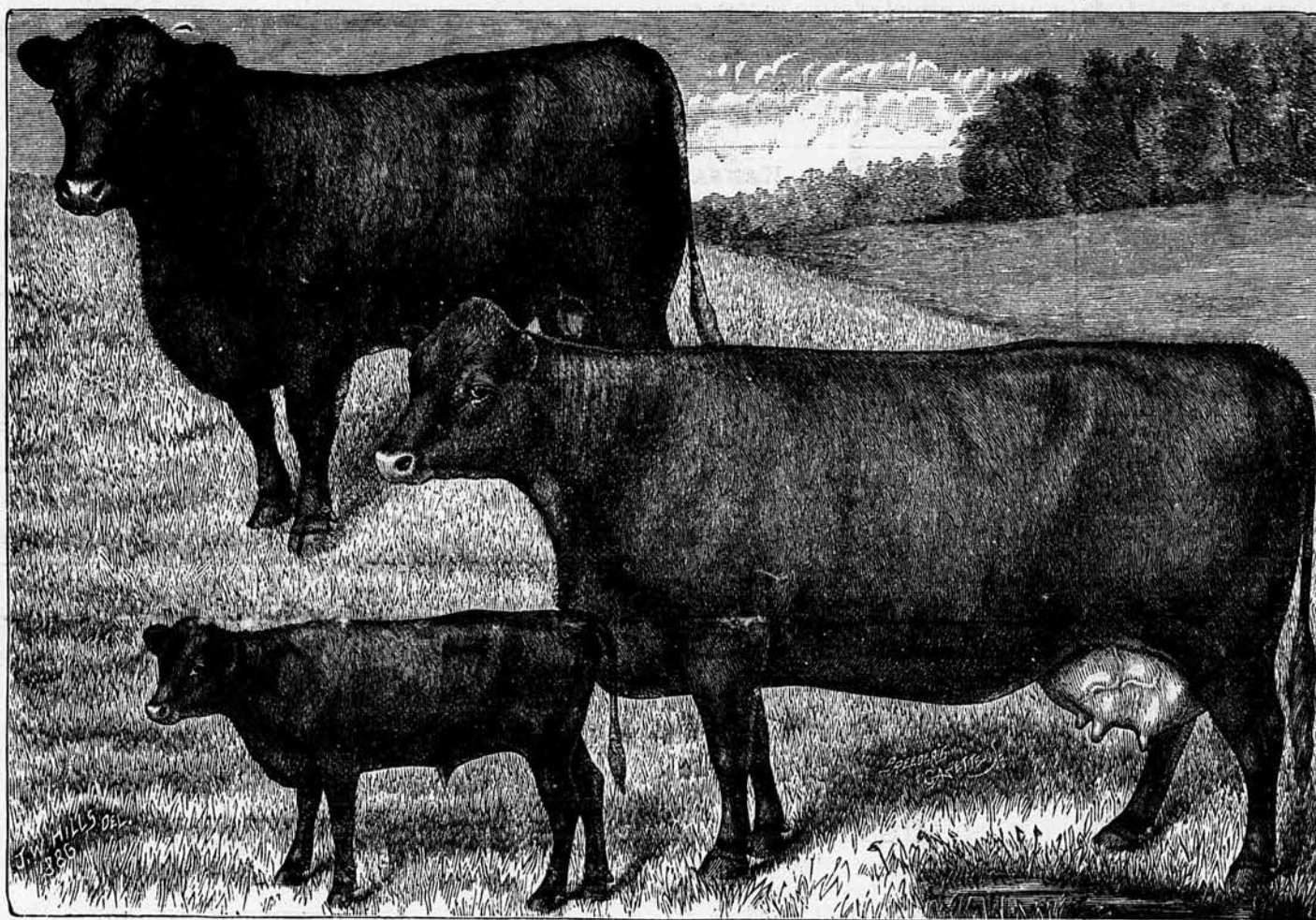




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TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1887.

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(Breeders' Directory continued on next page.)

Breeders' Directory.

(Continued.)

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TOPEKA : BUSINESS : INDEX

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Agricultural Matters.

An Experiment With Out Fodder.

Among the coming economies is the use of cornfodder cut in short pieces so as to make it all available for food. Here is something on that subject from Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the State Agricultural College. It appeared some weeks ago in the *Industrialist*:

In view of the very large amount of cornfodder put up in the West the present season, the question how to prepare it best and most economically for feeding is of very general interest and practical importance. Whether it is most economical to feed out the fodder in the natural condition of whole stalks or to cut it into short lengths as a preliminary to feeding, it is not proposed to stop to enquire. Presuming that it is a sound agricultural practice to reduce stalks to short lengths by the aid of the feed cutter, the question how far this process of comminution shall be carried is of very considerable interest.

In the height of the last feeding season, we secured an improved feed cutter, which had gearing which enabled the operator to cut the fodder into quarter-inch, half-inch, or inch lengths; and by removing two of its four knives the fodder was chopped off in two-inch lengths. Following the advice of the manufacturers of the machine, we began by cutting the stalks into one-fourth inch lengths, which literally reduced much of it to the condition of powder. The foreman and herdsman, however, complained that the portion of fodder rejected by the animals when this minutely divided feed was used was very much greater than when the fodder used had been cut into inch lengths. An examination showed that this waste was very great, and suggested the experiment detailed below.

A number of the cows were fed for one week upon cornfodder reduced to one-fourth-inch lengths; the week following the same animals used the same cornfodder cut into inch lengths; and the week following they were furnished fodder cut into two-inch lengths. Care was taken that each animal received just about what previous experience had shown it would "eat up clean." The cows were fed night and morning, as usual; but before feeding the next day, the residue in the mangers was carefully weighed. The result of these trials is shown in tabular form as follows:

Lengths of cut fodder.	Feed, lbs.	Waste, lbs.	Per cent. of waste.
One-fourth inch.....	480	255	53
One inch.....	440	159	36
Two inches.....	480	115	24

Not much comment need to be made upon this statement: it shows plainly enough that the finely-cut fodder was much less attractive and palatable to the animals than when cut into coarser lengths; and the uneaten portions, the "waste," was greatly increased by this excessive reduction.

The reason for all this seems to us plain enough. As ordinarily prepared, the blades of the corn plant are the only part having nutritive value. The stalk portion and the husks are, for the most part, indigestible, tasteless woody fibre. When fodder is cut into very short lengths, these dissimilar parts are inextricably intermixed; the animal is unable to separate them; and, in rejecting the worthless portion, is forced to discard much that is valuable: hence the greatly increased "waste" when the shorter lengths were used. The additional advantage in the use of the longer lengths in the great saving of power required to cut a given weight of fodder is a very considerable item not likely to be lost sight of.

In the great household of nature the farmer stands at the door of the bread-

room and weighs to each his loaf. The glory of the farmer is that in the division of labor it is his part to create. All trade rests at last on his primitive authority. He stands close to nature, he obtains from the earth the bread and meat. The food which was not he causes to be. The first farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land." So speaks Emerson. So should we think and talk; so teach our children; and we will be carrying out one of the precepts of the Grange in trying "to add dignity to labor."

Very Necessary.

Kansas Farmer:

Good crops of vegetables can only be received by giving a good rich soil thoroughly prepared, good cultivation timely given. Each is in a manner more or less dependent upon the other; but the rich soil is really the foundation and must be secured first. To a great extent if a rich soil is secured we make it so ahead. We may use commercial fertilizers at the time the seeds are planted or even after the plants have started to grow. That may very materially aid the plants to make a good growth, as after the plants have started to grow liquid manures may be used in the same way; this though to a large extent is simply supplying plant food in a condition to be taken up and used by the feeding roots of the plants and does not to any great extent add anything to the real fertility of the soil.

All things considered, the fall and winter is the best time to make the soil in the garden rich. In receiving the manure to be applied, care should be taken to have it thoroughly rotted. This can be done by piling and turning over whenever necessary to keep from heating. So far as possible it should be free from weed seeds. While rotting will destroy a large per cent. of seeds in the manure, yet too many will often be left with sufficient vitality to germinate when once in the soil, and the more weeds the more work.

I prefer to have the largest proportion of the manure near the surface, and for this reason I apply after plowing. There are several advantages to be received by plowing the garden in the fall and preparing the soil in a good condition to receive an application of manure is one of them.

The plowing should be deep and thorough, stirring the soil as completely as can well be done. In the garden especially the soil should be made deep, and this can only be done by stirring the soil deep.

Then apply the manure broadcast and work thoroughly into the soil by harrowing. This I regard as the best plan when it can be done, as by this the valuable portion of the manure can be taken up by the soil. There is no loss by leaching and a very light loss by evaporation. If the manure is scattered over the unplowed land and is left unturned heavy rains may wash a portion of the soluble parts away, but if the soil has been well plowed and the manure made reasonably fine and is then scattered evenly, there need to be very little risk or rather loss on that account. Usually there is more time for doing the work and consequently it should be done better than if delayed until spring, while there are better opportunities for the manure to become thoroughly incorporated with the soil. And these are all necessary to receiving the earliest results from enriching the soil, and is one of the advantages in applying well-rotted manure and giving the application in the fall after plowing thoroughly.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

How to Keep Sweet Potatoes.

From a letter of a Texas correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, we extract the following: "The usual mode of putting up sweet potatoes in eastern Texas, is in conical heaps or 'banks,' containing from thirty to one hundred bushels, or even more. About fifty bushels to the bank is perhaps the most common and convenient size. These should be piled upon slightly elevated ground (after having separated the small ones from the larger,) and then covered with a good layer of cornstalks or straw to the depth of two inches. A covering of earth is then thrown upon the bank. An inch and a half of earth is generally sufficient at harvest, but should be increased as the winter advances. In very cold weather it should be made four or five inches thick, but should be drawn down again in mild weather. Care must be taken to keep a small space open at the apex of the heap for ventilation, but in cold weather this should be closed with hay or straw. Of course a good rain-proof shed should be built over the heaps of potatoes, but in the South it is not generally thought necessary to box this up. A more convenient and permanent arrangement for keeping sweet potatoes is a potato house. Various plans are adopted for these useful buildings, some above, some below ground, and others built partly above and partly below. One main essential is thorough drainage, it is scarcely necessary to say that sweet potatoes must be kept dry. Perhaps the most convenient is a simple double-wall house made of one by twelve inch planks with a six inch space between them filled with sawdust, charcoal or even sand. With good roof ventilation, such a house would doubtless keep the tubers the whole year round. The floor should be the ground, and the potatoes could be piled up in heaps, and covered slightly with straw or cornstalks, and in very cold weather a little earth might be thrown upon them if thought best. It would doubtless be found more convenient, however, to store them in bins containing from twenty to thirty bushels each, with alternate layers of sand.

The *Philadelphia Times* makes a suggestion like this: "Henry George is trying to persuade the Socialists not to insist on admission to the new labor party, as he desires to throw out a bait for the farmers. He fears that the presence of Socialists in the new organization will frighten the horny-handed agriculturists, leaving it without followers in the country districts. Mr. George need not lie awake nights devising means to keep the followers of Most out of his new party in order to induce the farmers to join it. His own land doctrines will slam the doors in the face of the farmers more effectually than the presence of a dozen Mosts. The farmers believe in the righteousness of private ownership in land, and they are not anxious to assume the entire burden of taxation, either. Mr. George will have to bait his hook with something more attractive than his cranky land doctrines if he expects to catch the farmers."

Prof. Dwight, of Columbia college, N. Y., says of Henry George's theory: "Without private property in land no man can have an assured birthplace or burial place. No tree can be planted that he can call his own, nor can any dwelling be erected that will give him assured shelter."

The fastest one hundred miles ever trotted was made by Fanny Jenks, at Albany, New York, in 1845. Time, 9 hours, 42 minutes and 57 seconds.

Farm Notes.

It is said that 1,000 sheep, run on a piece of ground one year, will make the soil capable of yielding grain enough—over and above the capacity of the soil without the sheep manure—to support 1,035 sheep an entire year.

Away up in Montana last year, while the cattlemen were shipping fat beeves to Chicago, the guests at the hotels were eating Armour roasts, and the hotel keepers were paying the extra price, because—they could not get meats otherwise.

A good many city people and city editors especially, have their jokes about Congressmen distributing seeds, cuttings, and the like from the department, and yet, in this simple way the government has contributed as much to the wealth of the country as has been done by the commerce of great cities.

Vegetable matter in the soil is absolutely essential to the growth of the higher order of vegetation. Where this is wanting, commercial manures may be added in any quantity with no appreciable result in benefiting crops. But supply the needed organic matter and the growth and luxuriance of the crops will surprise you.

The success of a farmer depends upon the large variety of his products. But this is not always so. In many communities special industries are found to be adapted to the soil, the climate and the market, and in such cases the most successful farming depends upon the careful observance of the market, and the adaptation of productions to the demands of the market.

An Indiana farmer sprinkles Paris green water upon the small tender leaves of his potato vines at the top of the stalks. The bugs feed on these leaves and leave the old and tough ones untouched, so that a slight sprinkling in the center of each hill is sufficient. He mixes a teaspoonful of the poison in a bucket of water and applies with a dust brush or hand broom. The work is easily and quickly done and is effectual.

If wheat, corn, cotton or tobacco are sown or planted for successive years, the land is exhausted and often deserted and the region depopulated, as was the case in Virginia and many of the states. Experience has shown that land annually demands a change of crops to yield to the farmer full reward for his industry, and it is rotation of crops or the discovery of new crops that must restore again the wasted lands of the older states.

In 1791, almost a full century ago, the United States sent sixty-four bags of cotton to England, and fifteen years later the export had increased to 100,000 bags. But in that early day there could have been no anticipation of the large place that cotton was to fill in the productions of the country. In 1829 the crop reached 890,415 bales, and in 1843 it had grown to upwards of 1,000,000 below which it has never since fallen, unless during the period of the civil war, of which there is no record.

The farmer cannot occupy all his time in raising wheat, although he must plow the ground, sow the seed and reap the harvest. Every stage of the growth of wheat is a different employment, but the cultivation of wheat only occupies a comparatively few days in each year. After the ground is prepared and the seed sown no labor is required until the harvest comes. In the meantime the farmer cannot be idle. He must seek for occupation every day in some other production. His success and profit depend upon the variety of his employments, the diversity of his productions, and the full and constant occupation of his time.

The present is a most excellent time for farmers to improve their opportunities in raising wool. Send no more sheep to the slaughter unless inferior specimens, but make a business of raising the classes of wools for our worsted and woolen mills which are most in request. The depression in wool during the past few years has made many radical changes in its production. California grows to day 20,000,000 pounds less than she did; Texas grows less by 5,000,000, Ohio by 5,000,000, South America by 75,000,000, and this country is short in clip some 33,000,000 pounds of wool. As our population grows and its wants multiply, a very much larger production of wool will be needed to supply the demand.

I saw on the broad fields of Manitoba, growing apparently wild, broad fine fields of wheat and oats, with no cabin near and no sign of civilized occupation. Upon inquiry I found that this land in the winter was frozen six or seven feet deep, and that when by the opening spring the frost was melted a few inches, the ground was plowed, the seed sown, and, without fence or protection, the land was left; the buffaloes and wild animals no longer roaming over those vast regions. The melting of the frost by the approaching summer gave moisture to the growing crop. In August the farmer returned with his machines and cut and threshed his grain, which was stored at convenient stations along the railroad, in elevators, which loomed up above the bare horizon like some shot tower or light house. In due time the wheat was carried to the Eastern markets.—John Sherman.

The Stock Interest.

DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

OCTOBER 14.—W. T. Hearne and U. P. Bennett & Son, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.
NOVEMBER 24.—C. C. Logston, Short-horns, Independence, Kas.

Develop Sheep Husbandry.

Our farmers will be wise if they take earnest hold of sheep-raising, making it a part of their farm program. There is nothing on or about the farm that pays better, and any careful man or woman of humane disposition can soon learn to take care of sheep. If a farmer is not old or experienced in the handling of sheep, let him begin in a small way and work up just as he would do with cattle or horses. Every well-developed farm has horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry and bees. Beginners and those taking fresh start—turning over a new leaf—should aim at that standard. The stock ought to be so divided that of each class the number would bear a reasonable proportion to those of the other classes and to the size and quality of the farm.

