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\$1.00 A YEAR.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the *Breeders' Directory* for \$15.00 per year, or \$3.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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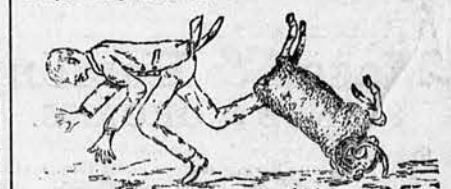
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Agricultural Matters.

The Sugar Factory and Cane-Growing. *Kansas Farmer:*

It is a luxury and one of no small magnitude to a majority of the readers of the city papers, that the base ball craze and the sublime fooleries and follies attending it, are not likely much longer to occupy and lay waste column after column of the daily and weekly periodicals of the country for the present season, and reading of a more business and substantial character taken as a substitute. In connection with this may be mentioned the up-rising and growing industries that in the near future are destined to develop and bring to the surface the possibilities of the productiveness of the soil of Kansas. Of these industries, the manufacture of sugar we may safely conclude is one of the fixed facts, and if judiciously handled, so that it will do the greatest good to the greatest number, will approach the old proverbial saying, that old things shall be done away, and some things at least shall become new. But we claim that an important essential to success is co-operation on both sides of the line, or between the manufacturers and producers. The statements made by various correspondents who have recently written for the press are largely in excess of the actual facts, and the agricultural editors who ignorantly mislead the patrons of their papers are hardly excusable for their ignorance in regard to the profits arising from cane culture, at the stipulated price of \$2 per ton. The reports made to the Board of Trade that the enterprise had been found to be a grand success to the stockholder is no doubt correct, and figures seem to plainly demonstrate it; but the selling of the cane at \$2 per ton is simply giving it to the factory for the sake of selling the seed off for the one-half of its value on the farm. This is verified from repeated statements made by experts that the seed pays for the cane.

The good common sense advice given by John A. Anderson, and reported in the *Capital* October 27, "that the public had better go slow," is timely, regardless of the existence of any patent on the manufacture of sugar; but the point more especially to be considered is the transportation of the cane from the field to the factory. A quick hand with quick team can haul a distance of eighty rods, eight tons per day; but at the distance of two miles, the hauling of four tons would occupy the entire ten hours. Take it for granted that the yield per acre is twelve tons, and that is from two to four tons above the average for this year; for this twelve tons the sum of \$24 is received at the mill, and at a distance of two miles three days is occupied in hauling it, involving an expense of \$3 per day, or \$9 for making the transfer. Add to this a cost of \$2 for cutting this twelve tons of cane, (it cannot be done for less money,) and you have \$11 to deduct from the \$24, leaving a balance in favor of the farmer of \$13, and this may be supposed to be a good remuneration for the planting and cultivation. But the ground that will yield twelve tons of cane, the Early Orange variety for instance, will also yield twenty-four bushels of seed. This seed is worth, this year, 50 cents per bushel at wholesale, and sold last spring on the track at Topeka, destined for Kansas City, at 70 cents per bushel. Suppose we call it 50 cents per bushel, and the seed grown on this acre is worth \$12 to any farmer in Kansas who owns horses, hogs or cattle, if any seed is worth it for feed. This \$12 added to the \$11 expenses, and deducted from

the amount received for the cane at the factory, and you have the enormous sum of \$1 left for the summer's work in the cane field, and not \$25 or \$35 per acre, as the happy reporter, full, fresh and vigorous from the sugar mills, would make you believe. We will glory in the success of the enterprise and hope that next year the 2,000 acres may be planted, but the parties who plant and expect to haul a distance of two miles or more, or ship and pay freight either in a long or short haul, will be financially left on the shady side of the ledger.

To be a good investment, a factory should be located with cane fields surrounding at every point of the compass, and not within three miles of any suburb of the city of Topeka. It is possible that land could be leased and the product furnished by hired labor, but this would not add \$1 of revenue to the average farmer of Shawnee county; and probably not meet the necessities and requirements of the anticipated manufactory. This continued braying about the immense profits to the farmer is too thin to figure on, and in the mind of the occasional thinker it raises a feeling of contempt for such imaginative productions. No person or parties who have been handling cane, as some of us have been doing, have any doubts about the hidden treasure that lies near the surface of the earth all around over these high lands and low lands and slopes and valleys, and in knowing this we modestly ask for a moderate share in the spoils, so that the jubilee may be sounded around the entire circle.

O. W. SIDWELL.

Shawnee Co., Kansas.

Milo Maize.

Kansas Farmer:

Since my article on milo maize appeared in *KANSAS FARMER* of October 20th, I have received a good many letters asking me all kinds of questions about it—no less than twenty-nine distinct, different ones, and some of them are asked in nearly every letter. As I am a brother farmer and not a seed-man, (as some seem to think), it is quite a task after working on the farm from early morning to late at night, to have so many questions to answer in so many different letters. If it is not encroaching too much on your space, I will answer the different questions in this letter without taking the space to give the questions. All those who have enclosed stamped envelopes or stamp will receive a reply; but those that have asked questions on postal cards, or failed to enclose stamp cannot expect it. I have letters from eighteen different counties of Kansas, and from three different States. Seedmen are writing me to give price on 500 pounds, 1,000 pounds, 2,000 pounds to 5,000 pounds. I put the price down as low as I did to benefit my brother farmers and cannot let the seedmen have it at any less in any quantity. I put it down lower than I ought to have done, as we had a heavy frost three days after I wrote the letter, and that cut my crop shorter than I expected. But I shall fill all orders received up to the 1st of December at the prices quoted in my other letter, if the seed holds out. After that, the price will be higher. Up to last year seedmen sold it in different places from 25 cents to \$1 per pound, but I wish the farmers to have a chance to try it without having to pay such extravagant prices; hence my offer. I think it will get well distributed this year. Now to answer the questions.

If it is wanted to grow seed, use six pounds to the acre planted in rows three and one-half feet apart. I prefer a lister to put it in with. But any other mode will do. Then cultivate

same as corn. If wanted for fodder, I plow the ground and harrow it, then sow broadcast about forty pounds to the acre, and cover with Acme harrow. I believe it would do well to put in with a grain drill. A person can sow thinner or thicker as may be desired; but I think that quantity will give the best results. It would not mature if planted on ground after oats is taken off. It is like to cane or ricecorn when it first comes up, but it has an immense amount of broad leaves as it gets larger. If it is not too thick on good soil, the leaves will be four inches wide. The seed head is similar to that of rice corn, but stands erect like cane, it does not bow over like rice corn, and the seed is more compact. It has to be sown every year, same as other grain. The roots are about like those of cane or rice corn. It can be plowed under if wanted to be. It is not a hay crop, but used in place of hay. It is not like millet. When cut for fodder, do not wait until it heads out before cutting. It ought to be planted just as soon as it will do to plant the earliest corn, and if the weather is favorable it will be ready to cut the first time in eight or nine weeks, and the second time in seven or eight weeks more; the next time it can stay until it commences to head, unless there is danger of a killing frost, as it can be cut earlier and let grow up for pasture. If the person lives where he can't plant before May, perhaps it will do better to only cut twice and then pasture it till frost. It will grow up again as often as it is cut till frost.

It is equally as good for table use as corn rice or better. It belongs to the sorghum family. It has not as much saccharine matter in as cane, but it is said to make a sirup superior to amber cane. It originated in, or rather came from, South America. I have had two years' personal experience with it. It does not cure slowly like cane; it will cure in about half the time. Hogs will eat it green, but I prefer cane for that purpose. The fodder is a better feed than either prairie hay, cornfodder, or sorghum in my estimation. Millett is better I presume for some purposes.

The seed will be ready to send out in two weeks. I have to pick it out and get that which is thoroughly matured, and thresh by hand. If threshed by power it splits too much for seed, and I want all to receive good seed. It will do on any kind of soil that cane will do on.

The better the soil the better the crop. It will do well on sod if it can be covered. I do not yet know what the seed weighs to the bushel, but suppose about fifty pounds. I think it the best kind of feed for poultry. It does not have to be threshed for that use. In fact it does not have to be threshed for any purpose except seed or to have it ground. Horses, cattle and hogs, all eat the heads and seem to like it. I think it would be fine feed for sheep. I think it better than sorghum for fodder, because it does not take so long curing, and is better feed for stock either for flesh, or for milk and butter.

I have no kafir corn seed to sell. Sacks to ship in will cost 25 cents each, and will need one to every hundred pounds of seed. The price in less lots than fifty pounds is 5 cents per pound, purchasers paying postage or express charges. Each person can ascertain at their own express office what the charges will be. We have Wells, Fargo & Co., and the Pacific Express here. I do not expect they will take grain C. O. D.

It seems to me that nearly all questions that can be asked about it are covered in these answers.

R. B. BRIGGS.

Great Bend, Kas.

Rice Corn, Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize.

Kansas Farmer:

These all belong to the sorghum family, and for stock food they are no better than early amber or orange sorghum cane, while they are not as valuable in many other respects. I have tried all these and can see no special advantage whatever that they possess over our common cane.

The preparation of the soil, the plowing and cultivating, are about the same. The soil should be thoroughly plowed and then harrowed until in a fine condition, then the rows marked off not closer than three feet; three and a half is better, marking the rows as shallow as possible as only a light covering is necessary. Sufficient cultivation should be given to, keep clean and keep the surface of the soil mellow, so that a good strong growth can be secured. If you prefer not to cultivate, and are raising principally for a forage crop, the seed can be drilled with the drill; in either case the soil should be made fine, so that the seed will be covered readily with the harrow or drill. In that case no cultivation is needed. The best time to cut is when the seed is in the milk, or at least before it has ripened. If desired to help out the pastures in the summer, you can use at any time that it may be needed.

For several years I have tried to secure new varieties of forage plants and try them, and I have tried all these; and while they make a very good forage plant, yet, as I said at the start, I do not consider them in any sense of more value than amber or orange cane—hardly their equal. If at any time we should raise more of either of these the surplus can be used to a good advantage in making into molasses. True, they can be cut and cured and will make a very fair quality of roughness for winter. Yet as a rule the Western farmer secures a full supply of this in raising his supply of corn, at a less expense than he can grow a crop for this especial purpose.

I have raised amber cane on purpose to use to feed the stock during August and September, when the feed in the pastures begin to fail, and consider it equal, for this purpose, to either of these named. If you have raised a crop of sorghum you know how to raise a crop of either of these, as the plowing and cultivation is the same.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

About Rice Corn.

Kansas Farmer:

Rice corn has been grown in Stafford county for eight years. It grows about five feet high, has a head something like some varieties of sorghum, only more oval in shape, and more compact. The grains are somewhat larger, and are white, when boiled look like rice. The heads turn down, the crook in the stalk being just below the head. It matures or ripens about like sorghum. The process of gathering would be similar to that of gathering cane heads. It is gathered, thrown into heaps, and threshed like other small grain. Twenty bushels to the acre would be a heavy crop. Cultivate about like sorghum. It makes fine feed for fowls, in fact is good feed for stock generally, but it is too tedious to handle on a large scale. People in this county do not cultivate it any more, except for fowls. I see many exaggerations about this crop. The above facts are all there is to it. I know both by experience and observation.

W. M. CAMPBELL.

P. S.—Some one tell us about raising alfalfa in Kansas.

W. M. C.

The corn that will keep best for seed is that which has cured well on the stalk and been hung in a dry place.

The Stock Interest.

DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

NOVEMBER 24.—C. C. Logston, Short-horns, Independence, Kas.

CATTLE-FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT.

[Extract from Report of Prof. Geo. E. Morrow, University of Illinois.]

The great increase in the number of cattle within the last few years, not only in the States and Territories of the further West, but in many of the older States, has caused, or has been followed by considerable changes in management. The competition is greater and the margin for profit is less than in former years. The fat cattle markets in 1886 have been less satisfactory than for many years past. Satisfactory profit from beef production will usually result from one or two courses: The production of animals of fair to good quality at less than the average cost, or producing animals of very high quality, even at comparatively large cost. The latter course is and will be followed by some breeders and feeders; usually men of intelligence, much experience or abundant capital. The great mass of the fat cattle sent to our markets will not be of this class. It is not wise for many farmers, with their present circumstances, to attempt the production of such cattle. Preparing for market beeves which have been well but cheaply reared and fattened, and which, if not thoroughly ripened or finished, give wholesome, nutritious and palatable beef for the great mass of middle-class consumers, may give larger net profit to many farmers than would attempts with ordinary facilities and little experience to produce beeves of the highest quality.

The actual and relative cost of land, grass, grain, labor, buildings, etc., will properly modify practice. Of recent years the great markets show more uniformity in the number of cattle received at different seasons, and something more of uniformity in the qualities to be found. For some years to come, however, a large number of grass-fed cattle may be expected to be sent to market during the summer and autumn months from the great grazing regions of the West. So far as is practicable it is wise for feeders on the farms of the older States to send their cattle to market when they will not be in competition with these grass cattle. It is doubtful whether the farmers of Illinois, for instance, can compete with the Western cattle without fairly liberal grain-feeding. But it also seems true that the once common plan of almost unlimited corn-feeding for a year or more to cattle in open fields has ceased to be profitable.

The mass of Illinois-bred steers of good quality are marketed at from thirty to forty-two months of age. Steers four years old or more, a few years ago so commonly fed, are becoming more and more rare in the best feeding districts of the State, and as yet comparatively few are slaughtered much before two and a half years. We have not reached the time when what is known as "baby beef" is generally profitable to the producer.

There has been a marked depreciation in the selling price of breeding cattle of all breeds. Breeders of these, as well as feeders of cattle for beef, have had to more carefully study cost of production than during times of higher prices.

In the management of the herds of pure-bred cattle on the University farms, and in the feeding of beef cattle raised or purchased, especial attention has been given to economy of production—much more than to possibilities of production. Some facts and observa-

tions from our experience in these attempts to produce breeding and beef cattle of satisfactory quality by simple and comparatively inexpensive methods are submitted:

For four years we reared a score or more of calves each year, using skimmed milk entirely after they were from one to two weeks old, and are sure that the practice is very desirable for very many farmers. We have not been able to secure as rapid growth nor as plump and attractive an appearance for the calves as when they suck their dams or are fed whole milk. Nor do we secure maturity in so short a time. In other words, we believe pure milk is the best possible food for a calf; but satisfactory results and often greater profits result from using the cream for butter-making and feeding the skimmed milk.

The change to skimmed milk should not be made suddenly. Care should be taken to have the milk of uniform temperature when fed—better below than above that of fresh milk. It is better to feed three times a day while the calves are young; and better to feed each calf separately than several together. A good device by which the calf can draw its milk as nearly as possible as it does in sucking is better than to have it drink from a pail or trough. The use of linseed oil meal—better heated and thoroughly mixed with the milk—is desirable. The calves should be encouraged to eat grass or good hay and some grain or meal—oats being preferable—as soon as may be. Large quantities of milk at long intervals are not nearly as good as smaller quantities more frequently given and accompanied by other food. The milk should be continued until the calves are five or six months old.

With such treatment we have produced calves weighing 350 to 400 pounds at six months; 600 to 700 pounds at one year; 1,000 to 1,100 pounds at twenty months to two years old, on grass, and 1,500 pounds at thirty-three months, after two or three months of grain-feeding. These are not great weights; not so large as have often been reported from like feeding, but they are not unsatisfactory, and with butter selling at from 20 to 25 cents these weights from skim milk rearing are believed to represent greater profit than giving the calves all the milk from their dams.

With our cows and heifers it has been impossible to decide that those reared on whole milk were larger or more symmetrical, when mature, than those fed on skim milk, although the latter require somewhat longer time to fully mature than do the former.

Our practice is to have the calves dropped at all seasons, the hot months being the least desirable, but for rearing on skim milk the preference is given to those dropped in the autumn. With comfortable quarters these will make almost or quite as much growth when young as those dropped in the spring. They can be weaned at the time when they can go on grass, and will come to the second winter robust and in good shape for the change to dry feed. Spring-dropped calves must go into winter quarters soon after weaning.

For some reasons it is desirable that heifers should calve in the spring. Fall-dropped cow calves can be so bred as to drop their first calves in the spring, when they are about thirty months old; which we have found the most desirable age.

Sheep-Raising in Dakota.

The farmers of Stark county, before they will meet with success every year, must abandon the one-crop idea. Wheat or oats should not be depended on entirely, and cannot if we wish to make a success. It is a well-known fact that

sheep and wool-producing counties are the wealthiest; the owner of sheep is more prosperous and has something he can turn into money at any time, thus giving him the ready cash, and when the farmer has money every other branch of industry is prosperous. This is undoubtedly the best sheep country to be found anywhere, and the following from the *Mandan Pioneer* illustrates the profits to be derived from sheep: "Haight and Hendricks, of Oliver county, have leased their flocks of sheep for three years. Mr. Haight leased his three hundred head to Chas. B. Harris and Mr. Hendricks his to A. R. Granberry. They figure that each flock is worth \$1,000. The terms of the lease are as follows: The lessees are to have the sheep for three years, and each lessee is to pay \$300 a year for the use of the sheep, and at the end of three years return the lessors the same number of sheep and of the same grade and age as they now take. The lessees will make their money out of the wool and the increase. This will insure a large profit for Haight and Hendricks—a profit of 30 per cent. a year on their money invested—and it is expected the lessees will make as much more. The sheep industry has been tested in Oliver county, and it is known what it will be. —Dickinson (Dak.) Press.

The Cattle-Growing Interests.

The meeting of the Consolidated Cattle-Growers' Association at Kansas City, last week, was interesting in several respects, but chiefly, perhaps, in its discussion of subjects pertaining to the cattle interests. The committee on needed legislation presented a report censuring Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, for his obstinacy in refusing to assist in the passage of any bill in relation to contagious diseases of cattle unless it contained the provisions of his own bill which cattle-growers generally did not approve. The report also censures Mr. Speaker Carlisle for refusing to recognize Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, during the last three days of the session, who rose to move a suspension of the rules in order to take up the Miller-Carey bill. After reciting the difficulties which the committee met in the House of Representatives, the report says there was but one course left, and that was to have an amendment tacked on to the bill pending before a conference committee and Senators Plumb, of Kansas, and Mahone, of Virginia, took hold of the matter and insisted upon an amendment increasing the amount of the appropriation and enlarging the powers of the Commissioner. After expressing thanks to the members of Congress who gave assistance to the committee, the report concludes: Your committee is firmly of the opinion that the increased information gathered by the members of Congress during the advocacy of the several protective measures before them, the hope of creating success in the practical operation of legislation and power secured from the last Congress, and assurance that renewed efforts will bring full success and long prosperity, make it imperative that one more strong and determined effort be made to complete the good work. Its importance to the industry we represent and to the nation, even to all nations, is of hourly increasing importance. The industry, suffering as we have from baneful influences and great depression, cannot bear the added sweep of disease. This nation, already far outstripping in the growth of its population the development of its food, can't afford that further destruction shall come to its animal food, nor that foreign nations shall continue longer to make disease in its borders the pretext for the ruin of

its export trade, while all nations are concerned that we shall not be crippled in our power to feed them.

A resolution was adopted reciting the fact of the existence of pleuropneumonia and other contagious diseases in Europe, and said that sound public policy demands that for the present all importation shall be suspended, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be so notified and urged to take prompt action in accordance with the above suggestion.

Stock Notes.

Farmers overlook the necessity for variety in the diet of their pigs.

A horse is rarely bad which is properly started and properly guided.

Confinement to one kind of food for a long time is the frequent cause of disease in pigs.

All our domestic animals require a great variety of food to supply all the wants of the system.

The hog requires a certain proportion of coarse food to be given with the grain, in order to maintain it in health.

Perfect health cannot be expected on a diet that will produce only bone and muscle; and the same is equally true of a fat-forming ration.

There is an occasional horse, just as there is an occasional man, upon which bad habits seem to have an hereditary hold, and no amount of effort is adequate to their entire removal. But such instances are exceptional.

The sooner we come to regard a hog as something more than a filthy beast, as a domestic animal which needs and deserves intelligent and humane treatment, the sooner we will begin to realize the possible profits in swine industry.

Let the colts have the run of a good pasture, if possible, but give them plenty of oats and corn mixed, and keep their bowels in good condition by the use of bran mashes or oil meal. If quite thin give them a good supply of cow's milk until you get them well started.

About two years ago *Farm, Stock and Home* predicted that the time would come when the great Northwest would be as celebrated for its finely flavored and healthy pork, as it now is for its No. 1 hard wheat. Such a result is more apparent now than it was then. The pork industry is growing in Minnesota and Dakota.

If the colt starts in for the winter thin in flesh, he will come out in the spring, if he comes out at all, a weakly, puny, lousy fellow that can scarcely make up during the whole of the next season the growth that he should have made during the winter months. Do not be afraid of too much good, nourishing food during the next three months.

The demand for black polls seems to be falling off. At the sale of Mr. Farquharson's herd in Scotland the average price on the forty head sold was only about \$77.50, and the herd of Mr. McGregor, sold the same week, averaged about \$51 per head. On the other hand, Devons are going up. At the sale of the Lytchett herd, Dorset, England, the average was \$104; and the sale at Alderbury, England, averaged about \$152 per head.

