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THE FARMER AND POLITICS

**The Importance of the Farmer's Vote--
The Reasons Why He Has so Little Political Influence--The Way to Render
His Power Felt in Practical Politics.**

An address delivered before the Farmers' Congress at Minneapolis, August 26, 1886, by Henry Wallace, editor of the *Homestead*, Des Moines, Iowa.

The supreme duty of the American citizen is to cast an honest, intelligent, conscientious ballot. On this depends, not only his own well-being and that of his family, but the perpetuity of the Republic, and the final answer to the great question of all civilization, "Can the common people be trusted to govern themselves?"

THE INFLUENCE OF THE FARMER'S VOTE.

In America the ballot of no one class is of such overwhelming influence as that of the agriculturist, or farmer, and it is not putting it too strongly to state that in importance it outweighs all others combined. For, according to the United States census of 1880, the number of males, and presumably of voters, engaged in agricultural pursuits very nearly equals the number of males engaged in all other pursuits combined.

But there are several considerations that give a special importance to the agricultural vote. In the great conflict now waging between capital and labor, and which must eventually be settled by legislation or public sentiment, or both combined, the farmer's vote and the farmer's opinion have this element of exceeding strength and value, that he alone is the unbiased and dispassionate umpire. He alone is both capitalist and laborer—a capitalist in that he owns his own plant, whether it be the farm or the live stock, or both. He is therefore supremely interested in the permanency of our social system and the rights of capital and the relentless foe of communism and anarchy; a laborer also working with his own hands, vitalizing his capital with his own brains and his own sweat, at times employing labor and at other times selling his labor, and he has the power, if he but uses it, to make his verdict as umpire final.

And in this matter he has the strongest of all motives to render a just judgment, namely, the motive of self-protection. No great strike or lock-out in mine, railroad or factory can take place without affecting his interests adversely. Whatever may be the losses to capital or labor, the farmer is the chief sufferer in the way of fluctuating markets and the blocking of the wheels of commerce, so that he can neither ship his grain nor stock, nor purchase his supplies; on him falls the burden of decreased consumption through the poverty of labor and increased prices of goods through scant production, in addition to the increased taxation to punish crime and support the pauperism growing out of the enforced idleness of men and waste of the capital of the employers. His interests lie in the direction of peace and a just solution of the difficulty that will insure a peace that will be lasting. For these reasons his opinion and vote are both all important.

But apart from his numbers and his peculiar relation to labor and capital, the vote of the farmer of America is of supreme importance because he is financially interested in nearly all of the living political issues of the day.

He has ordinarily a very small interest in the supreme question of the politician as op-

posed to the statesman or the patriot, namely, "What individual or what party shall hold the offices and draw the salary?" but on the great living issues upon which, at the present hour, both parties are laboriously "straddling," or ingeniously maneuvering for position, he is more vitally interested than all else combined.

He is peculiarly interested in all questions of taxation, because he pays the bulk of the direct taxes. In the agricultural regions he pays taxes on three-fourths of the assessed property. His property cannot be hidden and is ordinarily assessed by a man who is too honest and unsophisticated to learn how not to find property liable to taxation, whilst by wilful blindness on the part of the assessor, by conversion of money into Government bonds or greenbacks, by inability to estimate the value of goods, or by taking advantage of the technicalities of law, a vast amount of the personal property of the citizen escapes taxation altogether. He is in most of the States to pay taxes not only on what he owns, but on what he owes, on the farm and on the mortgage on the farm. He is taxed to support the pauperism growing out of intemperance and the costs of prosecuting its resultant crime, whilst the license of the dram shop goes into the treasury of the city, and not into that of the county.

He has a vital interest in the complex problems of transportation, because the cost of transportation to the market has an immediate connection with the price he receives, whilst the cost of production has but a remote connection. He is doubly interested in this problem, because his traffic is all local and seldom shares in the advantages of the through rates, the long haul, cut rates, rebates or favorable discriminations, till after it leaves his hands.

He has a large interest in the tariff, not as an abstract question, but as it affects his pocket. He is interested in having all products that come in competition with his pay revenue and all products that America cannot produce, come in free, whether finished goods or raw material for the factory.

He is vitally interested in the questions of finance and the currency. He has more at stake in the silver question than all others, for the reason that every penny of depreciation per ounce of silver in the London market cheapens the price of his wheat. So long as 34 cents in gold will buy 46 cents worth of wheat in India, where the wages are 6 cents per day in silver, so long will the English merchant buy American wheat only at the gold price of India wheat. And as the Pacific coast must sell in Liverpool, having no other market, and at the price of India wheat in gold, there is nothing left for us but to accept the situation and sell at the same ruinous rate, irrespective of cost of production to us. For all these and other reasons that might be mentioned did time permit, there is no vote even in proportion to numbers so overwhelming in its importance as that of the farmer.

And yet it must be admitted, when we come to scan the political field closely and accurately, that no class of men have, in proportion to their numbers and importance, so little influence in politics as the farmer. The very term, "Granger Legislation," is spoken (and that, too, in agricultural States) with a tone of mingled apprehension and contempt. Even some of the better class of politicians habitually speak of the granger in his absence in a tone that suggests that much of their action with reference to him

or his interests is that of a demagogue. He seems to be regarded as a voter that must needs be conciliated and humored, promised bread, but fed with something that looks like bread and is cheaper. His prejudices and his passions, as well as convictions, are played upon in such a way as will promote the interest of the politician first and the granger's afterwards and incidentally, if indeed at all. All this at first blush seems most strange to those who concede and maintain, and that with truth, for general practical intelligence and just comprehension of public questions, as well as right impulses and honest motives, the granger is the equal of any large class of our population and the superior of most.

WHY THE FARMER'S VOTE IS SO INEFFECTIVE

must be understood before any suggestion can be made that will increase the effectiveness. With comparative numbers so vast and interests so overwhelming, why does he complain, and with so much good reason, of the practical neglect of his interests and of even hostile legislation? The fact that in his political and politico-economical relations his position is very peculiar and is environed with special difficulties, may suggest an answer.

The first of these peculiarities is his isolation. He is, all over the United States, on an average, half a mile from his neighbor, whilst the merchant, the manufacturer, the professional man, the miner and laborer, skilled or unskilled, are in daily and almost hourly intercourse. The voters of the ward lie within a few blocks of each other, the voters of a township are scattered over thirty-six square miles. The urban or city population have their evenings for social and political intercourse, while the farmer, and especially the stockman, finds that absence from home in the evening means lean bank accounts. This practical isolation prevents unity of sentiment; the result of close and frequent intercourse. The independent position of the farmer, one of the most attractive features of his life, has the same tendency. The Scottish clan, with his loyalty to leadership, was the result of the dependence of the many on the one and the frequent intercourse of the members with each other and with the chief.

This isolation and the evening cares also prevent combination for political purposes. There would be no caucus in the town if the voter had to milk the cows after sunset and then travel from one to ten miles to attend the meeting. Whilst this life renders the farmer self-reliant, meditative and studious, it prevents the development of the faculty of organization or leadership, and he depends for political organization upon the town or county politician. Let us do justice to the town or

COUNTY POLITICIAN.

He is not usually a bad man. He is seldom distinguished as a saint or notorious as a sinner. He is sometimes a lawyer at the beginning of his usefulness, or has arrived at that age in legal experience when, having exhausted the surroundings, his soul still unsatisfied, he aspires to State or Congressional honors. Sometimes he is an energetic tradesman who aspires to the dignity of mayor or alderman, and often the editor of a county paper, who desires by his loyalty to party to win recognition and honor among State politicians and eventually legislative honors, or, these failing, a postoffice. He studies, not the granger's interests, but the

granger—his passions, his prejudices, his likes and dislikes, the jealousies that are harbored concerning him if he is a good farmer, the envy that is consequent upon unusual success. He knows all the neighborhood quarrels and has the lawsuits among grangers all stored away in his memory. He organizes the granger by playing one party against another and makes use of all the material lying round in the way of quarrels or relationships. Knowing that the farmer forms his opinions slowly and retains them well, he prates loudly of past party achievements, portrays with well-simulated and often sincere indignation the disgrace of any want of fidelity to the party organization.

As one county is much like another and the States made up of the counties, it follows that the political organizers who are nearest the farmer have the smallest comprehension of his interests or the legislation needed to advance them. But the farmer has not to contend merely with his isolation and the ills that grow out of it. He is forbidden by the very nature of his occupation to form combinations which in other professions are the source of great prosperity and enormous political power.

THE FARMERS CANNOT COMBINE

like the railroads to fix the price of transportation, nor like the manufacturer and miner to fix the price of their wares and limit production to the wants of consumers, nor like the merchants to fix the prices of their own goods and that of the farmer's produce, nor like the lawyer and doctor to fix the fee bill, nor like the banker to fix the rate of interest. The Lord of the harvest fixes the production by his ordaining of the seasons. Were that in his own power, the isolation of the farmer, his necessities and the immensity of the producing territory would prevent it. The factory and the mine may be closed and little loss ensue, but the land must be tilled whether it *pays a profit or not*. The farmer can change his productions, but even that cannot be done in one year, but a dozen railroad presidents dining at Delmonico's can, while sipping their wine, after examining carefully prepared estimates of the crops and the probable consumptive demand, fix a rate of freight that will absorb at once all the profits of the farmer and exhaust the resources of the tolling consumer, and pay dividends on watered stocks till by their inflation they will stand more water. The State laws are powerless to prevent this, and no Congress has as yet had either the wisdom or the courage to prohibit or punish this piracy. Why? The wisdom is lacking because the members are too far removed from the field and the stock-yard; the courage is lacking because the corporations are the strongest power in the nation, and the legislature cannot depend upon the farmer for support even in right doing.

In certain branches of agriculture where this isolation has been less complete, the granger has developed remarkable and efficient political power. The southern planter, especially under the old regime, was a gentleman of leisure, social in his instincts and tastes, and he ruled the South. The northern breeder of fine stock is thrown by his business into frequent contact with the brightest farmers. He meets his fellows at stock sales and fairs and stock breeders' associations, and he is a power in politics.

(Continued on page 4.)

The Stock Interest.

DISCUSSION ON SHEEP-RAISING.

During the time of the recent Fat Stock Show at Kansas City a discussion was had among sheepmen on the raising of sheep. Some very interesting facts and suggestions were presented. Below we give a report of the discussion as it appeared in the Kansas City *Live Stock Record*:

Mr. R. T. McCulley, of Lee's Summit, Mo., was the first speaker. He spoke on the breeding and management of the Merino sheep. He said there was a peculiarity in wool that not one in twenty knew anything about. It must grow steadily and uniformly or it will have joints, that is, weak places here and there that was very damaging, making it weak and causing it to break. This uniformity can be accomplished only by regular feeding and keeping the sheep in a healthy and thriving condition. If the shepherd would prosper he must give his flock close attention. In the matter of feeding, regular feeding with poor feed was preferred to good feed given in a slipshod way. In the treatment of breeding ewes this policy of regularity was the price of success. Sheep, the speaker said, should be salted regularly and have corn once a day. He preferred feeding corn at nights and fed more grain in November than January, as it was all-important that sheep should go into winter in good condition. Grain was fed at the rate of one bushel per day to 100 sheep, but they at the same time were given plenty of good hay. It was best to feed hay and fodder in the morning and turn out for water at noon. For the evening meal corn bran was given. The flat-bottom trough was preferred to the V-shaped one, as sheep could get their heads in them better and there was not so much feed wasted. Sheep were profitable to farmers according to the way in which they were kept and treated.

Mr. Geo. Y. Johnson, of Kansas, asked the speaker to explain what kind of a farm was best adapted to sheep. He said he preferred rolling land, and sheep seemed to do best on gravelly soil. On wet soggy land they did not seem to thrive.

Mr. L. Bennett, of Lee's Summit, Mo., a Cotswold breeder, said he fed his sheep all they would eat. His idea was that the Cotswold and South-down were the most profitable sheep for the farmer. His flock of Cotswolds last spring cut 13 pounds to the head. I sold this evening four sheep that averaged nearly 200 pounds at \$4 per cwt., which shows the value of good mutton. Our sheep, up to last winter, ran on the prairie, but last winter we fed them grain and have kept them under good feed right along. They had all the hay they would eat and one bushel of grain per day to forty-two sheep.

Upon the question of relative consumption of food by different animals, Prof. Sanborn said that young animals would eat more to its live weight than older. A calf will consume 3 per cent. of its live weight, but when you come to a 1,000-pound steer he will consume but 2½ per cent. to its live weight. Sheep will consume more food to its live weight than cattle, as it has not only its body to keep up, but wool to feed. The Merino, he found, consumed ½ per cent. more food per pound of live weight than the Cotswold. The Merino sheep grows more wool and it requires to be fed stronger in consequence. The gentleman a while ago made a remark that sheep sheltered out more wool than when exposed. When an animal is cold and exposed more food is required to keep up animal heat instead of putting on flesh. This shows the influence of temperature on flesh-production.

The Professor was of the opinion that

the sheep was the most profitable of domestic animals. He had also noticed that they were the most delicate. They demand close attention, care and skill in handling, and where this was given always paid their owners. He said we were in the infancy of our agriculture as yet. If you want to go to the best sheep country in the world, go to Vermont. There they have the hills, fine grasses and crystal springs that sheep love so well. Examine the structure of sheep and you will find that they need finer food than other stock. In Missouri the number of sheep has fallen off many thousand the past five years. Farmers finding that they don't pay when neglected, let them go. You must have buildings and protection for sheep if you would make them pay.

The gentleman that preceded me, the Professor said, was right when he said that we must have vigorous, healthy ewes for breeding purposes, as good strong mothers are necessary for success. We saw by some sales here to-day that choice mutton sheep sold for nearly \$8 per head, thus proving that mutton is worth more than wool. But it is a mixture of mutton and wool that promises the best for farmers.

In speaking of crossing, Mr. McCulley said that he preferred putting the Merino on the Cotswolds, as the Cotswolds made the best mothers. With this cross I can take the same amount of food and produce the same amount of mutton and more wool than I can with Cotswolds. He had used this cross and found it to pay. He helped a friend a few years ago to shear his sheep that were out of Cotswold ewes by Merino rams and he cut 11 pounds of wool.

Prof. Sanborn said that it seemed to be a law of nature that the cross-breeds were the most vigorous. It will be seen from our fat stock shows that the cross-breeds and grades outweighed their parents. This applied to plants as well as animals. "I speak of the first cross," he said, "but it won't do to follow up the cross on the cross."

Mr. McCulley said that this was the trouble that all breeders had to contend with. They made the first cross all right, but the after ones were not so satisfactory.

In cross-breeding, Mr. Bennett said that his experience was just the reverse of Mr. McCulley's. He put the Cotswold on the Merino, as the common Merino ewe was the cheapest and it made a very satisfactory cross. I can make these sheep weigh 125 pounds at one year old.

Mr. McCulley stuck to his preference, and in support of his way of crossing said that he had on the Fat Stock Show ground two sheep, one by a Merino ram out of a Cotswold ewe and the other by a Cotswold ram out of a Merino ewe. They spoke for themselves.

This discussion drew out Mr. H. Tracy, who at one time bred sheep in Michigan. He did not like the Cotswolds. He said that they were the greatest eaters and required the greatest attention of any sheep, and if coarse-wooled sheep were neglected they made the greatest loss. His experience was that Cotswolds would die off with the treatment that Merinos would thrive on.

The question was asked Prof. Sanborn if it paid to grind corn for sheep. He said when corn was high he doubted if it was policy to add five cents per bushel more to its cost and have it ground.

Small flocks for the general farmer was next brought up. Mr. McCulley said that he thought that mutton sheep in small numbers near cities could be made to pay and might be more profitable than Merinos, but in handling large flocks he would recommend the latter. Small flocks he felt would pay on any cattle farm. They were great scavengers

and he knew of no means so satisfactory for getting rid of weeds as a few sheep.

A Kansas breeder urged that sheep could not be made profitable in his county on account of wolves.

Mr. McCandless, of Cottonwood Falls, said that if they were turned in with cattle that cattle would protect them.

Mr. W. S. White, of Nemaha county, Kansas, had no confidence in such mild protection. About thirty-four years ago he said he started from Illinois with all the sheep he could get—about 6,000—to cross the plains and came back with none. The wolves got them. Since then he had had but little to do with sheep. He went on to say that in his county there was not a quarter section that was not fenced, yet the wolves are so bad that they not only took their sheep but whipped their dogs in broad daylight.

Mr. Hunt had been in western New York recently, and found that farmers there were doing well in raising lambs for the city markets. He asked if it was true that sheep could go a long time without water.

Mr. McCulley said that when there was plenty of moisture in the earth and dew on the grass they drank very little water, but in dry seasons they should be watered regularly.

Prof. Sanborn said that sheep consumed relatively much less water than cattle. In Germany cattle consumed four pounds of water to one pound of food, while with us, three pounds of water to one of food.

Mr. Geo. Y. Johnson, of Kansas, said that the question that had been raised, of getting rid of weeds, was an important one. There is the iron weed that nothing but sheep will eat. It is overrunning our country. Now we need sheep to get rid of weeds with, but we have too many wolves.

As to the feeding of roots, Prof. Sanborn said he doubted if they were profitable, as they were too expensive.