We have faith in sheep and wool. From the earliest times to the present, wool has been in demand for clothing, either on the original skin or off of it, spun and woven into cloth. The demand increases as civilization advances. A man is not considered well dressed unless his clothing is made of wool, and it has come to pass that ladies wear wool frequently on occasions requiring the best apparel. Every year or so some improvement in method or machinery helps to cheapen the cost of manufacture, so that the prices which consumers must pay for it is being reduced. Broadcloth was sold at \$10 a yard in this country within the memory of men now living, and common cassimere at \$1.50 a yard. These facts tend to bring the better grades of wool cloth within the means of people who once could not afford to wear any but the coarsest fabrics. Wages paid to work-people in this country are higher than those paid for similar services in any other part of the world, and the result is that they are demanding more woolen clothes every year. It is a fact, too, that Americans, as a nation of people use more woolen goods than any other people. An English statistical periodical in a review of the woolen industry, gives the following figures showing the per capita consumption of wool goods per annum: "Russia, \$1.46; Germany, \$2.12; England and Belgium, \$3.65; France, \$3.89; the United States, \$4.63." Taking these figures as substantially correct, they allow an American consumption of woolen goods to the value of \$277,800,000. Deducting our annual imports, about \$40,000,000, annually, and the difference shows a consumption of American woolen manufactures amounting to, say \$237,800,000. It will therefore be seen that this industry, in the United States, is of greater importance than the general public think.

People complain sometimes about unsteadiness in wool prices, and some fear that Congress will remove tariff duties from wool, leaving our farmers in open competition with farmers of other countries where wool can be grown much cheaper than it can be grown upon American farms. We do not believe there is ground for serious apprehension in either case. As to fluctuation in prices, that has been common all along the line of our history a hundred years back. We have figures reaching as far back as 1825. The list shows variations of importance. Wool was down as low as 16 cents a pound in New York city in 1830, and it was as

high as 67 in 1872. The highest point reached in 1825 was 38 cents; 1829 it was 27 cents; 1835 it was 40 cents; in 1836 it was 50 cents. It dropped to 24 cents in 1843. These are the highest prices paid in New York city, during the years named, for the cheapest grades of wool regularly on the market. They show great fluctuation. Beginning with 1870 and coming down to 1886, the highest figures were 67 cents in 1872, and in 1878 the price did not get beyond 33 cents. So there is nothing in the fluctuation theory as to wool that is not equally applicable to wheat or any other farm crop.

As to taking off the tariff duties from foreign wool, we do not believe the farmers of this country will ever allow it.

Another thing: We will soon have woolen factories of great capacity in Kansas, where our wools can be sold fresh from the farms, the price paid in money, cash, giving the farmers a home market for their wools, saving freight 500 to 1,500 miles, and keeping at home all the money needed to pay for scouring and all the processes of spinning and weaving. Let our Kansas farmers consider this subject carefully. We have not gone into details here for we had not room. Different branches of the subject will be discussed from time to time.

New Mexico Steers for England.

A New Mexico contributor to the *Live Stock Journal*, London, argues that steers from that country could be shipped to Great Britain at a price that would enable the English farmers to fatten them at a profit. He says:

"It seems to me that there ought to be money made at the business of importing store steers into Great Britain, although I have lost track of the markets to a great extent since I left the old country, ten years ago. From the way prices go over there now, it is a certainty that there is no money to be gained by the English farmer in raising and feeding his own steers. To enable him to realize a profit it would be necessary to supply him with suitable cattle at such a price as he could afford to pay. Mr. Wilken says in his report that this can not be done with Canadian cattle—stating reasons, etc. If the law against moving American cattle from the pen at port of debarkation was modified so as to allow stock from the range countries of the far West to be sold inland to feeders, great would be the benefit to those individuals. This may seem a wild idea to any one ignorant of the conditions of the case; the little word 'if' spoils many a good story. But it is a positive fact that steers raised in New Mexico where, on account of the altitude, disease is unknown, can be delivered in Glasgow or Liverpool, and profitably sold at a price that would enable the British feeder to realize handsomely on his investment.

"Now, Mr. Editor, for the welfare of the feeder and general good of the country at large, could not this embargo on all American stock be so modified as to allow the admission of range-raised steers to the inland markets? The prices and grade of the steers would prove satisfactory, and it seems to me that when the cattle would come from a perfectly healthy country there could be no chance of disease being imported. With the improved stock cars at present available for the transportation of live stock, cattle can be loaded on the cars here in New Mexico and not unloaded until they reach the seaboard, being fed and watered on the cars, and also being able to feed and rest while traveling at passenger train speed. Cattle can be loaded here and sold in Glasgow market in less than eighteen days' time. They will suffer comparatively no abuse or

shrinkage in weight in rail transit, and the confinement will tame them sufficiently to be driven by men afoot. If it were not for the law, which compels the immediate slaughter of American cattle at the port of debarkation within a certain time, a New Mexico company would have been at work now with the intention of putting two-year-old store steers on the British markets next year. The cattle would have been far superior to the general run of Irish cattle, and the prices low enough to enable feeders to realize substantial profits on their investments."

American Short-horn Record.

Volume XXXII of the American Short-horn Herd Book is now out, containing pedigrees of animals calved before March 20, 1887. The volume is a large one, well bound, made up of 1,089 pages of closely printed matter, besides fifty-six pages of index to names of owners. The pedigrees recorded are those which were received at the Secretary's office between the 10th day of July, 1886, and the 20th day of March, 1887. The entries of bulls run from No. 78,544 to 84,235, showing an aggregate registry of 5,691; and of the cows, the number is nearly 10,000. The volume will be sent to members on demand, by Post, American Express, Adams Express, Baltimore & Ohio Express, United States or Pacific Express, as may be designated in the order, for 25 cents to prepay charges.

To others, it will be sold (as above) for \$3.50, or at the office for \$3.25.

Other volumes of Herd Books are for sale as follows, (except 1, 9, 10, 11, and 12, which are out of print):

	To Members.	To Others.
A. H. B., vol. 31.....	Free	\$4.25
A. H. B., vols. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 (each).....	\$5.00	7.00
A. H. B., vols. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, (each).....	3.00	4.00
E. H. B., Reprint of Bulls.....	3.00	4.00
A. S. H. R., per vol. \$1.50, per set of 10.....	10.00	10.00
O. S. H. R., per vol. \$1.00, per set of 3.....	2.00	2.00
Warfield's History of Imported Cattle.....	5.00	5.00
All books at risk of party ordering.		

The above prices are at Chicago office; if ordered by mail or express send postage or money to prepay (at same rate) express charges. Remit only by draft on Chicago or New York, postoffice money order or express.

Express companies carry the books for postage rates, provided payment is made in advance. The Secretary has already received upward of 7,000 pedigrees for Vol. 33. It requires 10,000 to make a volume. He requests that persons who wish to have their animals registered in the next volume, do send in the pedigrees soon as convenient. For further information address J. H. Pickrell, Secretary, Montauk Block, 115 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

Shape of the Horse's Back.

The *London Live Stock Journal*, in an article relating to the selection of a horse for the work he is expected to perform, after stating the result of many observations on horses, remarks that it is the arch of a bridge, which, from its structure, can bear weight placed upon it, whereas, an inverted arch would fall to pieces, or would withstand a far less pressure. It has been observed that low-backed, or rather hollow-backed horses, working in harness, kept their condition, while those with high backs lost flesh. Persons of not very inquiring or observant dispositions would probably attribute this to the fact that the former were of more hardy constitution than the latter, but this would be a false conclusion. It is owing entirely to the curvature of the back, for a horse which can draw a weight was least able to bear a weight

upon its back, while the horse unable to bear the strain of draft could beat the other any day in carrying a weight. The line of the vertebrae indicates the sort of work for which the horse is fitted. If it is high the weight must be on top to press it together, if low, the pressure must be from below for the same reason. A downward curvature is, therefore, the best form of spine for a draft horse.

Stock Notes.

Water should always be given before feeding and never immediately afterward.

Colic is often produced by copious watering soon after eating, and also by watering when the animal is hot and weary from work.

No youth should be permitted to have, own or drive a horse for pleasure, until he understands how to care for it properly, and does so.

Owners of cattle should require of all their employes quiet speaking and quiet action, and then he may expect quiet, peaceable animals. And the rule is that quiet animals thrive and do better.

It is a fact that dogs seldom attack sheep kept with cattle, unless in the case of some old rogue, and then only when the sheep are found at a considerable distance, for the instinct of the cattle is to attack animals found chasing or worrying other stock near them.

Lieutenant Robertson, of the United States army, has lately written a paper on the subject of cavalry horses for the army. The Lieutenant endeavors to prove how much cheaper it would be for the government to raise its own horses and how much better the horses would be.

Kindness controls and guides any and all animals. This is true when their life commences with such treatment. A bull or a heifer that has run with its dam and has had no attention from man until six or twelve months old, will fear every object that is new to it, be it man, boy or any other object. Overcome the fear, and it is ready to be taught.

A prepotent half-blood may, possibly, become the foundation stock for a new strain of blood, even superior to its sire, for, by the best selection, the superior element is constantly strengthened and concentrated, until it wholly ejects from the progeny the scrub blood, and it becomes a positive working unit of force; then it can be set up as a distinct strain of blood, able to stamp its impress indelibly upon its offspring.

Some coarse fodder is desirable, if it can be procured, and a supply can be grown either of millet, cornfodder or pea vines, and cut when in blossom and cured for hay. If a little roughness is given, six pounds of bran and the same of some kind of grain, and two pounds of whole clean cottonseed would make sufficient food for a thousand-pound horse. Five pounds of hay given daily with this food would be quite sufficient.

Piles are caused by the dilatations of the blood vessels of the lower gut or rectum and the formation of tumors. In horses they are rare, and the melanotic tumors on the lining membrane are of an confounded with them. The treatment is as follows: Give daily three ounces of Glauber salts and common salt; also bran and linseed mashes, with one drachm each of sulphate of iron and ground gentian root. If the piles appear outwardly, or there is much irritation, and the horse rubs the tail, inject one ounce of a solution of a drachm of sugar of lead in a pint of water.

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

The bureau of statistics reports that for eight months of the current year to September 1, the number of emigrants landed in this country was 362,839, against 254,679 during the corresponding period of last year.

Homes in the Sunny South.

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

In the Dairy.

Sorghum for Cows.

There has been a good deal of talk, at one time and another, about alleged dangers of feeding sorghum to cows, and especially to breeding cows. The KANSAS FARMER has been asked many times how this is, the last question coming in last week. Our experience and observation in this matter have all been in favor of sorghum. Our first experience with sorghum as a fodder was twenty-seven years ago, when we raised three acres for syrup. The blades were all stripped off, and the heads, after the seeds were well ripened, were removed; the stalks were run through a wooden mill of our own make, coming out with less than half the juice extracted. The crushed cane was thrown on a large pile, where our own and neighbors' cattle and hogs had free access to it. The heads were well dried in the field, then thrown into the corn crib, and the blades were tied up in small sheaves and stacked. When feeding time came, the blades and the seed were fed to the horses and cattle, and they proved to be excellent food. The stock was fond of both heads and blades, and hogs and fowls devoured the seed greedily.

It was discovered, however, that sorghum alone had much the same effect on the animals as Hungarian hay had; that it tended to produce costiveness. To remedy that, wheat bran was used occasionally in place of sorghum seed, and there was no further trouble in that direction. The next year, and several years after the war, we had similar experience. It may be said here appropriately that for thirty years we have been watching this plant in all its uses, having faith from the beginning that some day it would be useful in many ways and generally. We never knew an instance of loss from the use of sorghum as other fodders are used.

In recent years, when farmers wanted fodder only, they sowed seed broadcast, thick enough so that the plants would grow and stand like millet, then cut when fairly in head, and cure, using it as millet or other hay is used. No loss traceable to this fodder has been reported. The almost universal opinion is in its favor.

Prof. Curtis, in reply to questions put by the *Texas Farm and Ranch*, puts it this way: "Sorghum, as is well known, contains a large percentage of sugar which readily produces fermentation under peculiar conditions, and consequent generation of certain gases; moreover, the sorghum plant is, in some localities, more or less affected by both smut and ergot—the latter, if found abundantly will undoubtedly cause abortion or "sinking" of the young. Now I have no doubt that the wide-spread fear of sorghum feeding to pregnant animals comes from either improper feeding or the presence of fungus disease. I have made a practice of feeding sorghum to cows for years and have talked with numbers of men who have followed the same plan, but I never had any bad effect in my own experience nor have I known of any among stockmen of my acquaintance—except as intimated above. When sorghum is cut in the field and allowed to lie on the ground—perhaps rained on—certainly exposed to the hot rays of the sun on one side and the moisture from the earth on the other, for an indefinite period—the fermenting principle is peculiarly nourished and if eaten in large quantities is apt to produce more or less internal pressure, if not positive bloat. Again if the digestive system is weak, as it sometimes is dur-

ing pregnancy, the food is retained so long in the rumen or paunch before passing to the digestive stomach of the cow, that internal pressure may result from fermentation.

"I have known of a few cases where overeating of sorghum has resulted fatally, and I have also known of abortions caused by eating soured or fermented sorghum, but I have yet to learn of a case where any trouble was caused by feeding a reasonable amount of fresh or properly cured sorghum free from all fungus diseases to a healthy pregnant cow.

"Sorghum as is ordinarily used in 'soiling' cattle, must be looked upon much the same as green corn for a similar purpose; yet I have seen men who would carefully stint their cows in feeding green corn, permit an almost unlimited supply of sorghum. As I have stated, abortion and even death of the cow, may result, but to put it plainly, the evil was caused by a lack of common sense in feeding instead of any inherent principle of danger lurking in the sorghum itself."

Making Good Butter Cheaply.

[The following letter, the author says, is written for and at the request of her father. And she promises more of them.—EDITOR.]

Be very clean in milking; shake all dirt from cow's bag. Milk in a tin pail well cleaned. Strain the milk into a deep can, say eight inches in diameter and twenty inches deep. Cut a barrel a little above the can so that when the can is in it, you can cover it. Keep the half barrel full of cold, fresh water, and renew it three times a day. Never let the cream stay over thirty-six hours on the milk; twenty-four hours is long enough; but don't pass thirty-six hours, and thirty-six hours afterwards churn your cream. The cream must be kept at 62 degrees of temperature for churning. Prepare the churn by scalding and then cooling; put your cream in it and churn till the butter gets in grains the size of small peas. Draw off butter-milk and dash in cold water, give a few strokes of the churn; add more cold water, and draw off till water comes out as clean as you put it in. Then gather the butter by a few strokes of the churn. Now take the very best dairy salt and put one ounce to the pound of butter; put salt in evenly and put your butter in a cool place. After twelve hours take it again, work off all the brine and water, and it is ready for use or for the market. Remember that utensils, milk pail, cans churn, etc., must be scalded before using and after; and twice a week take a little of good concentrated lye and wash all the utensils with it. This will make them sweet and nice. Be very particular in all the work. Be very clean.

EMMA RICARD.
Ballard's Falls, Washington Co., Kas.

According to the *Chemiker Zeitung*, M. Muller has evaporated skimmed milk in a vacuum, so as to obtain a permanent product, which can be preserved for many months in a dry atmosphere, and which has valuable alimentary properties. He thinks that it may be of great use in pastry, and in various kinds of baking, and the best sugar of milk can be made from it. The skimmed milk which is collected in dairies and cheese factories is usually given to animals or wasted in sewage; it contains, however, large quantities of salts and particles of butter and caseine, which can be utilized by Muller's method.