Referring to the use of polled bulls on the open ranges, a New Mexico ranchman writes: "From twenty-six black muley bulls put on the range two years ago, only twenty calves showed up; and one Polled Angus used in another herd three years has given only eight calves." Although a believer in "no horns" he is satisfied that hornless bulls are too much at a disadvantage to be a success on the range, and proposes now to use Devons as combining to the greatest degree the rustling, beef and milk qualities.

An experimenter says: "We once experimented with six pigs of the same litter, fed three wholly upon corn meal wet up in cold water, and the other three were fed upon corn meal mixed with double its bulk of green cut clover. At ten months old they were slaughtered, and those fed upon meal and clover dressed 50 per cent. more than those fed upon meal alone. Those fed upon meal and clover were always healthy, and ate, in addition to the clover, as much corn meal as the others. An experiment in winter with meal alone, and meal and clover hay cooked, resulted the same; and from these and various other trials, we became satisfied that much of the disease among pigs is occasioned by feeding wholly on concentrated food."

In the Dairy.

To Kansas Dairy People.

There is real need for organization among the dairy farmers of Kansas. This does not mean, simply, creamery men and persons concerned in consolidated dairying, but it means all farmers that own cows and make butter. Wheat farming and corn farming are both good, but they are overdone and do not longer pay. Farmers must do a little manufacturing for themselves. They used to make up their own wool and flax and hides; they spun yarn and wove cloth; they tanned hides and made shoes; on a pinch they shod their own horses and sharpened their own plow-shares. They have given these things over to persons who can do the work better and cheaper. But wheat, corn, oats, rye and the grasses—these they still grow as profusely as ever, but they do not put half enough of them into meat and milk. Use up all this vast amount of raw material on the farm, just where the work ought to be done. Let the farmers of Dakota and the great Northwest raise wheat for the outside markets, and let us rather condense our products into the smallest bulk and greatest value. The time has come in Kansas for this matter to be taken up in earnest. A friend writes us: "Cannot something be done to awaken a great interest in dairying in Kansas? A State association with branches and meetings in the best counties would help. Kansas should not send to Missouri and Iowa for butter. It would be in the nature of mixed farming, and produce more ready money than now comes from strictly stock-growing. Calves that have sucked the cow six to eight months are not now worth more than \$6 or \$7, while a good cow ought to pay several times that in butter yield."

But there must be some concert of action or we will go along just as we have been doing. The individual farmer may think he has no interest in this matter, but he has. What benefits the general interest helps, also, the interests of individuals. Organization brings about improved methods of production and of distribution. There is in the country at this time about 14,000,000 cows, and from their milk is produced more than 1,250,000,000 pounds of butter and cheese annually. It is a vast interest. In Kansas, the report for 1886 shows 627,481 milch cows. The butter product for the same year is put at 25,495,836 pounds, valued at \$3,824,375. Cheese for the same year is reported at 442,734 pounds, of the value of \$53,128. Milk sold for purposes other than for butter and cheese brought \$376,057. Putting the cows at \$30 apiece, the number reported were worth \$18,824,530. The butter yield for the year is a little less than 20 per cent. of that amount. It appears from the report of the Labor Commissioner that the capital invested in dairying—that is, in establishments specially devoted to dairying—is only \$135,500, and that the value of the product for the year was but \$275,480. These figures show that dairying, as a distinct business, in Kansas, amounts to little. It appears, also, from observation in all the towns and cities of the State, that there is a great deficiency of Kansas butter and Kansas cheese in the State of Kansas. This ought not to be so, and organization among persons who keep cows would soon change it. There is no better dairying region than we have, and by means of a little well-directed effort thousands of our farmers could be put in a way of making dollars

out of their cows where they now make dimes.

Let the matter be discussed in our columns. Let dairymen speak out, that it may be learned whether they are ready to take hold with their fellows and put Kansas dairying in front where it ought to be. Write out your thoughts about organization, and let us understand one another. The KANSAS FARMER will arrange for a meeting in Topeka whenever the time is ripe for such a gathering, and will do whatever is necessary at this end of the line to make the meeting a success.

Encourage the Private Dairy.

It is not always or generally practical to establish creameries in communities where butter is and ought to be made. Private dairies must necessarily maintain their ground in all such cases. Indeed, the private dairy was in existence long before creameries were invented. They must be encouraged and sustained. It is not wise or fair to decry the private dairy and its products simply because of the power and influence which organization gives to the creamery.

With the *Western Rural*, "we recognize to the fullest degree what the creamery has done for the dairy interests of this country. It would be still a dark day for our dairy interests if the creamery never had been established. But it made butter-making a business, and in all business enterprises we study the best means of success and adopt the best methods to that end. Previous to the advent of the creamery butter-making was a side enterprise to general farming operations as a rule. The farmer kept cows, milked them, gathered the cream and churned it, because a farm without cows would be an oddity and because he wanted butter for his own use. He did not always or generally seek for the best methods and he hardly ever took the trouble to ascertain whether he was making anything or losing upon his dairy operations. But the creamery, like the tub, stood on its own bottom. If it did not make anything, there were no other branches of business to make up the loss. Of necessity, therefore, it was compelled to adopt principles and methods that would guarantee success. And in so doing it not only benefited itself but the private dairy as well. The farmer was compelled to make better butter—if he had been making inferior butter—or be practically driven out of the market. It is true that many have not learned this yet, but thousands have. And not only did that consideration weigh upon his mind, but as the means of informing himself in the practices of the creamery were readily at hand he became familiar with the leading accepted principles of butter-making, in a vast number of cases. None sooner than the private dairyman would give credit to the creamery for what it has done in this respect. The direct advantages of the creamery to patrons we will not stop here to consider, except to say that when a creamery is honestly and fairly managed we believe it is to the advantage of a community.

"But while all this credit is freely given to the creamery, it must be charged with a certain degree of arrogance and assumption, which does not become it. It has usurped the position of being all there is to the dairy, which is worth considering. Our dairy conventions are creamery clear through; practically we are told that butter made outside of a creamery is very poor stuff and by an arbitrary rule 'creamery butter' is held in the market at a higher price than dairy butter. Now we are perfectly willing to admit

that taking all the creamery butter together, and all the dairy butter together, the former is worth more, pound for pound, than the latter, and we have mentioned the reasons. But there is dairy butter that is intrinsically worth as much as creamery, and judging it by our own taste, some of it, and a great deal of it, is worth more than any creamery butter that was ever made. Good butter, and the best of butter was made in the dairy, before the creamery was thought of and it is made yet. Since men have entered the business of making butter, and began their incessant talk about improvements and uniformity, we should almost come to the conclusion that butter-making was something that woman was utterly unfit for. Give us men a little start and verily we are gods. The average man thinks he is fully competent to do anything from washing the baby to making biscuit. By straining himself he has made a butter-maker of himself. But in so doing he has encroached upon the domain of woman, who is particularly suited to that kind of work. She has natural habits of cleanliness and she has the mind to study principles; and before some of us men were born she was making just as good butter as was ever made in the world, and she is making that kind of butter now. To ignore her, therefore, in our pride of the creamery is presumptuous in the extreme.

"But hundreds of them cannot make butter, we are told. Suppose there are. It is a fact that they are trying all the time, is it not? We cannot expect that they will throw their milk away. They have no creameries, and may never have had any. And it is useless to say that they could have, through co-operation if in no other way. The world might have had a good many things that it has not got. It ought to do a great many things different from what it does do them. We might sit down on the 'ought' theory and let every interest go to the dogs. The man who does not take things as he finds them, and try to make the most of them is sadly wasting his opportunities. It is a fact that we have private dairies, and shall have them as long as any of us now living shall live. It is, therefore, not policy or judgment to ignore them. It is foolish and worse to keep up the eternal cry against dairy butter, as if it were almost unfit for human consumption. In too many of our dairy publications there is the disposition to decry, hoot at and deride the products of the private dairy, as if it was the settled determination to drive farmers out of butter-making and leave the business in the hands of the creamery men. The only sensible course to pursue is to encourage the private dairy, and endeavor to bring it up to a higher standard of excellence."

Dairy Notes.

The average cow yields about 450 gallons of milk a year, giving a total of 60,750,000,000 gallons of milk in a year for the whole country.

It requires 15,000,000 cows to supply the demand for milk, and its products in the United States. To feed these cows, sixty millions of acres of land are under cultivation.

The importance of the dairying interest may be somewhat appreciated, when it is remembered that two hundred millions three hundred and fifty thousand dollars are invested in this branch of industry.

A person cannot offer a greater insult to some of the farmers' wives than to insinuate they do not make good butter. Yet the amount of poor butter on the market is tons, and the number of poor butter-makers are legion.

Bread is considered the staff of life, and why may not the same term be applied to butter, for whether the family be rich or poor it enters largely into the make-up of

every meal, whether the article is good, bad or indifferent in quality and large or small in quantity.

Men are cleanly enough for general purposes. But it is a fact that the average man does not have that scrupulous regard for cleanliness which contact with as sensitive an article as milk or butter absolutely demands.

A correspondent in the *American Dairyman* says the Englishmen for some reason or another are apparently getting very tired of eating American cheese, and the result is that we must either stop making the article, or find some other market for it.

The success of the cooking system depends mainly upon good management and constant supervision. Men are apt to become careless and omit to thoroughly clean out mangers or coopers, or allow the food to become sour, and thus upset the appetite.

Why cannot the cheesemakers of the country combine and make a joint and honest endeavor not only to put a fine article on the home market, but in some manner see that it reaches the consumer at something less than twice its original cost of manufacture.

Mrs. Shattuck, of Pontiac, Mich., says: "There has of late been a great inquiry for the 'coming cow.' The one for every, or special purposes. It seems to me the inquiry has found an answer among the Holsteins. She meets the demand every time. If a man wishes a great quantity of milk for cheese, or to sell in town for use in families, this species of cows gives barrels of the lacteal fluid to supply the demand. If he wishes to make butter, this cow will meet the requirements, in quantity, quality and flavor. And after yielding enormous quantities of milk, the carcass affords a large amount of beef of extra quality."

The French government, years ago, appointed a commission to experiment on the question of feeding salt to domestic animals. The substance of its report was, after careful experimentation: 1. That salt ought to be fed to domestic animals to replace the saline matter washed out of their food by boiling, steaming, etc. 2. That salt counteracts the ill effects of wet pastures and food, on sheep, and prevents foot-rot. 3. That salt increases the flow of saliva, and therefore hastens fattening. 4. That in making mixtures of chaff, potatoes, beets, bran, oil-cake, etc., salt ought always to be added. The daily allowance of salt recommended by the commission was for a milch cow or ox, 2 ounces; for a fattening stall-fed ox, 2½ to 4½ ounces; for a fattening pig, 1 to 2 ounces; for a lean sheep, ½ to ¾ of an ounce; for a horse, donkey or mule, 1 ounce.

Common Sense

Should be used in attempting to cure that very disagreeable disease, catarrh. As catarrh originates in impurities in the blood, local applications can do no permanent good. The common sense method of treatment is to purify the blood, and for this purpose there is no preparation superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla. That this peculiar medicine does cure catarrh is shown by the many testimonials from people who have found relief upon using it when all others had failed. A book containing statements of cures sent on receipt of two-cent stamp, by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Children will be the healthiest where flowers grow, and the more of them there are the healthier the little ones will be. Fruit is also essential to their enjoyment of country life, and where fruit is there sunshine must be also. Exclude the sunshine from the children's every-day play-ground and they will become as pale and sickly as the fruit that is deprived of the same all-essential element of life.

Consumption Surely Cured.

TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. Address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

Improper feeding is the cause of nine out of ten cases of sickness among your horses.

Correspondence.

WE WANT FREE TRADE.

Kansas Farmer:

In your editorial comment on my tariff letter in your issue of October 20th, you say, "The tariff taxes on raw material which they talk about are levied on the foreign article, not on the home article."

Last year we paid on iron and steel an import tax of \$14,631,876 on the imported; this money went into the United States treasury. But the American iron and steel men put their articles up accordingly; they added the amount of the tariff tax to their products, and an amount equal to the tax went into their pockets, and you did not see it, but it got there. They got more than the government because they sold more goods. For instance: Steel rails are selling at \$17 per ton in England. I buy a ton and when I land in New York the custom collector charges me \$17 import tax. I pay it, and pay, say \$2, for freight; my ton of steel rails stands me at \$36 in New York. Now, the price to me, without the duty, was \$19 in New York. There is an American with the same rail, made in this country; you try to buy his steel at \$19; ask him to sell it to you without adding the duty and he would laugh in your face. In my transaction I have paid the government \$17; but if you would buy of him you would pay him \$17 more than you would under free trade.

In Kansas we have more than 4,000 miles of railroad; our present population is 1,268,562 (last fall); it takes 90 tons of steel for one mile of track, which the tariff on the added amount of the tariff—\$17 per ton—made an extra tariff cost of \$6,120,000, being a tax of about \$5 for every man, woman and child in Kansas. We vote bonds to get railroads, and vote protection to make them expensive and hard to obtain. The same argument applies to raw material. If protection did not enable the seller to mark his goods up accordingly why would anybody want a high tariff?

You say anthracite coal is on the free list. True enough. But the reason is, there is no anthracite coal except in the United States. There is none to import. But bituminous coal is, to a certain extent, a competition, and it has a tariff of 75 cents per ton, equaling 23 per cent. *ad valorem*. Take off this tax and coal would decline 23 per cent. on our eastern coast, or as near as that as freight permits. Leave it on as it is, and you tax the warming fire of the poor and favor the coal combine that much. You let coal decline in New York; let steel decline in Europe, instantly it declines all over the United States, and the coal men and steel men know that, too well.

The Farmer's State convention in Kansas, recognizing that the consumers pay dearer for all protected articles, at Topeka, April 27th, 1873, favored putting salt and lumber on the free list. The Republican Senate and House of Kansas, in 1883, by resolution 24, asked our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to put lumber on the free list.

You say John Roach built ships in America. True enough; he built them for the government. He would build a vessel for the government one year and buy it back the next as old iron. But Roach was a failure. When there was a change in the administration—he failed; he made an assignment—when he was worth 160 cents on the dollar. Oh, yes, Roach could have kept on building ships under a high tariff, when the government had more regard for his well-fare than for a sufficient navy.

Again you say: "Query: Why are persons who clamor for cheap foreign goods not satisfied with foreign ships to carry ocean freight? Do they not perform the work cheaper than American ships would do?"

No, we are not satisfied. We want free trade; we want America to build and man her own ships and then our freights would be cheaper. As it now is, England owns the ships, and when we want to trade with South America we must ship our goods to England, then get our coffee either of the Englishman or go from there to South America. When Blaine and S. O. Thacher went to South America they had to cross to Europe first. Had we our own ships we

would have direct trade with South America and all countries.

The English have us under their thumb, and do the world's trading, while the farmers are ground down by a high protective tariff that causes it. We clamor for cheap foreign goods, because we believe that a freeman who earns a dollar owns it and has the right to spend it in any country in God's world, and no paternal power has a right to take a part of our money or part of the goods it buys, because the vendor may be across the national line. Protection is a relic of barbarism and was named after the first thieves or land pirates that held Gibraltar, and is retained because free trade has nothing but logic and reason, and the tariff monopolists have the money made out of protection to lobby and corrupt Congress; and the rank and file who vote it are like the slayers of Christ—"they know not what they do."

ENOCH HARPOLE.

Our friend argues against the facts. He says the iron and steel men put up their prices—"they added the amount of the tariff tax to their products, and an amount equal to the tax went into their pockets." He ignores the difference in cost of labor, which is at least 50 per cent. higher in this country than it is in England, and at least 75 per cent. of the cost of steel rails in this country is labor. The net profits of manufacturing in the United States are little if any greater than they are in Great Britain. The tariff duties on iron do not more than offset the difference in wages of labor employed.

The average price of American steel rails at the mills for the year 1886 was \$28.50 per ton. If the tariff duty of \$17 is included in that, the foreign article at home must have been sold at \$11.50 per ton. Taking \$2 off for freight, and we have foreign steel rails in New York or Philadelphia for \$9.50, which is a good deal less than one-half the average price of English steel rails for the same year. The difference between the prices of English rails and American rails is greater now than the average; for, as was shown in KANSAS FARMER, not long ago, the average annual difference during a period of fourteen years, ending with 1886, was only a little over six dollars a ton—about one-third the tariff duty since 1883, and less than one-fourth the duty when it was \$28. During September of this year the price of English rails in London ranged from £4, 2s. 6d. to £4, 7s. 6d.; in American money, \$19.96 to \$21.17. During the same month the price of American rails in Philadelphia was \$35 to \$37. If there were no American steel rail mills, and if we had to rely upon English rails, the price would certainly be much higher than it is, for it is evident that American competition brought the prices down. Twenty years ago, when American steel rails were first put on the market, English rails were selling in London at \$80 to \$100 a ton. Without the competition of American mills, Kansas railroads would have cost still more than they have done. Our correspondent does not refer to nails, stoves, axes, shovels, farm implements, building tools, etc., all made of iron, though made and sold as cheaply here as in England, notwithstanding the tariff duty. "There is no anthracite coal except in the United States," Mr. H. says. He is mistaken. It exists in large quantities in Great Britain, Ireland, France, China, Japan, and other places—in proportion to bituminous coal the deposits there are as large as they are in the United States. Mr. H. thinks that if we would remove the tax of 75 cents a ton on soft coal, the price of that article would at once "decline 23 per cent. on our eastern coast, or as near that as freight permits." Just so. But how much will freight permit? The only competing coal would come from Nova Scotia. Seventy-five cents a ton will not carry coal very far. Free trade in Canadian coal was tried once—under the reciprocity treaty of 1854—but the price to American consumers, even on "our eastern coast," did not decline a cent on account of it. Referring to an American ship-builder, Mr. Harpole says John Roach "would build a vessel for the government one year and buy it back the next as old iron." This is another Carnegie story. Mr. Roach built ships for the government, and for private parties, but he never bought any of them back the next year as old iron. He built first-class ships and all of American free raw materials.

....."We want America to build and man

her own ships," our correspondent says. Well, why not? We have free iron within a hundred miles of tide water; we have the best ship timber in the world, and it is free also; we have experienced ship builders, too. Let the ships be built. Convince American seamen that the ocean trade would pay them as things now are and the ships will be built. "The English have us under their thumb," Mr. H. says. We cannot get out of that uncomfortable predicament by giving "the English" still more advantages. And they "do the world's trading," he says. But they don't. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, the total cargo tonnage entered at the different ports of the United States amounted to 12,511,731 tons. Of that 2,683,737 tons came in American vessels, and 9,827,994 tons in foreign vessels; and of the foreign tonnage, 3,208,131, trifle less than one-third, was entered in British vessels. "When Blaine and S. O. Thacher went South America, etc." Wrong again. Mr. Blaine did not make that trip. Nor was "protection named after the first thieves or land pirates that held Gibraltar." Our correspondent meant, probably, to use the word tariff and not "protection" in the sentence just quoted. And then he would be wrong. The word "tariff" is said to have been derived, not from thieves and land pirates, but from Tarifa, a Spanish town near the Strait of Gibraltar—a town where once the Moors collected tribute from persons engaged in the African trade.—EDITOR.

Letter from Pennsylvania.

Kansas Farmer:

I enclose you \$1 to renew my subscription to your paper. I am much pleased with it as an agricultural paper, but when you discuss the tariff question, I fail to understand why there should be free trade in sugar now, when the industry is in a fair way of being established in Kansas. If protection has built up the iron and other great industries of the country, why should not we have it extended to sugar until the industry is firmly established? And if the government is receiving more taxes than are necessary, let those interests that have been so long subsidized, and which are now able to stand alone (or should be), be reduced enough to bring the revenues down to the necessities of the government, honestly administered.

I take it that no reasonable man wishes to buy abroad what can be produced at home if quality and price are all right, after adding a moderate duty to the foreign article. Neither does he wish to pay the outrageous prices sometimes charged and made possible only by excessive taxation of foreign goods.

Theoretically, free trade is honest, but impracticable, so we are taught. Then, if iron is protected, let sugar have the benefit also. Iron has had its turn at government aid. Many poor men have been employed and earned a support. The manufacturers have become millionaires and the public generally have derived more or less benefit from the business. Now let us have some sugar kings in Kansas, and from their great prosperity we will benefit ourselves as much as possible. Yours truly, JOHN H. WURTZ.

Dawson, Fayette Co., Pa.

