosho, Mo. 6416. Peter Rhein, Booneville, Mo. 6856. Jas. E. Press, St. George. 3188. Mrs. A. J. Harris, Neodesha. 9190. Harwood Harper, Cave Springs, Mo. 9111. Jas. H. Snow, Belpre. 9152. Hugh West, Ash Grove, Mo. 3709. John Reeves, Mc Cune. 3276. Ezra D. Smith, Neosho, Mo. 4219. John Reish, Eppage, Mo. 4619. W. H. Allen, Harrisonville. 3703. Wm. Perry, McCune. 1773. I. W. Holmes, Lamar, Mo. 9184. W. W. Sprague, Lawrenceburg, Mo. 9400. A. G. Gowin, McCune. 9101. J. A. Simpson, Larned. 1106. P. B. Stover, Pleasant Valley. 2367. A. L. Edgar, Mound Valley. 1629. Jas. Hardesty, Miltonvale.

Total, one hundred and eighty-eight premiums, amounting to \$801.00. Each of the above will be notified and stock shipped in the spring, according to promise.

A recent measurement of Mt. Mitchell, sometimes called Clingman's Peak, in North Carolina, shows it beyond question to be the highest point east of the Rocky mountains.

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

A recent prize man in one of the leading New England colleges is said to have paid his way through college by buying old clocks and other bric-a-brac in back country towns, and selling them at fancy prices to New York and New Haven collectors.

Two Weeklies for \$2.

For \$2 we will send the KANSAS FARMER and the Weekly Capital and Farmer's Journal one year. A first-class agricultural paper and a State newspaper for almost the price of one paper.

New Orleans is rejoicing over the discovery of a good supply of pure water at a depth of about 400 feet, which can be tapped by the old artesian-well process. There is talk of public bath-houses and a variety of cleansing enterprises if this water supply can be utilized.

Frank Siddalls, the greatest Philadelphia advertiser, is reported to have lately remarked, as a fact worthy of comment, that he had never had a personal application for patronage from the Newspaper Advertising Bureau of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York. The reason for this may be found, not in the fact that Messrs. Rowell & Co. do not want business or are unwilling to drum for it, but that they find a cheaper and more efficacious way of securing patronage is to keep their names before the public by using the advertising columns of the newspapers. Doing this they attract those advertisers who wish their services, and avoid annoying or wasting the time of those who have not yet arrived at that conclusion. The newspaper is the most persistent and at the same time the best-mannered of all advertising canvassers.

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 the 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.

Gossip About Stock.

The increase of cattle in Arizona last year was over 170,000, making a total of over a half million of cattle in this Territory, where the cattle industry is only in the infancy of its development.

The Chicago Journal states that during the twenty years since the opening of the Union stock yards in that city the aggregate sales of cattle, hogs, sheep and horses have amounted to \$2,247,725,506. The total value of last year's sales was \$173,598,002.

Figures have been compiled by the Breeder's Gazette showing sales of 7,057 Short-horn cattle in 1885, at an average of \$109.09; 180 Aberdeen-Angus, \$279.40; 105 Galloways, \$253; 854 Holstein-Friesians, \$194.90; 488 Herefords, \$304.40; 1,604 Jerseys, \$194.50.

Bloomington, Ill., *Pantagraph*: The exportation of pork from this country in 1885 aggregated 260,170 barrels, being an increase of about 90,000 barrels over the year 1884. The export of lard and meats for 1885 reached 736,000,000 pounds, against 536,000,000 in 1884, an increase of 200,000,000 pounds. Give the American hog immunity against unjust discrimination abroad and cholera at home, and what would he not do?

The Central Kansas Live Stock Association, previous to holding their second annual ball and banquet, at Emporia, elected the following officers for 1886: President, Maj. C. Hood; Vice President, Jacob Taylor; Treasurer, J. M. Steele; Secretary, O. W. Way; Assistant Secretary, Ed. S. Jewett. Vice Presidents and Directors were also elected for the counties of Lyon, Greenwood, Chase, Morris, Osage, Wabaunsee and Coffey.

Reports so far do not indicate such a heavy loss of live stock as many suppose. The storm which preceded the blockading winter blizzard of last week made those who were not so vigilant on account of the prospective open winter take the necessary precautions for the care of live stock. It was fortunate, however, that the cold spell lasted no longer. The greatest losses occur on the open ranges, where the help was not adequate to the care of the herds, and the stock were permitted to flee before the storm. The general loss will not be great. A few men, however, lose heavily.

The *New England Farmer* is disposed to sneer at the draft horse breeders' organization of this State because of the name "Select." The *N. E. Farmer* must remember that our breeders have made large purchases of members of the Select Clydesdale Horse Society of England, and as this Association is a kindred organization, the name is much more appropriate than "snobbish." The paragraph referred to is as follows: "A society to be known as 'The Select Clydesdale Horse Society of America,' was organized at Topeka, Kansas, recently, the object being to secure a complete and trustworthy registration of imported and native horses of that breed. The word 'Select,' in the title of the Society, it must be confessed, does look a little snobbish."

Walter Latimer, proprietor Fish Creek Herd of Short-horn cattle, writes: The reason I was not at the annual meeting of the Short-horn Breeders was that I was in Kentucky in search of a bull. I bought of Francis Hall, Paris, Ky., the bull, Sharon Duke of Bath 2d 64450. He was bred by J. C. Hamilton, Flat Creek, Ky. Red; calved May 20, 1884; got by the matchless \$6,100 2d Duke of Kent 51119, out of the Rose of Sharon cow, Sharon Rose of Bath, by the 14th Duke of Airdrie (41348). If the youngster does well, he will head the Fish Creek Show Herd this year. My cattle are doing well. The 2,000-lbs. show cow, Lady Elizabeth 8th, that was called too fat to breed while at the fairs last fall, dropped a red bull calf on New Years day that has been christened New Years Lad. Success to you.

Johnson Bros., Garnett, Kas., have one of the choicest studs of French Draft horses to be found anywhere in the West, and it affords one great pleasure to make an examination of their beautiful steeds. The breeding stables of this firm are situated in the east-central portion of Garnett, and can be easily reached from any direction, as the town has ample railroad facilities. These gentlemen captured fifty premiums during the past year's fair season—forty-one first and nine second. Among their most noted horses are Hercules 3609, Victor 3576, Colico 3629, Domingo 3635, Amadis 3575, Passa

Avant 3471 and Billiard. Each horse sold is guaranteed as represented or money refunded. Watch for their new advertisement. In the meantime, write them for what you want.

Phil Thrift writes: The announcement that N. H. Gentry, of Missouri, had begun to prepare ten pigs for the American Fat Stock Show of 1886, has prompted R. J. Stone, of Christian county, Ill., to prepare a like number for the same purpose. He says that if Missouri takes the blue ribbons it will be with better hogs than have ever yet been shown in Chicago.... The eleventh annual meeting of the American Berkshire Association takes place in Springfield on the 20th inst.... The fall of 1885 in central Illinois was one of the most favorable known in a long while for the feeding of hogs and the rearing of young pigs. There seemed little need of shelter, and the admonitions of approaching winter were scarcely noticeable. The first week in January, 1886, therefore, finds the stock on many farms improvised with the comfortable quarters it was intended they should have by this time. But even now it is not too late to prepare for the colder weather yet to come. The brood sows, on which dependence is placed for the 1886 hog crop, should have special attention and good shelter from now on. Let us not be one of the number of those who, "when the snow goes away and the grass gets green," will sorrowfully count the losses they might have escaped had they been more thoughtful and persevering in the care of their stock during these winter months.

This, That and the Other.

Prof. Wagner publishes analyses in support of his conclusion that steamed potatoes are far more nutritious than boiled ones. In the process of boiling the vegetables give up considerable portions of nutritious salts, while they also take up more water than when steamed, and become proportionately weaker.

Around the base of the hills surrounding Carson, Nev., says the *Appeal*, there is a thermal belt in which all kinds of fruit and vegetables may be grown without danger of injury from frost. Higher up on the hills and lower down in the valley the ranchers and gardeners have hard times guarding their plants and trees.

An expedition recently sent from San Francisco to obtain skins and skeletons for the National Museum of the almost extinct sea elephant, once enormously abundant on the Pacific coast, was able, after a long cruise, to get only a dozen or more specimens, though they visited haunts which only two or three years ago were the resorts of hundreds of these unwieldy seals, whose valuable oil has made them an object of exterminating pursuit.

The National Museum at Washington has received some relics of the first iron furnace in America. This was at Falling Creek, in Chesterfield county, Virginia, a few miles below Richmond, but on the opposite side of the James. The works were begun in 1619, but in 1622 were destroyed in an Indian massacre. They were never renewed, and the next attempt to manufacture iron was made by Gov. Spotswood, near the present site of Fredericksburg, about 1726. To this the plantation of George Washington's father, Augustine, contributed much ore.

A correspondent writes to the London *Papermaker's Circular*: "I recently saw some paper which had been printed on as long ago as 1453, and was surprised with its excellent quality. I imagined that papers were made at the present day in every way superior to those made long ago; but after a particular inspection of the leaves of these books I have been a good deal staggered in my opinion. I found the paper made about four hundred years ago in the most perfect condition, strong, flexible, of a pearly white color, and on looking through it is seen a water mark, beautiful for its clearness and delicacy. The paper is as white as can be desired, and has, as already stated, a pearly surface, such as is not seen now. The question is, will a modern hand-made paper stand the test of an age of four hundred years with equal results? I think not. There always is used more or less chloride of lime for bleaching the fiber to a white color. It has been proved that the influence exercised by this agent exists after the pulp is made into paper, however thoroughly it may be supposed to have been washed out. The action of this chemical is to make the paper get hard and brittle with age."

Is Everybody Drunk?

Among the many stories Lincoln used to relate was the following: Trudging along a lonely road one morning on my way to the county seat, Judge ——— overtook me with his wagon and invited me to a seat.

We had not gone far before the wagon began to wobble. Said I, "Judge, I think your coachman has taken a drop too much."

Putting his head out of the window, the Judge shouted: "Why, you infernal scoundrel, you are drunk!"

Turning round with great gravity, the coachman said: "Be dad! but that's the first rightful s'cision your Honor's giv'n 'n twel'mont!"

If people knew the facts they would be surprised to learn how many people reel in the streets who never "drink a drop." They are the victims of sleeplessness, of drowsy days, of apoplectic tendencies, whose blood is set on fire by uric acid. Some day they will reel no more—they will drop dead, just because they haven't the moral courage to defy useless professional attendance, and by use of the wonderful Warner's safe cure neutralize the uric acid in the system and thus get rid of the "drunkenness in the blood."—*The American Rural Home.*

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending January 8th, 1886; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Consumption cure—Rufus G. Gish, of Redfield.

Vehicle wheel—Frederick L. Kirkebride, of Wyandotte.

Feed trough—Elizabeth A. Craig, of Arlington.

Boiler washing machine—Obediah J. Smith, of Iola.

Clothes pounder—Albert A. Brooks, of Seneca.

The Kansas Seed House.

It will not be necessary to put on your glasses to read the advertisement of F. Barteldes & Co., proprietors of the Kansas Seed House, Lawrence. The ad. with the big cabbage looms up as a sort of monument to the enterprise of this "old reliable" seed house, which recently purchased 50,000 two-cent stamps to mail 50,000 nicely-illustrated catalogues to their customers and any one else, upon application, free. The business of this firm has increased, from year to year, until it reaches enormous proportions, the well-merited result of doing a square business with all, and furnishing fresh and reliable seeds at reasonable prices. They recently sent to Europe a carload of seeds, the first seeds ever sent from Kansas to the old world. Write to them for their beautiful catalogue—sent free.

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis R. R., Kansas City, Springfield & Clinton Ry.

Commencing January 1st, 1886, round trip tickets will be sold to and from all stations on these lines at TEN PER CENT. reduction from Tariff Rates.

These tickets will be unlimited as to time, and good until used.

J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

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

THE CITY HOTEL,
CHICAGO.

S. E. Cor. State and 16th streets.
THE STOCKMEN'S HOME.

Special Rate to Stockmen, \$1.50 Per Day.
Nearest Hotel outside the Yards. Cable cars pass the House for all parts of the City.
W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

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CAPITAL CITY PRINTING CO.,
FINE JOB PRINTERS.

Private and Sale Catalogues, Circulars and Fine Poster Work a specialty.

Estimates furnished for all kinds of work on application.
283 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

Ninety-Day Seed Corn.

MR. EDITOR—Dear Sir: I have a quantity of a superior quality of extra large field corn which has lately been originated, and which will mature in ninety days, thus filling a want long felt. Ears from twelve to fourteen inches long, grains unusually large, cob slender, 130 bushels of shelled corn of this variety has been raised per acre.

As I am extremely anxious to know what this corn will do in other climates before advertising it for sale, I will send a large sample package to any farmer who will give it a fair trial and proper attention and report his success with it, and who will inclose 10 cents in silver to pay postage, packing, etc., thereon. In order to induce farmers to take unusually good care of this corn so that I may have good reports to advertise next season, I will give \$25 in gold as a premium to the one who raises the best ear and sends the best report, and \$10 for second best. Address, F. E. FROSS, New Carlisle, O.

The following is a condensed report from farmers whom I sent packages to last season:

Rec'd the package of 90-day corn; planted it May 8th shucked it Aug. 9th.—WM. ANDERSON, La Prairie, Ill.

The 90-day corn is all that you claim for it.—Jno. K. Mosby, Lauderdale, Miss.

Ninety-day corn rec'd. Father, who is an old corn-raiser, says: "I never saw such big ears, small cob and large grains before."—J. STEEL, Clayville, O.

Ninety-day corn rec'd.; all came up. The last of May we had a frost which froze it even with the ground; 31 stalks sprouted, from those 31 stalks I received 3 pecks of good sound corn. It has given satisfaction.—O. L. GOUSAR, Snydertown, Pa.

The package of corn you sent me has done well; it was ripe in 90 days.—DR. T. W. JONES, Camell, Ill.

Ninety-day corn rec'd. I am highly pleased with it, in fact think it the best corn I ever saw.—L. B. GRIMES, Recorder of Harrison Co., Cadiz, O.

Received the 90-day corn. There was a hole in the wrapper and all lost but 21 grains; planted May 12th and Aug. 12th had 30 ears of the best corn I ever saw. It is all that you claim for it, and more too. Nothing in reason would induce me to be without it again.—M. H. HAMLET, Madisonville, Va.

FOR SEVEN YEARS.