Mr. McHardy, of Emporia, Kansas, revived the question of breeds. He said that he had handled the Lincolns, the Cotswolds, the South-downs and Merinos. They were all good in their places. Different localities and soils require different sheep. If you are rightly located nothing is more profitable than mutton sheep. I have lived in Canada. They can do nothing with Merinos there, while the mutton breeds thrive and are profitable. Now the Cotswolds, the Leicester and Downs will feed and lie down, while the Merinos are restless. The Cotswold and Leicester will not thrive so well in this Western country. It is all nonsense about Cotswolds not lying down. When he does not it is because he does not get enough to eat. If you want to make sheep pay take that breed that is best adapted to your section. Now as to wire fencing. Mr. McCulley said that where you use a wire fence use five wires, and if you use seven wires, I doubt if wolves will ever cross them.

Mr. McCandless.—I use barbed wire and the closer I can get the barbs the better. I have had no trouble by my sheep rubbing against the fence and pulling out the wool.

Dr. Allen, of Kansas.—In respect to wolves, I have a friend in California that has 3,000 sheep, and he wrote me a year ago that unless he could do something to protect his sheep from wolves he would have to go out of the business. I got for him a couple of Siberian blood hounds and since then he has lost no sheep.

Blood, food, care and training are the requisites for producing a first-class horse. It is useless to discuss which is the most important point of the four, as the perfect horse is a product of all of them.

Economical Feeding.

Kansas Farmer:

This implies such feed and care as will insure the best results, that is, the most rapid growth and earliest maturity.

We can easily feed too much, so that much feed is wasted; or too little, so that we fail to secure a proper growth. In either case we are feeding at a loss; we may feed the proper quantity, but in such a manner that there is considerable unnecessary waste, or fail to provide sufficient shelter so that a considerable proportion of what is fed is taken up to maintain animal heat. Then we can waste feed on stock. Anyone who has observed closely knows there is a considerable difference in feeding different stock of the same kind; one will require a considerable larger quantity of food to receive the same amount of gain than others even when fed under as nearly as possible the same conditions.

In securing profit the kind of stock we are feeding will make a very considerable difference in the amount we are able to secure.

One essential to economical feeding then is good, vigorous, thrifty stock. Then we must have, and especially during the winter, warm, dry shelter, good feeding racks and troughs, so that no feed will be wasted, and then they must be kept clean. In feeding hay fodder or other roughness there is nearly always more or less that will not be eaten up clean, and this should be cleaned out and used for bedding. There is no good economy in forcing stock to pick up what they have left before, especially of this kind. Neither should they be fed more than they want. I never considered it a good plan to keep feed before stock all the time. Give them what they want to eat regularly at stated times, and then wait until the next regular time before feeding again.

Young stock that is growing there is no necessity for keeping fat; they will grow better if kept thrifty and in a good condition than if kept fat. Neither is it a good plan, on the other hand, to allow stock to run down. A good steady growth from the start is what insures the best gain. If we allow them to be stunted they lose more than we gain in the feed saved. Keep the stock warm and comfortable, keep them growing, feed regular, no more nor less than they will eat up reasonably clean; have racks and troughs so there will be no waste; water regularly as you feed; feed a less quantity three times a day, rather than what you consider sufficient at one feed; give a variety, and with reasonably good, vigorous stock you can nearly always secure a profit.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

The quantity of work done by a horse, its quality, and the ease with which it is accomplished, are effected more by the proper fit and neat adjustment of harness, saddle, etc., than many people are disposed to think. It is hardly more cruel to stint a horse in his food than it is to fit his trappings in such a way as to fill him with uneasiness or pain.

There is some excuse for the average farmer who does not have his place stocked entirely with pure-bred animals. He seldom has the surplus cash necessary to buy first-class breeders to begin with; but there is no good reason why he should continue to perpetuate the scrubs that have been in the neighborhood ever since the country first settled. As much good stock as there is in the country, and as cheap as it is just now, we must conclude that none but the veriest old fogies will continue to "progress backward," by standing aloof and doggedly refusing to grade up their stock.

In the Dairy.

Condition of Dairying in Kansas.

A recent report issued from the Agricultural Department at Washington concerning the dairy interests of the United States, gives a brief statement of the situation in such counties of Kansas as have reported on the subject. We copy.

Barton county, central part of the State. Pasture of blue grass. Winter feed, millet, sorghum, and corn fodder. Winters mild and dry. Cows of the native breed.

Cloud county, northern part of the State. Dairying has received less attention than any other branch of agriculture. Lands are cheap; likewise grain, mill-feed, and transportation. Climate good, pasturage excellent, and markets favorable for this important but much-neglected industry. The wild grasses, during their season, produce an excellent quality of butter. Tame grasses flourish here as well as in other places. As a general thing, little attention is given to breeding cows for milk and butter purposes, and cattle generally have insufficient shelter in winter.

Ellsworth county, central part of the State. Dairy interests are advancing. Pastures are of wild prairie grass. Cows, grade Short-horns, stabled in bad weather, and fed upon cornmeal, bran, millet, and sorghum. Sudden changes from heat to cold affect the yield of milk.

Jefferson county, northeastern part of the State. Pastures of timothy and clover. Cows, grade Jerseys, whose milk produces a very firm butter that will stand the heat of summer.

Leavenworth county, northeastern part of the State. Farmers are preparing for the dairy business by sowing timothy and clover. Many will engage in the business in 1886. The climate is suitable for dairying.

Morris county, eastern part of the State. Pastures of native grass. Stock, grade Short-horns. Good facilities for taking care of milk.

Nemaha county, northeastern part of the State. Pasturage, prairie grass. Climate excellent, and very favorable to good milk yields. Stock improving in character and increasing in number. Good shelter is being provided for cows, and better food given them.

Osborne county, northern part of the State. Pastures equally divided between blue and buffalo grass. Climate good for dairying, but almost too hot for cheese-making.

Phillips county, northern part of the State. Pastures good and prices of feed low. Butter can be produced here at less cost than elsewhere. Cows give very rich milk; some, very large quantities. Milk averages richer than in the Eastern States. Denver is considered a better market for butter than New York city.

Riley county, northeastern part of the State. Cows range upon hill pastures and are wintered upon cornfodder, etc. Stock, grade Short-horns.

Russell county, central part of State. Pastures, native prairie and buffalo grass. Climate good. Cattle, grades. Not enough care given to cows in winter, although some few feed them in winter on prairie hay, millet, cornfodder and grain.

Rush county, central part of the State. Pastures of buffalo grass, which enriches the milk. Climate, very warm, ranging from 100 to 114 deg. Stock mixed somewhat with Short-horn blood. For cheese-making the milk here is peculiarly adapted, being well flavored and very rich. The curd, however, has to be cooked a longer time than usual in the East, to insure the cheese to keep.

Sedgwick county, southern part of the State. Stock descended from Devons crossed with Short-horns. Heretofore cows have been wintered out-doors; latterly they are stabled, and fed upon wild hay, cornfodder, and sorghum.

Smith county, northern part of the State. Pasturage is entirely of wild grasses, which fail by August 15th. Although cheese-making is followed, farmers do not realize the importance of having their cows well fed in the fall months. The absence of springs requires the use of wells for cooling purposes; much milk, therefore, becomes sour or tainted. Cows are of common stock, and not well cared for in winter.

Trego county, western part of the State. Pastures entirely of buffalo grass,

summer and winter. In this section grass will produce more butter or cheese than any other feed.

Wabaunsee county, eastern part of the State. Pasture season short, as the prairie grass dries up early in the fall. Climate good. Cows indifferent and poorly wintered. Plenty of feed, but no stables.

About Creameries.

The method at first adopted in creameries was to gather in the whole milk from a neighborhood and raise the cream at the factory. That is the method adopted and still adhered to at the Philadelphia creameries. These creameries are scattered about the country, in convenient locations, and have become quite numerous. They are all establishments of limited capacity, calculated to handle the milk product of a territory small enough to insure freshness of the milk when delivered.

In the Eastern States and in the West a different method has been adopted, and instead of collecting all the milk of a neighborhood at a common point, only the cream is collected, the gathering being done by men and teams in the employ of the managers of the creameries. This plan has its advantages in the reduction of time and labor required to handle the whole milk, as there is no skim milk to deal with, only the butter and buttermilk. The *Farmer and Stockman* describes the newer method well. The cream is separated on the farms and skimmed and collected by the gatherers, whose routes are sometimes as much as twenty miles long, going by one route and returning by another. This plan makes a little more work on the farms, as the milk must be set for creaming and cared for in all respects as if the butter was to be made at home; but the cream is collected every day, or every other day, and carried to the factory. Farmers must have suitable arrangements for keeping their milk until the cream rises, which in many instances requires the use of ice in summer or a good dairy house with plenty of cold water.

The cream, when all collected and delivered, is placed in a large vat to ripen and is churned the following day. The churns are large, holding about 200 to 300 gallons, but for churning only one-third to one-half the churn's capacity is put into it at once. The churns are cylindrical in form and hung on the long axis, driven by steam power, and require from one to two hours, as circumstances may require, to complete a churning. The churn is stopped when the butter is in the granular form, the buttermilk drawn off, and what adheres to the butter is washed out with brine before the butter leaves the churn. It is then taken from the churn, placed on a revolving table, and only worked enough to remove the brine and put the butter in shape for printing into pound or half-pound lumps, or packing in firkins for market.

Wherever the creamery is introduced it supplants the manufacture of butter on the farms. It is more economical to thus make the butter; it is of uniform quality, and brings a better price when sold; and the farmer realizes more money for his product. The prevailing plan is to arrange with the operator of the factory to do all the work, from collecting the cream to selling the manufactured product in packages furnished by himself. For his work he gets four cents per pound and the buttermilk. Thus the farmer gets the market price of creamery butter for his product less the four cents per pound for manufacturing and marketing, settlements being made weekly or monthly as may be agreed upon. In this way he gets much more money for his butter than if he made it at home, with the added advantage of relieving his household or himself of much disagreeable drudgery.

The cream-gathering method is the one adopted in all localities where new creameries are being built. It is on many accounts preferable to the old plan of carrying all the milk to the factory and carrying the skim milk home. Less work is required, as a few men and teams can do all the collecting and manufacturing, while the farmer can attend to his work at home instead of spending an hour or two every day delivering his cream to the creamery. In some cases the operator of the creamery buys the cream at so much a measure, usually estimated to make a pound of butter. In this case the price paid for the cream is regulated by the price the butter brings in market. There is not much difference to the pro-

ducer which plan is adopted. The operator assumes or is made to assume all responsibility of manufacturing and marketing, and may be held to account for the cream he may receive in either case.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

PROSPECT FARM—H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred Clydesdale Horses and Short-horn Cattle. A number of choice bulls, also horses for sale now. Write or call.

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

CATTLE.

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

D. H. FORBES, 198 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas., breeder of Short-horn Cattle. Six head of Bulls, from 7 months to 3 years old, for sale now on easy terms.

FISH CREEK HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE—consisting of the leading families, headed by Sharon Duke of Bath 2d, 64450. Young stock for sale. Also Bronze Turkeys. Visitors cordially invited and welcome. Walter Latimer, proprietor, Garnett, Kas.

OAKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE—All recorded. Choice-bred animals for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloster and Airdrie Rose of Sharon 49712 head herd. O. S. Eichholtz, box 1208, Wichita, Kas.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Mo., proprietor of

ALTAHAM HERD

and breeder of fashionable Short-horns. Straight Rose of Sharon bull at head of herd. Fine show bulls and other stock for sale.

JERSEY CATTLE—A. J. C. O. Jersey Cattle, of noted butter families. Family cows and young stock of either sex for sale. Send for catalogue. C. W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kas.

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

FRANK H. JACKSON, Maple Hill, Kas., breeder of Hereford Cattle. Young thoroughbred Bulls always on hand for sale. Cheapest blood and quality.

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

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Kas., makes a specialty of breeding Holstein-Friesian and Jersey Cattle, Poland-China Swine, and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Eggs for sale. All stock recorded. Cattle and swine of both sexes for sale. Correspondence invited.

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

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

SWINE.

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

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

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

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breed Poland-China Hogs (O. P.-O. R.), American Merino Sheep, Wyandotte and Langshan Fowls. Young stock for sale. Write for terms.

WALNUT GROVE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS. V. B. Hoyer, Proprietor, box 103, Topeka, Kas. My hogs are strictly thoroughbred, of the finest strains in America. All breeders recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Chief Commander No. 8778 at head of herd. Pigs for sale, from 2 to 10 months, from \$10 to \$25.

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

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

F. M. LAIL, Marshall, Mo., breeder of the finest strains of POLAND-CHINA HOGS AND PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS. Eggs in season, \$1 for 13. Catalogue free.

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

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

SHEEP.



MERINO SHEEP.

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

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

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo., breeder of MERINO Sheep. Ewes averaged nearly 17 lbs.; stock rams, 34 lbs. to 38½ lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

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

POULTRY.

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

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

S. R. EDWARDS, breeder of pure-bred Partridge S. Cochins and Plymouth Rocks, Emporia, Kas.

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

SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS—T. S. Hawley, proprietor, Topeka, Kas.

ONE THOUSAND FOWLS. Pure-bred, of the best strains, for this season's trade, consisting of the select and leading varieties. Send for my new and important circular. Satisfaction guaranteed.

REPUBLICAN POULTRY YARDS.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—W. E. Doud, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Birds for sale at from \$1 to \$5 each.

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

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

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

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

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. Complete catalogues.

J. S. McINTOSH,

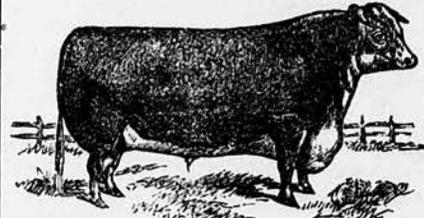
(Successor to Wolfe & McIntosh.)

Live Stock Commission Merchant,

UNION STOCK YARDS, NORTH TOPEKA.

I make a specialty of filling orders for all kinds of Grade or Blooded Stock—Horses or Cattle. Orders filled on short notice. Reference—Bank of Topeka.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



F. R. FOSTER & SONS, TOPEKA, KAS. Breeders and dealers in Thoroughbred and Grade HEREFORD CATTLE. Thoroughbred Bulls ready for service always on hand. Grade Hereford Heifers, singly or in car lots, for sale. Will take Cow for breeding on reasonable terms. All Bulls registered and guaranteed breeders. Come and see us. We can suit you.

OAKLAND STOCK FARM



W. S. WHITE, Sabetha, Kansas,

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

(Continued from page 1.)

But the great multitude of grain raisers and stockgrowers, and the whole army of dairy-men are home bodies, all-powerful with proper leadership, and are by the very nature of their business averse to leadership, and are organized by politicians who, however honest and well meaning, have no proper comprehension, as a rule, of the real interests of the farmer. What, then, is

THE REMEDY?

How can the overwhelming agricultural influence be thrown on the side of good government? How can it secure its full rights and retain them in the fierce conflict of existence? How can it check the growing and alarming tendency to the aggregation of wealth in the hands of the few, an aggregation growing out of the control by a few active managers of the great highways of commerce, of the great inventions, of great tracts of the public domain, of telegraphs, or the great highways of intelligence, of the currency of the people through associated banks? How can it check the rush of population of the country to the city and the city to the metropolis, where vice and poverty and want breed and multiply till our great cities are fast becoming like Rome as described by Tacitus, a receptacle where all the vice and crime of the province naturally drift and find a home? How can it take away from the corporations the power to say what cities shall prosper and what decay, and who shall wholesale and who shall retail in those cities?

How can the farmer retain to himself the benefits of prosperous years, by securing a rate of freight to establish markets, that will leave him a margin of profit? How shall he vote that the great wealth and great want, that alike breed great vice, may not have the encouragement and the sanction of the laws and the flag? Manifestly, not by continuing to allow his vote to be directed and made potential by men who are not advised as to his true interests, and who do not look on public affairs from the standpoint of the farm. Hence the advice of the politician to trust his party as the only party that can govern the nation is absurd. The partisan may be as honest as the farmer, and doubtless is. The trouble with him is, that he does not know the "heart of the granger." "Threshing the rebels" in the North and fighting again the battles of "the lost cause" in the South never paid a cent on the mortgage, nor increased the cotton crop or the wheat crop to the extent of a farthing.

(To be concluded next week.)

