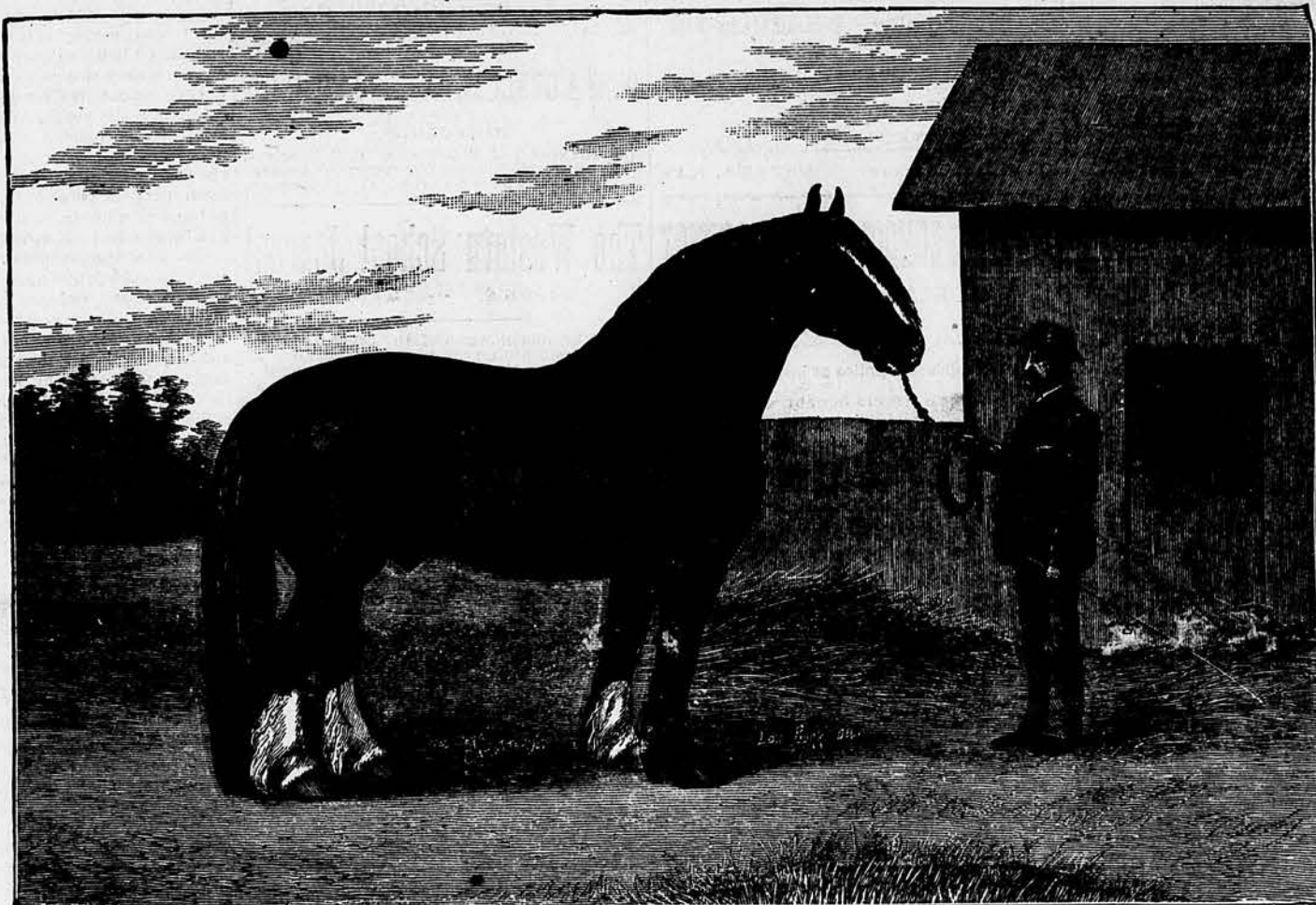


KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.
VOL. XXVI, No. 3.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1888.

TWENTY PAGES.
\$1.00 A YEAR.



AN IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION -- PROPERTY OF GALBRAITH BROS., JANESVILLE, WIS.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the *Breeders' Directory* for \$15.00 per year, or \$8.00 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.

HORSES.

M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Registered Percherons. Acclimated animals, all ages and sexes. At head of stud, Theophile 2795 (3746), black, imported by M. W. Dunham, and sired by his celebrated Brilliant 1271 (755).

WM. FINCH, Importer and breeder of English Shire, Clydesdale and French Draft Horses. Stock for sale. Livery and sale stable, 916 Kansas avenue, North Topeka, Kas. Correspondence respectfully solicited.

R. I. BLACKLEDGE, Salina, Kas., breeder of Thoroughbred and High-grade Clydesdale and French Draft Horses. Horses for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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

CATTLE.

WM. BROWN, Lawrence, Kas., breeder of Holstein-Friesian and A.J.C.C. Jersey Cattle. Onyx 8771 and Hepatica's Wayne 6200 and Golden Prize 11445 head herds. Write or come and see.

J. S. HAWES, Colony, Kas., importer and breeder of Friesian Cattle. Lord Wilton, Grove 3d and Fortune families. One of the largest and oldest herds in the country. Send for catalogue.

M. S. BABCOCK, Nortonville, Kas., breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Inspection and correspondence invited.

GEO. M. KELLAM & SON, Richland, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeders of Galloway Cattle and Hambletonian and Morgan Horses.

CATTLE.

A. B. SPENCER, Rockport, Ohio, breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Registered stock of deep milking strains. Prices to suit the times.

OAKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE—All recorded. Choice-bred animals for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloster 74522 heads herd. C. S. Eichholtz, Box 1208, Wichita, Kas.

SPRING GLEN HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE. Buff Cochon Poultry and choice Peafowls. Young stock and birds for sale. Eggs in season. Address L. A. Knapp, Dover, Kas.

W. E. GOULD, Marshall, Mo., breeder of Thoroughbred and Grade Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Calumet 3582 H. H. B., heads herd—a choice butter-bred Netherland bull. Have now in my herd imported cows and strains from Aaggie, Texalar, Astrea, Duchess of York, Coronet and Barent. Choice young stock of both sexes for sale.

T. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., have for sale Registered yearling Short-horn Bulls and Heifers. Breeding herd of 100 head. Carload lots a specialty. Come and see.

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

H. H. DAVIDSON, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Friesian and Galloway Cattle. The largest herd in the State. Choice stock for sale at all times. Correspondence and orders solicited.

F. R. FOSTER & SONS, Topeka, Kas., breeders of Herefords. Bulls for sale.

F. McHARDY, breeder and importer of Galloway Cattle, Emporia, Kas. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Liberal credit given if desired. Mention *KANSAS FARMER*.

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

ALTAHAM HERD

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

CATTLE.

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

J. J. MAILES, Manhattan, Kas., breeder of Short-horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Some fine young bulls and choice pigs for sale now.

J. L. TAYLOR & SON—Englewood Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kas., breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle and Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale. Terms easy.

M. M. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Kas.—Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle—single or in car lots, recorded Poland-China Swine, Pekin Ducks, Wyandotte, Brown Leghorn, Plymouth Rock fowls. Eggs for sale.

H. S. FILLMORE, Lawrence, Kas., proprietor of Green Lawn Fruit and Stock Place, breeder of Jersey Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Stock for sale.

SWINE.

Z. D. SMITH, Greenleaf, Kas., breeder and shipper of fine Poland-China Swine. Also Jayhawk strain of Plymouth Rock Fowls. Write for prices.

PEDIGREED POLAND-CHINAS—At prices that will sell them in thirty days. Well-loaded with Corwin blood and other popular strains. Marion Brown, Nortonville, Kas.

V. B. HOWEY, Topeka, Kas., (Box 163), breeder and shipper of the most fancy strains of Thoroughbred Poland-China Swine, Light Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

J. S. HAWES, Colony, Kas., breeder of Poland-China Swine. Lord Corwin 4th, sweepstakes boar at Chicago and St. Louis, and Moorish King, head the herd.

H. C. STOLL, Beatrice, Neb., breeder and shipper of the most fancy strains of Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshires and Duroc-Jersey Hogs. Special rates by express companies. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

SWINE.

STEWART & COOK, Wichita, Kas., breeders of Poland-China Swine. Stock of all ages for sale at bottom prices.

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

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

W. W. WALTIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder for eight years of Thoroughbred Chester White Hogs and Short-horn Cattle. Stock for sale.

F. M. LAIL, Marshall, Mo., breeder of the finest strains of Poland-China Hogs and Plymouth Rock Chickens. Eggs in season, \$1 for 13. Catalogue free.

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

F. W. ARNOLD & CO., Osborne, Kas., breeders of pure-bred Poland-China Swine. Breeders all recorded in Ohio Record. Young stock for sale. Also Wyandotte and Langshan Fowls and Pekin Ducks. Eggs, \$1 per 13.

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

SHEEP.

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattaburg, Mo., breeder of Merino Sheep. Ewes averaged nearly 17 lbs.; stock rams, 34 lbs. to 88 lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

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

(Continued on page 20.)

TOPEKA : BUSINESS : INDEX

Of the Representative and Best Business Firms of the Capital City of Kansas.

The KANSAS FARMER endorses the following business firms as worthy of the patronage of parties visiting the city or wishing to transact business by mail:

**NEW
Millinery & Fancy Goods
STORE.**

A complete stock. Everything the latest. Prices reasonable. Call before buying.
MRS. W. P. HALL, 821 Kansas Ave.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS!

Sent postpaid on receipt of publishers' price.

T. J. KELLAM,
Wholesale and Retail
Bookseller : and : Stationer,
603 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KAS.

SURGICAL

J. C. MCCLINTOCK, M. D.,
CONSULTING AND OPERATING SURGEON,
390 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas.

**HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.,
SURGEON.**

General Manager Kansas? urgical Hospital Association.
OFFICE:—118 Sixth Avenue W., TOPEKA, KAS.

A. W. KNOWLES & CO.,

Dealers in
Hardware, Stoves, Pumps, Etc.

We also sell the St. Joseph Water Elevator and Purifying Pump.
No. 114 East Sixth St., TOPEKA, KAS.

GEO. W. WATSON,

(Successor to Watson & Thrapp),
Real - Estate - Agent,
Southwest corner Sixth and Kansas Avenues,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Improved Farms, City Property, Improved and Unimproved Lands in all parts of the State, on Long Time and Easy Payments.

HORSEMEN! NURSEYMEN!

AND AND
Others making arrangements for new catalogues will do well to correspond with us for estimates. We probably have the largest number of stock and trade cuts in the State, and will be pleased to send proofs of any certain line to parties who have work to be done. We make no charge for using these cuts in catalogue work.

DARLING & DOUGLASS,
Fine Job Printers, Topeka, Kansas.

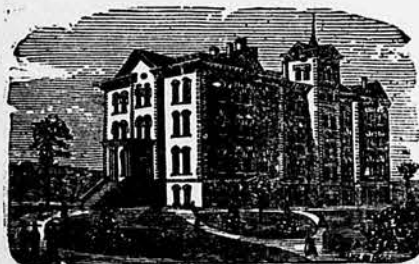
**TOPEKA
STEAM DENTAL
ESTABLISHMENT.**

No. 729 KANSAS AVE., between 7th & 8th Sts.

Largest, best-equipped and cheapest dental establishment in the West.
Fine set of teeth on rubber, only..... \$ 8.00
Fine set, both upper and lower, only..... 15 00
Beautiful Celluloid, only..... 10 00
Beautiful Celluloid, upper and lower, only..... 20 00
\$100 will be given every time it is shown we do not use the same material in our \$8 sets of teeth that other dentists use in their \$15 sets. All work warranted.

WASHBURN :: COLLEGE

TOPEKA, - - KANSAS.



FOR BOTH SEXES. Collegiate and Preparatory courses.—Classical, Scientific, Literary; also an English course, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting, Oratory and Elocution. Fourteen Instructors. Facilities excellent. Expenses reasonable. Winter term opens January 4, 1898.
Address PETER MOVICAR, Pres

HEADQUARTERS FOR KANSAS.**PIANO**

LEAD ALL OTHERS.

The Best in Quality. Reasonable in Price.

We offer special inducements to those wishing to buy for cash or on easy payments. Write to or call on

E. M. MILLER & CO.,
511 Kansas Avenue, TOPEKA, KAS.

CENTRAL SCHOOL SUPPLY AGENCY

TOPEKA, : : KANSAS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE, BLACKBOARDS, Etc.

and all school supplies at lowest rates.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS bought, sold and exchanged. Send for circulars.

Designing and Draughting

LIVE STOCK, BUILDING, NURSERYMEN'S WORK A SPECIALTY.

Also cuts for newspaper advertising. Address
THOS. F. PARRY,
Topeka, Kansas.

SAMUEL T. HOWE, President. **L. L. TURNER,** Vice President. **R. M. CRANE,** Cashier. **M. WADSWORTH,** Ass't Cashier.

**THE
Kansas
National
Bank.**

The accounts of Individuals, Banks, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Firms and Incorporated Companies, solicited. Collections promptly attended to and all facilities of the banking business extended to our customers. It is our intention to serve patrons in the most liberal manner consistent with conservative banking.



**The Singer
IMPROVED
FAMILY MACHINES.**

Noiseless, Light-Running, High Arm, Self-Setting Needle, Self-Threading Shuttle, Automatic Bobbin-Winder, Belt Switch, etc.

Sewing Machine Needles and supplies for all machines. Send for circular and price list.

AGENTS WANTED.

THE SINGER MFG CO.,
805 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

SMITH, BIGGS & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Hides, Wool, Tallow, Furs, Etc.

—ALSO—

Butchers' Tools and Supplies.

Correspondence solicited. Send for Shipping Tags.
Office, 228 Kansas Ave., TOPEKA.

**RED STAR
Real Estate and Loan
AGENCY.**

Money to loan on first-class securities. Financial connections with Eastern capitalists. Extensive acquaintance throughout Kansas.

Choice Bargains in City, Farm, and Suburban Property.

If you wish to sell or buy real estate of any kind in any part of the county, this agency will be pleased to correspond with you.

W. F. FILE, Manager,
110 West Sixth St., Topeka, Kas.

P. I. BONEBRAKE, President. **EDWIN, KNOWLES,** Cashier.
A. S. JOHNSON, Vice President. **E. M. BONEBRAKE,** Assistant Cashier.

The Central National Bank,

TOPEKA, -:- KANSAS,

DEALS IN UNITED STATES, STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS.

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

DIRECTORS:

A. S. JOHNSON, J. F. GODDARD, O. H. MANNING,
GEO. R. PROCK, THOS. A. OSBORN, W. A. SELLS,
H. P. DILLON, EDWIN KNOWLES, P. I. BONEBRAKE.

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.

Agents wanted in every county. Write or Sample Copy.

**WHAT A STUDENT CAN
— LEARN —**

—AT—

**POND'S
BUSINESS
COLLEGE**

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

1st. That money is a powerful element in refined civilization and higher culture, and that a strong desire to honestly get enough of it to make ourselves comfortable, and educated, is praiseworthy in any one.

2d. That Business means the systematic, persistent employment of mind and body in the acquirement of wealth.

3d. That the great object of business life is to build up a noble, manly character (if it has any other effect something is wrong).

4th. That the business faculties of any one can be wonderfully improved by a good course of instruction; we know they can.

5th. That all the great and successful business enterprises are superintended, managed and carried on by men who understand the actual workings of the principles of Political Economy (this is our main study, "how to make money.")

6th. That all important business must be done in the "Prima Facie" principle of commercial law. To write out legally over 100 papers, such as deeds, mortgages, drafts, notes, etc., that are in everyday use, and never endorse for his friend unless he loves him enough to give him the cash. (The object of this study is protective in its nature, enabling us to save, or to hang on to all we have ever earned, be that little or much).

7th. To write a good business letter, to capitalize, punctuate, arrange subject matter, use good language, and spell correctly 3,500 different common words. (No one is fully prepared for a successful business career without this rare accomplishment).

8th. To figure out any common business matter, or problem, quickly and accurately, (our graduates get a great many compliments on this study).

9th. To take charge of and keep a good set of books, single or double entry, and to make out Trial Balance and statements the first of each month, or daily, if required. We teach both the common and higher grades of book-keeping (this study is a very useful one when taken in connection with all the others).

10th. To count and handle money and papers accurately; to detect counterfeit and mistakes; to watch all details closely.

11th. To mark any package or box plainly.

12th. To write a plain, rapid business hand and make good readable figures.

13th. To take down the dictations of your proprietor in short-hand, and to operate the type-writer quickly and well. We have the finest teacher in all the western country; she gives her whole time to this study.

14th. To practice the business habits of promptness, close thinking, calculation, arrangement, industry, perseverance, neatness, politeness and trustworthiness.

REMARKS: We employ no over-worked teachers, all are bright, keen, sharp—ready for earnest work. We claim the best instruction, order and discipline in the West.

PARENTS: If you wish your sons and daughters to take the above course of instruction and training, put them in our charge, and you may be assured they will be in good hands.

**POND'S
BUSINESS
COLLEGE**

COLLEGE OFFICE—Sixth & Topeka Ave.

TOPEKA, KAS.

Agricultural Matters.

Corn-Raising.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am exceedingly glad to see the discussion that is going on in the FARMER in regard to corn-raising. I believe that an exchange of views will do much good, but how vastly much more good could every farmer in the State be reached by your journal. The question of shallow and deep plowing of corn when it is being "laid by," is one that seems to me to have the preponderance of testimony overwhelmingly on the side of shallow-plowing. My own observation and experience has been like this: I once in Ohio, rode up to a farmer, and a good one too, who was plowing his corn for the last time, and seeing him kick off with his foot, a roll of corn roots gathered above his plow shovels, I remarked to him, had he never thought that those roots might be worth more to his corn than the plowing. He stood motionless a moment as though in deep thought, and then remarked that, it was noon—he would take his plow and stop, and see the result. From that day on, a passer by could see a difference in the corn. When gathering time came he gathered the plowed corn first, and a certain number of rows across the field filled his wagon bed; but the moment he crossed the line of plowing he could not get near through the field before his bed was full to overflowing.

Once here in Chase county, one William Martin was farming the land of J. B. Smith—both now deceased, and as he was plowing his corn for the last time, there came a heavy rain and wind-storm, which blew down the corn; and the ground was made so wet it never rose again, and hence he could not plow any more. At gathering time, if I remember correctly, the plowed corn made two bushels, where the unplowed made three bushels. Coming down to within three years, I have had corn planted, at the same time, in the same quality of ground, part listed and part put in the ordinary way, and the listed corn made a good crop, while the other was a failure. Why the difference? Simply the one did not have the corn roots cut off and the other did. This same thing occurs every year. I have fully determined not to let a common cultivator go in corn of mine again more than twice, and that while the corn is small. I think the shovels as manufactured, or at least invented by W. S. Templin, of Rossville, Shawnee county, Kansas, are just the things wanted.

One thing more I have observed that I wish to mention, and that is, the influence of trees on growing corn. Years ago to stop the south winds from blowing the crops out in the spring, I planted a row of box elders, and since they have grown to be of large size. I find that the corn raised on the north side, under the influence of the trees, nearly doubles that out in the center of the field. I believe the only reason why listed corn generally does better than the common way of planting, is simply the question of cutting or not cutting the corn roots. I am astonished at the statement of a correspondent that corn listed in—on fall-plowing failed to stand the drouth as well as that listed in on unplowed ground. I believe with another correspondent that we can raise corn every year if we properly adapt our work to the conditions.

W. S. ROMIGH.

Cottonwood Falls, Chase Co., Kas.

For the ordinary purpose of the farm, and with ordinary means of protection, late arriving lambs will do the best.

More About Corn Culture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the spring of 1886 a seed catalogue came into my hands printed in one of the northern States, describing a new variety of yellow "Dent corn" that would mature in ninety-five days, and in many cases bear two good ears on each stalk. Fearing somewhat a dry summer, and knowing that our common varieties of late corn had been failures in such seasons I ventured to order enough to plant one eighth acre, which was seeded the latter part of April, and by the first of August was quite hard, yielding at harvest nine bushels of sound corn. It will readily be seen that the above was a remarkable yield as no rain fell after the 26th of June, and the scorching weather that followed came first in time to catch the corn in silk. Seed which was saved from the first crop shelled sixty pounds of corn, from seventy pounds of ears, and my entire field last spring was planted to this variety, giving me another surprise by producing forty bushels per acre, after going through the ordeal of hot weather and "chinch bugs," while most of my neighbors, with late varieties on better land than mine, scored an entire failure.

This is a matter which should command our closest attention, as the corn of Kansas is an important factor in figuring up the year's profits. From observations in other fields besides my own, I am led to believe that if farmers had generally planted northern seed last spring, the harvest of this kind of cereals would have augmented the contents of our granaries many million bushels. I shall feel safe in planting the same again next spring; but for the fourth year would send north again for a fresh supply; or rather, every third year would send for a small amount and raise my own seed for the next year, as nine or ten bushels could be produced for what we would have to pay for one fourth that quantity.

My corn was not "listed" in either of the above mentioned years, preferring to use a "check-rower" and cultivate both ways, finishing up when the corn begins to tassel. I thin out to three stalks in the hill; larger and better corn can be raised than where more than that number is allowed to grow. I believe in deep plowing, and when practicable always take stubble ground and turn over in the summer when the weeds are green; this destroys all seeds that would make so much hard work next year. In wet seasons a good yield of corn can be had with most any kind of treatment; but in dry ones then look out; get early seed cultivate shallow and often, but quit when the corn begins to tassel. Leave the ground as level as possible; keep clean of weeds, give an extra thinning out to let in the air, and my word for it your cribs will groan beneath their load.

Topeka, Kas.

A. E. JONES.

Different Modes of Corn-Planting.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice several discussing the methods of corn-planting in the FARMER. As for me I am down on listing corn. There was a field of corn adjoining ours this last season that was listed. Ours was planted with a horse-planter. The corn was planted the same day. The ground was in the same condition and received about the same cultivation. Ours made a good crop of corn considering the season, while that that was listed made no corn at all, and a very poor crop of fodder. And I have seen it do the same way under similar circumstances in both Russell and Montgomery counties, this State. Listing may do in some places, but it was a dead failure in Gove county, the last two years.

The way which I have had best suc-

cess is to plow the ground thoroughly and deep; plant early with a horse-planter and check-row. Cultivate thoroughly but not too deep, and not after the corn is too high. I have never failed to raise some corn since I have been in Kansas, which is over ten years.

Stock has generally wintered very well here so far. Those that made a decent attempt last summer have plenty of feed; while there are others that are entirely destitute of feed, and their stock are growing thinner every day. What the outcome will be with them remains entirely with the kind of weather we have from now till spring. Fruit and forest trees that were set out last spring, nearly every one lived and made a good growth. The dry weather we had did not seem to affect them, which goes to prove that all that is necessary to make tree-growing a success in western Kansas, is setting them out and a little care and cultivation.

HARRY WOODCOCK.

Grove City, Kans., Jan 9, 1888.

Farmers' Organizations.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Sir, I have perused the article "The Word is Organize," by Wm. Sims, master State grange, speaking a good word for the grange. I agree with you and Mr. Sims that farmers should be organized; but I do believe that the grange is not the proper organization in which to educate the farmers of our country. The grange is a secret order and therefore has some serious objections. There was a time when there was a grange in nearly every other school house, in at least these parts, if not all over the country, but not one survived, while there are many of those who participate in them have serious objections to them.

It looks as if the grange should be a more useful organization, than it is, in its twenty-one years existence. No doubt those who have adhered to it these long years, have received many of the benefits enumerated by Mr. Sims; but how much more would they have accomplished if their meetings had been divested of their objectionable feature, and had been with all open to the general public. It is not necessary for farmers to go through the useless ceremonies and secret obligations enjoined on the members of the patrons of husbandry, to meet together, become acquainted, cultivate the civilities of life, discuss the general questions relating to farm life, etc.

Every rural community should have a farmers' club or alliance to discuss these questions, but its meetings and discussions should not be encumbered with any thing more cumbersome than the common parliamentary rules, which govern every public assembly. These meetings should be open to every person who wishes to enjoy them. Farmers who have more intelligence or information on any subject should not be selfish and impart this light to a favored few, only. There is such an open organization among farmers in many sections of the country. Its deliberations are free and open to any person who desires to attend and participate in its meeting. I refer to the Farmers' Alliance. It is an organization that works under charters, for the purpose of uniformity of action and combination. It essentially covers all the ground the grange does, with the advantage that it is more pliable to discuss the questions you refer to in "A word about Politics," in an unpartizan manner and thus learn as you express it to "know how good it is to be free."

The Farmers' Alliance has a national alliance, several State alliances, and is fast organizing local alliances in many sections of the country. By all means

let us have a Kansas "State Farmers' Association" or a State Farmers' Alliance, but let it not be hindered by secret restrictions as the grange does.

S. B. KOKANOUR.

Clay Center, Kas., Dec. 21, 1887.

To Kansas Wool-Growers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In nearly every wool-growing State active preparations are being taken in the interest of the wool-growers to protect their interest, and strongly protesting against the views and position taken by President Cleveland, in his message as to the placing of wool on the free list.

So far nothing has been done in the State of Kansas. Up to within three years ago we had one of the best sheep and wool-growing organizations in the country; it met regularly every year at Topeka; but when the change in the tariff was made in 1883, it so affected the wool-growers in this state, that no interest has been taken since. If there ever was a time to be at work that time is now. It is astonishing to look over the statistics of the years; 1883 shows the total number of sheep 1,154,196, valued at \$2,308,392; for 1884, number of sheep 1,206,297, valued at \$2,412,594; for 1885, number 875,193 valued at \$1,750,386; for 1886, number 664,761, valued at \$1,329,522. It will readily be seen what a falling off year by year, both in number and value, and if this continued falling off is not checked it will almost wipe out what promised six years ago to be one of the best and most profitable stock industries in the State.

I believe our sheep breeders' and wool-growing organization is still in existence, though no annual meeting has been held for several years. I believe Mr. Gifford, of Ellsworth county, is President, Mr. Ott, of Topeka, is Secretary, and the writer is Vice President. I would suggest through the columns of your paper that a call be made to meet at Topeka, at an early day and take action, as other States are doing, in the interest of wool-growing.

WM. BOOTH.

Farm Notes.

A few years ago at Fort Riley, the Government paid but two and three-quarter dollars per ton for well-stacked prairie hay; and it might have obtained ten times the amount needed for its artillery mules and its cavalry horses. To-day hay is one of the most valuable farm crops in central Kansas.

At twenty-five cents a bushel, a fair corn crop will produce but twelve to sixteen dollars per acre—a sum easily reached by well-cured tame hay at five, six, or even seven dollars per ton; while the work of cutting and marketing the latter crop is considerably less than that of planting, cultivating, husking, and hauling the former.

It is the practice of many farmers to keep a part of their farm in permanent pasture, in which stock of all kinds run together. Such pastures are apt to be neglected. They get overrun with shrubby nuisances. Coarse grasses take the place of the more nutritious grass until it takes several acres to pasture a cow, and the farmer wonders why his cows do not give more milk or make more butter.

Colonel Curtis, writing in the New York Tribune concerning the difficulty often met with in seeding for grass, says: "The 'poor catches,' so many farmers complain of, are the result of a weak soil. There is no trouble about getting a good seeding if the surface of the land is rich. This is not all; when grass seed or even clover is sown on rich land it holds wonderfully. Clover is by nature a biennial, but in one of the most exposed parts of our fields it becomes almost eternal, because at the time the rye was put in the ground was all covered over with a thick coating of clear sheep manure. In the spring the clover seed was sown on this strip, as well as all over the lot, and in two years it was all gone in the rest of the field, but on the land manured so strongly it showed no signs of failure and held on until the land was plowed up."

The Stock Interest.

Angus and Galloway.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of January 5, 1888, the following inquiry and answer appears:

POLLED CATTLE.—I would like to know what the difference, if there is any, between the Polled Aberdeen Angus and Galloway cattle. Some claim there is a difference, while others say the Galloway is only a family of Polled Angus.

—This question is respectfully referred to Mr. Wilson Keys, Rice county, for answer at his leisure, the editor saying simply that the Galloway is an original breed improved without admixture of foreign blood; while the Aberdeen-Angus—originally a relative of the Galloway, in a better climate, is an improved animal made so by an admixture of the English Durham blood.

I do not wish to usurp Mr. Keys' place at all, but I do wish to call the editor's attention to his own statements, which I believe to be entirely erroneous in every particular. In the first place, the Angus and the Galloways are not related in the slightest degree, any more than Herefords and Short-horns. Both have their distinct habitat and both can be traced without any connection with each other for nearly two centuries. So far as the Angus being in a better climate than the Galloways, the editor is exactly "turned round" on the matter; the Angus inhabiting the bleak highlands of Scotland, on the north-east coast, while the Galloways have a home in the moist lowlands of Scotland, in the beautiful lake regions—the finest portion of the country.