The reason which justifies the removal of duties from imported sugar is, that our home production is falling behind rather than going ahead. In 1821 the value of our imported sugar was 7 per cent. of the total value of all imported goods on which duty was paid. The per cent. dropped to 4.18 in 1825, and was never again as low. In 1860 it was 10.79; in 1875 it was 18.90; in 1886 it was 17.23. It appears that now nearly one-fifth of our entire dutiable imports is sugar. It appears, also, that the proportionate amount of duty is increasing; that is, the aggregate amount of duty paid on imported sugar, in proportion to the aggregate amount of duties paid on all other articles, is increasing. The past few years it has amounted to an average of 25 per cent. In 1880 it was 21.59; in '85 it was 28.60; in '86 it was 26.68. It appears, further, that our home production of sugar is not nearly as much now as it was before the war and the emancipation of the slaves. In 1858-9 the Louisiana product was 414,796,000 pounds, and that of other States was 18,298,000 pounds, making a total of 433,094,000 pounds. That was the largest annual product up to that time. In 1861-2 the amount was increased to 539,830,500 pounds. The quantity was less than one-fourth that amount in

1872-3, and the largest product in any one year since the war was 318,746,258 pounds in 1882-3. The last year reported—'85-6, was 302,754,486 pounds. The average product of the last twelve years is 228,217,257. Putting it at 250,000,000 pounds, and allowing a bounty of 2 cents a pound (the average rate of duty in 1886), it would cost \$5,000,000 only to afford our home sugar-makers as much protection as they have under existing tariff laws, though the aggregate amount of duty paid on foreign sugar is ten times that amount. The sugar duty in 1886 was \$50,265,538.24. We have unlimited faith in the development of the sugar industry in Kansas; but it will necessarily require a few years to get it where it will begin to affect prices; in the meantime, the people will make money by removing duties from imported sugars and paying a reasonable bounty on the home product; and when that bids fair to become a competitor really, then repeal the bounty law and lay duties on imported sugars so as to secure and retain the home market for the home producers. This appeals strongly to the common sense of the people, more particularly because of the urgent need of a reduction of revenue.—EDITOR.

Seed Corn Day.

In suggesting the propriety of the Governor appointing a "Seed Corn Day," a friend in Johnson county (without signing his letter) sends us an excellent communication on the need of care in growing and selecting corn for seed. Here it is:

"About this time of the year nearly every agricultural journal has one or more articles on the subject of selecting and saving corn for seed, and a very important subject it is for farmers; but one important item is generally omitted. It is, that if you wish to keep a variety pure you must know where it was grown and that no other varieties have been growing near to it. A considerable crossing of varieties may take place without any appearance of mixture in that season's crop, but the next year you may be bitterly disappointed to find that your apparently pure seed has produced a mongrel crop entirely different in appearance from what you planted. Last spring I bought a package of Marblehead sweet corn and one of Mammoth sweet, both of which appeared to contain pure seed; but the crop showed that both kinds had been badly crossed, the early probably with Early Adams and the late with Tuscarora. I have never yet been able to secure a perfectly pure white corn, but think I am gradually improving what I have by selecting the very best for seed each year and allowing no other kind to be planted near. Of course, if we intend to feed out the entire crop, the color is of little consequence; but if we are raising it for market, we find that sound white generally brings several cents per bushel more than any other kind, which will amply repay us for our efforts to secure and retain the proper kind of seed.

"By the way, as we have Arbor Day in the spring, when every person is expected to plant a tree, why could not our worthy Governor proclaim Seed Corn Day, when every person connected with farming is expected to gather and properly care for one bushel of the best seed corn he can find. There is no good reason why it would not be observed as generally as Arbor Day, while the benefit to the State might be much greater."

Salaries of County Officers.

Kansas Farmer:

We are agitating the question of reducing our county expenses, and the first thing we want to cut off is part of the salary of some of our county officials. Two of the county officers in this State are paid more than is necessary to fill the offices with competent persons. I refer to the office of Treasurer and Clerk. Years ago they received fees, but as the county became more settled that gave them too much; so they were salaried, and that way now gives them more than ever. Compare some with older States, and we find ours get three or four times as much as they do, and with only one-third as much population. All new States have been pretty nearly in the same fix, and have remedied it when the people demanded it. Let us compare a few of our offices and see how unequal they are. Our County Commissioners look after all the business of the county and are really the highest officers in it. They receive \$3 a day, and the County Clerk

who records their proceedings as part of his duties is paid \$10 or more. So, our District Judge, who not only has the responsibility of deciding in regard to our rights of property but even our liberty and life, has \$2,500 per year, while our County Treasurer, with salary and the extras, amounts to \$15 per day—more than any other officer in the State by one-half. In good times, if it was necessary, we could stand it very well; but as times have been and will be for some time, it is too much to quietly submit to. What their salary should be, comparison with other States will give us an idea what is best for us. New York county officers, years ago, received from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per year. A friend, writing from Michigan, says the county he is in has 65,000 inhabitants, and the Treasurer gets \$1,000 per year. In Illinois, about sixteen years ago, in counties of 50,000 to 75,000 inhabitants, the following salaries were given: Probate Judge, \$1,600; Treasurer, \$1,600; Clerk, \$1,600; Sheriff, \$1,000; and Circuit Court Clerk, same as District Clerk and Recorder in this State, two offices in one, \$2,000. I understood when I was in Iowa the Treasurer there received \$1,200. Most of the county officers in older States get from \$3 to \$5 per day, while ours receive from \$3 to \$15, the latter being altogether too much for the work performed. Under our present law all officials in our government are paid more for the work performed than any corporation or individual has to give, and with the latter a person has to grow up in the business, while in our State and county and other offices men receive them that do not know a thing about the business. The people expressed themselves pretty emphatically last fall on the amendment in regard to high salaries, and judging from that, if it was well talked up next fall when our next Legislature is elected, the Legislature would fix the county salaries at a reasonable rate.

E. W. BROWN.

The Franklin County Fair.

Special Correspondence *Kansas Farmer*:

Franklin is one of the best counties in Kansas, having gained prominence as such through the perseverance and energy of her inhabitants, her excellent location, fine climate, fertile soil, pure waters, and other choice elements aptly combined.

Ottawa, the county capital, is a city of beauty and intellectual refinement, where is congregated annually thousands of people from all parts of the country to attend the renowned Ottawa Assembly.

While the citizens of Ottawa are of the best and brightest, those of the county are their co-equals in every respect, and the same is made amply manifest in the deep interest taken in social and educational affairs, and in her people placing their products in such shape and position each year as will attract those seeking homes to the domain of fertile Franklin.

The attractions at the late county fair was certain proof of my statement, and had the weather been favorable every effort would have been crowned with remarkable success. For each department was filled almost to an overflow, and of specimens that would cause the most conservative observer to acknowledge that the half can never be told nor wonders never cease, concerning the possibilities of Kansas and Franklin county.

The horticultural interests are surely in advance of most any other county, as clearly demonstrated by the immense display of fruits at this season's fair, one gentleman having of his own production seventy-three different varieties, and not a good year in which to grow and mature fruit, either, according to the chronic grumbler. Here let me remark that I have found that those who push ahead are the ones who succeed, while those who are forever dissatisfied and grumbling about this, that and other things, are constantly like a runt pig, always behind and compelled to suck the rear teat and never have anything.

The people of Franklin county believe in pushing and letting the outside world know of her whereabouts and good qualities, hence her position in the foreground, and her worth as a county, which all seekers after homes should visit and see before locating elsewhere.

The board of trade at Ottawa would be pleased to answer all enquiries, provided when you write them you enclose a stamp and mention the *KANSAS FARMER*.

HORACE.

How to Save Stock from Being Killed by Lightning.

Kansas Farmer:

While at your leisure provide your fences with lightning rods. Take a five-eighths inch iron rod and put a square steel point at one end; punch holes in the ground by the side of every fifth fence post, on the wire side, deep enough to reach moisture. To prevent drill from sticking pour water in the hole occasionally. Take a long smooth galvanized wire, size of common telegraph wire; cut it long enough to reach from bottom of the hole to top of post; staple it fast to the post so as to lay tight against the barbed wire. This system of rodding is cheap and effective to the man that is not too lazy to put it up. CHAS. FISHBAUGH.

Anthony, Harper Co., Kas.

Gossip About Stock.

Lampe Bros., Van Wert, O., had a very successful showing at the Kansas City Fair with their Poland-Chinas, winning nine first and five second premiums, including four sweepstakes prizes.

The annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association will be held at the Sherman House, Chicago, Tuesday, November 15, and a large attendance is expected.

We are in receipt of a sale bill in which L. A. Knapp, of Dover, Kansas, advertises 115 head of stock, consisting of 20 head of horses, a lot of hogs, and over 70 head of cattle, including 10 head of pure-bred Short-horn bulls.

M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo., an accomplished breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle, has received a very complimentary letter from one of the officials at a State institution because of the great satisfaction given by the cattle selected by him for State use.

The annual meeting of the American Galloway Breeders' Association was held at Kansas City last week. Mr. H. H. Metcalf, River Bend, Col., was re-elected President, and Col. L. P. Muir, Secretary; and executive board consisting of E. K. Rea, Millville, Mo.; M. R. Platt, Kansas City, and F. McHardy, Emporia, Kas.

Isaac Wood, Oxford, Kas., writes: "I have just bought of Charles Cox, Lawrence, Kas., the splendid individual and superior-bred boar, Cora's Tip Top 6871. He is to take the place of Silver Bar 10071 in the Poland-China Pioneer Herd. The latter boar is now for sale at a great bargain to the purchaser. He is 27 months old, a repeated first-prize winner, and is warranted to put the greatest depth and thickness on the rear end of his pigs. This herd has been quite successful at four fairs; have taken thirty-three prizes at said fairs—twelve first, fourteen second, and seven sweepstakes. Have sold forty-seven head for breeding purposes. The sow Gayety G. 2d 7008, A. R., has been shown at seven fairs, and has never missed the blue. Her honors are five first and four sweepstakes."

Phil M. Springer, Secretary of the National Swine Breeders' Association, sends the following trenchant paragraphs: The annual meeting of the National Swine Breeders' Association, to be held in Chicago on the 16th inst., promises to be one of unusual interest. During the past year the membership has greatly increased, and breeders and feeders seem more than ever awake to the importance of united effort for the promotion of the swine-breeding and pork-producing industries. At the last meeting, swine plague, the great hindrance to successful hog raising in America, was one of the chief topics of discussion. No greater amount of valuable and practical information on the subject has ever appeared in so small a compass as in the published proceedings of that convention. The good resulting from the intelligent consideration of even one point of such vital importance to swine breeders is of untold worth to the country. But the clouds of disaster from continual losses by swine diseases which overhung that meeting have broken into light rifts in the distant skies, or entirely passed away, and when the association meets again it will be to consider questions of more pleasing and hope-inspiring nature. Men may talk and write as they will of the cattle interest, of the sheep and wool interest, and the horse interest, but the fact remains that nothing on the farm can be reared at greater profit than good hogs. The

remarkable change that is going on in the manner of feeding, and the increasing demand everywhere for a better quality of pork, will present fruitful topics for consideration at the coming meeting. The, as yet, unsettled question of how judging at the fairs shall be done, will also be discussed, besides many other points which the large attendance promised will not fail to bring out. It is needless to urge upon members and those heretofore present the personal advantages to be derived from attending these meetings. They know they cannot afford to be absent. To others engaged in swine breeding or in any way specially interested in the great meat-producing industries of the country, is hereby given a cordial invitation to be present at the coming meeting.

Kansas City Fat Stock Show.

The fifth annual Fat Stock show of Kansas City closed last Friday, and though a success in some respects, and really a great advance in this line of exhibitions, its business aspects were not so encouraging. The exhibits were numerous and first-class in every respect—the best animals of the best breeds were there. But the attendance was not large enough to yield heavy gate receipts. This, it is generally agreed, is because the location of the grounds is not a good one. River View park is down in the Kaw valley, among the railroads, stock yards, manufactories and packing houses—inconvenient for visitors. It is expected that a new organization will be formed at once and that other grounds will be selected some place easy of access to all, and especially convenient to the Kansas City people.

The awards were as follows:

Cattle.

SHORT-HORNS.

Steer, 2 years and under 3, nine entries. Wm. Moffat & Bro., first, Cruickshank 2d; J. W. Pickett, second, Clarendon; Wm. Moffat & Bro., honors, Sir Knight.

Steer, 1 year and under 2, ten entries. J. R. Peak & Son, first, Morris; J. W. Pickett, second, Clay; W. A. Powell, honors, Orphan Boy. Steer, under 1 year, six entries. W. A. Harris, first, Victor; Dr. J. W. Dean, second, Nodaway; J. W. Pickett, honors, Geo. Dawson.

Class sweepstake—Best Short-horn steer, six entries. Wm. Moffat & Bro., Cruickshank 2d.

HEREFORDS.

Steer, 2 years and under 3, one entry. J. S. Hawes, Edwin Booth.

Steer, 1 year and under 2, no entries. Steer, under 1 year, two entries. F. W. Smith, first, McClenny; J. R. Price & Son, second, Chicago.

Class sweepstake—Best Hereford steer, three entries. F. W. Smith, McClenny.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Steer, 2 years and under 3, four entries. T. W. Harvey, Black Prince first, Pontiff second; W. J. Turpin, honors, Grapewood Harvey.

Steer, 1 year and under 2, two entries. T. W. Harvey, first, Tam O'Shanter; Estill Bros., second, Dot.

Steer, under one year, one entry. T. W. Harvey's steer, Alex Knight.

Class sweepstake—Best Aberdeen-Angus steer, five entries. T. W. Harvey, Pontiff.

GALLOWAYS.

No entries in any class.

COWS.

Cow, (all breeds), spayed or barren heifer, 3 years old or over, three entries (all pure-bred Short-horn). J. R. Peak & Son, first, Bonny Bride; W. S. White, second, Red Twin; J. W. Dean, honors, Mary C.

Spayed or barren heifer, under 3, four entries. W. J. Turpin, first, Grapewood Betty, grade Angus; Inter-State Galloway Co., second, Bonita, grade Galloway; Estill Bros., honors, Dorothy, Angus.

GRADES OR CROSSES.

Steer, 2 years and under 3, thirteen entries. M. R. Platt, first, Twilight, grade Galloway; J. R. Peak & Son, second, Frank, grade Short-horn; Inter-State Galloway Co., honors, General, grade Galloway.

Steer, 1 year and under 2, fifteen entries. J. A. Funkhouser, first, Defiance, grade Hereford; J. H. Potts & Son, second, Red Duke, grade Short-horn; J. R. Peak & Son, honors, Bird, grade Short-horn.

Steer, under 1 year, nine entries. J. A. Funkhouser, first, Lithograph, and honors, Granite; T. P. Bruce, second, Platte. All grade Herefords.

Class sweepstake—Best grade or cross-bred steer, six entries. J. R. Peak & Son, Frank.

Sweepstakes by ages—Steer, 2 years and under 3, six entries. T. W. Harvey, Black Prince, Angus.

Steer, 1 year and under 2, six entries. T. W. Harvey, Tam O'Shanter, Angus. Steer, under 1 year, six entries. T. P. Bruce, Platte, three-quarter Hereford.

SWEEPSTAKES RINGS.

(Only animals that were bred and fed by the exhibitor.)

Steer, 2 years and under 3, eleven entries. T. W. Harvey, Black Prince, Angus.

Steer, 1 year and under 2, fourteen entries. J. A. Funkhouser, Defiance, grade Hereford. Steer, under 1 year, fourteen entries. W. A. Harris, Victor, Short-horn.

Best herd of Short-horn steers composed of three animals—one 2 years and under 3, one 1 year and under 2, and one under 1 year; four entries. J. W. Pickett.

Herd of Angus, one entry. T. W. Harvey.

Herd of grades, four entries. J. R. Peak & Son, grade Short-horns.

Best animal in the show, thirty-three entries, T. W. Harvey's Black Prince, Angus.

Best herd of steers, different ages, J. W. Pickett.

Dressed carcass.—Best carcass of steer or

heifer, 2 years and under 3, three entries. Overton & Lea, Nashville, Tenn., Sussex. Best carcass of steer or heifer, 1 year and under 2, six entries. Inter-State Galloway Cattle Co., grade Galloway, Rustic. Sweepstakes carcass of steer, spayed or barren heifer, seven entries, \$100 prize to Rustic, same as above.

Swine.

The swine premiums were nearly all disposed of in short order and are as follows:

Poland-Chinas—Premiums \$25 and \$15; best barrow or spayed sow, 12 to 14 months old, Standard, aged 570 days, weight 510 pounds, owned by W. P. Hayzlett; second, Jumbo, aged 558 days, weight 535 pounds, owned by Mr. Hayzlett.

Best barrow or spayed sow, 6 to 12 months old. Gordon, aged 351 days, weight 365 pounds, owned by Powell Bros.; second, Sancho, aged 354 days, weight 330 pounds, owned by Powell Bros.

Other pure breeds, white, best barrow or spayed sow, 12 to 24 months old—Thoroughbred, aged 470 days, weight 435 pounds, owned by J. R. Price & Son; second, Cleveland, aged 452 days, weight 425 pounds, owned by G. D. Davis & Co.

Best barrow or spayed sow, 6 to 12 months old. Little Spot, aged 298 days, weight 395 pounds, owned by J. R. Price & Co.; second, Croppy, aged 298 days, weight 385 pounds, owned by Price & Son.

Grades or crosses, best barrow or sow, 12 to 24 months. Spot, aged 439 days, weight 515 pounds, owned by Price & Son; second, White, aged 443 days, weight 500 pounds, owned by Price & Son.

Best barrow or sow, 6 to 12 months old. Maud, aged 350 days, weight 366 pounds, owned by W. A. Powell; second, Number 2, aged 207 days, weight 300 pounds, owned by Price & Son.

The following hog awards, also, on early maturity were made:

Best barrow or spayed sow—\$15 to first, \$10 to second. Spot, aged 489 days, weight 515 pounds, owned by J. R. Price & Son, first; White, aged 437 days, weight 500 pounds, owned by J. R. Price & Son, of Sangamon county, Illinois, second.

Best barrow or spayed sow—\$15 to first, \$10 to second. Number 2, aged 207 days, weight 300 pounds, owned by J. R. Price & Son, first; Number 1, age and weight same as Number 2, owned by J. R. Price & Son, second.

Best lot of five barrows or spayed sows, bred and fed in any State. W. A. Powell, Lee's Summit, first premium.

Sheep.

Beginning with the sweepstakes ring—Best wether, any age, T. W. Harvey.

In the awards for early maturity—Best wether, under 24 months, \$25 to first, \$15 to second. Bedford, age 932 days, weight 240 pounds, owned by Mrs. A. Newton, Pontiac, Mich., first; First Duke Jackson, aged 919 days, weight 205 pounds, owned by U. P. Bennett, Lee's Summit, second.

Best wether, 12 to 24 months old, \$25 to first, \$15 to second. Hero, age 572 days, weight 210 pounds, owned by Mrs. Ann Newton, first; Jumbo, aged 570 days, weight 235 pounds, owned by U. P. Bennett, second.

In the exhibit of dressed sheep, the first premium was awarded to J. H. Potts & Son, of Jacksonville, Ill., and the second to Mrs. Ann Newton, of Pontiac, Mich.

An attractive feature of the show this season was the large and creditable exhibit of poultry in charge of Mr. Asa Madden. Representative exhibits of all classes of poultry were shown.

Why Come to Kansas?

People come to Kansas because her climate is unsurpassed, her soil rich to perfection, water purest of the pure, and society the best on earth. She is acknowledged everywhere as the leading State for those seeking profitable home property. To the poor man who has energy and perseverance, she is his wealth-producer. Thousands of men who came here poor are now enjoying comfortable homes, surrounded with plenty and contentment, wherein abides great gain. The indolent man will find Kansas a poor place to come to, for we have no use for idlers; none but those not afraid to work are wanted. To all such Kansas bids welcome; and for information your attention is referred to the advertisement of Mr. Geo. W. Watson on first page of this issue, who will gladly answer all inquiries, provided you inclose stamp and mention the *KANSAS FARMER*. Mr. Watson is one of Topeka's most honored citizens, and whatever statement he may make can be explicitly relied upon as being correct.

A Growing Institution.

The Topeka Business College and Short-hand Institute is now located at 521 and 523 Quincy street, this city, in the new Odd Fellow's Temple. Their present quarters are quite commodious and have all the modern conveniences for a first-class business institution. The proprietors, Messrs. Roubesh Bros., are experienced, energetic and well qualified to manage such an important school, as is attested by the present large and growing attendance. The *KANSAS FARMER* congratulates them for their success and good merits, and advises those interested to write them for full information.

Have you seen the neat little advertisement of Bryant & Stratton's Business College. Look it up, and if interested in a business education write them.

The Home Circle.

She Came and Went.

She came and went, as comes and goes
The dewdrop on the morning rose,
Or as the tender lights that die
At shut of day along the sky.
Her coming made the dawn more bright,
Her going brought the somber night;
Her coming made the blossoms shine,
Her going made them droop and pine:
Where'er her twinkling feet did pass,
Beneath them greener grew the grass;
The song-birds ruffled their small throats
To swell for her their blithest notes;
But when she went, the blushing day
Sank into silence chill and gray,
The dark its sable vans unfurled,
And sudden night possessed the world.
O fond desires that wake in vain
She ne'er will come to us again;
And now, like vanished perfume sweet,
Her memory grows more vague and fleet,
Yet we rejoice that morn by morn
The sad old world seems less forlorn
Since once so bright a vision came
To touch our lives with heavenly flame,
And show to our bewildered eyes
What beauty dwells in paradise.

—James B. Kenyon, in Century.

Death's Friendship.

O death, thy subtle Proteus, that dost wear
Such shifting shapes in human phantasies,
Fain would I see thy face without disguise,
And know thee as thou art, for foul or fair.

Then Death appeared, responsive to my prayer,
In his own aspect, grandly calm and wise,
With a strange light of knowledge in his
eyes,
But kind and gracious—and he blest me there.