Notes From Lane County.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

Lane county was originally settled about seven years ago by stock men, whose only ambition was the raising of live stock, and they made it a point to assert that this section would never become a farming country. They looked upon the plow as the harbinger of evil, yet the occasional visitor saw that a soil that would produce grasses that would sustain cattle the year through with little or no care, became convinced that mixed farming could be made to succeed if only given a fair trial. Experience had taught the people in the eastern and central parts of the State, where, ten years ago, the conditions of the country were not as favorable as they now are here, that the soil all over the vast unoccupied western part of the State was rich and could be made produce all that the husbandman could desire. Three years ago this county did not have 300 actual settlers and it now contains nearly 6,000. The area is 720 square miles. A line drawn centrally east and west through the State would pass six miles north of the center of the county. The surface is all nearly level and has a rich dark soil running from eighteen inches to five feet in depth. That it is productive, the crop of 1886 is the best witness, while that of 1885, though smaller, has equally as good record. Everything that is grown in the central part of the State in counties that have been settled ten years, has succeeded here, and at the county fair, held at Dighton, the county seat, this fall, also the county display made at the Southwestern Kansas Exposition at Garden City settled the question once and for all time that the country only needed the plow to practically demonstrate that the stockman's paradise was a thing of the past. There is but little if any Government land left, there being practi-

cally no waste lands in the county, and during the past year the homeseeker has established himself on nearly every quarter section. Lands may be had within five miles of Dighton, the county seat, at from seven to twelve dollars per acre and from five to ten miles out at from \$600 to \$1,000 a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. An occasional relinquishment of a homestead can be had for even less money. Timber claims can be had at fair prices. Taking into consideration the near advent of three railroads, one of which, the Santa Fe, will be completed to the east line of the county before next May, lands can now be had at very reasonable prices, prices that will double before this time next year. Good water is found at an average of forty feet. There is some little timber found along the streams and where timber has been put out and cultivated it makes an excellent showing. Good building stone and all that it takes to make a rich, happy and prosperous people in a prairie country is here in Lane county. Dighton, the county seat, and the only town in the county, is estimated to have 1,000 inhabitants. It is in the center of the county and is one of the best built towns in all Kansas. On Wichita avenue the buildings are large two and three stories, well finished and present an appearance of a town ten years old. The Avenue hotel has but few equals in the State. It is 50x100, three stories, with an excellent basement, contains seventy-five rooms and cost a little over \$21,000. The town has over 300 buildings and if one may judge from other towns that are older and take into consideration the vast area of rich country by which the town is surrounded, it will double its size within the next twelve months. Business and residence lots can be bought at fair prices, the former ranging from \$400 to \$1,000 and the latter at \$40 to \$2,000 each. There brick kilns have been burned and three brick blocks are under contract. The outlook for Dighton could not well be better, as the Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific are pushing west through Ness county, the first county on the east of Lane, and the Kansas, Texas and Pacific diagonally across the county on the great Southwest, will be built the coming summer, the reader can form his own conclusions. There is room in Dighton for a first-class clothing house; an exclusive boot and shoe store, a jeweler, a hardware and implement house and a good furniture house. Any one seeking a place for business in any of the aforementioned lines of trade will do well to investigate Dighton. The two best ways to reach Dighton and Lane county is to take the Santa Fe to Garden City, thence by Hill's cannonball stage line to Dighton, or run to Rush Center via Great Bend, thence stage it via Ness City to Dighton. The better way is by way of Garden City. "PROVISO." Dighton, Lane Co., Kas., Nov. 23, '86.

It is claimed that the ox yoke in common use needs some improvement. It should fit the neck, or else when a load is being drawn the wind-pipe may be at times partially closed and the inner part of the neck galled.

More service can be obtained from one good horse than from several poor ones, while it costs as much to keep an ordinary or inferior horse as it does a good one. The difference is always in favor of the good horse.

Experience teaches that the earlier in an animal's age full feeding is resorted to the better it is both for its vigorous health and rapid growth. Thus will the best returns be secured, whether the animal is intended for early sale or raising.

Paint costs little, but agricultural implements are expensive. By coating the one with the other every season a great saving is made, for agricultural implements may be used many years longer than is usual by the judicious and timely application of paint.

The cherry is about the only fruit tree which can be recommended for shade in pasture along roadsides, as the hardy varieties of cherries are not affected by the tramping of stock or passing of vehicles, which would prove injurious to most other fruit trees.

Meat will keep three weeks in dry, frosty weather, and more than a week in cold, dry weather, but not one week in damp, and hardly a day in very hot weather. If it has been frozen, it must lie in a rather warm place three or four hours before it is cooked.

DANGEROUS DRUGS.

How to Control Effectually All Such Horrible Habits.

Rochester, N. Y., Post-Express.

A gentleman who has spent the summer abroad, said to our reporter, that the thing that impressed him most of all was the number of holidays one encounters abroad and the little anxiety the people display in the conduct of business affairs. "Men boast here," he said, "that they work for years without a day off; in Europe that would be considered a crime."

Mr. H. H. Warner, who was present at the time, said, "This is the first summer in years that I have not spent on the water. Been too busy."

"Then, I suppose you have been advertising extensively?"

"Not at all. We have always heretofore closed our laboratory during July, August and September, but this summer we have kept it running day and night to supply the demand, which has been three times greater than ever before in our history at this season."

"How do you account for this?"

"The increase has come from the universal recognition of the excellence of our preparations. We have been nearly ten years before the public and the sales are constantly increasing while our newspaper advertising is constantly diminishing. Why, high scientific and medical authorities now publicly concede that our Warner's safe cure is the only scientific specific for kidney and liver diseases and for all the many diseases caused by them."

"Have you evidence of this?"

"Abundance! Only a few weeks ago Dr. J. L. Stephens, of Lebanon, Ohio, a specialist for the cure of narcotic, etc., habits told me that a number of eminent scientific medical men had been experimenting for years, testing and analyzing all known remedies for the kidneys and liver, for, as you may be aware, the excessive use of all narcotics and stimulants destroys those organs, and until they can be restored to health the habits cannot be broken up! Among the investigators were such men as J. M. Hall, M. D., President of the State Board of Health of Iowa, and Alexander Neil, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and President of the Academy of Medicine at Columbus, who, after exhaustive inquiry, reported that there was no remedy known to schools or to scientific inquiry equal to Warner's safe cure!"

"Are many persons addicted to the use of deadly drugs?"

"There are forty millions of people in the world who use opium alone, and there are many hundreds of thousands in this country who are victims of morphine, opium, quinine and cocaine. They think they have no such habit about them—so many people are unconscious victims of these habits. They have pains and symptoms of what they call malaria and other diseases, when in reality it is the demand in the system for these terrible drugs, a demand that is caused largely by physicians' prescriptions which contain so many dangerous drugs and strong spirits, and one that must be answered or silenced in the kidneys and liver by what Dr. Stephens says is the only kidney and liver specific. He also says that moderate opium and other drug eaters, if they sustain the kidney and liver vigor with that great remedy, can keep up these habits in moderation."

"Well does not this discovery give you a new revelation of the power of safe cure?"

"No, sir; for years I have tried to convince the public that nearly all the diseases of the human system originate in some disorder of the kidneys or liver, and hence I have logically declared that if our specific were used, over 90 per cent. of these ailments would disappear. The liver and kidneys seem to absorb these poisons from the blood and become depraved and diseased."

"When these eminent authorities thus publicly admit that there is no remedy like ours to enable the kidneys and liver to throw off the frightful effects of all deadly drugs and excessive use of stimulants it is an admission of its power as great as any one could desire; for if through its influence alone the opium, morphine, quinine, cocaine and liquor habits can be overcome, what higher testimonial of its specific power could be asked for?"

"You really believe then, Mr. Warner, that

the majority of diseases come from kidney and liver complaints?"

"I do! When you see a person moping and groveling about, half dead and half alive, year after year, you may surely put him down as having some kidney and liver trouble."

"The other day I was talking with Dr. Fowler, the eminent oculist of this city, who said that half the patients who came to him for eye treatment were affected by advanced kidney disease. Now many people wonder why in middle life their eyesight becomes so poor: A thorough course of treatment with Warner's safe cure is what they need more than a pair of eye glasses. The kidney poison in the blood always attacks the weakest part of the body; with some it affects the eyes; with others the head; with others the stomach or the lungs, or rheumatic disorder follows and neuralgia tears them to pieces, or they lose the powers of taste, smell or become impotent in other functions of the body. What man would not give his all to have the vigor of youth at command?"

"The intelligent physician knows that these complaints are but symptoms; they are not the disorder, and they are symptoms not of disease of the head, the eye or stomach, or of virility, necessarily, but of the kidney poison in the blood, and they may prevail and no pain occur in the kidneys."

It is not strange that the enthusiasm which Mr. Warner displays in his appreciation of his own remedy, which restored him to health when the doctors said he could not live six months, should become infectious and that the entire world should pay tribute to its power. For as Mr. Warner says, the sales are constantly increasing, while the newspaper advertising is constantly diminishing. This speaks volumes in praise of the extraordinary merits of his preparations.

Kansas Live Stock Insurance Company.

As winter approaches, the owner and breeder of live stock realizes more than ever the protecting need as well as the business advantages of live stock insurance. The insurance of live stock throughout the entire country is becoming more and more popular as the improvement of our common stock progresses.

In nearly every State in the Union there is now one or more reliable or safe institutions of this kind, and we also regret to say that occasionally, owing to the growing demand for this class of insurance, there has sprung up some "wild cat" concerns that seek to build up a transient business by offering insurance at a low and tempting rate. The object of this article is to warn breeders and farmers to patronize only those companies that are doing business on an honest and safe basis, like the Kansas Live Stock Insurance Company, of Topeka. They have made their rates as low as is consistent with safety to the policy-holder. This company has paid its losses promptly and has gone into the business to stay, and expect to build up the leading business of the State for this class of insurance. We have no hesitation in commending this company to farmers and breeders generally because the officers are known to us personally as conservative business men of unquestioned integrity, and the institution is one very much needed in Kansas.

As a matter of business, many of our readers should investigate the merits of live stock insurance, and will receive valuable information by addressing J. H. Mitchell, Secretary of the Kansas Live Stock Insurance Company, Topeka, Kansas.

In our advertising columns this week the reader will see the grand offer in "Holiday Presents" made by the Empire Copying Co., New York. It is not often that such offers are made that are as acceptable and valuable as the one made by these extensive advertisers.

Everybody Likes It.

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

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

Gossip About Stock.

G. W. Berry, owner of the Select Herd of Berkshires, made a sale of one male pig last week to F. Rockefeller, Cleveland, Ohio, for his Kansas farm and herd.

The fifth annual meeting of the Kansas State Short-horn Breeders' Association will be held in Topeka, Kas., December 14th, the first session to begin on the evening of that date. Programmes will be issued in time. A full attendance of the breeders of Short-horns is hoped for. W. A. Harris, President; E. M. Shelton, Secretary.

At a meeting of the American Galloway Breeders' Association, held at the Leland hotel, Chicago, Ill., November 11th, 1886, the following officers were elected: H. H. Metcalf, President; L. P. Muir, Secretary and Treasurer; Directors, H. H. Metcalf, R. B. Caruss, W. H. Leonard, D. McCrae, I. H. Norris, F. McHardy, Peter Davy, J. F. Davidson, M. R. Platt. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Association (lock box 7), Independence, Mo., as the office will be removed there at once.

The sale of horses belonging to the estate of the late Geo. Pickrell, Lanesville, Ill., November 5th, resulted as follows: Ten pure-bred Clyde mares, average \$549; five pure-bred Clyde stallions, yearlings and weanlings, \$724; one grade Clyde stallion, \$290; twenty-four grade Clyde mares, fillies and colts, \$159.79; eleven grade Clyde geldings, \$121.81; six trotting stock, \$165.83; eight other horses, \$607.50. Total, sixty-five horses, \$16,110; average, \$247.84. The weather was all that could be desired. The attendance was larger than at any sale in central Illinois for many years, and among the bidders and buyers were a number of the leading draft horse breeders of this and adjoining States. The averages as above given show that as a breeder Mr. Pickrell was well thought of, and the total average will tend to make our farmers think that horse breeding in central Illinois is a good business.

The first annual sale of the Carroll County Horse Breeders' Association was held at Carrollton, Mo., last week. The weather was stormy and disagreeable; in fact, a driving snow-storm, and the attendance was consequently small. Buyers were in attendance from Ray, Saline, Sullivan and Carroll counties, but the prices could hardly be called satisfactory, considering the quality of the horses and their pedigree. They were mostly yearlings and 2-year-old colts—thoroughbred and fine animals—and brought from \$60 to \$140 each. It was a good day for buyers, but not very satisfactory to the association. Col. S. A. Sawyer, of Manhattan, Kas., was the auctioneer, and there was a large amount of horse eloquence wasted in the endeavor to get reasonably good prices for the animals. Considering the unfavorable weather and the small number of buyers on the ground, it was probably as good a sale as could be expected, but under more favorable circumstances they would have had a much better sale.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary in order to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system.

In setting posts a farmer states that where great solidity is required gravel and small stones should be thrown in the hole after the posts are in position, and lime and sand and mortar poured in on the stones, which protects the posts as well as keeps them firm.

Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Bank of Topeka Building, Topeka, Kas.

EXTRA BLACK JACKS FOR SALE.—We direct especial attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. Monroe Leer, Paris, Ky., of fifteen extra black jacks, from 14½ to 16 hands high, from two to five years old, and some fine jennets, all descended from the best blood in the State. Mr. Leer has long been known as one of the most reliable breeders of jack stock in Kentucky, and persons wishing extra first-class stock will do well to correspond with him.

For Cuts, Galls, Old Sores, Scratches, Thrush, etc., use Stewart's Healing Powder, 15 and 50 cents a box.

Money Tells!

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

Good News!

Our "Skinner's Best" Boot reduced 50 cents per pair. Women's and Girls' School Shoes, the same reduction, and a splendid Rubber Boot at \$2.50. Remember the Pioneer Shoe Dealer—D. S. SKINNER, 219 Kansas avenue.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

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

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease: by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N.Y.

NOW--THE TIME TO SPECULATE.

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

H. D. KYLE, Banker and Broker, 38 Broad and 34 New Sts., New York City.

Ho! for Morton County!

The Southwest Corner County, and BEST County in Kansas!

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

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

Correspondence solicited.

The Fruit-Growers' Journal,

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The Home Circle.

The Children We Keep.

The children kept coming one by one,
Till the boys were five and the girls were three,
And the big brown house was alive with fun
From the basement door to the old roof tree.
Like garden flowers the little ones grew,
Nurtured and trained with the tenderest care,
Warmed by love's sunshine, bathed in its dew,
They bloomed into beauty, like roses rare.

But one of the boys grew weary one day,
And leaning his head on his mother's breast,
He said: "I am tired and cannot play;
Let me sit awhile on your knee and rest."
She cradled him close in her fond embrace,
She hushed him to sleep with her sweetest song,
And rapturous love still lighted his face
When his spirit had joined the heavenly throng.

Then the eldest girl, with thoughtful eyes,
Who stood where "the brook and the river meet,"
Stole softly away into Paradise
Ere "the river" had reached her slender feet.
While the father's eyes on the grave are bent,
The mother looked upward beyond the skies;
"Our treasures," she whispered, "were only lent,
Our darlings were angels in earth's disguise."

The years flew by and the children began
With longing to think of the world outside;
And as each in his turn became a man,
The boys proudly went from the father's side.
The girls were women so gentle and fair,
That lovers were speedy to win;
And with orange blossoms in braided hair,
The old home was left, new homes to begin.

So, one by one, the children have gone—
The boys were five and the girls were three;
And the big brown house is gloomy and lone,
With but two old folks for its company.
They talk to each other about the past,
As they sit together at eventide,
And say, "All the children we keep at last
Are the boy and girl who in childhood died."

From Englishwoman.

I think the Home Circle of September 1st so interesting and instructive to us wives and mothers. I think with the writer of the article on "Mistaken Affection of Mothers," that very often the children are not kept in their proper place in the household. Coming from England, I notice, perhaps, more than I should otherwise, how very improperly to my mind the children behave to those in authority, such supreme independence, saucy freedom, and in many cases open opposition to their parents' wishes. When we remember that the children of to-day will become the moving and ruling powers twenty years hence, it ought to set us thinking of our responsibilities and awaken us to the fact that in all probability the violators of home law and school law now will be the disturbing element of the commonwealth in a not very distant future.

Dr. Talmage's remarks on "Religion in Summer," how true they are! What an effort it does require to hurry up on Sabbath morning and get three or four children ready (to say nothing of one's self) for a five miles jog to church in a lumber wagon, with the thermometer at 98 deg. in the shade! Only those who have had the experience can realize the amount of moral courage required. If it were not for the command "To forsake not the assembling of ourselves together," I, for one, at any rate, should often be tempted to stay away from God's house in the hot weather. Of course church-going is not the beginning or end of true religion, but it is one of the evidences of a religious life.

I think some of the so-called religious societies go to sleep in summer, as well as individuals. I have lately written to two missionary societies, enclosing remittance from a ladies' club and asking them in what way or under what form the sewing done by the ladies at their monthly meetings might be best utilized for the central society. In each case the remittance has been acknowledged and the query ignored. Then again, in ordering a small parcel from the Bible society at New York, I ventured to inquire whether it would be possible to obtain a free grant of Bibles to distribute among children

of those parents who will not purchase any. Of this no notice was taken except to send the goods ordered.

Can any lady readers of the Home Circle give any suggestions for the conduct of missionary meetings and socials in very rural districts?

All the foregoing was written in September, and here is November, and it has not reached the editor yet. However, I will send it now, hoping it may not be too stale. Much obliged to those ladies who have talked a little about sugar; the subject, however, is not by any means exhausted yet. I was surprised to see that Mrs. Brown attaches no value to honey in cooking. I am sure where it is plentiful it may be utilized in many ways in a family for cooking. But my point was to get the opinions of the ladies as to whether it would be worth buying at a moderate price. Honey will sweeten capital school cake for the children, and boiled with apples, gooseberries, rhubarb, lemons, etc., it is very good.

Can you tell me, Mr. Editor, if there is such a thing as an "English colony" in Kansas? We fancy we heard from Mr. Branscombe or somebody else before we came, that there was a settlement somewhere in the State of all English folks.

ENGLISHWOMAN.

[The editor does not know of any distinctly English settlement in the State. Do any of our readers?—EDITOR.]