Both breeds are "original breeds," as much as any breed can be said to be "original," and the great claim for the Galloway cattle is that they have not been improved, but are in a true state of nature, hardy and rugged beyond any other breed. It is the Angus breed that has been improved, and that improvement dates from the beginning of the present century. It was done by "putting the best to the best," irrespective of relationships, and no blood is in the Angus breed but Angus blood. The statement that the Aberdeen-Angus were improved by admixture of the "English Durham" blood is absolutely unfounded, and neither the editor nor any one else can mention even one animal recorded in the Angus herd book, on either continent, from the first one so recorded to the last, in which he can show that a single drop of Short-horn (English Durham) blood has entered. Nor can any breeder of Angus cattle be mentioned who has used English Durham or any other kind of bulls—except Aberdeen-Angus, on his pure-bred Angus females, from the first recorded Short-horn to the last.

I do not claim that the Angus cattle come over in the ark, or anything of that kind, but simply that they are as much a breed of cattle as the Herefords, Short-horns, Sussex, Devon or Jersey, and that they owe their good qualities, not to any other breed, but to the skill and judgment of their early breeders, until to-day they have the proud record of having swept the boards at the fat stock shows on both continents—and that without any help now or heretofore from the English Durham.

JOHN S. GOODWIN.

Beloit, Kas., January 9, 1888.

Dehorning Cattle.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I want to reply to the man at Great Bend, who thinks dehorning such a barbarous thing and also that it is to sell some tools with which to do it. I say, and I have handled cattle quite largely in Marion county, McPherson, Pawnee, and now in Wichita county, it is the best thing to do when you have horned cattle. I

have had some losses of cows, old or poor from calves running with them till late fall, die with what is called hollow-horn. In cutting off some I found any amount perfectly hollow and dry. In these they did not bleed, but mattered some and then healed up, and the cows improved notwithstanding the cold, and running out without feed. Now I have a large barn and at nights and stormy days I run thirty horses and forty cattle into it without fear, and they are as comfortable as that many horses. Tell me where is the few seconds' pain cutting off horns to the ribs and gores we have seen in the sides of cows? My uncle lost a good \$150 mule by his cow getting loose. Think of it! I dehorned 100 and more with my handsaw and nothing else. I dehorned a full-blood Durham bull that cost a pile of money, and he is all right. It is saving in feed, stable and corral.

JOSEPH W. COOK.

THE OUTLOOK FOR SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

There can be no division of opinion among competent observers of the situation as to a present depression in the sheep husbandry of the United States, however much they may differ as to the causes or remedy for the existing status. Neither is there likely to be found divergence of opinion as to the duty of those whose incomes are dependent in whole or in part on the sale of flock products, and of patriotic citizens generally as to the importance, the necessity, of speedily ascertaining the readiest means of restoring this important industry to that condition of prosperity recognized by all as essential to individual prosperity and national independence.

A goodly number of writers and speakers have diagnosed the situation; associations and conventions have discussed causes and sought for remedies; considerable valuable information has been elicited and suggestions offered which it will be well for flock-owners to keep in mind. The majority of these have pointed in the direction of national legislation—blaming it on the one hand for bringing about most of the inconveniences of the situation, and on the other hand demanding of it assistance out of the existing difficulty. With these I have no fault to find beyond the fact that many are likely to be thus led to overlook their individual responsibility in the premises, and thus place themselves where they are certain to be confronted by disappointment, even if Congress should concede all the "protection" they demand—a thing Congress is not at all likely to do.

A careful study of the existing situation will discover the fact that complaints of depression are loudest among the owners of wool-growing flocks; i. e., flocks bred and husbanded with wool production as the primary, and in certain instances, the sole consideration. On the other hand, it will be noted that the owners of the so-called "mutton" types are comparatively little inconvenienced—still filling their wonted places at the fairs, and finding willing buyers for their surplus animals. Putting these facts together, what is the reasonable inference?

Wool-growers have quite too generally neglected to be mutton-growers as well. Dazzled by the wonderful success of certain accomplished breeders in adding to the weight of wool in a fleece—in itself commendable, and essential to profitable sheep husbandry—men have failed to remember, neglected to learn, that every sheep is a mutton producer, just as every hog is a pork producer. Breeders of stud flocks were quick to detect the drift of the popular mind, and as it was easier, as well as

profitable, to float with the tide, dwarfed carcasses covered with abnormally heavy fleeces began to deteriorate the flocks of wool-growers and swell the bank accounts of the men whose business it was to breed animals for sale. Once in the current many of the latter became extremists, and talked and wrote of the advisability of securing the heaviest possible percentage of wool to carcass—seemingly ignoring the value of the carcass as affecting the income of the average flock-owner. Thus were aspirations dwarfed and possibilities overlooked, until it became the rule for writers and speakers to talk of mutton sheep with a general acquiescence with that of Merino blood were not included in that term. Right here was laid the foundation of much of the disappointment among wool-growers to-day; and from this standpoint they are likely to find a road out of the labyrinth of discouragements which Congress could not entirely remove if so disposed. By so generally growing wool and neglecting to grow good meat at the same time flock-owners commit the folly of the grain farmer who would set his reaper so as to harvest the heads of the tallest stalks, leaving the remainder to tumble down and go to waste with the straw.

As a long-time breeder of Merino sheep and with some knowledge of their adaptability for meat-production as well as for fleece-growing, I, ten years ago, made protest against the fallacy of the then popular idea of dwarfing carcass to increase the relative percentage of wool, and endeavored to warn wool-growers against the time when the loss of any of the possibilities of profit might bring their calling within the category of a losing business. Nearly ten years ago, in a paper on "The Merino as a Mutton Sheep," I endeavored to show that the importance of meat production was being neglected, and that the inconvenience then but slightly felt was certain to be augmented, as competition in wool-growing at home and abroad became more severe. What was then prediction now belongs to history—heavy increase in the wool product of this country, duplication of its enormous aggregate by Australian flocks, each surpassed by the output of South America, South Africa, and European nations—these, supplemented by hundreds of millions of pounds of substitutes for wool, have piled up the "raw materials" in unprecedented quantities. Buyers are the dictators of prices, and wool-growers are face to face with conditions they are powerless to alter and find it inconvenient to submit to. Fortunately for most of them they can avert ultimate disaster by becoming mutton-growers as well as wool-growers. So long as it is profitable to raise cattle and hogs for their meat so long will it be possible to make mutton production profitable. The man who cannot raise a pound of mutton as cheaply as his neighbor makes a pound of beef had better look to some other source than Congress for an improvement in the situation. The fault will be found in the type of sheep or in empirical management of the right sort of animals.

I am not of those who hold that the Merino cannot be elevated to the standard of a good mutton sheep. But it will never attain that excellence while leading breeders confine their efforts to an increase of wool to the neglect of carcass amelioration. This implies not only adding to size but also adding other and more desirable characteristics of good mutton—all within reach of intelligent, persistent efforts in breeding, and unstinted alimentation. That a few are coming to realize these facts, and some, though fewer still, seem dis-

posed to lift themselves out of the existing depression by becoming wool and mutton growers, augurs well. Flock-owners, like their animals, seem prone to run all in the same direction. The ambition for heavy fleeces in proportion to carcass (and often without regard to the percentage of wool in such fleeces) found imitators in every State and Territory, many of whom have evolved therefrom more experience than profit. Though possibly not so ready to follow the new departure indicated, many of these will doubtless in time be the owners of animals conspicuous alike for the quantity and excellence of mutton and desirable characteristics of fleece.

If I have seemed to overlook what many wool-growers deem the most important consideration in connection with the existing depression in their business, my reason for so doing lies in the fact that others have recently discussed that aspect of the situation quite as ably as I could hope to do, and at the same time seemed to overlook considerations which to me appear to be equally important. I favor adequate "protection" against competition of foreign-grown wools. That we fail to get such protection from the existing law is more the fault of administration than of the law itself. The tariff on wools will never be increased. It may possibly be lowered; hence the importance of finding out and utilizing all other aids to successful flock management. So long as more tariff is not to be had, let us see if it is not possible to get along with what we have. Such an effort to add to what we have, seems more worthy the genius of American enterprise than burying our talents in despondency, and bemoaning the fate that withholds from us a better fortune.

—A. M. Garland, in *Breeder's Gazette*.

Movement of Fine Stock.

For the following interesting statements we are indebted to the *National Stockman*, Pittsburg: "Americans are liberal importers of finely-bred stock of all varieties and nearly all standard breeds, and we are especially free in our purchases from the United Kingdom, obtaining more stock from that source than from all other sources put together. Yet we are by no means the heaviest customers of the mother country in this direction. Last year, for instance, we took only 16.01 per cent., or 1,173 head, of the horses exported from the United Kingdom, while Holland took 20.48 per cent., Canada 21.7 per cent., and Belgium 24.02 per cent. For these we paid \$297.08 per head, which was a higher average than paid by any one of the countries named except Canada, whose average was \$337.72. Of the cattle exported we bought 562 head, which was 25 per cent. of the total, and for which we paid \$164.50 per head. Canada imported 26.88 per cent. of the total, paying therefore \$175.32 per head. The Argentine Republic tops the list with 31.1 per cent., and an average price of \$259.52. Our aggregate importations last year were lighter, and the prices paid probably lower, than for some years.

"We Point with Pride"

To the "Good name at home," won by Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is prepared, there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold than of all other medicines, and it has given the best of satisfaction since its introduction ten years ago. This could not be if the medicine did not possess merit. If you suffer from impure blood, try Hood's Sarsaparilla and realize its peculiar-curative power.

As soon as there shall appear any signs of stomach disorder pigs shut in pens should be put out upon the ground, and they will at once begin to root up the fresh earth and eat it as an antidote.

In the Dairy.

Dairy Interests as They Relate to Other Branches of Agriculture.

The following address was made before the Illinois State Dairymen's Association, by Milton George, editor of the *Western Rural*.

The barbarous or half-civilized races of the Orient may have been content with the lacteal product of the goat or the camel, but with all civilized people from the patriarchal days of Abraham to the present time, the dairy business has figured as a prominent feature in agricultural pursuits, as it relates to that branch represented by the cattle interest. In fact the cow, for a long period of time, has held the intimate relation to household economy, as a sort of family step-mother, or did while the butter and cheese were made from milk and cream. A wholesome rivalry has stimulated the industry in the direction of attaining the highest degree of excellence. The advancement has been marvelous during the past twenty years, not only in the magnitude of the business, but in the uniform and improved quality of the product. The time, labor and patience necessary to attain these results have been enormous, and at the propitious moment when American dairy products were gaining the favor and confidence of home and foreign consumers and a market found at remunerative prices, there arose a satanic rival in the form of butter imitations. Not a productive rivalry, but a competition born of modern science backed by the insatiable greed of capital, by which the refuse fats of any dead or decaying animals may be converted with other adulterations into the appearance of pure butter, cheese or lard. These frauds should be entirely prohibited (though we have not taken this radical position publicly before) by strict laws and severe penalties and should include all food adulterations. In spite of all the legislation we have had upon the subject in our efforts to regulate the manufacture and sale of the stuff, consumers are eating it by the ton in Chicago and elsewhere without knowing it. The law stops at the critical point. Hotel keepers, restaurant and boarding-house keepers are not compelled by law to inform their boarders that the tasteless, therefore innocent looking mixture called butter, costs them a few cents per pound less than the pure article would cost and that they are defrauding their customers to that extent.

Having gone into partnership with the bogus butter makers, on the regulation plan of license, the rich philanthropists of the great cities have been encouraged to try their skill on the lard, so that a very little fat of swine goes a great way toward greasing the pastry products of the world, and the time is at hand when the question of commercial lards for domestic purposes will be settled. The mysteries of stock yard operations are gradually being revealed to consumers and the prejudice against the beautifully white oleo for pie crust is increasing. In the face of this the selfishness of the beef and pork producers encourages them to believe that the adulteration of butter will make their business more profitable, which is a mistaken idea. If any one branch of agriculture suffers by reason of unfair competition, all alike suffer. In agricultural resources, ours is a marvelous country. Confine the productive capacity of our vast land area to a single product and there would be a ruinous glut in the markets of the entire world as far as they could be reached, but let the economic law of a diversity of crops prevail and an active prosperity will

take the place of stagnation in business. There are mighty forces in this nation, directly at work against the farmer in the form of organized capital. Is it not imperative that the productive classes stand together for self protection and mutual interests? Those engaged in any one branch of agriculture should be equally interested in the success of the others. The first duty the producers of this country owe to themselves is to abolish the bogus butter fraud and every other fraud upon honest production in the form of food adulteration, by strict prohibitory laws. The reason for such legislation are obvious. The competition is an unfair one and should not be permitted. The health of consumers is endangered. The commercial honor of the nation is at stake. We are losing our trade with foreign countries owing to the uncertain character of our products. Business integrity is at a low ebb at the present time in this country and the fact that these frauds are perpetrated by men prominent in business and social circles, indicates upon society baneful influences which are far-reaching and dangerous to our future well-being as a nation. Not dairymen alone, but all branches of agriculture suffer by these frauds.

If our dairy interest could be protected and so encouraged that its development and growth could continue in the future as it has during the past quarter of a century, it would do more to relieve the other branches of agriculture from the present depression than any other possible agency.

No other branch of husbandry does so much to promote and preserve the fertility of the soil as the dairy. The dairy then, to a good degree, forms the basis upon which rests the prosperity of the other productive industries. Beef and pork producers would be relieved of a competition by the extended area devoted to the production of milk, butter and cheese.

The principal source of the prosperity and wealth of our country is dependent upon the surplus which we send abroad of our products. Our farmers may plant, sow and cultivate the soil and thus put in operation the forces of nature by which the grains and the grasses are produced. These constitute the raw materials in agriculture, but the process which converts them into the concentrated and valuable product of butter and cheese, requires a higher art than the mere cultivation of the soil to produce them, and when these articles reach foreign markets, their uniformity of quality and high character should represent a standard of excellence for America's honesty as well as the character of her agricultural products. The character of the foods intended for human stomachs is too lightly passed over by the slipshod methods of our people.

If the bogus butters are wholesome and legitimate mixtures in all their filthiness, why should the farmers be compelled to devote the time, energy and skill necessary to produce a faultless article in the honest product? Why are consumers so particular about the nicety of real butter and then manifest so little interest in the fact that the butter markets are being filled with the neutral oils from the refuse tanks and garbage boxes of the back alleys of the great cities? Is the nose the only organ of consumers which is to be consulted on the questions of discrimination while the stomach is being made the dumping-ground of that which is vile and insidious in character? If we applied a little of the practical and common sense methods in the selection and character of our own foods we would be more likely to carry the same intelli-

gent thought into the care of domestic animals.

We believe that too little attention is paid to the constituent elements of the foods provided for the stock upon our farms for the promotion of their health and the reason that they—the animals—constitute a portion of our food supplies. The general farmer, as well as dairymen has more or less to do with domestic animals and should pay more attention than now prevails among them to the relations which exist between food elements and animal growth and development or how the milk of cows may be affected detrimentally by such lack of knowledge.

Too much is done in this world by force of habit. In fact, he is a brave man and full of inventive resources, who is able to break loose from old customs and adopt the new and improved methods. Some of the foreign markets have been closed against our pork, owing to the discredit brought upon it by the diseased conditions of our swine and the delusion that an insidious plague is abroad in the land decimating the herds. The destructive character of the disease is not an active one at all, but passive in its nature. There is a law of compensation pervading the universe. In all nature, the relation which one part of creation bears to another is hospitable in a sense of conservation. Air, earth and water, teem with nature's scavengers in the form of devouring parasites to put out of the way whatever is deficient in the living force necessary for vigorous self-sustainment. Disease is the degenerate condition of an animal which becomes the battle ground between the organism and the bacteria which take possession. In the strife for existence it is a survival of the fittest. Nature, when her laws are obeyed and her conserving forces have untrammelled play, fortifies the system against the undermining attacks of these parasites. In fact they become food for the healthy animal life. It is only when nature's laws are violated by irregularities that animals lose their grip on life and succumb to the scavenger hosts ever waiting to prey upon weak physical organizations. Parasites are not the cause of disease but the result of wrong conditions of food and care. Poorly-ventilated stables, bad sanitary surroundings, unwholesome and indigestible foods prepare the way for the ravages of these dreaded bacteria. It is health and happiness to the human family, it is money in the pockets of the breeder of domestic animals to understand and act in harmony with the natural law. The muscular and bony structure of an animal constitutes the vital machinery and unless nourishment is provided suited to its needs, organized existence is assimilated into the lower forms of scavenger life.

The too-much-corn diet is the curse of American methods of feeding domestic animals. Corn contains little else than starch, which is carbonaceous, or fat-forming, and is an excellent product for that purpose as long as the powers of assimilation can be maintained. For dairy cows, all growing stock and work horses the potentiality of the foods lies in the line of phosphates and nitrogenous elements, a large proportion of which should constitute the regular diet.

There is nothing more sensitive to these wrong conditions than the product of the dairy. Diseased germs are transmitted with the milk from unhealthy cows which form a destructive element in the product.

In conclusion will say that all farmers in their respective capacities should stand in hospitable relations to each other, lay aside all selfish motives and organize for their mutual good. The

narrowness of partisan prejudices should no longer stand in the way of political action when such action is necessary. While agriculture is the basis of the wealth of this nation, the producer of the wealth is the only class not thoroughly organized. When the farmer goes into the market to buy the necessities of life he meets combinations controlling the price of coal, sugar, coffee, petroleum, lumber and even the circulating medium in the form of money, as the instrument by which he pays; add to these the increased cost of high tariff duties and compare them with existing prices for farm produce. When he goes into the market to dispose of the results of his labor, he is again confronted by capital combined against him in the form of elevator rings, grain buyers' associations, the stock yards monopoly, Board of Trade gamblers and unjust railroad discrimination and grievous extortion by railroad management generally. Unless the producers exert themselves in their own behalf in demanding their rights, who will do it for them? While capital is combining for the purpose of taking undue advantage of the productive classes is it not right and proper that the producers combine for self-preservation and mutual protection? Is it not possible for the dairymen to join the organized forces of productive industry and find a market for their dairy products through other channels of trade than those in contact with the bogus materials now so deceptive to consumers and destructive to the dairy interests.—*Western Rural*.

A Dollar Bill

can be made for every hour's work. We will show you how to do it, reader. All is new, sure, light and pleasant. Both sexes, all ages. Business admits of your living at home. We start you free. Any one can do the work. Many make much more than \$1 per hour. No special ability or training required. Reward sure. All workers meet with grand, rushing business. Address at once, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

When running to grass pigs will stand more corn or cornmeal without producing irritation or inflammation of the stomach. A pig or hog can never be fed entirely on corn or cornmeal without causing more or less inflammation of the stomach. The rank scent coming from their excrement proves this.

I will exchange farm lands or Topeka city property or Garnett city property for dry goods or mixed stocks. J. H. DENNIS, 420 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

ROYAL

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.

Correspondence.

Two Per Cent. a Month.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have noticed with great interest your desire to speak in behalf of the welfare of the people and to advance by all fair means the general good of our commonwealth and your readiness to expose and condemn the encroachments of monopolies, "corners" and organized capital in all forms where they operate an injustice to the general interests of the country. What about this 2 and 3 per cent. a month scheme which is doing such a cyclone business throughout the State? Look at the continuous forced sales under chattel mortgages of cattle, horses, wagons and farm implements of all kinds, taken from the farmers. This condition of things has depressed the market value so that the debtor realizes but little for them, and it also spoils the market for those who have a surplus of property but need money. Are not the industries of the country being unduly burdened and the very class of people who furnish the bone and sinew—those who are really making and building up the country—deprived of the means to continue its development? When the industrial classes are depressed the merchants and general business men can but barely meet expenses, and many fail. Business houses are for rent and all classes of people suffer except money lenders. They flourish while the others struggle.

Now what about this 2 and 3 per cent. per month business? Is it a necessity? If not a necessity, can it be remedied? Is it legal? It is not legal, but furnishes a striking example to illustrate how capital can manipulate and defy the law. Our statutes allow 1 per cent. as the highest limit for interest; all over that is usury and illegal; but where, oh! where, is the penalty or punishment for the violation of this law by the money lender? Think of that case and then imagine an unfortunate wretch that steals a loaf of bread or an old blanket to keep from famishing. How soon do we see the suffering offender in the rough hands of an officer and rushed off to prison.

Can we prevent a continuation of this 2 and 3 per cent. per month slaughter? I think we can. In this, Mitchell county (and what is true of this county is relatively true of all the State), we have 3,000 voters; of this number there are perhaps 200 or 300 money-lenders, leaving say 2,700 voters who are, many of them, occasional borrowers, and all are interested in the general advancement and prosperity of the county more particularly than they are in the amassing of wealth by the few usurious money-lenders. Now, why allow this small minority of 300 or less to dictate the laws for all the 3,000? The representatives we send to the Legislature make our laws. Why send a 2 or 3 per cent. a month man or the plant tool of those men? Would it not be more wise to send a man who would represent the industries of the country and do justice to the people who have reclaimed this region from the barren waste by the sweat of their brows amid privations and hardships long and patiently endured and who are willing to continue to labor and develop our natural resources? Let us send men who will affix a penalty for the violation of the usury law as they do for the violation of other laws. What would our law that forbids horse stealing amount to if there was no penalty attached?

Now we come to the question, is this 2 and 3 per cent. per month a necessity? In wildcat and coyote regions where laws are unreliable and society unorganized, high interest always has and will exist; but it is disastrous to our business interests and brings reproach upon our social, moral and intellectual standing for us at this advanced day of our boasted civilization for Kansas to be classed with the unreliable border element. Capitalists of the East know full well that this 2 and 3 per cent. per month is an illegitimate business, and there are but very few who will throw their money into such channels. They prefer a fair business without the slaughter of the interests of any party thereto. In the older States, where the usury laws are the most stringent, there money is loaned at the lowest rate and money plentiful, and so it would be here by giving us a low limit on interest with a severe penalty on usury. This would raise our credit so that prudent capitalists would

seek investments with us, for they know of the fertility of our soil, our great resources, the industry, economy and pluck of our people. As I have been talking fast and nearly out of breath, I will pause and give some good brother a chance to speak from this text, for it is very far from being exhausted.

E. A. TAYLOR.

Beloit, Mitchell Co., Kas.

Unjust Assessment -- Salary of County Officers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There has been some discussion going through the KANSAS FARMER on the above heading. I am interested. It is time for the farmers of Kansas to arise in mass and exact justice. Remaining quiet the sharks and shylocks will continue to run affairs to their advantage in the future as in the past. The two hundred dollars exemption clause in the constitution of our state ought to be wiped out, as all property owners ought to pay taxes. It gives them an interest in the government.

Mr. Doran, of Cloud county, in last week's paper stated the manner in which trustee's fixed the basis of assessment on live stock. It is the duty of the trustee's to fix an agree on an equal basis of assessment, and as far as live stock is concerned, if my recollection serve me right, they ain't far out of the way in the manner it is done. The farmer then pays on more or less of dead property. The farmers of Brown county last year paid taxes on two hundred thousand dollars worth of hogs that had died with cholera, and not one tax-payer came before the county commissioners asking for a rebate of taxes. But how, or by what authority of law the trustee's can declare that money shall be so depreciated in value on the first day of March that it is only worth fifty cents on the dollar for taxation? Now as to the assessment of Merchandise. A stock of goods invoices at say \$25,000. The books at the county clerk's office shows 3,000. Others carrying \$40,000, make a return of \$6,000 or \$7,000. The assessor is informed of the fact; he says he has no remedy as it is sworn to by the party listing the goods. Yes, the assessor also takes an oath that he will assess all property at its fair cash value. After he is done with his work and makes his returns he files another affidavit that he did assess everything at its fair cash value. If this is to continue I will be in favor abolishing all affidavits made by the trustees and those listing property. It would avoid committing perjury. Affidavits in this work are a farce and nothing else.

As to salaries of county officers. At present they are paid better than the state officers, and to get the office of recorder, clerk, or treasurer, is a bonanza; and we have shylocks, mulplified, dozens of them, everywhere groaning to get there. The depreciation of real estate, low prices of stock, and low wages in every other branch of business, demand that there shall be a new schedule on county salaried officers. There are competent men in every county in this state that would be glad to do the work at half the present price and then probably make more money and earn it easier than nine-tenths of the farmers earn theirs. By reduction of salaries the fight for offices would be less.

J. S. HENNEY.

Hiawatha, Brown County, Kansas.

Letter from Mr. Swann.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Allow me to compliment you and the many correspondents in making the first issue of the FARMER in 1888 what it is. While I must endorse some matter I will also take exceptions. Mr. L. A. Simmons is not correct about the mortality of trees. His advice might lead to the leaving out of some good varieties. Mr. Markham endorses what I said last March and repeated in July. Mr. Chapman has come nearer to business for our drouths than any one I have read after. Mr. Colvin figures clear on farmer's profits in raising and handling sorghum, as I look at it, as well as paying Grover a tribute of respect for finishing up the sheep business, thereby causing the coyote to seek his supplies free of greed or tax. Mr. Mason makes a point of interest to farmers about sowing oats, wheat and rye for green pasture for hogs.

But let me ask all to whom this question applies—what benefit is it to others if I write out my failures and successes for one, two

or three seasons? That will prove nothing by way of profit. No, I emphatically say that unless we carry our experiments or make regular notations of our work for fifteen or more years in succession, and then have a score of reasons for same we can never arrive at safe conclusions.

Again, let me ask any and all when did the idea of writing of our drouth periods first appear in the press? I have been a reader for near sixty years; read the *Genesee Farmer* half a century ago, and I must say that no such move came under my notice until I called attention to it. And since others have made use of it I find they are wide apart as to the time of recurrence of these matters. Yet the writers go on advising as to what to do. I can only say it clearly shows the force of the Master's language, when he said if the man of the house had known the hour of the thief's coming he would not have suffered his house to be broken up. Or like those who undertook to cast out evil spirits by preaching to the party and saying in the name of the Master, whom Paul preacheth, depart. But the uninstructed could not succeed in their mission. Now as to giving experience, claiming it on Christian principles, let me say it is an error. Is not the exact law laid down for all the days of our lives that thus and so you must do or fail? Yes, the law is explicit, and backed up by the prophets of old. Does the student who enters college acquire his education in a day or a year? Does the physician, the attorney, carpenter, in short does any of the professional men claim such to be true? In the 47 years record keeping I have learned that which no living man can set aside. And if all men knew it what days of rejoicing might be passed instead of worrying. But prejudice too often makes willing slaves of us.

J. C. H. SWANN.

Douglas, Butler Co., Kas., Jan. 9, 1888.

Gossip About Stock.

The Peabody fair for 1888 will be held during the week first preceding the State fair at Topeka.

The stock agent of the A. T. & S. F. Ry Company states that the number of cattle being fed for the market this winter is not so large as usual.

D. D. Perry of Peabody, proprietor of the Walnut Grove stock farm, reports the birth of a choice, well-formed, uniform color, etc., helper calf, out of his famous Jersey Princess Dodo; sire La Vincent Duke, grandson of Princess 2nd. His cattle are doing finely.

Messrs. Springer Bros., proprietors of the "Haw Hill" herd of Berkshires, graces our advertising columns with an ad. this week. This herd takes second place to no other herd in America, as many of our best breeders well know. We advise western breeders who wish new blood to improve their breeding herd, to confer with this establishment of national repute. Send for their catalogue and prices.

The special attention of stock-raisers is directed to the new advertisement of the Kansas City Stock Yards, which merits careful reading. This market is one of the great markets of the world for live stock and is unquestionably the market for Kansas stock, which can realize as high prices here as at the more eastern markets owing to the location of eight packing houses with a daily capacity of 3,300 cattle and 27,200 hogs. The conveniences and facilities of these yards are unequalled.

In another portion of this paper appears the annual renewal advertisement of Mr. J. M. McKee, proprietor of the celebrated "Gold Dust" Herd of Poland-China swine. No other gentleman in the state has paid more attention to the procurement, propagation and maintenance of the very best strain of selected blood in the favored Poland-China specie of swine than has Mr. McKee of Wellington, Kansas. His sales have been good—far better than he had anticipated. During the fair year just closed he secured premiums as follows: At Winfield, four first; three second, and one sweepstakes on boar; at Peabody, three first, and one second; at Topeka one second and three honorable mentions; at Hutchinson four first, two second, one sweepstakes on boar and grand sweepstakes on herd, consisting of Model sow 5th and four of the Model family besides three others of choice

strain. At Kingman he also won sweepstakes, making in all an excellent record. Mr. McKee has aside from the Poland-China interests, as fine Plymouth Rock fowls as can be found in the State, and takes great pride in showing them to all comers.

Our first page illustration this week represents one of the noble breed of Clydesdale stallions imported by Messrs. Galbraith Bros., Janesville, Wis., who rank as the leading American importers of this celebrated breed of draft horses. They do the largest business of any one firm in this country, and their methods explain why their name ranks so high in connection with this very excellent class of horses. Intending purchasers should have their catalogue always at hand. It will be sent to any such free by mentioning this paper when making the application.