Mr. L. W. Blake, the subject of the above sketch, with the *Evening Chronicle*, St. Louis, Mo., in answer to the inquiry of a reporter, said: "For seven years I had been ailing with catarrh, and during that time have been treated by six eminent physicians, without success. Some doctors told me I had consumption. For the past three years I had a continual discharge of mucous droppings in the throat, a cough and pain across my forehead. Added to that was loss of memory, voice, appetite, roaring in the ears, and a general feeling of wretchedness. About five months ago I consulted Dr. Turner. To day I am as well as ever, have gained twenty pounds, and don't detect a trace of my old trouble. Yes, sir, I would be pleased to answer, by letter, any person suffering from that dread disease."

Louis Turner, M. D., has offices at 819 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo., and has, in a private and hospital practice of over thirty years, treated with wonderful success all curable cases. Treatment of deformities and surgery a specialty. Not necessary to see patients. By my original system of consultation, I can treat patients by mail as successfully as in personal consultation. Patients can consult me by mail on all diseases of the Blood, Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Heart, Nerves and General Debility, and all diseases peculiar to the sexes. No exorbitant charges. Consultation at office and by mail one dollar. Send One Dollar for a full consultation by mail, on receipt of which I will thoroughly investigate your case. Medicines furnished free to patients. If you are sick or ailing, write me. No letters answered unless accompanied by 4 cents in stamps. Address all letters to Dr. Louis Turner, 819 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

DO YOUR OWN PRINTING

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

RUBBER STAMPS!

for printing cards, envelopes, marking clothes, etc. Also Stencils for marking sacks. Make money by writing us.

The Home Circle.

Seed Time and Harvest.

As o'er his furrowed fields which lie
Beneath a coldly-dropping sky,
Yet chill with winter's melted snow,
The husbandman goes forth to sow;

Thus, Freedom, on the bitter blast
The ventures of thy seed we cast,
And trust to warmer sun and rain,
To swell the germ, and fill the grain.

Who calls thy glorious service hard?
Who deems it not its own reward?
Who, for its trials, counts it less
A cause of praise and thankfulness?

It may not be our lot to wield
The sickle in the ripened field;
Nor ours to hear on summer eves,
The reaper's song among the sheaves.

Yet when our duty's task is wrought
In unison with God's great thought,
The near and future blend in one,
And whatso'er is willed is done!

And ours the grateful service whence
Comes, day by day, the recompense;
The hope, the trust, the purpose stayed,
The fountain and the noonday shade.

And were this life the utmost span,
The only end and aim of man,
Better the toil of fields like these
Than waking dream and slothful ease.

But life, though falling like our grain,
Like that, revives and springs again;
And, early called, how blest are they
Who wait in Heaven their harvest day!
—John G. Whittier.

Answer to Mrs. Dr. Williams.

I think the above-mentioned lady must be a new reader of the FARMER. I do not remember having seen a letter from her before, at any rate with her present signature. We only left England a little more than four years ago. Before leaving there we saw a copy of the KANSAS FARMER, and before locating in Kansas we paid our first year's subscription in the Museum room at the Capitol, Topeka. We have gained much useful information from its pages, and are in the habit of cutting out the choice bits and using the rest; so I am unable to refer to all the letters I would like to in answering Dr. W.

Now, to reply to the medical lady's letter of December 16th. As to censure, there is nothing in my communication of November 25th to call it forth. With regard to "criticism" and "sounding," she is perfectly welcome to sound and criticize to her heart's content, as I feel tolerably "sound" on the points she names. If the lady physician were a constant reader of the FARMER she would have seen "Griselda's" letters of October 14th and earlier dates, and would understand that I referred to them in my remarks. By reference to my letter she will see that I did not enumerate a single inconvenience of farm-house life, but only spoke in general terms. Yet, at the same time, I know from observation that the women do put up with very great inconveniences. Perhaps our ideas may vary as to what constitutes a well-to-do farmer. Here in our district of the Mill creek valley, only one farmer here and there has more than 320 acres of land or 100 head of stock. Amongst these, cisterns are not very common, wells are often twenty yards or more from the house; cobs and wood only come as occasion requires (with perhaps an exception of one in six cases); a coal-shed I have not yet seen. Washing machines are generally minus; house room very limited; furniture still more so; and as to horse and buggy for the exclusive use of the women when necessary, I only know of one; even side-saddles are few and far between. How many have a "Fire Fly" or other small cultivator for helping with the weeding in the garden? I am not now speaking of those who have located within the last five years, but of some who have been eight, ten or fifteen years in their present homes.

I quite agree with the Doctress that all honor is due to those farmers' wives who are willing to put up with so many disagreeables in their early years in Kansas in order to establish themselves and their husbands, altho' I do think with "Griselda" that many women, and men, too, wear themselves out in gaining wealth which, when attained, they are too much wrecked to enjoy. It seems to me that it is in the household that we ought to prepare for the Judgment Day. Religion is not a thing to be put on and off with our Sunday clothes. I think there is a

very intimate connection between our present and future existences.

Oh, no, madam! I am not wofully ignorant of household matters. I seldom go out visiting, even, but what I learn something; and I am always on the lookout for hints and helps in all the little reading I now have time for.

With regard to the Judgment Day, I only know what God has revealed in His word. As to our duty to our fellows, He says (Mark xvi.): "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." Again, in James ii, 20: "Faith without works is dead." In Corinthians I, xv.: "When this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written—'Death is swallowed up in victory.'" We read concerning the Judgment in Matthew, xxv.: "When the Son of Man shall come in His glory, and all the holy angels with him, then shall He sit upon the throne of His glory. And before Him shall be gathered all nations; and He shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats. And He shall set the sheep on His right hand, but the goats on the left. Then shall the King say unto them on His right hand, Come ye blessed of My Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world. For I was an hungred, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took Me in; naked, and ye clothed Me; I was sick, and ye visited Me; I was in prison, and ye came unto Me. Then shall the righteous answer Him, saying: Lord, when saw we Thee an hungred, and fed Thee? or thirsty, and gave Thee drink? When saw we Thee a stranger, and took Thee in? or naked, and clothed Thee? Or when saw we Thee sick, or in prison, and came unto Thee? And the King shall answer and say unto them: Verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, My brethren, ye have done it unto Me. Then shall He say unto them on the left hand: Depart from Me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels. For I was an hungred, and ye gave Me no meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave Me no drink; I was a stranger, and ye took Me not in; naked, and ye clothed Me not; sick, and in prison, and ye visited Me not. Then shall they also answer Him, saying: Lord, when saw we Thee an hungred, or athirst, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not minister unto thee? Then shall He answer them, saying: Verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to Me. And these shall go away into everlasting punishment; but the righteous into life eternal."

Surely there is no uncertainty in these words; surely it is no idle presumption to believe what God has revealed to us; surely it is our duty to prepare for that day, and as surely the faithful even in that which is least will stand on the "blessed right," and still as surely will the faithless be cast on the "cursed left." Of course, I am supposing that Mrs. Williams is a believer in the Protestant Christian Bible. If she is not, may she be led to look the matter up and give it her prayerful attention; for on it depends an endless eternity. I could write much more fully on each point, but I am still a farmer's wife, with a very great deal to do. I fear, Mr. Editor, this epistle will have occupied too much space and time already.

ENGLISHWOMAN.

Beautiful Old Age.

We often hear people speak of "a kind old lady," a "sweet old lady," but when one says, "what a dear good woman she is!" we know they have reached the climax of their descriptive powers in reference to one who is living a beautiful old age.

I have in my mind just such a character—not an imaginary one, but a real personage. She has a kiss and a smile for the child, sympathy for the sad, and cheery words for the weary. But when I review her life, and think of the real trouble she has passed through, I almost wonder that she is not a cynic. But the crucible of experience, which would have had such an effect on some natures, has been the means of subduing her to a very lovely disposition. A few days ago she went to visit friends in New England, and I have just read a letter from her in which she describes the journey, and

tells of a delay of five hours in the New York Central depot. Her train was only five minutes late, and I can almost hear her pleasant voice as she said to the agent of the New England road, over which she was to pass: "Why, what a pity you could not have held that train five minutes longer, for I have come all the way from Ohio just to make it!" And she adds, "The agent, I suppose out of sympathy for my gray hairs, seemed very sorry indeed, and did everything he could for my comfort." But we can imagine how different would have been the treatment if he had been assailed by some peevish and exacting old person on account of unnecessary delay. Our dear friend writes back a pleasing picture of her waiting, and tells how she pitied people who have plenty of time and money on their hands. Then she gets in a sarcastic paragraph about how thankful she is that she is not a man, for five hours' waiting in a New York depot would certainly bring the temptation to go out and get a drink. Then she dashes off an eloquent paragraph on the Hudson river scenery—how glad she is that she is permitted to travel and see a portion of the beauties of America. It was an eight-page letter, and her fingers must have trembled and her eyes grown weary ere she finished it, and yet she did this for the sake of cheering a lonely friend whom she had left behind. This reveals the beauty of her character, as it would that of any one who lives a beautiful life. It is thoughtfulness for others that one must have while growing old if she would be one of those "dear, good old women."—Emma C. Stout, in *Rural New Yorker*.

Household Recipes.

Corn Bread.—Mrs. Marion Kinney, of Iron county, Mo., gives the following, which she says is very light and sweet, and, eaten by guests at her table, is pronounced equal to Boston brown bread. Take one quart sweet milk, half teacupful molasses, one teacupful each of soda and salt, six teacupfuls of corn meal and two of Graham flour. If put into the oven at 10 a. m., it is done at 11, and wrapped in a towel, is nice for dinner. If any is left, with a flannel wrapped over the towel, it is still warm and good for supper. It must be baked slow, with a good fire. Mrs. K. says this is the best corn bread she has ever eaten, after living thirty years among a people who subsist largely on corn meal, cooked in many different ways.

Roast Turkey.—In selecting a turkey, choose, if the number in the family permit, a young one that is plump and weighs not more than eight or nine pounds. A six or seven-pound fat turkey is even better, and two such birds are better than one very large one, if the purchaser desires the finest flavor. Pick out every bit of feather that the vender has left, and with a rolled piece of lighted paper singe over the white bird carefully, so that not a hair remains. Take out the fat that clings to the ribs and lay it aside. Wash thoroughly, and rinse and wipe dry inside and out. Rub the inside with salt and pepper. To stuff with bread crumbs take about a pint and a half of fine crumbs for a seven-pound bird. Chop the turkey-fat fine, and if there is not as much as a teacupful increase it by a little fat salt pork chopped fine, or with butter if better liked or more convenient. Add to this a teacupful of thyme, sage or savory, according to liking, a teacupful of salt and half a saltspoonful of white pepper. These directions may be varied to suit family likings, one household preferring little salt or other seasoning, while another (unfortunately for the digestive organs) chooses high flavors. Add as little water as will hold the crumbs in a mass, and pack it into the turkey. A richer dressing is made by wetting the crumbs with less water and mixing with them a dozen or more raw oysters. After the turkey is filled with the dressing, sew the openings with a coarse cotton thread, and then rub all over with salt and pepper that is mixed in the proportion of one saltspoonful of pepper to one teacupful of salt. Lay upon the breast a thin slice of salt fat pork, and tie it with the legs and wings close to the body. Place the bird upon a wire rack or trivet in the baking-pan, and pour in a pint or more of hot water. A turkey of this size should be baked at least three hours, with frequent basting. The meat, unlike game, must be well done, or its flavor is imperfect. A large turkey will require a proportionately longer time for proper roasting. Half an

hour before removing from the oven draw away the pork and let it drop into the water. Dredge the turkey with flour and permit it to become a rich, but not too dark, brown. If the oven is likely to make it too dark, baste oftener and cover with a piece of brown paper. Remove the turkey upon the trivet to another pan, and return it to the oven. Place the pan containing the water and fat upon the top of the stove and stir in a teacupful of hot water, permitting it to boil up a moment or so. Then stir in a table-spoonful of browned flour, or as much less or more as will make the gravy as thick as cream. It will then be ready for use. When about ready to serve, have the giblets, which have been boiling in salted water, finely chopped, and, unless they are to be saved for a next-day luxury, add them before the gravy is taken from the fire.

Ladies' Leggings.

Materials.—Eight ounces of Dorcas knitting worsted, four knitting needles, No. 12. Cast on ninety stitches, thirty on each needle; join in a circle and knit one round plain.

Now work in ribbed stitch, two plain, two purl, until the leggings are about fifteen inches in length. Now begin to narrow by knitting together the first two stitches and the last two stitches of the round. Repeat this narrowing in every eighth row nine times. You should now have seventy stitches in the round. Divide these into two equal parts, front and back, and knit the one half back and forth twenty-four times, always continuing the ribbed stitch.

Bind off these thirty-five stitches, pick up the twelve side stitches and knit them plain; the remaining thirty-five stitches knit in ribbed stitch and then pick up the twelve stitches on the other side. The next twenty-four rows continue in the same manner; this makes the gores plain and the front ribbed, narrowing every alternate row one stitch on each side of the middle part, until all the stitches in the gore are gone. Knit the remaining stitches thirty rows more. Bind off and finish by crocheting an edge around. Sew the elastic strips on to the under side of the gore.—*Dorcas Magazine*.

About Our Bed-Clothing.

In regard to bed-clothing, of course, nothing should be used save what can be, when needed, thoroughly cleansed. This will restrict us happily to blankets, counterpanes, and the old-fashioned bed-quilt. A comforter may be at hand for the exigency of a zero temperature, to be thrown upon the outside of the bed, but never placed beneath the other coverings. Comforters in constant use should be avoided and be carefully protected at the top by a n-*at* covering of some fadeless material. All who have used comforters know that they are easily soiled where they come into contact with the breath of the sleeper. Blankets, which should form the staple of our winter bedding, should be changed at least once during the colder months, that is, the pair next the upper sheet. Blankets may be kept pure and sweet by being taken to the open door weekly, thoroughly shaken, and occasionally, on a fine, sunny, breezy day, carefully pinned to the clothes-line, and allowed the regenerating effect of sun and wind.

Pillows and bolsters, like the mattress, should be carefully protected by an extra casing of heavy cotton cloth. Every housewife of years knows that her pillow-ticks have become yellow and time-stained, so that she feels a delicacy in exposing them to public view, even for a much-needed airing and sunning. The old-fashioned night-cap has, luckily for the head, gone into disuse, but not so luckily for the cleanliness of the pillow-case and tick. A second covering, to be removed and washed when necessary, would furnish the protection, and also prevent the escape, of the much dreaded down of the sleeping-room, where feather pillows are used. Pillows are portable, and protected from absorption by three firm coverings, and daily subjected to the disinfecting agencies of air and sunshine may be kept healthy and pure, inviting and insuring a sweeter and sounder slumber—a pillow indeed of repose for the weary head.—*Good Housekeeping*.