"Wild Girls."

The "wild" girl is a purely American institution. In every other country young femininity is tamed being turned loose in society; in America we let down the bars and it cavorts at will in social pastures till caught by the lasso of marriage. Henry James gave us one type of American girlhood in "Daisy Miller," and American girls were not particularly pleased with the delineation; yet "Daisy Miller" is not a typical "wild" girl, only an unconventional one. And I think that if some clever satirist were to draw us a pen-picture of the genuine untamed, as she is met with in circles which, if not the most refined, the most exclusive, or the highest, are yet fairly representative of the great middle stratum of society, we would very probably declare the likeness a caricature or a libel.

The wild girl usually aspires to prominence in some circle or "set." She is in error at the outset, in mistaking conspicuousness for prominence. She especially covets admiration, and her "wildness" is assumed for the purpose of drawieg about her the young men, and gaining attention. She discovers early in her career that flippancy and pertness will provoke laughter, she cares little whether men laugh with her or at her. She finds that girls who "push" and crowd themselves forward get the attention and the compliments; what does it matter that the latter are "fished for," and the invitations extorted? The young men laugh and are amused; and often, I am sorry to say, provoke her from one excess of folly to another, to see how far she will go, till that respectable, sober-minded class whom she designates "old fogies" and "loves to shock" are really aghast at her indelicacy and daring defiance of even ordinary etiquette.

But there are some disadvantages in being a "wild" girl; for even "old fogies" have considerable weight in society, and their disapproval is sometimes in the end too strong to be ignored. These antiquated ones are so unappreciative of the beauties of "wildness" that they accuse her of bad manners in interrupting her elders in conversation, in running shrieking through a crowded parlor, in telling young men to "dry up," "put up or shut up," or to "skip out," or trenching on the privileges of the other sex in saying, "Now Charley, you're going to take me to the opera, aren't you?" These "poky old folks" have a way of condemning street flirtations and "pick-up" acquaintances, having such old-fashioned ideas about introductions; and sometimes these middle-aged tongues can make quite sharp, biting remarks; though generally she is too absorbed in devices to be seen to care particularly how she is seen.

The wild girl has about her a train of youths, often quite callow and unfledged, who know a great deal more now than they will ten years later, who satisfy her longing for notice; she does not see that the "nice" young men, whose admiration she covets,

pay butterfly visits to her and soon flutter away, first amused, then disgusted. Her court is constantly changing; it is as disorderly as King Petaud's; there is nothing to hold but noise and nonsense, the jingling bells and motley garb of folly. She devoutly desires to make an advantageous marriage, but rarely does so. What sensible man wants a leering, frisking gigglor for a wife? She may be pretty, but silly platitudes from beautiful lips will weary; even a musical voice is unmusical in loud laughter, while always favors that are free to all are lightly held.—*Beatriz, in Michigan Farmer Household.*

The Young Man of To-day.

There are ten articles and essays written on the "modern young woman" where there is one that treats of the young man of to-day. We are apt to criticize the tendencies and weaknesses of the young woman, forgetting that the young man offers an equal abundance of material for the critical scalpel. The absurdity of modern fashions for women is universally decried, but only here and there is a protest made at the masculine fashion-plates that parade through our principal avenues and streets. The cry is that the modern young woman is shallow in her conversation, with all her thoughts centered on her apparel. But is the young man of the present day so infinitely her superior? Is he so studious, so scholarly in his conversation? Are his tendencies for dress and pleasure less marked? It is well sometimes to criticize the critic. The young men have, with much propriety, been denominated the flowers of a country. More and more the young man of America is establishing himself in the commercial interests of our country and in the high places of all professions, until one is at times amazed to find the interests and responsibilities of great commercial houses and professional enterprises resting upon youthful shoulders, and propelled by young ideas and brain. It is highly creditable to the young manhood of America that these instances of ambitious progress can be found; yet these cases are still in the minority. Take the average young man and there is room for vast improvement. To what shall be attributed the scarcity of our young men in the public libraries, their meager attendance at societies and associations of intellectual and practical purposes?

One of our prominent cities boasts of not less than twenty first-class literary societies, yet the combined attendance weekly is but 226! The same city has within its limits eighteen other educational associations of art, science and music, and the average attendance at each is but fourteen! In business circles there is much the same condition of affairs. Nine out of every ten of our young men perform their duties in a mechanical manner, glad when the clock points to the hour which means the end of another day. It is not an uncommon thing for a young clerk to begin to watch at 3 o'clock for the approach of 5 p. m. The period of life through which they are passing has scarcely any meaning for them. They are forgetful of the important fact that they are standing at the opening gates of life, that they are passing through the season of their existence that should be crowded full of plans and actions. An interest in sporting matters takes the place of an interest in what most concerns them and their future. It is much easier for thousands of our young men to remember the name of every member of the leading baseball nines in the country, than to recollect the names of the customers with whom their firm has daily dealings. The scores of baseball games takes the place of the discounts allowed certain customers in their minds. An intelligent interest in all games of exercise is healthy, but, like all things, it can become too absorbing, and business and the practical things of life become secondary matters. Every young man is in himself a parcel of tremendous possibilities, and these he realizes in proportion to his efforts to developing them.

In a country which holds out so many opportunities for young men as that in which we live, it is remarkable that such little effort is made to embrace them. There is no excuse, except in the most extreme of unfortunate cases, for a respectable young man in America to fail of commercial and social success, if he will only look about him and employ the opportunities as they present themselves before him. This thousands of

our young men fail to comprehend, and here lies the secret of the standstill at which they find themselves. The inclination is too much toward pleasure and not enough toward labor. It is in youth that we should work if when we arrive at manhood we would have our burdens easier.

The young man of to-day is not, to our mind, what he should or might be. There is a tendency to look too lightly upon the practical things of life, and to pay too much attention to things that are interesting in themselves, but that serve as poor foundation stones upon which to build a successful career.—*Brooklyn Magazine.*

Notes and Recipes.

To Remove Grass Stains.—Before the clothing is wet, pour over the stains boiling water, the same as for fruit stains. Then wash as usual.

To Clean Marble.—Two parts soda, one part pumice stone, one part finely powdered chalk; sift through a fine sieve and mix with water; rub over the marble briskly; wash off with soapsuds.

Clean cane chairs by saturating the cane with a sponge and hot water, using soap if necessary, then put in the open air or in a good current of air, and as it dries it will tighten and become as firm as when new.

Buttermilk Biscuit.—One quart of flour, one teaspoonful of soda sifted three times with the flour and a teaspoonful of salt, one pint of really sour buttermilk, one tablespoonful of melted butter. Sift flour, soda and salt into a bowl, stir butter and milk together and pour into a hole in the flour. Mix quickly and with as little handling as possible. Be careful on this point, also, not to get the dough too stiff. Have your oven ready and hot. As soon as the biscuits are cut out put them in and bake.

Corn Starch Custard.—Two tablespoonfuls corn starch dissolved in one tablespoonful cold milk, three tablespoonfuls sugar and one pint milk. When the milk boils, add the corn starch and sugar and cook a few minutes. Remove from the stove and add the stiffly-beaten whites of three eggs; then put in cups and set away to cool. Boil one pint milk, three tablespoonfuls sugar, yolks of three eggs until it forms a custard, and when cool, flavor to taste. When serving put one of the molds in a dish and pour some of the custard over it.

Chocolate Pudding.—Half a cake of chocolate, broken in one quart of milk, and put on the range until it reaches boiling point; remove the mixture from the fire, strain, and then return to the range; add four tablespoonfuls of corn starch, mixed with the yolks of three eggs and one and a half cups of sugar; stir constantly until thick; remove from the fire and flavor with vanilla; pour the mixture in a baking dish; beat the whites of the three eggs to a stiff froth and add a little sugar; cover the top of the pudding with the meringue and set in the oven until a light brown. Serve hot.

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A Word to Piano or Organ Buyers.

Hundreds of farmers in Kansas are yearly buying musical instruments, many of them pianos. Often they would prefer to buy a first-class standard instrument of a responsible dealer rather than of some traveling or local salesman, who nearly always sell some cheap instrument at a large profit. If the reader of this paper wants a good piano or organ at a fair price, write me for circulars, prices and terms for any part of the State. I have in thirty years learned what a good instrument is, and I intend to sell only the best. Read again what the editor of the FARMER says of the Mason & Hamlin pianos in the issue of July 28th.

J. H. LYMAN,
255 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

The Young Folks.

Saturday Night.

Oh dear! oh dear! how my shoulders ache!
Father is making a great mistake
Working us boys so dreadful hard,
Piling wood in that old back-yard.

But how we scampered when it was done
To have a holiday's royal fun!
We went for Harry and Jim and Bill,
And up in the woods beyond the hill
We built a fort—'twas a splendid one—
Of logs and bushes and stumps and stone;
We chopped and carried and worked away,
Hauling and lifting half the day,
Till all was finished strong and tight;
And then if you could have seen the fight!
The storming party was Jim and I,
And how we wrestled and fought, to try
To get the better of all the rest,
But couldn't, for all we tried our best.

Well, when we went to dinner, you see,
Mother had an errand for me
Down to the corner grocery store,
All of a half a mile or more!
And carry bundles and things about—
I tell you it fairly tired me out!

Then after dinner we jolly boys,
With plenty of fun and frolic and noise,
Started nutting—'twould make you laugh
If you could have seen one-half
The sport we had, for soon we found
A woodchuck's hole running underground.
We pulled at roots, and we scratched and dug—

You ought to have seen us tug and tug—
Till we had a hole as big as a hall,
And the rascal fooled us, after all!
But how the nuts came rattling down,
Hurrah! they were big and ripe and brown;
We filled our bags to the very top.
Then 'twas time for the fun to stop,
For soon the sun would be sinking low,
And we had to walk six miles or so;
But what was that to a merry crowd
Joking, singing, and shouting loud?

But—after supper, (it tasted good!)
I had to cut up some kindling wood,
And drive the cows to the lower yard.
—I think when boys have to study hard
The whole long week, that on Saturday
They ought to have a good chance at play.
But father really thinks it right
To set us to work. How I ache to-night!
—Sidney Dayre, in *Youth's Companion*.

SAM PATCH'S LEAP.

Sam Patch was of obscure origin, and was born in Providence, R. I., in 1807. His childhood and boyhood years were passed as a wharf rat, spending his days in picking up whatever unconsidered trifles he could find without an immediate claimant, and his nights wherever nightfall found him. He then became a sailor, and being a skillful swimmer, amused himself by jumping from yard-arms and bowsprits into the sea. Abandoning the sea, he led a roving life on the land, and about the time he reached his twentieth year found himself at Patterson, N. J. Here he was employed for a time in a cotton mill, and here, also, he commenced the career that led to ultimate immortality.

Besides the falls of the Passaic, which Frank Stockton, in "Rudder Grange," has immortalized as a "dry falls," Patterson has or had in the days of Patch, a famous chasm bridge, suspended some eighty feet over the Passaic river. From this bridge in 1827 Sam made his first daring leap, and became the hero of the hour. After this he went about the country jumping from yard-arms and main-tops and all sorts of dizzy heights. In this same year of 1827 the eyes of the whole country were attracted to Niagara Falls by a widely-advertised scheme that a vessel, or as it was called, the *Pirate Michigan*, would be sent down the rapids and over the cataract with a crew of furious animals on board. Thousands of people from all parts of the country journeyed to Niagara to see the spectacle, and on the 8th day of September, 1827, the brig *Michigan*, a condemned vessel, was sent over the cataract. On board the vessel was a crew in effigy, an old buffalo, an old and a young bear, a fox, raccoon, an eagle, two geese and a dog. The young bear escaped from the vessel before the falls were reached, and succeeded in swimming ashore; the rest were carried off with the vessel over the falls. One goose was recovered below, the only survivor of those that made the descent. The exhibition created so great an excitement that Sam Patch determined to outdo it.

Proclaiming as his motto that "some things can be done as well as others," he avowed his intention to make a leap from the top of Niagara Falls into the river below. On his way to Niagara Sam gave exhibitions wherever he could find a suitable place, and

coming to Rochester he there undertook to leap the falls of the Genesee, a height of one hundred feet. As part of the show Sam had a pet bear which he invariably caused to make the first leap. His first exhibition at Rochester was given in the presence of a large number of spectators, the banks of the river being crowded. Ascending the heights at the place selected, dragging his bear after him, he calmly surveyed the crowd below him, and then shoved reluctant bruin off the ledge into the depths below. The animal's descent was successful, and he swam ashore. Then Sam followed him. Leaping straight down, his feet together and his hands pressed to his side, he shot like an arrow into the pool beneath. When the crowd saw him emerge from the water a great cheer resounded, and the people rushed to the water's edge and carried him triumphantly up the bank.

The report of this feat, with that of the others which had preceded it, attracted great crowds to Niagara to witness the leap to be made there. The place whence it was made is called "Sam Patch's Leap," and is pointed out to the visitor to this day. It is on the west side of Goat Island, near the Biddle stairs. It is about ninety-seven feet, not the full height of the falls. A ladder was raised, the bottom resting on the edge of the river, the top of the ladder inclining over the water, stayed by ropes fastened to the trees on the bank. A small platform reached from a ledge of rocks to the top of the ladder. From this elevation Sam made two successful leaps in the presence of vast crowds of people.

Sam was now invited back to Rochester, to repeat and even excel his former performance. In the early days of November, 1829, the newspapers of that village contained an advertisement like this:

HIGHER YET!
SAM'S LAST JUMP!
"Some things can be done as well as others."
THERE IS NO MISTAKE IN
SAM PATCH!

Then followed the announcement that on Friday, November 13, at 2 o'clock p. m., he would leap from a scaffold twenty-five feet in height, erected on the brink of the Genesee Falls, into the abyss below, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five feet.

On that chill November day every available spot on the river bank was crowded with people, who had come from Canada, from Oswego, from Buffalo and from all the surrounding towns and villages, to witness the crowning achievement of the great jumper. It was to be his last great feat in the United States. Already he had signed an agreement to go abroad, and it was his ambition to leap from London bridge.

At the appointed time, with a light heart and full of confidence, he reached the falls and climbed hand over hand up a pole to the platform.

Standing on the platform and bowing to the vast throng below him, Sam spoke as follows: "Napoleon was a great man and a great General. He conquered armies and he conquered nations, but he couldn't jump the Genesee Falls. Wellington was a great man and a great soldier. He conquered armies, he conquered nations and he conquered Napoleon, but he couldn't jump the Genesee Falls. That was left for me to do, and I can do it and will." He threw himself forward, but instead of descending in an erect and arrow-like position, such as he had always before maintained, he fell sprawlingly with his arms above his head. When he struck the water a thrill of horror went through the vast concourse of spectators, and when, after some moments, the body did not reappear, the crowd incontinently fled as if some terrible disaster was coming upon them. For weeks afterward the people of Rochester felt they had been accessories to a murder, and earnestly reproached themselves for permitting the foolhardy undertaking. The preachers denounced all the spectators as if the hand of Cain was upon them, and charged that they were murderers in the sight of God.

The body was not recovered until the following spring.—*Chicago Herald*.

The Princess Louise has made several drawings for *The Youth's Companion* to illustrate an article on "Salmon Fishing on the Caspeditiac," by the Marquis of Lorne. They use the money which they receive for their work in helping poor English and Scotch families to emigrate to Canada.

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Missouri Fanciers Club will hold a fair at Hannibal, December 6th to 10th, next, and expect to make a display worth seeing.

The third annual convention of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions is to be held at Sherman House, Chicago, Ill., December 15th and 16th, 1886.

The Missouri State Horticultural Society will hold its twenty-ninth annual meeting at Turner Hall, in Lexington, Mo., December 7th, 8th and 9th, 1886, upon invitation of the La Fayette County Horticultural Society.

Silver Dollar is the name of a little semi-monthly paper recently started in the interest of bimetalism. It will be of great value to persons following that line of thought. Published by E. J. Farmer, 211 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company has undertaken the construction of a new railroad from Kansas City to Chicago which will be some thirty miles shorter than any route now operated. That will be another boast for Kansas.

The Indiana Cane-Growers' Association will convene at the State Board of Agricultural rooms, December the 30th and 31st, 1886. The programme, which will be published early in December, is expected to be a most interesting one, quite a number of prominent sorghum and sugar men having signified their intention of being present.

About Cheap Manures.

Farmers in Kansas do not yet need to make use of commercial fertilizers, nor, indeed, as we believe, do farmers of any other State if they would take proper care of their lands. But the subject of manure is one about which the farmers of this State need to think a good deal more than they have done in past years. In the Eastern States, New England particularly, and about all the larger cities, a great deal of the fertilizing material is purchased from dealers. The State of South Carolina derives a large part of her public revenues from phosphate beds lying within the State. Immense quantities are shipped to Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and is there retailed to the farmers. Then there are vast quantities of guano, bone dust, gypsum, and other fertilizers used in the culture of crops. And it pays to use them, for the lands have become so valuable that small areas must be made to produce large yields, or the lands must be abandoned, and it is necessary that returns be prompt—the owners do not want to wait long for profits. Referring to this matter, the *American Cultivator*, Boston, says "the large sales of commercial fertilizers may be regarded as conclusive evidence that farmers using them have thought they received a profit thereby. One or two trials might be made for experiment, but continued use for many years, and generally in greater quantities each successive year, is only explainable by the fact that increased crops have more than paid the extra expense." Yet, the same journal, in comparing the values of different kinds of manure, says that probably a majority of the farmers that have used the commercial fertilizers have considered those manures made in their own barnyards the cheaper, and only have recourse to purchased fertilizers when their home-made supply has given out, and then adds—"This view is also taken by many agricultural journals, which continually advise keeping and feeding more stock as the direct means of increasing fertility."