E. S. Shockey, secretary of the Early Dawn Herd of Hereford cattle, writes: "We have this week sold seven Hereford bulls to go singly to parties in the western part of Kansas. It is very encouraging to remark that our principal customers are parties who have bought of me for the past five years. We are having a good trade and the evidence is that good cattle are beginning to be the farmers' problem out of many difficulties. We realize the depressed condition of agriculture and are selling bulls at a price that the farmer can afford to pay and everyone visiting the Early Dawn Herd soon learns to appreciate this fact, hence it is that no intending purchaser comes here without taking something with him. "Best cattle for the least outlay" is our aim."

It is with a degree of much pleasure that we renew for another year the advertisement of Hon. M. B. Keagy of Wellington, Kansas. For the past two years he has kept an advertisement in the columns of the KANSAS FARMER, and the results, he reports, are entirely satisfying, hence the renewal. Please notice the change in advertisement and avail yourselves at once, of an opportunity to secure one of his yearling sows already bred, and thereby early secure the foundation of a herd. He will immediately place you in the way to success. During the past fair season Mr. Keagy secured thirty-two first premiums, fifteen second awards and two herd prizes. Stock are all in fine condition, and sales have been good and at remunerative prices. He has recently added a new boar to his already valuable herd, named Fancy Joe —, out of Fancy 10,190, sired by Hopeful Joe 4889. This is a choice hog, well marked, uniform in size, color, etc. This gentleman also breeds Plymouth Rock poultry and of the choicest blood and it is seldom that one beholds a finer lot of these valuable birds than is to be seen in his pens.

From a personal acquaintance with our new seed advertiser, J. G. Peppard & Co., 1220 Union avenue, Kansas City, Mo., the KANSAS FARMER cordially commends them to the patronizing farmers of Kansas and the West. They make a specialty of grass, field and tree seeds and have a full line of fresh and pure seeds on hand for the season's trade. They are always in the market to buy grass and cane seeds. Write them for price lists and mention this paper.

The Universal Language.

Volapuk, the new universal language which is now attracting so much attention the world over, is so simple as to be easily acquired, even without a teacher. There are no new characters to be learned, and whatever knowledge of language the student already possesses is of substantial assistance in the new field. There is only one declension, only one conjugation, and throughout there is a definite philosophical and logical system. *The Office*, published at 37 College Place, New York, has commenced a series of easy lessons in Volapuk, having special reference to commercial correspondence. The November issue of the paper contained a general account of the language, while the December issue, in addition to the lessons, has an account of the literature of the language in the way of books, and also periodicals. This department of the journal referred to, is in the editorial charge of Col. Charles E. Sprague, member of the academy of Volapuk, and author of the leading American text-book of the language.

Inquiries Answered.

SUBSOILING.—It pays anywhere. Break up the soil deep, but do not reverse the natural order; leave the subsoil below, where it belongs. Break it up and leave it there.

WATER SUPPLY.—A correspondent desires information as to different methods of obtaining water supplies in cases where persons "have not natural streams or places at which to water their stock."

GARGET.—Mr. H. G. Little, Crawford county (P. O. Girard) referring to poke root, says: "I can endorse your correspondent's cure for garget in No. 1. That was the New Hampshire cure 50 years ago, and they called it poke root garget."

SUBSOIL PLOW.—A correspondent wants to know what is the best subsoil plow now in the market. Let us hear from persons who are using subsoilers. Our own observation leads us to favor a subsoil attachment to a common fallow plow.

SLINKING CALVES.—A subscriber asks for a remedy to prevent "slinking." We have written a good deal on that subject during the past twelve months. Perhaps some of our readers can give something fresher or better on the subject. Who has anything to offer?

ALFALFA.—Sow in the spring on well-prepared ground—when the soil is in good condition for corn planting. Sow about twenty-five pounds to the acre. In last week's KANSAS FARMER an experienced man told how to raise alfalfa. Look up the Institute proceedings.

HORSE OUT OF CONDITION.—I have a 5-year-old horse that his urine is thick andropy and of a whitish color. The horse is used by my wife to a single buggy, was never worked hard, is fed prairie hay and corn; he is fat. What shall I give him to cure him?

—Change the feed. Drop the corn; it is not fit food alone for any horse, and more particularly a buggy horse. Feed oats and bran with a little oil cake occasionally. Get the skin and bowels in good condition and the urinary secretions will soon be normal.

WOMAN'S PROPERTY.—A question is asked concerning wills and the property of a married woman. Part of the question is erased, and the remainder is not, of itself, a question. In all cases, questions must be stated clearly so that we may know just what information is desired. A married woman may deliver her own personal property to her husband or she may retain control of it herself as she wishes. Her manner of using it or disposing of it will determine (in law) whether the husband has any interest in it. If she permit him to use it the same as he does his own or their own, there being no intention or effort to keep it or its proceeds separate or to account for it, it will be presumed that she intended to part with her own interest to her husband to be used for their joint interest.

AN ITCHING SKIN.—I have an 8-year-old horse in good fix excepting that about three weeks ago he commenced rubbing and biting himself as if he was lousy or something of the kind; but I examined him and he has no lice and no sores on him, except where he scratches himself on something. I commenced to feed him Uncle Sam's condition powders a few days ago. I fed him corn, millet ripe, and oats in straw, fodder and cane. What is wrong with him and what shall I do?

—Your feed is too rich in the heating and fattening elements. Drop the corn, using wheat bran or shorts instead, until the bowels are in good condition steadily, and instead of feeding sheaf oats, cut it up short a few weeks and mix it with bran wet, and salt. Substitute clean hay—prairie if you have no better—for millet and cane once a day. Change promptly to a weaker and more laxative food, or your horse will be seriously if not permanently injured.

THOROUGHbred—FULL BLOOD.—What is the difference between a thoroughbred animal and a full-blooded animal?

—Thoroughbred was originally applied to the English race horse. Webster defines the word—"Bred from the best blood, as horses." Sanders says: "The term thoroughbred, often used in America, but seldom in England, as a synonym for well bred or purely bred, was originally used exclusively as the name by which the English race horse was designated. The same horses are sometimes designated 'blood-horses,' from the well-established purity of their lineage." The word is now used indiscriminately in relation to all pure bred, or full-blood animals. As now used it means thorough breeding, without reference to lines or crosses of pure bloods. A full-blood shorthorn, for example, is said to be a thoroughbred; so of any other bred of cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, dogs, poultry, etc. Crossing or any plan of breeding which is not in the line of a complete or full or pure breeding, is not thoroughbred.

Do you have dyspeptic troubles? Take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has relieved thousands and will cure you. Sold by druggists.

Book Notices.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—The *Scientific American*, published by Munn & Co., New York, presents weekly to its readers the best and most reliable record of various improvements in machinery, while the scientific progress of the country can in no way be gleaned so well as by the regular perusal of its pages.

HEREFORD RECORD.—We are in receipt of Volume VII. of the *American Hereford Record*, containing entries from 25,000 to 29,999, a strong, well bound volume. There are several excellent pictures of representative animals of this popular breed in the book. Chas. Gudgell, the former secretary, having resigned, Charles R. Thomas, Independence, Mo., is his successor.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—It is only within a few years, comparatively, that Socialism has had a firm hold on the British capital, and for that reason information in regard to its exact condition has been hard to get. J. H. Rosny's article on "Socialism in London," in the February number of *Harper's Magazine*, is therefore an important contribution to the literature of the day.

FORUM.—Judge Wm. D. Kelly, the protectionist leader in the house of representatives, has written a plain statement of "How Protection Protects," which is likely to be the protectionist platform for the Presidential campaign. It will appear in the *Forum* for February. In the same number Senator Cullom will have a paper advocating the governmental control of the telegraph.

THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE.—The January 7th issue, the first of the year 1888, contains the following interesting articles: The First Chapter of Genesis, by Prof. W. Gray Emslie. Captured Brides in Far Cathay, from *Blackwood's Magazine*. The Time it Takes to Think, by J. McK. Cattell. Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea, from the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Donnelly and Shakespeare, from the *The Athenaeum*, and others. Single copies three cents; \$100 a year. Order direct—not sold by dealers. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York, and 216 Clark St., Chicago.

Doubt No Longer.

That able and veteran agricultural writer and weather student, J. C. H. Swann, is writing the second edition of his book, which is the result of records of weather and crops from 1847—over half a century. His articles in the KANSAS FARMER and other papers and the book for six years are proof positive that he is correct in saying what the future crops will be, also the character of the seasons to come. There will be arranged complete rules by which you can read what the future years will be so long as you will need information in that direction. It has much other information of value. This book will prove a grand, happy and useful surprise to all who order it. Citizens of townships who club an order, fifty or more copies at once, should write at once and learn terms. If you can't send money now, send your address, and be ready when the book is. It will be ready the 1st of March, 1888, and all men need it who have homes. Price \$1, postpaid. Address Neil Wilkie's Bank, Douglass, Butler Co., Kas.

Are You Going South?

If so, it is of great importance to you to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket via the route that will subject you to no delays, and by which through trains are run. Before you start, you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the 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. 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, & P. & T. A., Kansas City.

Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street, Topeka, Kas.

J. C. H. Swann, of Douglass, Kas., states that \$150,000 will not cover the loss of trees and seeds to Kansas people during 1886 and 1887. Send for Swann's book and avoid such losses.—Adv.



Brilliant! Durable! Economical!

33 COLORS. 10 cents each.
The PUREST, STRONGEST and FASTEST of all Dyes. Warranted to dye the most goods, and give the best colors. One package colors one to four pounds of Dress Goods, Carpet Rags, Yarns, etc. Unequalled for Feathers, Ribbons, and all Fancy Dyeing. Any one can use them.
The Only Safe and Unadulterated Dyes.
Send postal for Dye Book, Sample Card, directions for coloring Photos, making the finest Ink or Bluing (10 cts. a quart), etc. Sold by Druggists. Address **WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.**
For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE **DIAMOND PAINTS.** Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.

GOLD. Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

20 FINE VIEWS OF GEN. GRANT'S LIFE—And list of goods, for 25 cents silver. Just out. **LEONARDSON & Co., 134 Van Buren St., Chicago.**

BOOK OF BEAUTIFUL SAMPLE CARDS. 44 cards in Magic, 500 Autograph Album Vases, 24 Amusing Games, 25 Ways to Make Money. All for a two cent stamp. **EAGLE CARD WORKS, CADIZ, OHIO.**

GAME OF CHECKERS. Game of Nine Penny Morris Game of Fox and Goose. The Star Puzzle, The Great Triangle Puzzle, and Sample Book of Lady Ely's Vending Cards. All for only a 2-cent stamp. **CAPITAL CARD CO., Columbus, O.**

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR. Forces Heavy Mustaches, Mounts Whiskers, and Hair on Bald Heads in 20 to 30 days. The only remedy. Extra strong, 2-cent package, 10-cent bottle. We guarantee to pay \$100.00 if you think we need \$100.00 more for the Smith Wig Co. Palestine, Ill.

100 PER PROFIT & SAMPLES FREE to men canvassers for Dr. Scott's OINTMENT. Genuine Electric Belts, Brushes, etc. Lady agents wanted for Electric Corsets. Quick sales. Write at once for terms. Dr. Scott, 842 B'way, N.Y.

AGENTS WANTED. either sex, to sell new book, **EARTH, SEA AND SKY**; 864 pgs. 323 Illustrations. (Eng. or German print.) Good pay. Experience unnecessary. Success certain. Headquarters for Bibles, Albums and Gift Books. **E. P. JORDAN & CO., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo.**

A GRAND GIFT. To introduce our wonderful Self-operating Washing Machine we will GIVE ONE away in every town. Best in the World. No labor or rubbing. SEND FOR ONE to the National Co., 23 Dey St., New York.

ORGANS & SEWING MACHINES. \$12.00 up. 30 styles. Sent on trial. New and perfect. Warranted 5 years. Buy direct and save half. Circular with 10,000 testimonials. Free. **GEO. PAYNE & CO., 125 S. Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill.**

HOME STUDY. Thorough and practical Instruction given by MAIL in Book-keeping, Business Forms, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Short-hand, etc. Low rates. Distance no objection. Circulars sent free. **BRYANT'S COLLEGE, 428 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.**

Some Valuable Papers

CLUBBED WITH KANSAS FARMER:

The Breeder's Gazette, price \$3.00—both.....\$3.00
The Topeka Weekly Capital, price \$1.00—both.....1.50
The Topeka Weekly Commonwealth, price \$1.00—both.....1.50
The Weekly Kansas City Times, price \$1.00—both.....1.75
Scribner's Magazine, price \$3.00—both.....3.50

The Fanciers' Review,

CHATHAM, N. Y.

A 16-page, 64-column poultry Journal. Only 25 cents a year! The Fancier's paper! The Farmer's paper! Pithy and practical! Send for sample copy. Stamps taken.

J. STURGIS, M. D.,

Breeder of first-class PLYMOUTH ROCK and LIGHT BRAHMA Chickens, Premium PEKIN DUCKS and Mammoth BRONZE TURKEYS.

PERRIN, MISSOURI.

Correspondence and inspection invited. (Mention KANSAS FARMER.)

Kansas Box and Basket Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Grape Baskets, Egg Cases, Berry Boxes and Crates, Peach Boxes, Tree Wrappers, Veneering, and Packing Boxes.

(Telephone 1,093.) WYANDOTTE, KAS.

Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE

FERRY'S SEEDS

D. M. FERRY & CO.

are admitted to be

The LARGEST

SEEDSMEN

in the world.

D. M. FERRY & CO.'s

Illustrated, Descriptive

SEED

ANNUAL

For 1888

will be mailed

FREE to ALL

applicants, and to

last season's customers

without ordering it.

Invaluable to all. Every one

growing Garden, Field or Flower Seeds should send for

it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

LOOK HERE

WANTED,

The name and address of every farmer and

gardener who reads this to send for my 1888

catalogue of

FIRE DRIED SEED CORN,

Wheat, oats, potatoes and garden seed. It

contains my article, "How to Grow Potatoes"

and other valuable information FREE. I have

won more prizes than any other man in the state

at fairs and corn shows. Send name and address

on postal card. Mention this paper.

JAS. W. BOUK, Box 28, Greenwood, Neb.

GUNS

Single Breech Loaders, \$3.75, \$8.50 and

\$11. Double, \$8, \$10.75, \$13.50 and up-

wards. Fishing Tackle, Pocket Outfitters

and General Sporting Goods. Send for 163-page Ill.

Catalogue. **CHARLES B. PROUTY & CO.,**

63 & 65 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

TELEGRAPHY. Never were the op-

portunities so frequent or the demand so great for telegraph

operators and railroad agents, as at present.

Never were the financial inducements so great

as now. The facilities are nowhere better

than at the Central Iowa Telegraph and Rail-

road Institute, at Ogden, Iowa. Circulars

and all information, mailed upon receipt of

postal. **MADLEY & HALL, Ogden, Ia.**

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES

At Chickering Hall, Leavenworth, Kas.

PIANOS & ORGANS. Violins, Gui-

drums, Musical Instruments of every description.

Sole Agency Chickering & Son, Hardman, Starr

and Sterling Pianos. Largest stock, lowest prices,

easy terms. Address **CARL HOFFMAN,**

Leavenworth, 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. D., 183 Pearl St. New York.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early

decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will

send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full

particulars for home cure. FREE of charge. A

splendid medical work; should be read by every

man who is nervous and debilitated. Address,

Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

THIS NEW

ELASTIC TRUSS

has a pad different from all

others. Is cup shape, with Self-

adjusting Ball in center, 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. Cir-

culars free. **EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.**

ELY'S CATARRH

CREAM BALM

IS WORTH

\$1,000

TO ANY MAN

Woman or Child

suffering from

CATARRH.

Not a Liquid or Snuff

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agree-

able. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered,

60 cts. **ELY BROS., 285 Greenwich St., New York.**

The Home Circle.

The Land of Rest.

Beyond the valley lying low,
Through which our feet some day shall go,
Beyond the hill's so purple haze,
That stretches far beyond our gaze,
There is a place, so happily blest,
Which here we call The Land of Rest.

A land with hills and valleys fair,
And many of our loved are there;
So silently, and one by one
They went the lonesome journey on:
All, with white hands upon their breast,
Went out into The Land of Rest.

I long that happy bourne to see,
I long to know how it will be
When first these eyes of mine behold
The land of which the prophets told.
Of my inheritance possessed,
When shall I reach The Land of Rest?

O blessed Land! O time so slow!
Not with reluctance I shall go,
But on my lips a happy song,
That it, the day looked for so long,
Has come to take me to that blest—
That peaceful land, The Land of Rest.

—Helen A. Manville, in *Good Housekeeping*.

I was ever a fighter, so—one fight more,
The best and the last!
I would hate that death bandaged my eyes,
and forbore,
And bade me creep past.
No! let me taste the whole of it, fare like my
peers
The heroes of old,
Bear the brunt, in a minute pay glad life's
arrows
Of pain, darkness and cold. —Browning.

Alone to such as fitly bear
Thy civic honors bid them fall,
And call thy daughters forth to share
The rights and duties pledged to all.
—Whittier.

Several essays and communications for this department are on file. They came too late for use this week. They will appear in our next issue, or as many of them as we have room for.—EDITOR.

Cold Weather Items.

My little four-year-old girl has furnished me with a text for some thoughts which have been waiting some time for expression: "I hate this bad weather; I hate it, I say."

Don't we all shrink from the cold winter weather? From the middle of January don't we begin to look forward to the spring, with awakening hopes? And from the middle of the autumn don't we look backward with regret that time is hurrying us so rapidly over the pleasant part of the year? But it can't always be sweet spring or beautiful autumn. The time must come in this temperate zone when we involuntarily shrink from wintry breezes and huddle too closely around the home fireside. During this time there arise new cares peculiar to the winter. If our cellars are not trustworthy there comes the necessity of taking precaution that potatoes and apples may not be frozen. Even with the best of care we often find our rations cut short by the relentless cold. With feelings akin to anger that we are not better housed, we cover the precious vegetables and canned fruit with extra covering, night after night, until a single night's forgetfulness brings to naught the care of weeks. Without constant vigilance the bread-making becomes a source of trouble, and the butter-making a positive horror.

Experience has taught me some things, and some things I have learned in a less expensive school. Among the things learned are ways and means of working against the odds of cold weather. After seeing precious canned fruit freeze and the cans break or unseal, for a number of years, I found out a plan for keeping it. I paste paper inside and out and the bottom of a barrel to the amount of half a dozen thicknesses, then cover the top with an old comfortable. This has been proven to bring the inclosed fruit safely through winter.

Bread-making used to be a bug bear until I decided to hurry the whole process through one day, and now, although I may not begin the process before 9 o'clock in the morning, I am well through, and with a nice mess of bread, the same day. I scald from three to five quarts of flour in a jar with three quarts of hot, not boiling, water. If I feel like it, I add a spoonful of lard and twice as much sugar. When cool enough, I add half pint good yeast, and cover whole warmly and set it to rise where I am certain it will keep warm, yet not scold. I sift my flour some time before I need to work the bread into a mass, and set it over a kettle of boiling water, stirring it pretty constantly

until the whole is quite warm. Then when the bread is set to rise in its remaining two stages, the same watchfulness must attend it that it does not become chilled in the least. My "good" yeast I make as follows: grate a teacup of potato, add two-thirds teacup sugar and one-third teacup salt, and scald the whole with one and a half pints water, boiling hot. Cover and set on back of stove until it is cooked to the consistency of starch. Set in a cool place until the mixture will not scald a half teacup yeast, which must next be put in. This rule may be doubled in cold weather, but in summer I make it often and am particular to thoroughly wash and scald the jug in which I keep it, every time I make new.

I know of one woman, at least, who never heard of "stirring" butter until last week. I am not certain she ever heard of scalding the milk to insure quick rising of the cream, and a speedier coming of the butter. Cold weather shrinks that most necessary product of the farm, milk. The few quarts which find their way into many farm-houses, must be made the most of. Scalding the milk is one way, and in that way, and stirring a weekly pound of butter, keep in mind the taste of that article until the spring brings it in abundance.

I have found that one good way to keep warm is to go out of doors and take a brisk walk. The furnace or stove does very well for heating purposes, but when it has served us, individually, too long, the blood becomes sluggish in its course through the body, the extremities, refuse utterly, to be warmed by any artificial process, and we are forced to go out into the keen bracing air for invigoration. How quickly, then, the pulse responds! And when we come back into the house we find hands and feet and head in a happy normal condition. Try it, you who shudder if a whiff of fresh air is admitted by a carelessly opened door.

Rose Terry Cook spoke my mind exactly when she said, "Put on an extra bed cover but always sleep with a window open." That may not be the exact quotation, after all, but it is what was meant. Scarcely a night passes during the year that a window is not open, and in the coldest weather a "leeward" window is opened, in our house. One reason why fresh young girls wither so soon after becoming house-wives, is that they accept the mistaken notion that duty lies almost altogether in the house, and the winter walks and frolics are given up for more important things, until the thought of a walk in the snow and cold causes shivers ten times worse than would attack them should they prepare for and take the much-needed exercise. PHOEBE PARMALEE.

Mrs. Seymour's California Trip.

With the new year comes our good old KANSAS FARMER with its bright new heading. Where, Oh where, are all the writers of the Home Circle? The page is well filled, but I like to hear from farmers' wives, too.

Last winter we made a trip to California and stayed nearly eight months. We were in the northern part most of the time; had not sold our farm here and thought we could do better to come back to Kansas, with all her cyclones and blizzards. We found so many restless people living there—those living in the north part of the State going south, and *vice versa*. In Lake county, where we were most of the time, we felt several nice little earthquake shocks—just enough to break a few panes of glass and make a few bricks fall. The lakes are beautiful bodies of water, but suggestive of volcanic action, I think. I do not like mountains around me all the time; but we saw sights worth looking at when we were at the top.

We kept our own team and buggy and often enjoyed a drive out into some shady canyon, where we could eat our dinner and gather moss that grows on the trees—such lovely, lace-like work of nature. It is of a grayish green color. We took our camera along and took a view occasionally.

We drove over to the coast, about a hundred miles, and camped a few days by the roaring old ocean. Where we were it kept up a roar night and day about like a good strong Kansas wind among the trees. When the tide came in the noise was greater, as the waves dashed against the rocks. We camped in a sheltered cave, where at some previous time, during a storm, the waves had carried huge logs inland from other shores; lots of them worn smooth and rounding by

dashing about in the waves. What a terrible power the waves have.

We gathered lots of shells and sea-moss. No trees grow there; but in the water were all kinds of odd vegetable growths. Often great heaps would wash ashore, all kinds mixed.

We had visited the beach near San Francisco, but did not like it there so well. There had been a vessel wrecked the night before, and the boom of the breakers, and the sight of the wrecked schooner, gave us a "first impression," not likely to be forgotten. Thirty-one men lost their lives. It was a whaler and belonged at New Bedford, Mass.

A great many people have California fever now. The only way to be cured is to go and see, each one for himself. California has many advantages, also disadvantages; in some parts the climate is perfect as could be wished. We got tired last summer—day after day just alike, oppressive heat till afternoon, then a little breeze, and cold enough at night for warm blankets and quilts; too much change from noon till midnight to suit me. MRS. SARAH S. SEYMOUR.

Mankato, Jewell Co., Kas.

Housekeeping in England.

The English woman studies use as the vital element of her domestic economy. Her unwritten household code has two first principles—utility and comfort, and to these are added as a fringe, never as an essential, such luxuries and elegances as are possible and easy to get, and for which no inadequate sacrifice is demanded. In an American home, on the contrary, the fringe is almost certain to be there, and if anything is lacking it is likely to be various household conveniences. Emerson said, "that the Frenchman invented the ruff, and the Englishman added the shirt." He might have said, too, that when an American goes to a foreign market to buy, he is a customer to the Frenchman—he buys the ruff. Here in the home of any well-to-do family there is always the inevitable Brussels carpet, the stuffed furniture and lace curtains in the parlor, and often as a consequence laborious denials of comfort and convenience in the kitchen. There may be leaky cooking utensils, a beggarly supply of table linen, an absence of help, an expenditure of strength and health and peace most distressing, but the housewife applauds herself for a martyr in a good cause and bravely carries her burden on. To our English sister, the essentials are her first household gods, and she will deem it no hardship if the parlor floor be doomed to cretonne hangings, or plain shades. In this power to rise above the trivialities of domesticity lies the estimable and attractive strength of the English woman. During a stay of several months in a large English household in a London suburb, there was never a visible or audible creak in the domestic machinery, and, in fact, the household was ordered with the least possible machinery conducive to comfort and health. The floors of the sleeping rooms were stained and only partly covered with movable rugs, the bedsteads were of brass, or brass and iron, the curtains were cretonne of tasteful pattern, the bed coverings thick, warm blankets. Below there was equal plainness and equal comfort. But such an atmosphere of rest and real living as pervaded that home of refined and cultivated people! Whatever friction there may have been in the management of that household never rose to the dignity of a recognition, and so was forever and always held subordinate to its higher ends. Friends came to lunch or dinner without a ripple of disturbance of the family life. The house stood for something more than its externals. It was not simply a place to eat and sleep. Its life was representative of the character and disposition and likings of its inmates, and everything there was expressive of their taste and individuality. If its appointments had less of luxury than the houses of the friends who came, that was not an important thing; here was comfort and rest and home. The family life had its own flavor.—Mrs. Pauline Swalm, in *Good Housekeeping*.

SARDIS, MISS., October 8, 1886.

Dr. A. T. SHALENBARGER, Rochester, Pa.—Dear Sir: "I am under many obligations to you for the bottle of Antidote sent me by mail. It 'bused' my chills after the first dose, and I have not felt so well for a long time. Will do all I can to make the medicine known here. F. M. OGLESBY.

Fashion Notes.

Rose is to be one of the fashionable colors in elegant evening dress this winter. There are new, exquisite tints of this color, ranging from palest blue rose and cameo to the decided rose shades, that are becoming to both fair and dark women.

The heavy, cumbersome bands of fur which for two winters past have been uselessly laid around the foot of the longcloaks, ulsters and Newmarkets are wholly dispensed with in the formation of the stylish Russian redingotes and polonaises worn this season.

Moonstones are used for all manner of jewels and are shown forming the leaves of flowers for lace pins, as buckles and for bonnet and ornamental hairpins. They are in all shades of blue, green, red and topaz colors, and when formed into flowers have usually a small brilliant as a center.

The fashion of wearing many single bangles has returned, but at present none of them are hung with pendants, or show much diversity of design, the ten or fifteen which it is necessary to wear to be supercilious, being simply alternately plain and twisted silver wires which slip over the hand and clatter loosely about the wrist.

Bonnet pins to hold the strings in place, and those thrust in the hair at the back to keep the bonnet firm, are very elaborate in design. One of these latter was of blonde shell, and the elaborately carved head was encrusted with tiny diamonds. It was worn with a theater bonnet of wine-colored velvet, trimmed with black lace, and with black lace strings fastened under the chin with diamond bees.

Machine-stitching, if properly done, is the most effective mode of finishing a simple cloth designed for utility purposes. It is astonishing, however, how little perfection practice achieves in this direction. Most of the machine-stitched costumes sent out, are inartistic and hothey in effect, with a look of carelessness and crudeness, and a lack of mathematic precision, that greatly detracts from the "perfect work" noted upon regular tailor gowns, the stitching of which is exactly like that executed on gentlemen's clothing.

\$10 REAL VALUE FREE!

Our new stamping outfit is free to every reader of this publication; it contains 100 perforated stamping patterns and includes a great variety of all sizes that are wanted. The outfit is a real work of art; no stamping outfit has ever been offered heretofore, on which anything like so much artistic ability was brought to bear. With each outfit is a BOX OF BEST STAMPING POWDER, PAD, AND BOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS, giving full directions for stamping, telling how to make the powder and stamping paint, contains instructions for LUSTRE, Kensington and Hand painting, tells colors to use in painting—red, white, blue, yellow, pink and other colors; also contains hints and instructions on other matters, too numerous to mention. Bought singly, or a few patterns at a time, at usual prices, the equal of the above would cost \$10. Although it is free, yet this is the **REAL** Queen of Stamp-
ing Outfits and on every hand is acknowledged to be superior, yes, very much superior, and very much more desirable than those which have been selling for \$1 each and upwards. By having \$200,000 of these outfits made for us, during the dull season, we get them at first cost; the manufacturer was glad to take the order, at cost, that his help might be kept at work. All may depend that it is the very best, most artistic and in every way desirable outfit ever put before the public. *Queen of Stamp-
ing Outfits* (monthly), 16 large pages, 24 long columns, regular price 75 cents a year) is generally acknowledged to be the best general agricultural, housekeeping and family journal in America; it is entertaining and of great interest, as well as useful; its contributors embrace the widest range of brilliant talent. Furthermore, we have lately become managing owners of that grand monthly, *Sunshine for youth*; also, for those of all ages whose hearts are not withered; 16 large pages, 24 long columns, regular price 75 cents a year. *Sunshine* is known favorably as the best youth's monthly in America. The best writers for youth, in the world, are its regular contributors; it is now quoted all over the world as standing at the head. Both papers are splendidly illustrated by the best artists. We will take 200,000 trial year subscribers at a price which gives us but a moderate portion of the cost.