An Iowa man says: "The precociousness of the live stock in southern Arizona is worthy of mention. It is not exceptional for a cow to have her second calf born at two years old. This is not the best for either the young cow

or the offspring, but the desire of the ranchman to increase his herd will sometimes override any loss of vitality that may arise from such early breeding. In like manner, the bull calves are ready for service and are often employed at eight months. No one ever thinks of using a bull after the third or at most the fourth year. The animal life of this sunny country, like plants, grows on throughout the whole year without the natural interruptions that obtain in a climate like Iowa, where the winters are spent in battling against the cold.

Causes of Bitter Cream.

First—ragweed in the pasture. This is a frequent cause just now, when cows are fed in stubble or mowing lands. The flavor given by ragweed is a disagreeable, intense bitter, quite different from that caused by fermentation of the milk.

Second—mildew, but especially the red spotted mildew, which forms upon the cream in damp cellars, and appears in spots about the size of a split pea. This is caused by the impregnation of the cellar with spores of the mildew, and is very difficult to get rid of. The only way I have succeeded in doing it is by burning sulphur in the cellar, which is kept tightly closed for a considerable time, until the walls are saturated with it, and afterwards by keeping the air dry by means of a box of freshly-burned lime kept in it until it is air-slacked.

Third—keeping the milk too long without skimming, until the whey separates and the cream floats upon it, also by keeping the cream too long without churning. Thirty-six hours is long enough for either, which makes the cream three days old when it is churned.

Fourth—imperfect cleaning of the milk pails or the churn, and leaving curd in the seams or corners. Putrid caseine has a bitter flavor, and very rapidly communicates the same to milk and cream, appropriating nearly the whole of it.

Fifth—the farrow condition of the cow, or her advanced state of pregnancy, will cause some trouble.

Sometimes the addition of as much powdered saltpeter as will lie upon a silver three-cent piece, or about five grains to a six-quart pan of milk, will prevent the bitterness, and to give the cow a dose of two drachms a day for a week will have the same effect. I have found two grains of salicylate of soda to four quarts of milk will prevent mold even in a musty cellar. But I am inclined to think that at this season the cause of it, nine times out of ten, is in the feed, especially if it is aftermath or stubble grass. In this case the remedy is obvious.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Dairy Notes.

The most profitable cow is the one that pays the most profit upon her cost and the cost of keeping.

Provide good comfortable quarters for the cow, where she will be safe from the blasts and storms of winter. Then feed her generously with good hay, oats, millet, oil cake, bran or middlings.

There are Short-horns that are capital milkers; there are Short-horn bulls that come from milking Short-horn families. Cross such bulls with our common cows and the product will undoubtedly be better milkers than the average Short-horn cow is.

There is no doubt that the improved dairy breeds of cows are superior. The man who does not recognize this, is far behind the times; and the man who does not recognize the fact that his common cows would be vastly improved by an infusion of some one of the dairy breeds, is conducting his dairy upon a comparatively unprofitable basis.

There are those who believe the average grade is superior for practical dairy purposes

to the full-blood. But if the quantity and quality of milk are alone considered, this is not probably true. It is not reasonable that it should be. If a dash of blood makes the animal better, certainly the more blood the greater excellence.

It is nobody's business but his own, whether a man chooses to churn his own cream, or let somebody else churn it. It is neither right or desirable to attempt to drive milk producers in this or that course of action. But if a man chooses to make his own butter, he ought to be told by the "authorities" in dairy matters that that is all right, but that he should endeavor to produce a first-class article. That would be both for his interests and the interests of the public.

A two-thousand-dollar cow cannot be made to pay as much at the pail as a good milker of less price can, unless she is a very extraordinary cow. A cow like the late Mercedes would pay, but that was an extraordinary cow. But the profits from these high-priced cows, from our improved breeds, is not wholly represented by their dairy products. Their offspring is valuable, and right here is where the great difference exists between the full-blood and the common cow.

There is a growing popular regard for cleanliness, and consumers of milk are becoming particular in this regard. But uncleanliness in milking for the purposes of making butter and cheese is a fault, the penalty for which is visited most severely upon the offender. Good butter can only be made from clean milk, and the milker who sits down by the side of a cow whose udder is daubed with dung, and whose flanks and tail are soaked with urine, and who then dips his fingers into the pail to wet the filthy teats and milks along, while a foul stain flows into the milk pail and marbles over the surface of the milk until it is beaten down and thoroughly mixed, will find the odor of the nastiness in the butter or the cheese.

A Rare Opportunity.

Now is the time for the breeder and ordinary farmer to prepare to supply the great demand at high prices that will surely be made next year on all swine breeders. The time for one to commence producing a staple article like pork, in any quantity, is when from any cause others are quitting, as is now the case throughout the great corn belt.

Heretofore it has been my policy to never allow the best to be selected from my herd at any price, but now for the first time during an experience of eleven years as a breeder of Large English Berkshire swine, I offer a majority of the very best of either sex, both matured and younger, composing the famous Manhattan Herd. The females represent ten families, and are headed by six larger boars than can be found in any other herd in the country, and that could be made to average 800 pounds each.

No expense or care has been spared in making this herd second to none in America.

We retired from the show ring some few years since, but not until after five years' exhibiting demonstrated the ability of the Manhattan Herd to win a majority of the premiums competed for at the leading fairs in the West.

My Berkshires are in the pink of thrifty breeding condition, and I have never owned as many high-class individuals as at present. A better opportunity to found a new herd of the highest excellence, or to improve old herds by selections from mine, has rarely if ever been offered.

To those that are unable to make personal selections I would say that good health, usefulness and satisfaction regarding any sale made is guaranteed.

Prices will be made very low and to suit the animals taken. Special prices on large orders.

Refer to my many customers all over the United States, whose purchases have often been winners at State and District fairs.

Lose no time in ordering if you wish the best.

A. W. ROLLINS,
Manhattan, Kas.

For Sale.

By a grandson of Stoke Pogis 3d 2238, out of highly bred imported cows, an in-bred Coomassie bull. Also some choice cows with good butter records. Bulls ready for service and will be sold very low, if taken at once. Address S. B. Rohrer, Newton, Kas.

Correspondence.

Protective Tariffs and Fines Again.

Kansas Farmer:

Many thanks for the kindness and courtesy with which you have met my efforts to throw light on this question, which is really of more vital importance to Kansas and Western farmers generally than all other political issues put together. For, if it is impossible for farmers to increase their income, is it not of interest for them to lessen their outgo, or to know how it may be most surely and certainly done?

Why should 70 cents tax or fine out of every dollar be paid to sugar refiners already so rich they do not know what to do with their wealth (much of it extorted from the slender purses of Western consumers)? or 65 cents out of every dollar spent for railroad iron? or 55 cents on every dollar paid for iron for wagons, plows, pitchforks, spades, cook stoves, and everything made of iron? Nature has made this metal the most useful, abundant and most cheaply made of all metals. It is as necessary as air and water. Why should rich men be made still richer by taxing this necessity of life, making the very poorest among us pay for it?

How this happens is further illustrated in the speech of Congressman W. L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, quoted in my last:

A few years ago a subject of the Queen of Great Britain arrived in this country and in this State. He finally located in Pittsburgh, but he has never given up his allegiance to the Queen, and one of his proudest boasts to-day is that he is not an American citizen, but a subject of the Queen of England. (This is Carnegie, the European crony of J. G. Blaine.) He went to making iron and steel in Pittsburgh, and I know positively, of my own knowledge, that though he did not own all the works, he drew out of that concern during a period of 300 days out of several years profits amounting to \$5,000 a day, or a million and a half dollars a year. He is now building a magnificent castle abroad to which he expects to retire and die a British subject after all the geese in this republic have been effectually plucked, or when, in a spasm of good sense and self-protection, this tariff of abominations is cut down to reasonable proportions.

You are in error in stating that the price of railroad iron was ever the same, both in England and this country. At the time quoted it was \$16.70 a ton in Liverpool, and \$25.50 in New York, and the fine for bringing it into this country is a specific one, the same all the time—\$17 a ton, and now 64 96 per cent., which the farmer pays, while he sells his grain at Liverpool prices, without any protection whatever. This is admitted even by the rabid tax and tariff people of the Agricultural Department last month (August) which says that "the home price of wheat, instead of controlling Liverpool prices, is largely controlled by them." Yes, it is altogether controlled by them, and the prices of other farm products, too.

In trying to say why a tariff or fine should be imposed on innocent purchasers and consumers, you say that "Foreign manufacturers have no right to unload unsalable goods on us, or any kind of goods with the intention of underselling our home mechanics," etc. Now in the name of all that is sensible and reasonable, what harm can "unsalable goods" rushed into the country do any one? Can't our "home mechanics" look out for themselves after nearly a century of destructive "protection" against the farmer? Calhoun is not a good one to quote from in the North, but you make even him say: "When our manufactures are grown to a certain perfection, as they soon will, under the fostering care of government"—This was sixty-one years ago, in 1816. When, in the name of all that is reasonable, is that "soon" to come? Protectionists will say, of course, never—not in 161 years more if the farmers of the West will continue to submit to be plucked for our benefit.

In pretending to "protect" some industries, others have been totally destroyed. Thus ship-building and the commercial marine, with foreign commerce generally, is completely wiped out. Not an American steamer now leaves our shores for Europe—all are foreigners. Forty years ago the ocean was white with Yankee sails, all over the globe. Now, nothing is left except the coast trade, from which foreigners are altogether excluded.

It is not at all material to your readers whether the writer is or is not a protectionist. He is certainly in favor of a cheap, sim-

ple, economical government, getting along with the least machinery, friction and expense possible, that tax-payers may not be unduly overburdened. He is utterly opposed to any government which persists in extorting from the lean purses of hard-working Western farmers two and three hundred millions a year more than is necessary, and then squandering it on fraudulent pensioners, humbug harbor bills, or government buildings, or paying steamships to run empty from a tax-ridden country, or any such folly. The republic paid thousands of millions of dollars and spilt rivers of red blood to free the slaves. Has it only changed the form of slavery—taxing the white poor of the West to make Astors, Fields, Sages, Goulds and Vanderbilts in the East?

Garden City, Kas. J. F. TALLANT.

[A word or two by way of reply. Our quotation of steel rail market reports was from the *Iron Age*, London—good authority. But if the report was wrong and our correspondent right, his figures show a difference of \$3.80, when the tariff duty was \$17. Even in that case, the tariff was nearly double the difference in price.... Protection did not destroy our commerce nor our ship-building. They are not protected, and they will not be revived until they are. Give American seamen a thousand first-class iron ships for nothing and they could not sell them two years profitably in the ocean trade.... Even though the tariff duties may be as high on iron as our friend says they are, still it is a fact that all manner of agricultural implements which our farmers use are as low in price here as similar implements of like quality are anywhere.... Raw cotton is not taxed, yet American mechanics have not succeeded in making finer varieties of cotton goods as cheaply as their English cousins do.... We have mountains of iron, beds of iron, and great valleys of coal, and exhaustless ledges of limestone, and not a cent tax on any of them. Still, in a great variety of iron manufactures, foreigners can undersell us.—THE EDITOR.]

Some Thoughts on the Tariff.

Kansas Farmer:

Your several articles on the American tariff seem to invite a little criticism, directly bearing as it does, on the farming interests.

If tariff tax does not raise the price of American manufactures, why is there on the principal street in London an American cutlery house, for the sale of American manufactures of that article, even at a lower price than they could be bought in our market? So with agricultural implements. When farmers reflect that the wire out of which barbed wire is made costs in English markets laid down in American ports, with ocean freights added, and the tariff added to those prices, just meets and makes up the wholesale price charged for the wire before the barbs are put on; does not the farmer have to pay this tax difference? This amounts to two or three cents per pound, as stated by a member in the House. So with salt, about twenty-five cents per barrel, and every consumer of salt, every packer of meat, has just that twenty-five cents more to pay on every barrel of salt. So with every other article of consumption.

The Ways and Means committee of the House in February, 1882, reported a bill to add 20 cents a pound custom duty to be calculated in addition to 30 per cent. ad valorem duty on "knit goods, such as caps, gloves, mitts, socks, stockings, woven shirts and drawers, and all similar articles made on frames, of whatever material composed, worn by men, women and children, and not otherwise provided for." This is the language of the law. And is the class of goods worn by poor people, laboring men and families of farmers, and it was proved by the discussion on its passage that the manufacturers of these goods were making 37 per cent on their investments without the 20 cents per pound. [See page 18, Cong. Record, July 6, 1882.] Yet that same Congress takes off the bank tax, capital and deposits, amounting to \$11,000,000; checks, \$3,000,000; patent medicines, \$6,000,000; matches, \$3,000,000—total, twenty-three millions. Now what class of business in the land is better able to bear a tax than these four classes of business? Neither of these four items of revenue, amounting to twenty-three millions, cost the

government one cent to collect, nor has there been one cent lost to the treasury.

The farmers have a right to know why a Republican Congress commences to reduce revenues that cost nothing to collect, and leave untouched those impost duties where "swarms of officers are employed to eat out our substance," and at the same time voted down amendments to put on the free list such articles of necessity as salt, trace chains, wire, and coarse woolen and cotton goods.

P. P. ELDER.

Princeton, Franklin Co., Kas.

[REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.—Friend Elder will please remember that the KANSAS FARMER is not a party paper; it is not our business nor intention to defend the Republican party, nor to defend party politics of any kind. We would strike down the sugar tax at one stroke. That has never yet been advocated by any party. When criticising the arguments or opinions of this paper, please do not mix us with any of the parties. Would our good friend have us send to India for our wheat simply because it is grown cheaper there than the American farmers can afford to raise it? Mr. P. is mistaken about the prices of articles he mentions. The statements made by this paper as to prices were not made hastily nor without trustworthy information. They can all be verified at any time, and by any person who will take the trouble.]

A Wonderful Forage Plant.

Kansas Farmer:

Perhaps one of the most valuable forage plants in the United States is found in what is known as the yellow milo maize. It seems to be especially adapted to all the conditions of our soil and climate. While it has been very dry this season, the small patch I had in cultivation made a most rapid growth, and its development this fall in heading out and side shoots is wonderful. If desired it may be cut two or three times through the season, thus supplying a great amount of excellent fodder, and of a kind all stock is exceedingly fond of. It comes as near drouth-proof as any plant I know of. Mine is rank and green now, as though it had not passed through a hot and dry summer; in fact it is a perfect success for western prairies. The seed is also a valuable food when fed separately, and is a great inducement to the poultry in supplying the family with eggs. It also makes an excellent substitute in the way of pop corn for the little ones. That it may become more widely known for its many good qualities, I will send a large package to any one who may wish a start for five two-cent stamps in a letter to pay postage.

W. R. SMITH.

Box 34, Coyville, Wilson Co., Kas.

Notes and Queries from the Southwest.

Kansas Farmer:

Though crops generally were cut short by drouth, all over Kansas, especially in the southwest, where new-comers were late and hurried in plowing and planting, some special articles have done exceedingly well.

Castor beans and peanuts have not been affected at all. Early maturing, early planted corn has yielded bountifully. There are doubtless other crops that do well in dry seasons, if they were generally known. It is to be hoped that your readers will make them known.

Along the banks of the Arkansas river, from 15 to 20 miles off, irrigation is practicable, and will be a great boon to farmers when fully inaugurated.

It is proved that irrigation totally destroys chinch bugs, curculios, cabbage worms, and similar agricultural pests. It is also a sure preventive of the bad effects of hot, burning winds, which cannot injure crops at all where there is plenty of water.

In fact the farmer can make his own weather, and bid defiance to all pests and enemies.

Land that can be overflowed or flooded with water is becoming quite common in western Kansas and Colorado. It is estimated that 100,000 acres can be thus used in Finney county, Kansas, alone. Questions of the most profitable crop to raise are being discussed. Can any of your readers say whether cranberries or rice can be grown where the overflow of water is practically unlimited?

FINNEY COUNTY.

Remember the FARMER is now \$1 a year.

Kaffir Corn, Cotton, Weather.

Kansas Farmer:

I was much interested in Mr. Anderson's account of his success in cultivating Kaffir corn in Kansas, and hope that the farmers of the state, generally, will give this grain a trial. I expect to have 40 acres planted next season. Will some one who has raised the crop in your state please inform me through the columns of your paper when cotton is planted and harvested, and such details of its cultivation and habits of growth as would be useful to an amateur cultivator, as I want to try it on a small scale next season in Dickinson county. I wish to say that I had very good success this season with the Russian sunflower.