That is the point to which we desire to direct the attention of our readers. Farmers in Kansas do not need any commercial fertilizers, for they can prepare their own manures which are quite as good as any they can buy, and their own may be prepared without any outlay of money except, possibly a trifle for lumber and nails. The excellent journal above quoted, says that whether home-made manure is the cheapest depends on "circumstances," and then proceeds to point out some of the circumstances:

For immediate use it certainly is not in very many cases. It is bulky and hard to distribute evenly. If barnyard manure is mainly made from feeding straw and cornstalks, it is deficient in the most important elements of plant food, phosphate of lime and nitrogen. Where these alone are required to make a crop, as is the case with small grain on naturally good soil, it is possible enough to buy and distribute enough with the drill for one crop for less expense than is required to draw from the barnyard and distribute a sufficient amount of coarse manure to answer the same purpose. The concentrated fertilizer can be distributed through the drill with the seed at a trifling expense. Ten loads of manure from the barnyard, evenly distributed, is a fair day's work for man, team and wagon. It will take two days' work of teams to put twenty loads evenly on an acre, and this in a busy season is well worth \$3 a day for man, team and wagon. Here is \$6 for merely drawing out and spreading manure. If the work is done with a manure spreader it will cost less. So also it will if done in winter, when men and teams are less busily engaged. Yet for a single crop the purchased mineral fertilizer, costing practically nothing to distribute, will often produce the better result.

The tendency of the time is to concentrate forces of every kind so as to secure the largest returns from the least labor. But it is not good business sense in any vocation to pay for doing anything that one can do as well for himself. Farmers, like other classes, have their busy seasons and their slack

seasons. They understand this better than anybody else, and it is their duty, because it is to their interest to so manage their business as to have the largest possible quantity of good manure prepared every year, and to have time and conveniences for getting it on and into the ground which is expected to produce crops of grass or grain. By studying the matter carefully any farmer can put his lands into good condition and keep them so. "The best farmers invariably feed most of their coarse grain," says the journal above quoted, and adds—"This makes richer manure, and if they feed it to stock that returns full value for all the feed given, they make this superior quality of manure free of cost. This is one advantage which the milkman has. However heavily he feeds his animals, a good cow will give a profit above cost of keeping, thus having the manure pile and something besides as clear profit."

Every farmer ought to know what good barnyard manure is and how to make it. Loose cleanings of hay, straw, or other litter, with the animal droppings, freshly removed from a horse stall, is worthless as manure, because of its loose and fresh, unrotted State; but if it is carefully preserved in a mass with others of like nature until the whole is rotted and ready to mix with the soil, it is a choice article. This will serve as a suggestion that the best manure is that which can be most effectively put into the soil where plant roots can reach it. Farmers who have manure spreaders can afford to mix and compost manures so as to make them richer before being drawn to the fields. The more equal distribution by the spreader gives to these composted manures much the same advantage that the drill gives in distributing commercial fertilizers. The fine particles of rich manure have an important chemical effect on the soil with which they come in contact. By hand spreading it is not possible to distribute even fifteen or twenty loads per acre, so that every square foot will be reached, unless by greater care than is usually given. With the manure spreader half that number of loads of fine manure can be distributed so that not six inches square will be left unfertilized.

Green manuring, or the plowing under of growing grass, weeds, etc., is another method of cheap fertilization. It is rather slow on high-priced lands, but in Kansas where prices are still low, farmers can well afford to plow under a crop of clover, rye or buckwheat occasionally. Of this branch of the subject, less needs to be said just now than on the other, because farmers are just starting into the feeding season.

Respect to Farmers.

We are pleased to see a disposition to urge Hon. A. W. Smith, a farmer of McPherson county, for election as Speaker of the next House of Representatives. It indicates a willingness on the part of politicians to pay some respect to the most numerous class of people in the State and in the country. In running back over a dozen years we do not recall the name of any farmer that was made Speaker except Mr. Funston, of Allen county, now a member of Congress. Besides being a farmer Mr. Smith is in every way competent and deserving. He has convictions on all the leading issues of the time and is both able and willing to express them on all proper occasions. He has had legislative experience, is a prohibitionist and in favor of the State supervising the railroads. If there is no other agriculturist aspiring to the place, the KANSAS FARMER would like to see Mr. Smith "get there;" and if there is, we

suggest that they get together—all the farmer candidates—hold a caucus, cast lots among themselves to ascertain the one that shall stand as the representative of the farmers, then let the others turn in and help elect him.

Selecting Seed Corn.

We had a communication last week from a Missouri farmer on the subject of selecting corn seed. An Ohio farmer, whose method we read some time ago in the *Country Gentleman*, has a different method. He takes the best ear he can find in the lot of last year's seed crop, and from it grows a new seed crop each year. He does not always choose the largest ear; the one he reserved last fall was pulled from the stalk September 13th, and contained about 1,100 grains. This ear he dries carefully by the fire, lays it away secure from mice, vermin and damp until January, when it is shelled by hand, and all the faulty grains removed. The 400 or 500 grains saved are labeled and laid away until spring.

After his general crop is planted, these few hundred choice kernels are put in, remote from other corn, among beans or potatoes, and on soil not too rich in carbonaceous matter, but heavily fertilized with phosphate and potash.

When the corn is in tassel, every objectionable stalk is removed before it has time to shed its pollen. Otherwise the treatment is the same as that given to the field crop. Dried as above related, scarcely a single kernel fails to germinate.

He plants this seed crop later than the general crop, in order that the seed may be accustomed to a season somewhat shorter than the average. If, owing to this late planting, an early frost cuts off his seed crop, he still has the main crop as a resort. But a handful of stock seed is kept over, each year, from which to grow the seed crop in any event.

He plants on ground not too rich, that he may keep the growth of the stalk within bounds; and uses an uncommonly-large application of mineral fertilizers (on this seed crop) to supply the seed with those elements more fully than would be necessary in grain to be used for feeding purposes. His corn generally comes up in good order.

Referring to this particular farmer, whose name is Eldridge, the correspondent says: "This variety of corn has been grown by Mr. E. and his relatives, without change, since 1817, a fact which goes to show that the idea that corn will 'run out' is a delusion, arising from lack of care in cultivation and selection. On the secondary limestone of eastern Pennsylvania it has yielded as high as ninety bushels per acre. His uniformly heavy yields of shelled corn, growing on so small an amount of fodder, making light work in handling, amply justify this care in the propagation of his seed."

A Lincoln correspondent of the *Inter Ocean* says that corn in Nebraska is not turning out as well as was expected. In the region about Lincoln, where from thirty-five to fifty bushels were anticipated, the actual crop seldom exceeds twenty and often falls as low as ten. Many pieces will not go over ten or fifteen bushels. However, the corn is very solid and is now dry and in excellent condition. It will go into crib so well cured that it will keep for years. The chances are that large quantities will be stored in anticipation of better prices. In other parts of the State where more rain fell the yield is better, though in no case ever up to the average.

Cattle Carrying Trade.

Some of the most interesting things done and said among the stockmen at Chicago, last week, related to the carrying trade. It is beginning to dawn on the minds of some western men that there must be a change of methods in the transportation of meat. Fifty years ago it was necessary to drive cattle long distances on foot, because there was no other way to transport them to places where their meat was needed. But the country is far beyond that point now. We can carry anything needed to almost any part of the country by railroad. But why should we carry 50 per cent of waste matter and pay for it, when it may as well be avoided? Why not slaughter the animals on the feeding ground and ship the meat only?

That and other features of the cattle business were discussed by the cattle-men. Senator Cullom, author of the transportation bill which passed the senate last spring, took part in the discussions. Naturally, every stock raiser is interested in the opinions and statements of a man who has given this subject much thought. He said the regulation of inter-state transportation by means of legislation was a subject possessing interest for the people of this country; it would soon again engage the attention of Congress. Growers and shippers of cattle had a strict personal interest in it, for of the 7,000,000 of cattle produced annually in this country, 5,000,000 went to form the basis for a part of the countless transactions which go to make up inter-State commerce. Therefore the shipment of about two-thirds the cattle annually raised in the country would be affected one way or the other by the character of the legislation. The economy of transporting persons and property was the chief element in the prosperity of every State or Nation. Its expenses cut a figure in every class of legitimate business, and had an effect in determining the cost to the consumer. The railroads alone move annually 400,000,000 of tons of freight over distances which make the service performed equal to moving about 45,000,000,000 of tons one mile, and for such service they collect from the public \$500,000,000 annually. The amount thus collected is a heavier burden on the people than all the taxes required for the maintenance of the general government. The restrictions that have proved adequate protection against serious abuses on the part of common carriers have for the most part failed when applied to the railroad. To correct the evils involves a complete reconstruction and readjustment of the commercial relations and the business methods of the railroads and of the whole country.

Going a little deeper into the subject, the senator said railroads are the agents of the State, and were made for the people. The Supreme court decides the State had the right to regulate their operations in the transportation of State or domestic commerce. The corporations had contested every step that was taken looking to State control. Congress had the power to impose whatever regulations upon inter-State transportation might be deemed expedient. The dual system of State and National government made it almost impossible to secure the adoption of a uniform plan of regulation applicable in all the details. The abuse of the powers of corporations in "watering stock" could not be reached by National legislation, but Congress might do much to remedy the evil by causing the financial operations of all inter-State roads to be thoroughly investigated by a National Railroad Commission. The prospect of National legislation on the subject at

the near approaching session of Congress was cheering. During the last session each House took action upon the subject. The matter is now in the hands of a conference committee which would meet in Washington a week before Congress convenes, and it was probable that affairs would reach a focus, and the public would be protected against unjust discrimination on the part of all transportation companies engaged in inter-State commerce. As a member of the conference committee Senator Cullom did not care to refer to the questions at issue between the two Houses of Congress on railroad legislation.

A State Fair in 1887.

We take these facts from a report in the *Daily Capital*: The Kansas State Fair Association held a meeting. There are about 200 stockholders in this association who reside in various parts of the State, and nearly three-fourths of the stock was represented. This is the only State Fair association ever organized in Kansas; it was organized six years ago and held four State Fairs at Topeka; they expended about \$43,000 in buildings and grounds at Topeka. For the past two years, however, no fair has been held for the reason that the people who were to be directly benefited would not give the association the support that they ought to give. There is no doubt now, however, that a State Fair will be held here next year.

Hon. George Y. Johnson, of Lawrence, who has been Secretary of the association since its organization, presented a report, showing the work that had been done in the past six years. It was a careful review of the work of the association since it was organized. It gave an itemized account of the receipts and expenditures, and showed that the present condition of the association good; that they had buildings and grounds in this city which cost nearly \$43,000; that the bonded indebtedness only \$10,000, and the floating indebtedness small.

The report showed that in four years about \$270,000 had been received and expended by the association; that it had brought to the city in that four years by the railroads over 70,000 people, as evidenced by the coupon tickets of admission sold by the railroads. Mr. Johnson recommended that a State Fair be held next year, and said he had no doubt it could be made a success.

Mr. Johnson's carefully prepared report gave general satisfaction.

Then followed a general discussion as to whether it was best for the association to hold a State Fair. They were all of one opinion—that the fair should be held.

A committee of five, consisting of Major T. J. Anderson, Major William Sims, T. L. Stringham, and C. N. Beal, was appointed to consider this matter and report at the next meeting.

A committee of three, consisting of P. I. Bonebrake, Colonel A. S. Johnson, and John R. Mulvane, was appointed to audit accounts of the past four years.

The meeting then adjourned to December 15th.

The occasional importation of carloads of Texas stock into Illinois is beginning to give trouble and attract much attention. Within the past few years a number of cows have died in the vicinity of Mattoon of Texas fever contracted by feeding in proximity to the points where the railroad companies cleaned the cars in which Texas stock had been shipped, and two weeks ago a lot of Texas ponies were shipped to that place and sold. It is now known that the ponies had been afflicted with a bad form of distemper, if not glanders, prior

to their arrival, and the people are demanding protection against such importations.

Inquiries Answered.

EXPERIMENT STATION.—Can you tell me what has become of the proposition to make an experimental station at old Fort Riley?

—The subject will be revived in Congress, and it may have some attention in the Legislature.

BLACKLEG.—We give a remedy published in the *Breeders' Gazette*, June 30th, 1885, forwarded to that paper by Colonel W. A. Harris, breeder, Linwood, Douglas county, this State.—The mixture for the prevention of blackleg is 10 lbs. sulphur, 6 lbs. copperas, 3 lbs. saltpetre, 3 lbs. air-slacked lime. Pulverize and mix, and use in the salt trough in the proportion of a pint of the mixture to a gallon of salt. In the spring and fall, for a month or six weeks, I have used it since 1865 every year but one (1876), and never had a case of blackleg except that year, when we lost thirteen head out of twenty-five. It has been found effective by many stockmen to whom I have mentioned it. It is excellent for hogs also. Colonel Harris furnishes the above in response to a request from the *Gazette*, and the success of the mixture in his practice will certainly commend it to others.

KEEPING SWEET POTATOES.—A correspondent of the *Tribune and Farmer* gives this way: The present is the third year that we have packed them on the loft floor, with newspapers, old blankets, etc., between the layers, and well covered to keep out frost. It is said that the temperature dare not get below 40 deg. or they will spoil. This, however, is a mistake, for I am sure that the air in the room where these are has been down very near the freezing point. They were well covered, and there was no ceiling over the room below, in which the fire is never let go out, in cold weather. I mention this so that the situation and conditions may be known. For these three years they have kept sound and good. The few that have decayed, I am satisfied, had received the damage before packing away. My rule is to dig them before frost has killed the tops, spread them out and let the sun shine on them for a day, and if not taken in in the evening cover with the vines to keep the dew off. They are then carried upstairs and sometimes left in boxes or baskets for weeks before the final packing away. In this way they are easily got at and also overhauled, in case they need it.

From Montgomery County.

Kansas Farmer:

It has been some time since I wrote you, and have seen nothing from this county, so will begin by giving you a few notes.

The weather tells us it is about time to begin to fix for winter. Last winter was a reminder of what we may have in the future, and to some it was a costly reminder, although not much stock died in this county from the effects of the cold, but the suffering to stock and the loss of flesh can never be estimated. One man lost enough hogs to buy lumber for a house big enough to shelter four times the amount of hogs he lost. To a man from a colder climate such things look cruel. It seems that there ought to be some law against such treatment of the dumb brutes.

To give you some idea of how it is done hereabouts I will say that within two miles from here there is from four to six hundred cattle, and so far as I know there are not sheds or stables for over fifty head of grown stock, and many not even a tree to break the north wind. One man brought good stock from Ohio three years ago, and unless lately he has no shelter worth speaking of. I saw his cattle two years ago in March. I saw cows which would have brought from fifty to seventy-five dollars, so poor the wind almost blew them over. Is it any wonder men say the stock business does not pay? But you will say how is it with your stock? To this question I will say I have always given my cattle protection, but concluded this fall to do it better. I have, at a cost of less than thirty dollars in money, permanent sheds sixty-four feet long, so far only covered with corn-fodder roof, which makes a warmer roof than shingles, and in case you are short for feed in the spring you can feed it, and replace it in the fall. I will say just one thing more in this connection: Why

not protect our stock when it costs but little except labor? I shall feed my cattle in mangers this winter and thus save much of my feed.

Wheat, some good some poor; not much harvested. This fall's crop looks fine, and quite a large crop, but only on the bottom land; our up-land pays better in something else. Our corn, but little over one-fourth crop, and poor in quality. A five week's drouth was the cause. Hogs are doing well, no disease so far as I know. Cattle came from the pastures quite good. The late pasture was good. But the trouble comes now. One man lost twenty-one head, another sixteen, another six, and so on down. The cause is pasturing on stalks. Most persons think it smut; all who have opened the dead animals find the stomach filled with smut. Nearly all have taken their cattle off and they are all right. The shock fodder does not hurt them. Some think it is caused by bringing them off poor pasture, and leaving them too long on stalks. We have had a fine fall, not much rain. It rained some to-day and to-night it looks like rain, with the wind blowing hard from the southwest.

E. B. BUCKMAM.

Elk City, November 16.

Listed Corn.

Kansas Farmer:

I have had and have seen quite an extended operation with listers the past six years. In seasons equally favorable I can see no preference. In dry seasons there is unquestionably a decided advantage.

I will speak of corn under three treatments this season, which will just about cover my whole observation for the past six years, and my readers can draw their own conclusions. And herein, if I may, I will notice one or two points in Mr. S. S. Mead's letter.

First, is of corn planted early on land plowed early, in checks, and cultivated both ways thoroughly until June 20, when it was too large. The crop is small and poor in quality.

Second—Listed corn on land that has been listed for five years, stalks burned, and listed five inches deep last days of April and first of May. First cultivation was by a weed-cutter made on a frame and arranged with two knives to run in the lister furrow, cutting all of the weeds from the corn, then cultivated three times. Yield about thirty bushels, quality good.