FREE! Furthermore, every trial year subscriber, for either of the papers will receive a free by mail our new 100 pattern Stamp-
ing Outfit. Trial year subscriptions will be received for either of the papers as follows: 1 subscription and 1 outfit, 12 cents; 2 subscriptions and 2 outfits, if sent at one time, 55 cents; 4 subscriptions and 4 outfits, if sent at one time, \$1. For \$1 send a dollar bill, but for less, send 1-cent postage stamps. Better at once get three friends to join you, at 25 cents each, you can do it in a few minutes and they will thank you; papers will be mailed regularly to their separate addresses. While trial year subscribers are served for much less than cost, it proves the rule that a very large proportion of all who read either paper for a year, want it thereafter, and are willing to pay the regular price of 75 cents a year; through this, as time rolls on, we reap a profit that astounds us.

FREE! The trial year subscriptions are almost free, and this the **REAL** Queen of Stamp-
ing Outfits—the best ever known—is entirely free. It is the greatest and best offer ever made to the public. Large sizes of patterns—every size that can be desired—is included; all other outfits surpassed, by this, the best, the most artistic, the **REAL** Queen. Below we give a list of a few of the patterns; space is too valuable to admit of naming all: 1 Poppies for Scarf, 7 1/2 inch; 2 Tidy design, 7 1/2 inch; 3 Splendid Tinsel design, 8 inch; 4 Golden Rod, 4 inch; 5 Pond Lilies; 6 Pansies; 7 Moss Rose buds; 8 Tule Roses; 9 Wheat; 10 Oak Leaves; 11 Maiden Hair Ferns; 12 Ivy; 13 Girl's Head; 14 Bird; 15 Strawberries; 16 Owl; 17 Dog; 18 Butterfly; 19 Apple Blossoms; 20 Calla Lily; 21 Anchor; 22 Morning Glories; 23 Japanese Lilies; 24 Rabbit; 25 Bunch Forget-me-nots; 26 Fuchsias; 27 Bell Drops; 28 Fan; 29 Clown's Head; 30 Cat's Head. 70 other splendid patterns are included in this **REAL** Queen of stamping outfits—in all 100 patterns. Safe delivery guaranteed. Possessing this outfit any lady can, without expense, make home beautiful in many ways, can embroider children's and ladies' clothing in the most charming manner, and really make money by doing stamping, Lustre, Kensington and Hand painting for others. A good stamping outfit is indispensable to every woman who cares to make home beautiful. This outfit contains patterns for each and every branch of needle work, flower painting, etc., and the **BOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS** makes all clear and really easy. This outfit will do more for HOME and LADIES than many times the amount of a trial year subscription spent; otherwise, no home should be without it. The beautiful designs of the **REAL** QUEEN of outfits ARE ALL THE RANGE wherever seen; when ever one or two reach a locality their fame spreads, and many TRIAL YEAR subscriptions usually follow. Many who have paid from \$1 to \$25 for outfits and were satisfied until they saw our designs, have secured our outfit and laid aside forever the others. Those who subscribe will find the papers well worth several times the trifling cost of a trial year subscription, and the majority will make up to us the loss, that this year we incur, through such a low price, by continuing subscribers, year after year, at the regular price, which all will be willing to admit is low enough. The money will gladly be refunded to any one who is not fully satisfied. Address,
GEORGE STINSON & CO., Box 101 PORTLAND, MAINE.

WANT AGENTS for best BASH LOCK ever invented. Excellent ventilator. Stops rattling. Big pay. Sample & terms to agents 10c. SAFETY LOCK CO., 103 CANAL ST., CLEVELAND, O.

The Young Folks.

Pictures in the Fire.

Five little ones, and the dog and the cat,
Around the nursery fire;
Five pairs of eyes on the coals intent,
As the flames rose higher and higher.

"I see a lion—and there's an engine
With smoke coming out of the stack;"
"Oh, look at that Indian! and see his club,
That he's going to bring down kerthwack!"

"Why, that's not an Indian, Joe, don't you see?
It's a boy playing shinny, like Bert;
Who lives over the street; he'd better watch
out
If he hits your lion—for then he'll get hurt."

"Right between those bars there's a deep, deep
cave,
With a bear hidden away back in it—
And if he comes out—he can eat us all up,
Every one in about half a minute."

Just then the door opened, and in came the
"nurse,
To get them ready for bed;
She caught up the poker, and stirred the fire,
And the pictures immediately fled.

The lion and Indian were killed in a trice,
And the engine rolled over the bank;
While the bear was shut up tight in his cave,
Then into the ash-pan he sank.

The Fearless Engineer.

He rides in the eye of danger,
Yet no danger does he fear,
To terror he's a stranger,
He's the hardy engineer.
The thunder growls in the hollows,
The lightning leaps in his path,
Yet his duty he bravely follows,
He fears not the tempest's wrath.

The darkness descends like blindness,
To blot out the steel-shod track,
Yet his grand face glows with kindness,
And no courage does he lack.
The rain comes down like a river,
But he cleaves the storm-swept shroud
Of night—while the mountains shiver—
As an eagle cleaves the cloud.

He thinks of the fair face waiting
For him at the end of the line,
And the thought his heart is elating,
With a rapture almost divine.
And although the storm is shaking
The heart of the town with fear,
His spirit thinks not of quaking,
He's the fearless engineer.

—J. E. Barrett, in New York Ledger.

"To help the young soul, add energy, inspire
hope, and blow the coals into a useful flame;
to redeem defeat by new thought, by firm ac-
tion—that is not easy, that is the work of
divine men."—Emerson.

Scenes at the Distribution of Beef Among the Indians.

Early on October 7, 1886, I was comfortably seated in an open buckboard, with my knees under a buffalo robe to keep out the cold, and the thriving town of Mandan, Dakota, was rapidly disappearing behind me. I had commenced the fifty mile ride southward to Fort Yates, on the Missouri river, where is the famous Sioux agency known as Standing Rock agency.

Late that afternoon we drew near the agency. We passed many Indians on foot, or riding their ponies. Tepees or Indian tents began to appear in great numbers. Crowds of Indian boys, clad even on this cold day in only a cotton shirt and deer skin moccasins, were playing in the road. Each boy had a bundle of long darts, which he would throw by resting the dart upon the ankle of one foot held in the air for that purpose, and then giving the rod a sudden jerk with his hand. It was wonderful to what distances and with what accuracy they would throw these darts. My companion told me that these villages of tents were only temporary, and that upon the following Monday night the tepees would be pitched far apart. The Indians had collected here now for their bi-monthly issue of rations. On the following morning, which happened to be Saturday, the cattle would be killed and the beef distributed, and on Monday the other components of the ration, consisting of flour, meal, salt, sugar, coffee and pork, would be issued. Saturday is known as "killing day," and very full of interest I found it.

AT THE SLAUGHTER PEN.

The next morning the officer at Fort Yates, whose guest I was, suggested our driving to the "killing." I learned that there were two slaughter pens, one north and one south of the post, and both distant about two miles from it. The "lower killing" is attended to first, all the Indians living on that side of the post receiving their beef there. Each head of cattle is carefully inspected and branded before the killing commences. When we arrived at the "lower killing" we found an enormous crowd of Indians, numbering

probably 3,000, while coming across the prairie on the numerous trails leading to the cattle pens were hundreds more, walking, riding, driving oxen or leading ponies. Most of the Indians rode bareback or with only a blanket. Their ponies are hardy little beasts, and are said to be descendants from Arabian stock which were introduced into Spain with the Saracens, and into America by Cortez and his followers. I have frequently seen one of these tough little animals trotting along with three complacent, full-grown Indians on his back.

The inspecting and branding of the cattle had already been completed, and the shooting commenced when we arrived. The cattle were confined in an open stockade, and were shot down from the outside by Indians detailed for the purpose. The two sides of the stockade not in range of the rifles were crowded with Indians of all ages and both sexes, while from the vantage ground of their wagons many more were looking on with brutal pleasure. Eagle's feathers and like ornaments frequently adorned their persons, but their principal clothing consisted of cast-off garments of civilization, covered in nearly every case by a dirty government blanket. When a poor steer was struck in some spot that was not vital a grunt of satisfaction and pleasure arose from 1,000 Indian throats at the wounded animal's suffering.

Sitting here and there in little groups were some old fellows whose age had cooled their love for bloodshed. They were calmly and silently passing the long-stemmed Indian pipe around the little circles. On one side were the Indian traders, busy bargaining for the hides of the animals that were being shot down.

SITTING BULL AND GAUL.

My host pointed out to me a buck who was, perhaps, 50 years of age. He was tall, and had a slight stoop in his shoulders. He wore moccasins, trousers, and a blue checked cotton shirt. On his head he had an old black hat, with the skin and head of a large hawk pinned to its crown. Over all was the blanket, and in his hand was the long-stemmed Indian pipe. This man was Sitting Bull. Among the white men, as well as in his own tribe, he has a reputation for dishonesty, cunning and treachery. Gaul, a rival chief, of whom Sitting Bull is very jealous, is a far more remarkable man. His face is a strong one, and full of character. When introduced to me he looked me full in the face, and grasped my hand as though he meant it. Gaul recognizes the fact that it is useless for his people to fight the whites, and for that reason he is a counselor of peace. Sitting Bull, on the contrary, is constantly encouraging dissatisfaction. Should the Sioux ever take to the warpath, it is most probable that the more civilized under Gaul will remain at peace, while the others under Sitting Bull will make the trouble.

An important person at these killings is the tribe "crier." He was an old buck of lusty lungs, who, standing upon a small hill, proclaimed a feast, and advising all to fill themselves while the opportunity offered.

Other vocal sounds of a more lugubrious character were heard on all sides. One woman was seated on the ground, rocking herself to and fro, uttering most piteous wails. Other women in various attitudes were vying with her in producing the most mournful sounds. These were mourners, deploring the taking off of some near relative, or a bright and shining light in the tribe. These deaths are, however, generally kept secret if possible until the following annual census, in order that the surviving members of the family may enjoy the rations of the deceased brother or sister.

One beef creature is allowed for a certain number of Indians who are grouped accordingly. When the shooting was over the stockade gates were opened, and one representative from each group pushed forward with his yoke of oxen or team of ponies eager to seize upon the biggest and fattest steer. A surging mass of men and animals were thus soon passing through the gates. The slaughtered cattle were then drawn out by the horns and placed in convenient places to be dressed. This work is done by the squaws, who commence at once, and in a few minutes a hundred groups scattered about are busily engaged in an occupation that seems to suit them.

Every scrap of beef is saved. Even the entrails are eaten raw. The lungs and livers

are given to the squaws to remunerate them for dressing the animals. After the work was done I saw them squatting around in groups enjoying a light lunch of raw liver. —Cor. New York Sun.

Interesting Scraps.

Bread was first made with yeast by the English about 1650.

Tallow candles took the place of prepared splinters of wood in 1290.

"Call not that man wretched who, whatever ills he suffers, has a child to love." —Southey.

The Hindoo swears by the Veda, the sacred book of his religion. In like manner the Mohammedan is sworn on the Koran.

A robin's nest with five eggs in it was found by some London workmen in an old tin cup in a disused sewer. The old bird flew away when discovered.

In Egypt the custom prevailed of swearing by the goose. This is said to have been on account of the veneration in which the goose was held in that country.

Chatham county, N. C., has a venerable mule, that is known to be 57 years old. He is described as looking "very sage," and moving with "the utmost deliberation."

Syracuse, N. Y., is bragging about its big dog. He weighs 203 pounds, and measures 6 feet 3 inches from nose to tail. He is nearly 2 years old, and was born in England.

Will Crawford, of Buena Vista, has a calf which acts in the place of a yard dog. This calf will not notice people whom it's accustomed to, but let strangers, and especially children, come in the yard and he makes them get out lively.

The statistics of the ascents of Mount Blanc show that sixty-one women in all have made the ascent: English women, thirty-two; French women, fifteen; Prussian women, four; American women, three; Swiss women, two, and Russian, Danish, Hungarian, Italian and Austrian, one each.

A new process has been discovered by which the most delicate patterns, even of lace work, can be reproduced in iron by casting the metal on the fabric after the fabric has been carbonized. Molten iron can be run on the most delicate fibre in the carbonized state without injuring or affecting it.

Laborers, digging a cut for a railroad near Canterbury, uncovered an almost perfect circular well built of flints. Local antiquaries say that it is the opening to some subterranean passage used by the Romans when they camped there. The workmen had previously found near the same spot the remains of two Roman soldiers.

Stacy Clock recently found a bald eagle's nest in a tall oak near Woodchuck Creek, Mich. It was about eighty feet to the nest, but he climbed up there and got three young birds about seven weeks old. They were but partly covered with feathers, yet they measured nearly six feet across the wings.

"Pogonip" is said to be the name given by mountaineers of Nevada to a sort of frozen fog that appears sometimes in winter, even on the clearest and brightest of days. In an instant the air is filled with floating needles of ice. To breathe the pogonip is death to the lungs. When it comes people rush to cover. The Indians dread it as much as the whites. It appears to be caused by the sudden freezing in the air of the moisture which collects about the summits of the high peaks.

The style or point of bone or metal which was used for writing on tablets coated with wax gave place to the reed, pointed and split, and used as a pen with some colored liquids. The use of quills followed, the first to employ the latter, so far as we have any record, being Isidore, who died in 630. Steel pens made their appearance early in the present century, and for the idea to which they owe their existence we are indebted to William Gadbury, a mathematical instrument maker, who constructed a pen from two pieces of steel watch spring.

A good sea captain is always prepared for rough seas and storms, and trims his sails accordingly. Good merchants should exercise the same prudence, so as to be prepared for all emergencies, for times and conditions change when we least expect it.

Years of success in business are often followed by years of depression. History repeats itself in trade as well as in anything else.

THE ENIGMA.

What the Scientific World Wants to Know.—A \$100,000 Offer.

We have published in our columns from time to time different advertisements in regard to Bright's Disease and its cures.

What is this terrible disease?
We have taken the trouble to make an investigation from the best sources and we give the result to our readers.

What astonishes us is the general indifference given to kidney disorders. The kidneys do not sound the alarm of their diseased condition, owing to the fact that they have very few nerves, hence few suspect that there is any disease in them. Irritation, inflammation, ulceration set in, and then the little tubes, of which the kidneys are full, are destroyed and thrown off, and from this fact are called tube casts.

As soon as this begins to take place it is only a question of how fast decomposition goes on before the disease results fatally. If the proper remedies are taken before final decomposition or waste of these tubes commences or becomes too far advanced, that is the only and last chance for relief. It is at this point or before that Warner's safe cure proves so beneficial, and may cure or stop the wasting away of the kidneys if it has not advanced too far.

The most remarkable thing of all our investigation is the fact that the patient with Bright's disease has no exclusive symptoms, but has the symptoms of every common disease.

First he may possibly feel a dull pain in his back, generally upon one side, which does not disturb him from his usual business routine. After a time he may begin to feel neuralgic pains, or have a slight attack of what he may call rheumatism, or headache, with high or dark-colored urine, with an unpleasant sensation in its passage, and after standing, showing an unnatural condition. Later on, come tired feelings, loss of ambition or vigor, or loss of or failing eyesight, which is very common, with a distressed condition of the stomach. Any one of these symptoms is liable to occur.

This no doubt explains why the proprietors of Warner's safe cure are curing so many diseases. By regulating and building up the kidneys, symptoms of general ill-health disappear. They justly accuse the medical profession of treating the effects and not the cause. Finally, if this disorder is neglected the patient either dies of apoplexy, pneumonia, heart disease, blood poisoning, consumption, or any other disease the system is most subject to.

There appears to be some one cause for nearly every ailment of the human system, but up to the present time no one has been able to fully account for this terrible malady. We understand that the people of Germany have become aware of its fearful fatality, and have offered (\$100,000) to any one that can satisfactorily explain the cause.

HUMPHREYS'



DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK
Cloth & Gold Binding
144 Pages, with Steel Engraving,
MAILED FREE.
Address, P. O. Box 1810, N. Y.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES	PRICE
1	Fever, Congestion, Inflammations...	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants...	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults...	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic...	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting...	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis...	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache...	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo...	.25

HOMEOPATHIC

10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach...	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods...	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods...	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing...	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions...	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains...	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria...	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding...	.50
18	Catarh, Influenza, Cold in the Head...	.50
19	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs...	.50
20	General Debility, Physical Weakness...	.50
21	Kidney Disease...	.50
22	Nervous Debility...	1.00
23	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed...	.50
24	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation...	1.00

SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT CURED

in 10 to 20 days. No pay until cured. Address DR. JAS. J. HOLDFE, 717 LAMBSURG, S.

Regular subscription price of the KANSAS FARMER is now \$1 a year, within reach of all.

KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1868.

Published Every Thursday, by the

KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

OFFICE:

321 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

S. J. CRAWFORD, - - - PRESIDENT.
J. B. MCALPHEE, - - - GENERAL AGENT.
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.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Reading notices 25 cents per line.
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.
Annual cards in the *Breeders' Directory*, consisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, including a copy of the *KANSAS FARMER* free.
Responsible advertisers may contract for display advertising at the following rates:

	One inch.	Two inches.	Quarter column.	Half column.	One column.
1 week...	\$2 00	\$3 50	\$6 50	\$12 00	\$20 00
1 month...	6 00	10 00	18 00	35 00	60 00
2 months...	10 00	18 00	30 00	55 00	100 00
3 months...	14 00	25 00	40 00	75 00	125 00
6 months...	25 00	45 00	75 00	135 00	225 00
1 year.....	42 00	75 00	120 00	225 00	400 00

All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office no later than Monday.
Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders,
KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

Mr. E. A. Taylor's article was in type some days before his inquiry arrived.

We are in receipt of some interesting matter on sugar, from Senator Plumb.

We have an interesting document relating to Percheron horses—sent by Mr. Dunham, the breeder. It will appear in our stock department next week.

The Senate confirmed the nominations of Mr. Lamar for Associate Justice of the Supreme court, Mr. Vilas for Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Dickinson for Postmaster General.

Until we get our mailing list for 1888 completed, a good many subscribers will receive two papers instead of one. In such cases, if the recipient will hand the extra copy to a friend who does not take the paper, he will be casting bread on the waters.

The Queen City *Herald* (Ottawa) is troubled because the KANSAS FARMER in answer to a question, did not make a distinction between rubber (crude) and rubber manufactured, and calls it prevarication. It would probably be very difficult to please our neighbor on this subject, for he does not say a word about the coal combine, the oil trust and other combinations that surely are not assisted by any kind of a protective tariff. We will modestly suggest to our neighbor the fitness of leaving men's motives alone in the discussion of important matters.

Be Patient.

It sometimes happens that communications do not appear in the FARMER as soon as the writers expect, and they naturally become impatient. Delays are sometimes unavoidable here as elsewhere. We have had a great deal of correspondence this winter—more than ever before, and we get it into print as fast as we can without interfering with the regular make-up of the paper. Every letter on an important subject is printed, or the author is notified either privately or through the paper. Be patient.

LAST CALL.

There are still a few hundred of our 1887 subscribers who have not renewed for 1888, and the reason given in almost every case is "hard times." We are doing the best for our old friends that we can, receiving small sums—any amount to show a desire to continue. A great many are availing themselves of that plan and are sending in 25 cents or 50 cents, and saying they will send more after a time, and many of them send with their own names those of others. This makes a good deal of extra work for us, but we must "bear one another's burdens" these close times. This applies to new as well as old subscribers. Send in the little sums and they will be credited to you at the rate of one dollar a year.

We have not yet taken any of the 1887 names off our mailing list, and will not do so until the last day of this month, unless requested, so as to give all that much more time to help themselves and keep their files of the paper unbroken. On the first day of February the names of all persons, who have not renewed, will be taken off the list. This is the last extension. Small sums will be received right along during the year, but unless something is sent during this month, the names of those who are then out will be dropped without further notice. Our rule is to drop a name when its time has expired, but we know how hard it is this year for many persons to raise money, and we want to meet all such calls half way.

THE GALLOWAY AND ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Our brief answer to a question as to the difference between Galloway and Aberdeen-Angus cattle has brought out several letters of protest, one of which is printed in our stock department this week. The words we used are these:

The Galloway is an original breed, improved without the admixture of foreign blood; while the Aberdeen-Angus—originally a relative of the Galloway, in a better climate, is an improved animal, made so by the admixture of English Durham blood.

It is objected by our correspondent (1) that the two breeds are not related—that they are both original breeds; (2) our statement as to "climate" is not correct; and (3) that there never was any "admixture of the English Durham blood" in the improved Aberdeen-Angus.

This matter, doubtless is of much interest to breeders, and they have made the subject a study. It was for that reason we referred the question to Mr. William Keys who has been breeding polled cattle, and who will, we doubt not, take pleasure in giving our readers the benefit of his knowledge, information and belief on the question as soon as he has leisure to do so. For ourselves we have to say that we want to be accurate in every statement made editorially, and if we are not correct in this particular matter it is because the authorities consulted are at fault. None of us are old enough to speak from personal knowledge. We must all look up the record. Scotland is a small country, only a little more than one-third the size of Kansas—about as large as West Virginia, and we had supposed that the polled cattle of Scotland were originally one breed. "The polled varieties are grouped in three defined breeds," says one authority, "viz, Norfolk, Galloway, and Aberdeen." Again

it is said—"The difference between the two breeds (Galloway and Aberdeen) is, as might be expected, from different circumstances. In Perriam and Baker's Live Stock cyclopedia, page 600, the author says the Angus cattle are "finer in their make up than the Galloways, of which they are relatives." Again on same page. "Climate and management have caused another difference between the Angus doddies and the Galloways." Youatt says the origin of the Angus is so remote, that no account of their introduction into England can be obtained from the oldest farmers or breeders. Mr. Lyell, of Dundee, quoted in American consular reports, says: "The Galloway had enough resemblance to the Angus breed to have been included with it in the early volumes of the Polled Herd Book." At the Smithfield show, (London) the Scotch Pollies are all classed together as one breed."

As to climatic differences in the regions where the two breeds are best known in their native land, our use of the word "climate" may not have been appropriate; at any rate it seems to have been misleading. Galloways belong in the southwest of Scotland, and Angus in the northeast.

Last year, 1887, the State Department at Washington, prepared and published a work entitled "Cattle and Dairying," made up from reports of consuls in different parts of the world. It is a large book containing nearly 800 pages without the index. Every known breed of cattle is described, their origin, history, habits and characteristics, given in detail. The sources of information are original as far as possible, the consuls copying reports, official records, letters, addresses etc. The object in every case was to obtain the best information and from undoubted authority. Since the receipt of our correspondent's letter we have examined CATTLE AND DAIRYING in relation to this Angus-Galloway question, and we quote a few sentences.

Page 217—"In Scotland a high and almost continuous ridge of mountains runs from N. N. W. to S. S. E. To the east of this ridge of high ground the rainfall is comparatively small, and the climates of all districts not exceeding 500 feet above the sea are dry and suited for the successful cultivation of cereals. To the west of the ridge the rainfall is heavy and the climate moist, and therefore only adapted to the rearing of such stock as West Highland or Polled Galloway cattle." Page 221 "Scotland is defined as a great plateau, deeply cut into valleys and having mountains rising 2,000 or 3,000, and occasionally even 4,000 feet elevation. The climate is exceedingly variable." On page 195, referring to Galloways, we read—"They are reared upon thin, rocky, inferior land, in a most severe climate, especially in winter and spring." * * *

On page 210—"The Galloways may be described as the cattle of the southern highlands." * * * On page 211, "The Galloways are kept on the low-lying farms, where mixed farming, grain growing and cattle breeding and and feeding are practiced, and also on the intermediate hill grazing between the high mountains and the lower valleys. Many herds are located in hilly districts where the climate is so severe and cold that the growth of cereals is not attempted. A large number of young Galloways are wintered in the open air, 'the sky and the hills and the glen,' as has been said, being their only winter shelter." On page 218: "Galloways are so hardy and so accustomed to exposure that they should be eminently suited for ranching on the great Western prairies." On page 220, under the head—"Methods of housing Scotch cat-

tle," we read: "Polled Aberdeen-Angus—Grazing in summer; stalls or partially covered courts in winter. Polled Galloway—Grazing in summer; wintered mostly in open air, and partially in court yards." On page 150, we find—"It has often been remarked by foreign buyers visiting the Galloway district that they could not have believed it possible to maintain, in such great perfection many of the herds of high bred Galloways, which they have seen in these cold and elevated regions (sometimes 1,500 feet above the sea), where nothing is found but the famous mountain sheep of the country, and decidedly miserable fare, for the crops cultivated are necessarily few and poor." Page 218—"Galloways have never been so well protected from cold in winter nor quite so generously fed as the Aberdeen-Angus have long been and are." As to the admixture of the English Durham (now Short-horn) with the Angus, authorities are conflicting. Dr. Manning, in his Live Stock Encyclopedia, on page 612, after having given what he believes to be a correct history in brief, of the Angus and Aberdeen cattle and of their being now recorded as one breed, says: "With the exception, then, of the color and horn, the Angus or Aberdeen poll is practically a Short-horn." Mr. Watson, and after him, Mr. McCombie, Tillifour, are credited with having done most among the progressive breeders, to improve the Angus. Of Mr. McCombie, Dr. Manning says: "William McCombie, of Tillifour, stood pre-eminent in this work. His object was to secure a larger frame, and, if possible, a better stall feeder than the 'Watson type,' in short, a 'Scotch Durham,' and he succeeded beyond all expectation."

A Weather Item.

The recent storm was severe all over the country, but particularly in the western parts. A Chicago dispatch of the 16th inst. says: "The great storm which swept over the entire country from the northwest last week, has been followed by a freeze the like of which has not been experienced since the memorable winter of 1864. The area of unusual cold has been general, extending from the eastern line of telegraph communication as far south as Texas and the gulf states. Extreme suffering is reported from all directions—in Manitoba, Dakota, Montana and Nebraska where many lives have been lost. While of course it was less severe in Kansas and other states, still it found the people were unprepared for it and much suffering resulted. Crops and live stock have everywhere suffered more or less. Saturday night's dispatches indicated that many people have been frozen to death, particularly in Minnesota, Nebraska and the northwest territories. Last night's reports swelled the death rolls until there are over 100 people known to have perished in Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska and Manitoba."

In a letter from J. M. Rice, McPherson county, of date January 16, he says the temperature was 23 deg. below zero there Sunday. Referring to farm and stock matters, he says: "Every one tried to provide an abundance of rough feed, much more cornfodder being put up than ever before, but it was not very rich in nutriment, though the stalk was large in size. Oats straw was good and generally well stacked. Prairie hay was short, but a large amount was put up and it was thought a surplus and some shipped out. If the weather stays as favorable as it has been, there will be an abundance; but the scarcity of grain will be felt more as it is needed more in the transition period from winter to spring. Corn is very scarce, but quite a surplus of oats are yet in the hands of farmers who are holding for better prices. The outlook for wheat is still good, though the acreage is much smaller than usual."

MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The State Board of Agriculture met at the office of the Secretary, in Topeka, Wednesday evening, the 11th inst. There was a full attendance of the Board and about thirty delegates from fair associations. The roll was called at 4 o'clock, showing the following members present: Joshua Wheeler, President, Nortonville; J. F. True, Vice President, Newman; William Sims, Secretary, Topeka; John Francis, Treasurer, Topeka; Governor John A. Martin, (*ex-officio*), Topeka; R. W. Jenkins, North Topeka, Shawnee; M. Mohler, Osborne, Osborne county; A. W. Smith, McPherson, McPherson county; H. C. St. Claire, Belle Plaine, Sumner county; A. P. Collins, Salina, Saline county; E. B. Allen, Secretary of State, (*ex-officio*), Topeka; S. J. Carter, Burlington, Coffey county; James Culbertson, Abilene, Dickinson county; L. M. Pickering, Columbus, Cherokee county; T. M. Potter, Peabody, Marion county.

Messrs. Jenkins, True and Potter were appointed a committee on credentials, and reported the following as entitled to seats:

Coffey County Fair Association—J. E. Woodford, Burlington.
Cowley County Fair and Driving Park Association—W. J. Wilson, Winfield.
Crawford County Agricultural Society—J. K. Brant, Walnut.
Kansas Central Agricultural Society—A. C. Pierce, Junction City.
Ellis County Agricultural Society—P. W. Smith, Hays City.
Franklin County Agricultural Society—W. H. Clark, Ottawa.
Harvey County Fair Association—O. B. Hildreth, Newton.
Valley Falls District Fair Association—M. M. Maxwell, Valley Falls.
Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association—James Main, Oskaloosa.
Linn County Fair Association—O. E. Morse, Mound City.
Pleasanton Fair Association—J. W. Latimer, Pleasanton.
LaCygne District Fair Association—W. M. Fleherty, LaCygne.
Marion County Agricultural Society—D. D. Perry, Peabody.
Cawker City District Fair—Frank Goebel, Cawker City.
Montgomery Agricultural Society—D. W. Kingsley, Independence.
Nemaha Fair Association—A. J. Felt, Seneca.
Osage County Fair Association—Max Buek, Burlingame.
Osborne County Fair Association—R. R. Hayes, Osborne.
Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical Association—J. S. Barnes, Phillipsburg.
Ottawa County Agricultural Society—W. H. Chappel.
Plainville Agricultural Society—Nat Mullin, Plainville.
Saline County Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Thomas Anderson, Salina.
Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society—T. D. Foutz, Wichita.
Washington County Live Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Association—R. E. Roney, Greenleaf.
After adoption of the report from the committee on credentials, the Board was duly organized, and the President, Joshua Wheeler, of Jefferson county, delivered an address on "Beautifying Farm Homes." [We expect to print in the KANSAS FARMER most of the addresses delivered before the Board during its three days' session, or synopses of them, extending the time over several weeks.]
During the night session several

papers were read—one by Hon. Martin Mohler, Osborne county, on "Kansas agriculture prospectively considered;" one by J. F. True, of Jefferson county, on "Economy in making and feeding hay;" one by F. D. Coburn, Wyandotte county, on "Our mutual friend—Grumble;" one by R. E. Roney, Washington county, on the "General-purpose, or farm horse."