Dawson, Pa.

JNO. H. WURTZ.

P.S.—The party who objected to Mr. Swan's weather theory on account of light crop of wheat in 1886 should recollect that except for the freezing weather in March, crops would have been good, but in 1887 prospect was good until May, when drouth and bugs ruined it. Swan's theory is based on rainfall.

J. H. W.

Cheyenne County Fair.

Kansas Farmer:

The second annual fair of Cheyenne county, opened at Warro, on the 14th of September, continuing three days. Weather was bright and warm.

All classes of grain were represented, showing that despite chinch bugs, hot winds and dry weather, Cheyenne can yet compare favorably with other counties. Especially were the different classes of feed well shown, of good size and fair quality.

The display of live stock was not so large, as the county is new, and choice breeds are only being introduced.

All things considered, our annual fair was a success, both for attendance and things exhibited. The managers deserve praise for the exclusion of games of chance and things of like character from the grounds. Nothing was left undone for the comfort of those in attendance.

J. P. JAMES.

Warro, Cheyenne Co., Kas.

A Great Manufacturing House.

No branch of the industries of this country has made such rapid strides in this progressive age as the art of piano making, and none more deserves mention in this connection than the celebrated piano manufacturers, Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co., of Baltimore and New York. This firm commenced operations in Baltimore fifty years ago, and by their indomitable energy and striving always for the highest and best in their art, united with the greatest probity in their dealings, have worked up one of the largest business in the world in their line, and it is a well-known fact that no other firm in this country has done more to advance the American piano manufacture to its present high state than the firm of Wm. Knabe & Co. Their factory is one of the largest in the world, and their business not only extends to all parts of this continent, including the Canadas, the South American States, West Indies, etc., but their pianos enjoy a large demand in Europe, and the firm has active agencies at London and various points of the European continent. The Knabe pianos have established their excellence wherever they have been introduced; the most eminent performers have given them the most unqualified approval, and they are as highly prized in the parlor and school room as in the concert hall.

The President has invited Hon. Wm. L. Putman, of Massachusetts, and James B. Argyle, of Michigan, to act with the secretary of state in the negotiation for a settlement with Great Britain, of the disputes growing out of the questions connected with the rights of our fishermen in the waters of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. Mr. Putman is a democrat, and Mr. Argyle is a republican.

The Trumbull Picture Frame Factory is to be complimented in securing a fine marine painting, executed by Wesley Webber. Price \$500. For a rich treat see this picture. They also have a large variety of mouldings in natural wood, bronze and gilt; also a full line of Etchings, Steel Engravings, studies, easels and brackets at reasonable prices.

702 Ks. Ave., Topeka, Ks.

CREAM OF A WEEK'S NEWS.

The Irish people continue to hold public meetings and discuss their grievances.

Three men and two boys were suffocated with gas in a colliery near Ashland, Pa.

Three deaths from cholera reported from quarantine at New York city the 1st inst.

President Cleveland and wife are enjoying a trip among the western and southern people. They arrived at St. Louis Saturday.

Judge Barrett of the New York City Supreme Court has decided that the boycotting of non-union laborers is punishable as a conspiracy.

General, now Judge, C. P. Rae, of Minneapolis, Minn., was elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., at the national encampment at St. Louis.

The region round about Brownsville, Texas, is overflowed. Many families have been rendered homeless by reason of their dwellings having been washed away.

Texas Baptists held a state convention at Dallas, and prayed for prohibition success in Tennessee, and took occasion to indorse the prohibition movement in Texas.

The Centennial Committee of the Presbyterian Church has received two contributions of \$10,000 each for endowing the board of relief for aged ministers, widows and orphans.

The Chicago hoodlums appealed to the courts on a technicality found in an old statute, but, on the hearing of a return to a writ of habeas corpus, the judge held the point raised to be of no force.

A coroner's jury at Greenville, Miss., after taking testimony concerning the death of one Henry Taylor, found, as their verdict, that Taylor was murdered by members of the Dry Bayou and Shell Mound Masons, naming fifteen members of those organizations.

The Northern Pacific joins the Union Pacific in a guarantee of dividends and charges on the Oregon Navigation securities, the Union Pacific paying 3 per cent and the Northern Pacific 3 per cent of the guaranteed dividend of the Oregon Navigation stock.

An attorney for some hard cases—bald-knobs—at Springfield, Mo., asked the court to quash the indictments against his clients, on the alleged ground that the grand jurors were all democrats and the defendants all republicans. The judge was not convinced, however, that he ought to discharge the prisoners.

One man, in Texas, stopped a stage and robbed all the passengers, then detained them until the next stage came in sight, when he bade them keep their places till he returned from the second company. They did so, and he took passage with them, riding some distance, when he quietly got out and went his way. He took \$700 from one man.

A dispatch from Dakota says that in all but four or five counties east of the Missouri River prohibition has been submitted to vote in November under the local option law. Neither of the dozen or more counties west of the Missouri had taken any action on the subject, but of the seventy or so east, in about one-fourth there is a lively campaign in progress, the rest being conceded to prohibition.

While prospecting for coal near Mooresville, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph road some eighty-five miles out from Kansas City, a man found a number of bones of some extinct animal, evidently a mastodon, the total weight of which is found to be 450 pounds. Four of the teeth alone weigh twelve pounds each, and the specimens are said to be larger than any of those in the Smithsonian Institute.

Trials with a pneumatic gun at New York, undertaken in order to determine whether rapidity of firing could be combined with accuracy. The result showed that ten shells, each carrying fifty-five pounds of explosive gelatine, could be discharged in ten minutes and thirty seconds, and that while four of the projectiles failed in the matter of range, going over or falling short, the remaining six would have struck within a space of six yards on the side of a ship. A trial shot with a heavier shell, one corresponding to a charge of one hundred pounds of explosive gelatine was fired for range,

and a projectile was sent a distance of two and a half miles with an initial pressure of less than one thousand pounds.

Four students were expelled from Yale college because of their persistence in the practice of "hazing" fresh students. One of their tricks was to call at the rooms of the Freshmen, pull them out of bed, and after blackening the faces of the poor freshmen with burnt cork or lampblack, provide them with brooms and make them fight a duel with these weapons for an hour or two, until the Freshmen agreed to buy a supper for the whole crowd.

Two aged ladies were killed near Columbus, Ohio, by a locomotive running against their vehicle. They were on their way to visit a neighbor and were only a few rods from their destination. The buggy was torn to pieces, and both occupants killed instantly and thrown into a field. The bodies were so mangled that neither could have been recognized by persons acquainted with them. The crossing of the track at this point is between two hills.

Cardinal Gibbons, a Roman Catholic, was invited to offer the concluding prayer at the ceremonies of the Constitution Centennial in Philadelphia, and the Presbyterians of that city complain about it. A long article in the *Presbyterian Journal* concludes as follows: "We confess our Protestant blood boils over this. Mr. Kasson and other Protestants who were on the commission had no right to sell out and humiliate this Protestant city and the Protestant nation. If they were hoodwinked or acted from ecclesiastical ignorance they should confess their error."

A long line of wagons and carts were going along Clark street, Chicago, and a man started to cross the street through a gap in the line between a truck and an express wagon. A car in front of the latter stopped at the corner, and the expressman was forced to pull up suddenly, just as the man was crossing. The tail board of the wagon was down and it caught the unfortunate fellow on one side of the head and at the same instant the pole of the truck struck him on the other, and he was killed standing upright before the eyes of a thousand horrified people. His head was crushed in like a shell.

Gossip About Stock.

Wichita is to have a horse fair October 11-14, and probably a regatta with other specialties at the same time.

Hatfield Rounds, of Bloomington, Ill., has decided to remove his large breeding establishment of roadster horses to his new establishment in southeastern Kansas.

M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo., has been appointed by that State to select a number of grade Holstein-Friesian cattle, and consequently did not get to exhibit his own stock at the fairs this season.

The annual card of Mr. L. A. Knapp, of Dover, Kas., breeder of Short-horn cattle, Buff Cochins poultry and fine pea-fowls, appears in the *Breeders' Directory* of this paper. Look it up and write him for what you may wish in his line.

The public dispersion of fine-bred Herefords by J. S. Hawes, of Colony, Kas., at the Nebraska State Fair, resulted in bestowing upon buyers of same a choice lot of the noble "white-faces." Four young males brought \$810, an average of \$205 each, and twelve females brought \$2,425, an average of \$202.08 each.

Attention is directed to the Short-horn sale at Lee's Summit, Mo., October 14, by W. T. Hearne and U. P. Bennett & Son. Mr. Hearne closes out his entire herd of fifty-three head, which comprises the very best offering that he ever made. A large number of the females have calves at foot, an unusual fine showing. This sale will afford a rare opportunity for breeders, and will have a large attendance of sagacious purchasers. Be sure and send for catalogue.

S. B. Rohrer, of the Rohrer Stock Farm, Newton, Kansas, showed a draft of his finely-bred Jerseys, upon which he secured several class prizes, and the very important and valuable premium offered by the American Jersey Cattle Club of \$100 cash for the best herd of registered Jerseys owned in Kansas, consisting of one bull and four females, to be known as the American Jersey cattle premium. This award was captured by Mr. R. amid strong competition,

thus further verifying the fact of his having one of the best herds from which to secure choice butter and dairy animals. And while Mr. R. is one of the youngest breeders, he has the largest herd of Jerseys in the State. Indeed his imported animals are all that one could desire, and when a herd is founded from so careful a standpoint as exercised by this gentleman success is bound to crown the time and efforts put forth to attain results meritorious to good breeding in prosperous Kansas. Call and see Mr. Rohrer at his home near Newton, or write him for a descriptive catalogue and other useful information. Also read his advertisement in another portion of the *KANSAS FARMER* and note changes made therein.

The sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle from the well-known herd of Thomas B. Wales, Jr., of Iowa City, Iowa, which took place at Riverside Park, Kansas City, Mo., last week, did not realize for the owner as much as they should. The weather was very unpropitious, thus keeping many away that no doubt would have come had it been otherwise; still Mr. Wales disposed of forty-three head at a general average of \$128. Twelve males brought \$1,115, an average of \$93 each, and thirty-one females brought \$4,475, an average of \$144.35 each.

The Peabody Fair.

Special Correspondence *Kansas Farmer*:

Peabody is a prosperous city, has a population of over 2,000, possessing water-works, telephone connections and electric lights. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railways furnish transportation facilities. Building stone is of the best, her business blocks being ample proof. With a fine soil, good climate, choice water, and an energetic class of people, it is no wonder that Peabody is ever prosperous. And, notwithstanding the partial failure of crops, the thirteenth annual fair held near this city under the auspices of the Marion County Agricultural Society, demonstrated that it is a good land in which to dwell, for the exhibits, though not profuse, showed what might have been had the season been favorable. Eight loads of ear corn created much comment, being very large, well-filled ears, and of such as would make an average of at least fifty bushels per acre. A Joker wind-mill being offered by the Peabody Manufacturing company for the best load of corn, brought out this mammoth display, and Mr. E. A. Walden was the gentleman who captured it. Pawnee Bill and his Wild West show was the central amusing feature, and to those who never had seen the Indian in his native glory, surrounded with all the accoutrements of the frontier, this was indeed a rare treat; while to those familiar with the dusky sons and daughters of the forest, the scenes depicted only too well represented what had transpired on the opening up of the Deadwood and other countries. The Indian dances with their queer music from the "tom-tom" was greatly admired. Although not as grand as it would have been at a regular "pow-wow" with an entire tribe and a big camp-fire, it was decidedly realistic for the majority.

Among the exhibitors of pure-bred cattle was D. D. Perry, of Peabody, with a fine draft of choice animals from his excellent herd of Jerseys, A. J. C. C. Record. Upon these favorites Mr. Perry was successful in obtaining five first premiums, and grand sweepstakes on best herd of dairy breeds, consisting of one bull and not less than five females over one year of age and owned by exhibitor. He winning this prize over the best herds of Holstein cattle in the West, certainly bespeaks great merit for the Jerseys in every dairy point. This herd is headed by LaVincennes Duke 17497, a grandson of Princess 2d, whose butter record was 46 lbs. 12½ oz. in seven days; his dam, LaVincennes, having a butter record of 20 lbs. 10½ oz. The leading females are Princess Dodo 27590, a Coomassie cow through Khe-dive 103; Etta M. 2d 30820, a Royalist and Duke 76; Minnie Brunette 2d 33867, a Rex heifer, and granddaughter of Lady Godfrey with record of 22 lbs. 2 oz.; and Tirzah Jannette 30038, she a Grand Duke Alex and Coomassie heifer. Thus is seen why these animals were so highly commended, and why it pays to propagate the best. Would that our people had more as good stock as here represented.

In Short-horns, A. H. Lackey & Son got

five first and grand sweepstakes for best herd of beef breeds. On Holsteins, Geo. Cooper got one first and F. H. Kollock six first. And on Herefords, R. Kent secured one first and W. C. Mayes seven.

The horse department contained many noted animals, among them being the famous Joe Young. The sheep, swine and poultry exhibits were very choice and each worthy of extended comment had I the time and space.

The beautiful display made by the State silk station attracted the attention of everybody entering floral hall. The exhibit demonstrates beyond a doubt that the silk industry is all that is claimed for it and more too. Mr. Horner is the right man to push this valuable industry. He put up a complete sample, embracing every state of sericulture from the egg to the raw silk, and sent it to the St. Louis Exposition, of which the following letter is evidence:

St. Louis, Mo., September 8, 1887.

I. Horner, Peabody, Kas.:
DEAR SIR:—Your exhibit reached us in safety. It is beautiful. We have given it the most prominent space, and last night it was admired by hundreds of people. Thanking you for the same,
Yours truly, BELDING BROS. & CO.,
Silk Manufacturers.

The city of Peabody justly takes great pride in this institution, for it is the only one of the kind in the entire United States.

Peabody, Kas. HORACE.

Notable Exhibits.

[The following were crowded over from last week's issue.]

STOCK WATERER.

The only thing of the kind exhibited was that of Stromgren Bros., which has many points in its favor over other articles of this class. It is a new invention and is coming to the front. Particulars will be sent by addressing Stromgren Bros., Concordia, Kas.

HANSEN'S DAIRY SUPPLIES.

We noticed a very fine display of Chr. Hansen's Laboratory, 17 Dearborn St., Chicago. Their Danes Butter Color, Bennett Extract, Cheese Color, and Bennett Tablets have received seventy first-class medals all over the world and are too well and favorably known among the best makers to need any puffing. 4 oz. bottles can now be had by mail for 35c., where dealers do not keep it.

In this issue of the *FARMER* will be found the card of A. D. Ferry & Co., of Chicago. These gentlemen make a specialty of broom corn commission business. They have long been established and their references are first-class.

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

The death of a woman in Vienna who suffered from trichinosis caused the authorities of that city to investigate the matter, the cause being placed on the eating of horse-flesh.

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

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



**How to Cure
Skin & Scalp
Diseases
with the
CUTICURA
REMEDIES.**

TORTURING, DISFIGURING, ITCHING, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of disease-sustaining elements, and thus removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of crusts, scales and sores, and restores the hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, is indispensable in treating skin diseases, baby humors, skin blemishes, chapped and oily skin. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the great skin beautifiers.

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

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Washed with the loveliest delicacy is the skin bathed with CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

The Home Circle.

Prairie Memories.

A wide o'er-arching summer sky;
Sea-drifting grasses, rustling reeds,
Where young grouse to their mothers cry,
And locusts pipe from whistling weeds;
Broad meadows lying like lagoons
Of sunniest water, on whose swells
Float nodding blooms, to tinkling bells
Of bob-o-linkums' wildest tunes;

Far west winds bringing odors fresh
From mountains' rays as monarchs are
In royal robes of ice and snow,
Where storms are bred in thunder-jar;
Land of corn and wheat and kine,
Where plenty fills the hand of him
Who tills the soil or prunes the vine,
Or digs in thy far canyons dim—

My Western land! I love thee yet.
In dreams I ride my horse again,
And breast the breezes blowing fleet
From out the meadows cold and wet,
From fields of flowers blowing sweet,
And flinging perfume to the breeze.
The wild oats swirl along the plain;
I feel their dash against my knees,
Like rapid plash of running seas.