And from that day, as friend would walk with
friend,
We walk the world together, he and I,
And oft he holds with me high colloquy;
So that the ways of life through which we
wend

Are lit with fuller purpose, and the end
And final goal seems blent with the far sky.
—Frank T. Murzials.

In Athens.

'Mid thirty centuries of dust and mold
We grope with hopeful heart and eager eye,
And hail our treasure trove if we but spy
A vase, a coin, a sentence carved of old
On Attic stone. In reverent hands we hold
Each message from the Past, and fain would
try
Through myriad fragments dimly to desecry
The living glories of the Age of Gold.

Vainest of dreams! This rifled grave contains
Of Beauty but the crumbled outward grace.
The spirit that gave it life, Hellenic then,
Immortal and forever young remains,
But flits from land to land, from race to race,
Nor tarries with degenerate slavish men.
—William Cranston Lawton, in The Atlantic.

The Home Treatment of Typhoid Fever.

The discussion of the causes and symptoms of typhoid fever may properly be left to those who have spent years in the study and practice of that and kindred diseases. Still, some of us have observed certain causes as producing certain symptoms which culminated in decided fever of the above type. When a whole family is prostrated by this disease, and we notice that the house and grounds are so densely shaded that the sunlight never quite dries out the moisture, but that the house is odorous of mouldy leaves and dampness, we naturally conclude that the too abundant shade might be dispensed with for the future good of the members of that household. Again, a family is almost sure to suffer from a damp cellar underneath the house, or from improper drainage. Sometimes this fever becomes almost an epidemic, and the cause may be traced to stagnant water in large quantities. It may be that the drouthy summer has caused some stream to cease its natural cleansing by current; then malaria finds victims.

Having suffered from a severe attack of typhoid fever when 15 years of age, I am able to state some of the symptoms. For several weeks before I was prostrated, I suffered from a constant headache and lassitude. The headache was not severe, but dull and accompanied by nausea. Not feeling sick enough to go to bed, and not having arrived at years of the utmost wisdom, I ate as usual and took my usual exercise out-of-doors in August weather.

This leads me to speak of the "ounce of prevention," which I think naturally belongs to the home treatment. When fevers are prevalent and morbid symptoms make their appearance, then is the best time to begin the defensive, and ten chances to one the enemy will approach no further. In later years I have learned what to do for myself and family when there seems to be danger of any fever. Rest and quiet are essentials. Care should be taken that the digestive organs are in the best condition possible. In order that they may be in that condition

it is often—perhaps always—best to give a complete rest to the stomach until symptoms are better. If any food is taken it should be of the simplest and most easily digested. I shall never forget the piece of blackberry pie I ate the noon before I really came down sick abed. I have wondered why I was allowed the indiscretion; but I suppose no one knew how badly I felt. Sometimes the patient has got beyond the point where dieting is all that is necessary; then means should be taken to cleanse through the pores of the skin. Some people are afraid of a wet sheet pack. The same people are afraid of a breath of fresh air. But the fresh air and "pack" do not go together, literally. The room should be warmer than ordinarily, and draughts of air excluded until the patient is safely "packed." Supposing it to be possible that some who may read this are at a loss how to go to work to give a pack, a description may not be out of place.

Have ready a bed covered with blankets or quilts spread out evenly, with a pillow at the head and a hot-water bottle or stone or iron (heated) at the foot. When the patient is ready, spread a wet sheet out smoothly and quickly upon the blankets. Let the patient lie in a comfortable position, only his feet must touch the warmed surface at the foot; then quickly lay one-half, then the other half of the sheet, lapping each other, over him. In the same manner cover him with the blankets. I often use three comfortable for the same purpose, and then I sometimes throw others—one or more—over the lapped ones. I wring the sheet out of hot water, because I cannot see the necessity of shocking the patient in the old way, namely, with the cold wet sheet. A half hour or longer in the pack will do the work of drugs. No! I am mistaken; it will do a much better work than a whole army of doctors and their drugs.

This process is such an old story to me that I wonder so many allow themselves to come down with fever when so simple a preventive is at hand. Often a patient drops asleep from the soothing effects of this treatment. In such cases let him sleep. When taken from the pack, rub the surface of the skin dry, even until there is a warm glow over the body. Then when he is safely tucked in bed or properly clothed, let there be light and air. Not a subdued light through a quilt and curtain, as I have seen, nor a small chink at the top of a window to let in a mere excuse for fresh air; but so long as the patient is not in a draught, he need not be stinted in this Heaven-sent cure-all. I knew of one family who aired the sick-room where lay two or three patients with typhoid fever, through the living room where the other members of the family spent most of the time. If the sick ones were any better off, the well ones certainly were not. The use of carbolic acid, copperas or chlorids of lime set in the sick-room is necessary as a disinfectant.

The "ounce of prevention" has been made to play the part of a cure in the above remarks, and it is true that many sick ones have been taken safely to health by such simple remedies as described. When one has confidence in her skill as nurse, a physician need seldom be called. Of course, doctors are liable to starve under such circumstances. Still, there is no immediate danger, while so many stake their hopes upon the medicine they may administer. Of course, send for a doctor if you are not certain of your own skill; but, if possible, find a conscientious one who cares more to cure than to make a large bill. And while I do not intend to preach homeopathy, I still would always prefer a practice which acts directly upon the disease without reducing the strength of the sick one unnecessarily.

Sometimes one pack will break the fever in its first stages, but often it will be found necessary to repeat the process two or three times a day, unless the disease has not been taken in time, and the strength of the subject is not sufficient. Then the use of sponge baths becomes necessary, together with wet compresses upon the parts most affected by the inflammation. I know it is a common thing to use irritating poultices upon the surface of the skin when the fever has settled in any location, but I have found that a soothing wet cloth is just as efficient. Cover the wet cloth with flannel to avoid chilling, and let its temperature be such as shall be agreeable to the one who must wear it. I enjoy a cold one; if I didn't I should use a

warm one or a hot one. This compress can be worn constantly, changing every hour. In severe pain, hot cloths changed constantly may be used with gratifying results. Anything which will make the patient more comfortable will help in restoring to health, as frequent bathing, and always cold water or ice about the head.

When convalescence comes, there begins the anxiety with regard to the diet. It is not always safe to trust to the whims or cravings of the patient, nor is it best to allow him to go without eating until he feels inclination to do so. Regular meals should begin, no matter how small or simple they may be. Avoid greasy food above all things; simply-cooked fruit with toast and a little, if any, butter, or some form of wheat made into a plain mush. Cracked wheat is always good; also oat-meal. Fresh milk would raise some people to health with little beside, but there are some who do not relish it.

I have long been an enthusiastic believer in simple remedies and common-sense nursing, and I would like to make everybody see this thing as I do. I would like to infuse my enthusiasm into the minds of many who now suffer unnecessarily from ignorance of their privileges, because I speak from certain knowledge and experience.

PHOEBE PARMALEE.

Notes and Recipes.

Common cheese cloth makes an excellent strainer for acid fruits.

Matches should always be kept in a stone or earthen jar, or in tin.

Peach stains may be removed by putting the article in boiling water before washing it. Once the suds have touched them the stains are set and cannot afterwards be removed.

Equal parts of ammonia and turpentine will take paint out of clothing, no matter how dry or hard it may be. Saturate the spot two or three times, then wash out in soapsuds.

To set the color in black or dark hosiery, calicoes, cambrics, etc., put a large tablespoonful of black pepper into a pail of water, and let the articles lie in soak for a couple of hours.

Before using new earthenware place in a boiler with cold water, and heat gradually till it boils; then let remain until the water is cold. It will not be liable to crack if treated in this manner.

Chili Sauce.—Twelve large ripe tomatoes, four ripe pippins, two large onions, two tablespoonfuls of salt, two of sugar, one of cinnamon, three cups of cider vinegar. Chop all fine and boil one hour. Bottle for use.

To set the black in home-colored woolen goods so it will not smut, soak the colored goods or wool over night in sweet milk, ring it out and dry, then rinse well through water, and the color will be as fast as it can be.

A pail or tub of fresh cold water, renewed several times in the course of twenty-four hours, will absorb all the evil odor of fresh paint in a day or two. The taste of the water after an hour will prove the thoroughness of its work.

To clean men's clothing take a pint of cold water and add to it a quart of cold coffee and a teaspoonful of ammonia. Use a sponge and rub the spots thoroughly. Sponge the garment all over, then hang on the back of a chair and let dry in the shade. For light clothes omit the coffee, using any kind of good soap.

Rice Croquettes.—Soak some rice, then boil it in milk. When it is done add sugar enough to sweeten, the grated rind of a lemon, the yolks of three eggs; form into balls and fry in lard. The lard must be boiling and sufficient to cover the croquettes. When they are done sprinkle over them some powdered sugar.

Calamine.—Thin fifteen pounds of zinc white to a proper consistence with cold water, and add a pound of white glue. To dissolve the glue, first cover with cold water, soak until soft, then turn off the cold water and cover with hot. I usually add a half ounce of ultra-marine blue to the mixture before stirring in the glue. This makes the calamine of a clearer white. Lamp-black, brown sienna, yellow ochre, or other coloring matter, can be added, if a tint is desired.

Sealing up Jelly.—The new process of tying cotton batting tightly over the top of the glasses or bowls is now advocated for keeping jellies as well as fruits, instead of

sealing up with paper and white of eggs. It takes very much less time. Paper dipped in spirits of any kind or moistened on one side with white of egg is generally placed on top of jelly before sealing it up to keep it from moulding. Another way to prevent mould is to pour melted mutton tallow or paraffine over the top. It is claimed that no such precautions are needed when batting is used as it will also prevent mould.

Fashion Notes.

Two-toned velvets are very elegant, and are combined with plain velvet of the darker shade or color.

Most of the tweed costumes are now made suitable for utility walking gowns, without any additional gowns.

Gay Roman plaided or Persian striped ribbons, about an inch and a half wide, are worn again, but mostly under velvet or linen turn-down collars.

The mania for black lace dresses still continues, in spite of approaching cold weather. Many new designs are shown, and they will no doubt, remain a standard evening toilet throughout the entire winter.

Woolen-backed velvets are a novel dress material, three or five different colors sometimes appearing in the same material. These are made up with plain goods matching one of the colors of the velvet.

Green and black are fashionably combined in the millinery of the present season. Green velvet bonnets are embroidered and spangled with jet, and trimmed with black moire ribbon and black cocks' plumes. Black velvet bonnets are also much trimmed with green.

Very long cloaks with capes are to be worn the coming winter by little girls. These fit the figure like a redingote, and have a single shoulder cape or a series of small capes, the last being long enough to cover the shoulders and fall nearly to the elbows. A series of cuffs matches these capes.

A pretty arrangement for combining plain and plaid goods is to make the bodice and drapery of plaid and the skirt and vest of plain-colored cloth harmonizing with the prevailing color of the plaid. The drapery is drawn across the front in long, loose folds and raised at the left side in close, flat plaits almost to the basque, where it meets the slightly bunched up but straight-falling folds of the back.

For a cold on the chest, a flannel rag rung out in boiling water and sprinkled with turpentine, laid on the chest, gives the greatest relief.



BEAUTY
of
Skin & Scalp
RESTORED
* by the *
CUTICURA
Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT all comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin and in curing torturing, disgusting, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, \$1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

HANDS Soft as dove's down, and as white, by using CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

Tutt's Pills
Regulate The Bowels.

Costiveness deranges the whole system and begets diseases, such as

Sick Headache,
Dyspepsia, Fevers, Kidney Diseases,
Bilious Colic, Malaria, etc.

Tutt's Pills produce regular habit of body and good digestion, without which, no one can enjoy good health.

Sold Everywhere.

EMPORIA BUSINESS COLLEGE
 ——— EMPORIA, KANSAS. ———
 PROF. O. W. MILLER, : : : PRESIDENT.

KANSAS FARMER.

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H. A. HEATH, - - - BUSINESS MANAGER.
W. A. PEPPER, - - - MANAGING EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

An extra copy per one year for a Club of six, at \$1.00 each.

Address KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

The weather in Kansas the last two weeks has been dry, generally.

There never was as much rough feed put up in Kansas in any one year as was saved this fall.

The rebate on railroad fares to the Farmers Congress applies to all persons attending, not only to delegates.

The tone of the wool market is improved, though prices remain about the same as last reported. No further decline is looked for.

The President of the United States and the Governor of Kansas, have set apart Thursday, the 24th day of the present month, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

A good deal of cotton was grown in Kansas this year, enough to keep alive the hope that some day Kansas will raise and manufacture her own cotton as well as her own sugar and silk.

Business failures reported last week were: For the United States 225, Canada 20, a total of 245 against 216 last week and 186 for the corresponding week last year. The increase arises altogether in the western and southern States.

The Kansas City *Weekly Times* is among the best newspapers in the West. The publishers are enterprising wide-awake men who are not afraid to incur risks in search for news. In politics the paper is Democratic, and that may be an objection to some persons; but for news and interesting miscellany, the *Times* is in the fore-front.

Butler county is to have a broom factory, Fort Scott and Paola have glass factories (recent institutions), there will be half a dozen sugar factories erected at as many different places in the State, and Topeka is to have an immense packing house, and sugar factory, a cotton mill, an implement making establishment, with a mammoth woolen mill in prospect.

The Leavenworth *Times*, under its new management, promises to be better in all respects than ever before. It will be enlarged, so as to give more room for news, and special efforts will be put forth to collect the latest news from all parts of the world, not overlooking the State of Kansas. The daily *Times* is put at \$5 a year, and the weekly *Times* at \$1 a year.

We learn through Mr. Horner, late superintendent, that affairs at the Silk Station are not in a satisfactory condition. He says all the employees quit work last Thursday, and though some of them have returned to work, the chief reeler, and two learners, have not returned. It is to be hoped that things there will soon get into good working order and that we shall hear of no more trouble at the station.

AGENTS WANTED.

The KANSAS FARMER company wants to engage the services of a corps of active, earnest men to canvass their own or other townships, counties or districts for subscribers to this paper. We want persons who will devote their time exclusively to the work while they are engaged in it, whether it be a week, or a month, or a year.

At our present rates of subscription it will not be difficult to obtain a great many names and dollars among persons who have never taken or even seen the paper. Not one county in the State, not one township has ever been thoroughly canvassed in the interest of the KANSAS FARMER so far as we know. It is our intention to have such a canvass made, to the end that every farmer in the State may see the paper and have an opportunity to subscribe for it. Very few Kansas farmers will refuse to take this paper, if they care to take any paper of the kind, if it is shown to them and its merits canvassed. It contains more reading matter than any other paper of its class East or West which is offered at the same money, and a brief examination will satisfy any person of the excellent quality of the matter. Take this number as a sample. Look at the variety and scope of the matter—something good in every department of agriculture, together with descriptions of several different kinds of grain and grass much inquired about; some veterinary suggestions; some important inquiries answered, and some matter pertaining to public affairs, the cream of a week's news, statement of the business situation, with market and stock reports, besides a great deal of choice miscellaneous reading and notes.

Any Kansan can soon become enthusiastic over the KANSAS FARMER, because it is so thoroughly representative of the most important interest in the State. Competent persons who are willing to enter our service a short or a long time, will be well paid for their labor. Write for terms. Don't delay; we want the work begun soon and pushed. We ought to have at least ten thousand new subscribers in Kansas before January 1, next.

THE FARMERS' CONGRESS AT TOPEKA.

The Kansas delegates to the Farmers' Congress at Chicago ought to make a united effort to have the next meeting of the Congress held at Topeka, the very center of the United States and in the midst of the best agricultural region on the earth. It would do the old farmers of the older States a world of good to come out here and see what young farmers of the West have done in thirty years. Kansas is a great farm, her towns and cities being convenient and comfortable resting places for the workers in passing from one field to another. Let the farmers come to Topeka where they will receive a farmer's welcome, where they will be recognized as representing the first and best calling among men, where they will be entertained as the best citizens of the land and where they will see the fruition of good seed sown in the wild West.

Let the Farmers' Congress be held at Topeka, where the free air of our

prairies will give the members a touch of Kansas vigor, and where everything they shall see and hear will inspire them with courage for the conflicts to come. This is a land of conquerors and they are nearly all farmers. The KANSAS FARMER will undertake to perform the work of a regiment in preparing the way for a successful meeting, if the Congress is held here, and it is almost willing to insure an excursion for the delegates over a large portion of the State at so trifling an expense as to amount to no objection. This would afford them an opportunity to see many of the things which we see, and to learn the reasons why so much has been said in praise of Kansas and the energy and grit of her people.

THE ANARCHIST CASES.

The Supreme court of the United States declined to interfere with the judgment of the Illinois court in the anarchist cases. The day named for execution of the sentence (death by hanging) is Friday of this week, November 11, and unless the Governor of the State interferes by an exercise of the pardoning power, there is nothing more in the line of the law that can be done to spare the lives of the condemned men a day beyond that named in the judgment of the court.

The Governor has been besieged by petitions for clemency, not, however, by the men in prison, but by their friends who are interceding for them. Up to the time of this writing, Monday evening, November 7, we have no information that any of the prisoners have asked for interference on the Governor's part, though three of them, last Saturday, joined in a statement expressing regret if anything they ever said or did incited other persons to deeds of violence. They disclaim all intent to "overthrow law and government;" they claim to be friends of law; but they do not retract a word they ever uttered; they do not denounce the conduct of the man who threw the fatal bomb or that of the crowd which fired upon the police at Haymarket Square May 4, 1886.

This sullen defiance of law and public opinion on the part of these men; their indorsement of all that has been said about the "judicial murder," the "corrupt court," the "packed jury," etc., will relieve the Governor of much responsibility in the matter. If he concludes to interfere at all, it will not be because the prisoners themselves ask it but in deference to other persons entitled to respect who, at the last hour, are asking pardon for men unwilling to ask it in their own behalf.

It had seemed to us that after the final effort was made and the last resource failed, when the condemned men saw fully and clearly that their conduct was in violation of the law and the sentiment of the land, they would yield to the solicitation of friends and humbly appeal to the Governor for clemency; and in that case it might be that justice would be fully satisfied and society quite as well protected in the future if the sentence of the court should be commuted to imprisonment. The great thing, after all, is not the punishment of the men, but the protection of society. The obstinacy of the men, however, relieves the situation of that kind of coloring, and introduces a new force in the persons of those who are on the side of the law and believe the Governor's interference would result in more good than harm. The probability is that the Governor will let the law take its course on the theory that if the people of this country are to be overawed by anarchists it may as well be so understood at the outset,

Indeed, it is doubtful, in the absence of special requests on the part of the condemned persons for clemency, whether the Governor can lawfully take any step in their behalf except to grant them unconditional pardons, and that he will hardly do, for it would amount to anarchy itself.

Four Bombs Were Found Sunday.

Concealed in the cell of Lingg, one of the Chicago anarchists. Attendants had been directed to remove the things from the cell and air them in the sunlight above. The bombs as to size, resemble Roman candles, were made of iron pipe, plugged, wrapped in paper and packed in a box resembling a cigar box. It is supposed they were taken into the cell in a soap box with a false bottom, the soap box being apparently filled with provisions, papers and other presents for the prisoners. One of the bombs was afterwards analyzed and exploded. It was dynamite and very powerful. This discovery will not help Lingg's case. It is rumored, too, that eleven other bombs were found Monday in a house near the jail. Every such report counts against the prisoners.

The Business Situation.

The commercial agency of R. G. Dun & Co., in its weekly review of the business situation, says that notwithstanding slow collections in many quarters and some failures of unpleasant significance, the prevalent feeling is that the most serious points of danger have been weathered and that trade and industries have been warned in season to check unsafe expansion. The volume of business continues large, whether judged by reports from many centers, by bank exchanges outside of New York (which exceed last year's by about 13 per cent.) or by railroad tonnage, which results in an increase of about 12 per cent. over last year's reported earnings. In spite of an increase of \$13,000,000 in the currency in circulation during October following an increase of \$34,000,000 in September, prices do not advance much.

Wheat has declined about 1 cent. for futures, corn $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, oats $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, coffee and lard $\frac{1}{2}$ cent each, and cotton 1-16 cent, while beef falls to an average of \$4.15, and hogs 10 cents lower. Oil has been lifted 3 cents by the combination to shut down; sugar a shade by reports regarding the trust, and tin and copper by speculative operations in the nature of "corners." In general, better prices appear only where there are effective trade combinations. The long hesitations in the steel rail market is broken by lower prices, sales for Northwestern and New England delivery having been made on the basis of \$32 at the mill. Both Eastern and Western manufacturers, in many branches, find the demand less than was expected and alike in Eastern and Western cities, narrow profits in trade are reported.

A Correction.

A good friend of the KANSAS FARMER, Mr. Edwin Taylor, grower and shipper of seed potatoes, Edwardsville, this State, wrote us under date Nov. 1, as follows: "Some time ago (in the FARMER for Oct. 6, I think) one of your free trade correspondents quoted Congressman Scott, Erie, Pa., to the effect that Andrew Carnegie boasts of his allegiance to the Queen of England, etc. Either Scott or the correspondent is mistaken. The very reverse is the fact. Carnegie is one of the most enthusiastic supporters of popular government. Please note in to-day's papers that his book 'Triumphant Democracy' has been suppressed in England as seditious."