The Secretary presented his financial report, showing appropriations for the two years ending June 30, 1887, and June 30, 1888.

Salary of Secretary.....	\$ 4,000
Clerk hire.....	5,000
Expressage, postage and telegraphing..	4,000
Expenses of members.....	500
Contingent fund.....	1,000
Total.....	\$15,500

Balance in treasury applicable to the work of the Board the remainder of the fiscal year 1888, \$3,728.39.

Thursday morning, proceedings were opened by the reading of a paper on the "Production and consumption of meat," by Hon. H. C. St. Clair, of Sumner county. He said that for the last few years the number of cattle and sheep have decreased very appreciably, both here and in other countries, while the meat consumers have increased, therefore the problem of what the future productions and prices will be is yet unsolved.

This was followed by a paper on the "Horse," by Col. O. B. Hildreth, of Newton. He said that blood will tell in every case, and he who keeps that thought in mind will always come out more than conqueror in the end and ever bless the day when he entertained such resolutions. Among the statistics given were those showing the increase in the number of head of horses since 1870. In that year there were 117,786 head of horses in Kansas, valued at \$9,422,880. In 1880 the number had increased to 367,590, representing a valuation of \$29,407,200, while in 1886 there were 572,059, worth \$45,764,720, and up to the present time at the same rate of increase we have 621,059 horses, of the cash value of about \$50,000,000.

Prof. Shelton delivered the first address of the afternoon session, his subject being "The trouble with farming and the remedy." The Professor's remarks were very suggestive and helpful.

Hon. T. M. Potter, of Peabody, read an essay on the "Trusts and other influences."

The next was an address by Mr. Nat Mullin, of Plainville, on "Conducting agricultural fairs." This was followed by an essay on the "Management and control of fairs," by W. J. Wilson, of Winfield.

Discussions following the reading of papers was more interesting than the papers themselves, because it brought out a variety of thought.

Hon. A. P. Collins, of Saline county, read a paper during the evening session on "The farmer and education."

Friday morning's session began with an address by Hon. A. J. Felt, Nemaha county, on "Live Stock versus Grain." Mr. Felt believes in raising all the stock that one's land will carry when under the best cultivation.

The Board then proceeded to the election of officers, resulting in the choice of Hon. Wm. Sims, Shawnee county, for President of the Board, Hon. Martin Mohler, Osborne county, for Secretary, and Hon. John Francis, of Shawnee, for Treasurer.

Next thing in order was the selection of six new members of the Board to succeed those whose terms had expired. The retiring President, Joshua Wheeler, was by acclamation elected a member of the Board. A ballot was then taken, resulting in the election of T. M. Potter, of Peabody; S. J. Carter, Burlington; W. J. Wilson, Winfield; O. E. Morse,

Mound City; Nat Mullin, Plainville, Rooks county.

Hon. H. C. Pierce, Davis county, then read a paper, "Silos and ensilage." This mode of preparing food for stock he declared to be the cheapest and best. Mr. Pierce illustrated his essay by the exhibition of a sample of prepared ensilage which was carefully examined and inquired into by the members and delegates present.

Mr. M. M. Maxwell, Jefferson county, discussed "Seed corn" as the opening exercise of the afternoon session.

Following that came an address on "Corn culture," by Hon. S. J. Carter, Coffey county. Mr. Frank Goepel, Mitchell county, read a paper on "Diversity of crops," and Hon. O. E. Morse, Linn county, followed with an essay on "Feeding for fat and lean."

At the close of the address, the meeting adjourned to meet in Topeka in January, 1888.

After adjournment, a meeting of the new officers and members was held, and some routine business transacted.

THE NEW SECRETARY.

Hon. Martin Mohler, of Osborne county, was elected Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture at the meeting last week. The selection is in every way a good one. Mr. Mohler is a gentleman of unquestioned personal integrity, is well educated, has had some public experience, is a practical farmer, and is thoroughly in accord with the best and most progressive elements of Kansas people. Under his management, there need be no doubt about the character of reports issued from his office. He is a careful, painstaking man and will feel it incumbent upon him to excel rather than fall below the best of his predecessors.

Mr. Mohler is not unknown to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER. He has been a valued correspondent, and his communications all have the impress of careful thought. His letters were valued on that account. He writes clearly and thinks as he goes.

Mr. Mohler is a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and will be fifty-eight years old on the 20th day of March next. He came to Kansas in 1871 and took up a claim in Osborne county and has lived there ever since. The KANSAS FARMER congratulates the State upon Mr. Mohler's election, believing that he will discharge the duties of his office, intelligently, faithfully and well.

THE RETIRING SECRETARY.

Major Sims, who was Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture six years, and who retired last week at his own request, is a man of sterling integrity. The people of Kansas have been benefited more than they will ever know by his quiet, unobtrusive, conscientious work. He made no display of official dignity; he never "put on airs;" he did his work without ostentation or noise, but he did it well. His reports are read wherever the English language is spoken. Small books in themselves, they are massive volumes telling of Kansas. They are the best of the kind published by any State or nation.

The KANSAS FARMER wishes the Major many prosperous and happy years yet, assuring him of our sincere esteem and respect.

Mr. R. L. Bobcock, a farmer of Washington county, destroys chinch bugs, when they first attack his corn, by burning them. He uses a coal oil torch lamp, cleaning up a line of eighty rods in half a day, and repeats the process several times, two or three days apart. He says it cures them.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

There has been very little done except to introduce bills and resolutions, but of these a great many have been presented.

Among the important bills introduced since our last report may be mentioned these: To fund the debt of the Union-Pacific Railroad company into 50-year 3 per cent. bonds; one to pay to soldiers of the late war a sum equal to 40 per cent. of the amount of their original pay to make good the difference between the value of the greenbacks in which they were paid and the gold coin in which the greenbacks were eventually redeemed; to authorize the construction of public buildings for post and other government offices in every city having a first and second class postoffice; for the establishment of a bureau of harbors and waterways in the war department to be officered by a corps of United States civil engineers. The proposed bureau is to be charged with the construction, conduct and preservation of harbors and waterways; to establish a forestry commission; to prevent contraction of the currency by requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to issue greenbacks sufficient to keep up the volume of currency whenever diminished by the withdrawal or redemption of national bank notes, and of the same denomination as the notes withdrawn (Anderson of Kansas); by same, to requiring the issuance of ten millions of fractional currency in small denominations and that postmasters at minor offices be supplied and required to keep on hand certain amounts for public accommodation; abolishing the tax on tobacco, and the duty on lumber, coal, salt, wool and blankets; to repeal the internal revenue laws; to pension soldiers of the Black Hawk war; to regulate immigration; for the development of silk culture in the United States; to forfeit Pacific railroad land grants; to repeal the civil service law; for the preservation of forests; to establish a postal telegraph; (by Ryan of Kansas) to amend the inter-state commerce law; proposes to prohibit the bringing into a state of any article of commerce, the manufacture or sale of which is prohibited within the state; to prohibit immigration of Chinese; to provide for the organization of the territory of Oklahoma. In the house alone there have been introduced in this session 13,223 against 11,526 during the entire life of the last Congress. According to the average percentage of the work done at different stages of a Congress, there will be about 15,000 bills introduced in the lower branch of this Congress, while the Senate will swell the grand total to the neighborhood of 18,000 or 20,000. In the house of the forty-seventh Congress, only six years since, the total number of bills was about 6,000 and in both houses of that Congress there were scarcely 9,000 measures proposed. Now the number promises to be doubled.

A Suggestion About Fish.

In a letter from Hon. W. S. Gile, Venango, Ellsworth county, late fish commissioner for Kansas, says:

In your issue of January 5th I notice an inquiry of one of your correspondents in relation to stocking a pond of his with some variety of fish better than its present occupants—buffalo and catfish—and I will give him an answer as to what I would do had I such a pond as he describes. I would stock the pond with black bass. The black bass is one of the finest food fish west of the Alleghenies. It is acknowledged to be by amateurs one of the most gamy if not the most gamy fish in American waters. It is a handy fish and well adapted to the waters of our Kansas streams. He will fight his way against any enemy. In transporting mixed varieties of fish in the same tank, from the Mississippi river, I have frequently found a black bass in the tank; it had attempted to swallow a channel cat fish tail first, but when he got to the homes of the cat they were too much for him and each died. Should your correspondent stock that pond with black bass he will find that they will devour the eggs and fry of the buffalo and catfish so rapidly that he will in a few years have only the old stock left.

Black bass at four years old should weigh from five to seven pounds each. I have no doubt but that your correspondent can obtain bass in sufficient quantity to stock his pond, of the Missouri fish commission. Perhaps he could obtain them in the lakes in Missouri between Atchison and St. Joe; or if he will write me I will try to shape matters so that he can obtain them elsewhere.

Horticulture.

THE STATE HORTICULTURAL MEETING.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:
(Continued from week before last.)

The fourth meeting of the session opened Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, with President Allen in the chair. After prayer by Rev. Cleveland, of Greenwood county, a motion offered by Mr. Robison, of Butler county, prevailed: that the Secretary be instructed to send a telegraphic message of friendly greeting to the Illinois State Horticultural Society in session at Princeton, Illinois.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

on small fruits, by B. F. Smith, of Lawrence, as follows: [Was published in KANSAS FARMER.]

A discussion of the report ensued. L. A. Simmons, of Wellington, said: I fully endorse the report and regard it a valuable paper. The committee properly places the Sucker State at the head of a list of strawberries recommended for planting.

J. D. Jacobus, of Marion: The Jumbo and Manchester are not a success with me, while the Glendale, Windsor Chief and Miner are.

J. Cleveland, of Madison: Of strawberries I have success with the Col. Ellsworth. Wilson's Albany and Windsor Chief have failed with me. I find mulching an advantage. The Gregg raspberry and Kittatinny blackberry are a success and produce full crops. On sandy soil the strawberry does not seem to thrive as well as on a heavier soil.

Mr. Carpenter, of Nebraska: I consider the Hopkins raspberry as identical with the Nemaha.

George Olivant, of Conway: Raspberries as a class succeed in any locality.

Wm. Cutter, of Junction City: Mr. Watts, an extensive grower of strawberries at Lawrence, pronounces the Sucker State a failure. The Crescent well fertilized produces the best results.

E. J. Holman, of Leavenworth: Of strawberries I would recommend as preferable in the order named. (1) Crescent, (2) Charles Downing, (3) Captain Jack. The Jumbo and Cumberland are identical. Of raspberries the Gregg goes down quickly under intense summer's heat, the Smith is worthless, and the Hopkins objectionable on account of its habit of throwing out too many spray-like shoots. The Souhegan has proven to be the best sort; plant is hardy and vigorous. In planting I would recommend the Souhegan and Gregg, and in the proportion of three to one. Of blackberries the Snyder has been the most prolific and profitable kind. I have realized in sales of this berry \$800 per acre. The plants are hardy, but will not continue to yield paying crops year after year, as many other kinds will do. As soon as one good crop is produced they weaken, and new plantations should be made. The Kittatinny rusts, Wilson Jr. and Cluster are not desirable. The Lucretia dewberry, about which so much has been published in its favor, is not a profitable variety to grow.

J. Cleveland: The Gregg is highly satisfactory with me, while the Turner and Outhbert are worthless.

J. W. Byram, of Cedar Point: I find that locality has a material influence in the success of varieties. The Souhegan is valuable. Its main objection is that it ripens all of its fruit in a very short period of time. I value the Gregg, also the Centennial and the Ohio. The only variety yielding a crop in 1887 was the Souhegan. I am not favorable to the Shaffer.

J. G. Robinson, of Ottawa: At one

time I planted fifty varieties of strawberries, and gave them a winter mulching of fresh horse manure. During the winter moles destroyed them. I have experimented quite extensively with new seedling fruits. I wished to obtain a fine-flavored dessert variety of the character of the delicious Delaware, therefore selected seeds of that variety, and planted them. From them I obtained about fifty plants. At the end of three years I had only ten plants which endured the cold of winter, and among them I found four varieties bearing an excellent flavor. One of these produced a small berry, but very sweet. It is the earliest-ripening variety I am acquainted with, being much in advance of the Victor. Of strawberries, from seeds of the Crescent fertilized with the Wilson's Albany, I have a variety staminate. The plant is hardy and productive; fruit the size of the Crescent, and an excellent flavor. I prefer the Crescent, Chas. Downing and Wilson's Albany. The noted Parry fails with me from intense heat in summer. Of raspberries, the Gregg is rather tender, but bears well; Souhegan productive. The Tyler is of about the same character as the Souhegan; McCormick good; Reliance is unreliable; Turner hardy, prolific, a good variety for dessert purposes; Brandywine, plant hardy, fruit fair, is not sufficiently productive; Cuthbert a complete success. From this variety I have had the following results: At the age of two and three years yielded a heavy crop. Berries sold readily at 20 cents per quart. On the fourth year a tremendous crop.

R. M. Switzer, of Hutchinson: The Kittatinny blackberry succeeds in Reno county. Of strawberries I have a plantation made in 1876 which is still in good fruiting condition. I have continued this plantation to the present time by permitting new plants to form between the rows, and plowing under the old plants as soon as they have fruited, and the new ones have well rooted. This is the renewal system. Of raspberries I have rejected the Turner after seven years' trial. The McCormick, Doolittle and Gregg are the best.

CARELESS CULTIVATORS,

an essay by B. F. Smith, of Lawrence, followed. [It is printed in the KANSAS FARMER this week.]

Mr. Fulcomer, of Belleville: Strawberries and raspberries are profitably grown in Republic county. The variety of raspberry known as the Annis Ever-bearing succeeds with me. The Early Wilson blackberry suffers from the cold some winters, the canes being killed to the ground. Some years it escapes injury and yields good crops.

Mr. Marlett, of Manhattan: I have less than one square rod of strawberry plants, which I surface-dressed with ashes and manure in the fall. It yielded all the berries desired for family use, and I sold forty quarts besides. I set out twelve plants of the Lawton blackberry, and permitted them to spread, and the third year they yielded more fruit than could be used in the family. I planted a few of the Doolittle raspberry, and selected others found growing in a wild state. When the latter fruited the berries proved to be superior to the Doolittle. I permitted the raspberry, strawberry and blackberry to spread until they became a mixed plantation, and ceased to cultivate them. This mixed lot furnished an abundance of fruit of the various classes through a season of six weeks, besides marketing from \$60 to \$75 worth.

Next came an essay from Mr. Jacob Nixon, of Kellogg, on

THE OUTLOOK FOR HORTICULTURE IN THE ARKANSAS VALLEY.

[This is filed for printing in the KANSAS FARMER.]

Adjourned to 7 o'clock p. m.

HORACE.

(To be continued.)

CARELESS CULTIVATORS.

Read before the December (1887) meeting of the State Horticultural Society, by B. F. Smith.

It is a much easier matter to set out a strawberry garden than it is to take care of it after it is planted. There are but few new beginners, and not many old planters who realize the importance and real benefits of thorough culture in the strawberry plantation. After planting is done the careless cultivator will wait till he can see the weeds two inches or more above the young plants before he ever thinks of stirring the soil. Then with much glee and great haste he goes over as much ground in one day as he should do in two. In this rapid manner of cultivation the roots of the young growing plants are fearfully abused in order to kill the weeds. Again, in about four weeks, or after the weeds have taken another good start and the plants have somewhat recovered from former bad treatment, the hap-hazard cultivator goes into his berry patch with a "hurrah, boys!" and then slashes right and left to kill the weeds, paying but little attention to the plants; and when the patch is worked over the plants seem to plead for mercy or for a nurse who has sense enough to realize how needful the strawberry plant is for careful tender hands to nurse it, and dress the soil around it, the first season after planting.

After the lapse of another four or five weeks the careless cultivator enters his berry patch and soon discovers that the grass and weeds have come up so thickly that the cultivator will choke up with the young sod-like root growth of the weeds, and that the hoe is entirely too slow a tool to use at this stage of weed growth. So, as a last resort, he goes for his turning plow, and into the weedy berry patch he goes. Then weeds suffer, so do the strawberry plants; the half of which he covers over or plows under. After the plow has done much injury he goes into the patch, hoe in hand, and shaves off the weeds close up to the strawberry plants; and in doing so, he cuts away a half inch, or more, of the soil from around the plants, and thus a part of the roots are left bare, while others are cut off. This sort of culture, followed by two or three weeks of hot, dry weather in Kansas, will probably leave a third or fourth stand of plants.

Now we come to the fourth period in the life of this berry field, when what is left of it needs attention at once. The runners are starting out in every direction; so are the weeds coming again; but our hap-hazard friend is so anxious to destroy them that he cuts off all the runners. He has no time to do any hand-weeding, so when the fourth working is done there is left a lonely, weakly plant here and there, the runners of which, if they had been trained lengthwise of the rows, would have filled up some of the gaps. When they are trained to set closely together, they help, in a measure, to keep the weeds down.

We will now pass on to the fifth period. A five weeks' rest has been given and in the meantime the weeds have not been idle, as they again cover the ground. It is near the middle of July, hot, scorching sunshine, but the weeds seem to grow an inch a day, while the scattered plants are hidden away in their shade, and our new beginner, or hap-hazard planter, is sorely discouraged, and reasons thus: "If I cut the weeds from around these few remaining plants the sun will burn them up." So our hero bids adieu to his berry field, and as he goes he mutters to himself: "The weeds can protect you from the scorching sun, and by-and-by when 'Jack Frost' comes their decaying leaves can hide you from

the bleak winds and snows of the winter."

Our story of the new adventurer, or hap-hazard cultivator, on thousands of farms as well as berry patches, is thus told. They are abroad in the land. I have seen them in Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Texas, and Arkansas. They can be found all over the Western country, not only in trying to grow berries, but in all kinds of farming and gardening. They are out early in the spring, and do their planting in good season; but they lack system in cultivating their crops. They do not know how to calculate on weed growth nor when to destroy that growth. They lose sight of the proper time to stir the soil after hard beating rains. By working the soil as soon after the rains as the surface becomes dry, the weeds are destroyed before they are large enough to do any harm, and the moisture is held near the surface. Instead of this they oftentimes allow the ground to become dry and hard, leaving the weeds to grow and the ground to bake. These farmers, gardeners and fruit-growers always work hard, but are generally behind-hand in working their crops. In permitting weed growth to get too great a start before working the soil the time required to clean the ground is more than four times as much as if work had been done at the proper time, to say nothing of the loss of the crop.

The next spring our thriftless berry cultivator goes hunting among the fallen and decayed weeds for his few scattering plants. If there was enough of them there might be some prospect for fruit. When the season arrives for the berries to ripen the owner of this berry field gathers from 500 to 600 quarts per acre, when he might have realized from 3,000 to 4,000 quarts. If our hero now calculates the cost of plants, and labor thrown away, he will discover a great difference between the credit and debit sides of his strawberry account. Now he quits the business in disgust and reports to all his friends what deceivers all writers on small fruit profits are.

Now this paper is already too long to enter into all the details of cultivating the berry garden the first season after planting, but I will say this much: In order to make a profitable berry field it must be cultivated from three to four times a month. Begin in ten days after planting, and keep the cultivator and hoes moving among the plants till the middle of September. The spaces between the rows must be kept well pulverized throughout the season by a small-tooth horse cultivator as near the plants as possible. The soil close to the plants may be gently stirred with the hoe from half to an inch deep at every working. When the runners begin to grow train them to set and fill the spaces in the row until it is filled up; then permit them to set along the sides of the row till it is ten or twelve inches wide, after which cut off all setting runners. After the runners begin to set, the grass and weeds must be pulled out by hand. Many varieties, such as Crescent, Captain Jack, and Downing, will, when properly cultivated, become so thickly set by the middle of August that weeds cannot get a foothold.

Weed growth in Kansas is very rapid, and when the season is a wet one, it will tax the energy and calculation of berry growers to the utmost to keep ahead of the weeds in the months of June and July.



How to Cure
Skin & Scalp
DISEASES
with the
CUTICURA
REMEDIES.

THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remedies and methods fail.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP. Relief in one minute, for all pains and weaknesses, in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster. 25 cents.

The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY FARMING.

By W. H. Rudd, of the Orrecco Egg Farm.
Written for *Poultry World*.

When we left the mercantile world to make poultry-breeding our specialty we supposed we knew a great deal about it, and could tell the whole story; but now, after having kept poultry more or less all our life, and for the last dozen years given the subject much time and thought, we find ourselves only learners, anxious to obtain information from any reliable quarter. Old poulterers have long since learned to take the *Ipsa dixit* of no man as authority, but we make these prefatory remarks to guard beginners against receiving our statements as oracular.

Among these letters none have interested us so much as that of a young man who by laboring at \$1.25 a day in pleasant weather, had saved \$500. He proposes to try his fortune elsewhere, but his father-in-law, to induce him to remain at home, was persuading him to try the poultry business, and offered him the use of all the land he needed, and to give him and his wife their board during the experiment. Now there are hundreds of young men on our worn-out New England farms, and probably elsewhere, who are in many respects similarly situated, and if one of them will step to the front we will repeat the substance of our reply.

Before entering upon the details of our subject let us imitate the Dutchman, who when about to make a speech, wanted to say a few words before he began.

In choosing any business as a permanency, especially for those just entering into the active duties of life, it is the utmost importance first to settle the question, is it congenial to your taste, do you like it, and will you be satisfied to prosecute it as a means of livelihood? Compel a boy to work on the farm when his whole soul is bent on obtaining a classical education, or to measure ribbon behind a counter when his inclination is to follow the "good old plow," and the result in either case is morally certain to be disaster.

Taking the price of corn at 80 cents per bushel as a basis of our calculation, \$1.20 per year will feed an ordinary hen. If she is not an entire failure, she will give you at least eight dozen eggs a year and raise one brood of chickens. Ours always average very largely in excess of this, but they have been carefully bred for several years for laying purposes, and if we had a hen on the farm which we knew did not yield ninety-six eggs per year, we should arrange for our family to get outside of that hipped at next Sunday dinner. If you are within reach of Boston or New York market, and your eight dozen eggs do not bring you 30 cents per dozen, it is your fault. Our eggs always average us over 30 cents the year round, and several poultry farms in the vicinity and elsewhere, to our knowledge receive 30 cents by contract the year round. Of course, to obtain the best prices from first-class hotels they must be large and brown. [We should say clean, large and white.—Ed.] If your income is to be derived principally from eggs you will find brown ones not only always have the preference and command the highest price, but at times if a glut in the market, will always readily sell, when white ones go begging.

We make this allusion to brown eggs

here, though somewhat out of proper place, as it may perhaps aid you in selecting your breed of fowls. We cannot then call your eight dozen eggs less than \$2.40. Your hen should raise you eight chickens, but we will call them only six. If they weigh two and a half pounds the 1st of June, they will hereabouts bring you 40 cents a pound, alive, which is at least half profit, say \$3; but if hatched later you get 15 cents a pound. Your six chickens cannot be figured less than 80 cents for the lot, whether you sell them or keep them. A comfortable poultry house can be built for 50 cents per hen, but if you intend making this your permanent business, you will be much better satisfied with houses which cost you \$1 per hen, and which will last as long as you do, if you die in any kind of season. One dollar will give a very pretty building, and 10 per cent. is a large estimate for a year's rent, which will be more than repaid by the droppings alone. When a hen is past her usefulness she can be sold for all it cost. Our figures, then, show a new hen for an old one every year, thus keeping your stock good, and an annual profit of \$2 per hen; and we are unable to see where we have not kept within bounds in making our calculations. One of the largest and wealthiest establishments in Boston has offered to contract at 40 cents a dozen the year round for one hundred and fifty dozen eggs a day, to be absolutely fresh, and yet not a poulterer has been found that dare tackle the contract and give bonds for its faithful performance. It would perhaps be an easy matter to accomplish it at most seasons of the year, but in the fall, when fowls have been killed, or would have been laying if alive, and before your pullets had commenced to lay much, it would require a larger flock than any one man ever kept, since Noah's lone pair first stepped from the ark. We have had application to supply a large hotel in New York city with table eggs permanently, but were obliged to decline it; and we are willing to submit the question to the intelligent reader whether from all the signs of the times there is no danger of an overproduction of the highest grade of eggs. If your eggs are white and small, and dirty and possibly stale, and you have a dozen and a half to sell, you have already overstocked the market. In short, if you wish to sell eggs at all times, and at highest prices have the best eggs, prepared for market in the best manner, and make your customer understand that you are the best man to deal with, and if this is the case, he will be pretty sure to ascertain it himself without you telling him.

Let us then call these two questions settled, at least for the present, and consider your next one. What are the best breeds to select? The question is dual, and we must resolve it into two parts. First, then, keep only one breed. On this point our mind is more firmly settled than on any other one connected with poultry. It requires considerable room to successfully and profitably keep more than one variety of pure-bred stock, and keep them separate, as they must be kept. Our poultry have the exclusive use of thirty acres, adjoining which is an abandoned farm of several hundred acres, and beyond that is Cowper's original "vast wilderness" and "boundless contiguity of shade," stretching away to the old "Plymouth turnpike"—over which, and through which, and on which, our fowls can

wander if they please, until they reach the historic "Rock" from which they derive their name; but yet we consider ourselves too cramped for a second breed. Unlimited range is not essential to the greatest production of eggs, but is absolutely necessary for breeding fowls if you are to attain the highest success with numerous and vigorous chickens; and usually, where several breeds are kept and properly separated, this necessary range is either diminished or the flocks are so scattered as to render it too laborious and expensive to give them the best care. Our oldest and most skillful breeders base their success on this one truth, and breed their several varieties, or rather have them bred on different farms, in some instances several miles apart; but when even 300 or 400 fowls are to be kept on a few acres, and the revenue is to come from market eggs and poultry only, and where thoroughbred stock is desired, it is in our opinion exceedingly unwise to attempt more than one breed. The expense of building and maintaining several fences is great. The possibility of the varieties becoming mixed, even then, is certainly to be thought of, and where two or more choice breeds have mingled but for an hour, we would not give a fiddlestick for their purity afterwards—for although only a few hens might have become contaminated, yet as they could not be distinguished from the others, confidence would be lost in the entire flock.

(Concluded next week.)

Every time you worry your horses you shorten their lives and days of usefulness.

There is much money made in raising early lambs for market where conditions are favorable. But if lambs are to be reared, suitable quarters must be provided, or the attempt will result in disaster.

Dyspepsia

Does not get well of itself; it requires careful, persistent attention and a remedy that will assist nature to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Among the agonies experienced by the dyspeptic, are distress before or after eating, loss of appetite, irregularities of the bowels, wind or gas and pain in the stomach, heart-burn, sour stomach, etc., causing mental depression, nervous irritability and sleeplessness. If you are discouraged be of good cheer and try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cured hundreds; it will cure you.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Gained 15 Pounds.

"I have been a great sufferer from Torpid Liver and Dyspepsia. Every thing I ate disagreed with me until I began taking

Tutt's Pills

I can now digest any kind of food; never have a headache, and have gained fifteen pounds in weight."

W. C. SCHULTZE, Columbia, S. C.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

100,000 ROYAL PRESENTS.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FARMER, desirous of having their already well known and popular Journal more widely circulated and introduced into homes where it is not already known, have determined to throw off all profit this year, and in addition use a portion of their capital for the sole purpose of increasing the circulation to 100,000 copies. After deciding to more extensively advertise than ever before the following plan has been adopted by us:

FOR FIFTY CENTS

We will enter your name on our subscription book and mail THE FARMER regularly to you 6 months on trial, and immediately send a numbered Receipt, which will entitle the holder to one of the following presents. If you desire two receipts, send \$1.00, paying for a year's subscription, and the two receipts will be immediately sent to you free.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

10 U. S. Government Bonds of \$500	\$5,000	1 Pony Phantom	\$100
10 U. S. Greenbacks of \$500	5,000	1,000 Pocket Silver Fruit Knives	1,000
10 U. S. Greenbacks of \$100	1,000	1,000 Gent's Pocket Knives	1,000
1 Nickel plated Columbia Bicycle	150	1,000 U. S. Greenbacks of \$1 each	1,000
1 Grand Square Piano	800	10 Gent's Gold Watches, English Movement	500
1 Grand Cabinet Organ	800	10 Ladies' " " " "	500
1 Three seat Rockaway	200	20 Boys' Silver " " " "	500
1 Silver Dinner Service	100	8 Solitaire Diamond Finger Rings	1,000
5 Top Buggies	1,000	8 Patent Harvesters	1,000
20 U. S. Greenbacks of \$50 each	1,000	2,000 Elegant Art Gems	1,000
1000 Autograph Albums, \$3 each	2,000	5 Raw Silk Parlor Suit Furniture	1,000
2 Village Carts	200	1,400 Gold Finger Rings, Ladies' Breast Pins, Gent's	

Scarf Pins, Lockets, Fans and Chains, and 92,491 other presents; makes a grand aggregation of 100,000 presents, thus guaranteeing a present to each and every new subscriber who sends us 50 cents.