Third—A piece of land that I never have seen that which might be considered a crop grow upon. The soil was rich, productive soil, and failed to produce a crop because cockle burs always took the crop. This piece of land was plowed early in April and two acres left on one side for test, planted from the 5th to 10th of May. This was listed about six inches deep, handled same as No. 2. Crop about thirty bushels to the acre, large heavy ears; the other two acres fodder—cow feed.

My experience and observation prove to me that it will pay every farmer to plow in fall or early in spring, then list, following with separate corn-drill about twelve hours behind the lister. I approve of the weed-cutter and condemn bull-tongues.

S. S. Mead:—I admit correction if I am mistaken, but I believe I can account for the difference in your crop of corn, spoken of in your article last week. You say you fall-plowed ten inches deep. I do not know your land, but I will venture the assertion that you turned up two or three inches of soil that had never been brought to the surface before; this lay on top, an inactive mass, with no life to support the growing crop. Had it not been more than one-half inch to an inch, the effect would have been stimulating to the crop. I would not advise planting the field to corn next year, but in two years do not fail to plant the same field.

Potato land seldom grows good corn. Some one explain why.

C. E. HUBBARD.

Shawnee county.

Hermit, the famous English stallion, has had a miraculous career. He was purchased for 1,000 guineas. He won \$55,775 in stakes. His services have been worth \$15,000 a year for fourteen years in fees and his yearlings have brought \$139,550 for the last three years. It would be putting the figure too low to say that he has hitherto been worth at least £80,000 (exclusive of bets) to his owner.

Horticulture.

Publish Your Knowledge.

At a meeting of the Summit County (Ohio) Horticultural Society, in September last, the Secretary, M. Crawford, made some excellent suggestions about getting horticultural knowledge disseminated among the people. He does not believe in always hiding our lights. He said:

If young people and old too would remember that they occupy a point of view which no one else can ever occupy, that their horizon is neither co-extensive or co-ordinate with that of any other in the world then they would realize more than they now do the interest that attaches to their personal experiences and the value it has as a contribution to the general stock of the world's knowledge. All great discoveries are but chains of experience reaching back sometimes hundreds of years, and the chart that guides the mariners is but a short-hand record of the experience of a great number of previous voyagers. The world of intelligence acknowledges its interest in personal experience by the books it reads. Romances which are supposed to be the actual doings of actual people; books of travel and history all are read with an avidity and relish that does not attach to the reading of scientific works or disquisitions of any kind. The literature of any guild or special class of workers has a hold upon its class in proportion as it is made by the workers themselves, and although in its infancy, this class of literature must depend upon writers whose ability to write, exceeds their knowledge of the subject written upon. The literature of agriculture and horticulture has already passed to that period of maturity where it demands contributions fresh from the farm and garden with the odor of the newly-turned turf clinging to every sentence. The journals that give this class of literature are yearly widening their circulation and annually convincing thousands that they cannot succeed without the weekly suggestions and experiences that mark the progress of the most wide-awake and active. This being the case the demand for this kind of writing is on the increase and must be supplied, and the question at once arises from what source? Are we to look for this outpouring of experience from what may be called the hermit class of farmers and gardeners; those who are chock full of work from dawn to darkness and whose life is so full of actual experience that they never have a moment to put on their best clothes and mingle with their fellows, or shall we turn to the other class, the men who every little while break away from the thralldom of toil and join in supporting and attending the farmer's club, the grange, or to local horticultural societies? It seems to me that there can be but one answer to this question, for how can the hermit class tell in their seclusion whether they are in the van guard or not, and when amid the multitude of their duties will they ever find time to picture to others the pathway they have trod? If we turn to the other class, then my brother and sister horticulturists, it means us, and I do not well see how we can shift the responsibility. Public opinion through its organ, the press, has stamped such organizations as an advanced step, and the members tacitly acknowledge the compliment by more careful attention to their corps, to their home surroundings, and to the opinions they express. There seems but one way out of the difficulty and that is to accept the situation and make the best of it.

Our first duty is, however, to ourselves as a society, and here the matter I think is plain. If we wish to secure the widest possible circulation for the

good we hope to do as a society we must print in good shape the ideas we maintain. This costs money, as we have already found out, and the only way we can reduce this cost is to make our reports an object of competition among the county papers. We must remember that the newspaper editor has the whole world of literature to select from; that he has a drawer full of beautiful thoughts in poetry or prose with which he can fill a column at a moment's notice; and though our society may contain more than its share of education, of natural ability and brightness, it can not hope to compete against a century of literary cream that has already been skimmed, printed and stored up for immediate consumption. Take us, however, on our own ground, and we have these editors of the general newspapers upon the "hip." Thus horticultural education is a necessity limited, yet nearly every subscriber they have would like to get weekly or monthly, some practical hints upon the subject with which we have the best of all knowledge, a bread and butter knowledge.

The Longevity of the Mulberry Tree.

Kansas Farmer:

I noticed a few weeks since an item in your paper saying "The Women's Silk Association of Philadelphia would furnish mulberry trees to all applicants in small lots free of charge, the government having lately made an appropriation of \$5,000 for the extension of their work."

In an old book on silk culture and the mulberry tree, published fifty years ago in Boston, by J. A. Cobb, A. M., I find the following: "Everything is useful in the mulberry tree; its leaves are valuable in the silk which they produce by nourishing the silk worm; its fruit is excellent for poultry, and the wood is useful for the joiner and for fuel. The mulberry tree may also serve as an ornament to our gardens and streets, very different from the Lombardy poplar, which harbors insects, or the elm or the ash, which are barren and do not afford so thick a shade; and as the tree is always handsome and useful, the Author of Nature has been pleased to add cleanliness, as on account of the acrid bitterness of the sap, few insects will harbor upon it.

The first mulberry tree that was planted in France was near Montelmart, and nearly three centuries after (in 1882) the original tree was still in existence.

In England it was first planted in the year 1548. Mr. Phillips saw at Zion House the original trees. He found their interior so decayed that the timber crumbled on being touched; the propped branches were nevertheless so well nourished that the fruit and foliage were not inferior to those of the youngest trees. Of the plantations formed during the reign of James I. many venerable remains are still seen in England. Mr. Phillips found a black mulberry tree in a garden adjoining Greenwich Park, which is supposed to be one of the oldest in England. It throws out, says Mr. Phillips, ten large branches so near the earth, that it has the appearance of half a score of trees rather than one, and notwithstanding many of the projecting branches have been sawed off, it completely covers a circumference of one hundred feet, and although the elder trees have fixed their abode in some part of the trunk, and other parts are covered with ivy, it continues to give shoots as vigorous as the youngest tree, and produces the finest mulberries in England. It is a regular bearer, and the gardener assured me that he gathered more than eight quarts per day during the season."

From the above we learn the varied

benefits to be derived from planting the mulberry tree in this treeless country, where there are no indigenous trees save the soft woods. It would be a gain to pluck up those and substitute the various species of mulberry; by the time they are grown our people will have learned the benefits to be derived from raising silk. It will eventually be one of the household industries, and the daughters of agriculture will raise their crop of silk as regularly as they do turkeys and chickens.

We have had good results from the Osage, already grown; now let us plant these valuable trees for the coming generations, and keep the young girls at home by furnishing a pleasant and lucrative employment.

MARY M. DAVIDSON,
Silk Culturist.

Junction City, Kas.

Members of the American Horticultural Society will please remember that the term of all memberships (not already renewed for 1886) in the American Horticultural Society expired with the recent meeting at Cleveland, O. This was an excellent meeting, and presented much valuable matter, through original papers and discussions, for the forthcoming report, which none but members of the society will be entitled to receive.

Article 2 of the constitution of the society makes any one eligible to membership, "upon the payment of \$2, and membership shall continue upon the payment of \$2 annually."

The next meeting of the society (February, 1888) will doubtless be held on the Pacific coast.

Itch, Prairie Mange, and Scratches of every kind cured in thirty minutes by *Woolford's Sanitary Lotion*. Use no other. This never fails. Sold by Swift & Holliday, druggists, Topeka, Kas.

Bee culture requires a person who is peculiarly adapted to the business. If the bees are averse to you it is difficult to succeed with them. There are persons who can not go near them without being attacked.

Young or middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, should send 10 cents in stamps for large treatise giving successful treatment. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

English farmers understand that permanent pasture lands are the main anchor of agriculture, and the fact is becoming appreciated in this country, many farmers having begun to seed their land with permanent grasses.

A calf should be taught to eat whole oats by the time it is three weeks old. This can be done by slipping a few handfuls into its mouth just after it has drunk milk. When it has learned to eat them keep a supply before it in a tin box.

Consumption Cured.

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

Send for a sample copy of *Orchard, Vineyard and Berry Garden*, a monthly journal devoted to the interests of the fruit-growers in the West. Subscription price only 50 cents per annum. J. R. Hendricks, editor, Cawker City, Kas.

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S. M. BAYLES, Prop., St. Louis, Mo.

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry in the Market.

One often gets a helpful idea from things said by those who are on the other side of the line that runs between thee and me. Here is something we find in the New York Tribune, containing some facts about what city people want and get as to poultry, and it may serve a good purpose, even away out here, in the matter of raising and preparing fowls for market. The Tribune says:

Housekeepers will be glad to hear that during the coming winter, when fresh fruits and new vegetables cannot be relied upon to vary the daily bill of fare, poultry of all kinds will be offered for sale in this city in greater abundance than in any former year. The consequence will be that fine turkeys, plump squabs and fat ducks and geese can be purchased at popular prices, and that a roast, broil, fricassee or pot-pie of chicken can with perfect economy take the place of beef or mutton as often as desired, and not alone on holidays and Sundays.

The raising of poultry is a constantly growing industry in this country. Every year adds to the number of farmers who find out that a flock of poultry will, with a little care, yield him a larger return for the outlay than almost anything else on the farm. Improved breeds of poultry have been developed, and every intelligent farmer who reads his Weekly Tribune, whether he makes a specialty of the business or not, knows what breeds of fowls will produce the most eggs or flesh, which is the hardest, and which matures earliest. Improved and cheapened transportation is another factor in this happy result, and cold storage and refrigerator cars bring to the city doors the poultry of Canada, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky and Virginia, plucked, drawn and ready for the oven, as sweet and fresh as when they left their native barnyards.

The summer has been a favorable one for raising the young broods. Goslings and ducklings are usually hardy enough, but the only thing a young turkey seems to enjoy is dying. As a rule the turkey farmer is just as safe in counting his chickens before they are hatched as after. This is the principal reason for the usually high price of turkeys. This year has been an unusually favorable one, however, and fine turkeys are already coming in fast from Kentucky. The fine weather has allowed them to mature early. They are large, bright, and always saleable. Wild turkeys get more scarce every year, and will not appear till late in the season. They come from the far West, and command high figures from gourmets who insist that no tame turkey can compare in flavor with his wild brother. The demand for wild turkeys is much larger than the supply, and the difference between them and the tame ones can only be detected by an expert. The majority of housekeepers are not experts, however, and western shippers who buy turkeys from the farmers to ship to the market have been known to make their rounds of the barnyards with a gun, picking off the bronze turkeys from the flock and forwarding them with feathers on, and a bullet hole through their necks, in which condition they bring better prices, as wild turkeys, than they otherwise would. Ohio and Michigan turkeys arrive next in order, and after the holidays Iowa and Wisconsin will keep up the supply.

Pennsylvania still holds the first place in the market for her chickens, though Bucks county can no longer claim the exclusive distinction for dry-picked stock. Nearly all first-class poultry is dry-picked now for this market. The extra trouble for dry-picking

is more than offset by the higher price and diminished risk of spoiling.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island farmers have been of late years paying a good deal of attention to their ducks and geese, which now command as much as \$4 a hundred more than any other in this market. This result has been attained largely by the selection of the best specimens for breeding purposes, and careful and ample feeding of grain to the young fowls from the first. They are not permitted to run at large and forage for their living as formerly, but are penned and fed as much as they will eat till ready for market. By this means they mature much earlier and attain greater weight, are more tender and fatter.

There is a large export business from this market to the Southern States every winter. Northerners who go to Florida, Georgia, Arkansas and neighboring States for the winter want as good a table as they get at home. Fresh meat is scarce far South, and what there is is not of the best. Nothing fills the gap better than poultry, and vast quantities go down by boat to Charleston and Savannah every season, alive in crates and frozen in refrigerators.

The season in this city is at its height between Thanksgiving and New Year's day, but already between three and four hundred barrels arrive daily. Wholesale prices for dressed poultry at the present time are: Turkeys, 18 to 20 cents a pound; Philadelphia chickens 16, others 12; Boston ducks 17 to 18 cents, others 14 to 16; Boston geese 16 cents, others 12 to 14; for wild fowl: Canvas-back ducks, \$2 to \$2.50 a pair; gray ducks, 75 to 90 cents a pair; part-ridges, 70 to 80 cents a pair; quail, \$2.75 a dozen.

Two or three cats kept in the barn summer and winter may keep it free from rats, but they will not trouble the rodents much if pampered and petted about the kitchen stove.

Catarrh Cured

Catarrh is a very prevalent disease, with distressing and offensive symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives ready relief and speedy cure, from the fact it acts through the blood, and thus reaches every part of the system.

"I suffered with catarrh fifteen years. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am not troubled any with catarrh, and my general health is much better." I. W. LILLIS, Postal Clerk Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

"I suffered with catarrh 6 or 8 years; tried many wonderful cures, inhalers, etc., spending nearly one hundred dollars without benefit. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, and was greatly improved." M. A. ABBEY, Worcester, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

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THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

While THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE is the most expensive publication of its class in the United States, nevertheless its price is now fixed at \$1 a year, the Semi-Weekly at \$2; in both cases an extra copy with a club often.

The campaign just closed found the country in the trough of the political wave. The Republican managers have made the best struggle they could against a state of general apathy. In a few States they have been aided by the inspiring presence of a great leader, whose speeches have awakened almost the only enthusiasm anywhere shown. The result of the campaign is gratifying; its gains are an inspiration; the Democratic losses are a plain guide to the popular drift. From this time forward the country will feel the lift of the advancing wave of 1888 which, if we all do our duty, will sweep out from Washington the masqueraders now in possession, the foes of protection, equality and patriotic government. It is now the duty of all earnest and experienced workers to bend their energies toward united and hearty work for 1888. The party is to be consolidated, cheered and rallied. To this work THE TRIBUNE pledges its zealous efforts.

THE TRIBUNE offers for 1887 several excellent premiums, including

"The Tribune Book of Open Air Sports,"

A work compiled by THE TRIBUNE, especially for the young men of the United States. It is a thorough statement of the present status of Open-Air athletic amusements in America, with suggestions to beginners, the rules of every important game, the records of noted contests and the achievements of American Champions. The book will contain about 150 illustrations. Chapters are provided on Archery; Base ball, with the record of wonderful playing and the League and Association contests, and instructions how to curve a ball; Court Tennis, Lawn Tennis, Foot ball, Cricket, Lacrosse, Racket, Horsemanship, Cross Country Hunting; Yachting, with a discussion of Sloop and Cutter and instructions How to Design, Build and Sail a Boat; Rowing, Canoeing, Fishing, Trapping, Swimming, Hunting with Shotgun and Rifle, Camping Out, Winter Sports, Bicycling, Amateur Photography, and a few minor sports. Among the writers who have contributed are William Blaikie, Maurice Thompson, Captain Jacob A. Augur, Cavalry Instructor at West Point, David Kirby, Thomas Clapham, General George W. Wingate, Professor George Goldie, Director of Athletics of the New York Athletic Club; and a large number of private gentlemen throughout the country have furnished facts concerning the wild game and hunting sports of their several localities. No book of this character has ever been put into print in America. It is sufficiently elemental to be a "Boy's Own Book," and answer all the purposes of our manly youth, and yet will also meet the demands of adults. Will be ready for delivery December 1st. Octavo, 500 pages. Retail price, \$2.50. Terms, postage paid: With Weekly, one year \$2.50; with Semi-weekly, one year, \$3.50; with Daily, \$10.50. Only to be had in connection with yearly subscriptions to THE TRIBUNE.

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THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, November 22, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts 3,120. Poor to primenatives 3 50a4 90, ex ra do 5 00a5 10, Colorado steer: 3 40, bulls 2 25a3 10.

SHEEP—Receipts 12,000. Market steady. Extremes, 3 00a5 00 for sheep, and 5 00a6 60 for lambs.

HOGS—Receipts 8,800. Market dull and nominal at 4 20a4 50.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 8,000, shipments 2,000. Market steady. Shipping steers, 950 to 1,500lbs., 3 40a 4 90; stockers and feeders 2 00a3 40, through Texas steers 2 75a3 50.

HOGS—Receipts 48,000, shipments 1,000. Market active and 10c higher. Rough and mixed 3 55a3 90, packing and shipping 3 75a4 00, light 3 60a4 00, skips 2 25a3 50.

SHEEP—Receipts 4,000, shipments 1,000. Good grades firm at 3 00a4 00, common 10a15c lower at 2 00a2 75, westerns slow, lambs 3 75a4 05.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 3,117. The market to day was very slow, buyers and sellers having been generally apart in their views, but values were not materially changed from those of Saturday. Sales ranged, butchers steers 3 75, feeders 3 30, Texas steers 3 00.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 14,382. The market to day was weak at a decline of 10c from Saturday's prices. Extreme range of sales 3 50a 3 52½, bulk at 3 75a3 80.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 3,351. Market steady. Good to choice 2 60a3 20, common to medium 1 50a2 30.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 76½a76¾c; Decem ber, 76½a77½c.