I have suffered from Catarrh to such an extent that I had to bandage my head to quiet the pain. I was advised by Mr. Brown, of Ithaca, to try Ely's Cream Balm. When suffering with Catarrh or Cold in the head I have never found its equal.—C. A. COOPER, Danby, N. Y. Apply with finger. Price 50 cents.

The Young Folks.

Timidity--A Hindoo Fable.

A silly mouse, thinking each thing a cat,
Fell into a helpless worriment thereat.

But, noticed by a wizard living near,
Was turned into a cat to end its fear.

No sooner was the transformation done,
Than dreadful terror of a dog begun.

Now, when the wizard saw this latest throe,
"Here, be a dog," said he, "and end your woe."

But, though a dog, its soul had no release,
For fear some tiger might disturb its peace.

Into a tiger next the beast was made;
And still 'twas pitiful and sore afraid,

Because the huntsman might, some ill-starred day,
Happen along and take its life away.

"Then," said the wizard, turning to his house,
"You have a mouse's heart--now be a mouse."

'Tis so with men; no earthly help or dower
Can add one atom to their earthly power;

Them from their smallness nothing can arouse--
No art can make a lion from a mouse.

—Joel Benton.

The Story of the Charter Oak.

Two hundred and fifty years ago, the first white men who had ever sailed up the Connecticut river landed where the city of Hartford was afterward built. They were Dutchmen, that is, natives of Holland, and came from New York, or New Amsterdam, as they called it. They built a small fort on the bank of the river, to protect themselves from the Indians, who were then the only people living there, and the place where their fort stood is called "Dutch Point" yet. But the English people who had settled in Massachusetts, about one hundred miles further east, began to travel around the country, looking for pleasant places. They soon found that the Dutch people had settled in a very desirable spot, and other towns soon grew up in the neighborhood. In 1636, a large party came from near Boston and selected land for their future homes in the vicinity of Dutch Point. Among these settlers was William Gibbons, the steward of George Wyllys, an English gentleman who had sent this servant over to prepare a home in the new country. Gibbons selected a lot of land a short distance south of Dutch Point and further inland. The location was an elevated one, giving a beautiful view of the Connecticut river valley. On one of the highest slopes, stood a large oak tree, then several hundred years old. The whole piece of land was thickly covered with trees, but this one was especially noticeable, not only by reason of its size, but because the trunk enclosed a large hollow space, in which several persons could stand without crowding. The steward employed a number of men to clear away the trees and prepare the ground for building a house for his master. One day, while busily engaged at his work, several Indians called upon him, and asked that the large oak might be left standing. It was like an old friend to them, and when they were children they had been taught to look upon it as something remarkable. The highest floods in the river never went beyond its huge trunk, and when they pitched their wigwams higher up the slope, they knew that they were safe from the freshets. It had always been a guide to them in planting their corn, which was about all they lived on through the long winters. They watched its buds open every spring, and when the little leaves got "as large as a mouse's ears," as they said, they knew it was planting-time. The steward granted the request of the Indians, and the tree stood for more than two hundred years in front of the house which was the homestead of Mr. Wyllys and his family.

In 1662, Connecticut, which had twenty-four years before declared itself independent of Massachusetts, decided to apply to the King of England for a charter, a document which would give the inhabitants certain rights and privileges, and tell just what part of the country they could claim. Governor Winthrop, one of their most prominent men, went to England, carrying a petition from the General Assembly of Connecticut to King Charles II. He was successful in his mission, and secured a charter which

gave more privileges than had before been granted to any American colony. After the charter had been signed by the King, Governor Winthrop had a copy made, and sent one copy home before his return. This charter was received with great rejoicing, and was placed in charge of a committee of three leading citizens. This committee also took charge of the duplicate copy of the charter, which the Governor brought with him on his return in 1663.

But affairs soon changed in England, and the people of Connecticut found that they were in danger of losing the liberties allowed by the charter, which made them only the more determined to defend them. In 1675, Sir Edmund Andros was appointed Governor of New York by the Duke of York, who afterwards became King James II, and who gave Andros authority over the territory lying between the Connecticut river and the present State of New York. The new Governor came to Connecticut and endeavored to enforce his authority, but found the people so determined in their resistance that he withdrew. During the twelve years that followed, the English government made several efforts to compel Connecticut to part with the charter, but was not successful. At length, in 1687, when Andros had been appointed Governor of the whole of New England, he again began to make demands for the surrender of the charter, and finally determined to visit Hartford and secure the important document. He arrived at Hartford, October 31, 1687. He was received with great respect, and was escorted to the State-house, where the Legislature was in session, by a company of horsemen. He demanded the charter, and a long debate ensued, lasting until after dark. The box containing one or both copies of the charter was finally brought in and placed upon the table. But almost immediately the candles were extinguished, and when they were relighted the charter had disappeared, and no one present knew its whereabouts. Of course, Andros was obliged to abandon the idea of securing the charter. He proceeded to act, however, as if it had been given up, and assumed the government of Connecticut. He kept it only two years, as in 1689 he was arrested in Boston, and the colony was once more governed under the charter, which remained in force until 1818.

Meanwhile, what had become of the charter? In the Assembly room during the debate with Andros, many of the citizens who were not members of the Assembly had anxiously watched the proceedings. They were determined that the charter should not be carried away. Their plan of action was quickly formed. Captain Joseph Wadsworth was one of their number. As soon as the lights were blown out by his companions, he seized the charter and slipped out of the hall in the darkness. He hurried through the silent streets until he reached the Wyllys house, in front of which stood the huge oak tree, with its hollow trunk, in which he had probably often played when a boy. In this hollow he hid the charter, and thus made the tree famous for all time. It is not known exactly how long the charter remained in this hiding-place, but all agree that its first hiding-place was in the tree. Both copies of the charter have been preserved, and may be seen by visitors to Hartford. One is in the office of the Secretary of State, in the Capitol, and the other in the rooms of the Connecticut Historical Society.

The stout old tree lived and flourished for nearly 170 years after it served as the protector of the charter. It was the chief pride and glory of Hartford, and strangers always asked to see it. The city itself came to be known as the "Charter Oak city," and thus the name of the tree is familiar all over the country. Washington, Lafayette, Rochambeau, and other Generals of the Revolutionary war, were all in Hartford at different times during that struggle, and the tree was doubtless pointed out to them as one of the monuments of liberty. In 1840, the land upon which the tree stood became the property of Hon. I. W. Stuart, who always took great interest in the welfare of the venerable oak. In 1854, a fire was kindled in the hollow, probably by mischievous boys, which burned out the dead wood, and made the hollow much larger, and in September of that year twenty-eight members of a visiting fire-engine company stood upright in the hollow.

After the fire, the tree seemed to flourish, the leaves being more abundant and of a

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brighter color than in former years. Mr. Stuart closed the opening with a door, covered the stumps of broken branches, and endeavored to prolong its life. But the fire had weakened it, and the end was near. The night following August 20, 1850, was rainy, with a severe gale. Shortly before 1 o'clock in the morning a watchman saw the tree rock violently, and in a moment it went down with a crash, breaking off several feet above the ground. There was general grief throughout the community when it became known that the tree had fallen. A guard was placed around the prostrate trunk, which was draped in the stars and stripes. At noon a band played dirges and other appropriate music, and at sunset all the bells of the city were tolled, as at the death of some public man. Those best competent to judge estimated the age of the tree at about 1 000 years.

The visitor to Hartford at the present time will find the spot where this famous tree stood, marked by a marble slab set in an embankment wall, a paved street now passing over the site. There are many articles in existence which were made from the wood of this tree, the most elaborate being a carved chair, known as the "Governor's chair," which is in the Senate chamber at Hartford. In the rooms of the Connecticut Historical Society is a portion of the trunk, hollowed out to form a seat, so that a person using it occupies part of the identical hollow in which the charter was concealed. The name "Charter Oak," besides being bestowed upon the city, has also been given to various insurance companies, banks, fire companies, ball clubs, etc., so that there is no danger that the residents of Hartford, or indeed of the whole country, will forget the historical tree.—F. C. Penfield, in Good Cheer.

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Pleuro-pneumonia was found among some cattle in Lancaster county, Pa., last week, and five head were killed.

Congressman Anderson, of Kansas, introduced a bill a few days ago to reduce the life time of a patent from fourteen years to seven years. The patent monopoly has been a very oppressive one and some remedy ought to be provided.

The year starts in with improved prospects compared with the situation a year ago. Our iron industries were most depressed, but their is a hopeful feeling among iron men. The *Iron Trade Review* says all branches of the iron and machinery trade note a decided increase in both orders and inquiries within the past sixty days, and the prediction is made without exception that 1886 will be a year of widespread prosperity.

Christmas gifts of a new order were given this season by the Hart Pioneer Nursery company, as will be seen by reference to a list which we publish in another place, copied from the *Fort Scott Tribune*. It will be noted that the list includes only patrons of the nursery, and it will be observed, also, that the localities of the recipients show a very large field of operations. It is a very enterprising company, and this bit of good nature has business in it.

A company of Eastern capitalists is about to be organized for the purpose of the erection of elevators along the various lines of railroad in North Dakota, which will be conducted on an entirely new plan. They propose to furnish each farmer with a separate bin in which to store his wheat, and in this way, when ready to sell, can always get the identical wheat which he delivered. They also propose to loan money at 7 per cent. interest, to be secured by the wheat in store.

The storm of last week was very general throughout the country. Mails were delayed because the railroads were blocked in many places with snow. There was not a heavy fall of snow in Kansas, but enough to fill railroad cuts and delay trains. The temperature fell as low as 20 degrees below zero in some parts of the State, and the wind was very strong, so that the weather was very uncomfortable for at least two days. It was the first real cold weather of the season.

A Problem for American Farmers.

The time is not far distant when American farmers will be sorely crowded in foreign wheat markets by farmers of other nations, and it is not at all improbable that the competition will reach our own markets. The growth of wheat in Russia is extensive, and it will increase with improved methods of cultivation. Agriculture in Russia is not far advanced, but some of the farmers there are now using American-made implements, and that is the beginning of progress. Most of the wheat export of the United States goes to British ports, and it there meets Russian wheat in competition. Most of it is shipped at the port of Odessa on the Black Sea. Better and cheaper means of transportation will stimulate the wheat trade, and that, of itself, will decrease the cost of production. And both these things are now in process of evolution. One of the results of the Bulgarian war will be the opening of new lines of transportation in the valley of the Danube. An international railway through that region is not at all improbable; but whether or not such a great artery of civilization is found there soon, English enterprise and pluck will find a way to get wheat from Odessa at little expense.

India is a wheat-producing country. Its yield is increasing yearly and so is the wheat export. India is third in importance among the wheat-growing nations, the United States being first and Russia second. A Boston paper publishes the statement that "that far-away land, (India,) is taking steps for opening trade houses and lowering the rates of transportation to the seaboard. Immense competition in wheat will be witnessed in the next five years. Wages are much lower in India than here; all the labor wanted can be secured at eight pence per day." Mr. Jeans, in his recent work—"England's Supremacy"—quotes an official authority to the effect that wheat can be produced in India four hundred miles from Calcutta at sixteen to nineteen cents per bushel. The same authority rates labor at three to twelve cents a day in the same region. Several long lines of railroad have been built in India and more are in progress. It is safe to say that as fast as new roads can be made to operate as agencies for developing the country and getting cheap wheat to Liverpool and London they will be built. The chambers of commerce of Calcutta and Bombay have recommended the appropriation of twenty million pounds sterling (\$100,000,000) yearly for the building and equipment of railroads from the ocean ports back to the wheat fields. Already the exports of wheat from India to England are large. In 1876 the quantity was less than two million bushels, but the quantity has increased yearly so that the aggregate shipment since that time is about a hundred million bushels. The export last year was thirty million. The production will increase much faster in the future than it has done in the past because of the improved and increased facilities of transportation. This will bring larger areas under cultivation.

And now Australia is coming forward as a wheat exporting country. On the 7th day of the present month a dispatch was sent out from Melbourne announcing—"The Australian harvest is over. Ninety thousand tons of wheat will be available for export. That is equal to three million bushels. It is a straw showing how the wind blows in that direction.

The problem, then, is, when wheat is taken from Russia and India and Australia to England in quantities

sufficient to supply the market there cheaper than American farmers can or will do it, what is to prevent the landing of Indian and Australian wheat at San Francisco and other Pacific ports cheaper than our own farmers can raise it? When a ship canal and railway is completed across the Isthmus of Panama or up in Nicaragua, wheat can be taken from Calcutta to San Diego for about fifteen cents a bushel, and to New York for ten cents. If wheat can be raised for twenty cents a bushel out 400 miles from the sea, it can be delivered on board ship for thirty cents. Add ten cents for transportation and we have it in New York at forty cents. This is under price, some, we think, but the figures we give are pointers. Wheat is now carried from New York to Liverpool and London in English ships for five cents a bushel, and often for less. From Calcutta through the Red Sea and Suez Canal to New York would not cost more than twice as much.

The time may be near at hand when our tariff of twenty cents a bushel on wheat will prove to be a direct benefit to all our farmers.

The Way They Write.

We are receiving a great many letters containing kindly expressions concerning the KANSAS FARMER and its mission. Here are a few samples:

A club agent at Larned in sending in renewals of subscriptions says: "They all like the paper."

Nathan Davis, Lyon county: "May the KANSAS FARMER ever live. I think it is the best farm paper."

One of our trial subscribers writes: "I like the paper very much, what I have seen of it, and feel satisfied that a more extensive acquaintance will not change my opinion of its worth."

Fred Haas, Parsons, sends in a club and says: "I hope to send you more soon. Success to the KANSAS FARMER."

Geo. Mullis, of Clay county, writes that the snow storm delayed his club, but he says—"Please send the first number, as we don't want to miss a number."

A subscriber and club agent at Peabody writes: "The farmers that take your paper in this neighborhood think they cannot get along without it."

A Jefferson county reader writes: "I will say—God bless your efforts in spreading your purely-readable paper."

These friendly greetings are appreciated. We will try to deserve them.

Grange Items.

Capital Grange of Shawnee county has been in existence thirteen years, installed the officers for 1886 during the coldest day of winter with a fair attendance present. The interest felt in the order and the attractions of the feast explains the attendance. J. T. Otis was installed Master.

Granges over the State should make Kansas history a special order at their last meeting in January or the first in February in commemoration of the quarter centennial history of the State.

Granges over the State can now by a special arrangement secure the KANSAS FARMER and the *Kansas Patron* for only \$2. The regular price of both being \$3 a saving of \$1. Let every Kansas Grange send in the lists.