All of the above presents will be awarded in a fair and impartial manner. Sent to any part of the United States or Canada. THE 50 CENTS which you send us is the regular price for a trial subscription, and therefore we charge nothing for the present. OUR PROFIT will be in your future patronage and the increased rate we will get for our advertising space. YOUR SUBSCRIPTION FREE. Get five of your friends to join you by cutting this out and showing it to them. Send us \$2.50 and we will send you THE FARMER for 6 months, and one numbered receipt for each of your subscribers, and one extra for your trouble.

SEND TEN SUBSCRIBERS WITH \$5.00 and we will send you 12 subscriptions and thirteen receipts!

60 DAYS ONLY. This offer will hold good 60 days only, as we shall limit the number of new subscriptions to 100,000, so we would advise all our friends to forward subscriptions as an early date, as in no case will they be received after we have attained the circulation upon basis of which above offer is made.

THE FARMER is not only second to no eastern rival as a complete newspaper, a compendium of delightful stories, instructive miscellany, pure morality—it is invaluable as a reliable chronicle of the literary and agricultural development of the vast West and the new South and especially of the Great Mississippi Valley, to which Memphis, with its unrivaled river and railroad advantages, is the natural gateway.

Read How
You Can
Get This
Elegant
Gold Watch
for 50 cts.



500 GOLD WATCHES FREE.

In making up the above list of PRESENTS, we decided to reserve \$5,000 to be divided equally among the first 500 subscribers. If you send 50 cents you will be entitled to ONE RECEIPT, good for ONE PRESENT, and if your letter is among the first 500 received, you will be entitled to this beautiful watch. We will print in full the names of the winners of the 500 GOLD WATCHES. This offer is bona fide and will be carried out to the letter. Send now, don't wait.

THE FARMER

Is so well established, and is backed by such ample capital, that every one of our subscribers may be sure of getting all we promise. Indeed we could not afford otherwise with a paper that has already secured a national reputation on its merit. Undoubtedly some who read this new departure will think an offer to give away thousands of dollars in presents is most unreasonable and unprofitable; but let us say to all such persons that it costs anywhere from \$35,000 to \$150,000 to secure a large circulation to a paper. We know of a publisher that spent \$50,000 in one week in giving away free copies and advertising his papers, and the money was well spent, for it secured for him an established circulation that paid good interest on the investment. Publishing nowadays must either be done on an extensive scale or not at all. It costs just as much for matter, and just as much for illustrations, electrotypes, editorial services, rent and for setting up the type for a paper of 100 circulation as it does for a paper with 300,000 circulation. On small editions, each one of the above items swells the cost of a single paper alarmingly, but on very large editions the expense is spread over so many papers, that it is almost entirely lost; thus you can see that large profits can be made only by doing a large business. This is precisely what we propose doing with THE FARMER.

We simply propose to return to our subscribers a portion of the profits accruing from the use of their names before advertisers.

OUR OLD PATRONS AND SUBSCRIBERS, whom we number by the thousands, should at once go to work and help us to increase our list, for this grand and generous offer.

ONLY 50 CTS. Secures THE FARMER 6 months on trial, and one receipt, good for one present. One number of the paper is worth double the subscription price. As to our reliability we refer to any Bank or Mercantile Agency.

These are Presents to our subscribers, absolutely free. This is the opportunity of a life time; the true pathway to your future fortune. Every subscriber gets a prize.

Two-cent postage stamps taken from places where a Postal Note cannot be obtained. It is possible you will let it pass? Note, ordinary letter or express. Write name, post office, county and state very clearly. Send no Silver. Remit by Postal Note.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FARMER, Sneed and Bethel Block. Memphis, Tenn.

Mustang Liniment

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT applied vigorously is death to Swiney, Worms, Ticks and Sore Backs!

Mustang Liniment

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

Mustang Liniment

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

Mustang Liniment

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

CREAM OF A WEEK'S NEWS.

General E. C. Walthall succeeds himself a U. S. Senator from Mississippi.

Senator Wilson, of Iowa, is returned for another term in the United States senate.

An earthquake shock was felt the 12th inst. in Georgia and both the Carolina's.

The worst storm of the season all over the Northwest, and a good many persons reported lost in Dakota.

The New York Tribune collected some representative agriculturists to consult about the tariff. They met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City.

A gang of a dozen or more Texas train robbers were captured. An officer telegraphs: "We have captured all the train robbers that have been engaged in the business in Texas and Arkansas the past year, ours being the fifth successful robbery."

The Philadelphia Bulletin of the Steel and Iron association says: The production of steel rails by our Bessemer steel works in the first half of 1887 was 1,030,530 gross tons, and in the second half it was 1,019,108 tons, or 2,049,638 gross tons in the whole year. The result was 487,238 tons greater than the total production of 1,562,410 gross tons in 1886. The new year does not open auspiciously for our steel rail friends. Many large orders are still withheld, and the works which closed down in December are still idle.

Mayor Hewitt, in his annual message, advises that the city tax upon personal property be abolished, and the amount raised from real estate instead. Though the mayor has heretofore combated Henry George's arguments in favor of such a measure, he now admits that it would add greatly to the prosperity of the city. People, he says, would be attracted to the city as a place of residence and business, and the real estate owners would not be injured, because their property would raise in value as the population increased.

A New York paper says that the thirteen gas companies that now supply Bostonians with light by night are in process of consolidation into a gigantic trust organization, covering property of the value of \$14,000,000. Until about a year ago each separate company had its own territory upon which no other company presumed to encroach. The new company is to be known as the Bay State company of New York. It will absorb all the old companies. The bulk of the new stock will be owned by Boston men, but the "Philadelphia crowd" is also largely interested.

A meeting of wool growers, manufacturers and dealers met in Washington City. Hon. John McDowell, of Pennsylvania, G. L. Conners, of Ohio, and others represented the wool growers. H. C. Dwight, of Boston, H. T. Thompson, of Chicago, and John Gorsalus, of Troy, N. Y., represent the dealers. Wm. Whitman, of Boston, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and a number of eastern and middle state men composed the manufacturer's delegation. They agreed upon a tariff modification to be submitted to congress—substantially a re-enactment of the wool tariff of 1887.

A Chicago dispatch the 13th inst. says: "Nineteen of the twenty-one reaper, mower and binder manufacturers in the United States succeeded, this evening, in organizing a national organization. They have been in session here three days. The call for the meeting defined the object to be the curtailment of the production, regulation of prices and fixing of a uniform system of prices; but the members deny that the association formed has anything to do with these matters, and say it is 'for social ends only.' All particulars are refused except that Lewis Miller, of Akron, Ohio, has been elected president."

A movement is on foot in western Texas and southern New Mexico to secure federal aid, if possible, in building a monster irrigating canal, from 200 to 230 miles long for the purpose of reclaiming vast tracts of land that are now arid wastes. It is proposed to start the canal at a point on Rio Grande above the Jarnado Del Norte in New Mexico and carry it along the high lands of the Rio Grande valley as far below El Paso and it is found practicable. The federal government will be asked for a subsidy in the form of a grant of land, on the ground that such a plan would bring on the market a large tract of government lands that are now worthless.

The Ohio poultry, pigeon, kennel and pet stock association was holding an exposition in the Armory building at Columbus, and the building suddenly took fire. There were displays from nearly every state west of the Mississippi. The value of the exhibit is estimated at over \$50,000. All the poultry and pigeon stock and nearly all the dogs were consumed. The famous Gordon setter, Royal Duke, owned by Walter Hammet, Philadelphia, valued at \$10,000, broke his chain and got out badly singed. The only dogs saved were

Champion, English setter, Paul Gladstone, of Pittsburg, valued at \$10,000, and two Irish setters and a pointer belonging to residents of Columbus, which had been taken home. In all over three hundred dogs of different breeds were lost, composing the finest display ever made in Ohio. Sir Charles, said to be the finest specimen of St. Bernard in America, owned by H. L. Goodman, Chicago, valued at \$2,500, and the whole of the Alta kennel, Toledo, O., composed of St. Bernards, were all burned. There were between six and eight hundred entries of poultry, carrier pigeons, etc., for many states, all burned. The catalogues and records of prize winners were burned, which makes detailed information difficult to secure.

The impossibility of the western roads at present agreeing upon any subject was demonstrated at a managers' meeting at Chicago, called for the avowed purpose of preventing a reduction in grain and live stock rates threatened by a notice of the Frisco to the effect that on January 16, it would reduce corn rates from southern Kansas to St. Louis. This was seized upon by some of the roads as a pretext to reduce rates from Kansas and a meeting was called for that purpose if it could be done. The St. Louis and San Francisco offered to so modify its notice as to confine the effects to its own territory, but this the Alton refused and at once gave official notice that it would make fifteen cent rate on grain from Kansas City to Chicago. This settled the matter and the reductions will be made.

The annual report of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers was laid before the house. The average number of inmates present during the last fiscal year was 9,118, an increase in five years of 2,980, or 44 per cent. The existing branches are now filled to their utmost capacity, and in the opinion of the board they should be further enlarged. The report says if it be the intention of congress to take care for all disabled soldiers entitled to admission to the home under existing laws, legislation will be required either to establish additional branches, materially enlarge existing branches, encourage the states to establish state homes or to make appropriations for outdoor relief for those soldiers who cannot be admitted to existing branches. Should congress consider that the present accommodations are sufficient the maximum number of soldiers who shall receive the benefits of the home should be fixed by law.

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, January 14, 1888:

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 34° on Thursday the 12th; lowest at same hour, 0° below zero, Saturday 14th. Highest recorded during the week, 36° the 12th; lowest, 12° below on the 14th. Light snow and sleet fell on 12th and 14th days.

Rainfall.—Total for the week—melted snow—less than one fourth of an inch.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

This successful medicine is a carefully-prepared extract of the best remedies of the vegetable kingdom known to medical science as Alteratives, Blood Purifiers, Diuretics, and Tonics, such as Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Stillingia, Dandelion, Juniper Berries, Mandrake, Wild Cherry Bark and other selected roots, barks and herbs. A medicine, like anything else, can be fairly judged only by its results. We point with satisfaction to the glorious record Hood's Sarsaparilla has earned for itself upon the hearts of thousands of people who have personally or indirectly been relieved of terrible suffering which all other remedies failed to reach. Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, January 16, 1888.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 7,000, shipments 1,000. Market active, 10a15 higher. Fancy, \$5 00a5 40; steers, \$3 00a5 15; stockers and feeders, \$2 00a 3 50; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 80a3 00; Texas steers, \$3 00.

HOGS—Receipts 11,000, shipments 5,000. Market opened higher and closed with advance lost. Mixed, \$5 15a5 55; heavy, \$5 45a5 75; light, \$4 80a5 40; skips, \$3 25a4 75.

SHEEP—Receipts 4,000, shipments 1,000. Market stronger. Natives, \$3 00a5 25; Western, \$4 50a5 10; Texans, \$2 75a3 85; lambs, \$5 00a8 00.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,400, shipments 100. Market stronger. Choice heavy native steers \$4 40 a5 25, fair to good steers \$3 00a4 45, medium to choice butchers steers \$3 20a4 10, fair to good stockers and feeders \$2 00a3 20, rangers ordinary to good, \$2 25a4 25.

HOGS—Receipts 3,800, shipments 200. Market firm. Choice heavy and butchers selections \$5 50a5 65, medium to prime packing and yorkers \$5 10a5 65, ordinary to good rangers \$4 80a5 10.

SHEEP—Receipts 500, shipments..... Market higher. Fair to choice \$3 40a5 00.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 1,144. Demand strong and market active with values

of good and fat 10a15 cents higher and others 10 cents higher. Sales ranged \$3 80a4 37½ for shipping steers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 4,442. Quite a number of hold-overs and common were on the market to-day. Buyers were indifferent, consequently there was a slow market with values steady to 10c lower. Extreme range of sales, \$4 10a5 50; bulk at \$5 15a5 25, and many left over unsold.

SHEEP—No receipts since Saturday. Market nominal, but good fat muttons would sell 25 cents higher than last week.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Ruled quiet, with prices steady at former prices.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 77½a78¼c; No. 3 spring, 69a70c; No. 2 red, 82c.

CORN—No. 2, 48½c.

OATS—No. 2, 31a31¼c.

RYE—No. 2, 62½c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 75a85c.

FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 44½.

TIMOTHY—Prime, \$2 4a2 48.

PORK—\$14 75a14 80.

LARD—\$7 37½.

BUTTER—Quiet, creamery, 24a32; dairy 17a 20.

St. Louis.

FLOUR—Firm and quiet.

WHEAT—Opened firm and ¼ higher, but was very slow all the session and closing exactly where it opened. No. 2 red, cash, 82½a83¼c.

CORN—Firm but slow. Cash, 48a48½c.

OATS—Dead, dull. Cash, 30c.

RYE—Nominally at 65c.

BARLEY—Firm, but little doing.

HAY—Higher.

TIMOTHY—Prime, \$14 00a18 50; prairie, \$8 00 a12 50.

EGGS—18c.

BUTTER—Unchanged, Creamery, 24a30; dairy, 18a26c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 323 bushels; withdrawals, 1,833 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 363,831 bushels. The market to-day on 'change was steady', with no sales on the call of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. No. 3, red winter wheat, none in the market. No. 2, soft winter wheat, cash, no bids, \$1 asked. On track by sample: No. 2 soft, cash, 82c.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 3,629 bushels; withdrawals, — bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 180,587 bushels. The market on 'change to-day was merely nominal. On the call there were no sales, either for cash or future delivery of any of the different grades. On track by sample: No. 2 corn, cash, 45c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids, 29½c asked. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 31c; No. 2 white, cash, 32½c.

RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings.

HAY—Receipts 13 cars. Strictly fancy is steady at \$9 50 for small baled; large baled, \$9 00; wire-bound, 50c less; medium and poor stock steady.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, f. o. b., \$1 25; \$11 00 per 1,000 lbs.; \$20 00 per ton; ear lots, \$19 00 per ton.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 05a1 10 per

bu. on a basis of pure; castor beans, \$1 00 for prime.

FLOUR—Market dull but firm. Quotations are for unestablished brands in ear lots, per ¼ bbl. in sacks, as follows: XX, 90c; XXX, \$1 00 a1 05; family, \$1 15a1 25; choice, \$1 50a1 60; fancy, \$1 65a1 70; extra fancy, \$1 75a1 80; patent, \$2 05a2 10; rye, \$1 40a1 60. From city mills, 25c higher.

BUTTER—Receipts of roll large and market steady. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 27c; good, 22a25c; fine dairy in single package lots, 16a20c; storepacked, do., 14a16c for choice; poor and low grade, 9a10c; roll, good to choice, 13a16c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 13c; full cream, Young America, 13½c.

EGGS—Receipts light and market firm; at 20c per dozen for fresh.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, home-grown, 60a 70c per bus.; Utah, 1 00a1 10 per bushel. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 75c per bus. Apples, supply fair and market steady at \$2 00a3 50 per bbl.

BROOMCORN—Dull and weak. We quote: Green self-working, 4c; green hurl, 4½c; green inside and covers, 2½a3c; red-tipped and common self-working, 2c; crooked, 1c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually ¼c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 11c, breakfast bacon 10½c, dried beef 9c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides \$7 70, long clear sides \$7 60, shoulders \$5 75, short clear sides \$7 95. Smoked meats: clear rib sides \$8 45, long clear sides \$8 35, shoulders \$6 50, short clear sides \$8 70. Barrel meats: mess pork \$15 00. Choice lard: tierce lard, \$7 00.

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.	22
Beans, white navy, H. P., per bus.	2 60
Sweet potatoes	60a
Apples	1 00a1 25
Potatoes	60a 95
Onions	1 00a1 50
Beets	40a
Turnips	25a 35

STOCK IN MINNESOTA.—From an exclusive grain country, Minnesota is being rapidly transformed into the finest stock and dairy State in the Union. Cheap lands still obtainable, convenient to railroad. Particulars free upon application to C. H. WARREN, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul, Minn.

J. L. STRANAHAN,

Broom Corn!

Commission. Liberal advances on consignments. Reference:—Hide & Leather National Bank, Chicago. 194 Kinzie street. CHICAGO, ILL.

HUGH E. THOMPSON,

BROOMCORN

Commission and dealer in Broom-Makers' Supplies. Reference:—National Bank of Commerce. 1412 & 1414 Liberty St., Kansas City, Mo.

HAGEY & WILHELM,

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.

Kansas City Stock Yards,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

ARE BY FAR THE

Most Commodious and Best Appointed in the Missouri Valley,

With ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. They are planked throughout, no yards are better watered and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that

Higher Prices are Realized Here than in the Markets East,

Is due to the location at these Yards of EIGHT PACKING HOUSES, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3,300 cattle, and 27,200 hogs, and the regular attendance and sharp competitive buyers for the Packing Houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All the thirteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the Yards, affording the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

The business of the Yards is done systematically, and with the utmost promptness, so that there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock is worth, with the least possible delay.

C. F. MORSE,
General Manager.

E. E. RICHARDSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

H. P. OHILD,
Superintendent.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

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

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

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

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 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, and he must at the same time deliver a copy of said notice to the County Clerk of his county, who shall post the same on a bill-board in his office thirty days.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 5, 1888.

Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by James Mabon, in Burlingame tp., December 6, 1887, one red-roan 2-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

COLT—By M. C. Peyton, of Scranton, November 21, 1887, one mouse-colored Texas mare colt, 1 year old; valued at \$10.

COLT—By same, one 2-year-old Texas mare colt, left hind foot white, branded R; valued at \$20.

COLT—By same, one 3-year-old Texas mare colt, four white feet, branded R; valued at \$20.

STEER—By James McAllen, of Scranton, November 21, 1887, one red 2-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Jefferson county—E. L. Worswick, clerk.

STEER—By V. F. Newell, of Osawatie, December 9, 1887, one pale red 2-year-old steer, branded M on right hip, left in right ear and under-bit in left ear; valued at \$20.

Douglas county—Joel S. White, clerk.

STEER—By Jesse Whitman, in Marion tp., December 7, 1887, one 3-year-old red steer, branded on left hip; valued at \$20.

Woodson county—I. M. Jewett, clerk.

STEER—By S. C. Gaston, in Toronto tp., November 23, 1887, one brindle 3-year-old steer, branded T on left horn.

Wilson county—D. N. Willits, clerk.

MARE—By Frank Michael, in Center tp., December 17, 1887, one bay mare, 14 hands high, long body, pony build, star in forehead, gray hairs on neck and head, left hind foot white; valued at \$15.

Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk.

STEER—By Joseph Degraw, in Mill Creek tp., December 12, 1887, one roan steer; valued at \$14.

HORSE—By S. H. Shaw, in Blue Valley tp., December 14, 1887, one dark brown horse, weight 750 pounds, white strip in face, small white spot on end of nose; valued at \$25.

Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

HEIFER—By S. W. Allen, in Liberty tp., November 26, 1887, one 3-year-old heifer, branded M with bag across horizontally; valued at \$15.

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

STEER—By John Warfield, in Elmore tp., December 9, 1887, one dark red steer with white under belly, 2 years old; valued at \$20.

Scott county.

PONY—By Wm. O. Brown, in Valley tp., July 18, 1887, one bay pony mare, 7 years old, white spot in forehead, white hind feet, branded on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

E. M. BELL, J. P.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 12, 1888.

Elk county—J. S. Johnson, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by E. C. Sanger, January 8, 1888, one steer, 3 years old, red, with some white on belly, flank and face, brand on left hip, and not distinguishable; valued at \$20.

Jackson county—E. E. Birkett, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Nicholas Reddy, in Washington tp., November 15, 1887, one red 2-year-old steer, with white face, white under belly, brand on right hip, short tail, no other marks visible; valued at \$15.

Wyandotte county—Wm. E. Connelley, clk.

COW—Taken up by F. W. Deger, in Shawnee tp., December 7, 1887, one cow, about 10 years old, red sides, back and belly white, tips of horns sawed off, and blind in right eye.

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

COW—Taken up by W. T. Woods, in Carlyle tp., December 27, 1887, one red roan cow, 6 years old, clip off right ear, blind in left eye; valued at \$18.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 19, 1888.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by James W. Dickason, in Jackson tp., January 4, 1888, one dark red steer, a little white in face, on belly and end of tail, swallow-fork or bit in right ear, small under-bit in same, branded with what seems to be two letters about three inches square on right hip, 1 year old; valued at \$12.00.

STEER—Taken up by William D. Owen, in Emporia tp., November 1, 1887, one light red steer, 3 years old, branded Mo. on right hip; valued at \$16.

STEER—By same, one red steer, 3 years old, white face, swallow-fork in left ear, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$12.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by Park Morse, in Emporia tp., December 7, 1887, one spotted cow, 7 years old, branded JV on left horn, under-bit in each ear, 6-months-old heifer calf at side; valued at \$18.

Stanton county—M. F. Banburg, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by L. H. Kreigh, in Stanton tp., (P. O. Johnson City), December 26, 1887, one red and white spotted 2-year-old heifer, branded W on left hip and side, ears under-sloped; valued at \$8.

8 HEIFERS—By same, three 1-year-old heifers, dark red and white spotted, crop off left ear and under-bit in right ear; valued at \$18.

2 CALVES—By same, two red 8-months-old heifer calves, (one has white in face), swallow-fork in left ear, crop off left ear, under-slope in right ear; valued at \$10.

Crawford county—J. C. Gove, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by D. S. Williams, in Sherman tp., January 10, 1888, one white and red spotted yearling steer, crop and split in left ear. (P. O. Farlington).

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. H. Hand, in Cherokee tp., one light iron-gray horse, about 10 years old, 14½ hands high, a cut in left ear about an inch and a half from tip, lame in left hind leg with large scar on inside of hock-joint, collar marks.

Labette county—W. J. Millikin, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by L. C. Kivett, in Howard tp., December 12, 1887, one iron-gray horse colt, 2 years old, W on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

MARE—By same, one gray mare, about 10 years old, W on left shoulder, under-bit in each ear, about 14½ hands high; valued at \$25.

COLT—By same, one iron-gray mare colt, 3 years old, W on left shoulder.

Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by James Neill, in Adams tp., (P. O. Oneida), December 12, 1887, one calf or short yearling steer, black and white, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

BOAR—Taken up by W. D. Jewell, in Salem tp., November 19, 1887, one Poland-China boar, both fore feet white, left hind foot white, end of nose white, weight between 400 and 500 pounds.

Wichita county—H. A. Platt, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. L. Lane, (P. O. Leoti), December 13, 1887, one iron-gray horse pony, 54 inches high, three white feet and white face, branded J. H.; valued at \$25.

PONY—By same, one sorrel pony, two white feet and white face, 54 inches high, branded L. S.; valued at \$25.

Wyandotte county—Frank Mapes, clerk.

CALF—Taken up by John Brown, one bay calf, about 6 months old.

Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by M. H. Beard, in Spring Creek tp., one dark red-roan 2-year-old heifer, white belly, under half of right ear cut off, no other marks or brands; valued at \$12.50.

STEER—Taken up by W. S. Wheeler, in Liberty tp., one red yearling steer, indistinct brand on right hip; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by A. H. Patterson, in Liberty tp., one red and white 1-year-old steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

HORSE—Taken up by Chas. Probsting, in Burlington tp., one sorrel horse, 9 years old, blaze face, thin tail, heavy mane, about 15½ hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Chase county—J. J. Massey, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by James Martin, in Bazaar tp., (P. O. Matfield Green), December 10, 1887, one red-roan 1-year-old steer, branded CE on right hip; valued at \$12.

Bourbon county—J. R. Smith, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. A. McCollum, in Marion tp., December 23, 1887, one roan 2-year-old heifer with brindle neck, branded J on left side; valued at \$12.

PONY—Taken up by A. J. Kough, in Marion tp., (posted December 29, 1887), one bay horse pony, about 10 years old, heavy-set, three white feet, white strip in forehead, no other marks or brands.

Too Late to Classify.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULLS—Registered, for sale. Address E. Harpole, Ottawa, Kas.

STALLIONS FOR SALE—Three Clydes and one Norman. Acclimated and good breeders; broken to drive. Will give time if desired. Every stallion guaranteed as represented. R. I. Blackledge, Salina, Kas.

EVERGREEN FRUIT FARM.—Leading varieties of Strawberry Plants, S. C. Brown Leghorn Fowls, Poland-China Swine. Send for prices. T. F. Sprout, Frankfort, Kas.

SPECIAL CLUB OFFER

As may be seen in another column, we club with a limited number of papers at very low rates, which are quite popular, but the demand for a great metropolitan twelve-page Weekly, the

Kansas City Weekly Times,

is taking the lead. We send it with the KANSAS FARMER one year for only \$1.75.

CREAMERY PACKAGE

MFG. CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

Butter Tubs, Egg Cases,

AND GENERAL

CREAMER

AND DAIRY

SUPPLIES.

We carry a Large Stock of Butter Tubs and Egg Cases in our Warehouse, and can Fill Large Orders Promptly.

We carry a Full Line of Cans, Butter Boxes, Butter Printers, Workers, Churns, Pails, Salts, Coloring, and Everything that is needed in Creameries or Small Dairies.

Our Large Catalogue for 1888, will be out March 15th. All parties that are in the butter and egg business or dairying, will do well to send us their address, and we will forward you our Catalogue when it is out.

Creamery Package Mf'g. Co.

1408 & 1410 West 11th St.,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

CONTINENTAL WIRE CO.,

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,

—Sole Manufacturers of—

Eagle Parallel Barb Wire,

Best wire known for protecting stock, presenting a surface twice as broad as old-style twisted wire, and Barbed regularly every 2, 3, 5 or 6 inches, as ordered. Ask your dealer for it. We also make the most perfect twisted Barb Wire that has ever been made. Take none but the "EAGLE" Brand. Licensed under U. S. Letters Patent No. 350,413.

EMPORIA BUSINESS COLLEGE

—EMPORIA KANSAS.

PROF. O. W. MILLER,

PRESIDENT.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

ONLY LINE RUNNING

3 DAILY TRAINS 3

BETWEEN

ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY.

Double Daily Line of Free Reclining Chair Cars to OMAHA.

Elegant Parlor Cars to KANSAS CITY, and Reclining Chair Cars Free on all trains.

2--DAILY TRAINS--2

ST. LOUIS TO WICHITA AND ANTHONY, KAS.

THE IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE

Is the only route to the Great Hot Springs of Arkansas, and the most direct route to all points in Texas.

Only one change of cars St. Louis to San Francisco.

Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars

to Memphis, Mobile, Malvern, Houston, Galveston, and all principal Southern points.

Information cheerfully furnished by Company's agents. H. C. TOWNSEND, W. H. NEWMAN, Gen'l Pass. & Tkt. Agt. Gen'l Traffic Man., St. Louis, Mo.

State Agricultural College

Free Tuition. Expenses Light.

Endowment, \$500,000. Buildings, \$120,000

Grounds and Apparatus, \$100,000.

20 INSTRUCTORS. 500 STUDENTS.

Farmers' sons and daughters received from Common Schools to full or partial course in Science and Industrial Arts. Send for Catalogue to

MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

Spalding's Commercial College
LARGEST—CHEAPEST—BEST
KANSAS CITY, Mo., J. F. SPALDING, PRES.
COMMERCIAL BLOCK, Cor. 11th and Main Streets.
Established October 25, 1865—Incorporated July 11, 1867.
All English and Commercial Branches, Phonography, Type-Writing, etc., taught at lowest rates. Unsurpassed Advantages. No Vacations. Catalogues Free. Be sure to visit or address this College before going elsewhere.

Take care of your Horses and Cattle by using Dr. S. P. Cregar's

STOCK CAKE & ANTI-WORM REMEDY, a cathartic stimulant for HORSES, CATTLE and other LIVE STOCK. This Stock Cake removes worms, purifies the blood and water, loosens the hide, acts upon the kidneys, regulates the system and puts the animals in healthy, thriving condition. Also is a Preventive Against Pleuro-Pneumonia in Cattle. Price 15 cents per cake. Dr. S. P. Cregar, 1464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

SUNNY SOUTH Good land, near the sea, cheap. Fine climate, excellent markets. Circulars free. E. C. Lindsay & Co., Norfolk, Va.

The Veterinarian.

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

BARRENNESS.—I have a mare about 6 years old, and she has had two colts. I put her last year and she did not have any colt, and this spring I put her three times, and the groom examined her and says she is too open. Is there any remedy for her? [Put the mare to a different stallion, and after serving do not give any food, and keep in a quiet, dark stall for twenty-four hours.]