I pass by islands dark and tall
With painted poplars thick with leaves;
The grass in rustling ripple cleaves
To left and right in emerald flow;
And as I listen, riding slow,
Out breaks the wild-bird's jocund call.

Oh, shining suns of boyhood's time!
Oh, winds that from the mythic West
Sang calls to Eldorado's quest!
Oh, swaying wild-bird's thrilling chime!
When loud the city's clanging roar
Wraps in my soul, as does a shroud,
I hear those songs and sounds once more,
And dream of boyhood's wind-swung cloud.
—Hamlin Garland, in *American Magazine*.

The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought

No better a musician than the wren.
How many things by season season'd are
To their right praise and true perfection.
—Shakespeare.

Real glory
Springs from the quiet conquest of ourselves;
And without that the conqueror is naught
But the first slave.
—Thompson.

Where Has the Summer Flown?

Spring came, with her laughing rills, her many joyous promises of bud and blossom, which, later on, were fulfilled, every one; but her stay was a brief one, and reluctantly we saw her gather her garments about her and take her departure as her younger sister, summer, came tripping gaily forth, pouring her lap full of flowers at our willing feet—rich gifts of Flora's richest treasure—fulfillment of vernal springtime. June, the lovely, the beautiful, came fresh upon us to gladden the hearts of all with her green fields where the children loved to stray; June, with her full treasure-house of roses rich and rare, and many-hued songsters. But June, like the earlier months, bade us adieu, giving birth to July, her usurper, who in turn brought her cooling glades and fields of ripened sheaves, together with garners full of rural good cheer; but her glad mornings and deep-hushed sultriness of noons and tranquil decline of evening-tide, her far-away sounds of lowing herds, and nearer hum of drowsy bees, are numbered with the yesterdays—all God's own. Then August, the last of all the trio of summer months, dawned, and flourished, and, like the others, has gone, never to return. Already the breezes whisper their tell-tale secrets in the leafy branches which all too soon will be stripped of their verdure. The songs of birds grow less, while the katydids take up the strain and make our moonlit evenings merry with their songs. Already have the fields of corn yielded to the shining blade of the sturdy husbandman, his garners full to repletion, and faithful beasts grazing in the pastures after their well-earned hours and days of rest have come. "For the summer time is fading and the autumn winds are here," arguing full soon the winter will be ours again. A few days more and the now green leaves will find a place beneath the footfall of the passer-by; trees, stripped of their foliage, vines of their vintage, and these genial breezes will merge into the cold chilly winds of November, when old King Winter will be our keeper again.

And is there not something analogous between the four seasons of nature and the life of the human being? Spring is like our infancy with the whole of life before us. Summer—youth—the development of bud into bloom and the forming of fruit upon the branches. Autumn is like mature manhood, the fulfillment or unfulfilled promise of early springtime—youth—in purpling clusters and ripened grain. Winter—old age

with whitened locks of the weary pilgrim who looks forward to the waiting "welcome" in the coming springtime of his existence as his release from time, even as the ice-locked stream dreams of overflowing liberty in the "sweet, sweet bye and bye."

And happy we, if our lives at reaping time afford such abundant harvest of good deeds, resembling purple clusters, as we descend the western slope of time in the gray gloaming toward the land Heavenward. Surely, "where has the summer flown?"
September 21, 1887. MYSTIC.

New Plants.

Every year I get a few new kinds of plants, not that I may find something more beautiful than many of the old varieties are, but to gratify a feeling of curiosity that seems to be a part of our nature. How delightful it is to open the package containing the expected treasures and note their peculiar appearance, then to plant them and watch their growth day by day, and wonder when the flower buds will appear and how they will look. These "novelties" prove to be a source of pleasure the entire season (if they live).

In cultivating new plants I have not had what would be called good luck until this summer, and of my success only do I wish to speak.

Thinking to get something that might be useful as well as ornamental, I ordered the new Melon shrub, which the catalogue described as blooming beautifully and also as bearing an edible fruit. Not placing implicit confidence in the weather, I potted this shrub and set it under the protecting shadow of a stone wall. It grew nicely and and tried to bloom before I thought the branches strong enough to bear the burden; so I pinched the buds, and it is only now in bloom. The flowers form in clusters and look well, although they remind me of the blossoms of the Irish potato. The foliage is so dense that in a heavy shower the ground in the pot remains dry. To supply the plant with moisture I set the pot containing it in a pan of water and let it remain there until the contents are saturated.

Another kind of plant I received was described in the catalogue as follows: "These grand hardy hibiscus, which were produced from the types of moschatus and Californicus, after years of careful cultivation and hybridization, we now offer for the first time." These I planted along the edge of the blue grass, between the yard and the garden, for an ornamental hedge. They have grown to be good-sized bushes with large leaves and showy blossoms. The flowers look like the single hollyhock, and I think these hibiscus lovely, although I do not admire the hollyhock—its blossoms are pretty, but the stalk always presents a "seedy" appearance. Well, when my hedge became gay with blossoms I sent for a neighbor to come and see it. She was raised in the South, and is a great lover of flowers. When she saw these hibiscus, however, disappointment was visible, instead of the look of admiration I expected to see; she only said:

"It is strange I did not recognize these old acquaintances before."

"You raised them in the South?" I remarked, by way of inquiry.

"No," she said, hesitatingly.

"They grew wild there?" I again remarked.

"No," she again said; then she added: "They are a favorite with the colored people there, and they make a great display with them; but no one else thinks them worth cultivating."

Now do you suppose I was indignant at this revelation? Not a bit of it. I neither accused the florist of dishonesty, nor thought my friend guilty of an indiscretion. I wish every one would be thus frank with me. I could understand why these hibiscus are not attractive in a country where the cape jasmine blooms in the valleys and the rhododendron on the mountain sides, but cannot see why they may not be appreciated here. And the florist who thought he had given to the world a new plant is deserving of as much credit as though he had actually done so, for if he had not sent out this hibiscus we might never have seen it, as those interested in floriculture in the South evidently do not think it worth mentioning. So the only thing suggested to me by this incident was that it does seem as though "there is nothing new under the sun."

CLARA FOWLER SMITH.

Wood Pulp Pails.

The pail is entirely in one piece and without hoops, so it never leaks or falls to pieces, besides being lighter by far than any other material from which such vessels could be made.

The process of their manufacture is thus described in the *Railway Review*: "The wood, preferably spruce, although any soft, fibrous wood will answer, is first cleared of its bark and cut to a length uniform with the grindstone to be used, generally sixteen to twenty-four inches. It is then placed against the face of a rapidly revolving grindstone, the grain of the wood being in a line with or parallel with the axis of the stone, and a hydraulic or worm-screw piston keeping the wood constantly pressed against the stone. The result, which is washed off the stone by a shower of water, after being screened of slivers and sawdust, is a milky white liquid. With the water sufficiently extracted this is the wood pulp used in the manufacture of paper and indurated fiber ware. The process of manufacture of ware from the pulp is exceedingly simple, and is similar in all the lines made by the company. In making a pail, for instance, the machine for first moulding the pail from the pulp is provided with a hollow perforated form of cast iron, shaped like the inside of a pail, and covered first with perforated brass and then with fine wire cloth. This form, worked by a hydraulic piston, is pushed up into a large cast-iron "hat," which fits over it very tightly. Within this hat is placed a flexible rubber bag, and between this and the inner form first mentioned is admitted the pulp, still in a liquid state. The pulp being pumped in under pressure, the water immediately begins to drain off through the wire cloth and perforations, and the rubber bag swells until it fills the hat. The supply of pulp is then shut off, and water under high pressure is admitted within the hat and outside the rubber bag, thus squeezing much of the water from the pulp. After standing some eight to ten minutes the pressure is shut off, the inner form lowered, and the pulp pail removed. At this stage the pail is still nearly 50 per cent. water, but is sufficiently strong to allow handling. This water is first all dried out in dry kilns, and then the pail is turned off on the outside with a gang of saws. After sandpapering inside and out the pail is ready for the treatment house, where it is charged with a waterproofing compound which permeates thoroughly the material of which the pail is made. Baking in ovens at a high temperature succeeds each dip or treatment. The polish which the goods present is described as being the result of the final treatment. After this the handles are riveted on the goods, which are then ready for the market."

Here is Wybel Again.

GREEN TOMATO PICKLES.—Take one peck of green tomatoes (chop or slice), half a dozen large onions, mix with one cup of salt, and let stand over night. Drain well. Boil fifteen minutes in one quart of vinegar and two quarts of water. Drain well. Then boil till tender in three quarts of vinegar, one and a half pounds of brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls of white mustard seed, cinnamon, cloves, ginger and allspice.

WYBEL.

Fashion Notes.

Stripes and plaids still hold a high position in popular favor.

Steel gray, alpaca or mohair is the correct fabric for a fall travelling suit.

Petticoats of Jersey webbing are the latest garments in this popular fabric.

A great variety of belts now encircle the unnaturally small waist of the girl of the period.

Fancy hair-pins are engaging the time and thoughts of manufacturers of fancy jewelry at the moment.

Blue and black is a new color combination which is exemplified in some very pretty woolen materials.

The favorite colors in the new felt hats are nut browns, grays, goblin blues and tapestry greens, in fine graded shades.

Checked silk handkerchiefs in various color combinations are much favored as a garniture upon autumn traveling hats.

Steel, copper, gold and silver braids, and sometimes all of these combined, are used in decorating jackets, suits and wraps of vari-

ous kinds. The patterns in which these braids are put on are exceedingly novel and very elaborate.

The same latitude in details is seen this fall in fashionable garments, hats, bonnets, frocks and wraps that has prevailed in by-gone seasons.

Chemisettes and cuffs of plaited muslin, finished with a finely-plaited ruche of the same material are taking the place of the masculine looking linen sets so long worn.

Pinked-out flounces appear as a garniture upon silk skirts. The deep scallops or points are plaited closely together, the flounces thus made being carried entirely around the skirt.

Now that full blouses are so generally worn, fancy belts are coming into favor. Many tasteful designs are seen, and young ladies who are skilled at fancy work make beautiful belts for themselves with comparatively small expense.

Over-Worked Women.

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nerve, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our positive guarantee. See wrapper around bottle. Price \$1 a bottle, or six bottles for \$5. A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for ten cents in stamps.

Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Governor Oglesby is besieged with letters asking a commutation of the sentence lately passed upon the anarchists convicted in Chicago.

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Fever and Ague, Wind
Colic, Bilious Attacks.

They produce regular, natural evacuations, never gripe or interfere with daily business. As a family medicine, they should be in every household.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

The Young Folks.

The Old-Fashioned Kitchen.

How dear to my heart are the days of my boyhood!

What chestnuts arise as I call them to mind!

The buttery, the collar, the big pile of cord-wood.

And the old chopping-block with the kindlings behind.

The wide opened farm-yard, the milking-stool by it.

The cow—on her neck hung a discordant bell.

The barn and the cow-house, the chicken-roost nigh it.

The apple tree—out of its branches I fell.

Near the old-fashioned kitchen, the gable-roofed kitchen.

The old-fashioned kitchen built on in an L.

To hie to that kitchen I deemed it a pleasure.

For often at noon, when returned from the shop,

I found on the table a half-gallon measure

Filled up to the brim with cold buttermilk pop.

How ardent I seized it, there's really no knowing.

How quickly I drank it I hardly can tell;

Then soon, with the buttermilk down my chin flowing,

In a manner on which I dislike now to dwell.

I skipped from that kitchen, that old-fashioned kitchen.

That old-fashioned kitchen built on in an L.

—F. H. Curtiss, in *Good Housekeeping*.

Rich with the tribute of a hundred fields

Of clover, purple globed, or white and fair;

And hedge-row trailed with honeysuckle rare,

Or flowery dell, whose shady covert yields

Moist foothold for the violet, and shields

Its petals from the sun; the perfumed air

Blows soft, and over all my senses wilds

A spell. Deep in the grateful shadow where

The thick-leaved branches scarce admit a ray

Of dancing sunlight, here, in blissful ease,

Lulled with the drowsy hum of honey bees,

I lie and watch the drifting clouds all day.

Till the warm hues that tint the waving seas

Of golden grain fade into sober gray.

Know, then, whatever cheerful and serene

Supports the mind supports the body too.

Hence the most vital movement mortals feel

Is hope, the balm and life-blood of the soul.

—Dr. John Armstrong.

The fall of waters and the song of birds

And hills that echo to the distant herds,

Are luxuries excelling all the glare

The world can boast, and her chief favorites

share.

—Cowper.

Ah! ne'er so dire a thirst of glory boast,

Nor in the critic let the man be lost?

Good nature and good sense must ever join;

To err is human; to forgive, divine.

—Pope.

Facts About Lightning.

Every one is familiar with the fact that lightning does not spring from cloud to cloud, to the earth, but pursues a zig-zag course. This is due to the fact that the air is not equally humid throughout. Electricity always takes the path which offers the least resistance to its passage. Damp air is a better conducting medium than dry air; consequently the lightning selects the dampest route, avoiding the drier strata and zones it encounters, and advances, now directly, now obliquely, until it reaches the opposite cloud, where it subdivides into a number of forks. Owing to the resistance it encounters in its path, intense heat is generated, which causes the air to expand. Immediately after the flash, the air again contracts with great violence and with a loud report, which is echoed and re-echoed among the clouds. The report reaching the ear of the listener from varying distances, is drawn out into a series, and, being still further prolonged by the echoes, the roll of the thunder is produced.

It is a curious fact that, although the sound of thunder is exceedingly loud when heard near at hand, the area over which it is audible is comparatively circumscribed. The noise of a cannonade will be heard, under favorable conditions, at a distance of nearly a hundred miles, while the sound of thunder does not travel over fifteen miles. The occurrence of the thunder and the lightning is, of course, simultaneous; but as the light travels faster than sound—its passage is almost instantaneous, the flash may be seen several seconds before the thunder is heard. The distance of thunder may thus be approximately estimated, an interval of five seconds between the flash and the thunder clap being allowed to the mile.

Sheet-lightning has the appearance of a sheet of flame, momentarily illuminating part of the sky or cloud surface. It is, in reality, but the reflection of lightning flashing beyond the horizon or behind the clouds, at too great a distance for the thunder to be audible.

But the most remarkable of all the manifestations of electricity is globular light-

ning, in appearance like a ball of fire moving leisurely along, and remaining visible, it may be, several minutes. Many curious facts are related of its vagaries. One of the most interesting and circumstantial is that given by Mr. Fitzgerald, County Donegal, Ireland, who saw a globe of fire slowly descend from the Glendowan mountains to the valleys below. Where it first touched the ground, it excavated a hole about twenty feet square, "as if it had been cut with a huge knife."

"This was scarcely the work of a minute. For a distance of twenty perches it plowed a trench about four feet deep, and, moving along the bank of a stream, it made a furrow a foot in depth. Finally it tore away part of the bank five perches in length, and five feet deep, and "hurling the immense mass into the bed of the stream it flew into the opposite peaty bank." The globe was visible twenty minutes, and traversed a distance of a mile, showing that its progress was, for lightning, very slow indeed. During thunder storms of extreme violence on Deeside, balls of fire are occasionally seen to roll down the sides of Lochnagar, which are, no doubt, identical with globular lightning.—*Chamber's Journal*.

The Legend of the Owl.