The seed catalogue for 1886 of the Plant Seed company, St. Louis, is on our table. It contains 68 pages of matter pertaining to seeds and plants handled by this old and well established house. And there is a great deal of useful matter relating to preparation of soils and the culture of plants. Send for one. Address Plant Seed company, 812 North Fourth street, St. Louis.

Bankers Against Farmers.

In May, 1885, at the city of Atlanta, a convention was held to discuss financial matters. Among the speakers was a Mr. Trenholm, of South Carolina, a merchant. His address was regarded with so much favor that it was printed in pamphlet form and scattered among the people. A majority of the members of the convention were gold metallists—merchants and bankers. Mr. Trenholm, after drawing a gloomy picture of the condition of farmers—low prices, dull trade, hard times, etc., all because of the continued coinage of silver, said: "Gentlemen, so far I have looked at this matter as a farmer might look at it; but you have a deeper and a broader interest in it?"

Is that true? If bankers and merchants have more interest in the money affairs of the country than the farmers have, it must be because of their numbers and the nature of their business. As to numbers, the farmers are some ahead, for there are more than four millions of them and less than two thousand bankers. The number of national banks in the country on the first day of last November was 2,727. As to merchants, we do not know how many of them there are, and Mr. Trenholm includes them, we suppose, in order that the bankers may not be lonely; for merchants do not care a farthing about the nature of the currency so that it is uniform and equal. Merchants buy and sell merchandize, and if money is uniform and good, just as it is now, they are satisfied. They do not want to buy goods with one kind of money and sell them for another kind. Our money is all good, and merchants are not making any fuss about it except here and there one who, like Mr. Trenholm, is fond of talking. Bankers and money lenders are the men who are raising all this breeze, or most of it. Let us look at these bankers a moment and see how they compare with the farmers. Take the United States Treasury Department report for 1885, and we find that on the first day of October the number of national banks doing business was 2,714, and the bonds they had deposited in order to secure their charters and their circulation was \$307,700,000. The number of private bankers at that time we do not know. On the 30th of November, 1882, the number of State banks, Saving banks, and all banks other than National banks was 5,140, with a capital of \$232,440,000. We have no aggregated report of a date later than that; and according to the Finance Report for 1884, page 125, the total number of banks and bankers of all classes in the country at that date—November 30th, 1882, was 7,448, with an aggregate capital of \$717,318,822.

According to the census of 1880, the number of farmers in the country on the first day of June of that year was 4,225,945. They owned 4,008,907 farms, averaging 134 acres each; the farms were worth \$10,197,096,776, and the value of the product for the last preceding year was \$2,213,402,564. The products of the farms for a single year were three times as much in value as all the money invested in banking, and the value of the farms was more than fourteen times as much. Who, then, is more interested in monetary affairs, the bankers or the farmers?

A Farmers' Institute will be held at Nortonville, Jefferson county, Kas., January 21st and 22d, 1886, for the advancement of farm interests. Governor Martin and ex-Governor Glick, Secretary Wm. Sims, with a corps of Professors from Manhattan, will be present to participate in the exercises.

Kansas Weather in 1885.

From Prof. Snow's report for 1885 we make a few extracts.

The chief meteorological peculiarities of the year 1885 were the low temperature of all its months except November and December; the ample and remarkably well distributed rainfall; the low aggregate velocity of the wind for every month but August; and the most extraordinary daily wind velocity on our record (December 4th).

Mean temperature of the year, 51.01 degrees, which is 2.28 deg. below the mean of the seventeen preceding years. The highest temperature was 96 deg., on July 16th; the lowest was 14.5 deg. below zero, on the 10th of February, giving a range of 110.5 deg. Mean at 7 a. m., of 45.24 deg.; at 2 p. m., 59.23 deg.; at 9 p. m., 49.79 deg.

Mean temperature of the winter months, 24.04 deg., which is 5.47 deg. below the average winter temperature; of the spring, 52.41 deg., which is 1.27 deg. below the average; of the summer, 74.28 deg., which is 1.64 deg. below the average; of the autumn, 53.33 deg., which is 0.43 deg. below the average.

The coldest month of the year was January, with mean temperature 18.74 deg.; the coldest week was January 15th to 21st, mean temperature 1.68 deg. above zero; the coldest day was February 10th, mean temperature 4.12 deg. below zero. The mercury fell below zero on twenty-one days, of which thirteen were in January, seven in February, and one in December.

The warmest month was July, with mean temperature 77.06 deg.; the warmest week was July 18th to 24th, mean 81.66 deg.; the warmest day was July 15th, mean 84.75 deg. The mercury reached or exceeded 90 deg. on twenty-seven days, (fourteen less than the average number) viz.: three in June, seventeen in July, and seven in August.

The last hoar frost of spring was on May 8th; the first hoar frost of autumn was on October 4th; giving an interval of 149 days, or nearly five months, entirely without frost. The average interval is 155 days.

The last severe frost of spring was on April 13th; the first severe frost of autumn was on the 6th of October; giving an interval of 176 days, or nearly six months, without severe frost. The average interval is 199 days. No frost during the year caused damage to crops of grain and fruit, but the low temperatures of January and February were generally destructive to peach buds.

The entire rainfall, including melted snow, was 36.97 inches, which is 1.79 inches above the annual average. Either rain or snow, or both, in measurable quantities, fell on 103 days—one less than the average. On twenty other days rain or snow fell in quantity too small for measurement.

There was no approach to a drouth during the year, the longest interval without rain in the growing season being ten days, from August 12th to 22d. The number of thunder showers was thirty-one. There were two light hail storms during the year.

The entire depth of snow was 33 inches, which is 12.13 inches above the average. Of this amount eight inches fell in January, eleven inches in February, four inches in March, and ten inches in December. Snow fell on twenty-seven days. The last snow of spring was on March 27th. The first snow of autumn was on November 12th—four days later than the average date.

The sixth annual national agricultural convention of the American Agricultural Association will be held at the Grand Central Hotel, New York, February 16th, 17th, 18th, 1886. All interested in agriculture and kindred pur-

suits are invited to attend and participate in the proceedings. Addresses will be delivered and papers read by the leading thinkers and writers on agriculture, live stock, dairying, ensilage, and other practical subjects, and there will be open discussion of each by the members.

The Crops and Weather of 1885.

The Department of Agriculture has just sent out its report of crops and weather for 1885. The figures are the same as we gave two weeks ago: Wheat, 357,112,000 bushels; corn, 1,936,176,000 bushels. The wheat average was ten bushels to the acre, and of corn twenty-six, the highest in five years. Oats turned out 629,409,000. Rye suffered from winter killing, but not so much as wheat. Barley and buckwheat were fair. Potatoes a light crop, and cotton not above an average. The flax yield is estimated at 11,000,000 bushels. As to productiveness in general, the year was fully up to the average, but prices fell below.

As to weather, temperature of April was a full average on the Atlantic coast and the Eastern Gulf States, and still higher in the Western Gulf States, in Tennessee, and in all the regions west of the Missouri. It was an average in the Ohio valley and in the Mississippi valley; and slightly below average in the Lake region and in Florida. May temperature was uniformly lower than an average in all the country east of the Rocky Mountain region, and higher thence to the Pacific coast. In June temperature was normal in the East, the South Atlantic States, Western Gulf States, but low in the Ohio valley, the Lake region, Upper Mississippi, the Missouri valley, and extreme Northwest. It was nearly an average in July. August was unusually cool throughout the West, and in September somewhat below the average, except in the Northwest.

Rainfall was deficient in April from Pennsylvania to Florida, and especially abundant in the Missouri valley. The May precipitation was above the standard in all of the States south of New England, normal in the Ohio valley, and deficient in the Lake regions and the Northwest; but the Lower Lake region had an excess in June, as did the East, the Lake region, and the Missouri valley in August. The Southern Atlantic States were visited with extreme rainfall in September, while the quantity was small north of Maryland. As a whole, there was a more equal distribution than usual, and greater exemption from droughts. Injuries to growing crops were greater from floods and excessive moisture than from drought.

A convention of the National Dairymen's Protective Association will be held at the Grand Central Hotel, New York, February 18th, 1886, to which all friends of the dairy are invited. The object of the convention is to give expression to the sentiment against the manufacture and sale of fraudulent butter, and to consider means for the protection of dairymen and consumers against this gigantic evil. The work already done in this direction is beginning to show grand results, and by united, earnest effort the evil may be abated, if not entirely eradicated. Able speakers will be present to address the convention, and as the American Agricultural Association meets at the same time and place, the occasion will be one of much interest. All who can are requested to attend.

A week ago yesterday floods were reported in Pennsylvania, New York and Maryland. The Susquehanna river was higher than it has been since 1865. Great loss to lumbermen followed.

Inquiries Answered.

INSURANCE.—Is the S. W. M. B. Association a reliable institution?

—We suppose our correspondent inquires about the Southwestern Mutual Benevolent Association. All that we can say now is, that it has complied with the law and is lawfully doing business.

LICE ON PIGS.—There is lice among my pigs. Can you tell me how to get rid of them?

—A decoction of tobacco will kill them. You may have to make two or three applications a week apart. Soak strong tobacco in warm water and press the juice out; apply with sponge or cloth, and take care that the pigs do not take cold.

SOWING CLOVER.—Can you or any of your subscribers tell us how to prepare ground for clover this spring so it will be a success? I have about eight acres of corn ground to sow to clover this spring. Some advise me not to plow the ground—just harrow it; some advise me to plow it. Would it be well to sow oats or any other grain with it? Have been very successful with orchard grass and timothy the past two years. Never had any experience with clover. I want to sow the mammoth clover.

—Plow the ground, unless it is in very good condition—fit for planting corn. If it was plowed deep and well for the last crop, and if the corn was well worked, and the ground is now clean and mellow deep down, it would do without plowing; but we would not risk anything on it. Plow deep as early as the ground is fit. Don't work the ground when it is not fit. Harrow well and roll, the object being to get the soil well pulverized and compact. You don't want the ground full of air holes. Sow the seed early. A little rye sown with it will be a help, but seed sparingly, not more than half a bushel to the acre. Will some of our clover men give us a lift on this subject?

SORE NECK.—I have a 5-year-old thoroughbred Short-horn bull that has a sore on the lower part of the forward part of the neck or under throat. It has existed some three or four months. A swelling was first noticed, which continually enlarged until it broke and discharged, but soon began to enlarge again, and thus it has broke several times. And now a similar sore seems to be forming near it on the other side of the throat. The animal is fat and apparently healthy. Can anything be done for him?

—The animal was injured we suppose, by a splinter or other sharp-pointed instrument that entered from the outside and has never been removed. In rubbing the neck it is easy to drive splinters in and break them off. If this is the case, the irritating substance will work out if the sore is kept running. Let it be examined carefully and ascertain whether there is any proud flesh in the sore; if there is, the cause may not be what we guess it is. In that case get powdered burnt alum on the gangrenous parts. It can be blown in through a quill. After an application let a day intervene, then wash out with soap suds, and apply again, and so continue until the sore is clean. Then keep it clean. But if there is no gangrenous (proud flesh) then open the sore well and poultice it with something softening like bread and milk, slippery elm bark, flaxseed, etc., so as to keep the way clean for the suppuration. A little probing occasionally may be necessary. That may be done with a bit of fat pork cut the right size and shape. Consult your family physician about method of operating.

Book Notices.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE for 1886 is out, and the holiday number of *Vick's Magazine* is bound with it. No comment is needed on *Vick's* books, for they are like his plants and seeds—first class always and up with the times. Address James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

KNITTING AND EMBROIDERY.—We have just received from the publishers a handy little book, entitled "Knitting, Crocheting and Embroidery," which gives full instructions to all who desire to become successful workers in the art. It contains seventy illustrations and eighty-four pages, bound in paper cover. The book will be sent by mail to any address for 15 cents, by J. S. Ogilvie & Co., publishers, 31 Rosestreet, New York.

ALDEN'S LIBRARY MAGAZINE.—Gladstone writes, in the January issue, of "The Dawn of Creation and Worship," Sir John Lubbock on "Some Habits of Ants, Bees, and Wasps," Jules Simon of "The General Election in France," A Greek statesman on "A Greek View of the Present Crisis," and S. G. W. Benjamin on "The Eastern Question as Viewed in Persia." Besides these

leading articles by writers of note there are other articles hardly less interesting or important, on "The Wesleys at Epworth," "Free Cities of the Middle Ages," "Macaulay and Sir Elijah Impey," "With the Hungarian Gypsies," and others. Indeed the large amount of literature of the very highest interest and importance which finds place in *The Library Magazine*, printed as it is in large handsome type at the nominal cost of 15 cents a copy, or \$1.50 a year, is certainly without precedent. John B. Alden, publisher, New York.

A FARMER'S VIEW OF A PROTECTIVE TARIFF—Is a very interesting little book of 53 pages written by a New Jersey farmer. It is one of the most plausible free trade arguments we ever read. It is purely argumentative, and addressed to the reason of men. The author takes a common sense view of things, and reasons from what he sees about him. But he does not make a case for the reason that he is not willing to discriminate in favor of his own country. He sees no difference in results to us as Americans if our manufactured goods are brought to us from factories in foreign countries or if they are made at home by our own people out of our own material. It matters nothing according to his philosophy whether we ship our cotton and wool to Europe and have them made into cloth and clothing there and returned to us, or whether our cotton and wool are worked up by our own people at our own factories. Nor does he consider the importance of commercial independence. It is quite as important to the people of the United States that they should be free from Great Britain commercially as that they should be free politically. What must have been our condition to-day had not our manufacturing interests been fostered by the government does not have a thought in this interesting little book. The author does not appear to have thought of any practical benefits derived by farmers from reduction in cost of materials that they must have—the reduction brought about by competition in protected manufactures. One frank admission is made. The writer says that a repeal of our tariff laws would result in a reduction of wages, and he maintains that that would be right, because he says wages are too high now. The book is published by the author, Isaac W. Griscom, Woodbury, N. J. Price 35 cents, postpaid.

Kansas City is climbing up as a stock market. In 1885 the receipts at the stock yards were: Cattle, 506,627; hogs, 2,358,718; sheep, 221,801; horses and mules, 24,506. Of cattle, sheep and horses, the number received in 1884 was larger than it was last year, but the number of hogs received in '85 was never before equalled. The average weight of hogs for the year was 289.8 pounds.

The tenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Topeka, on Tuesday evening, January 19th, 1886, for the election of one-third the members of the Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. A meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at 3 o'clock p. m. of the same day, in the rooms of the Society. All members are requested to be present.