SWOLLEN LIMB.—Will you please tell me what is the matter with my mare? She is 5 years old in June; in foal and her first colt. About ten days ago she showed signs of lameness in her left hind leg, and in a day or so it began to swell just above the pastern, and is now got above the hock. She is considerably lame, with high fever. Please, if possible from this description, give name of disease and remedy. [Without an examination we could not tell what the nature of the disease is. On general principles we would, however, foment the swollen part with warm water five or six times a day for half an hour at a time. Feed generously, mixing a small amount of linseed meal in each feed, and give one drachm of nitrate of potash morning and evening mixed in feed. Give plenty of cold water to drink.]

REMEDY FOR HOG CHOLERA.—Among the many remedies for hog cholera, "Phil Thrifton," a most acute observer, says the following has been found to work kindly for measles, and also for intestinal diseases peculiar to the hog. The prescription is as follows: Extract logwood, four ounces; blue-stone, four drachms; mix with boiling water, six pints. Then add turpentine, 1½ pints; coal oil, 1½ pints; linseed oil, 1½ pints. To one-third of this mixture add two-thirds of a strong decoction (or tea) of poke root, and give a pint to each hog in some nutritious slop. If you use the whole mixture you would have 10½ pints. To this you would add 21 pints of poke root tea—enough for one dose each for thirty-two hogs. Blue-stone in this recipe is called also blue vitriol. It is sulphate of copper, and is not the same as copperas. The latter is sulphate of iron and called also green vitriol.

WORMS IN A MARE.—Please inform what to do for my Cleveland Bay mare. She is a very fine three-year-old, and my pasture got short in the fall and I commenced early to cut and throw over corn-fodder to about a dozen of them running together, and kept feeding them quite strong till the first of November, when she commenced to run down and stand around the fences by herself, and kept getting thinner every day, while I was still feeding all the shocked corn they would eat. In about two weeks she was so thin she could hardly get up alone, and I took her up and turned her into a large box-stall every night, and let her out in the day-time, giving her oats and corn mixed and good hay. She still kept getting thinner, and the first of this month I quit turning her out and gave her a little physic; but her bowels had been quite loose all the time and her water all right. This did no good and she got very feverish, her tongue being very hot, ears and legs cold. I took our local veterinarian out to see her. He gave her a tonic of quinine and something else, and in about twenty-four hours many little red worms from an eighth to half an inch long came from her. They are as red as blood and very sharp at both ends; none more than half an inch long. They still keep coming though not quite so many as at first; but she is not much better yet. I have another colt which is affected in the same way. Is this the effect of corn-fodder and what is your treatment for them? [The parasite is the strongylus tetracanthus, a

CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL & CO., Live Stock Commission Merchants, FOR THE SALE OF CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building,
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

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

small red worm usually present in very great numbers, and in my experience causing a horse to feel quite uneasy. We would recommend giving the mare affected half an ounce of oil of turpentine shaken up with a pint of sweet milk, half an hour before feeding every morning for eight days in succession, and then giving her a pint of castor oil. If the worms do not appear, after this treatment, to have been completely removed we would recommend the same course of treatment to be applied again. The dung which is passed by the horses affected with this parasite should be burned, as if it is spread on the land the eggs of the worms may be the occasion of the trouble in the future. In parasite diseases it is well to destroy the parasite and its eggs, as that prevents future outbreaks of disease. The presence of those parasites is not the effect of feeding corn.]

LANEY & PFAFF,
GREEN RIDGE, MISSOURI.

THOROUGHBERED

POLAND-CHINA HOGS
FOR SALE.

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

**THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF
Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas**



A few sows in pig to "Thorndale" (Vol. 9), at \$25 each. Also thirty-five fall pigs, of both sexes, at \$12 each, delivered free by express within 100 miles of Lyons up to February 10, 1888. Stock shipped from here over either the A. T. & S. F. Mo. Pacific or St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. All breeders registered. Pedigrees with each sale. Order at once.
F. W. TRUESDELL, Lyons, Kas.

OTTAWA HERD



OF POLAND-CHINA and DUCROC-JERSEY Hogs. Twenty head of first-class boars from four to nine months old. Also seventy-five head of sows of same age, sired by Bruce's Stemwinder 4701, Daisy's Corwin 4697. Dams—Mazy 2d 6214, Zelds 3d 8230, Maggie's Perfection 8210, Vone's Perfection 9424, Fay's Gold Drop 11676, Jay's Dimple 12173, Eureka Mayo 12176, and many other equally well bred, and fine as can be produced by any one. Part of sows bred to gilt-edge boars of the most popular strains. Will sell at prices to suit the times. Never had any cholera in the herd. Write for prices.
I. L. WHIPPLE, Box 270, Ottawa, Kas.

FOUR BOARS. TWENTY SOWS.

**IMPROVED
Poland-Chinas**

W. S. HANNA,
OTTAWA, - - - KANSAS.

Have shipped to fourteen States, and twenty-six counties in Kansas, and headed nearly fifty herds of pure-breeds.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Describe exactly what you want.

Gold Dust Herd of Poland-Chinas.



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

T. A. HUBBARD,
WELLINGTON, -:- KANSAS,

—BREEDER OF—
POLAND-CHINAS

—AND—
LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS

See list of boars used on herd:

POLAND-CHINAS—Challenge 4939, by Success 1999; Cleveland 6807, by Cora's Victor 3553; Tom Corwin 12853, by Cleveland 6807; Gilt Edge 1451, by Ohio King 5799; Dandy 11139, by Cleveland 6807; Chip, by Tecumseh's Chip 10211. **BERKSHIRES**—Jumbo 12771, by British Champion 4495; Royal Duke 12923, by Sovereign 2d 1757; Stumpy Duke VI. 16463, by Duke of Monmouth 11951; Fancy Boy 15329, by Jumbo 12771; Champion 18975, by British Champion 4495; Joker, by Royal Peerless 17183.

My Poland sows are of the most fancy strains, such as Corwins, Black Bess, I. X. L., U. S., Gold Dust, Moorish Maid, Perfections, Gracefuls, etc. My Berkshires—British Champions, Sallies, Della Donnas, Robin Hoods, Duchesses, Dukes, etc. I have now on hand about twenty boars, weighing from 200 to 300 pounds, and a few gilt-edge, dandy fellows. Also about twenty-five young sows bred to Chip and Joker, the latter being the sweepstakes Berkshire boar at the late Kansas State Fair. The sows being out of my sweepstakes herd. My hogs are in fine condition. Pigs of all ages for sale.

FIRST-CLASS HOGS WITH INDIVIDUAL MERIT.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS!

135 FOR SALE.

Sired by six first-class boars, for season's trade. My herd is headed by **STEM WINDER 7971**.
Address **F. M. LAIL, Marshall, Mo.**
[Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

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.

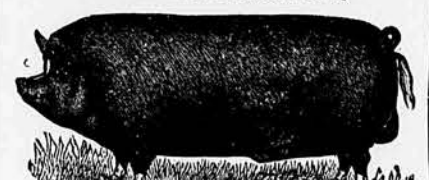
J. M. BROWNING, Perry, Pike Co., Ill.

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.**
Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

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

ORDERS TAKEN NOW

For **SPRING PIGS** sired by

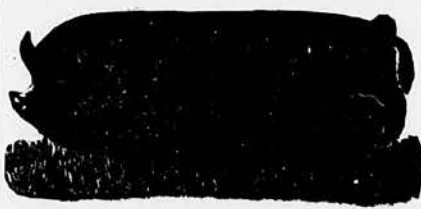


ROYAL GRANITE 10105,

The best **BERKSHIRE** boar ever owned at "HAW HILL," and several other first-class sires. Enclose stamp for catalogue and prices.
SPRINGER BROS., Springfield, Ill.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD

Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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



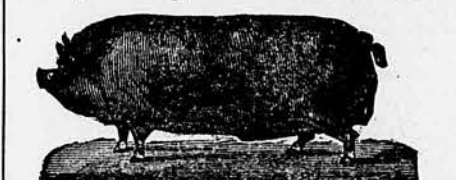
BLACK BESS 6741

SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES!

G. W. BERRY, PROP'R, TOPEKA, KAS.

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.]

**LOOUST GROVE HERD OF
Large English Berkshires.**



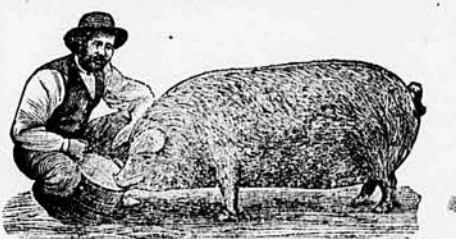
Headed by **GOLDEN CROWN 14823, A. E. R. CHOICE** Pigs for sale, either sex. Everything as represented. Write me, and please mention this paper.
Address **JAMES HOUK, HARTWELL, HENRY Co., Mo.**

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



THE WELLINGTON HERD consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families of home-bred and imported stock, headed by the celebrated **HOPEFUL JOE 4889**, and has no superior in size and quality nor in strain of Berkshire blood. Also **Plymouth Rock Chickens**. Your patronage solicited. Write. [Mention this paper.]
M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

**FOX RIVER VALLEY HERD OF
IMPROVED CHESTER HOGS.**



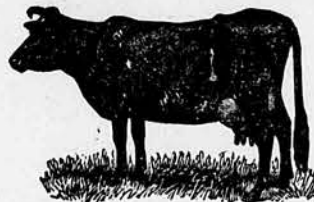
I have a few prize-winning boars for sale, also forty-five head of aged sows have farrowed this spring. Orders booked for pigs without money till ready to ship. Nothing but strictly first-class pigs shipped. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. My motto: "Individual superiority and best of pedigree." I am personally in charge of the herd.
T. B. EVANS, Geneva, Ill.

C. W. JONES, Richland, Mich.
Breeding stock all recorded in both the American and Ohio Poland-China Records;
ALRIGHT 2581

EARLY DAWN HERD HEREFORDS

The quality and breeding of our large herd challenges comparison in the show ring and breeding pen. We sell better cattle for the money and protect our customers. Inspect our herd before buying elsewhere. New catalogue containing valuable information sent on application. E. S. SHOCKEY, Sec'y, Maple Hill, Wabaunsee Co., Kas.

Sherwood & Rohrer Stock Farm,
VALLEY CENTER, KANSAS.



Breeders of
A. J. C. C.
H. R.

**JERSEY
CATTLE.**

The herd is headed by the Stoke Pogis Victor Hugo Duke bull, St. Valentine's Day 15272, and the Coomassie bull, Happy Gold Coast 14713. Sons and daughters by above bulls, out of highly-bred cows, for sale for next ten days. SHERWOOD & ROHRER.

BRIGHTWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORNS



Bates and Standard Families, including
PURE KIRKLEVINGTONS.

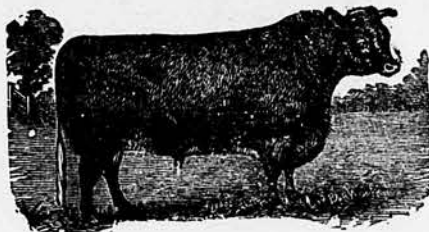
Places, Harts, Craggs, Roses of Sharon, Young Marys and Josephines.

Have extra well-bred young bulls, ready to head herds, for sale now at terms to suit.

Also two handsome, rangy,
FINELY-BRED TROTTER STALLIONS
for sale.

B. K. THOMSON, Slater, Mo.

SUNNY SIDE HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.



Is composed of such strains as MARYS, KIRKLEVINGTONS, BATES, ROSE OF SHARON, JOSEPHINES, YOUNG PHYLLIS, and other noted families. DUKE OF RATHWOLD — heads the herd. Animals of good individual merit and pedigree for sale on terms to suit purchasers. Address FRANK GRAYCROFT, SEDALIA MO.

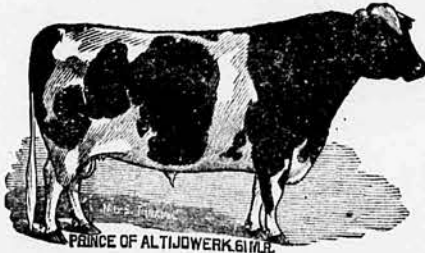


H. V. PUGSLEY,
PLATTSBURG, MO.,

Breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, of the Mercedes, Helmtje, Katy K., and other noted families. Herd headed by the prize bull MINK 3D'S MERCEDES PRINCE 2361. Have Merino Sheep. Catalogues free. [Mention this paper.]

Holstein - Friesian Cattle

Of European Herd Book Registry.



The sweepstakes bull PRINCE OF ALTIJDWERK (61 M. R.) at head of herd, has no superior. Cows and heifers in this herd with weekly butter records from 14 pounds to 19 pounds 10 1/4 ounces; milk records, 50 to 80 pounds daily. The sweepstakes herd. Write for catalogue. M. E. MOORE, Cameron, Mo. [Mention this paper.]

Cherokee Hereford Cattle Co.,

Importers, Breeders and Owners of

THE GROVE PARK HERD.



300 HEAD, representing Grove 3d, Wilton, Horace, Anxiety and Sir Thomas strains, combined with great individual merit. Headed by the imported prize-winning Grove 3d Bull PLUTARCH 14410, HORACE 5th 12524, WILTON DUKE 11851. Animals of both sexes and all ages for sale. Fair prices. Liberal terms.

SEE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

F. P. CRANE, Manager, } Topeka, Kas.
C. E. CURRAN, Secretary, }

L. G. DANA, Superintendent,
Columbus, Kas.

E. Bennett & Son,

TOPEKA, - KANSAS,

The Leading Western Importers of

CLYDESDALE, PERCHERON, CLEVELAND BAY

French Coach Horses.

AN IMPORTATION OF 125 HEAD,

Selected by a member of the firm, just received.

Terms to Suit Purchasers. Send for illustrated catalogue. Stables in town.

E. BENNETT & SON.



IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

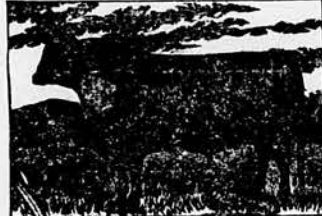
ENGLISH SHIRE AND SUFFOLK PUNCH HORSES



STERLING.
4713.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

We have on hand a very choice collection, including a recent importation of horses, several of which have won many prizes in England, which is a special guarantee of their soundness and superiority of form and action. Our stock is selected with great care by G. M. SEXTON, Auctioneer to the Shire Horse Society of England. Prices low and terms easy. Send for catalogues to



Peter Piper (11).

SEXTON, WARREN & OFFORD,
314 West Fifth Ave., Topeka, or Maple Hill, Kansas.

PERCHERON HORSES. FRENCH COACH HORSES.

More Imported and Bred than by any other Eight Establishments.

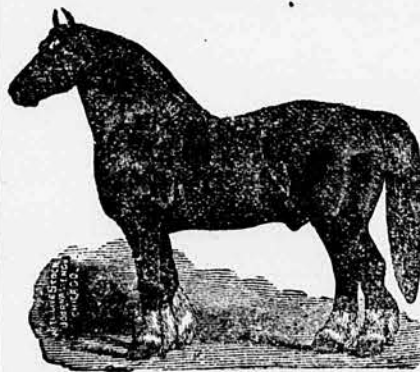
511 PURE-BREDS Now Actually on Hand.

Experience and Facilities Combined for Furnishing Best Stock of Both Breeds at Reasonable Prices.

Separate Catalogues for each breed, with history of same. Say which is wanted. Address
M. W. DUNHAM, WAYNE, DU PAGE CO., ILLINOIS.

JOHN CARSON,

Pleasant View Farm,
Winchester, Jefferson Co., Kansas,



IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

Clydesdale, Percheron-Norman & Cleveland Bay HORSES.

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

ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM



Percheron Horses. French Coach Horses. Savage & Farnum, Importers and Breeders of Percheron and French Coach Horses, Island Home Stock Farm, Grosse Isle, Wayne County 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. Address
Savage & Farnum, DETROIT MICH.

Recorded Percheron and French Coach Horses.



Two importations this year. Nearly 200 of these popular breeds on hand. Every animal recorded with extended pedigree in their respective stud books. Choicest breeding and individual excellence combined. Coach stallions all purchased before the French Government made its selection. Do not buy coarse, lousy horses, unsuited to your section, but come and see large, fine horses, with the best of action. They will cost you no more. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
JOHN W. AKIN, Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM!



DEGEN BROS., OTTAWA, ILL.,

Importers and breeders of Percheron, Belgian Draft, and French Coach Horses. We have now over 150 head of imported Percheron stallions and mares on hand. Our importations this year have been selected from the best breeding districts of France. Our Belgian Draft horses are all prize-winners and recorded in Belgium and America. Our stock is all recorded in France and 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.

THE HOME AND HEADQUARTERS

FOR ALL KINDS OF

BRITISH HORSES.

Royal Society Winners in Each Breed.

CALBRAITH BROS.,

OF JANESVILLE, WIS., have imported during the present season over 300 STALLIONS including

CLYDESDALE,
ENGLISH SHIRE,
SUFFOLK PUNCH,
HACKNEY
AND CLEVELAND BAY HORSES.

More prize winning, high class stock, imported by us than any three firms in America. Superior horses, fashionable pedigrees and all guaranteed good breeders. Prices and terms to suit everybody. Visitors cordially invited. Send for Catalogue.

CALBRAITH BROS.,
Janesville, - Wisconsin.

CLYDES

AT OAK GROVE.

Eighty High Class Stallions

Imported During the Summer of 1887 by

JOHN C. HUSTON,

BLANDINSVILLE, - ILLINOIS.

OUR importations this year constitute the largest and undoubtedly as fine a lot of Stallions as ever left Scotland. Prize-winners and the get of prize-winners comprise our shipments. Grand style, clean legs, sound feet, together with fine action and perfect constitution are characteristics found in every animal imported to Oak Grove this season. We have just completed commodious new stables located within 100 yards of the depot at Blandinsville, and will be glad to show our horses to all visitors. Each stallion guaranteed a breeder. Terms made very easy. Send for catalogue.

JOHN C. HUSTON, A. B. McLAREN, Supt.
Blandinsville, McDonough County, Illinois.

NORMAL, ILL.
French Draft and Percheron Horse

CENTER OF AMERICA.
7 model barns surround the depot; 23 barns and farms representing over

1,000 Imported

native pure-bred, and high-grade Stallions and Mares of all ages (Registered in France and America). First-class stock, strong competition, and reasonable prices should induce everyone to visit the French-horse city of McLean county—the France of America—before buying elsewhere. Address each of the undersigned firms.

E. McNaught. Dillen Bros.
Kemp & Lowrey. Dillon & Bright.
C. M. Moots. J. F. Trimmer.

Normal, Ill., is located at crossing of Chicago & Alton and Illinois Central R. R. 15-minute street cars to and from Bloomington depots.

BIG Extra Early Black Cap CARMAN. All the best new and old sorts of plants and trees at fair prices for pedigree stock. Catalogue Free. Halse Bros. So. Glastonbury, Conn.

KY BLUE AND SEEDS Orchard Grass SEEDS P. CARROLL, LEXINGTON, KY.

IOWA Grown in IOWA, the garden spot of the U. S., are best matured and give best results. New Catalogue Free. Iowa Seed Co., Des Moines.

777777 strawberry Plants for sale. 100 varieties. Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries. Fine plants. Low prices for large orders. Price list free. B. F. SMITH, P. O. Box 6, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SEED SWEET POTATOES I have on hand a large stock of seed sweet potatoes and every variety that is in the market. 1 to 6 bus., \$1.10 per bus.; over this amount, \$1 per bus. JUNIUS UNDERWOOD, Grower and Dealer, 342 Maine St., Lawrence, Kas.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY OFFERS

BEST HOME-GROWN TREES. Choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees of real merit for the West. Tree-Planters. Also best Fruit and Flower Plants. Water-proof. Samples by mail, 10 cents each; \$5 per 100, by express. A. H. GRIESA, Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.

Hart Pioneer Nurseries OF FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. We have no substitution clause in our orders, and deliver everything as specified. \$20 Acres in Nursery Stock. Reference: Bank of Fort Scott. Catalogue Free on application. Established 1857.

Western Home Nurseries, DETROIT, - - - KANSAS.

Originator of SEEDLESS AND CORELESS PEAR, the best pear grown. Has never shown any blight, whatever; as hardy as an oak; the pear tree is a heavy and annual bearer of nice large pear of finest quality. Price very reasonable. Also all kinds of Fruit Trees, Vines and Berries, Evergreen and Forest Trees. No traveling agents. Correspondence solicited. Send for Price List. E. EICHOLTZ.

A NEW BOOK ON CABBAGE AND CELERY. Full of new ideas and valuable information. Although actually worth many dollars to growers, a copy will be mailed free to any person who will send two stamps and the address of three or more extensive Cabbage, Cauliflower or Celery growers. Address: ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST, La Plume, Lack'a Co., Pa.

Forest Tree Seedlings and Apple Trees

AT VERY LOW PRICES. Send for our low prices on General Nursery Stock before placing your order. KANSAS CITY NURSERIES, Blair & Kaufman, Prop'rs, 100 West 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Mount Hope Nurseries ESTABLISHED 1869.

Offer for Spring of 1888, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruit and Shrubbery. All the old established sorts, and the desirable new ones. Best rock prices. Quality of stock unsurpassed. We solicit club orders and by the carload. Shipping facilities best in the State. Send for Wholesale Price Catalogue. A. C. GRIESA & BRO., Drawer 13, Lawrence, Kas.

Forest Trees!

TIMBER CLAIMS. An immense stock of Fruit, Forest and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Climbers, at hard-time prices. 118 One-Dollar Sets, per mail, post paid. 13 Grape Vines..... \$1.00 150 Russian Mulberry..... 1.00 6 Russian Apricots..... 1.00 A paper devoted to fruit-growing free for one year to all who buy \$1.00 worth of stock. Send at once for our Price List. CARPENTER & GAGE, (Jefferson Co.) Fairbury, Nebraska.

THE LAMAR NURSERIES.

Headquarters for Fine Nursery Stock Which is Offered at **HARD - TIME PRICES!**

Dealers and Nurserymen supplied at lowest wholesale rates. Parties desiring to buy in large or small quantities will save money by purchasing our stock. We have Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Evergreen Trees, Grape Vines in all varieties, and FOREST TREES a specialty. Osage Hedge Plants and Russian Mulberry in any quantity. Write for Prices. C. H. FINK & SON, LAMAR, MO.

SEEDS All tested, the best. Prices Fair and Just. Catalogue free. SEED POTATOES 130 varieties. Grapes, Plants and WANTED to make a fine Trees, everything garden. The largest, best, most prolific and worm-proof currant "GRANDALL" should be tried BY ALL. FRANK FORD & SONS, - Ravenna, Ohio.

SIBLEY'S TESTED SEEDS CATALOGUE FREE! Containing all the latest novelties and standard varieties of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds. Gardeners everywhere should consult it before purchasing. Stocks pure and fresh, prices reasonable. Address: William Sibley & Co., Rochester, N. Y., or Chicago, Ills.

SEEDS GARDEN FIELD AND FLOWER Always Fresh and Reliable. Everywhere acknowledged the Best. Headquarters American Grass Seeds. Orders with Cash filled at lowest market price. Send for Catalogue. (Established 1888.) J. M. McCullough's Sons, Cincinnati, O.

600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES. TREES AND PLANTS We offer for the Spring trade a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and Ornamental TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUIT, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced Catalogue, Spring of 1888, mailed free. Established 1882. BLOOMINGTON PHOENIX NURSERY SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO. PROPRIETORS, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

PLANT SEED COMPANY'S RELIABLE SEEDS FOR THE GARDEN, FARM & FIELD Write for their ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. Address: PLANT SEED COMPANY, 612 NORTH FOURTH STREET, SAINT LOUIS, MO. (Mention this Paper.)

FREE Prettiest Illustrated SEED-CATALOGUE ever printed. Cheapest & best SEEDS grown. Gardeners trade a specialty. Packets only 3c. Cheap as dirt by oz. & lb. 100,000 pkts new extras free. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford Ill.

PEARCE'S IMPROVED CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER Sows all kinds of Grain and GRASS SEED. 4 acres Wheat sown by walking 1 mile. Will do 8 times as much work as can be done by hand, and better work. Sold in all parts of the world. Wanted to save their cost in less time than any other farm implement yet introduced. Price \$5.00. Send for circular. GOODSELL CO., Sole Manuf'rs. ANTHIM, N. H.

White Pine Seedlings! EVERGREENS OF ALL KINDS CHEAP. Send for FREE Price List, giving the experience and knowledge gained by extensive planting and handling for thirty-one years. [Mention "Kansas Farmer."] E. F. BROCKWAY, Ainsworth, Iowa.

LA CYGNE NURSERY. MILLIONS

Fruit Trees, Shade Trees, Small Fruits. Vines, Ornamental Trees, Etc.

TEN MILLION FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS. ONE MILLION HEDGE PLANTS.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TWO-YEAR APPLE TREES—Grown from whole root grafts.

FIVE THOUSAND IRISH JUNIPERS—Two-foot, SPLENDID WALNUTS, -and other forest tree seeds and nuts, prime and fresh

Full instructions sent with every order, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Send for full list and prices. Address

D. W. COZAD Box 25, LACYGNE, LINN CO., KANSAS.

850,000 GRAPE VINES 100 Varieties. Also Small Fruits. Quality unsurpassed. Warranted true. Very cheap. 3 sample vines mailed for 15c. Descriptive price list free. LEWIS ROESCH, Fredonia, N. Y.

FINEST FRUIT TREES Grape Vines, Plants, Evergreens, Ornamentals, Root Grafts—Every thing, new and old. No larger stock in U. S.; no better; no cheaper. By mail, express or freight. Million Apple, budded and grafted; 70,000 Pear, fine 2 yrs.; 90,000 Cherry, fine 2 yrs.; 60,000 Plum on plum, 80,000 on peach; 40,000 new named Russ. Apricot—400 acres; 54th year. PIKE CO. NURSERIES, LOUISIANA, MISSOURI.

ROOT'S Northern Crown SEEDS Packets 3c and 4c. Illustrated Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, &c. FREE. Market Gardeners send for Wholesale Price List. J. B. ROOT & CO., ROCKFORD, ILL.

FREE To All Seed Buyers Our complete illustrated Annual of Tested Seeds, Bulbs, Tools, etc., tells all about seeds and gardening. Colored Plates. A. W. LIVINGSTON'S SONS. **DO YOU WANT SEEDS** Prices low for reliable seeds. Sold last season to thousands of Farmers and Gardeners and no complaints. We are Growers as well as Dealers. Originators of Acme, Favorite and BEAUTY Tomatoes, &c. Box 284, Columbus, O.

NORTHERN SEED POTATOES Do you want the finest Flow- ers, Vegetables and Crops in your market, and make \$250 per acre on Early Cabbage, Potatoes, Peas, etc., and get rousing farm crops? If so, plant SALZER'S SEEDS! 26 Packages Earliest Vegetable Novelties on trial, postpaid, \$1.00. 100,000 Roses and Plants! Tremendous stock of Grass and Farm Seeds. Floor area, 1 1/2 acres! Potato Cellar, 35,000 bu. CHEAP FREIGHTS. Send 8c stamps for sample Bonanza Oats (200 bu. per acre) and get finest catalogue ever published. JOHN A. SALZER, Seed Grower, LaCrosse, Wis.

BUY NORTHERN CROWN SEEDS. WANTED:—The Names of 100,000 Farmers and Gardeners to mail them Our Fall Catalogue of **GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, ETC.** Largest and most Complete Stock of Flowers, Vegetables and Farm Seeds in America. JOHN A. SALZER, Seed Grower, Box F. La Crosse, Wis.

BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1888 Will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a Handsome Book of 128 pp., with hundreds of illustrations, Colored Plates, and tells all about the BEST GARDEN, FARM, and FLOWER Bulbs, Plants, and Valuable New Books on Garden Topics. It describes Rare Novelties in VEGETABLES and FLOWERS, of real value, which cannot be obtained elsewhere. Send address on a postal for the most complete Catalogue published, to W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ELEVEN PACKETS CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS FOR 25c. in Postage Stamp or money, we will send by mail one pkt. each of the following rare and valuable seeds: ASTERS, Dwarf French Boquet, mixed. BALANS, Perfection, fine double. DIANTHUS, Double Diadem Pinks, all varieties. GIANT GERMAN PANSIES, PERSIA, large flowering. PHLOX DRUMMONDII, grandissima, very rare. VERBENA, all five shades. NEW ZEURA ZINNIA, bright colors. A Splendid Everlasting Flower. The beautiful Moon Flower, the most elegant climber. 100,000 DE JY (Cape Gooseberry) excellent for pies: fruits 1st year from seed. 4 1/2 pkts. 25c. 3 collect's for \$1. with directions for culture. Our beautiful 96 pp. Catalogue accompanies each order. Address SAMUEL WILSON, Mechanicsville, Bucks Co. Pa.