What a lonely sound is the hooting of an owl at night, when everything else is still, and when it seems to say, so pathetically,

"To-who! to-who!
Cold toe-toe!"

and in the "long ago," when little country folks heard the note of the bird of darkness, they likely sang the quaint, rural ballad of the time:

"Once I was a monarch's daughter,
And sat on a lady's knee;
But am now a mighty rover,
Banished to the ivy tree.
Crying hoo, hoo, hoo, hoo, hoo, hoo,
Hoo, hoo hoo, my feet are cold,
Pity me, for here you see me
Persecuted, poor and old."

for they believe the owl was originally of royal parentage. In Hertfordshire, England, however, old nurses have a different story about the big-eyed owl, which they tell at bed time to their young charges, and which runs thus: "A fairy once disguised herself as a poor woman in great distress, and hobbling into a baker's shop, begged of his daughter the gift of a piece of dough. She gave her a very small piece, which the disguised fairy requested leave to bake in the oven, where it swelled miraculously to the proportion of a good-sized loaf. 'That is too much for a beggar,' thought the girl, and she refused to let the old woman have it, giving her instead another smaller bit of dough. This, however, also swelled in the oven to even larger size than the first, and again the covetous maiden took it away. A third, and very tiny morsel was then bestowed on the ancient crone; but when that, too, came from the baking, the largest loaf of all, and when the baker's daughter again wished to confiscate it, the fairy became angry at her manners, and suddenly resuming her proper form, struck the girl with her wand, when, presto! she was instantly changed into a huge owl and flew, hooting, out of the window."

It is probable that it was this old legend to which Shakespeare alludes, when in "Hamlet" he makes "Ophelia" say: "They say the owl was a baker's daughter. Lord, we know what we are, but not what we may be."—*American Agriculturist*.

Interesting Scraps.

The richest silver mine in the world is Potosi.

It often costs more to revenge injuries than to bear them.

Both in India and Afghanistan tobacco is called "timbakoo."

The French, as a nation, smoke cigars; the Germans pipes.

About 6,300 Chinamen are employed in the laundry business in New York.

The postoffice department has refused to name a Nebraska postoffice Old Maid.

It is estimated that half the male population throughout Christendom use tobacco.

The people of this country spend \$82,000,000 a year for silks. Less than half it is woven here.

Charles A. Tyler, of New York city, has the longest record of any postman in the world. He has been a letter carrier for

forty years, in the course of which time he has delivered over 5,000,000 letters.

The great tower of Babel, which is to distinguish the French exhibition of 1889, is gradually rising.

In Japan both men and women smoke metal pipes, and women are as inveterate smokers as men.

A mud turtle with "1820" burned on its back was recently found in Horse creek, Madison county, Illinois.

The highest silver deposit in the world is on King Solomon's mountain, in Colorado, 24,000 feet above the Pacific ocean.

The manufacture of rubies has reached such perfection that the artificial product is often as valuable as the natural stone.

Lieut. Schwatka says he has seen in Alaska huge mammoth tusks of fine ivory in the curve of which a man could stand straight.

The women of the Presbyterian church of this country have raised during the past sixteen years about \$2,150,000 for missions.

A child in Michigan has picked with her own hand and pasted on cardboard and exhibited at a church fair 2,125 specimens of four-leaf clover.

All human experience goes to confirm the wisdom of Solomon, who said: "Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath wounds without cause? They that tarry long at the wine."

The whole tobacco industry of Turkey is under the control of a monopoly called the Regie, which pays a fixed sum annually for the exclusive right to manufacture and sell tobacco in that country. Steamboats and cars in Turkey have private smoking compartments for ladies.

A curious result of the placing of electric lights in front of the treasury and other public buildings at Washington has been an extraordinary combination of spiders' webs. The spiders have discovered that flies, moths, etc., are attracted by the light, and hence their webs are in some parts so thick that parts of the architectural ornamentation are no longer visible.

An innovation has been made within a year or two in the style of hose worn by a certain class of New Yorkers. It consists in providing a separate pocket for each toe, after a fashion of a glove. This makes the regular "digitated" hose, but there is also a "one-toed" style, made like a mitten, with a separate pocket for the great toe. Leading dealers say that many of these stockings are sold.

A peculiarity of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that while it purifies the blood, it imparts new vigor to every function of the body.

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

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AGENTS LOOK HERE and farmers with no experience make \$2.50 an hour during spare time. J. V. Kenyon, Glen Falls, N. Y., made \$15 one day, \$76.50 one week. So can you. Proofs and catalogue free. J. E. SHEPARD & Co., Cincinnati, O.

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The membership of the Grand Army now numbers 326,499.

The Sterling sirup works have put out a large quantity of fair molasses this year.

The directors of the Kansas City fair voted to postpone the fair until October 10th, on account of the rain.

The Grand Army badge is patented, so that there will be no further trouble concerning the right to wear it.

The next meeting of the Jackson County Horticultural Society will be at the court house on Saturday, October 8, at 11 a. m.

There are seventy teachers employed in the Topeka city schools. There are seventeen school buildings used,—buildings which cost \$260,000.

James W. Drexel offers to convey the and and cottage at Mt. McGregor, where General Grant died, to the Grand Army of the Republic, in perpetuity.

The annual meeting of the Osborne County Horticultural Society will be held at the office of Walrond, Mitchell & Heren, on Saturday, October 15, at 1 p. m.

We learn with regret that there is some trouble between the State Silk Commissioners and Superintendent Horner. As to the cause we know nothing.

A great deal of rain fell in Kansas last week—at least three inches in the region of Topeka, and our information is that the rain was quite general throughout the state.

It is proposed to make a good road-way, paved, from the capitol building at Washington City to the tomb of George Washington at Mt. Vernon, to be known as Mt. Vernon avenue.

The management of the Hays City races is preparing for an exciting time, the 11th, 12th and 13th days of the present month. For information address C. W. Miller, Secretary, Hays City, Kas.

The premium list for poultry at the forthcoming Fat Stock Show at Kansas City, is out. The figures range from \$1 to \$10 in lists of 12 classes, including 63 different items, on every one of which a premium is offered.

The Cowley county *Telegram* has been greatly enlarged and improved recently. The form of the paper is changed so that the pages will be smaller but more of them, and the name is changed to *Winfield Weekly Telegram*.

Seven hundred and seventy-four bushels of wheat were raised on seventeen acres of the Missouri Agricultural College farm this year—an average of 45½ bushels to the acre. Three tons of grass were cut from an acre on the same farm.

ABOUT THE TREASURY SURPLUS.

One of the pressing matters at this time is the Treasury surplus. In the October number of *The Forum* two statesmen of national reputation—Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Speaker Carlisle, of Kentucky—discuss the subject at some length, calling attention to certain features. Both of those gentlemen being strong partisans, their opinions as to dangers and remedies very naturally take coloring from the opposing party doctrines and party interests. By putting the statements, suggestions and opinions of both of them together and looking at them at the same time, the reader may get a pretty fair view of the real condition of the public mind in relation to this troublesome matter. It is encouraging to find that neither of them proposes to keep things running just as they are, trusting to Congressional ingenuity in disposing of the unnecessary treasury accumulations. Both of them favor a reduction of the revenues, but they do not agree as to methods. Judge Kelley would remove all excise taxes from tobacco and liquors, and Mr. Carlisle would apply the knife to tariff duties, principally.

Just how much surplus there really is, seems next to impossible to ascertain in a manner that all parties will agree upon as correct. Not that any officer past or present attempted or desired to conceal the actual amount of funds in the Treasury; but because men differ widely as to how much money ought to be and must be kept in the Treasury vaults under direction of existing laws.

The resumption act, passed in 1875, authorized and required the purchase of gold to the extent of \$100,000,000 to be held in the Treasury as a reserve fund with which to redeem legal tender notes (greenbacks); that amount of gold is now so held. Then there is about \$80,000,000 on deposit as security for national bank notes and government deposits. Besides these there are some specific funds, as the navy pension fund, Indian trust funds of various names, fractional silver coin, etc. Taking the debt statement for September 1, as published by telegraph, these items called "cash items available for reduction of debt," amounted to \$359,548,340, besides which there was "net cash" in the Treasury amounting to \$44,760,908. One school of financiers would class both of these amounts as usable funds; while another class—that to which the Treasury officers seem to belong—would dare to use only the latter named "net cash" item.

But that part of the subject need not trouble us much just now, for all are agreed that Treasury receipts are much larger than the present necessities of the government require, and that some means must be devised to reduce them, leaving the amount of the reduction as money in the hands of the people. Receipts now amount to more than a million dollars a day; and, in view of the fact that there are none of our bonds that the government can call at its option and pay at par, and that there will be none for more than four years, when less than \$250,000,000 will mature; and in view of the further fact, that when these 4½ per cents shall have been paid, no further outlet for surplus funds can occur for twenty years, or until the 4 per cents may be paid in 1907; and in view of the further fact that \$250,000,000 is sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the government, exclusive of payments and deposits on account of the public debt, it is clearly evident that a large amount of money is now going into the Treasury that is not needed, and that the drain upon the

resources of the people will continue until taxation is in some way reduced. How shall it be done; what is the easiest, simplest way, and what plan will best serve the common interest? These are the great questions.

Let us look at the sources of revenue. We have not the official figures for the year ending June 30, 1887, and will therefore use those of the last preceding year—1886.

Government receipts, year ending June 30, 1886:

Customs	\$192,905,023.44
Internal revenue	116,805,936.48
Direct tax	108,239.94
Public lands	5,630,999.34
Miscellaneous	20,989,527.86

Net ordinary receipts.....\$336,430,727.06

Receipts were larger in the year ending June 30, 1887, but, as above stated, we have not the official figures at hand. Let us assume the annual receipts, as things are now running, to be \$345,000,000. Deducting a reasonable allowance for expenses and small margin—\$250,000,000, we may reduce receipts at least \$95,000,000 annually.

Let us begin the reduction by striking out the tariff duties on sugar, which, including molasses and confectionery, amounted to \$51,778,948 in 1886. This so nearly amounts to a direct tax on the people that there is no need to talk about the difference. That would reach the homes of the people directly and by way of relief. It would surely reduce the price of sugar to some extent. The government could well afford to pay our home sugar-makers a bounty equal to the tariff duties, and then save to the people \$45,000,000 every year, at present rates of manufacture. Next, let us strike out the excise tax on tobacco; that would amount to at least \$25,000,000 more, leaving a further sum of \$20,000 to be cut off. For that let us carefully examine existing tariff duties on imported goods, and wherever an impost is laid on any article which is not produced in this country or not in sufficient quantities to justify an expectation that its production will ever become one of the general industries of the country, let that duty be stricken off and the article put on the free list; and whenever, on any article which is produced in this country, duties can be reduced without increasing the revenues by encouraging increased importations, or risking danger to the home industry from the same cause, let a reduction be made. This could be done, probably, as to salt, lumber, and a few other articles, though the matter is not altogether clear in our minds. This part of the work will require very careful scrutiny, for the rule ought to be that as to all things which our own people do or can make in sufficient quantities to supply the whole or a large proportion of the home market, they should be protected against all unequal competition from foreigners, and as to all articles which are not produced in this country at all or not in quantities large enough to have any perceptible effect on the markets of the country, let those articles come in free absolutely.

Among our "Interesting Scraps," last week, was one referring to a piece of "hard tack" owned by a Carlisle, Pa., old soldier, and it attracted the attention of G. W. Hughes, private Co. E, Fourth Michigan Inf., who rises to say that he has now in his house near Topeka four pieces of hard tack which he sent home from camp in Virginia near Washington city, on Gen. Lee's farm, about the last of July, 1861. The pieces are yet whole and supposed to be as good as ever if "hard tack" was ever good. These are now very interesting relics of one of the greatest wars in history. Mr. Hughes is a printer by trade, and is now engaged in agriculture near this city.

In the South.

The Piedmont exposition, to be opened next Monday and continued two weeks promises to be a very interesting event. An invitation has been extended to the old Union soldiers who fought their way down from Chattanooga to Ottawa, to attend, and many of them have been accepted. The exposition company has arranged an interesting programme. On Tuesday night, October 11th, the second day of the exposition, Kennesaw mountain will be illuminated. Pictures of Sherman and Johnston will be displayed in fire, and five thousand rockets will be flown by electric match from the mountain. Artillery will be on the mountain, and the cannon booming will recall the battle that waged there. During the afternoon of this day there will be a re-union of the blue and the gray, with a grand barbecue tendered by the citizens of Marietta, one of the most beautiful cities in the South, at which the National cemetery is located. There will be speeches on both sides and interesting ceremonies.

The President of the United States will be present on the 18th, and deliver an address. Apart from these interesting features, the exposition affords one of the best opportunities ever given to study the riches and resources of the South and its people. The cities of Birmingham, Gadsden, Anniston, Rome, Tuscaloosa, Tallapoosa and Sheffield will each make collective exhibits. So will the Richmond and Danville, the east Tennessee, the Marietta & north Georgia, the Georgia Pacific, and the south Florida railroads. Each of these exhibits will cost several thousand dollars and will be a complete epitome of the minerals, woods, agricultural and industrial resources of the cities and sections covered. More than thirty counties will make collective exhibits of the entire range of their products, competing for two thousand dollars in prizes for the best collective exhibit.

A Grange Meeting.

There is to be a gathering of people, next Monday, October 10, at McLouth, Jefferson county, on the line of the Topeka & Leavenworth railway, under charge of Delaware Grange, of that county. Granges in adjoining counties will attend. Oak Grange and Capital Grange, of Shawnee county will be represented by large delegations. A special car has been chartered for the occasion. It will leave the Santa Fe depot at 7 a. m., and return in the evening in good time.

Among the attractions of the meeting will be an address by Mortimer Whitehead, of New Jersey, lecturer of the National Grange. The KANSAS FARMER folks acknowledge receipt of courteous invitations to attend and help enjoy the pleasures of the time.

The election in Tennessee last week to vote on the proposed prohibition amendment to the State constitution, resulted in a majority of about 15,000 votes against the amendment. The vote was large; the people were aroused to an unusual degree. East Tennessee voted largely in favor of the amendment. Colored people, pretty generally voted against it.

Colored men of Kansas recently took steps, in Topeka, to organize a State league for purposes of mutual protection before the tribunals of the State. Among other resolutions passed was this: That we condemn all utterances calculated to convey the impression that it is the intention of the Afro-American league to assert by force of arms the rights accorded them by the constitution and laws of the country.

As to the Training of Our Children.

There is little left among us of that family discipline which seemed so essential a part of domestic economy in the days of our Puritan fathers, and there are few persons that have given the subject any serious consideration who do not feel that we are losers because of the fact. There is a growing looseness in this respect which is beginning to show itself in a general spirit of insubordination among young people. It is a common thing now to see boys—little boys—parading the public streets of our towns and cities with cigarettes or cigars or quids of tobacco in their mouths, and some of them are getting so far along as to carry pistols in their pockets to school. The family is the foundation of the social compact. If the families are well governed there is no danger of the civil power going astray or becoming despotic. But badly governed families spread bad and dangerous influences out through all the avenues of social and civil life. There ought to be—not harshness, not cruelty in families, but a steady, healthful governing power which operates to lead or bind or restrain as may be needed, and that without friction or jar. Children should be trained to acknowledge parental authority and to respect it. Such children grow easily and naturally into good citizens. When grown to mature years they have respect for lawful authority in the State. Children need the care and support of those who are responsible for their training. It is due them for their own good in the years to come, and for the good of the country, that they be taught a cheerful obedience to all proper requirements from whatever quarter.

These thoughts were suggested by a timely article in the October *Forum*, prepared by Bishop Huntington. The Bishop believes in family discipline. He says "the children are consulted as to what they like, which is well enough; with the important limitation that a large part of the divinely appointed business of their fathers and mothers is to teach them what they ought to like. It is reckoned despotic to coerce nature, as if we did not bring into the world in our nature, a great deal which, unless somebody does coerce it, ruins us. Earlier and earlier the reins are tossed on the neck of juvenile inclinations, till that whole period of beautiful and blessed subjection which Saxon homes once knew as boyhood and girlhood is eaten away by a premature and offensive self-assertion, and instead of boys and girls, we have only little men and little women. Some futile attempts are made, too late, to hire or bribe the virtues which might have been healthily grown under a sturdier nurture. Indulgence ends in misery. Sharper cruelty can hardly be done to a child than to leave him to himself in those things in which God ordains the parent to act over him and for him. Whenever we come to be a lawless land, as we certainly shall after four or five lawless generations have grown up in it, this 'great country' will be a great grave of true freedom, of manly virtue, and a pure peace. Where the young are brought up to obey, not coaxed or supplicated to obey, in explicit allegiance to a dominion in the family, the foundation is laid for a solid social fabric. From this home legislation the first transfer is to school. The same firm hand of law, strict and merciful, and merciful because it is strict, is meant to take him up there too, holding him and guiding him. The whole apparatus of education, from top to bottom, fails unless it chastens and molds the mind to orderly methods. Not more self-reliance, but more intellectual humility,

is now our national want. Orators forget that the reaction from mental tyranny finally achieves its object, and that it is small gain if we escape from the terrors of the single tyrant only to encounter the terrors of the mob."