Four children, that had been bitten by a dog believed to have hydrophobia, were sent from New Jersey a few weeks ago to Paris to be inoculated by M. Pasteur, a French scientist, who believes hydrophobia can be prevented the same as smallpox by inoculation. He has practiced on a large number of cases, and his treatment thus far has appeared to be successful. Only one patient died and that one was of such long standing that he declined at first to operate on it. He inoculated rabbits with matter taken from the spinal marrow of mad dogs, and uses the rabbit matter on human subjects. The New Jersey children were treated and are at home again apparently well. Should this prove to be a real discovery, it will be worth a great deal to the people in the way of relief from dread.

Horticulture.

FORESTRY.

Obstacles to a More General Planting of Forest Trees, and Means to Overcome Them.

The following paper was read by J. F. Martin, of Winfield, Kansas, before the Kansas State Horticultural Society, at Manhattan, Kansas, December 3d, 1885.

(Concluded.)

IS THE RAINFALL OF KANSAS INCREASING?

Prof. F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas, read a paper on this subject before the Academy of Science, November 26th, 1885, from which, by permission, I give the following summary:

Observations of the rainfall have been made at Fort Leavenworth, for thirty-eight years; Fort Riley, for twenty years; Agricultural College, for twenty-four years; Lawrence, for seventeen years.

For the sake of brevity I will only compare the rainfall in the last half of each of the above periods with that of the first half, which shows the following annual average increase:

Fort Leavenworth, 5.21 or 20 per cent.; Fort Riley, 3.05 or 13 per cent.; Manhattan, 5.61 or 20 per cent.; Lawrence, 3.06 or 9 per cent.

There can be no doubt but what this increase of rainfall has been caused by the settlement of the State within the last thirty years; the population of which at the present time exceeds 1,000,000. The three greatest causes that have produced these favorable results are: the suppressing of prairie fires; the breaking and cultivation of the soil, and last, but not least, the growing of hedges, orchards and timber.

They show also the equalizing effect of forests in lowering the extreme summer heat, and in lessening the extreme winter cold. The relative moisture is an average of 6 per cent. greater in the forest than in the open field, 9 per cent. in summer, and about 5 per cent. in the other seasons.

Do not the foregoing facts sufficiently demonstrate the importance of forestry to the welfare of mankind and fully justify an intense and united effort in reforesting the plains? I fear that the patience has been wearied in pursuing this part of the subject so far, but its importance, and the desire to impress the mind by giving such indisputable authority is my only apology. In this address, to the judgment I trust one step has been taken in inducing persons to plant trees.

Another objection to engaging in tree-planting, is a belief that the supply will continue equal to the demand. This objection is not tenable, for however plenty timber has been, and is yet ample for present needs, it must be borne in mind that while our forests are rapidly disappearing and with the increase comes a corresponding demand. If the Old World did not furnish an inexhaustible supply of timber to its inhabitants, can we expect that the forests of America will be exhaustless? Not so; history will repeat itself. In regard to the supply and consumption of American timber, permit me to present a few facts. The census returns of 1880 show, that of our States and Territories, nine had reduced their woodlands below 10 per cent., five between 10 and 20 per cent., eight between 20 and 30 per cent., eleven between 30 and 40 per cent., and four between 40 and 50 per cent. In the whole United States the woodlands occupied 35 per cent. of the reported area. If all the woodlands of the States and Territories were evenly distributed over the entire surface, and could be thus maintained, the conditions would be favorable to the interests

of man. But this is not the case. There are large areas of our country nearly or quite treeless. There are large bodies of timber lands in the South, especially the Gulf States, from which Kansas and Nebraska will soon be compelled to draw their supplies, also on the Pacific coast, especially in Washington Territory and Oregon. These forests, judging from their extent and the value of the timber, might, to the casual observer, appear well nigh exhaustless, but the reason why they are intact to-day, is because they have been less accessible than those equally valuable, that are quite destroyed, and when these forests are penetrated by railroads they will be mown down like grain before the reaper.

We will give a few summarized statements from the tenth census report on forestry and the consumption of timber. There was during the census year ending May 31st, 1880, used for various purposes of fuel 145,778,137 cords, value \$321,962,372. Charcoal used for various purposes, 74,008,971 bushels, value \$5,276,736. Capital employed and value of lumber produced, \$233,367,729.

Add to the above the probable annual consumption at this time of 60,000,000 railroad ties, involving the destruction of, perhaps, 30,000,000 young trees demanding 110,000 acres, and further add the destruction by forest fires, from all the various causes, of 10,274,089 acres, valued at \$25,462,250, to which may be added nearly as many more acres destroyed by browsing animals, which appears to be the next most destructive agency, and we have figures that are well nigh appalling. These figures only represent the probable destruction of forests in a single year. It is stated in the census report, page 485,—“could complete returns of the forest crop of the census year have been obtained, it is not improbable that it would be found to exceed \$700,000,000 in value.” At the rate of consumption of the white pine, of the census year, the original forests will be destroyed in the State of Michigan in seventeen years, in Wisconsin in eighteen years, and in Minnesota in fifteen years. When the increasing demand and the destruction by forest fires are taken into consideration the number of years will be materially reduced. Then Chicago will have lost her lumber trade, and in twenty years, or less, all mid-continental States will pay enormous prices for their lumber, and the people will be greatly concerned in regard to the future supply. It should not be said that this is a subject pertaining exclusively to the agricultural class, for anything which vitally affects the welfare of the farmer and producer, affects vitally the interests of the whole State, and demands the earliest and most earnest attention of the people's representatives.

Another obstacle to be removed before people will plant trees to any considerable extent, is a disbelief that it will not pay. There is strong disposition to make haste rapidly in making money. Such persons cannot wait for the slow returns that very many of the best investments require; they would rather rely on annual crops.

The forest report for 1883, page 10, our honored ex-President E. Gale estimates the total cost of planting, cultivating, etc., forty acres of Osage at \$636.48. The thinnings from six to ten years would bring considerable income, perhaps equal or exceed the aggregate cost, including rent and interest. At the end of twenty years the value of the timber then standing he places at \$20,000.

On page 12 of the same report Rev. I. B. Schlichter estimates the value of the thinnings of a walnut grove of eighty acres planted in Arkansas valley at the

end of ten years at \$200 per acre, or \$16,000, and this from cutting only one-half of the trees to give proper room for those that remain, which at the end of ten years more, will be worth \$400 per acre or \$32,000 for the eighty acres, making a total of \$48,000 in twenty years. By allowing 100 to 200 trees per acre to remain that they may attain a large size, a mine of wealth would continue to flow to the owner. He also admits that catalpa speciosa, Osage and Russian mulberry grow more rapidly, and consequently will be more profitable than walnut in a term of ten to twenty years. The Forestry Manual for 1884, page 21, gives the estimates of Robert Douglas & Son. After giving accurate expenses for a term of twelve years, shows an annual profit of \$9.25 per acre. Ex-Commissioner Gale, of Cowley county, has a grove of cottonwood planted five years ago, on which a clean annual profit of \$17 per acre is plainly manifest. On the 22d page is also given another estimate where the writer refers to his own grove of catalpas, five years old, set four feet apart, showing a net profit of \$180, on less than one and one-third acres of rather inferior land. The writer further gives the measurements of two groves belonging to Mr. T. B. Hare and Mr. W. Pennington, planted nine and eleven years ago. Walnut, diameter, 7 to 9 in.; height, 35 ft. Elm, diameter, 6 in.; height, 30 ft. S. Maple, diameter, 10 in.; height, 50 ft. Cottonwood, diameter, 15 to 34 in.; height, 65 to 75 ft. Catalpa, 9 in.; height, 30 ft.

These trees were planted and still stand eight feet apart. You may form your own conclusions. The catalpa grove, eight years old, belonging to Mr. J. Hahn, of the same county, consisting of 1.136 trees, occupying about seven-eighths of an acre, measured six to eight inches in diameter and twenty-four feet high. They would average three posts to the tree, making 3,408 posts. Estimating them at 15 cents each, it amounts to \$511.20. The total cost of growing these trees, including rent of land, has not exceeded \$40, which leaves a net profit of \$477.20 or \$58.90 per annum. If the timber is cut while in the dormant state, and allowed but one sprout to grow from the stump, the owner will have a tree as large as the present ones within six years; thus this grove may be made a perpetual income. I have no hesitation in saying, that he who plants and cultivates forest trees with the same common sense and industry that he does his corn, he will make dollars out of his trees, while he makes dimes from his corn. He who plants but a single tree, enhances his personal interest, and thus far adds to the welfare of the State. But where are the capitalists, who, like the Duke of Athol, will plant trees by the million, and thus assure to themselves and their children not only the appellation of millionaire, but the better title of public benefactor.

Procrastination is an obstacle in the way of tree-planting for which I can prescribe no remedy, except, it may be to send after them the persistent tree peddler. If he does not cure the habit, then there is no hope.

A lack of knowledge as to the best varieties of trees for a given locality, and how to plant and care for them, and often added to this is a financial inability to procure the trees and meet other necessary expenditures are potent obstacles.

This Society is a great power for good, but, except additional aid is obtained, that it may become more closely connected with the masses, its labors and power, in an important degree will continue to fail of its object. The deliberations and utterances are wise, and in a digested form it tries to talk to the

people, but the telephonic connections are imperfect, and in thousands of instances it is utterly cut off, so that talk wisdom as it may, they are dead to its utterances for they do not hear. The self-sacrificing labors of the best citizens of this and other States have agitated the subject of forest preservation and reforesting until the National and some State governments have taken commendable action, and a general interest is everywhere being felt. A great work has been done, but I conclude that the work already done is only preparatory to that which is yet to be accomplished.

We now have sufficient data, and with the accumulated experience of the past, to which, if were added the authority and resources of our State, a transformation from desolation to living beauty would speedily take place. One of the great needs, as I conceive it is the preparation of a Forest Tree Manual, in its simplicity and comprehensiveness, similar to the Manual on the apple, so ably prepared and presented at this session. It should contain, as far as possible, full and complete answers to the questions of what, when, where and how to plant and care for the future forests, also how to procure, preserve and grow seeds, cuttings and plants, together with other matters of interest, education and encouragement.

Who can answer correctly the vital questions above referred to? If reference is had to the section of the State lying east of the 100th meridian it may be done with some assurance of correctness, but west of that line which embraces one-fourth part of the State is a vast field for experimentation. Very few of the essential matters pertaining to reforesting that vast area are yet solved. This work is too vast, imperative and expensive for individual effort. It is here that the strong arm of the State should be put forth in establishing and intelligently maintaining

EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS,

that through this the most successful agency, may be demonstrated, as speedily as possible, the many unsolved problems, instead of relying, as heretofore, on the feeble and frequently abortive efforts of individuals who are struggling for a home in a strange land and surrounded by unknown conditions and possibilities, and who in addition, are frequently bound in poverty. Let the Manual be made as complete as it may be now, and new editions issued from time to time, and by liberal legislative appropriations, many thousands of copies should be printed and distributed, only by those who have a heart in the work. I presume no one will doubt the power of the Legislature to make appropriations for such purposes, but the difficulty is to get the people's representatives to learn that it is a more important duty to so direct and aid the settler in securing and permanently improving a home on the plains, than it is to draw him hither by alluring advertisements. The State, through its competent agents, should be able to inform him what kind of crops can be relied upon and what will most probably fail, also what kind of forests and fruit trees will succeed; then, and not till then, will the most rapid development be made in the western part of the State.

This is a philanthropic duty that the State owes to its citizens. A law should be passed exempting from taxation for a period of eight years, artificial groves of timber. County commissioners should be empowered or required to offer a bounty of from \$3 to \$5 per acre, for the period of three years from planting, for all land planted to forest trees and properly cultivated, the distance of four feet to be required, providing, perhaps,

that no person shall thus receive more than \$100 in any single year.

The results of experiments, whether made by individual enterprise or governmental authority, has caused agriculture to be reduced to a science, and every subject of every civilized nation on earth to-day is blessed thereby. As a rule the government and State having the greatest amount of intelligence among the people are the ones that place the highest value on public experimental stations. More than twenty-five years ago, sorghum was introduced, but with all the individual experiments the question of its manufacture into sugar, in a profitable manner, was not solved, until the general government took hold of the matter. Who will say that the experiments in regard to tame grasses of the Kansas Agricultural College grounds are not of incalculable advantage to our agriculturists. There can be no doubt in regard to the duty of Kansas to establish and liberally maintain one or more such stations, including forestry, that doubtful matters may be determined once for all, instead of leaving perhaps thousands of persons to try, as many times, the same experiment, entailing loss, and in some cases ruin to individuals. No State or country after once establishing and testing the utility of such stations has ever abandoned them. Notwithstanding all the science and theories, we only know definitely by experiment. The professor may lecture learnedly about theories, but after all it remains to be tested by the crucible of accurate experiments. Not one agriculturist in a thousand ever demonstrated anything. They are usually guided by general results, failing to have sufficient scientific knowledge, capital, taste or time, or other facilities, whereby if they should attempt experimentation they will fail in arriving at anything like accuracy. It will ever remain very largely the duty of the State to sustain such stations by liberal appropriations placed in skilled hands, that demonstration may be clear and conclusive, and disseminate such knowledge freely to the people. The utility and necessity of such stations for Kansas, axiom-like is self-evident. Twenty thousand square miles of western Kansas is purely experimental grounds. Rain is not the debatable question, we know it is insufficient for most agricultural purposes. The question to be solved is, what species of trees will grow and flourish there with the present rainfall. When this is demonstrated, and millions are made to believe, with hedges and fruit trees, then and not until then, may we look for such an increase of rainfall and humidity that will reward the labors of the husbandman.

Nearly every nation of Europe has not only experimental stations, but forestry schools and forest management, under the direct control of the government. Large revenues are thus derived from the forests and pupils are thoughtfully instructed in the art and science of forestry.

It is plain to my mind that for the best interests of our people, and the rapid and certain development of the entire State, a central experimental station, with one or more sub-stations including forestry, should at once be established by the State. Judging from the intelligence of the people and the necessitous conditions, I say it will soon be done.

The people will teach their representatives to thus regard their highest interests.

We have a fertile soil and a sunshine and atmosphere that stimulates great physical and mental activity. Our domain is not limited to 80,000 square

miles of surface, but includes the oceans of air and water over our heads and untold wealth beneath our feet.

We must have a geological survey to tell us of the wealth lying beneath the surface, and experimental stations and a system of reforesting adopted, that will enable us to advance intelligently and successfully in the future.

We are truly a brave, active, intelligent and moral people.

Kansas was first in grappling with and throttling human slavery. She was first in constitutionally subduing the liquor traffic, liberating its captives and giving joy and thanksgiving to his dependents.