THE PEOPLE'S DEAD LINE.

It is found in the tendency of the time to combine for purposes of mutual assistance. The principle of organization is right, and its application in practical affairs is often absolutely necessary. One farmer, single handed, could not raise the frame work of his barn; hence he calls in his neighbors, and their united strength is sufficient to handle easily the heaviest timbers. So, a railroad cannot be made without a combination of men and money. No great enterprise can be pushed to success without organization and combined efforts. Laboring men combine for mutual protection and benefit, farmers combine for similar reasons.

But there is a just limit to the right of combination, a line beyond which organized effort may not rightfully pass—the people's dead line. The Standard Oil Company bought or starved out competing oil companies, then bought up railway companies; it now has absolute control of the oil market and has determined to regulate the production to the stock on hand and to the demand, so that prices shall not go below what the company wants to charge. A salt trust, composed of sixty-three companies, is in process of organization, the avowed object being "mutual protection and to keep up prices." At a meeting of glass manufacturers held in New York last week, representatives from all the pressed glassware factories in New York and the New England States, and a committee representing the manufacturers of the balance of the United States were present, and it was decided to shut down every glass factory in the East at the close of the present month. A sugar trust has been formed which has already among its members all the large sugar refineries in the United States, except possibly half a dozen. This "sugar trust" is formed to control and regulate the output and price of sugar, preventing competition, and thus make the consumers pay whatever price the producers may choose to ask. The telegraphing of the country is now practically in the hands of one company, and as things are now running the through lines of railroad will be controlled by one organization in less than five years. A coal combination has been in existence a year or more largely controlling prices of coal. Besides these combinations there is a cotton seed trust, a cattle trust, a rubber trust, linseed oil trust, and envelope and straw board combinations have been formed. The general object of all these combinations is to control production and regulate prices.

Adam Smith, in his admirable work on the "Wealth of Nations," first published more than a hundred years ago, said: "People of the same trade seldom meet together, even for merriment and diversion, but the conversation ends in a conspiracy against the public, or in some contrivance to raise prices." This is but a simple statement of a common trait in human character. The conspiracy mentioned is but the operation of a common selfishness. We all want the best and the most we can get. The same conspiracy has been at work in this country some years. Before these later colossal organizations were formed, we had "combinations" of owners of coal lands and coal railroads, of lumbermen, of cattlemen, of stove-makers, of paper manufacturers, of makers of woodenware, of druggists, of undertakers, of steel rail men, of nail-makers, of barbed wire manufacturers, of distillers, of milk dealers, and of book publishers. These were the forerunners of what has followed and what is now occurring daily.

Where is the people's dead line?

How far is this habit of combining against the public allowable? Where must this thing stop? A writer, in a recent issue of *Bradstreet's*, discusses the formation of these trusts, and asks how they ought to be dealt with. This question, he says, involves another one—"Are they the result of a spirit of conspiracy on the part of those forming them, or have they their basis in existing economic conditions?" Then he proceeds:

This is an inquiry which should be faced with as great a freedom as possible from prepossessions which are common enough, but which tend to warp the scientific judgment. Perhaps, speaking in the abstract, an explanation for the existence of trusts may be found in recent economic history. In the first place, as has been so well shown by Mr. David A. Wells in his articles on recent economic disturbances, there has been, in consequence of the application of new forces and inventions to industrial processes, a remarkable increase in man's control over the forces of nature, which has resulted in greatly increased production. The result has been a great decline in prices and in profits, and a competition of producers which has resulted in sending the weaker to the wall, leaving only the stronger competitors able to carry on the struggle. This struggle has been intensified by the need of conducting production on a large scale in order to make a low rate of profit produce anything like satisfactory amount in the aggregate. In one respect the struggle of industrial competition resembles war in its action upon groups. In the former as in the latter case the smaller groups are forced into wider combinations. The progress has been from individual to associative action in production and finally to the federation of associations in the work. There are, of course, elements of conscious action to be traced in the formation of trusts which it is well not to overlook. One is the desire to regulate production on the assumption that unregulated production is responsible for the pressure of ruinous competition, and the other is the apparent desire while securing the advantages of the widest kind of associative action to avoid the responsibility and subjection to state control of corporations as such.

What ought to be done by the people in relation to this growing power is not easily determined in a day. The KANSAS FARMER has often urged combination and organization among farmers, and for the purpose, among others, of regulating prices of farm products as much as possible. If the principle is right in one case it is in another, and we have believed it is right. It is nothing more than the law of self preservation in force. But that law has a limit; it may not go beyond self preservation. It must not be carried into fields of conquest to destroy other equally honest callings. Farmers, in protecting themselves, must not destroy other classes of workers; railways must not destroy co-ordinate departments of business. The preservation of one must be made consistent with the preservation of the rest. No one industry shall be king with the others as vassals under its rule. Let us find the proper limitation of the right to combine for purposes of mutual protection, draw a line there and call it the people's dead line, indicting heavy penalties upon all who cross it.

In a letter from Springfield, received two weeks ago, the following passage occurs: "Everybody is anxious to lay in supplies for use the coming winter. Potatoes, apples, cabbages, turnips etc., are being shipped in as if to a mining camp, or to a country devoted wholly to manufactures, rather than to what has always been known as a land of plenty, a land where nearly everything grows that the people need to eat, and from whence also large supplies have always gone to help feed those of less favored regions. But this change from the usual course of trade does not seem to depress the farming interest. Lands are renting as high as ever, and the farmers are looking confidently to the coming year to compensate them for the losses of the past."

The University of Wisconsin has arranged for a series of Farmers' Institutes—eighty-two in all—in different parts of the States.

The State Horticultural Society.

We are in receipt of a circular letter announcing that the twentieth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held at Marion Center, Marion county, in response to a petition of the county and city officials, and a large number of the citizens.

This meeting will open its sessions on Tuesday, December 13, at 10 o'clock a. m., and continue three days consecutively—holding two day and one evening session each day. The day sessions will be given to reports, essays and discussions on various topics of interest to the horticulturist, embracing the culture of fruit and forest trees, small fruits, flowers and garden vegetables, and the handling and marketing of their products. The evening sessions will be devoted to lectures, addresses and essays, treating of subjects of a general character, and relating directly or indirectly to the horticultural interest; and these will be interspersed with music.

The hospitality of the citizens of Marion and its vicinity will be freely extended to all delegates and attendants from abroad, and no pains will be spared to render their visit, during the meeting, comfortable and pleasant.

Each county and local society is urged to appoint and provide for the attendance of at least two delegates, each of whom will be entitled to an annual membership in the society, and all privileges in the meeting.

Efforts are being made to secure a favorable rate of transportation over the several railroads running into the city, and their connecting lines, which, if successful, will be made known by circular in due time.

The officers call attention to the peculiar character of the seasons of 1886 and 1887, and urge upon all persons interested in Kansas horticulture to attend, if for no other purpose, to assist in discussing means of protection against the dangers of like seasons should they again occur.

Kansas State Historical Society.

The fifth biennial report of the Kansas State Historical Society shows the work of the society for the two years ending January 18, 1887. The society was then eleven years old. The primary object of the society is that of collecting, arranging and cataloguing a library of the materials of Kansas history, including books, pamphlets, newspapers, maps, pictures, and in short everything which contains information concerning and going to illustrate the history of Kansas. Incidentally, so interwoven has been the history of Kansas with that of the whole country, and so much has it enlisted a general interest, its library has come to be the recipient, largely by gift, of not only the materials of the history, but of everything of a literary and scientific character relating to all parts of the country. There have been added to the society's library during the two years covered by this report: Of bound volumes, 2,860; unbound volumes and pamphlets, 10,008; volumes of newspapers and periodicals, 2,251; manuscripts, 1,672; and numerous pictures and miscellaneous contributions.

The total of the library in January last was, of bound volumes, 8,352; unbound volumes, 21,103; bound newspaper files and volumes of periodicals, 5,986, making the total of the library, 35,441. Its yearly accession of the files of local newspapers is no doubt greater than that of any other library in the country. The regular issues of all the local newspapers, daily and weekly, published in every county in Kansas, are freely given the society by the pub-

lishers, and are bound, and placed on the shelves of the library. Thus is being preserved the best of all materials of the history of every town and neighborhood in the State. The report, among other lists and tables, contains a list of the newspapers at the present time published in Kansas, viz: Seventy-two dailies, 12 semi-weeklies, 722 weeklies, 38 monthlies, 1 semi-monthly, 1 bi-monthly, 4 quarterlies, and 2 occasionals, numbering 852 in all.

The library is the property of the State, and is kept in rooms in the State capitol for the use of the people.

The present officers of the society are: Hon. D. W. Wilder, President; Maj. H. H. Williams and Hon. T. A. McNeal, Vice Presidents; Hon. John Francis, Treasurer; and Hon. F. G. Adams, Secretary. Its Board of Directors is composed of prominent citizens, widely distributed over the State.

Between Two Fires.

Last year the Illinois State Board of Agriculture permitted manufacturers of oleomargarine to exhibit samples of their products at the State fair, and the Board was harshly criticised for doing so by the dairy interests. This year the Board refused to receive such exhibits, and now the beef and pork people are protesting because, they say, it is a discrimination against fat cattle and hogs. We are in receipt of a copy of some resolutions passed at the Sangamon County (Ill.) Fine Stock Breeders' Association, in which the association protests against the action of the fair management "in refusing space for an exhibit of oleomargarine and butterine, which articles are wholly the product of fat cattle and fat swine, and which, as now manufactured under government sanction and inspection, are of guaranteed purity and wholesomeness."

And they resolved, further, "that the said management, in giving space for an exhibit of dairy products, and in refusing space for an exhibit of a wholesome product of fat cattle and hogs, is guilty of practicing an unjust discrimination in favor of the product of dairy cattle, and against beef cattle and swine."

This matter will get settled down to an honest and a just basis after a while. The dairy interest does not and never did fear any competition from oleomargarine or other substitute for butter, if the substitute is so marked and exhibited as that purchasers will not be deceived. Let it stand on its merits; let persons who want it have it; but do not palm it off on people who would not have it if they knew what it is.

October Weather.

From the October weather report of Prof. Snow, of the State University at Lawrence, we make the following extracts:

Only three Octobers on our record have been colder than this. The rainfall was in excess of the average, nearly reducing the deficiency for 187 to half an inch. The number of cloudless days was remarkably large, only one October of our list (1872) having had a greater amount of sunshine. The first white-frost of the season occurred on the 12th.—eleven days later than its average date; the first black-frost followed on the 24th.—five days later than its average date.

Mean Temperature—Fifty-two degrees, which is 2.62 deg. below the October average. The highest temperature was 87 deg. on the 6th; the lowest was 26 deg. on the 25th, giving a range of 61 deg. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 44.35 deg.; at 2 p. m., 62.81 deg. at 9 p. m., 50.43 deg.

Rainfall—Three and eighty-three hundredths inches, which is one inch above the October average. Rain in measurable quantities fell on six days. There was no thunder shower. The entire rainfall for the ten months of 1887 now completed has been 30.36 which is only 0.56 inches below the average for the same months in the preceding nineteen years.

Horticulture.

Culture of Grape Vines.

Kansas is well adapted to the culture of grapes, though only a few varieties have yet succeeded. The Concord has never failed, and it is one of the best in the long list of varieties of that excellent fruit. It will grow and bear profusely in any part of the State where it has been tried and given anything like reasonable attention.

Grape culture is so simple, the returns so large, the fruit so valuable, and the space occupied by vines so small, that farmers derive great profits as well as much pleasure from their vineyards. Every farmer ought to have a few vines and they should be arranged in a place by themselves and cared for the same as an orchard of apple trees. Forty or fifty good vines set in squares of eight by eight feet, occupy a very small part of a farm, and no other equal space will yield more abundantly or more profitably. Where it is not thought advisable to have a vineyard, a few vines could be set about in out-of-the-way places and made to yield very large crops of good fruit.

In preparing ground for grape vines, the first thing needed is good drainage. Grape vines will not do well in wet, undrained land. For this reason slopes are usually selected for vineyards. But the slope need not be great; indeed, the ground may be level if it have descent from one side, or at some distance away, and if it be drained to the place of descent. The draining may be natural or artificial; the great thing is to prevent stagnant water about the roots. With good drainage, the preparation of the ground for receiving the plants may be such as would be made for a crop of corn. The better the preparation the better the crop in both cases. Where ground is level in large tracts, as is the case frequently in Kansas, it is better to ridge the surface, and set the vines in the ridges, and the space between the ridges may be filled up with manure, rotten wood, surface soil brought from other places, or other substances that will help level up the ground and also increase its fertility.

One year's time is saved by setting out plants rather than cuttings. The vines, one year old, if very vigorous, or strong two years old are preferable; weak ones are useless. They should be carefully hilled in some cool dry place to retard the spring growth, and as soon as the soil is dry and warm, should be planted. The depth of planting depends somewhat upon the soil. Dry soils are favorable to deep planting, and it also makes the vines less susceptible to injury in cold winters, as deep planting gives the roots protection. Wet soils do better with shallow planting. Never allow the roots of the vines to get dry. If the roots are unusually long and abundant, root-pruning may be desirable. Cut them back to ten or twelve inches in length and spread them well and evenly in setting. An average depth of four to six inches, according to nature of soil, is almost right for one-year-old vines. Older and larger plants may go a little deeper. Set in rows eight, nine, or ten feet apart both ways. Cut the vines back to two eyes above the ground, and as soon as the young shoots attain a little growth rub off the weaker one and protect the other by training it a few weeks to a little stake. This prevents its being broken off by wind. When the new cane attains a length of—say three feet, pinch off the end. This checks growth somewhat and makes the plant more

stocky. Lateral branches start out in a few days, and if the growth of them is very strong, they may be checked by pinching off their ends.

The second year cut back to four eyes and train two canes from them, rubbing off the other two. Protect the young canes by stakes. Let them grow six or eight feet this year without pinching back, and remove all young branches except one or two—enough to give a taste of fruit, but not enough to injure the vine. The third year cut back to six eyes and train three canes. Protect them by stakes or trellis supports. Let them run ten or twelve feet before pinching back. At the end of the third season, the canes may be trained to a trellis, or they may be cut back and four or five new ones grown to be trained the next season. Vines ought not to be permitted to bear heavily before the fourth or fifth year. Ordinarily, on Kansas soil, a Concord vine, the third year, may bear eight or ten pounds of grapes without injury. If three canes only are desired, they of the third year's growth, cut them back to about three feet and fasten them to stakes, wires, slats, boards, or whatever is to support them, and when fifteen or twenty young clusters are formed begin to pinch off the ends of the vines and remove all after-appearing clusters. After the fourth year, the manner of training and pruning will depend on what manner of supports are used. If fruit only is desired, the canes may be kept comparatively short and fastened to strong stakes or spread out and tied to wires stretched along posts, or wooden trellises may be used. If the vines are to run up on frames and form arbors, then after the fourth year, they may be allowed to run pretty much at will, the owner seeing that the ground about the roots is kept in good condition.

Trees by the Roadside.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, urging the planting of trees by the roadside, quotes the following sections of the Michigan law:

"SECTION 1. Shade trees shall be planted along both sides of the public highway, at the uniform distance, as near as may be, of sixty feet apart, and not less than twenty-three nor more than twenty-five feet from the center line of the highway, but the township board of any township may direct as to the distance which trees may be set from each other or from outer line of the highway. All trees now growing upon the side of the highway, and all trees that may be hereafter planted thereon, standing more than sixty feet apart, shall be preserved, and shall not be injured or removed, unless by direction of the commissioner of highways, and with the consent of the owner of the adjoining land, unless such trees shall interfere with or obstruct travel on the highway: *Provided*, That the provisions of this chapter in whole or in part shall not be deemed mandatory in townships in which the electors may by vote at a township meeting thus determine.

SEC. 2. Any person planting shade trees along the highway adjacent to property owned or occupied by such persons shall be entitled to be credited twenty-five cents upon his highway tax for every tree so planted, but not to exceed in the aggregate 25 per cent. of such person's highway tax in any one year.

SEC. 3. In road districts where there are not trees planted and growing along the highways to the extent required by the first section of this chapter, the commissioner shall require that at least fifty trees per year be so planted in each district, and shall continue to

require the same from year to year, until every highway in his township where the adjoining lands are cleared, is supplied with shade trees, as contemplated by first section, but not more than 25 per cent. of the highway tax shall be appropriated for such purpose in any one district in any one year. The overseer, acting under the direction of the commissioner, may require 25 per cent. of the highway tax of any person of any year, to be paid in money, the same to be applied in planting shade trees along the highway adjoining the property of such person. The overseer shall particularly attend to the planting of such trees, and shall allow no unsuitable tree, nor any tree wanting sufficient roots or vitality to be planted, and he shall have the charge of and care for the same in the best manner for their growth."

Trees and Health.

Some weeks ago the effect of shade on grass was considered in these columns. The same principle is involved when trees are considered in their relation to health. A correspondent of the *New England Farmer*, some months ago presented some good suggestions on the effect which trees have on health of people. We copy part, as follows:

"Since the work of forest destruction began on a large scale in this country, there has undoubtedly a gradual change in the climate and atmosphere been going on along with it. Just how much the destruction of large tracts of forest land affects the climate of a country has never been definitely determined, but that it is considerable is universally believed. Edward Gibbon, in his great history of the Roman Empire, boldly remarks that Canada, at this day, is an exact picture of ancient Germany, and although situated in the same parallel with the finest provinces of France and England, it experiences the most rigorous cold. The diminution of the cold in Germany was caused by the gradual clearing away of the immense tracts of woods which intercepted from the earth the rays of the sun. The morasses were also drained, and, in proportion as the soil was cultivated, the air became more temperate.

Of late years investigations have been made in this country which seem to verify these assertions. The special issue of the United States Agricultural Department of Forestry shows approximately the effect of the rain fall on forest destruction, and indirectly the effect on the climate. Trees draw moisture from the subsoil, and leave it floating about in the atmosphere, close to the surface of the earth. The trees also intercept the sun's rays, and the rain that falls from the clouds, which must be returned to the air by evaporation. On the other hand, the water that reaches the ground sinks into it, and is lost to all good purposes. These facts are sufficient to prove that the air in the forest, or near any grove of trees is laden with moisture. The leaves of the trees also prevent the winds from blowing the moisture-laden air away, and even in cases change the currents of air entirely. As a result of this, there is a stagnation of air, which is of an injurious nature to persons of delicate constitution, or to those who are subject to rheumatism.

If a stagnant pool of water is situated near the living house, it does not take the owner long to discover it and have it filled up. Science has told him that the most deadly diseases are bred and developed in all such pools; but how few of even our intelligent farmers have seriously considered the question that, wherever the foliage is dense about the house, or where the limbs overshadow the roof, there is a store-

house for damp, unwholesome air, which is likely to have the same results, only in a lesser degree, as that produced by the dreaded pool of water. If the leaves are allowed to collect beneath the trees year after year, an additional amount of moisture is given to the ground, until the dampness begins to breed disease. Malaria in districts far removed from any water is thus often accounted for, and it is a pretty sure sign that ornamental groves of trees bearing dense foliage ought not to be tolerated near the living house. Man was not made to live in the woods. Sunshine is as essential to his health as it to the growth of the crops which he plants.

In this age of tree planting, it is a wise forethought to consider the effect that the work is going to have ultimately upon the health of the planter. The beauty of every farm-house is enhanced by having ornamental or fruit trees surrounding it, but they should be planted far enough away from the house so that no evil results would be communicated to the house or its healthfulness. They should be planted at least forty feet from the living residence, and on the east side of the house, they should be small enough so as not to exclude the rays of the rising sun. Belts of trees, if they are to be planted at all, and with dense foliage, should be located on the north side of the place if possible, as they will not interfere much with the sun in this way.

Horticultural Notes.

Water house plants only when they require it. This may be from two to three times a week, depending on how fast the soil dries out in the pots.

Horticulture is health-giving. Not only is this a universally admitted fact of observation, but the fact rests on a sound physical and hygienic basis.

Rose bushes should have all the decayed branches cut out and the stronger shoots shortened about one-third. It will improve both their growth and appearance.

Cucumbers can be grown on trellises to advantage, especially where there is little room for them to run. The vines will run over brush, and the cucumbers be very fine.

The idea is prevalent that books on farming are made up entirely of theory, or recommend practices beyond the means of the ordinary farmer to pursue. Such notions are unfounded.

Works relating to agriculture are intended as aids to the farmer, not as explicit directions for the performance of all farm operations. It is the fault of the farmer, and not of the book, if he accepts statements which he knows to be unsafe.

Tomato vines will endure quite an amount of cutting and trimming, and often renew themselves when nearly dead. If the branches be too thick it will be of advantage to cut some of them out from a few vines where a limited amount of early fruit shall be desired.

A well laid out lawn in front of the house relieved by simple designs in flower-beds and bordered by fruit trees, enhance the beauty of a residence more than a forest of damp, thick trees. If these latter are needed, they can be planted at a safe distance from the living house.

Horticulture has a refining influence from its surroundings. Fruits and flowers are beautiful artistically, and beautiful, artistic forms constantly before the eyes have a refining influence, especially in childhood, even as we have seen that revolting objects have a debasing influence.