About Pensioners.

Pension Commissioner Black recommends some amendments to existing pension laws so as (1) to raise from \$2 to \$5 a month the allowance to minors; (2) to increase the pensions of those persons who have become helpless since the allowance of their claims; (3) to have a widow's pension take effect from the day of her husband's death, (4) to prohibit the payment of more than one pension to one and the same person; (5) that rank acquired after the granting of a pension may be considered in applications for increase; (6) to increase the rate for deafness to \$30 a month; (7) that discretion should be lodged in the commissioners in correcting discrepancies in pensions for loss of limbs, or Congress should be asked to establish a table of rates for loss of limbs; (8) to authorize the commissioner to pay the pension to the wife of the pensioner, or to a suitable person on behalf of his children, when the habits of the pensioner shows him to be an unfit person to receive or disburse the pension.

The commissioner, also, asks for an additional appropriation and clerical force. There were added to the rolls during the year the names of 55,194 new pensioners, and the names of 2,707 whose pensions had been previously dropped were restored to the rolls. During the same period the names of 17,677 pensioners were dropped from the rolls. The aggregate annual value of all pensions is \$52,825,641, an increase of like value for the year of \$8,116,633. The amount paid for pensions during the year \$73,465,580, an increase in amount over the previous year of \$9,696,750. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, aggregates \$79,045,230.

Notes From Edwards County.

Special Correspondence *Kansas Farmer*:

This week here at Kinsley the Edwards county Agricultural and Industrial Association held its third annual meeting. The display of farm products though not as large as on former exhibitions, was indeed a surprise, especially from the general report that but little or nothing had been raised on account of the drouth. The samples of wheat, oats, rye, corn, were all number one. Fruits and vegetables as good as those of former years. The live stock display way not as extensive as it should have been, or what the county could have done had the people taken hold of the fair with that characteristic vim of former years. This in a great measure can be accounted for after a casual perusal of the premium list. Too much to the speed ring and but little or nothing for the legitimate products of the farm. The speed ring, of course, should have its fair share of attention, and base ball that necessary encouragement that lovers of the national game may choose to give it, but when 90 per cent. of the gate receipts comes from the pockets of the farmers it does seem unjust to give four-fifths of the premiums to the amusement feature of a county fair. After an investigation and inquiry I found that some pieces of corn would make forty bushels per acre, and these were cases where deep plowing and good cultivation was done during the dry weather and these only had best succeeded. Among the many encouraging exhibits was that of Mr. O. N. Williams, whose nursery is located

near Wendall in Edwards county. He had on exhibition, trees both fruit and ornamental, that showed a very remarkable growth considering the want of an average rain fall the past two seasons. This exhibition of trees as is usually grown in a nursery, was of itself, an achievement hardly thought of a few years ago, yet taught the oft repeated lesson that trees will grow and succeed in Kansas if properly planted and cared for. The farmers generally feel hopeful and report wheat and rye that is now in the ground doing well. Kinsley, the county seat, has changed so in the past two years that one hardly knows the place. Several manufacturing industries will be in operation by spring, and the future outlook for both town and county is in keeping with prosperous Kansas.

"PROVISO."

Kinsley, Kas., September 30, 1887.

September Weather--University Record.

From Prof. Snow's weather record for September (observations taken at the State University, Lawrence) we extract the following:

Five Septembers on our twenty years' record have been warmer than the month just closed; only one has been cloudier (1870), and only one has produced more rain (1884). There was no frost,—not even the slightest hoar-frost. The five days' cold rain of the last week of the month was an almost unprecedented occurrence in Kansas meteorology. The abundant rainfall of the last two months has nearly extinguished the rain deficiency of the year 1887.

Mean Temperature—Sixty-seven and fifty-six-hundredths deg., which is 1.22 deg. above the September average. The highest temperature was 91 deg., on the 6th; the lowest was 43.5 deg., on the 24th, giving a range of 50.5 deg. The mercury reached 90 deg. six times. Mean at 7 a. m., 62.53 deg.; at 2 p. m., 75.56 deg.; at 9 p. m., 66.08 deg.

Rainfall—Five and seventy-three-hundredths inches, which is 2.24 inches above the September average. Rain in measurable quantities fell on ten days. There was one thunder shower. The entire rainfall for the nine months of 1887 now completed has been 26.53 inches, which is only 1.56 inches below the average for the same months in the preceding nineteen years.

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 October 1, 1887:
Temperature.—At 2 p. m.—Highest, 80° Saturday; lowest at same hour, 52° on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Rainfall.—Total rainfall for the week 3.29 inches.

The normal temperature for the week as deduced from seven years' observation is 65°, whilst the mean temperature of the past week is only 57°, or 8° below the normal temperature of the season. The heavy rainfall is also a marked feature of the week's record.

The State Fair Association elected the following officers: President, E. N. Morrill, Hiawatha; Vice President, F. Wellhouse, Leavenworth; Secretary, Chester Thomas, jr., Topeka; Treasurer, Joab Mulvane, of Topeka; Executive Committee, J. R. Mulvane, P. I. Bonebrake, T. J. Anderson, Allen Selle and Wm. Sims. Directors: E. N. Morrill, of Hiawatha; William A. Sells, Colonel A. S. Johnson, P. I. Bonebrake, J. R. Mulvane, B. M. Davies, William Sims, Thomas White, G. M. Kellam, H. K. Rowley, T. J. Anderson, T. K. Tomson, E. J. Guild and M. F. Stout, of Shawnee; George W. Greever, of Tonganoxie; W. H. Gill, of Larned; Steve M. Wood, of Chase county; D. A. Valentine, of Clay Center; J. N. Insley, of Jefferson county, and C. E. Westbrook, of Peabody.

Book Notices.

BULBS, PLANTS AND SEEDS.—Send to Peter Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortland st., N. Y., for their autumn, 1887, catalogue of bulbs, plants and seeds.

THE FORUM.—Speaker Carlisle has an article in the *Forum* for October, setting forth the grounds upon which the Democratic party bases its expectation that it will be continued in power at Washington.

Good Housekeeping, published at Springfield, Mass., is a magazine for the thousands of families that want to live well at small expense. Its growth and popularity are due to its being so useful, because so practical. We don't know of a publication we can more heartily recommend to our readers. Its writers are the very best, and know whereof they speak.

G. A. R.—We have received a copy of the Journal of the nineteenth annual session of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Portland, Me., June 24th and 25th, 1885. The membership was at that time 285,637. This journal has a special interest to all old soldiers. It is in good plain print, occupying 358 pages beside the index.

SETTLERS' GUIDE.—The Land Department at Washington has given notice that millions of acres of railroad indemnity lands will be open to settlement by homesteaders and pre-emptors within a few months. These lands are among the best lands ever offered west of the Mississippi river and in the Gulf States. All who are about to start for the West or to locate on Southern railroad lands will find Copp's Settlers' Guide of special service. Published by Henry N. Copp, Washington, D. C.; price, 25 cents.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.—A pamphlet of 42 pages, prepared by Gen. C. C. Andrews, of Minnesota, entitled "Administrative Reform as an Issue in the Next Presidential Canvass," is a thoughtful presentation of the argument in favor of civil service reform. The author believes the subject to be of paramount importance and he gives his reasons for it. The price of the little book is but a trifle, only 10 cents, and it is really worth more than many more pretentious works. Sold by the Minnesota News Company, St. Paul, Minn.

THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT IN WEALTH.—This is a tract of 14 pages, prepared by Edward Gordon Clark, a gentleman who has published several other treatises. This tract is published at the *Monograph* office, New York city, and sold at 10 cents. It treats of monopolies, socialism, communism, etc. A line on the cover margin reads thus: "To circulate 1,000,000 copies of this tract will be the end of socialism, the end of communism, the end of anarchism." The object of the argument is to benefit the hard working people by means of a more just and equitable system of taxation. He calls it the "death rate tax."

PROTECTIVE TARIFF AND THE FARMER.—This is a pamphlet of 40 pages, prepared by S. Bassett French, member of the State Agricultural Society of Virginia, in reply to an address delivered by Col. Robert Beverly, of Virginia, president of the Farmer's National Congress, at its meeting held on the 26th day of August, 1886, at St. Paul, Minn. Col. Beverly is a revenue tariff man, and his reviewer, Mr. French, is in favor of a protective tariff. We have not yet found time to examine Mr. French's book, and therefore cannot speak of its merits. Its appearance and general arrangement indicate thought and care, and we doubt not it is worth its cost. Mr. French's address is Manchester, Va. Price not stated.

By way of showing the state of feeling on the part of the old Union soldiers toward their late enemies, it was officially stated at the national encampment last week in St. Louis, that the Grand Army had raised and forwarded \$7,047 to the sufferers by earthquake at Charleston, S. C.

The Kansas National bank is now doing business at Topeka on an authorized capital of \$500,000. The officers are, Samuel T. Howe, late Treasurer of State, president; L. L. Turner, late a member of the State Board of Railroad Commissioner, vice president; R. M. Crane, State Senator, cashier.

Horticulture.

Cold Storage for Fruit.

Whenever a farmer has large orchards or vineyards, he ought to have some kind of cold storage for the fruit so that he may keep it over a few weeks or months when necessary and not be compelled to sell all within a week or two or be subjected to loss. There are different methods of providing such cold storage. One was suggested a year or so ago in the *KANSAS FARMER*, written with special reference to prairie country and a moderately warm climate. We have just been reading a description of a new building erected only two years ago and tested the first time last fall and winter. The description appeared in a late issue of *Popular Gardening*, and was illustrated by drawings. We have not the cuts and cannot present them; but the reader will understand the description with the help of a few suggestions. The ice room is above the storage room, and there is an air space between the ice room and the roof, connected with the air space between the walls. The piers—stone—on which rest the posts, supporting the ice room, are built below the storage room, on the ground, even with the bottom of the foundation wall, and the tops of them are level with the cement floor. Here is the description:

"East of Cleveland some ten miles, located in the midst of the Euclid vineyards, is the cold storage house of Messrs. Hunt & Kendall. It is a wooden structure, and was erected in the summer of 1885, at a total cost of \$7,000, which includes the considerable expense of making two ice ponds, one seven feet deep, both being located within forty feet of the building.

"Of the apartments in the building the cold storage room is the main one, size 80x30x12 feet, and having a capacity of 200 tons of grapes when packed in baskets. Off from the storage room, and connecting with the packing room is a small room 10x10 for gradually tempering the fruit in its passage to and from the cold room. The packing room is in the north end of the building, and this is neatly fitted up with scales, tables, desks, and everything convenient for packing fruit for market. Underneath is a cellar, and above is a storage room for boxes, baskets, etc., both of the same size as the packing place and connected by stairs. A loading platform opens out from the ground room.

"The foundation is of stone and five feet in the ground. The piers for the posts that support the ice floor, of which there are thirty, are four feet square at the base, tapering to twelve inches at the top. On these are heavy cast iron plates upon which the posts set; the posts are of pine, 10x12 inches.

"The outside wall of the storage room consists of two chambers for sawdust with an intervening one of air. Of the different features that go to make up this wall, the outside section consists of heavy paper sheathing against the studs, and then siding on the exterior. The inside sections or partitions consist of ceiling stuff against studding. The outside space filled with sawdust is ten inches wide, the inner one eight inches. The central air space is six inches in the clear. The width of the inner sawdust jacket is increased three inches from the floor of the ice chamber upwards.

"The ice chamber is of the same area as the storage room, which is immediately above it, and eight feet deep, having a capacity of 500 tons. At the time of refilling last winter there was about 100 tons of old ice remaining over.

The cost of filling is 7 cents when ice is eleven inches thick, when three or four inches it costs 20 cents per ton. The ice is cut and run in the same as in filling a large ice house.

"The temperature of the cold room is 35 deg. when fifty or sixty tons of grapes are in store, and a little higher when the fruit is first put in, but does not vary more than four degrees the year round. The fruit to keep well must be fair and sound; this is insisted upon or else there will be much loss. Especially is this true with grapes.

"I am informed by Mr. Hunt that the storage of grapes is very successful and when taken out during cold weather they keep well. Catawbas have been tested most and retain their flavor until midsummer. Concord does not retain their flavor as well. Apples have their season prolonged about two months, and keep well after being taken from the storage room. It is the same with pears, with this exception, Bartlett's when kept over a month spoil very quickly on being taken into the open air. Apples and grapes should be ripe, pears a little green when put in the storage room. Plums were kept over and exhibited at the fruit and flower show held the 14th and 15th of June, in Cleveland. Sweet cherries have been kept in good condition six weeks, Black Cap raspberries three weeks. Potatoes of last year taken out and eaten August 10 were declared to be better than ripe potatoes of this season.

"As the house has only been in operation one season, further experience is desirable before its merits can be fully estimated. The amount of profit in such a storage of fruit is governed so much by the demand and supply of produce that no general rules can be given on that point. It should be observed that cold storage will not make imperfect fruit fair, or bad eggs good, but will very profitably carry many kinds of perishable produce beyond glutted markets into times of scarcity and good prices."

Transplanting Nut Trees.

Some one, years ago, published the supposed fact that nut-bearing trees generally did not transplant well, i. e., were not sure to live when transplanted, and most writers on nut lore since have repeated it. This doctrine is contrary to my experience.

During the past twenty-four years I have transplanted tens of thousands of black and white walnut, chestnut and pecan trees, at the ages of one, two and three years, with as little loss as I met in transplanting any other hard-wooded trees.

A year ago last spring I transplanted 10,000 one and two-year black walnuts. The planting was done late and quite carelessly, and the summer following quite dry, but nearly every tree grew. This last spring I transplanted 3,000 two-year-olds, also late and with as little labor as possible, very thickly in rows. Now after one of the driest seasons ever known, nearly all are alive. My experience with the chestnut and other trees named has been about the same. Last spring I sent with other nursery stock 400 one-year and 400 two-year black walnut to northwestern Iowa, where they have had scarcely any rain now for two years. My customer reports July 1 as follows: "Everything you sent me has died on account of the fearful drouth except the 800 black walnuts, of which nearly every one is alive and growing nicely."

The native walnuts seem to transplant fully as safely as any other hard-wooded tree. I have known of several instances of trees twelve to fourteen feet high, being transplanted without

loss. But such large trees of the American sweet chestnut and pecan do not transplant safely.

The need of an unmutated taproot is another point which writers are pleased to keep harping on. They declare "it is best to plant the nuts where we wish the trees to grow, as they have deep running taproots, which, if cut in transplanting, can not be renewed and will cause the tree to languish and perhaps die." This is simple nonsense and my experience goes to show that the taproot is not necessary for the perfect health and well-being of the tree.—D. B. Weir, Marshall Co., Ill., in *Orchard and Garden*.

The Apple Harvest.

The crop that is worth growing well is worth harvesting well, and delivering to the markets in the best possible shape. And yet much fruit that is fair as it hangs on the tree depreciates in market value rapidly from inferior handling in the harvest. The following practical notes on this subject by Mr. Nelson Cox, of Ohio, appeared some time since in the *Ohio Farmer*. For picking, ladders and good half-bushel baskets with iron hooks, so there will be no dropping of baskets, are essential things to commence with.

The best time to pick is when the apples have colored up to show well. Never pick red varieties till they get red. But do not wait till all the orchard or even all on one tree get thus into the proper condition to pick.