Warranted Seed. I have founded my business on the belief that the public are anxious to get their seed directly from the grower. Raising a large proportion of my seed enables me to warrant its freshness and purity, as see my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1888, FREE for every son and daughter of Adam. It is liberally illustrated with engravings made directly from photographs of vegetables grown on my seed farms. Besides an immense variety of standard seed, you will find in it some valuable new vegetables not found in any other catalogue. As the original introducer of the Eclipse Beet, Hubbard and Early Ohio Potatoes, Hubbard Squash, Deephead Cabbage, Cory Corn, and a score of other valuable vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

SAZER'S EARLIEST It pays to have the FIRST BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS and finest vegetables in the market. Not Well Sazer's Seeds produce them every time—are the earliest—full of LIFE and VIGOR. Hundreds of gardeners gladly testify that by sowing our seeds they made \$250 per acre on early Cabbage, Corn, Melons, Peas, etc. Market gardeners' wholesale list EARLY VEGETABLES OUR SPECIALTY. free. 26 Packages Earliest Vegetables on Trial, Postpaid \$1.00. 4 Giant Vegetables, with \$250 Gold Prize, 50c. 100,000 Roses and Plants. Tremendous Stock of Flower, Vegetable, Grass and Farm Seeds. Bonanza Oats, 200 bu. per acre. Floor area 1 1/2 acres. Potato cellar, 35,000 bu. CHEAP FREIGHTS. Send 6c for 80 Day Cabbage and Superbly Illustrated Catalogue. JOHN A. SALZER, LA CROSSE, WIS.

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE. Established 1878. All Kinds of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds.

We have a fresh stock of reliable Seeds, and a full stock of all kinds of Field Seeds: RED CLOVER, ALFALFA CLOVER, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, ORCHARD GRASS, ENGLISH BLUE GRASS, RED-TOP, MILLET, BROOM-CORN, CANE SEED.

SEED CORN PURE NORTHERN-GROWN 90-DAY CORN, SEED POTATOES, all kinds of useful Field and Garden Seeds, at Wholesale and Retail. Also a full line of GARDEN IMPLEMENTS. Send for Catalogue. Address

DOWN'S ELEVATOR & SEED CO., 304 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

SEEDS SORGHUM Fresh, Reliable, celebrated for Purity and Strong Germinating Qualities. Only 2 and 3c per large package, and novelty extra with all orders. Hammett Seed Farm! One Acre of Solid Glass! Write for my Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue, Free. H. W. BUCKBEE, Rockford Seed Farm, - ROCKFORD, ILL. A LITTLE book that every farmer ought to have is the "Sorghum Hand Book" for 1888, which may be had free, by addressing The Blymyer Iron Works Co., of Cincinnati, O. Sorghum is a very valuable crop for syrup-making, feed, and fodder, and this pamphlet gives full information about the different species, best modes of cultivation, etc. Send and get it and read it.

MATTHEWS' SEED DRILL
The Standard of America.
Admitted by leading
Seedsmen and Market
Gardeners everywhere to
be the most perfect and
reliable Drill in use.
Made only by AMES PLOW COMPANY, Boston
and New York. Send for circulars and 1888
72-page catalogue.

THE LITTLE WONDER Fence Machine!

Reels them all. Simple, strong, practical, cheap and
durable. Can be worked by man or boy. Stumps,
brush, mounds and hollows do not interfere with its
work. Will work where no other machine can. Agents
Wanted. Particulars free. Address
FRANK W. BINFORD, Grant City, Worth Co., Mo.

MORRISON CULTIVATORS
SURE TO BE LEADERS WHERE SOLD.
WHY? Because they have
patented improvements
that every farmer WANTS.
NEW FOR 1888
PRICES & TERMS MORRISON MFG. CO. FT. MADISON, I.A.

CHEAPEST & BEST MILL
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
WARRANTED
TO GRIND FASTER
FINER & BETTER
THAN ANY MILL
MADE
SIZES 10, 20, 24 & 30 INCH.
CHAS. KAESTNER & CO.
307-311 SO. CANAL ST. CHICAGO
CIRCULAR FREE.

DAN BRADLEY MFG. CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
MAKERS OF
RELIABLE
PLOW
CULTIVATORS
RAKES ETC.
FIRST & BRADLEY MFG. CO.
CHICAGO ILL.
U.S.A.

COOK FEED FOR STOCK
With the TRIUMPH STEAM
GENERATOR and save
1/2 to 3/4 of your feed. Also
ENGINES & BOILERS,
GRINDING MILLS,
FEED CUTTERS and
CORN SHELLERS.
Send for Catalogue A and
state what you want.
RICE & WHITACKER MFG. CO.
42 & 44 W. Monroe St., Chicago.

BUY THE MORRISON PLOW
BEST IN USE
12 YEAR
OLD BOY
CAN
WORK
WITH
EASE
SEND FOR
PICTURE
CARDS
MORRISON MFG. CO.
FORT MADISON IOWA.

HENCH'S CULTIVATORS
RIDING OR WALKING STEEL
With Double Row Corn
Planter and Fertilizer
complete in one machine.
Crowned with Medals
since 1870.
KING OF THE CORN FIELD
Thousands in use giving
entire satisfaction.
Agents wanted. Cata-
logues free. Name this paper.
HENCH & DRUMMOND,
York, Pa.

THE LANE & BODLEY CO.,
CINCINNATI.

SAW MILLS AND ENGINES
MANUFACTURERS OF
FOR all purposes. An experience of thirty years
permits us to offer the best.
Good work at low prices. Send for circular.

**WE MANUFACTURE
WELL DRILLS**
FOR
Water, Coal and Gas.
Hydraulic or Jetting.
Largest Stock in America.
Farmers with small out-
lay (experience unnecessary). Can
make large profits. No risks. Can
direct buyers to paying territory.
Prospecting for Water, Coal
or Gas done on application.
Also M'rs of WIND MILLS,
HORSE POWERS, FEED MILLS,
FODDER AND ENSILAGE
CUTTERS, PUMPS AND WELL SUP-
PLIES, 140. to cover cost mailing
Catalogue.
CHICAGO
TUBULAR WELL WORKS,
68 W. Lake St. Chicago, Ill.

WELL DRILLS
FOR
Water, Coal and Gas.
Hydraulic or Jetting.
Largest Stock in America.
Farmers with small out-
lay (experience unnecessary). Can
make large profits. No risks. Can
direct buyers to paying territory.
Prospecting for Water, Coal
or Gas done on application.
Also M'rs of WIND MILLS,
HORSE POWERS, FEED MILLS,
FODDER AND ENSILAGE
CUTTERS, PUMPS AND WELL SUP-
PLIES, 140. to cover cost mailing
Catalogue.
CHICAGO
TUBULAR WELL WORKS,
68 W. Lake St. Chicago, Ill.

THE VANELESS MONITOR.

—IS—
UNEQUALED
—AS A—
**FARM
MILL.**

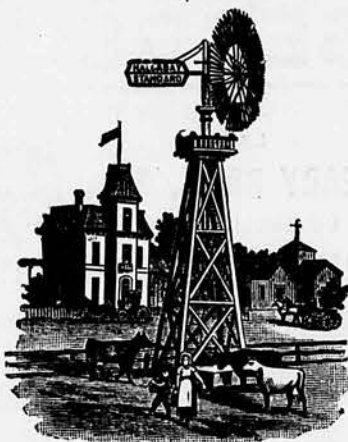


Has the
only suc-
cessful Ro-
tary Power
in the World

SEARLES BROTHERS

GENERAL AGENTS.

No. 621 Commercial St., ATCHISON, KAS.



Halladay Wind Mill.

PUMPS, PIPE, WATER TANKS,
FEED MILLS, ETC.

Write for catalogue. Address
U. S. WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO.,
1811 West 12th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.

DUTTON GRINDER
PERFECT MOWING
MACHINE KNIFE
GRINDER.
15000
Machines in actual use
testifying to its merits.

Can be carried into field and attached to Mowing
Machine Wheel. New Descriptive Catalogue free.
HIGGANUM MANUFACTURING CORPORATION.
Successors to R. H. ALLEN & CO.,
189 Water St., N. Y. Main Office, Higganum, Conn.

NEW INVENTION
NO BACKACHE.
RUNS
EASY
7/8 Cords of Birch have been sawed by one man in 9
hours. Hundreds have saved 5 and 6 cords daily. "Exactly"
what every Farmer and Wood Chopper wants. First order from
what every Farmer and Wood Chopper wants. First order from
State and Territory in the Union. Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
Address FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO.,
803 S. Canal Street, Chicago, Ill.

**SMALL'S - CALF
FEEDER**
Supplies a Want never
before SUCCESSFULLY met by
invention. The calf SUCKS its
food SLOWLY, in a natural way,
thriving as well as when fed on
its mother. Now used in every
State and Territory in the Union.
Worth many times its cost. Satis-
faction guaranteed or money
refunded. Try it.
J. B. Small & Co., 21 So. Market St., Boston, Mass.

**WELL DRILLING
AND BORING MACHINES.**
IMPROVED. BEST MADE.
Because of their DURABILITY, EASE of
Operation, and Few and Short Stoppages
(a machine earns nothing when the drill is idle).
Illus. Catalogue Free.
J. E. B. MORGAN & CO. OSAGE, IOWA.

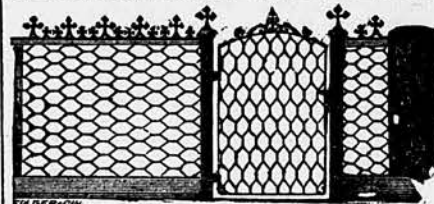
THOMPSON'S WHEELBARROW SEEDER
THE ORIGINAL OF ALL. NEVER EQUALED.
and WITHOUT A RIVAL in the Field.
Sows Clover, Timothy, Red Top
and all kinds of Grass Seeds,
ANY AMOUNT TO THE ACRE,
EVENLY and ACCURATELY.
20 to 40 Acres can be sown in a day.
LIGHT. STRONG. SIMPLE.
Weights 35 lbs. complete.
O. E. THOMPSON,
YPSILANTI, MICH.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, General Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

WARM WATER FOR STOCK.
Put on coal once a week and the water in the stock tank is kept warm
all winter. Saves more than its cost in feed in one winter. Saves more
than its cost in time spent in chopping ice in the tanks. Stock Feeders
and Dairymen who have used it say they would not be without it for
\$100. Will last several years. Price \$20. Send in your orders early
for it has been impossible to supply the demand during the last two
winters. GOOD AGENTS WANTED.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

DANA'S WHITE METALLIC EAR MARKING LABEL
It is reliable, cheap and convenient. Sells at
eight and gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated
Price-List and samples free. Agents wanted.
O. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



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 Stretch-
er and Flier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address,
SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.

**Chicago, Kansas and
Nebraska
Railway.**
ST. JOSEPH & IOWA R.F. CO. LESSEE
"Rock Island Route".
Most Direct, Safest, Best, and Most Convenient

Means of inter-communication between all points in
the States of KANSAS and NEBRASKA.
This great system presents the most compre-
hensive grouping of Central Lines in the United States,
touching all principal localities in KANSAS, NE-
BRASKA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, MINNE-
SOTA and DAKOTA.

The Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railway
Joins the GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE at KAN-
SAS CITY and ST. JOSEPH FOR CHICAGO, and
points EAST, and makes close connection with all
the leading Railway Lines for ST. LOUIS and points
EAST, SOUTH and SOUTHEAST; and with the
famous ALBERT LEA ROUTE to ST. PAUL, MIN-
NEAPOLIS, and points in the NORTHWEST.
By means of its central position, the substantial
character of its construction, and its magnificent
passenger equipment, consisting of restful RECLIN-
ING CHAIR CARS, magnificent PULLMAN PAL-
ACE SLEEPING CARS, and ELEGANT DAY
COACHES, THE CHICAGO, KANSAS AND NE-
BRASKA RAILWAY is enabled to offer superior
advantages to its patrons, and to lead all of its
competitors in time, security, comfort and accom-
modation.

Among the numerous Cities and Towns on
The Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railway,

ARE:
Wichita, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Clyde,
Wellington, Nelson, Bellville, Clay Center,
Caldwell, Topeka, Abilene, Manhattan,
Canton, Holton, Salina, Alma,
McPherson, Horton, Solomon City, White City,
Hutchinson, Sabetha, Mankato, Marion,
Pratt, Pawnee City, Smith Centre, Fairbury,
Groeneburg, Beatrice, Phillipsburg, Peabody,
Dodge City, Hebron, Norton, Fairbury.

It is a line of modern construction, with the latest
and best improvements, and traverses the most im-
portant portions of the States of KANSAS and
NEBRASKA, where there are opportunities not
found elsewhere for the Farmer, the Merchant, the
Mechanic, the Laborer, the Professional Man, and
all classes of business and industrial pursuits.

For tickets, maps, folders and other information,
apply to your nearest Ticket Agent, or to
C. W. FISHER, General Manager. JOHN SEBASTIAN,
Gen. Tkt. & Pass. Agt.

W. D. MANN,
Asst. Gen. Tkt. & Pass. Agt.
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Line selected by the U. S. Gov't
to carry the Fast Mail.

**Burlington
Route**
H&STJ-KCSTJ&CBRRS

5,000 MILES IN THE SYSTEM,
With Elegant Through Trains containing Pullman
Palace Sleeping, Dining and Chair Cars, between
the following prominent cities without change:
**CHICAGO, PEORIA,
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY,
DENVER, OMAHA,
ST. JOSEPH, QUINCY,
BURLINGTON, HANNIBAL,
KEOKUK, DES MOINES,
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. & Q. B. and
H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH.
A. C. DAWES, Gen'l Pass. Agt., K. C., ST. J. & Q. B. and
H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH.

UNION PACIFIC R.Y.

"THE OVERLAND ROUTE."

The Only Line Carrying the United States
Overland Mail.

Commencing Sunday, December 4, 1887, bag-
gage will be checked through from eastern
points to Pacific Coast, and through sleepers
run on all trains between Council Bluffs,
Omaha, San Francisco and Los Angeles; also
between Kansas City and Ogden on "THE
OVERLAND FLYER," saving one day to all
California and Oregon points, running from
Missouri River to the Pacific Coast in seventy-
one hours. Elegant Pullman Palace Car Sleep-
ers and modern day coaches on all through
trains. Eating houses under supervision of
the company and meals furnished by Pacific
Hotel Company, unsurpassed. In complying
with the wish of our patrons, night trains
between Omaha, Council Bluffs and Kansas
City have been changed to day trains. Chair
cars to Beatrice free of charge. Third class
passengers carried on regular through trains
running free family sleepers.

To accommodate increased suburban busi-
ness extra cars are attached to 6:30 a. m. and
5:55 p. m. trains between Omaha and South
Omaha to carry packing house employes.

For further information address
J. C. TEBBETS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent,
OMAHA, NEB.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

(Continued from page 1.)

POULTRY.

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

HENRY DAVIS, Dyer, Indiana, breeder of high-class poultry. Twelve varieties. Prices reasonable. Stock for sale at all times. Eggs in season. Send stamp for circular. Mention Kansas Farmer.

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

SUNFLOWER POULTRY YARDS—T. S. Hawley, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of PURE-BRED POULTRY. Leading varieties.

JOHN C. SNYDER, Constant, Galloway Co., Kansas, breeds Plymouth Rocks exclusively. Cockerels and pullets for sale at reasonable prices. Write for wants or send for circular, and mention this paper.

HOUDANS—A few cockerels or pairs to spare. Pure blood. My fowls are from the noted "College Hill Poultry Farm" at Manhattan. Males \$1.50, pullets \$1. Eggs in their season. Mrs. G. D. Baker, Holton, Kas.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOPEKA TRANSPORTATION CO.—Office, 517 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas. Telephone 179.

SEVERAL GOOD JACKS FOR SALE OR TRADE—At my stables, Ogden, Riley Co., Kas. Correspondence, solicited. Theo. Weichselbaum.

F. H. ARMSTRONG, VETERINARY SURGEON. Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. All surgical operations scientifically performed. Charges reasonable. Office—214 4th Ave. W., Topeka, Kas.

S. A. SAWYER, Fine Stock Auctioneer, Manhattan, Kas. Co., Kas. Have Coats' English, Short Horn, Hereford, N. A. Galloway, American Aberdeen-Angus, Holstein-Friesian and A. J. C. H. E. Herd Books. Compiles catalogues.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

Special—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates—cash with the order. It will pay you! Try it!!

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION FOR SALE—Low, or will trade for land or stock. W. H. Vanatta, Nortonville, Jefferson Co., Kas.

FOR SALE—One hundred tons of Baled Prairie Hay. Rogers & Son, Harper, Kas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Two fine young stallions. Address M. C. Hemenway, Hope, Kas.

WANTED—A good Jack. Address Jesse W. Cook, Leoti, Wichita Co., Kas.

STRAYED—A bay mare, 14½ hands high, star in forehead, branded 333 on hind quarter and 3 on cheek; has one white hind foot. Mare has been gone four months. Address C. Chivers, 415 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For property or land a No. 1 millinery business in a first-class location in Topeka, a well-established trade of years, and fresh stock and fixtures. Reasons for selling, wish to retire on account of health. Inquire at this office.

FOR RENT—A small farm with conveniences for dairying. Also, similar place suitable for small fruit and gardening. J. U. Hughes, North Topeka, Kas.

WE HAVE CONCLUDED—To turn our attention to the breeding of SMALL YORKSHIRES ONLY, consequently we are selling off all our Berkshires at about what they are worth for pork. We have a splendid lot of young sows and boars out of the very best families. Those wanting first-class Berkshires, now is the time. All eligible to record. Wm. Booth & Son, Winchester, Kas.

KANSAS ECONOMY INCUBATOR—Capacity of 250 eggs, sold for only \$20. My new Book reduced to only 2 cents. It tells how to make and use the incubators, how to make a good Brooder to mother the chicks and how to manage the chicks until ready for market; also, how to make hens lay all winter; also, how to cure Roup and Cholera. Langshan eggs sold for \$2.50 for 13. Address Jacob Yost, Topeka.

FOUR YOUNG STALLIONS FOR SALE—Three and 4 years old; standard-bred roadsters of Messenger and Black Hawk blood; partly broken to drive and ready for service. Also will sell three good Jacks; also a registered Aberdeen-Angus Bull, 5 years old, a sure breeder, offered at a bargain. Address D. H. Hartsock, Marshall, Mo.

WANTED—A competent farmer, with small family, to manage farm near Topeka, on salary. Address, with references, "Exchange," care KANSAS FARMER, Topeka.

FOR SALE—Light Brahma Chickens of the celebrated Felch strain. Call on or address Mrs. Emma Brosius, Topeka, Kas.

200,000 RUSSIAN MULBERRY SEEDLINGS—One-half to one foot, per 1,000, \$1.50; one to two feet, per 1,000, \$4; two to three feet, per 1,000, \$10. Also Catalpa, Ash and other forest trees, one or two years. B. P. Haman & Co., Arlington, (on C. & N. R. R.), Reno Co., Kas.

WANTED—The address of 500 farmers who want to improve their poultry by the use of thoroughbred males. M. D. Mulford, Guide Rock, Neb.

TWO-CENT COLUMN—(Continued.)

FOR SALE—\$500 will buy a full-blooded Clyde Stallion Colt; very fine. Also four Stallion Colts sired by horse with record of 2:27¼; all are fine; \$100 each. G. L. Bailey, Eureka, Kas.

FOR SALE—Light Brahma, Langshan and Wyandotte Cockerels and Pullets. Cheap for quality of stock. Express rates low. M. D. Mulford, Guide Rock, Neb.

WANTED—To employ a competent, industrious married man with small family, who understands practical farming and dairying; to take charge of farm stocked with Holsteins. Address J. M. Benson, Council Grove, Kas.

FOR SALE—Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Ten young Bulls, 7 to 20 months old. Terms to suit purchasers. P. I. McEchorn, Richmond, Kas.

50 NEW SAMPLE CARDS—For '88 and big outfit free. Card Works, Grand Island, Neb.

I AM ALWAYS IN THE MARKET—To buy Common or German Millet, Clover, Timothy, Cane Seed or Onion Sets, and have a full line of Grass, Cane and Tree Seed to offer. Correspondence solicited. J. G. Peppard, 1220 Union Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—160 Acres; all fenced and cross-fenced; two good barns, horse stable, granary will hold 2,000 bushels, carriage house, corn crib; a large variety of fruit trees in bearing; six-room house, nearly new. Four and a half miles from Stafford. Price \$4,500—\$700 four years at 7 per cent. C. G. McNeil, Stafford, Kas.

PATENTS—Instructions, references, sample copy patent free. J. C. Higdon, Solicitor of Patents, Kansas City, Mo. Reliable associate at Washington.

WANTED—75,000 readers of the FARMER to read this column each week for great bargains.

FOR SALE—Two yards Wyandotte Chickens, one yard Partridge Cochins. One cock and five hens each. I will sell cheap. Extra good stock. Jno. I. Hewitt, Tenth street east, Topeka.

FOR EXCHANGE—A year's subscription to the KANSAS FARMER, or a twenty-word advertisement in this column five weeks, for \$1. Address Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka.

DO BUSINESS—By advertising in this column any wants, trades or sales you wish to make.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One Norman Stallion; weighs 1,800 pounds; 7 years old; fine style and action and a splendid mover. Has taken leading premiums wherever shown. A bargain to some one if taken soon. Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Marion Co., Kas.

FOR SALE—Good healthy Trees and Plants. Varieties most profitable in Kansas. Send list of wants for prices. J. S. Gaylord, Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kas.

FOR TRADE FOR STOCK—Two good Improved Creek Bottom Farms, with timber and water. Address A. M. Mason, Neodesha, Wilson Co., Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Three hundred and twenty acres of land in western Kansas. Under high state of cultivation. Box 284, Coronado, Kas.

FOR SALE—Plymouth Rock Cockerels. \$1.25 each; three for \$3. Good ones. F. Bortzfeld, Mapleton, Kas.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—\$1.50 apiece, if taken soon. J. H. Taylor, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kas.

WANTED—Cane, Millet, Timothy, Clover and other seeds. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

TRY IT!—This column for cheap advertising. It is worth five times the price asked.

I NOW OFFER FOR SALE—A very fine lot of two-year-old Apple Trees at Willis' Nursery, Ottawa, Kas., of best varieties, packed carefully, in lots to suit customers, and delivered on board the cars or at the express office, at very low prices. A. Willis, Ottawa, Kas.

BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 139 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Write them for information about Topeka, the capital of the State, or lands, farms or city property.

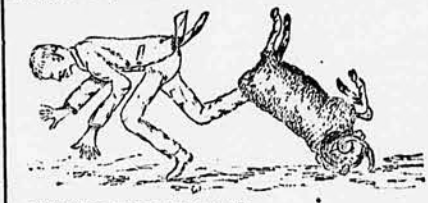
MERINO PARK

SAM'L JEWETT & SON, Lawrence, Kas., Breeders of Improved Spanish Merino Sheep.



As shown above, "high-flying" prices do not now prevail, as we now offer

150 Registered Rams for sale As shown below at "hard-pan knock-down" prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.



[Mention Kansas Farmer.]

For Sale.

A pure-bred Red Short-Horn Bull, four years old—Bassano 68295; a good individual and sure and excellent getter.

Price \$60. Address E. M. SHELTON, Sup't College Farm, Manhattan, Kas.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,
1426-1428 St. Louis Ave.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

DEALERS IN—

SEEDS CLOVER, MILLET, TIMOTHY, BLUE GRASS, ORCHARD GRASS, RED TOP, MEADOW FESCUE, ENGLISH RYE GRASS, JOHNSON GRASS, TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS, SORGHUM SEED, BROOMCORN SEED, CASTOR BEANS, FLAX SEED, BUCKWHEAT, SEED OATS, SEED CORN, FANCY GRASSES, ETC., ETC.

TREE SEEDS A SPECIALTY.

Use None but T. R. & A.'s Pure Bulk Garden Seeds.

If your dealers haven't them, write us direct. Also T. R. & A.'s Pure Mixed Bird Seed and Mixed Lawn Grass Seed.

ALL OUR SEEDS ARE NEW. HAVE NO OLD SEEDS TO OFFER.

We carry full lines of the popular PLANET, JR., FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS, DAISY GARDEN FLOWS, TRIUMPH STEAM GENERATORS, all kinds of SEED SOWERS.

LAND PLASTER. WRITE FOR PRICE. Send for 1888 CATALOGUE.

SEEDS

J. G. PEPPARD, 1220 UNION AVENUE, (One block from Union Depot) KANSAS CITY, MO.

LATE GEARY BROS. CO., BOTHWELL, CANADA.

POLLED ARBERDEEN-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. **G. & J. GEARY**, Brookfield, Missouri.

Devon Cattle!

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.

RUMSEY BROS. & CO., EMPORIA, KANSAS.

PURE GERMAN CARP FOR SALE. For stocking ponds. All sizes, from 2 to 10 inches. Prices on application. **J. J. MEASER**, Hutchins, Kansas.

For Sale!

Registered Berkshire Pigs and young Sows bred, and from prize-winners. Foundation stock Duchess and Windsor Castle families. Largest and best in England or America. Premium Langshan and Wyandotte Chickens. Eggs in season. Write for catalogue and price list before purchasing. **J. L. BUCHANAN**, Belle River, Ill.

WANTED!

\$10 Per Day—For Good Men—\$10 Per Day!

One hundred good responsible men wanted to engage in a New Enterprise. Light, easy work, that can be done right where you are located. No capital required. Work that can be performed by any man or boy who has the push. Address for further particulars, enclosing two stamps for reply. **Mound City Mfg. Co.**, Mound City, Kas.

POMEROY COAL CO.

COAL x COAL

Wholesale and Retail.

618 KANSAS AVE.

Topeka, - - Kansas.

Agricultural Books.

The following valuable books will be supplied to any of our readers by the publishers of the KANSAS FARMER. Any one or more of these standard books will be sent postage paid on receipt of the publisher's price, which named against each book. The books are bound in handsome cloth, excepting those indicated thus—(paper):

FARM AND GARDEN.	
Allen's New American Farm Book.....	2.50
Barry's Fruit Garden.....	2.50
Broomcorn and Brooms (paper).....	.25
Flax Culture (paper).....	.25
Fitz's Sweet Potato Culture (paper).....	.40
Henderson's Gardening for Profit.....	2.00
Hop Culture (paper).....	.25
Onions: How to Raise Them Profitably (paper).....	.25
Silos and Ensilage.....	.25
Stewart's Irrigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard.....	1.50
Tobacco Culture: Full Practical Details.....	.25
FRUITS AND FLOWERS.	
Elliott's Hand-Book for Fruit-Growers.....	1.00
Every Woman Her Own Flower Gardener.....	1.00
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist.....	1.50
Fuller's Grape Culturist.....	2.00
Henderson's Practical Floriculture.....	1.75
Parsons on the Rose.....	1.25
HORSES.	
Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor.....	1.75
Jennings' Horse Training Made Easy.....	1.25
Horse-Breeding (Sanders).....	1.00
Law's Veterinary Adviser.....	2.00
Miles on the Horse's Foot.....	.75
Woodruff's Trotting Horse of America.....	2.50
Yount & Spooner on the Horse.....	1.50
CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.	
Allen's American Cattle.....	2.50
Coburn's Swine Husbandry.....	1.75
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor.....	1.50
Harris on the Pig.....	1.50
Jennings' Cattle and Their Diseases.....	1.75
Jennings' Sheep, Swine and Poultry.....	1.75
Randall's Sheep Husbandry.....	1.50
Stewart's Shepherd's Manual.....	1.50
The Breeds of Live Stock (Sanders).....	5.00
Feeding Animals (Stewart).....	2.00
MISCELLANEOUS.	
American Standard of Excellence in Poultry.....	1.00
Wright's Practical Poultry-Keeper.....	2.00
American Bird Fancier.....	.50
Quincy's New Bee-Keeping.....	1.50
Dogs (by Richards).....	.50
Atwood's Country Houses.....	1.50
Barns, Plans and Out-buildings.....	1.50
Arnold's American Dairying.....	1.50
Fisher's Grain Tables (boards).....	.40
Fuller's Forest Tree Culturist.....	1.00
Willard's Practical Butter Book.....	1.00
Willard's Practical Dairy Husbandry.....	8.00
Practical Forestry.....	1.50
Household Conveniences.....	1.50

Address KANSAS FARMER CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.	
KNABE	
PIANOFORTES.	
UNEQUALLED IN	
Tone Touch Workmanship and Durability.	
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.	
BALTIMORE, 23 and 24 East Baltimore St.	WASHINGTON,
NEW YORK, 112 Fifth Avenue.	817 Market Space.

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.

Regular subscription price of the KANSAS FARMER is now \$1 a year, within reach of all.

KNABE

PIANOFORTES.

UNEQUALLED IN

Tone Touch Workmanship and Durability.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

BALTIMORE, 23 and 24 East Baltimore St.

NEW YORK, 112 Fifth Avenue.

WASHINGTON, 817 Market Space.

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.

Regular subscription price of the KANSAS

FARMER is now \$1 a year, within reach of all.