The Concord is an everybody's grape, and a fine one in quality, if allowed to thoroughly ripen in the fall sunlight. It will hang on the vine a week or more after it is black and apparently ripe, and all the time become richer and better. The great haste to get fruit to early market, or to take it from the temptation of birds and boys is our trouble. But this need not prevent us from having fully ripened fruit; for if put between papers in a thin layer, and placed in a cool room, free from drying drafts of air, it will keep for a long time and the ripening process slowly continue.

The Poultry Yard.

Care of Young Turkeys.

Turkeys are not difficult to raise if they are reasonably well cared for. They are very tender when quite young and need careful attention until they are well started. It is well to take them from the nest early and keep them in boxes or baskets at least two days, feeding them by hand. A correspondent who has had successful experience with young turkeys says their food for the first few weeks ought to consist of egg custard, the egg being well beaten and cooked in fresh, sweet milk until it is about the consistency of jelly, and when the turkeys are about seven days old, crumbs of corn bread may be added to the custard. The writer says, further:

"Sweet milk or clabber may be given to them freely after they are three or four days old, but it should be put into very shallow pans or else they will drown themselves in it, or get their downy plumage so wet and soiled that they will droop and die. A little turkey does not care to live unless he is dry and warm and has exactly what he wants to eat. When they are two days old, I put them with their mother in a large coop on the dry grass and keep them up one or two days, after which, if the weather is fair, they are let out every morning as soon as the dew dries on the grass, and allowed to run at large like chickens. For my experience teaches that the sooner they begin to feed upon insects, their natural food, the healthier they are. The green spears of fresh tender grass and the foliage of white clover afford them grazing of which they are very fond.

"Where the flock cannot have an extensive range, a greater variety of food is, of course, necessary to their welfare; chopped onions, lettuce, radishes, cabbage, and almost any kind of fresh green things that they will eat will help to keep them healthy. Unlike chickens they do not like rich food, but are very dainty and prefer one thing at a time, not objecting, however, to a slight flavoring of red or black pepper.

"When they are large enough to keep out of the way of hogs, I drive them out of the yard into a grass lot or meadow every day, wherever the grasshoppers are most abundant, and if they fail to come home about sundown, I look for them until I find them and bring them home, for they should be taught very early to come home to sleep every night."

A practical poultryman gives this advice to beginners: "Use the hen for an incubator and brooder; but if you must have an incubator and brooders, do not buy or build an incubator that will hold over 100 eggs, and then it would be best not to fill it more than half the first two or three times, as that will be enough eggs to lose. When you have learned to get a fair hatch by taking the right kind of care of the eggs in the incubator, and of the chickens in the brooder, and want to increase your business, buy more rather than larger incubators."

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says that chickens should be fed at least four times a day till they are at least twelve weeks old, and for the next few weeks three times a day. Then separate from the rest all the pullets and as many of the best cockerels as will be needed for breeders,

and feed them and the old fowls twice a day. The remaining cockerels should be allowed to range only in a good-sized yard, and should be still fed three times a day. If possible to avoid doing so, never feed corn meal clear, but mix with it one-half its bulk of shorts or fine feed. For chickens the finer the feed the better. If it is wet with hot water and allowed to cool before feeding, it is best. Feed corn, oats, oatmeal, cracked corn, wheat, etc. Do not feed chickens wheat till they are at least five or six weeks old. In cold weather, or when fowls are confined, feed plenty of scraps, shell, ground bone and cut hay. Let the last stand in water several hours after being cut before feeding. Chopped beets, cabbage, boiled turnips and potatoes are excellent.

Poultry Notes.

One process for preserving eggs is to make a solution of equal parts of lime and alum, and while the solution is hot, dip the eggs, by means of a wire basket, for three seconds, and allow to dry; then lay away, small ends down.

During the coming winter some farmers will be selling eggs right along at 30 cents a dozen, and others will be wondering why their hens don't lay except when eggs are 10 cents. Warmth and a variety of food make the difference.

For practical purposes a profitable table fowl should have a capacity for fattening, or rather flesh-forming, without an undue waste of food. It does not follow because a bird is a large feeder that it will add flesh and prove profitable as a fattener.

In no other country in the world are the feathers of the barnyard fowls so recklessly wasted as in our own. In France no part of the fowl is wasted, unless, perhaps, it be the intestines. The feet and heads are used at the cheaper restaurants to give body to their soups, etc.

There is as much difference in the aptitude of the various breeds of fowls to fatten, as there is in egg-production; and the majority of fatteners of poultry generally find this branch of poultry-farming unprofitable, because they cultivate unsuitable breeds, the fattening element being absent.

One of our best poultry-growers states that it is good policy to have several kinds of poultry, but they should be kept separate in breeding. The Cochins, Brahmas, Shanghais, and other Asiatic fowls make good incubators, while for layers the Polands, Golden and Silver Hamburgs, Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks may be relied upon.

After the fowls begin to molt they should be given ground bone once every day and a meal of meat at least three times a week, as the shedding of the new feathers is a severe tax on them. If the hens be well cared for while molting they will begin to lay before winter. Sell off the surplus cockerels, and do not retain the late-hatched pullets, as they will not lay before spring.

If one is keeping a small number of fowls, or as high as 100 or more on a farm, he should not confine them more than necessary. But if one is keeping large numbers, or where they can destroy crops, etc., they should be confined in flocks of about fifty to a yard. Better to have two yards to each flock than to have all in one. Then let them into one yard first, and then into the other for a few days at a time.

A great many poultrymen say, "Don't get your fowls too fat." Good advice; but "Don't let them get too lean," is as good at all times, and better during molting. Do not feed young chickens on good, fresh eggs boiled, as very often advised. It will not pay. Sell the eggs; one seldom gets less than 12 cents per pound for eggs, and he can buy good, fresh shanks for 3 or 4 cents per pound. Boil them well, use the water to wet the feed, chop the meat, give a small quantity each day for a week or two, and it will answer the purpose as well as boiled eggs, if not better.

A SENSATION!

Opinion of a Fashionable Woman of the World.

"Do you expect to win in your dress reform movement," was asked of Mrs. Annie Jenness-Miller, 19 E. 14th St., New York, editor of *Dress*.

"I hope to!"
"Why do you object to the present style?"
"It is ungraceful, deforming and injurious."

"Do ladies generally support the reform?"
"Yes, very generally. My correspondence is very heavy. Next to Mrs. Cleveland's mine is said to be the largest daily mail of any woman's in the United States, and from not only every State in the Union but from almost every country of Europe."

"Is the magazine, *Dress*, succeeding?"
"Very handsomely, indeed. *Dress* has been published less than a year, and I am gratified with reports from all over the world of the acceptance by ladies in the very highest rank, of the reform which *Dress* advocates."

Mrs. Miller is a comely woman in appearance, and is very enthusiastic in her dress reform agitation. As the *New York Graphic* says: "She herself is young and attractive, with a figure so harmoniously developed as to suggest strength, power and beauty."

The reform which she is urging with so much eloquence and grace seems to be the coming one. Mrs. Jenness-Miller has the advantage of high social position, being of the same family with the late Wendell Phillips, and the poet, Oliver Wendell Holmes.

"It is in the fashionable world, of course, where all the styles are determined, and where the change must begin," she says.

"How do you endure so much work and keep so well?"

"I dress myself according to my own ideas, and furthermore, I give myself the best of care and treatment. Six years ago, I was nearly exhausted from my work of lecturing, writing, etc."

"Indeed, you do not look like it now!"

"No? I am not now. I am now a perfectly well woman and intend to remain so. You see I understand the laws of life too well to be, or remain ill, but strange as it may seem for one to say who is opposed to medicines on general principles, if I find myself tired or feeling ill I fly to the one single remedy which I do endorse, and that is Warner's safe cure, which gives new energy and vitality to all my powers. It is indeed what I sometimes call my 'stand-by.' I have many opportunities to recommend it, and embrace them gladly, because I know that it is thoroughly reliable, and for women especially effective. Indeed, I often find myself recommending it to my friends as warmly as I do my magazine, or indeed my improved garments, and this I would not do did I not personally know of its virtues."

Mrs. Miller insists that all women can and must be beautiful, and will be so if they follow her style of dress and self treatment.

"Will you not state, briefly, in just what your reform consists?"

"Oh, with pleasure! I propose a jersey fitting garment to be worn next to the body, making of woman a vision of loveliness!"

II. "Over this I put a cotton or linen garment, of one piece, without bands or binding, covering the entire body also."

III. "In place of the petticoats, I propose one complete body covering garment called 'leglettes.'"

IV. "We abandon the corset entirely as totally unfit for use, in its common form, and we substitute therefor a supple supporting waist, and then we make the outside gown as beautiful as artistic skill and common sense can design."

Mrs. Miller's words of counsel, which every woman should heed, will undoubtedly give to the women of America some new ideas upon a subject so very near to each of them.

No one can expect hens to lay in winter if their poultry houses are cold. Use great care in fattening, dressing and packing. A handsome appearance is worth one or two cents a pound on poultry in selling.

Too many farmers exalt partisanship above citizenship.

A worker bee is hatched in 21 days from the time the egg is deposited, queens in 16, and drones in 24 days.

How much better for our State, and how much happier would our people be if the sword of justice did as easily pierce the fine clothes of the rich as it does the rags of the poor.

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

Western Michigan fruit-growers are finding lots of money in their orchards this year. The Benton Harbor *Palladium* says Lyman Carpenter, of Covert, sold the apples in his orchard for \$800, and L. Benton sold 100 barrels for \$150. Good results are reported from spraying the orchards last spring, the fruit being much less wormy.

Parties visiting Topeka should not fail to call and examine the fine stock of the Trumbull Picture Frame Factory. This house is the headquarters. Pictures, Frames, Easels, Brackets, Steel Engravings, etc. They have a fine line of Battle Scenes in colors—size 23x28—of the following famous battles: Gettysburg, Shiloh, Missionary Ridge, Five Forks, Ft. Donelson, Wilderness and others, at 50 cents each. Mail orders promptly attended to. 702 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

A farmer during the winter of '81 and '82 fed a lot of young brood sows through the winter on bran. He says they failed to grow as he expected. It was old-process bran, weighing sixty pounds to the sack; and while the sows were as fat as he wished, they did not grow, and when farrowing time came not one of them could bring their pigs without help, and some of them died. Now he only feeds bran to old sows when afraid they will become too fat. The trouble in this case was not with the bran, but in feeding bran alone. It did not supply all the demands of the system. While part of these demands were gorged, the remainder were starving.

Are You Going South?

If so, it is of great importance to you to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket via the route that will subject you to no delays, and by which through trains are run. Before you start, you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Gulf Route (Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf R. R.), the only direct route from and via Kansas City to all points in Eastern and Southern Kansas, Southwest Missouri, and Texas. Practically the only route from the West to all Southern cities. Entire trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, and Free Reclining Chair Cars, Kansas City to Memphis; through Sleeping Car, Kansas City to New Orleans. No change of cars of any class, Kansas City to Chattanooga, Knoxville and Bristol, Tenn. This is the direct route, and many miles the shortest line to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Eureka Springs, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Fayetteville, and all points in Arkansas. Send for a large map. Send for a copy of our "Missouri and Kansas Farmer," an 8-page illustrated paper, containing full and reliable information in relation to the great States of Missouri and Kansas. Issued monthly and mailed free.

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

RUPTURE

RELIEVED AND CURED

Without any operation or detention from business, by my treatment, or money refunded. Send stamp for Circular, and if not as represented will pay railroad fare and hotel expenses both ways to parties coming here for treatment.

DR. D. L. SNEDIKER,
Emp. Ia. Kas.

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 is 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. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.

We Grow HEAVY MUSTACHE
Mustache Whiskers and Hair on Bald Heads
in 20 to 30 days. Dr. K. Beard Elastic is
the ONLY REMEDY. 2 or 3 pages, do it.
We will grow this for you \$100.00 in cash.
Young and old make \$1 day. No experience needed. We send you \$1 size page, by mail for
50c stamps or 12 for \$1. Simply cost. Smith Mfg. Co. Palestine, Ills.

SURE cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours Free to poor.
Dr. Kruse, M. C., 2336 Hickory St., St. Louis, Mo.

Mustang Liniment

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, applied vigorously is death to Swiney, Wind Galls & Sore Backs!

Mustang Liniment

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, for MAN and BEAST. Greatest Curative discovery ever made.

Mustang Liniment

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT should always be kept in HOUSE, STABLE and FACTORY. Saves loss!

Mustang Liniment

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT cures all ailments of HORSES, MULES and CATTLE. Outward treatment.

CREAM OF A WEEK'S NEWS.

Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, has done little this week except to study the anarchist cases.

A steamer, Vernon, was lost on Lake Michigan through the drunkenness of the captain.

Negro laborers on some of the Louisiana sugar plantations have quit work—striking for higher wages.

Trouble with the Crow Indians is feared. It is rumored that Sitting Bull and a large band of Sioux are conspiring with the Crows.

Two full companies of policemen are quartered in the county jail near the anarchists' cells. They are armed with Winchester rifles.

Preliminary steps are being taken for the centennial celebration in 1889 of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States.

Southern Indiana, in the region of Harrison and Crawford counties, is infested with outlaws known as "whitecaps." They whip and otherwise maltreat persons that they do not like.

A man was found guilty at Racine, Wis., having attempted the life of ex-Mayor M. M. Secor on the night of June 16, 1886, by placing a dynamite bomb in the carriage way of Mr. Secor's residence.

The Fullamore prison authorities, Ireland, have ordered that Mr. William O'Brien shall wear the uniform prescribed by the regulations for convicts. Mr. O'Brien is a member of Parliament, also an Irish agitator.

Mrs. Cleveland received from Fred Sullivan, postmaster at Jamaica, through Superintendent Bell, of the foreign mail service, an elaborate and extremely handsome fan, made at the Woman's Self Help Institution of Jamaica, of native woods, ferns and flowers, artistically arranged.

The Register of the Treasury reports the total amount of registered bonds outstanding is \$893,493,312, of which \$212,415,450 are held by the Treasury in trust for national banks, \$670,076,062 are in the hands of domestic holders and \$11,001,800, or 1.23 per cent. of the entire amount are held by foreigners.

The November report of the Ontario Bureau of Industry states that the yield of fall wheat is 14,440,611 bushels, being 3,630,531 bushels less than last year, and 5,162,663 less than the average yield of six years. The spring wheat yield is 5,633,117, against 9,518,553 last year, and 9,713,779 for the average of six years.

According to the report of Daniel McConville, Auditor for the Postoffice Department, the aggregate receipts in the fiscal year 1886 were \$48,837,603; excess of expenditures over all revenues, \$3,554,038. The excess of expenditures over all revenues in 1886 was \$6,670,130; the same for the year 1885 was \$9,756,341.

A statement prepared at the treasury department shows that during the month of October there was an increase of \$13,026,659 in the circulation and a net increase of \$14,240,514 in the cash in the treasury. The total circulation on November 1 is stated at \$1,363,512,349, and the total cash in the treasury at \$608,600,002.

Mayor Hewitt, of New York city, has written a letter to President Cleveland calling attention to the immigration to New York of persons from cholera infected portions of Italy, and suggesting that a "friendly representation" made to the Italian government might secure greater precautions in the clearance of vessels.

One of the lawyers for the Chicago hoodlums is suing for the unpaid balance of his fees. He says: "The defendants agreed to pay me the lump sum of \$3,000, with an additional fee of \$50 a day for my services in the case. The miserable hounds have now tried to sneak out of their agreement of the entire sum agreed upon. They have paid me but \$2,300."

It is rumored that President Cleveland's cabinet will be recast the latter part of this month. Mr. Lamar will go on the Supreme bench and Postmaster General Vilas will be made Secretary of the Interior. The dispatch states that Don M. Dickinson, of Michigan, will be the next Postmaster General unless he declines the appointment which has been tendered to him.

Typhoid fever is alarmingly prevalent in Indiana, and it does not seem to be confined to any particular locality. The State health board received word that there were forty or fifty cases in the little town of Milton, Wayne county. In Milton there are only surface wells, few of them deeper than twenty-five feet, and the people have become so alarmed that they are boiling water before they drink it.

In Elkhart twenty-eight cases of typhoid fever were reported during the last quarter. There are many cases in Jackson and Morgan counties, and in nearly every part of the State. Physicians think that it is largely due to impure water, as the long-continued drouth of last summer caused the pure water supply to fall short. Wells have gone dry in a great

many cases, and down in the "pocket," especially in Warrick county, people are paying 25 and 30 cents per barrel for water for domestic purposes. In Indianapolis typhoid fever is more prevalent than usual.

A passage train on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad was robbed near Grand Junction. Some masked men stopped the train, compelled the engineer, fireman, mail and express messengers to leave the train, and while they were being guarded by some of their number, the others passed through the train, relieving the passengers of their money and valuables. The robbers then entered the express car, but failed to open the safe. Mail pouches were out and registered packages and letters opened. The train was allowed to proceed after being delayed over an hour and the robbers took to the mountains.

Oshrooke Land and Hereford Cattle Company.

Many readers of this paper have no doubt noticed the neat advertisement of the above named company, elsewhere in these columns. This company is not a new establishment but a combination of several breeding establishments, having purchased the fine herd of Ewart & Hart, of Colorado, the Springdale herd of F. P. Crane, the Grove Park herd of C. E. Curran & Co., and the herd of H. T. Norton; also large drafts were purchased from the model herds of Gudgeon & Simpson and A. A. Crane. This immense breeding establishment now ranks with the best in the country and is one of the largest in the west. The breeding herd is located at Columbus, Kansas, with L. G. Dana in charge as superintendent. The sales stables are located at Topeka, with F. P. Crane, manager, and C. E. Curran, secretary. These gentlemen have a third interest in the company and will attend to all the business details. Messrs. Curran and Crane are so well and favorably known to stockmen throughout the west that it is unnecessary to state that they are energetic salesmen of integrity and good judgment, who propose by square dealing to build up a large western trade, especially in Kansas. They have good stock and propose to sell at prices that will meet any honest competition. W. D. Ewart is president, and A. D. Dana, treasurer, of this company, and are located at Chicago. The company recently adopted a new and original plan for the special benefit of their customers. Those interested should write for details to C. E. Curran, secretary, Topeka, Kansas.

Topeka Weather Report.

Sergeant T. B. Jennings, of the Signal Service, furnishes the KANSAS FARMER weekly with detailed weather reports. We make an abstract for publication and file the copy for reference, should we ever need details.

Abstract for the week ending Saturday, November 5, 1887:

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 82° on the 2d and 3d; lowest at same hour, 56° on the 4th. Highest recorded during the week, 84° the 31st; lowest 23° the 30th. Light frosts October 30 and November 3, 4 and 5.

Rainfall.—None.

MONTHLY SUMMARY FOR OCTOBER.

Temperature.—Maximum, 90°; minimum, 22°; mean, 52°. Frost on eight days.

Rainfall.—3.39 inches.

Worth Your Attention.

Mark this! Don't lose it! It will bring you gold! We will send you free something new, that just coins money for all workers. As wonderful as the electric light, as genuine as the pure gold, it will prove of lifelong value and importance to you. Both sexes, all ages. \$5 a day and upwards easily earned by any worker; many are making several hundred dollars per month. You can do it. No special ability required. We bear expenses of starting you in business. It will bring you in more cash right away than anything else in the world. Any one anywhere can do the work and live at home also. Better write at once; then, knowing all, should you conclude that you don't care to engage, why, no harm is done. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me.

The chilling storms of this season inflict upon exposed stock more suffering and injury than the severe but dry cold of mid-winter.

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

Inquiries Answered.

NORTHERN SEED CORN.—Will corn shipped from southern Nebraska to southern Kansas do well, and mature earlier than home-grown corn.

—Yes, if it is thoroughly matured before shipment.

WALNUTS FOR SEED.—Please give me address of some one in middle or west Kansas who will furnish a barrel of black walnuts with hulls on for planting this fall.

—We do not know anyone in middle or west Kansas to recommend. Mr. S. H. Downs, Topeka, or Messrs. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kansas, could probably furnish them; if not, try Well Bros., Coffeyville, Kansas. In either case, mention the KANSAS FARMER.

INDEX TO THE KANSAS FARMER.—Would it not be more convenient if you would have an index to your paper. It would be a great convenience in referring to or looking up an article.

That is one of the improvements we expect to enjoy in the time to come. We are now working for a 25,000 subscription list. When we get that, four new pages will be added to the paper, the matter can all be indexed and half a dozen other desirable and useful changes be made.

FOREIGN WIDOWS.—If a widow has all minor children, lives in Ohio, and has no means of support, but owns a half section of land in Kansas, clear of incumbrances, how will she have to proceed to get money out said tract of land to support herself and her children.

—If she is an Ohio widow she must start proceedings there according to the laws of that state. An administrator or guardian, or both, must be appointed there, and they may apply to our courts according to forms prescribed in our laws. A foreign administrator, by filing certified copies of his letters of administration with the Probate Judge in the county (in Kansas) where the property is, may proceed here the same as a local administrator. The same rule, substantially, applies in cases of guardians. The woman cannot proceed alone, however, on our advice; she must have the assistance of a lawyer, and a good and reliable one.