CORN—No. 2 mixed cash, 34a34½c.

OATS—No. 2 mixed, cash, 26½c bid.

RYE—Steady at 51c.

BARLEY—Very dull at 50a62.

Chicago.

The opening in wheat to-day was strong, influenced by the encouraging tenor of European advices, which quoted a good demand and better prices for certain kinds of wheat. The receipts in the northwest were large, and the visible supply showing an increase of 125,000 bushels, caused a weaker feeling, prices receding ½c and closing ¼a¾c lower than Saturday.

The speculative trading in corn showed some improvement and the feeling was firm. The receipts were not as large as usual and the visible supply showed an increase of 825,000 bushels. Prices advanced ¼a½c and closed at about the best prices of the day.

WHEAT—November, 74½a75c.

CORN—November, 36½a36¾c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—The market to-day on 'change was steady. No. 2 red was nominal except for May, which sold at 71½c against 72c asked Saturday when 71½c was bid. No. 3 red was entirely nominal. No. 2 soft, cash, sold at 69½c, ½c higher.

CORN—No. 2 cash and November, 80½c bid, 31c asked.

OATS—No. 2 cash, November and December, 24½c bid, no offerings.

RYE—No. 2 cash, 40c bid, no offerings.

HAY—Receipts 15 cars. Market firm. Fancy small baled, 9 50; large baled, 9 00; wire bound 50c less.

OIL-CAKE—# 100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; # ton, 21 00, free on board cars. Car lots, 20 00 per ton.

FLAXSEED—We quote at 82a85c per bus. upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 50 per bus.

15 Extra Black Jacks FOR SALE.

From 14½ to 16 hands high, from two to five years old, and some good Jennets. All are of the best blood in Kentucky.

J. MONROE LEEB,
Paris, Kentucky.



LION FODDER CUTTER & CRUSHER
FOR HAY, STRAW, DRY FODDER, ENsilage, CUTS, LENGTH CAN BE USED WITH OR WITHOUT CRUSHING ATTACHMENT
MADE BY HAUCK & COMPANY, MECHANICSBURG, PENNA.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed I have no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

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Wholesale - Commission - Merchants,
Handle Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fruit, Ranch Produce, Flour, Hay and Grain, etc.
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Consignments and Correspondence Solicited
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BROOMCORN.

We make liberal advances on consignments and charge no interest. Returns sent promptly and market prices guaranteed. Write us and we will keep you posted.
SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
174 South Water Street, CHICAGO.
Refer to Metropolitan National Bank or J. V. Farwell & Co.

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.

The Jackson County Federal

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

COMPOUND FUEL.

SOLID FUEL can be cheaply made out of Weeds, Grass, Straw, Cornstalks, Paper, and other porous or inflammable materials, green, wet, or dry. This fuel made from cheap and waste materials can be used in place of any other fuel. The Liquid Compound is highly inflammable and will burn any green or wet vegetation, or ignite wet coal. It is not expensive or dangerous to use, and as a fire kindler has no equal in economy and effect. The solid fuel partakes of the nature of the liquid, and in manufacturing it all waste combustible materials can be utilized, and the most economical fuel in existence can be made in any country where the sun shines and grass grows—better than Wood or Coal and in many places much cheaper than either. Rights for sale by J. N. OWEN, Butler, Mo., Inventor and Proprietor.

Choice, Highly-Bred
HEREFORD

BULLS and HEIFERS,

For sale reasonable. Come or write for Private Catalogue.

HEIFERS IN CALF to BEAU REAL AND BEAU MONDE.

SHOCKEY & GIBB,
Lawrence, Kansas.

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POLAND-CHINA HOGS.

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

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

W. J. ESTES & SONS,
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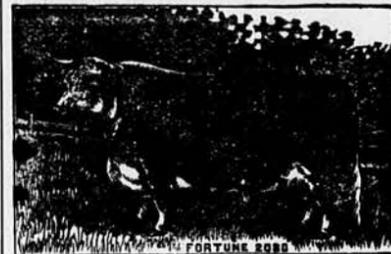
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BREEDERS OF

Holstein-Friesian Cattle.
Inter-Ocean Stables, North Topeka.

First-Prize Hereford Herd

AT THE GREAT ST. LOUIS FAIR, 1885.



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

The celebrated FORTUNE 2080.
SIR EVELYN 9650, an illustrious son of Lord Wilton.
GROVE 4TH 18733, by the noted Grove 3d.
DEWESBURY 2d, by the famous Dollie.

Grades Bought and Sold.

Correspondence solicited. Cattle on exhibition at stables, 1616 Bell street, Kansas City, Mo.

Address J. S. HAWES, COLONY, KAS.

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The National Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

SALINA, : KANSAS,

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

Premium Notes in Force and Other Assets, \$12,000.

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

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Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

ABILENE, : : : KANSAS,

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows the KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has more assets for every one hundred dollars at risk than any other company doing business in this State, viz.:

The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$50.00; the German of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00; the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

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The Kansas Live Stock Insurance Company,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Insures Live Stock Against Death

BY DISEASE OR ACCIDENT.

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

LITTLE :-: JOKER :-: BUTTONS

For Marking Stock. Never Come Off.

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

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James H. Campbell & Co.,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards,
—SUCCESSORS TO—

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Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of Stock in either of the above cities. Correspondence invited. Market reports furnished free. Refers to Publishers KANSAS FARMER.

Farm and Stock Cyclopedia,

CONTAINING EVERY TOPIC OF INTEREST TO FARMERS, RANCHMEN, STOCKMEN, BREEDERS, FRUIT-GROWERS, GARDENERS AND APIARISTS.

Is a condensation into practical and useful form of all that is of interest and value to all classes of agriculturists, ranchmen and breeders, in all sections. It is the ripe product of twelve of the most eminent writers and practical workers in the land. It treats over 1,000 important topics, comprised in one elegant imperial octavo volume of 1,234 pages. It contains 40 separate departments, each complete in itself and alone worth the price of the entire book. It is embellished with 400 elegant and practical engravings, and at its remarkably low price (\$4.50) is within the reach of every one. No man who tills an acre of ground or owns a head of stock can afford to do without this admirable work. Sent to any address postpaid, on receipt of price. Address, with remittance,

HAMMOND, FARLE & HAMMOND, General Western Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

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

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

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

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

Strays for week ending Nov. 10, '86.

Crawford county--Geo. E. Cole, clerk.

MULE--Taken up by W. S. Jones, of Crawford tp., (P. O. Girard), October 19, 1886, one black mare mule, 3 years old, no marks or brands.

COLT--By same, one bay male pony colt, 13 hands high, left hind foot white.

Anderson county--A. D. McFadden, Clerk.

MARE--Taken up by Sam'l McCollom, of Lincoln tp., October 18, 1886, one bay mare, 4 years old, small white spot on nose, collar mark, left hind foot white; valued at \$40.

Trego county--W. J. Dann, clerk.

COW--Taken up by Benjamin Garsford, of Wa Keeney tp., (P. O. Wa Keeney), September 27, 1886, one black cow, 3 years old, 4 feet 6 inches high, under bit in right ear, squarish piece cut out of lower side of left ear, she is a muley cow, has a white spot on her bag between her teats; valued at \$15.

Saline county--Joseph Sargent, clerk.

COW--Taken up by Henry O'Shea, of Pleasant Valley tp., October 8, 1886, one white cow with red spots, about 12 years old, red neck mixed with white spots, medium long haring horns, three legs red up to knee and the fourth mixed with white; valued at \$20.

Rooks county--J. T. Smith, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by Thomas Molan, of Stockton tp., October 30, 1886, one pony mare, about 3 feet 10 inches high, branded S S on left hip, right hind foot unusually long.

Strays for week ending Nov. 17, '86.

Cherokee county--L. R. McNutt, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by M. W. McDonald, of Garden tp., November 4, 1886, one bay spotted pony, 14 1/2 hands high, about 12 years old, branded H on left hip; valued at \$12.

Rooks county--J. T. Smith, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by M. M. McCormack, of Lanark tp., (P. O. Kirwin), one black Texas pony, 8 years old, about 4 feet 6 inches high, branded T with above it on left shoulder and Spanish brand on left thigh, white face with black spots in center.

Morris county--G. E. Irvin, clerk.

HEIFER--Taken up by Frederick Kezer, of Neosho tp., October 8, 1886, one red heifer, about 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Anderson county--A. D. McFadden, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by Allen Johnson, of Ozark tp., November 9, 1886, one white mare pony, 7 years old, unknown brand on left hip.

STEER--Taken up by A. R. Smith, of Putnam tp., November 3, 1886, one red and white yearling steer; valued at \$12.50.

Marshall county--J. F. Wright, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by David Smith, of Murray tp., November 5, 1886, one iron gray mare colt, 2 or 3 years old; valued at \$30.

Finney county--A. H. Burtis, clerk.

HORSE--Taken up by J. M. Tracey, of Sherlock tp., October 19, 1886, one black horse, 4 feet 8 inches high, right hind foot white, rear on right fore foot, no brands; valued at \$35.

Shawnee county--D. N. Burdge, clerk.

STEER--Taken up by George W. Gowell, of Monmouth tp., (P. O. Richland), one red and white steer, 2 years old, branded O on right hip, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$25.

COW--Taken up by Warner Lutz, of Monmouth tp.,

(P. O. Richland), one white and red cow, 8 years old, two silts in right ear; valued at \$23.

STEER--Taken up by P. J. Spreng, of Mission tp., (P. O. Topeka), one roan yearling steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Brown county--G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

COW--Taken up by Daniel O'Kane, of Powhatan tp., September 27, 1886, one red cow, 4 years old, both ears cropped and left ear slit.

COW--Taken up by G. M. Kellough, of Mission tp., September 4, 1886, a 2-year-old red and roan cow, no marks or brands.

Lafayette county--W. W. Cook, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by Wm. Teeball, of Oswego tp., October 14, 1886, one bay mare pony, about 6 years old, brands of some kind on left jaw and left hip, saddle marks on back, back appears to be injured, hind feet white, shod in front; valued at \$10.

Lyon county--Roland Lakin, clerk.

MARE--Taken up by L. H. Johnson, of Americus tp., October 16, 1886, one bright bay mare, 8 or 10 years old, black mane and tail, about 14 hands high, star in forehead, streak of white running over right nostril, little white on both hind feet, shod in front; valued at \$30.

Strays for week ending Nov. 24, '86.

Franklin county--T. F. Ankeny, clerk.

COW--Taken up by J. S. Howard, of Cutler tp., (P. O. Lane), October 23, 1886, one red-roan cow, supposed to be 6 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Cherokee county--L. R. McNutt, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by Gilbert Allen, of Mineral tp., (P. O. Stillson), one bay mare pony, both hind legs and right fore leg white to the knee, white spot on left side behind shoulder, split in right ear, under half-crop in left ear, white face, Spanish brand on right hip, 6 years old; valued at \$25.

Butler county--James Fisher, clerk.

HEIFER--Taken up by R. W. Pettit, of Little Walnut tp., October 2, 1886, one large 2-year-old red heifer, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$18.

Johnson county--Henry V. Chase, clerk.

COW--Taken up by O. C. Gordon, three miles north-east of Prairie Center, September 25, 1886, one dark red cow with drooped horns, 4 years old, looks to be high-grade Short-horn; valued at \$20.

COW--Taken up by J. J. Lawrence, four miles west of Olathe, October 12, 1886, one red cow, 9 years old, short tail; valued at \$15.

Anderson county--A. D. McFadden, clerk.

PONY--Taken up by Thos. Means, of Reeder tp., November 15, 1886, one brown horse pony, 4 years old, three white feet, had bell on; valued at \$15.

PONY--Taken up by V. C. Wilson, of Reeder tp., November 15, 1886, one dark iron-gray horse pony, 9 years old, Mexican brand on left hip; valued at \$14.

Osage county--R. H. McClair, clerk.

HEIFER--Taken up by John Q. Lloyd, of Arvonja tp., November 12, 1886, one light roan heifer, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

MARE--Taken up by L. N. Thornburgh, of Agency tp., October 30, 1886, one light bay mare, 12 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

HEIFER--Taken up by J. W. Snyder, of Fairfax tp., November 15, 1886, one roan heifer, 1 year old, under-bit in right ear, tip of left horn broken off; valued at \$12.

STEER--Taken up by Wm. Culver, of Fairfax tp., September 28, 1886, one white steer, 2 years old, branded O on left horn, some red hairs inside of ears; valued at \$25.

Riley county--O. C. Barner, clerk.

STEER--Taken up by Gen. Wales, (Wild Cat P. O.), one light red yearling steer, no marks or brands.

Lyon county--Roland Lakin, clerk.

COLT--Taken up by G. W. Gorman, of Agnes City tp., November 12, 1886, one small light strawberry-roan yearling horse colt, white stripe in face, small white stripe inside of left hind foot, no brands; valued at \$20.

MARE--Taken up by David Wilsey, of Agnes City tp., November 2, 1886, one 3 year old iron-gray mare, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

HORSE--By same, one 2 year old grizzly gray or dark roan horse; valued at \$40.

FILLEY--Taken up by Uhas. Mosa, of Agnes City tp., November 6, 1886, one dark brown 2 year old filley, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

MARE--Taken up by E. Chamberlain, of Elmendorf tp., three miles east and one mile south of Billertown, November 14, 1886, one bay mare, 4 years old, about 14 hands high; valued at \$45.

COW AND CALF--Taken up by L. A. Yager, of Elmendorf tp., five miles east of Billertown and three-fourths mile north of teacher school house, one small pale red cow (with 3 months old calf at side), white spots in face, white on each hip, legs white up to knees, branded with what appears to be No. 10; cow valued at \$15, calf \$3.

HEIFER--Taken up by Andrew Bauginton, of Elmendorf tp., six miles east of Madison, November 16, 1886, one red yearling heifer, bush of tail white, small white spots on left side, no other marks or brands visible; valued at \$14.

STEER--Taken up by John W. Gist, of Agnes City tp., November 12, 1886, one light roan 2 year old steer, red ears, slit in left ear, branded K on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

Coffey county--H. B. Cheney, clerk.

COW--Taken up by George Chrisman, of Ottumwa tp., one red and white spotted cow (red heifer calf at side), 4 years old, Indian brand on left side and left hip; valued at \$20.

Montgomery county--H. W. Conrad, clerk.

STEER--Taken up by E. McBride, November 8, 1886, one roan steer, about 2 years old, illegible brand on right hip; valued at \$17.

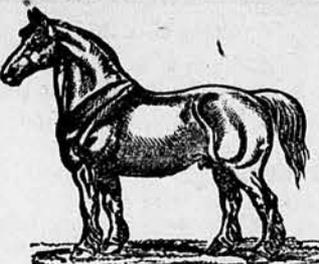
STRAYED.

From the premises of the subscriber, at No. 26 Monroe street, Topeka, on or about the 15th of September, 1886, a light bay Mare Pony, all her feet white, nose and face white, mane roached, a few white hairs close together on left side of neck. Pony was 5 years old, weighs about 650 pounds, was perfectly gentle. Suitable reward will be given for the pony or information leading to its recovery. J. H. KELLY, No. 26 Monroe street, Topeka, Kas.

JOHNSON BROS. Garnett, - Kansas,



Breeders of and Dealers in Imported and High-Grade French Draft Horses. Choice Stallions for sale on easy terms. Write us and mention KANSAS FARMER.



J. L. HASTINGS, Wellington, - Kansas,



Dealer and Breeder in Imported and High-Grade FRENCH DRAFT & CLYDESDALE HORSES. Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

CLYDESDALE

-AND-

ENGLISH SHIRE HORSES.



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

OAKLAWN

The Great Nursery of

PERCHERON HORSES.

200 Imported Brood Mares

Of Choicest Families.

LARGE NUMBERS,

All Ages, both Sexes,

IN STOCK.



300 to 400 IMPORTED ANNUALLY from France, all recorded with extended pedigrees in the Percheron Stud Books. The Percheron is the only draft breed of France possessing a stud book that has the support and endorsement of the French Government. Send for 120-page Catalogue, illustrations by Rosa Bonheur. M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, DuPage Co., Illinois.

E. BENNETT & SON,

TOPEKA, - KANSAS,



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF Percheron, Clydesdale and Coach Horses. 106 Head of Stallions just arrived from Europe. Choice stock for sale on easy terms. We won all the leading prizes at Kansas State Fair this fall. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, free on application.

Sexton & Offord,

In connection with Mr. G. M. SEXTON, Auctioneer to the Shire Horse Society of England, Importers and Breeders of

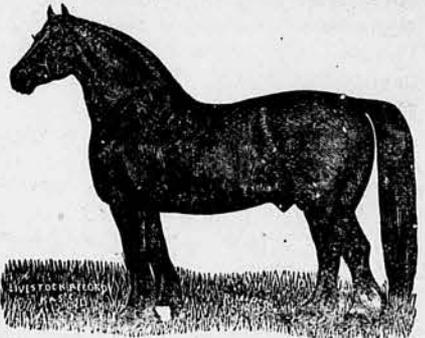
English Shire (Draft) Horses

RED POLLED CATTLE and LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS,

Have a very choice collection on hand to be sold cheap. Correspondence solicited. 34 East Fifth Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

JOHN CARSON

PLEASANT VIEW FARM, WINCHESTER, : : : KANSAS,



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF Clydesdale, Percheron-Norman & Cleveland Bay HORSES.