By combining State and individual effort in the great works, we will very soon clothe the American desert with sylvan beauty and dot it with orchards, gardens and flowers.

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The Poultry Yard.

Cause of Roup in Fowls.

Roup (or roop, as it should be pronounced), is a disease affecting fowls and pigeons almost entirely—the two varieties of feathered live stock that are kept in confinement more than any others (make a note of this, sir.) and when established in a yard or loft is not easy to eradicate. It is a very infectious disease, and altogether the worst enemy in the shape of disease the fancier has to dread.

Roup is seldom or never found in well-regulated and not overcrowded yards or lofts, and when so found it will always be from the direct introduction of a diseased bird. I shall be glad to have this assertion challenged, if any fancier can do so with absolute proof.

It may be well if I describe the true symptoms and appearance of roup, which are alike in fowls and pigeons. The first, which is also the precursor of most disorders, is a dull heavy languid appearance, followed in a day or two by a wateriness of the eyes, a discharge from the nostrils, a sort of compound of thin slime and matter of an offensive smell; if this discharge from the nostrils is almost clear and watery the disorder is a cold simply, and not roup, though a cold not unfrequently merges into roup if neglected, and the true foundation of roup, which I will describe further on, be present, with a similar discharge from the mouth, accompanied by, in some mild attacks, a short sneeze, which the bird makes to clear the nostrils; if the attack be a severe one, a dull rattling noise in the throat, caused by the accumulated secretion impeding the freedom of the breathing, and feverishness of the whole body; these, with whole or partial loss of appetite and a desire to drink, constitute true roup pure and simple, and if any other symptoms be present, it becomes a compound disease, the most prevailing of which I will shortly mention.

Roup is a disease requiring the aid of two separate and distinct diseases for its production. The first, or as it may be well termed, the foundation, is a scrofulous condition of the blood or organs; in other words, the blood or organs are in an impure, unhealthy state, which impurity is the result of breathing the impure air of improperly ventilated and overcrowded pens or lofts. The drinking of foul or impure water, and eating unsound or fouled food. These contaminating influences going on day after day must and do vitiate the blood, etc., to such an extent that confirmed scrofula is the result. But I cannot fully discuss scrofula here; suffice it to say that it is a disease the essence of impurity, and one that prevails among the high-class poultry and pigeons to a far, very far greater extent than the owners of them are aware of. This, then, is the foundation of roup, as no bird unaffected with it can have true roup.

The second or exciting cause is taking a cold, which, as I have before stated, is a similar, but not by any means the same disease. I have said exciting cause, as scrofula would not exhibit its presence in this form in a bird unless an outlet were provided for it by the bird taking cold. Scrofula is very like a body of combustible material, very seldom spontaneously igniting, but quickly doing so if any exciting cause be applied to it.

The following diseases are unfrequently associated with roup, and forming the compounds therewith: Bronchitis, inflammation and congestion of the lungs, consumption or disease of the lungs, diarrhoea, diphtheria, canker,

and asthma, each of which must be attended to if success is to be achieved in the treatment of a by no means easy disease to cure, though curable it is in very many instances. These I claim to be the true symptoms and causes of roup in fowls and pigeons.—J. H. D. Jenkinson, in Poultry Adviser.

The Busy Bee.

Mistakes in Bee-Keeping.

It is a mistake to invest very largely in any business that you are not acquainted with; better post yourself thoroughly before commencing.

It is a mistake not to feed bees before blossoms appear in the spring, to encourage breeding.

It is a mistake to neglect to put on supers early enough in the spring, if comb honey is required for breeding purposes.

It is a mistake not to use comb foundation; for by its use we can always depend upon straight combs and greater conveniences for handling.

It is a mistake to neglect to remove all full boxes or sections as soon as properly sealed. Bees sometimes soil them by traveling over them with their dirty feet.

It is a mistake not to supply an abundance of room for them to store their surplus, when honey is plentiful. Bees often remain idle for want of space to store their treasure.

It is a mistake to extract or take honey from the bees too late in the season without supplying them with more. It is cruel to rob them and then leave them to starve.

It is a mistake to visit the bees too often during the winter; better have their winter quarters so constructed that their condition can be ascertained without disturbing them.—The Fireside Friend.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, January 11, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts, including 72 carloads of export steers, were 3,760 head, making 7,950 head for the week. Moderate offerings and the belief that the arrivals for the next two days must be light, strengthened the market and the yards were cleared at an advance of 20c per 100 lbs. Very common to prime steers sold at 4 15a 60; extra and premium steers at 5 50a 90, and old dry cows at 3 00a 25. Exports to-day, 700 head, 720 quarters of beef; for the week, 1,450 head, 50 sheep, 8,300 quarters of beef and 750 carcasses of mutton.

SHEEP—Receipts 14,700. Market fairly firm at full prices, with sales of poor to prime sheep at 4 00a 50, and poor to fancy lambs at 5 50a 80.

HOGS—Receipts 12,670. No sales of live weights. Market nominally firmer at 4 20a 60.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,180, shipments 800. Market active and strong and 15a 20c higher. Shippers buying freely at from 4 65a 10 for fair to good; choice would bring 5 25a 50; butchers steers 8 50a 50, cows and heifers 2 50a 30, stockers and feeders 2 50a 40.

HOGS—Receipts 2,900, shipments 1,000. Market firm on all grades. Butchers and best heavy 4 00a 15, mixed packing 3 70a 30, light 3 60a 85.

SHEEP—Receipts 460, shipments 700. Market strong and higher. Good to choice 3 75a 4 50, common to fair 2 25a 3 50.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:
CATTLE—Receipts 1,200, shipments 1,200. Market steady and 10a 15c higher. Shipping steers 3 75a 95, stockers and feeders 2 50a 25; cows, bulls and mixed 2 00a 20, bulk at 3 00a 3 75.

HOGS—Receipts 25,000, shipments 2,000. Market strong and 10c higher. Rough and mixed 3 60a 3 90, packing and shipping 3 90a 25, light 3 50a 4 05, skips 2 75a 3 50.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,000, shipments 500. Market strong. Natives 2 20a 50, Westerns 2 50a 4 00, Texans 2 00a 3 50, lambs 4 00a 5 35.

The Drovers' Journal special Liverpool cable quotes the cattle market 1/2c higher than last week. Best American steers 13c per pound dressed.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 748. The

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AXTELL, RUSH & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

offerings to-day were again light, and the market strong and active with values of shipping grades 1c higher, while butcher's stuff sold at about Saturday's prices. Sales ranged 3 50 to 5 20.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 772. The supply on sale to-day was very light, and the market active at an advance of 5c over Saturday's prices. The few sales made ranged 3 65a 3 90.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day —. Market continues active at 2 80a 3 50 for good to choice.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 3 red, 87c; No. 2 red, February, 90 3/4a 92c.

CORN—Receipts 97,800 bus., exports 62,936 bus. Sales: 704,000 bus. futures, 236,000 bus. on spot. Ungraded, 45a 48 1/2c.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Fairly active and higher. No. 2 red, cash, 91c; January, 90 3/4a 91c.

CORN—Very dull. No. 2 mixed, cash, 34c; January, 33 3/4a 33 3/2c.

OATS—Very dull and firm. No. 2 mixed cash, 29 1/2c bid.

RYE—Easier at 59c.

BARLEY—Dull and steady at 60a 80c.

Chicago.

WHEAT—Quiet but firm. Sales ranged: January 81 1/2a 82 1/2c; February, 81 3/4a 82 1/2c; March, 82 1/2a 83c; May, 87 1/2a 88 1/2c; No. 2 spring, 82a 82 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 70 1/2c.

CORN—Quiet but firm. Cash, 36 1/2c.

OATS—Dull but steady. Cash, 28 1/2c.

RYE—Dull. No. 2 at 58c.

BARLEY—Quiet. No. 2, 63a 64c.

FLAXSEED—Firm. No. 1, 1 12 1/2c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—The market to-day on 'change was stronger and values higher. No. 2 red cash, January and February, were nominal; March sold at 72c.

CORN—The market to-day on 'change was quiet. No. 2 was entirely nominal. No. 2 white was nominal except for May, which sold at 34 1/2c—1/2c higher.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 27c, bid, no offerings.

RYE—No bids nor offerings.

HAY—Receipts 5 cars. Best firm; low grades very dull. We quote: Fancy small baled, 6 50; large baled, 6 00; medium 4 50a 5 50; common, 2 50 a 3 50.

OIL-CAKE—@ 100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; @ ton, 23 00, free on board cars. Car lots, 22 00 per ton.

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

FLAXSEED—We quote at 1 00a..... per bus upon the basis of pure.

BROOM CORN—We quote: Hurl, 8c; self-working, 6a 7c; common red tipped, 5c; crooked, 8a 3 1/2c.

BUTTER—Creamery scarce and wanted; roll in better demand from packers. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 30c; good, 25c; fine dairy in single package lots, 20c; storepacked, in single package lots, 10a 12c; common, 4a 5c; roll, 8a 12c, according to quality.

EGGS—Supply equal to the demand and market quiet at 17c per doz fresh re-candled. A large portion of the receipts consists of held stock.

CHEESE—Full cream 12c, part skim flats 9c, Young America 12c.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, choice and of one variety in carload lots, 65a 70c per bus. Sweet potatoes, red, 5c per bus; yellow, per bus, 1 00a 1 25.

WOOL—Missouri unwashed, heavy fine, 15a 17; light fine, 19a 21c; medium, 23a 24 1/2c; medium comb, 23a 24 1/2c; coarse combing, 19a 21; low and carpet, 15a 17c. Kansas and Nebraska, heavy fine, 15a 17c; light fine, 19a 21c; medium, 19a 21c. Tub-washed, choice, 32a 34c; medium, 28a 30c; dingy and low, 23a 25c.

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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, 1866, 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 appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

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

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

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

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

Any person taking up an 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 appraisement.

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 Dec. 30, 1885.

Jewell county—Jno. J. Dalton, clerk. PONY—Taken up by E. Lyons, in Irving tp., November 27, 1885, one bay mare pony, black mane and tail, 14 hands high, left feet both white, white strip in face, 8 years old.

Rice county—C. M. Rawlings, clerk. PONY—Taken up by A. E. Smith, of Little River, in Union tp., November 30, 1885, one dark bay mare pony, 10 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, Texas brand on left thigh; valued at \$25.

PONY—By same, one dark bay mare pony, 3 years old, 13 1/2 hands high, Texas brand on left thigh, star in forehead, snip on nose; valued at \$25.

Wabaunsee county—H. G. Licht, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Hart and Enlow, of Wamego, in Wabaunsee tp., December 14, 1885, one light red yearling steer, marked with under-bit in right ear and half-crop in left ear, some white about the head; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one deep red yearling steer, no white on him, brand on left hip O or C, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by Amerer Greene, of Wabaunsee P. O., in Wabaunsee tp., December 11, 1885, one red and white spotted heifer, square crop in right ear and silt in same, silt in left ear; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by E. S. Graves, of Eskridge, in Wabaunsee tp., November 10, 1885, one red yearling steer, white face, red around eyes, front feet white, hind legs white to hocks, end of tail white; valued at \$10.

STEER—By same, one red yearling steer, white face, three-cornered white spot on right side, white spots on stifle, end of tail white, no other marks or brands; valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by Michael McWilliams, of St. Marys, in Kaw tp., December 1, 1885, one red and white 1-year-old steer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.

Douglas county—Joel S. White, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by John Eno, in Marion tp., December 11, 1885, one red and white yearling heifer, notch in under side of right ear; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. J. Bailey, in Marion tp., December 1, 1885, one dark red 2-year-old heifer, silt on under side of right ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$16.

Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Wm. Henton, in Wild Cat tp., one red yearling steer, white spot on forehead, white spot on each hip, some white on the flanks.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk. FILLY—Taken up by J. P. Reynolds, in Jackson tp., (P. O. Moss Springs), November 17, 1885, one bay filly 2 years old, a little white in forehead and a little white on hind feet; valued at \$40.

Cloud county—L. W. Houston, clerk. 2 CALVES—Taken up by W. J. Barringer, of Starr tp., November 31, 1885, one dark red steer calf and one light red heifer calf; the two valued at \$16.

HEIFER—Taken up by F. L. Ward, of Nelson tp., October 31, 1885, one red heifer, white spots on side, 3 years old; valued at \$23.

Franklin county—L. Altman, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by J. A. Logan, in Williamsburg tp., November 23, 1885, one red and white heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by W. A. Robbins, in Williamsburg tp., November 23, 1885, one spotted steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by H. C. McEvoy, in Williamsburg tp., November 23, 1885, one red steer, 2 years old, branded M on right shoulder, crop off right ear; valued at \$20.

Strays for week ending Jan. 6, 1886.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Simon Gentner, in Jackson tp., December 2, 1885, one red cow, 7 or 8 years old, left horn broken off, no other marks or brands; valued at \$22.

STEER—Taken up by Chas. Evans, in Emporia tp., November 4, 1885, one black and white yearling steer, branded O on right hip; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. W. Caldwell, in Americus tp., December 26, 1885, one red and white spotted steer, 1 year old past, one-third of left ear off and bush of tail off, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.

HEIFER—Taken up by Henry Jacob, in Jackson tp., December 14, 1885, one dark red yearling heifer, white under belly, end of tail white, crop off right ear; silt in left ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by James N. Tucker, in Waterloo tp., December 4, 1885, one 2-year-old white steer, both horns broken off, nick on under side of left ear and on upper side of right ear; valued at \$25.

Chautauqua county—A. C. Hilligoss, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. S. Gorly, in Belleville tp., one Texas cow, 9 or 10 years old, tips of both horns sawed off, branded on left side with letter S and on left hip (D), brand on right hip not discernible; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by B. C. Henson, in Sedan tp., December 8, 1885, one roan heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

STEER—By same, one red steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Colyer, in Sedan tp., December 5, 1885, one bay mare, 4 years old, silt in end of each ear, blemish on left hock, black mane and tail; valued at \$30.

COW—Taken up by E. H. Stoneback, in Center tp., December 16, 1885, one speckled roan cow, 6 years old, scar on right hip; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—By same, one pale red heifer with white spots, 2 years old; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—By same, one red heifer with white spots under belly; valued at \$15.

Woodson county—I. M. Jewett, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Owen Doney, in Owl Creek tp., November 24, 1885, one dun and white spotted 2-year-old steer, small size; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. W. Allen, in Liberty tp., November 18, 1885, one red yearling steer with some white spots, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by J. P. Kelly, in Eminence tp., November 28, 1885, one 2-year-old steer, white and red, red neck, star in forehead, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Cox, in Perry tp., December 1, 1885, one yearling steer, red with white spots in flank and on left shoulder and in forehead, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by J. H. Morgan, in Liberty tp., December 10, 1885, one white steer, 1 year old, left ear off, dim brand on left hip.