SKIN DISEASE OF COLTS.—I have some colts that have a disease that I would like you to tell me and others, through the FARMER, what it is and give the cause and remedy. They fall off in flesh, and the hair is full of white dust or dandruff, and the skin feels full of small lumps all over the body, and the colts seem drowsy and stupid.

—It is a skin disease, caused by a torpid condition of the digestive organs. The feed must be changed for a time. Use plenty of wheat bran and salt with a little oil cake or flax seed boiled; use perfectly clean hay and not very much of it for a few weeks. It would be better to cut the hay, mix it with bran and water so as to make a bulky feed with bran sticking to all parts of it. When the evacuations get right, if the appetite is not good, mix a little pulverized ginger and gentian with the feed. Use bran all winter, more or less, and no corn at all if you can get oats. Two parts bran and one part ground oats would be a good feed. If you can't get oats ground at a living price, feed it whole mixed with bran.

Your system is full of malaria and you are miserable. You take quinine because it is the fashion, or because your doctor tells you to do it. You feel a little better but not well, because the malaria is still there. One or two doses of Shallenberger's Antidote would lift you into perfect health at once. Sold by Druggists.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, November 7, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 500, shipments 2,400. Market firm and stronger. Fair to choice native steers \$4 10a 60, fair to good steers \$3 50a 4 20, fair to choice butchers steers \$2 90a 3 60; feeders \$2 00a 3 20, Texans and Indians \$2 00a 3 25.

HOGS—Receipts 1,000, shipments 1,900. Market active and strong. Choice heavy and butchers selections \$4 45a 60, mixed and choice packing and yorkers \$4 00a 4 40, common to good pigs \$3 60a 4 00.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,000, shipments 800. Market firm. Sheep \$2 25a 3 75, lambs \$3 40a 4 50.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 7,500. Good grades stronger. Choice steers \$4 70a 5 10, good \$4 25a 4 60, medium \$3 60a 4 20, common \$2 60a 3 40, stockers \$1 60a 2 50, feeders \$2 50a 3 10, bulls \$1 50

a 2 50, cows \$1 00a 2 50, Texas and Indian cattle \$1 50a 3 20.

HOGS—Receipts 24,000. Market strong. Mixed \$4 25a 4 50, heavy \$4 35a 4 70, light \$4 10a 4 35, skips \$2 85a 4 00.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,000. Market steady. Natives \$2 50a 4 00, Western \$2 75a 3 60, Texans \$2 00a 3 25, lambs \$4 00a 5 50 per cwt.

Kansas City.

Received from 5 p. m. Saturday to 12 m. today, 4,370 cattle, 7,638 hogs and 598 sheep. Held over, 845 cattle, 2,263 hogs and 2,097 sheep. Total, 4,915 cattle, 9,881 hogs and 2,695 sheep.

CATTLE—The feeling on fat cattle of all kinds was stronger to-day. The few beeves that were on sale sold stronger, fat cows were higher, and fat rangers would have sold higher if here. The local demand called for more beeves than were here, and there were too few offered to invite outside buyers into trading. Shipping and dressed beef \$3 25a 4 40, stockers and feeders \$2 50a 2 90.

HOGS—The market ruled active but prices were uneven. The early business was strong on good hogs on the Mo. P. side, and some early dispatches were sent quoting the market strong to 5c higher. More business was done at \$4 50a 4 55 than on Saturday, and hogs sold at \$4 55 which would not have brought it on Saturday.

SHEEP—The receipts were 6 loads, all Colorado sheep, such as have been coming in for several weeks. This lot was burry, but in about the same flesh as former lots. Bids were about steady on good stock. Low grades were abundant and dull; in fact, about unsalable. Sales at \$2 10a 2 95.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 71½c.

CORN—Cash, 38¾a 38¾c.

OATS—Cash, 24¾a 25c.

RYE—52c bid.

BARLEY—70a 87c.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 72c; No. 3 spring, 65c; No. 2 red, 71c.

CORN—No. 2, 41c.

OATS—No. 2, 25¾c.

RYE—No. 2, 52c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 78c.

FLAXSEED—No. 1, 1 17½.

TIMOTHY—Prime, 2 25a 2 26.

PORK—12 75a 13 00.

LARD—6 45a 6 47½.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—No. 2 soft winter, cash, no bids, 67c asked; November, no bids, 67c asked. No. 2 red winter, none on the market.

CORN—No. 2 cash and November, no bids, 30c asked.

OATS—On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 23c; No. 2 white, cash, 24¾c.

BUTTER—Receipts large and market steady. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 25c; good, 22c; fine dairy in single package lots, 16c; store-packed, do., 14a 16c for choice; poor and low grade, 9a 11c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 13c; full cream, Young America, 13¾c.

EGGS—Receipts fair and market steady at 18c per dozen for fresh.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, home-grown, 50c per bus.; Utah, 85c per bus. Onions, red, 85c per bus.; California, 1 00a 1 10 per bus. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 40a 50c per bus.

BROOMCORN—We quote: Green self-working, 4½c; green hurl, 5c; green inside and covers, 3a 3½c; red-tipped and common self-working, 2c; crooked, 1½c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually ¼c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 10½c, breakfast bacon 12c, dried beef 9c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides 6 30, long clear sides 6 20, shoulders 5 00, short clear sides 6 60. Smoked meats: clear rib sides 7 00, long clear sides 6 90, shoulders 6 00, short clear sides 7 30. Barrel meats: mess pork 13 00. Choice tierce lard 6 25.

Topeka Markets.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—Corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker & Co., 711 Kansas avenue. (Wholesale price).

Butter, per lb.	20a 25
Eggs (fresh) per doz.	20a
Beans, white navy, H. P., per bus	2 25
Sweet potatoes	40a 50
Apples	60a 85
Potatoes	50a
Onions	75a
Beets	40a
Turnips	30a
Tomatoes	50a
Cabbage	30a 40
Pumpkins	75a
Squash	60a 1 00

HIDES AND TALLOW—Quotations furnished weekly by Smith, Biggs & Co., 228 Kansas avenue—opposite Shawnee Mills. HIDES—Green, No. 1, 5½a 6c; No. 2, 3½a 4c. Dry, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 6c; badly damaged, 5c. SHEEP PELTS—Green, 20a 60c, according to amount of wool; dry, 5a 7c per lb. TALLOW—No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 2c.

Make Permanent Homes.

How few of our farmers, it has been well said, comprehend the pleasures of a sweet home. Trading, selling and roving are American characteristics. But few buy with the determination of making it their home for life and for their children. They buy with the intention of improving and taking advantage of the advance in price, then sell and seek new pastures. The result is that there is not that ornamentation which men and women can and do make on the home they love. Roving and moving westward with the tide of emigration has deprived us, as a nation of that sacred love of home which sanctifies some other nations. Until a man is finally settled he has no inducement to indulge in adorning his home with the thousands of little improvements which his house, lawn, and farm are capable of receiving. Ornamental trees are probably the first and most important item. There are sacred recollections in the heart of the noble trees under whose shade we have played in our youth, or which have added much comfort to the wearied limbs of age.

Every man in locating on a farm should be so careful in the selection as to adopt it as a home for life. Then he should direct his judgment and energy in making such valuable improvements by skillful culture, good fruits, ornamental shrubbery and pleasant surroundings, that no amount of money would tempt him to sell. Put down the stakes for life and cluster around it so many ties that it would not be parted with until he is called to the better land. The reason so many farm houses look so dreary and desolate, is that the owner wants to sell and go west. He is discontented, uneasy and vacillating. There is nothing about his home to fasten his affection or settle his roving spirit. The Swiss are contented and happy people, and love their homes and native hills and dells with an undying devotion. Such people will ornament and adorn their homes, though humble and obscure, with many little home idols which cheer the heart and soften life's pathway. Give us less roving and more love of home; then neatness and sweetness will adorn all homes.—Ben. Perley Poore.

Tribute to Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln's old law partner, Leonard Swett, was selected to deliver an oration on the occasion of unveiling the bronze statue of "Honest Old Abe" in Lincoln park, Chicago, recently. He said he believed that Mr. Lincoln desired the nomination for second term, provided it were tendered by the people and not by politicians. He wanted to know that the plain people of the country approved his official conduct.

After speaking of some of the marked traits in the character of his subject and of his many good personal qualities, Mr. Swett said: "The sublime and crowning characteristic of Mr. Lincoln, however, was his self-reliance. During the eleven years I was with him at the bar of this State, I never knew him to ask the advice of a friend about anything. During the four years of his administration I never knew and never heard of his doing this. I never knew him in the preparation of a trial or the perplexity of it in court, to turn to his associate and ask his advice. And here may I be permitted to mention another very remarkable and useful trait of his character. It was that mental equipoise which is disturbed at nothing, and diverted from the pathway it has marked out by nothing. Although prosecuting the war simply from a sense of duty and not from a belief in

its success, yet he kept right on and was never depressed by disasters nor elated by success. He seemed to comprehend the magnitude of the contest in which he was engaged more thoroughly than any other man. In short, he was the strong man of the contest, and the great men in Washington learned to gain renewed courage from his calmness, and to lean upon his own great arm for support."

Our lady friends will be interested in knowing that by sending 20c. to pay postage and 15¢ top covers of Warner's Safe Yeast (showing that they have used at least 15 packages) to H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y., they can get a 500 page, finely illustrated Cook Book, free. Such a book bound in cloth, could not be bought for less than a dollar. It is a wonderfully good chance to get a fine book for the mere postage and the ladies should act promptly.

Italy is the native home of the Italian bee from whence our queens are imported.

Where there is the least reading and thinking done by the masses are found the clover pastures of the political machine.

Sheep sometimes get sore feet by being pastured on grounds which have been burnt over. The alkali in the ashes causes the trouble.

Farmers and dairymen will do well to call and see our new Creamery Cans, for sale at J. J. Floreth & Co.'s, 713 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

The course of business training prescribed in the Arkansas Valley Business College Journal, Hutchinson, Kas., is unsurpassed in the West.

From now till snow flies will be the best time in the whole year for fixing up houses, barns, sheds, fences, gates, walks, drives, roads, etc., etc.

The average life of the worker bee is 45 days. A queen will live three or four years. The drones appear to have an untimely death, as they are cut off by the worker bees.

Judging from the indorsements of the Arkansas Valley Business College, Hutchinson, Kas., from the highest possible sources, it must necessarily be one of the leading commercial colleges in the West.

Granulated sugar will crystallize if not thoroughly melted, or if boiled too much. So in order to get syrup to the proper consistency for feeding bees just bring it to a boil and no more.

Short-hand, type-writing, German, book-keeping, penmanship, arithmetic, commercial law, banking, etc., are thoroughly taught in the Arkansas Valley Business College, Hutchinson, Kas.

The Winter Term of Campbell University, Holton, Kas., opens November 15. Classes are then organized in all the common branches, rhetoric, German, Latin, book-keeping, elocution, algebra, geometry, etc.

Short-horn Bulls for Sale.

A number of choice young thoroughbred Short-horn bulls for sale at low prices and on satisfactory terms to purchasers. Address, at once, J. B. McAFEE, Topeka, Kas.

Homes in the Sunny South.

The Marion Standard has gotten up a special edition descriptive of the resources, products, location, climate, health, &c., of Perry county, Alabama. Copies sent free on application. Address, Marion Standard Marion, Perry county, Alabama.

Farm Loans.

T. E. BOWMAN & Co. have removed their offices from the Bank of Topeka building, where they have been for several years, to the Jones building, 116 West Sixth street, five doors west of the Bank of Topeka.

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., Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street, Topeka, Kas.

A Machine to Disperse Train Robbers.

The frequent train robberies reported suggest the discouraging probability of train robbing becoming one of the regular callings of professional bandits. While reading a report of the latest case, an idea was suggested to the effect that a machine might be easily invented which could be used effectively in dispersing the robbers upon their first appearance on or near a train. The machine to consist of a hose attached to the boiler or to a tank of cold water carried for the purpose, or both, so that by turning a button, or touching a spring, or moving a lever, a stream of hot water, or of cold water, or both could be turned upon the robbers. Nothing disperses a crowd faster or easier than a flow of water from a hose. A stream of hot water would scatter any crowd.

Lest the mechanism of the proposed machine become so well understood by outsiders that its effectiveness would be destroyed by surprises, let a convenient apartment be constructed for the hose watch, a room strong enough to withstand the force of rifle balls, and made to fasten on the inside so that the watchman could defend himself against danger incident to felonious opening of doors from the outside. The hose would have to be protected by iron or steel conduits, so that it could not be cut or injured by persons on the outside when the train is made up, whether standing or in motion. The watchman could be notified from any part of the train by an electric attachment.

To operate against robbers that have actually boarded the train, let every car carry a hogshed of water that may be used by a device made on the principle suggested, and let the method of operation be understood by people generally, so that in case of an attack some one in the car would have courage enough to turn on the water.

The inventor of a machine such as is suggested here, need not fear a suit brought against him by this paper on the ground of original discovery of the principle involved; all we ask is, that the KANSAS FARMER shall have credit for suggesting the thing.

Trees and plants are sure indications of the healthfulness of a place. We can detect the fertility of a certain region by the luxuriance of its vegetation, and more accurately by the number and kind of plants that are found growing on it in a wild state. If it is a barren, sterile region, only the coarsest and hardiest weeds will be found flourishing on it, and as it increases in fertility these plants gradually disappear to make room for more useful and tender ones. In the same way we find the trees indicating the condition of the soil and climate. Flowers and fruits always indicate a dry and sunny locality, while ferns and mosses and dense foliage point to dampness and alluvial deposits. In selecting a site for a home these facts should be taken into consideration. Not only will they be found to be useful as regarding the healthfulness of the home, but they can be put to profitable use so far as the raising of successful crops is concerned. For instance, where poplars and willows are found in abundance, the soil will inevitably be damp and marshy; where the pines and birches grow, a sandy or gravelly soil will be indicated, while the oaks and ashes will tell of a heavy clay, and the elms of a rich, damp soil.

One Fact

Is worth a column of rhetoric, said an American statesman. It is a fact, established by the testimony of thousands of people, that Hood's Sarsaparilla does cure scrofula, salt rheum, and other diseases or affections arising from impure state or low condition of the blood. It also overcomes that tired feeling, creates a good appetite, and gives strength to every part of the system. Try it.

Boss churns at lower prices than ever at J. J. Floreth & Co.'s, 713 Kansas avenue Topeka, Kas.

Forest Tree Notice.

OGALLAH, KAS., October 20, 1887.

Notice is hereby given to the people of the State of Kansas that the application books of State Forestry Station No. 1 will be open for thirty days from the date of this notice, at which time they will be closed and the trees on hand for distribution equally divided between the applicants in number and kind. The trees will be delivered at the Station free of charge upon properly signing the conditions for planting, culture and reports, blanks for which will be furnished immediately to each applicant.

Address S. C. ROBB, Commissioner of Forestry, Ogallah, Kas.

State papers please copy.

Clean off the asparagus bed and cover with a heavy coat of manure now, and it will greatly improve next year's crop.

Prof. C. N. Faulk, of the Arkansas Valley Business College, Hutchinson, Kas., has been awarded the diploma for plain and ornamental penmanship, by different fair associations, over all the penmen of any note in the State.

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

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

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Rate \$1.50 Per Day.

Convenient to Stock Shippers. A good Family Hotel.

Table and Rooms first-class. State street, Archer avenue or L. S. & M. S. Dumray pass the house to all parts of the city and depots.

W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

The Veterinarian.

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

FITS IN COW.—I have a young cow, 4 years old, that has fits sometimes, about two or three months apart, which last only a few minutes; then she gets up and feels as usual; eats well, and is a good milker. What is the remedy? [She may outgrow the difficulty. Give a dose of the following powder twice a day for a week, then once a day: Powdered chlorate of potash, 1 lb.; powdered iodide of potassium, 8 oz.; powdered colchicum root, 6 oz.; powdered gentian root, 1 lb.; mix. Dose, two large tablespoonfuls.]

CRIBBING.—I have a horse, 8 years old, which has been a cribber for nearly two years. If you can give me some plan to make him stop, without hindering him from eating, I will consider it a favor. [The horse should be placed in a stall where there is nothing but smooth walls on the front and sides. The feed-box should stand on the floor and be removed when empty, as he cannot well crib on anything that is higher than his withers; the lowest part of the hay-rack should not come below a line with these. There should be no ledges, window sills, hooks, rings, or any protruding object within his reach.]

RING-BONE—CEDEMENTOUS SWELLING.—I would like to ask your veterinarian in regard to my colt. He has an enlargement just above the hoof on the hind foot, it runs clear around the hoof. I have been told that it was ring-bone; if so, what shall I do to kill it; it has been there about one year. I also have a fine mare, 6 years old, that will have colt the last of next month, that is swelled terribly from her fore legs clear back to her hind ones; you can press your fingers into the swollen parts and it will leave a hole and won't fill out for some time. She eats well; I feed her nothing but oats. I lost one last spring affected in the same way. [(1) If no lameness is present do not interfere with it, as you cannot remove the enlargement. If lameness exists have it fired and blistered. (2) The cedementous swelling mentioned is a common occurrence in pregnant mares, and usually comes from want of exercise. Mares in this condition should never be tied in a stall, but have a large shed to walk around in and along with this daily outdoor exercise should be given. Use plenty of hand-rubbing on the abdomen over the swelling, and in order to excite a circulation in the part mixtures of alcohol and tincture of arnica diluted with water should be applied. Act mildly on the kidneys by giving 1 dr. of nitrate of potash and 4 dr. of pulverized gentian root every night for a week in feed.]

LYMPHANGITIS.—About ten days ago coming into the stable in the morning I found my mare's right hind leg quite swollen (all right the day before), mostly in her hock; could not find any spot with very much heat in it; swelling seemed to run up with the vein inside of leg; one side of the bag swelled badly, other side but little; then along her belly ending in flat bunches; very lame. Her water was somewhat thick and yellow; furry round rectum, etc.; carries her tail up as though she did not want it to touch her; in fair order. I have the swelling reduced on the leg, also on belly, but bag still remains swollen, and her tail up; vagina looks a little as though there was some irritation there; is getting thinner all the time. What is the matter with her? What shall I do for her? [The attack is what is commonly called the "weed," sometimes "milk leg," technically called

lymphangitis. It occurs usually in hard worked horses, and is seen the morning after a day on which they had been idle. On this account it is called in England "Monday morning disease." It is an inflammation of a system of vessels which runs down the limbs in company with the veins. In the present stage of the trouble we would advise you to foment the swollen parts with warm water three times daily, and to give the mare plenty of slow exercise, feeding at the same time on light, easily-digested diet. Medicines to act strongly on the kidneys and bowels should not be given, as the mare is with foal, but we would advise a teaspoonful of nitrate of potash given two or three times weekly in a bran mash.]

It pays less to handle an inferior class of horses than any other kind of live-stock.

The worst feature about catarrh is its dangerous tendency to consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by purifying the blood.

Combs which contain particles of honey or pollen will be literally destroyed and eaten up by mice; and in order to keep them secure from these pests they must be kept in mice-proof houses or boxes.

LANEY & PFAFF,

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No poor pigs sent out. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

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My herd is headed by STEM WINDER 7971.

Address **F. M. LAIL**, Marshall, Mo.
[Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

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POLAND-CHINA & DUROC-JERSEY SWINE of the most popular strains, at prices to suit the times. Send for catalogue and price list.

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COME AND SEE OUR STOCK. We have special rates by express.
If not as represented we will pay your expenses.

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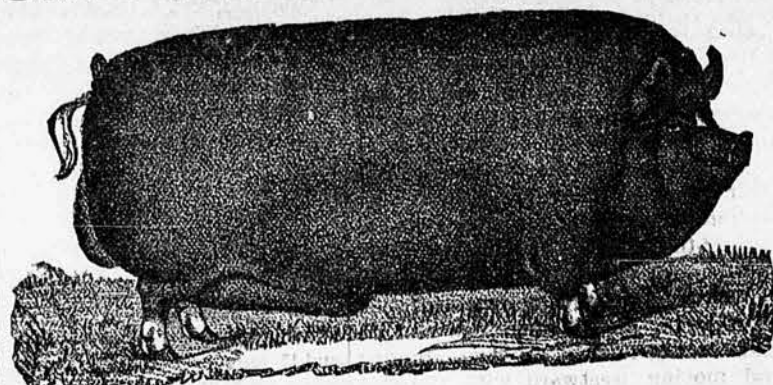


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My herd is composed of such strains as Black Bess, Give or Take, Tom Corwin, Gold Dust and U. S. I sell nothing but first-class hogs of individual merit and gilt-edged pedigree. Choice pigs a specialty. Plymouth Rock Chickens of superior quality. Correspondence invited. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

ROME PARK STOCK FARM.


PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINAS.



LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.


T. A. HUBBARD, PROP'R, WELLINGTON, KANSAS. — Sweepstakes on herd, breeders' ring, boar and sow, wherever shown in 1886, except on boar at Winfield, winning (75) premiums at four fairs, including Grand Silver Medal for Best Herd, at Topeka. Stock recorded in Ohio Poland-Chinas and American Berkshire Records. In addition to my own breeding, the animals of this herd are now and have been prize-winners, selected from the notable and reliable herds of the United States, without regard to price. The best and largest herd in the State. I will furnish first-class hogs or pigs with individual merit and a gilt-edged pedigree. Single rates by express. Personal inspection solicited. Correspondence invited.