Winchester is twenty-five miles west of Leavenworth on the Kansas Central Branch of the Union Pacific railroad. Correspondence solicited.



Is CHEAP, STRONG, easy to apply, does not rust or rattle. Is also a SUBSTITUTE FOR PLASTER, at half the cost, and lasts the building. CALIFORNIA samples free. W. H. FAY & Co.,

AGENTS WANTED to sell the MISSOURI STEAM WASHER

[Extracts from Reports of Purchasers.] MARY J. TAPPAN, REYNOLDS, Neb.: They excel all other washers I ever saw. JOHN R. DODGE, JR., NORMAL, Ill.: The best machine ever invented by man. H. E. DURANT, COTTAGEVILLE, S. C.: Everybody likes them and everybody wants them. S. B. ADAMS, ASTON, D. T.: My wife would not take a quarter section (100 acres) of land for her machine, if she could not get another. MRS. JOSEPH SWIFT, STACY CENTER, Iowa.: The most useful article about the kitchen. ANNA RAMSEY, MILFORD, Tex.: Have thoroughly tested it on articles from lace collars to bed quilts; gives entire satisfaction. ST. CLAIR INKSTER, JR., KOTY, WASHINGTON, Tex.: Tells itself and can not be spoken of too highly. JOHN DETTON, BRASSARD, Cal., Utah.: Have given it several severe tests and it came out triumphant every time. JNO. B. WHEELER, KANSAS CITY, Mo.: They have proved treasures to the families who secured them. A. P. SHIVELBY, STONO, N.Y.: Gives entire satisfaction. Rather handle the Washer than anything I have seen. E. M. MASSEY, LOCKPORT, Tenn.: Has proved a better Washer than I ever thought would be invented. JOHN C. EVANS, STROUTLAND, Mo.: If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off of the women, and cost no more, I could sell it at every house. MRS. M. C. DOBBINS, CALDWELL, N. J.: Gives perfect satisfaction. I do my washing alone in some time I used to with hired help. MRS. M. MOORE, NEWARK, N.Y.: Will do more than it says, especially washing families. MRS. F. G. SINDEN, SHERMAN, N. Y.: Would not take \$50 for mine if I could not get another. Washer quicker and better than it can be done by hand. MRS. FRED. H. HARRIS, BAYLENSBORO, Vt.: Is all that is claimed. Would not be without one for twice its price. MRS. ISAAC B. POND, NORTHFIELD, Conn.: Have used it nearly four months. Am perfectly satisfied. I freely recommend it to all housekeepers. MRS. MARY E. VAIL, PATOKA, Ill.: Saved me \$25.00 per year for 18 months I've had it. MRS. C. W. TALCOTT, NORTHFIELD, Conn.: I have thoroughly tested it for five months with entire satisfaction. EDNA J. HUNT, STANTON, Mich.: I had rather give up my Jersey cow than part with my Washer.

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency or wanting one for family use, on a week's trial, on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents BIG MONEY. Write for particulars to nearest address. J. WORTH, Box 516, St. Louis, Mo.; or Box 1886, New York City.

30 DAYS' TRIAL DR. DYE'S VOLTAIC BELT (BEFORE - AND - AFTER) Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial. TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD, WHO are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, LACK OF NERVE FORCE AND VIGOR, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE resulting from ADUSES and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration of HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

The Veterinarian.

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

RING-BONE.—I have a very fine filley, two years old, that began to go lame in one front leg last spring. I could discover nothing at that time, but now a bunch is forming just above the hoof. What is it, and what shall I do for it? [Your colt has a ring-bone. If hot and painful, reduce inflammation by the application of hot water for two or three days, then apply with smart friction, biniodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, ½ ounce; mix. Grease every day after twenty-four hours. It may be necessary to repeat.]

CRACKED HEELS.—I have a horse that I am driving that is all cracked under the heels. His legs are swelled full. Please inform me what I can do for him. [It is what is called greaseheel. The blood is at fault. You will require to have the blood cleansed, and wash the heels clean with hot water, soap and soda. Then apply healing ointment, morning and evening. Do not feed corn to keep the blood in a fevered state. Use tonic pepsin condition powders, which will soon get him in good, thriving condition.]

WART.—One of my mules has what seems to be a large wart on the side of one of her front feet, at the edge of the hair and hoof; it is quite rough, and bleeds whenever anything touches it. Please state the best way to remove it. [There are a number of different ways of removing the wart. Various caustic applications are frequently used with excellent success, but we prefer to have the wart removed by simple excision and subsequently to dress the resulting wound with lunar caustic daily until the healing process is completed.]

LAMINITIS.—I have a heifer, seventeen months old, that had a calf in July. We let the calf run with her till the 16th of September. We then took it from her and tried to milk her. She stood very well to be milked, but would not let down more than a pint of milk at one milking. In four or five days she appeared to have sore feet, and walked as if she had been foundered; but she had no chance, other than the pasture, and about three quarts of bran at each milking. Her feet were so sore that when compelled to get up she would get up on her hind feet and knees, then set one foot out as if to get up, then draw it under again and lie down. After two or three trials she would get up and hobble along like a foundered horse. I did nothing for her, but left her in the pasture with the other cattle during a wet day. She seems to be about well since. [The cow had laminitis. The causes of this disease are various. Withholding her milk might produce it.]

SEROUS ABSCESS.—One of my cows has a bunch on one of her knees. I think it was caused by getting on the floor. She is tied in the stanchets. The bunch is about as big as a man's head and causes her to go lame. It was opened, and it discharged water and blood, but it soon healed over, and now is as large as ever. [The bunch on the knee, which is no doubt a "serous abscess," is probably caused from repeated bruising of the parts while in the act of lying down. This is not an uncommon occurrence in stall-fed cattle, especially in stables where plank is used for flooring; besides, cattle are more liable to injure their knees in lying down and getting up than horses, for the reason that the former in accomplishing either feat invariably get on their knees, while the latter get on their knees only in the act of lying down. [A free in-

cision should be made at the lower edge of the sac so as to allow a free exit to the imprisoned fluid. Perhaps the better way is to have a seton inserted at the top and brought out at the bottom of the abscess. The sac may be injected for two or three days with a solution of carbolic acid two drachms, water one pint; then inject sulphate of zinc one ounce, water one pint. When the wound discharges a thick, healthy pus, a neatly-adjusted bandage will aid the healing process.]

Only a knowledge of bees, faithful attention to the apiary, and a thorough and timely preparation for the honey flow, swarming and wintering, will make a successful bee-keeper.

To have a fine crop of large, rich currants, enrich the ground, make it clean and mellow, and then cut the brush. Cut away the old wood after fruiting, and leave the vigorous young shoots.

Your Friends Will Never Tell You, but perhaps somebody, who isn't your friend, will, that your presence is rendered offensive by the foul, fetid smell of your breath. Every word you utter, though it be the very echo of wisdom and poetry, disgusts your hearers, and your laugh is productive of anything but mirth to them. It is a duty you owe, not only to yourself, but to society, to remove this cause of offense. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will heal the diseased mucous membrane, will bring relief to yourself and others. Do not hesitate to employ it.

To clean and dry seed, such as tomato, squash, pumpkin, cucumber, or any kind that the seed is held in or floats in a glutinous matter, cut and press out into a pail or crock; metal vessels are not good for that use. Let it stand in warm place till fermentation takes place, say twenty-four hours; wash in three or four waters, pour off gently, leaving seed at bottom of vessel. Spread out on thin cloth or sieve to dry.

"One Nail Drives Out Another," is a French saying that finds exemplification in the way one disease will substitute itself for another and graver one, in very many cases. Liver disease, for instance, will induce blood disorders, throat ailments, skin affections, and eventually, because of impoverished blood, consumption itself, unless, indeed, it be treated in its incipency and early progress by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which acts as a specific in these ailments, accomplishing a rapid cure by its powerful alterative action upon the great organs of the body.

STEWART'S HEALING POWDER,
CURES ALL OPEN SORES,
CUTS FROM BARBED
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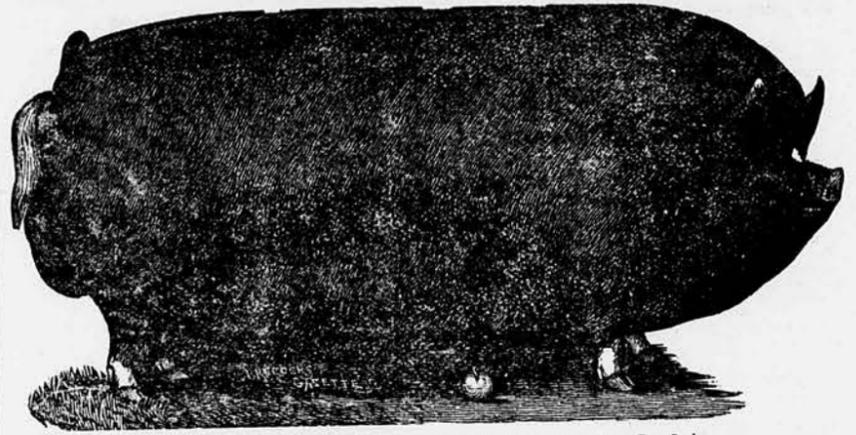
PROF. R. RIGGS, V. S., and Horse Educator, Operations on HORSES and CATTLE. Castrating Ridgling Horses and Spaying Heifers a specialty. Success Guaranteed. He performs the operation on Ridglings by a new method, using no clamps, and takes the testicle out through its natural channel without the use of a knife except to open the scrotum. The horse can be worked every day. The success which has attended Prof. Riggs in the performance of this operation has pronounced him one of the most skillful and successful operators in the country. Address PROF. R. RIGGS, V. S., Wichita, Kas.

References:—Dr. A. Stanley, V. S., Newton, Kas.; Chas. Westbrook, owner of "Joe Young," Peabody, Kas.; Dr. C. Welsch, V. S., Salina, Kas.; Dr. Young, V. S., Abilene, Kas.; Dr. Volaw, V. S., Douglas, Kas.; Chas. Wolf, Topeka; J. J. Welch, V. S., St. Marys, Kas.; D. W. Woodford, McPherson, Kas., and hundreds of others, from every part of the State. [Mention this paper.]

EUREKA HOG REMEDY.

I manufacture and have for sale the EUREKA HOG REMEDY; also all kinds of Condition Powders. My specialty is the Eureka Hog Remedy, which will cure the sick hogs if given in time, and will prevent the disease from spreading. Best of references and testimonials. Medicine sent to any part of the United States C.O.D. Two and a half pound package, \$1.00; or for the next thirty days, one dozen packages for \$8.00. Address HENRY MOHME, Eudora Kas.

MANHATTAN HERD OF BERKSHIRES.



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

SOVEREIGN DUKE 3819, at head of famous Manhattan Herd. Among many other honors, including this splendid sire won five blue ribbons during two successive years at the great St. Louis fair, including sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed, each year—a record never obtained by any other boar. At the St. Louis and other leading fairs of 1882, the Manhattan Herd sustained its well-earned prize-winning reputation of former years by winning a majority, over all competitors, of the premiums competed for, being thirteen sweepstakes and fifty-eight prizes for that year. Twenty choice young Boars for sale at lower prices than formerly. Herd entirely free from disease and in splendid shape. Healthy pigs from a healthy herd, and satisfaction guaranteed. Ten different families of Sows and four noted Boars in use.

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Berkshire and Small Yorkshire
SWINE.

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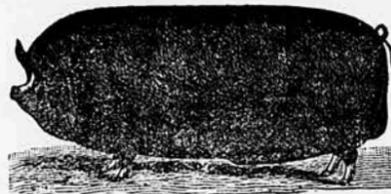
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—OF—
Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

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Having sold our farm, we will sell all our Poland-Chinas. Don't buy a young Boar, young Sow, or Brood Sow, until you write us for prices or come and see our stock. The best herd of Poland-Chinas in Kansas. The blood of all the leading hogs in the United States represented in our herd. MILLER BROS., Box 298, Junction City, Kas.

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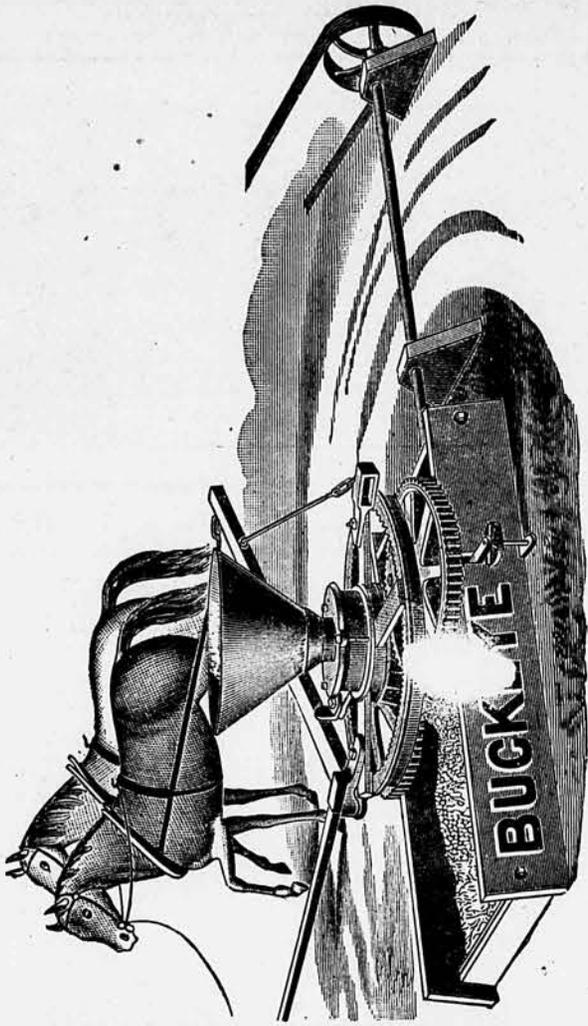
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This sweep can be attached quickly without the use of wrench or bolts. The master wheel has anti-friction rollers in the center bearing, which lessens the friction at that point in a marked degree. This Mill delivers the ground feed in a box under the mill, which is preferred by many. The power shaft runs sixty (60) revolutions to one circle of the horses, and will do all the work reasonable for two horses at a saving of power.

The farmer who wishes a good Grinding Mill combined with a splendid Two-horse Power will, we are confident, find this the best Mill on the market.

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

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

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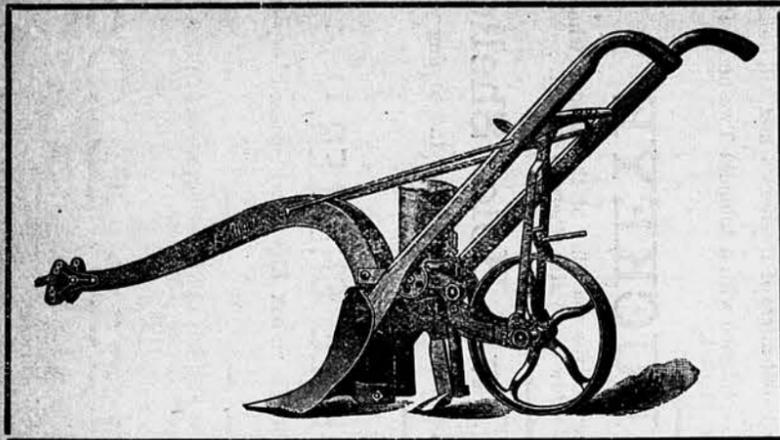
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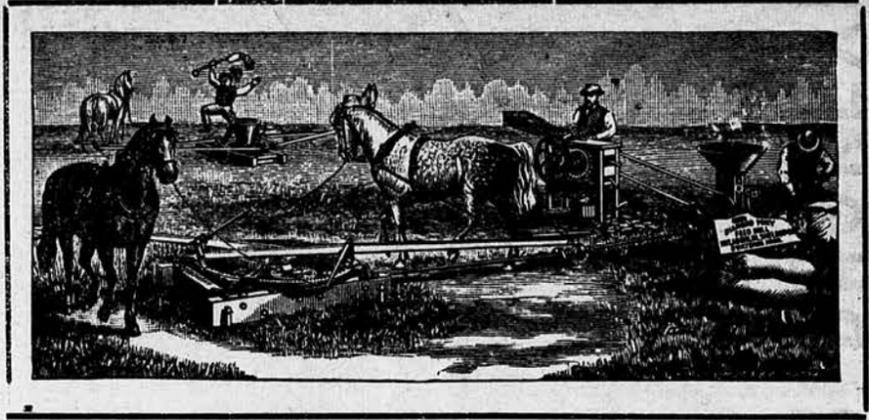
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\$10 REWARD—Will be given for the return or information leading to the recovery of a red-roan two-year-old Mare Colt. Star in forehead, had strap on neck. Was seen in Topeka, August 15th. Leave information with A. Graham, coal dealer, Topeka, or H.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

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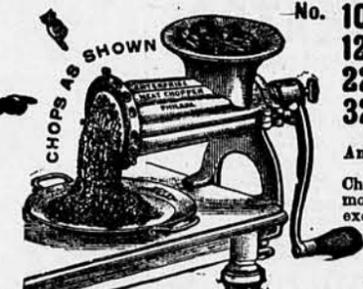
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