COW—Taken up by Phillip Eble, in Toronto tp., November 10, 1885, one red cow, 2 years old, (red calf by her side), marked in left ear with cross-cut; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Robt. Winter, in Toronto tp., one light roan steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Wabaunsee county—H. G. Licht, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. M. Brock, in Maple Hill tp., (Maple Hill P. O.), December 14, 1885, one 2-year-old red heifer, branded S on left side and M on right hip; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—By same, one 2-year-old red heifer, S on left side and M on right hip; valued at \$18.

HEIFER—By same one yearling red heifer, S on left side and M on right hip; valued at \$2.

Montgomery county—H. W. Conrad, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Martin Chase, in Louisville tp., November 18, 1885, one dun horse pony, 11 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by W. S. Herman, in Powhatan tp., October 20, 1885, one 1-year-old red steer, white face, both ears cropped, silt in right ear; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by ———, in Powhatan tp., December 3, 1885, one pale red heifer, 1 year old past, marked with an under-bit in each ear, no marks visible; valued at \$12.

Jefferson County—J. R. Best, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by John O. Wilburn, in Osawatie tp., on or about December 8, 1885, one 2-year-old red heifer, white on belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.

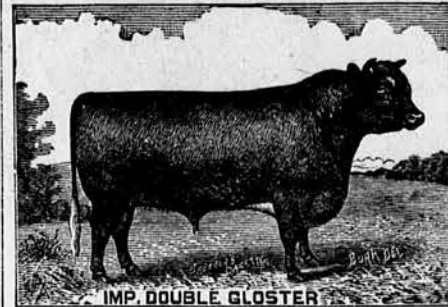
COW—Taken up by Hezekiah McCoy, in Mound City tp., November 16, 1885, one black cow, 4 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by E. T. Barnes, in Mound City tp., December 18, 1885, one white yearling steer, neck and head red, white strip in face, bob-tailed, some kind of brand on left hip; valued at \$15.

Miami county—J. C. Taylor, clerk.

COW—Taken up by O. M. Rhoady, in Stanton tp., December 16, 1885, one red and white spotted cow, supposed to be 12 years old, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$18.

BLUE VALLEY HERD AND STUD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE,



The Blue Valley Herd and Stud offers for sale FIFTEEN RECORDED SHORT-HORN BULLS of choice breeding, good colors and splendid individual merit; thirty head of equally good COWS AND HEIFERS; also thirty head of first-class ROAD-STER, DRAFT AND GENERAL-PURPOSE HORSES, many of which are well-broken single and double drivers. My stock is all in fine condition and will be sold at reasonable prices. Correspondence and a call at the Blue Valley Bank respectfully solicited. Write for Catalogue. MANHATTAN, KAS., January 1st, 1886. WM. P. HIGINBOTHAM.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

ALL AGES AND BOTH SEXES HOME-BRED AND IMPORTED. Cows and Heifers Brod 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 50 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.

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

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

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 A. J. PALMER, El Dorado, Butler Co., Kas.

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.

THE ELMWOOD HERD

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

SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Our herd numbers 130 head of well-bred Short-horns, comprising Cruickshanks, Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, Arabellas, Woodhill Duchesses Lavinias, Floras, Desdemonas, Lady Janes and other good families. The well-known Cruickshank bull BARMPTON'S PRIDE 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.

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.

THE Chicago & Alton Railroad!

Is the Best Route from KANSAS CITY to the EAST, BECAUSE There is no change of cars of any class from Kansas City to Chicago. There is no change of cars of any class from Kansas City to St. Louis. There is no change of cars of any class from St. Louis to Chicago. Sure connections in Union Depots at Kansas City Chicago, St. Louis and Bloomington. Palace Reclining Chair Cars, Elegant and comfortable, free of charge, are run through in all trains, day and night, from Kansas City to Chicago, Kansas City to St. Louis and St. Louis to Chicago. This is the ONLY LINE running a sufficient number of these cars in all trains to accommodate all of its patrons. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, The newest and best, run through without change, from Kansas City to Chicago, Kansas City to St. Louis, and St. Louis to Chicago. It is the only line running Palace Dining Cars To or from Kansas City in any direction. You "don't" have to "miss a meal in order to make connections at Kansas City, if your ticket reads via CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD. VIRGINIA FARMS Mild Climate, Cheap homes, Northern Colony. Send for circular, A. O. BLISS, Centerville, Va.

CARDS 60 Fancy Pictures, and 25 elegant Cards in Gilt Edge, Silk Fringe, Hidden Name, &c., 1 Songster, 1 \$50 Prize Puzzle, and 8 parlor games, all for 10 cts. IVORY CO., Clintonville, Conn.

CARDS 60 Fancy Pictures, and 25 elegant Cards in Gilt Edge, Silk Fringe, Hidden Name, &c., 1 Songster, 1 \$50 Prize Puzzle, and 8 parlor games, all for 10 cts. IVY CARD CO., Clintonville, Conn.

150 CARDS, in new styles, Embossed, Hidden name, Gold Edge, Transparent, &c., &c., of latest designs and lowest prices. 50 samples with name on 10 cts. TODD CARD CO., Clintonville, Conn.

The Veterinarian.

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

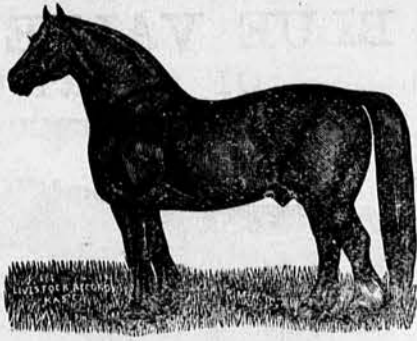
CHRONIC COUGH.—Would like to get treatment for a cough which has troubled a horse for the past year. Think it is confined to his head. Being of such long standing it may be difficult to remove, as it has now assumed the chronic form. Use the following: Sweet spirits of nitre, 2 oz.; fluid extract of belladonna, ½ oz.; tincture of camphor, 1 oz.; fluid extract licorice, 3 oz.; water, 1 pint. Mix, and give two ounces three times daily, injecting it back into the mouth with a small syringe.]

HEAVES.—I have a horse that has the heaves—been troubled with it for some time; is there any cure for it or any help? If so, please advise me. Do they die from it or not? I have noticed that some persons can stop it. [Heaves is an incurable disease. Horses can be helped for it by feeding oat straw in preference to hay, and wetting the straw with water before giving. If straw cannot be procured, the hay given should be of the best possible quality and very limited in quantity. The grain may be cooked or dampened and fed liberally, each feed having a handful of linseed meal mixed with it. An occasional dose of linseed oil can be given advantageously. It is very rare to find a horse die from heaves without some other complication being present. The disease can be stopped for a few days at a time by giving medicines, but it in nowise benefits the animal, and is only practiced by dishonest dealers in order to effect a trade or sale.]

DISTEMPER.—Can you tell me through your paper what ails my five-year-old mare? In July last she commenced to cough, very hoarse and loud, and to run down in flesh. I gave her rest and turned her on grass whenever I could spare her, but she did not seem to get much better. In September I fed her considerable of Scott's Charcoal Powders, which improved the condition of the mare, but did not stop the cough. She runs a little at the nose of a whitish color, but seldom seen except when she puts her head down to drink. She seems to be in good condition at present, but she still coughs, and of a hoarse, roaring sound. She seems to take cold very easy, and then she coughs more. I am feeding cornfodder, and two-thirds and one-third corn. I still give her the powders three or four times a week. [If the powders are doing good, continue them twice a day. Stop feeding corn entirely and feed soft mashes. Thoroughly mix one tablespoonful of gunpowder, one of lard, one of soft soap, two of tar, and one of pulverized gum myrrh. Put a spoonful of this as far down the throat as you can, twice a day. The object is not so much to have the animal swallow it, as to have it lodge about the glands of the throat. Then make a strong decoction of tobacco, as hot as the horse will bear, and wash the neck and throat with it. Also wash out the nose with it.]

What It Is--What It Does.

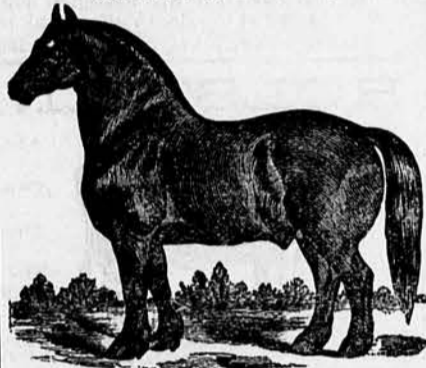
Hood's Sarsaparilla is made of sarsaparilla, dandelion, mandrake, cherry bark, uva ursi, dock, and other valuable medicinal agents long and favorably known for their power in eradicating disease and purifying the blood. It will cure, when in the power of medicine, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, General Debility, Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaint, Catarrh, Female Weakness, Cancerous Humors, Humors of the Face, Ringworm, Pimples, Ulcers, Sores, Tumors, Scald Head, and all diseases arising from an impure state or low condition of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is made by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists; \$1, six for \$5.



JOHN CARSON.
Winchester, - - - Kansas,

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

E. BENNETT & SON
TOPEKA, : KANSAS,



Importers and Breeder of PERCHERON-NORMAN and CLYDESDALE HORSES. Sixty head just received from Europe. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.



We are having now a large selection of Imported Horses and Mares of fifty head, our importation this year; have been selected with the greatest care from the best draft horse breeding districts of France. Having taken the \$100 premium offered at the F. A. stock show in Chicago for the five best imported horses imported in 1885, we will be pleased to show our horses to visitors. Correspondence invited and promptly answered.

Clydesdale and English Shire Horses.



The only stud in America containing the very best specimens of both breeds. Prize winners at Chicago Fair, the World's Fair at New Orleans, the Royal Society of England, etc. Large importation arrived August 12, and more to follow. Our buying facilities being unequalled, there is no such opportunity offered elsewhere to procure first class animals of choicest breeding at very lowest prices. Every animal duly recorded and guaranteed. Terms to suit all customers. Catalogues on application.

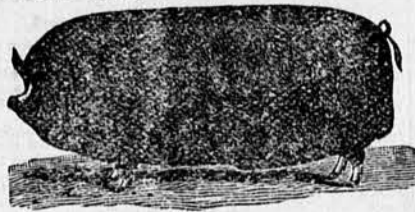


STEWART'S HEALING POWDER.
STEWART HEALING POWDER CO., ST. LOUIS

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. GIBB & Co., West Chester Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List

OHIO HERD OF BERKSHIRES
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 Cochins Fowls. Send for Catalogue.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



THE WELLINGTON HERD of well-bred and Imported BERKSHIRES is headed by Hopeful Joe 289. The herd consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families. This herd has no superior for size and quality, and the very best strains of Berkshire blood. Stock all recorded in A. B. R. Correspondence and Inspection invited. Address M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

SHADY GLEN STOCK FARM



H. E. GOODILL, Tecumseh, Shawnee Co., Kas. Breeder of Thoroughbred BERKSHIRE SWINE. Choice young stock for sale. A visit or correspondence invited.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD
—or—
Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using lines splendidly imported from England. I also have 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 adult, or for matured animals. Price reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue and price list, free.

J. N. THOMPSON
MORAN, ALLEN CO., KANSAS.

Breeder, Dealer in and Shipper of IMPROVED POLAND-CHINA SWINE. Choice Pigs for Sale.

Pedigree stock—C. P. C. Record. Correspondence invited. [Mention this paper.]

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

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

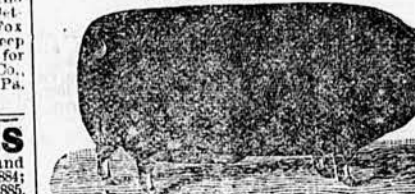
All well pedigreed. Correspondence solicited.

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, Mammoth Breeze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese and Imperial Pekin Ducks. Fowls for sale. Eggs in season. Send for Circular and mention KANSAS FARMER.

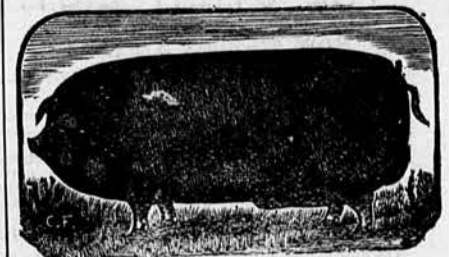
MILLER BROS.,
Junction City, Kansas.
Can call you
POLAND-CHINA SWINE
At reduced rates. The stock is the best that can be bred, but prices have been reduced to suit the times.
We have no Cholera and never had! Suffering Pigs \$15 each; \$25 per pair. Young sows \$10 each; \$20 per pair. Old sows \$12, \$30 to \$50, bred \$25 to \$35. Old Sows bred, \$30 to \$50.
All eligible to record in the Ohio Poland-China Record.

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.

IMPROVED POLAND-CHINAS



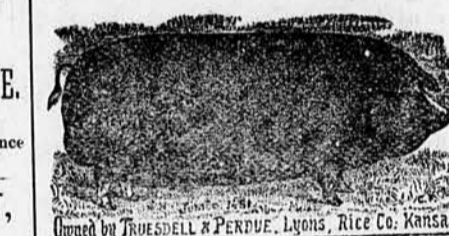
OHIO INDEX, VOL. 7, C. P. R.
GRANGER HERD consists of 22 Registered Sows and 5 Boars, premium stock, and their offspring. Pigs representing from twelve to twenty-eight premium ancestors on pedigrees furnished. Black Rosal Corwin 3217 was furnished boar for some of the best herds in the West. Ohio Index and Kansas Standard 3609 represent the highest Ohio premium stock; Levi 6599, Dorsey's Sweepstakes 3611 and Hanna's Best are now in service.
We have shipped as many fine pigs, from West Virginia to California, as any breeder in the West. We sell only the best, and have no cheap ten-dollar pigs for anybody. Describe exactly what you want, naming nearest express office.

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



I. L. WHIPPLE, Prop'r, Ottawa, Kas.
I have for sale a fine lot of young pigs sired by Jayhawker 2639, Ottawa King 2885 (the champion hogs of Franklin county), and Buckeye Boy 24 2219, Ben Butler 2977, Leek's Gilt-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 sire and dam that have never been beaten in the show ring in four counties in Kansas. I have hogs of all ages in pairs or trio 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.

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF
THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS.



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

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 38 years. We are the largest breeders of thoroughbred Poland-Chinas in the world. Shipped over 700 pigs in 1883 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.