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS.


Choice Spring, Summer and Fall Pigs of both sexes, for sale in pairs or trios not akin. All breeders recorded in A. P.-C. Record.
In excellence and purity of blood my herd is not excelled.
Pedigree with every sale. **F. W. TRUESDELL**, LYONS, KAS.

Maple Grove Duroc-Jerseys.

We use only the choicest animals of the most approved pedigree, hence our herd is bred to a very high state of perfection. Pigs in pairs not akin. Stock of all ages and sows bred for sale at all seasons. Prices reasonable and quality of stock second to none.
J. M. BROWNING, Perry, Pike Co., Ill.


Ohio Improved Chesters
Warranted cholera proof. Express prepaid. Wins 1st prizes in the States and Foreign Countries. 2 weighed 2806 lbs. Send for description and price of these famous hogs, also fowls. **THE L. B. SILVER CO.**, Cleveland, O.

If these hogs are really cholera proof, as guaranteed, have we not the solution to the problem, "How to banish hog cholera?" Write for particulars, and investigate and mention this paper.


Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by **W. GIBBONS & CO.**, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.
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PIGS and MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. We have a splendid lot of the above named hogs and turkeys for sale at hard time prices. Write for prices before making purchases if you need anything in this line. Satisfaction guaranteed. **WM. BOOTH & SON**, Winchester, Kas.

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My breeders have been selected, regardless of expense, from the leading herds of the United States; are bred from the best stock ever imported, and represent seven different families. Healthy pigs from prize-winning stock for sale. Write for circular and prices or come and see. [Mention this paper.]

For Berkshire Swine, South-down Sheep, and Bronze Turkeys, that are first-class, or money refunded, call on or address J. M. & F. A. SCOTT, Box 11, Huntsville, Mo.
[Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

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J. J. & S. W. RENFRO, Collinsville, Illinois.

The prize-winning boar Champion 4565 stands at head of herd, assisted by Model Duke 77397, winner of first prize in his class at great St. Louis fair, 1887. Have for sale some choice young sows that will be bred to the above boars in December and January, or sooner if parties desire. Also first-class pigs of both sexes, from one to four months old.

We are also breeding COTSWOLD SHEEP and LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS (Fitch strain).

Parties desiring to purchase thoroughbred stock will find it to their interest to correspond with us before purchasing elsewhere. [Mention Farmer.]

LOOUST GROVE HERD OF Large English Berkshires

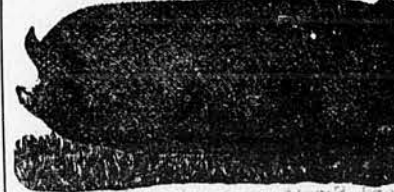

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I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows 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. McCULLOUGH**, Ottawa, Kansas.

FOX RIVER VALLEY HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER HOGS.


I have a few prize-winning boars for sale, also forty-five head of aged sows have farrowed this spring. Orders booked for pigs without money till ready to ship. Nothing but strictly first-class pigs shipped. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. My motto: "Individual superiority and best of pedigrees." I am personally in charge of the herd.
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Breeding stock all recorded in both the American and Ohio Poland-China Records.

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We are the largest breeders of this hardy, easy-keeping breed, one of the best for the West. Stock for sale singly or car lots.

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The herd
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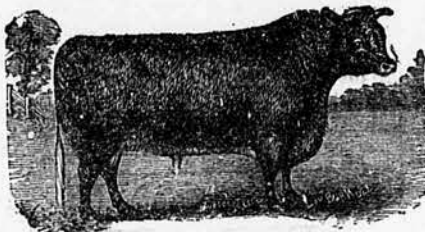
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Also two handsome, rangy,

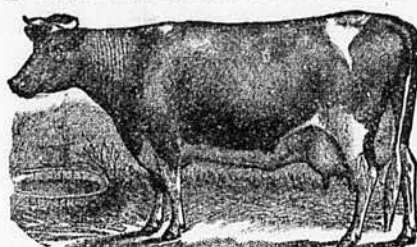
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The sweepstakes bull PRINCE OF ALTIJOWERK (61 M. B.) at head of herd, has no superior. Cows and heifers in this herd with weekly butter records from 14 pounds to 19 pounds 10 1/2 ounces; milk records, 50 to 80 pounds daily. The sweepstakes herd. Write for catalogue. M. E. MOORE, Cameron, Mo.
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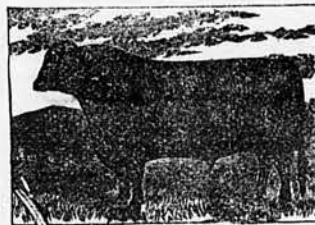


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The Leading Western Importers of

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French Coach Horses.

AN IMPORTATION OF 125 HEAD,

Selected by a member of the firm, just received.

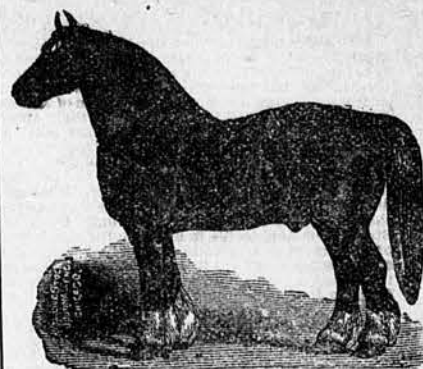
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Have now on hand for sale horses of each breed, thoroughly acclimated. Stock guaranteed. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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Importers and Breeders of French Draft and French Coach Horses. We have now over 75 head of imported French Draft Stallions and Mares on hand. Our importations this year have been selected from the best breeding district in France. Our stock is all recorded in France and in the National Register of French Draft Horses in America. Our French Coach Horses are the best that could be found in France. We will be pleased to show our Stock to visitors. Correspondence invited and promptly answered.

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POLLED ARERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE, English Shire Stallions and Mares.

THOROUGHbred

Yorkshire Coach and Trotting Stallions.

We have just received a new importation of Horses and Cattle, and have now an unrivaled herd of cattle and a grand stud of Horses and Mares of the above breeds to show our friends. Having more importations to arrive soon and our herd increasing largely, we are in a position to suit all customers and are obliged to sell for the double purpose of raising money to carry on our business and make room for new arrivals. Write or come and get bargains.

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Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY the OURE. HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROS., 235 Greenwich St., New York.

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Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with self-adjusting Ball, our adapts itself to all positions of the body while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail, Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 27, 1887.

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Trompeter, in Mission tp., one dry cow, star in forehead, letter S on right hip; valued at \$20.

COW—By same, one red and white dry cow, letter O on left hip; valued at \$20.

Jewell—Jno. J. Dalton, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by N. Reed, in Walnut tp., October 1, 1887, one red and white speckled 2-year-old steer, stiffened up and not in healthy condition, weight 900 pounds, red neck and ears, white spot in face, slight brand on left hip—no letter; valued at \$12.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 3, 1887.

Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by E. A. Engle, in Lincoln tp., August 25, 1887, one bay horse colt, 3 years old, star in forehead; valued at \$35.

COLT—By same, one iron-gray mare colt, 2 years old; valued at \$50.

COLT—By same, one brown mare colt, 2 years old, star in forehead, right hind foot white, indistinct brand on right hip of each; valued at \$35.

BULL—Taken up by H. A. Markley, in Fairfax tp., September 5, 1887, one 1-year-old spotted yearling bull, left ear cut off; valued at \$15.

Doniphan county—Jos. Schlitzbaum, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Grady, (P. O. Severance), October 21, 1887, one bay mare, about 12 years old, 15 hands high, blind in right eye, right front foot white, saddle and collar marks, no other marks or brands.

Finney county—A. H. Burtis, clerk.

GELDING—Taken up by G. W. Mayes, in Garden City tp., one chestnut sorrel gelding, about 10 years old, 4 feet 8 inches high, box spavin on right hind leg, branded NB and in describable character in front of it on left hip, X on right hip. (P. O. Plymell.)

Trego county—C. A. Hoar, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S. C. Arle, in Logan tp., October 1, 1887, one black horse pony, weight about 700 pounds, indescr. bable brand on left hip; valued at \$10.

PONY—By same, one bay horse pony, weight about 700 pounds, branded N on right hip, 7 F on left shoulder; valued at \$10.

Ness county—G. D. Barber, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by H. R. Corning, in Eden tp., September 20, 1887, one bay mare pony, star in forehead, hind feet white, indescr. bable brand on left thigh; valued at \$20.

PONY—By same, one sorrel mare pony, white stripe in face, right hind leg white below knee, brand similar to 000 with smallest letter above and largest below on left thigh; valued at \$30.

Kiowa county—Wm. Lowrey, clerk.

COW—Taken up by E. J. Price, in Washington tp., September 25, 1887, one white cow, one horn broken off, no marks or brands, 6 year-old; valued at \$30.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Alexander Carr, in Tonganoxie tp., October 20, 1887, one sorrel horse, blaze face,

both hind feet white, left fore foot white half way to knee, saddle mark on right side; valued at \$40.

Saline county—Joseph Sargent, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Fred Jungel, in Cambria tp., about October 15, 1887, one red and white cow, about 5 years old, weight about 1,000 pounds; valued at \$15.

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by F. H. Graves, in Cottage Grove tp., September 19, 1887, one mare pony, about 15 hands high, 12 years old, branded H on left hip and shoulder, both hind feet white; valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by T. F. Keiley, in Iola tp., September 12, 1887, one sorrel horse, about 7 years old, blaze face, collar marks, weights about 900 pounds; valued at \$40.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 10, 1887.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Norman Hall, in Windsor tp., September 16, 1887, one brown mare, character similar to 7 on right hip and shoulder, O with two bars across on left hip, F on left shoulder.

Wyandotte county—Wm. E. Connelly, clerk.

2 MULES—Taken up by Emma Dunlap, in Delaware tp., October 8, 1887, two mare mules—one a bay and the other brown with gray about the head, are about 4 years old, 14 hands high, had halter on.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—From 1114 Taylor street, Topeka, October 4, 1887, a brown mare colt, six months old, white spot on forehead. Halter on when she left. Last seen going north. A liberal reward will be given for its return or information of its whereabouts. Benj. Boyd, Topeka.

Too Late to be Classified.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—\$1.25 apiece or \$3.00 per trio. Good stock. E. C. Kalls, Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

A. D. FERRY & CO., Commission Dealers in

BROOMCORN

225 & 227 Kinzie St., CHICAGO. Refer to Fort Dearborn National Bank and Lincoln National Bank, Chicago. Liberal advances on consignments.

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Consignments solicited. Liberal advances and prompt returns. Reference:—Natl. Bank of Illinois. J. P. Gross & Co., 249-251 E. Kinzie St., Chicago. [Mention the Kansas Farmer.]

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WOOL AND BROOMCORN
Commission Merchants,
—ST. LOUIS, MO.—

REFERENCES:—KANSAS FARMER Co., Topeka, Kas.; Boatmen's Bank, St. Louis; Dunn's Mercantile Reporter, St. Louis; First National Bank, Beloit, Kas.

We do not speculate, but sell exclusively on commission.

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

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TOPEKA KANSAS.

BETHANY COLLEGE.

Under care of the Protestant Episcopal Church. For GIRLS and YOUNG LADIES, exclusively. Boarding and Day Pupils.

Twenty-six Officers and Teachers.

Faithful Maternal oversight for all entrusted to our care. ALL BRANCHES TAUGHT—Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, and Collegiate; French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, Painting.

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

PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME.

Correspondence solicited. Consultation free. Send for circular and private list of questions. DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE, No. 114 West Sixth street, TOPEKA, KAS.

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Percheron Horses. French Coach Horses. Savage & Farnum, Importers and Breeders of Percheron and French Coach Horses, Island Home Stock Farm, Grosse Ile, Wayne Co., Mich. We offer a very large stud of horses to select from, we guarantee our stock, make prices reasonable and sell on easy terms. Visitors always welcome. Large catalogue free.

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For stocking ponds. All sizes, from 2 to 10 inches. Prices on application. J. J. MEASEL, Hutchinson, Kansas.



Newton's improved COW TIE. Thousands in use. Pushes them back when standing, draws them forward when lying down, and keeps them clean. Circular free, if you mention this paper. E. C. NEWTON, Batavia, Ill.

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Holton, Jackson Co., Kansas.

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Tuition, \$10 per Term of Ten Weeks. Board, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per Week.

This Department has steadily grown and has won a reputation equal to that of any regular Business College in the West. What has been the secret of the success?

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10. Holton is one of the best towns in America to which to send young people.

Students can enter any week and pay to the end of that term.

Address J. H. MILLER, President, or J. C. BROWN, Principal, Commercial Department.

\$25! PER ACRE! TOO CHEAP

I WILL SELL OR TRADE

80 ACRES OF NICE LAND

adjoining the town of Wilmore, Kas. Will trade for Cattle or Sheep. Farm well improved; all under fence, in good condition.

Also a nice stock of

HARDWARE and LUMBER.

Goods all new and in splendid condition. Will sell or trade as above mentioned.

Address Box 9, Wilmore, Kas.

The Western School Journal

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

It is the official organ of the State Superintendent, containing the monthly decisions of that office of the Attorney General, and the Supreme Court on all matters relating to schools.

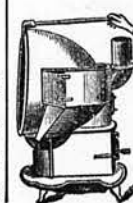
It prints and answers the Quarterly Examination Questions of the State Board of Education.

Its official, editorial, contributed and selected matter make it indispensable to school officers and teachers. Persons expecting to teach should subscribe.

School officers are authorized to subscribe for their districts.

\$1.25 per year. Clubs of five or more, \$1 each.

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With Dumping Caldron. Ground feed can be cooked in a box by dumping in boiling water, stirring in the meal and covering tightly. Also make dairy and laundry Stoves, Water Jacket Kettles to warm milk without scalding, and all sizes of Caldrons and Kettles. D. R. Sperry & Co., Batavia, Ill.

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IRON AND STEEL FRAME.**FRENCH BUHR.**Neat, Durable, Compact.
Write for Descriptive Circular.
Mention this paper.
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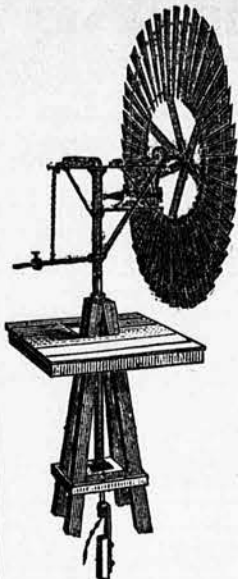
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[PAT'D JUNE 22 AND OCTOBER 26, 1886.]

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Solid Wheel Vaneless Wind Mill

free from these defects, and are prepared to offer them to the trade and to the public as the latest improvement and the best wind mill made.

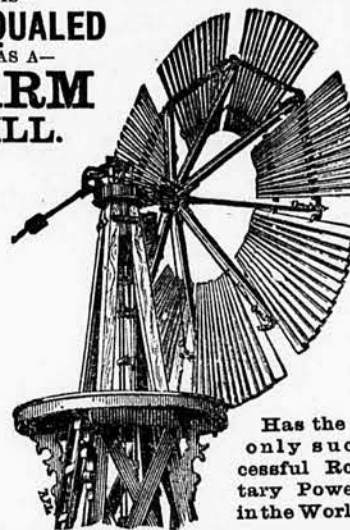
Local Agents are wanted to handle this wind mill in Kansas and the Western States and Territories.
Correspondence solicited.

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Has the only successful Rotary Power in the World

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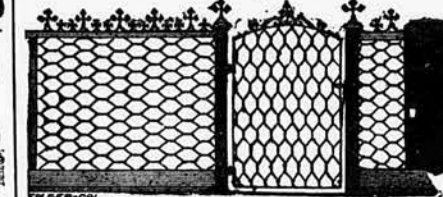
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The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address,
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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 \$82.00; 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.

O. L. THISLER, Vice Pres't.
M. P. ABBOTT, Secretary.

THE
CHICAGO, KANSAS & NEBRASKA R'Y.**ROCK ISLAND ROUTE****TOPEKA TIME CARD NO. 6.**

On and after Tuesday, September 27, 1887, trains will arrive and depart as follows: (Central Standard Time.) All trains run daily.

GOING WEST.

	Arrive.	Depart.
From St. Joseph, No. 1.....	12:30 p. m.	12:30 p. m.
From St. Joseph, No. 3.....	11:40 p. m.	11:50 p. m.
From Kansas City, No. 1.....	12:35 p. m.	12:50 p. m.
From Kansas City, No. 8.....	11:35 p. m.	11:50 p. m.
Horton Accom., No. 23.....	7:30 p. m.	

GOING EAST.

	Arrive.	Depart.
For St. Joseph, No. 2.....	8:10 p. m.	8:20 p. m.
For St. Joseph, No. 4.....	8:45 a. m.	8:55 a. m.
For Kansas City, No. 2.....	8:10 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
For Kansas City, No. 4.....	8:45 a. m.	4:10 a. m.
Horton Accom., No. 26.....		6:55 a. m.

NOTE.—Passengers for points in Nebraska should take the Horton Accommodation, leaving at 6:55 a. m., connecting at Horton Junction at 10:15 a. m., with the Mail and Express on Northwest line.

Passengers desiring to take the first train out of the city in the evening, for WICHITA, WELLINGTON, CALDWELL, HUTCHINSON, PRATT and GREENSBURG, should take train No. 8, at 11:50 p. m. New Pullman Sleepers are attached to this train running through to points named, two hours and thirty-five minutes in advance of other lines—a fact worth remembering. Train No. 2, leaving at 8:20 p. m., has a New Pullman Sleeper attached, running through to Chicago, arriving there at 2:15 p. m., next day.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and general information, call at Company's Ticket Office, No. 601 Kansas avenue, corner Sixth street, and at the Passenger Station, corner Kansas avenue and First street. City Office Telephone number is 430.

G. W. FISHER, T. J. ANDERSON, JOHN SEBASTIAN,
Gen. Manager. Gen. Agent. Gen. Ticket & Pass. Agent.
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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With Elegant Through Trains containing Pullman Palace Sleeping, Dining and Chair Cars, between the following prominent cities without change:

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BURLINGTON, HANNIBAL,
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ROCK ISLAND, LINCOLN,
COUNCIL BLUFFS, ATCHISON, TOPEKA,
LEAVENWORTH, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL,
MINNEAPOLIS.

Over 400 Elegantly Equipped Passenger Trains running daily over this perfect system, passing into and through the important Cities and Towns in the great States of

ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, MINNESOTA.

Connecting in Union Depots for all points in the States and Territories, EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH. No matter where you are going, purchase your ticket via the

"BURLINGTON ROUTE"

Daily Trains via this Line between KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS.

KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and QUINCY, HANNIBAL and CHICAGO, Without Change.

J. F. BARNARD, Gen'l. Mgr., K. C., ST. J. & C. B. AND H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH.
A. C. DAWES, Gen'l. Pass. Agt., K. C., ST. J. & C. B. AND H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH.

ESTABLISHED JAN. 1st, 1866.
PATENT WATER PROOF
FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING.
CHEAP WATER PROOF. Applied by our new STRONG WATER PROOF, Patent method with ¼ the labor of any other way. Unlike any other roof. No rust or rattle. An Economical and DURABLE SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER on walls. Ornamental CARPETS and RUGS of same material, cheaper and better than Oil Cloths. Catalogue and Samples Free.
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ST. LOUIS. MINNEAPOLIS. OMAHA.

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

BOY'S "MONARCH"—Tipped Button Shoes, at B. M. Payne & Co.

WANTED—Clover Hulling, with a Victor Clover Huller. Address D. B. Rice, box 208, Topeka, Kas.

COTSWOLD RAMS FOR SALE—W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

\$3.00 LADIES' DONGOLA KID—Button Shoes, at B. M. Payne & Co.

40 NEW SAMPLE CARDS—And outfit, 4 cents. Card Works, Grand Island, Nebraska.

\$3.00 THE "BOSS"—Calf Boot, at B. M. Payne & Co.

\$3.50 BEST VEAL CALF BOOTS—at B. M. Payne & Co.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Thirty-five thousand three-year-old Apple Trees; three thousand Wild Goose Plum Trees, and thirty-five thousand Concord Grape Vines. Address Geo. Pavey, Fort Scott, Kas. (Mention Kansas Farmer.)

AN ORCHARD FOR TWO DOLLARS—I send by mail postpaid for \$2.00 a grafting package containing enough roots and selected scions to make over 100 trees, a grafting-knife, spool waxed thread, sample grafts, plain directions for work. With this you can grow your own orchard, learning to graft besides. L. E. BENTON, Lincoln, Nebraska.

\$3.00 MEN'S CALF SHOES—Button, Lace, Congress, the best in the city, at B. M. Payne & Co.

I HAVE LIGHT BRAHMAS AND WYANDOTTES from Foot, Langhans from Dakin, and Plymouth Rocks from Williams. Three hundred choice fowls that must be sold before January 1st, next. I expect to move and will close out my stock very cheap. Fifty extra good Plymouth Rock cockerels. Write for particulars. Chas. S. Pierce, Valparaiso, Indiana.

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