OLIVER McINTIRE
P. O. Box 12, Halstead, Kas.,



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

FLORIDA. FULL PARTICULARS and a
Map of the "Great Lake Region" mailed free on application to
W. N. JACKSON,
Lane Park, Sumter Co., Fla.

1896.

Two Whales Killed Off the Coast of Long Island.

Two monster whales were killed off the coast of Long Island this morning. The *World* has a dispatch from East Hampton which says that several whales were noticed spouting about five miles out from the coast this morning and created great excitement among the fishermen on the shore. Three boats were quickly recruited and were dashing through the surf in pursuit of the monsters. They came up with a bull and a cow whale at about 10:40, and the greatest fight that ever took place on the coast then began. The bull whale was first attacked. The harpooner plunged his weapon into it, but not striking a vital part, the whale immediately sank. It afterward rose to the surface and started for the boat, striking it on the bow and tearing a hole in it. A lady named Edwards was hurt, but not seriously. While the fight was going on with the bull whale, the men in the other boat were having a harpooner with its mate, and in the contest both whales got together and crossed the line from both boats so that the harpooners had to cut them loose. Another harpoon was at once sunk into each of the animals, but it was not until the boats were drawn out fifteen miles to sea that the men were able to kill the whales with the lance. The bull measured fifty feet and its mate seventy. It is estimated that they will yield from 150 to 175 barrels of oil, and give a profit on the catch of over \$5,000. The appearance of these whales off the coast so early in the season gives promise of a good haul, and the old whalers are in high spirits over it.—*N. Y. World.*

Five years ago a remarkably bright and pretty girl of 17 worked in a San Francisco laundry. The son of wealthy parents fell in love with her. She returned his passion, but said that she would not marry him, as he wished, because she was uneducated and coarse. Then he offered to send her away to school. She accepted this offer. During the ensuing four years she was in a Montreal convent, very apt and studious. The training wrought all the change that was desirable, and the wedding took place, with a long tour in Europe afterward. The couple returned to San Francisco lately. To show that she had neither forgotten nor was ashamed of her former employment, the bride gave a grand supper to those of her old companions who could be brought together.

Four miles back from the coast of southern New Jersey are the ruins of the deserted village of Allaire. The place was the Utopian dream of James D. Allaire, a wealthy visionary, who built it about 1840, embodying various reformatory and socialistic ideas. He intended that it should be a manufacturing center, with stores where the inhabitants could buy at low prices, and with schools for the higher education of all the children. The enterprise was a quick and total failure. The walls of the factories are tumbled down and overgrown, and a cracked bell lies at the foot of the steeple from which it fell years ago.

BABY HUMORS, Skin Blemishes, AND BIRTH MARKS are cured by CUTICURA



FOR CLEANSING THE SKIN and Scalp of Infants and Birth Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scald Head, Scrofula, and other inherited skin and blood diseases.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the Blood Purifier internally, are infallible.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from poisonous ingredients.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG and CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases"

BACK ACHES, Uterine Pains, Soreness and Weakness speedily cured by CUTICURA ANTI PAIN PLASTER. Warranted. 25c

SECRETS OF LIFE
Sent FREE, sealed. Private adviser. Illustrations; all languages. Contains copies of our Diplomas, Certificates and Testimonials of Cure. Correspondence strictly private. Dr. Lucas Private Dispensary, 100 North St., Chicago.

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Water Wheels, Millstones and PORTABLE MILLS
Manufactured by
A. A. DeLoach & Bro., Atlanta, Ga.
Prices wonderfully low. Send for large catalogue. Mention this paper.

A \$5.00 WASHING MACHINE FOR \$2.00!
I propose to enter my Challenge Washing Machine to any address for \$2.00. I guarantee this Washer to be equal in all respects, and superior in many, to any washing machine sold for less than \$10, or money refunded. Agents wanted. J. C. DICKENS, Topeka, Kas.

SMALL'S CALF FEEDER
This NEW article is appreciated and approved by all progressive Farmers and Stock Raisers. The calf sucks its food slowly, in a perfectly natural way, thriving as well as when fed on its own mother. Circulars free. **SMALL & MATTHEWS,** 21 South Market Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Established 1840. Incorporated 1884. THE CELEBRATED **"BRADFORD" PORTABLE MILL.** CORN, WHEAT & FEED, FLOUR MILL MACHINERY. Send for descriptive Circular. Address plainly **The Thos. Bradford Co.** 174, 176, 178 W. Second St., CINCINNATI, O.

CHALLENGE WIND MILLS never blow down, a record no other mill can show. Sent on 30 days' trial. Also feed grinders, shellers, pumps, etc. Agents wanted. Catalogues free. **CHALLENGE WIND MILL AND FEED MILL CO.,** Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

COOK FEED FOR STOCK With the **TRIUMPH STEAM GENERATOR** It will save 1/3 to 1/2 of your feed, and your stock will thrive better and fatten quicker. Send for illustrated circular. Address **RIE, WHITACRE & CO.,** 47 W. Monroe St., Chicago.

THE \$200 Saw Mill
Original
1500 to 4000 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.

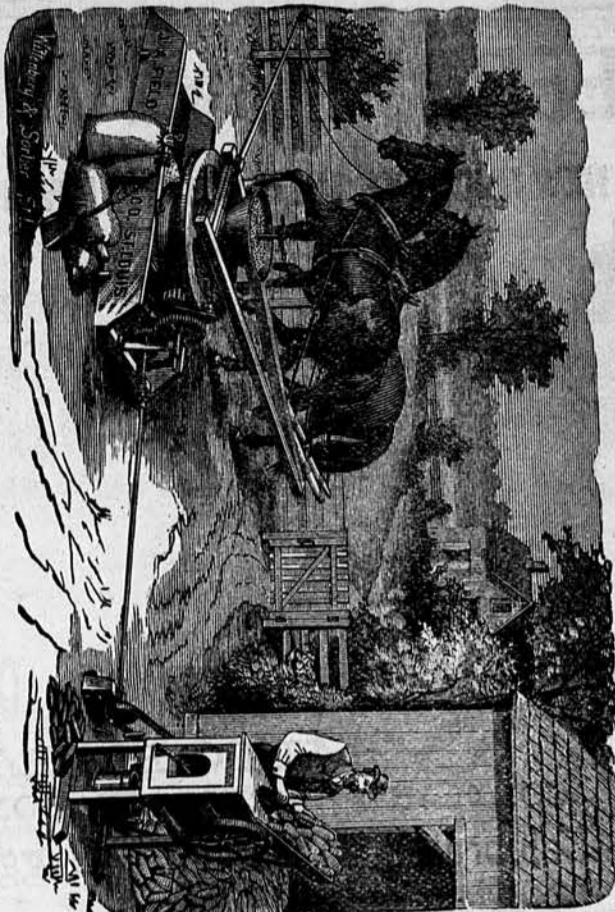
Kansas Economy Incubator!
Manufactured by the Inventor, JACOB YOST, Richland, Shawnee county, Kas.
The Incubators will be sold at the following low prices, with full instructions for operating:
No. 1, 100-Egg capacity, \$12; No. 2, 150, \$15; No. 3, 250, \$20.
Send 50 cents for my new Book, which contains directions—How to make and use this incubator, also, how to make a good Brooder to mother the chicks, what and how to feed them to market, ready to market, in eight or ten weeks; also, how to manage Hens to keep them laying all winter. The Book contains remedies which cure Roup and Cholera.
This incubator is a success. I have hatched 75 per cent. of the eggs without testing, and raised 80 per cent. of the chicks with my Brooder.
Address **JACOB YOST,** P. O. Box 30, Richland, Kas.

The Bonanza Incubator.
Perfectly Reliable. Self-Regulating. All Eggs turned at once. Requires no watching at night. **Best Cheap Incubator made.** Send for Price List and Circular showing cuts of the finest brooder in the world. Also breeder of high class Wyandotters, Plymouth Rocks and Langshans.—20 Pcs. O. P. **SCOTT, Quincy, Ill.**

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PRETTIEST, CHEAPEST, MOST DURABLE. **FARMERS SOMETHING NEW.**
Any one can make it at home and clear \$10 to \$25 per day. Full particulars with testimonials. Illustrated Catalogue Free. **STANDARD MFG. CO. Cincinnati, O.**

GUNS CHEAPER THAN EVER. Side lever Breech Loader, \$13. The Famous \$15 Shot Gun N. W. \$12. Every Gun warranted. Rifles, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6. Roller Skates, Watches, Knives, etc. Send stamp for illustrated catalogue 1895. **P. POWELL & SON, 180 Main St., CINCINNATI, O.**

MILL AND POWER COMBINED.
MOLINE PLOW CO., GEN'L AGENTS, KANSAS CITY, MO.



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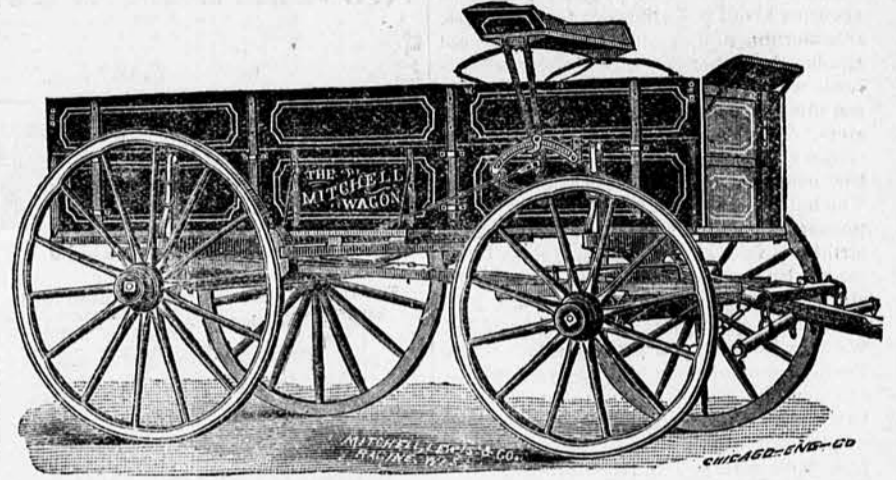
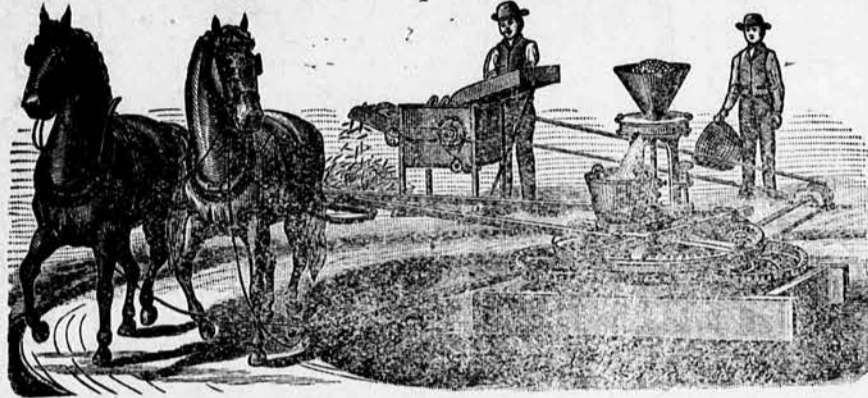
\$500 CHALLENGE To any manufacturer in the U. S. to produce a better Sweep Mill than SMITH'S "FAMOUS VICTOR."
ADDRESS: **VICTOR Grinding Mill Co.,** 46 S. Canal St., CHICAGO, ILL.

For Adams Standard Spring Cultivators,
—ADDRESS—
MARSEILLES M'FG COMPANY
MARSEILLES, LA SALLE CO., ILL.
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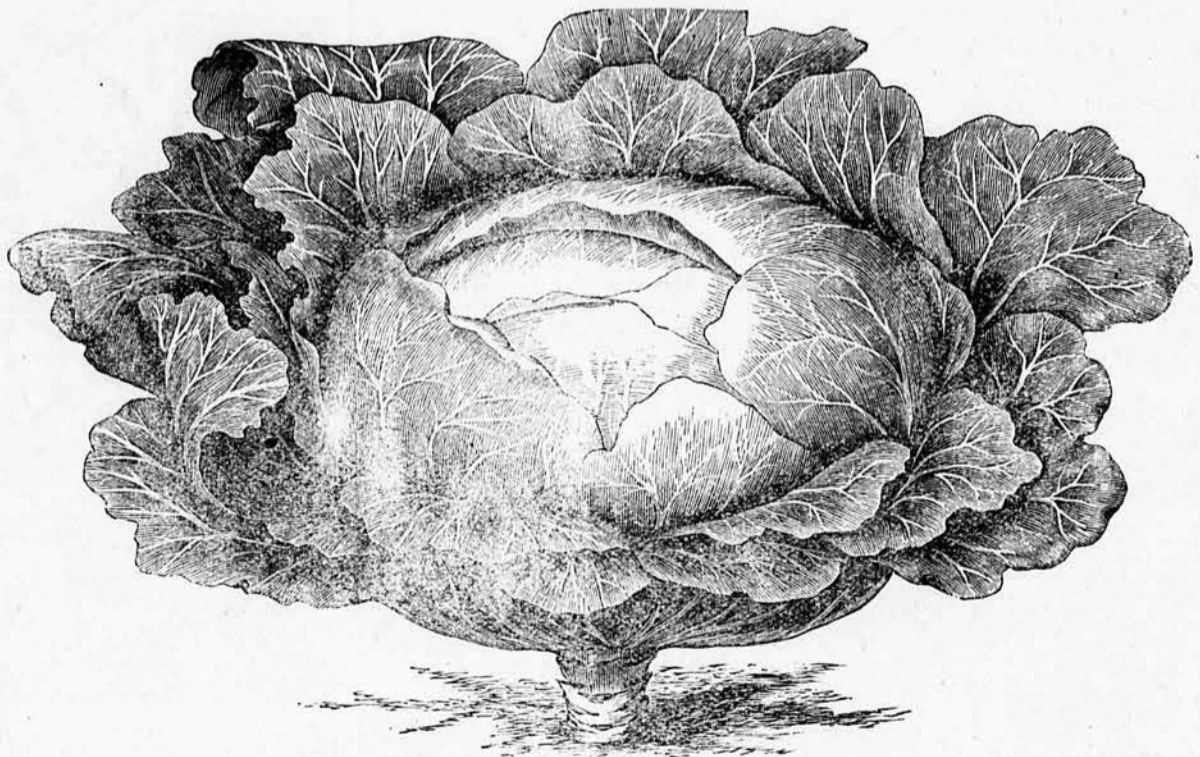
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