The best plan is to make two pickings from each tree. That is, pick all that have colored enough to insure their ripening up properly and only show the least sign of shriveling, as at that stage they keep the best. Some soils or situations will ripen up trees ahead of others; look out and pick these first. In ten to fifteen days all that have been left will ripen and redden so you would hardly know your own orchard. They will grow enough in this time to pay for all the extra work, and the last picking will give the most solid and best keepers.

To take care of the apples as they are picked through the lot days of autumn till put into winter quarters or market I have practiced two ways. The first is to haul the apples in barrels into the barn or other house, where the sun is completely shut out, but so arranged that the air will circulate freely. Pour them out on the floor not more than four feet deep, and they keep that way very well till winter. The other way is to pack the apples in barrels as they are picked. Put in no rotten or specked ones; fill the barrels as full as you can, put in the heads well without using the press. Haul in and store in a barn or apple house constructed without floor, on rolling ground, where it will never get wet. Permit free circulation through it, but no sun. Such a barn gives entire satisfaction.

Apples thus handled are worth 25 cents per barrel more than if left out till final packing time. Never put in piles in the orchard to take sun, rain and every kind of weather. Never cover with straw, I think it about the worst material one could use, as it heats in the sun, and makes a harbor for mice. It is also difficult to keep the straw and chaff out of the barrels. Cornfodder is much better to cover with, if you use anything.

To put up the apples for market, have a table about three feet wide, ten feet long, and with side boards six inches high. Empty two or three barrels on the table and pick off the rotten or specked ones before they get mashed. If they get the skin broken the cider will stick to the others making them look badly.

Pick out a basketful of medium size,

not the biggest apples, smooth and well-colored, and set two layers in the head of the barrels, stems down, and fit them in tight. When there are larger apples in the body of the barrel than there are in the head they sell the more readily.

Make at least two grades and mark them as such. As there must not be a specked, bruised or rough apple in the two grades, that will leave out some for the third, and they can be sold in a near market or for apple butter.

When you have filled the barrels shake them to settle the apples into place. Level off the head apples above the ends of the staves, and press the head down with as little hammering as possible. Nail the hoops, driving the nails as straight down into the staves as you can. Then when the merchant opens the barrel the nails will draw out as the hoop is knocked off. Mark the grade, name and your name on the other end and they are ready for market.

Horticultural Notes.

As an evidence of the profitability of small fruit culture, the *Platteville Witness* states that Geo. H. Robbins, of that place, sold \$86.25 worth of blackberries from one-sixth of an acre. He sold the yield of 575 quarts at fifteen cents a quart.

The quince is a great feeder and needs good cultivation. No other fruit requires so much manure and such thorough cultivation. If the trees be neglected it is likely that there will be no fruit, but if there shall, it will be of small growth and unsightly appearance.

The damage which may be done in vineyards in spring is so serious that in some French districts great care is taken to light fires as soon as the temperature falls dangerously near to freezing point, and to create clouds of smoke over the vineyard to prevent radiation as much as possible.

It may be a new idea, but it is a practicable one, to fit land designed for a pasture or meadow, in the fall, and to sow the seed. When this can be done in August it is an excellent plan, and it may be done after the crop of spring grain has been taken off. This will insure a successful catch.

Prof. Curtis says: For a lasting grass, and to endure all the changes of weather and climate, I consider the red-top the best. All kinds of stock relish the hay, and also the pasture from it. It will outlive all other grasses, and affords twice as much pasture as timothy. Orchard grass I like for its earliness and constant growth. On good land it will furnish a new bite in three or four days after being eaten off.

The basis of stock-breeding and the dairy should be permanent pastures and meadows. How to obtain these and retain them is the question. In some places, on alluvial lands, or bottom lands, the answer is easy—by letting them alone, and occasionally sowing a little seed in thinned-out places, or scattering a little horse manure over such spots. In such soils it is natural for the grass to be retained, and it may last for a life-time or a century. On uplands it is more difficult to keep land in grass without its killing out in the winter. This inclination is more common with some kinds of grasses than with others. Here is just where study should be made, and all the best means employed to do the best and to get the best results.

Joseph Harrison says: There are many ways of keeping good, sound, ripe, dry onions. The great point is to keep them dry. But you must recollect that even a ripe, dry onion contains at least eighty per cent. of water, and when a large mass of them are kept together they are liable to 'sweat,' and the skins and tops become damp; and if the temperature is above freezing they will throw out roots and commence to grow, just as they would in the damp soil. If it is necessary to keep them in a large mass, put them in a dry place, such as a shed or barn; then they will freeze solid, and stay frozen till wanted in the spring. They must be well covered to keep them from thawing, and you should avoid putting them in a barn with a basement underneath, where horses, cattle, sheep or hogs are kept, as the warmth from the animals might thaw them out. We have kept them perfectly on the east side of a north and south wall, where the snow drifts several feet high and remains till spring. They were simply covered with cornstalks and leaves."

The Poultry Yard.

Mistakes in the Poultry Yard.

Experience is the best school in the world. What is learned there is well learned; we do not forget it readily. Sometimes, indeed, it sticks to us as if it had been burned in like a mark with a branding iron. The lessons of experience, however, are not so impressive beyond the line of one's own jurisdiction. What John has learned at great cost, James, his neighbor across the road, may not know anything about, and he may doubt its correctness or its conclusiveness when he hears of it. Men and women are so constituted that all of us rely upon our own individual experience more confidently than we do upon that of other persons; and until we grow well along in years we are apt to pay very little attention to other people's experience. As wise people learn from their own experience, they become more and more interested in what others are learning from their work, and in time acquire more knowledge in that way than in any other.

If the experience of one is useful to him, so is that of another, and when we are so situated that we may study the experience of many persons engaged in like work we can arm ourselves for aggressive labor and can hardly fail of success if we but make good use of it. In that spirit, a recent writer in *Farm and Home* mentions some mistakes of himself and others in poultry-keeping which are well worth thinking about. He says the first mistake usually made is in not comparing the keeping poultry with other modes of business, and thereby credit it with being compelled to compete and struggle, as is the case with stock-raising or general farming. A large majority of farmers do not credit the poultry with the profit derived from that source, and when poultry is made a specialty, too much is expected. Hence, do not make the first mistake of supposing that poultry can be made a business without the use of capital and all the necessary requirements of success.

A general mistake is that "anybody can keep chickens," and when failure results in some other direction, the poultry business is taken as last resort. Even the simplest occupation requires knowledge and experience for success, and no one should venture to keep large flocks until after due preparation and experience with a small flock. The poultryman himself constitutes half the flock, in a certain sense, for upon his efforts success depends. The fact is, there is always something new to learn. Do not make the mistake of supposing that the larger the flock the greater the profits, for over-crowding is ruinous. Keep not a single hen that cannot be accommodated in every respect, for unless the conditions are favorable, the larger the flock the smaller the number of eggs, proportionately. It is better to have a dozen hens that give good results, than a hundred that do not pay for their feed.

Economy in quarters, yards, and labor is a serious mistake, and instead of being real economy becomes extravagance, as the results do not correspond to the outlay. No particular guide can be laid down for constructing quarters, as climate has its effect, but after the quarters and yards are in shape, then work must be bestowed. As the stable floor should be looked after, so must the floor of the poultry house, and equally as often; while regular feeding and watering requires brains as well as work, for too many mistakes are made in feeding, some allowing too much and others depending upon the foraging

capacities of the hens entirely. But the feeding mistakes do not occur so much in the amount of food given, as in the lack of judgment regarding quality. Something must be learned as to the proper kind of food, the breed of fowls, and the season. On these points many mistakes occur. The laying hen and the fat hen are fed alike, and the food that is given a hen to create warmth in winter, is overheating to her in summer. The sunshine is kept out in cold weather, while no shade is provided in summer. Pullets hatched in July are kept for winter layers, although they do not sufficiently mature before the winter has passed, and the surplus stock is marketed without regard to the demand for poultry or the state of prices.

A very grave mistake is in not continually using precautions against lice. It is not enough to get rid of lice, but to keep them out. Very few persons will use remedies for lice until driven to do so through necessity, and it is in that respect that loss occurs, as the hens cease laying without apparent cause, become debilitated, and it is usually some time before they can be gotten in proper condition again. The failure to use precautions to prevent lice, has cost hundreds of dollars. No one should ever be so situated as to be compelled to get rid of the pests, as they should never secure a lodgment. Using half-bred or mongrel males is due to a lack of knowledge of the characteristics of the breeds, which causes many to raise poultry not particularly adapted for the purposes intended, as inexperienced persons pay no attention to the fact that some breeds are better layers than others, and that some excel in market qualities. This is the foundation stone of nearly all wrecks, and serves as a bar to success. It is the gravest of all mistakes, for the result of the work of one season extends over to others that follows, leaving the flocks unproductive, and entailing a loss where the opportunities were favorable to profit.

Diseases play havoc with the flocks, and all flock are liable to attack, but many poultrymen are to blame for the existence of contagious diseases in their yards or on the farms, as it is a mistake to introduce a strange bird into the home flock, unless upon very careful examination. Disease and lice are often carried into the best regulated flocks, simply because care is not exercised. Keeping young and old together, or ducks, geese, turkeys and chickens in one enclosure, to quarrel and fight, will not permit of success, nor can young chickens be fed to advantage in company with old fowls. All mistakes are made at a loss. If they can be guarded against, the rules for success will not be so necessary.

We have not attempted to give remedies against mistakes, but to point them out. Directions for management are given in every issue, and nothing is theoretical. It has been said that there is no theory in the poultry business, stern reality and the result of practice and experience alone being able to put the experienced on the proper path, but we would be contented if we believed that our readers were all familiar with the mistakes usually made, for then the progress would be easy. All the attempted great enterprises have failed because of mistakes made, and the majority of them are due to lack of forethought, as well as to the disregarding of the advice laid down for them to follow. In these columns we aim to assist you to success, and prevent those disasters that have overtaken some others.

—Farm and Garden.

No trouble to swallow Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

Hedge Plants by the 1,000,000

KANSAS STATE NURSERY, North Topeka, Kas.

VINLAND NURSERIES—(Thirty-first year); situated at Vinland, on Kansas Southern railroad, ten miles south of Lawrence. Reliable nursery stock at low rates. For price list address W. E. BARNES, Vinland, Douglas Co., Kansas.

Douglas County Nursery!

Full line of Nursery Stock for the Fall trade. Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Shrubbery, Roses, Shade Trees, Catalpa and Russian Mulberry Seedlings, 500,000 Hedge Plants, and everything usually kept in a Nursery. Send for catalogue. WM. PLASKET & SON, Lawrence, Kas.

777777 Strawberry Plants For Sale.

Jessie, Bubbach, Jewell, Belmont, Ontario, Lida, Summit, Ohio, May King, Itasca, Parry, and all old varieties. Raspberries—Golden Queen, Mariborro, Souhegan, Tyler, with all the standard varieties. The largest collection of small fruits in the West. Price lists free to all applicants. B. F. SMITH, Box 6, 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. 220 Acres in Nursery Stock.

Reference: Bank of Fort Scott. Catalogue Free on application. Established 1857.

Red Cedars! Forest Tree Seedlings!

LARGEST STOCK! LOWEST PRICES!

Catalpa Speciosa Seedlings, Black Walnuts for Planting, Apple Scions, Natural Peach Pits. You will save money to get our lowest prices. Write for our Price Lists and give estimate of your wants. BAILEY & HANFORD, Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

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.

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BEST HOME-GROWN TREES. Choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees of real merit for the Western Tree-Planters. Also best Fruit and Flower Plants. Water-proof. Samples by mail, 10 cents each; \$6.00 per 100, by express. A. H. GRIESA, Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas.



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.

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Headquarters and lowest rates for EMPIRE STATE & NIAGARA T. S. HUBBARD Co. FREEDONIA, N. Y.

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The Syracuse Nurseries offer for the fall of 1887, a large and unusually choice stock of Standard Apples, Standard, Half Standard and Dwarf Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries and Quinces. Also a full line of other Nursery Stock both Fruit and Ornamental, Shrubs and Roses. With an experience of nearly half a century, soil especially adapted to the growth of trees, and growing only for the trade we can offer special inducements to Nurserymen and Dealers, and solicit their correspondence or a personal examination of our stock before making contracts for fall.

SMITHS, POWELL & LAMB, Syracuse, N. Y.

Nurserymen, Dealers, Planters!

FARMERS, get up clubs and buy at wholesale, at headquarters. We have the largest and best assortment of Fruit Trees in the West. This is HOME-GROWN stock, acclimated and suited to the West. APPLE TREES, STANDARD PEAR, DWARF PEAR, CHERRY, PLUM, RUSSIAN APRICOT, QUINCE, GRAPE VINES, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, and FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS. We have the best of shipping and packing facilities. Send for Catalogue of New and Standard Fruits. Special inducements to Nurserymen and Dealers. Correspondence or a personal examination of our stock solicited before making your Fall and Spring contracts. Send for Wholesale Catalogue. Office and Packing Grounds on Mt. Hope Ave., West Lawrence. A. C. GRIESA & BRO., Lawrence, Kansas.

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ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES that have gained a reputation for hardiness, large yields and high milling qualities. All have been tested throughout the country. EVERITT'S HIGH GRADE yields 10 bu. more per acre than Fultz. Red grain, beardless, 3/4 bu. 75c., 1/2 bu. \$1.25, 1 bu. \$2.25, 5 bu. at \$2. NEW MONARCH. Our crop yielded 42 bu. per acre. Very scarce. Red grain, beardless, 3/4 bu. 75c., 1/2 bu. \$1.25, 1 bu. \$2.25, 5 bu. at \$2. POOLE has yielded 61 bu. per acre. Red grain, beardless, 3/4 bu. 75c., 1/2 bu. \$1.25, 1 bu. \$2.25, 5 bu. at \$2. DEBIZ LONGBERRY. The best longberry wheat in the country. Immense yield. Red grain, beardless, 3/4 bu. 75c., 1/2 bu. \$1.25, 1 bu. \$2.25, 5 bu. at \$2. HYBRID MEDITERRANEAN. Pleases everybody. Red grain, beardless, 3/4 bu. 60c., 1/2 bu. \$1.10, 1 bu. \$1.50, 5 bu. at \$1.40. MARTIN AMBER has made the largest yields of any wheat ever introduced. Light amber grain, smooth head, 3 pecks seed enough for 1 acre. 3/4 bu. 60c., 1/2 bu. \$1.10, 1 bu. \$1.50, 5 bu. at \$1.40. TRANSPORT. Yellow grain, smooth head, 3 pecks seed enough for 1 acre. 3/4 bu. 60c., 1/2 bu. \$1.10, 1 bu. \$1.50, 5 bu. at \$1.40. WILL SEND BY MAIL Post Paid, 1 lb. 40c., 5 lbs., one or more kinds, \$1; 4 lbs. \$1.25, except New Monarch, 1 lb. 75c., 5 lbs. \$1.50, 4 lbs. \$2. SAMPLES to intending purchasers, 6 kinds, 15c. We are introducers of Everitt's High Grade and Martin Amber. Catalogue free. Mention this Paper. J. A. EVERITT & CO., Seedmen, 141 W. Wash. St., Indianapolis, Ind.

LA CYGNE NURSERY.

MILLIONS

—OF—

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-feet, 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.

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.

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Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane, generally originating in the nasal passages and maintaining its stronghold in the head. From this point it sends forth a poisonous virus into the stomach and through the digestive organs, corrupting the blood and producing other troublesome and dangerous symptoms.



TRY the OURE. HAY-FEVER

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

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, October 3, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 300, shipments 20. Market easier. Fair to choice natives 3 90a 70, medium to choice butchers steers 3 30a 3 05, feeders 2 70a 3 35, common to good Texans and Indians 2 40a 3 70.

HOGS—Receipts 2,425, shipments Market lower. Choice heavy and butchers selections 4 05a 4 80, medium to prime packing and Yorkers 4 40a 4 60, common to good pigs 3 80a 4 05.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,575, shipments 125. Market strong. Fair to fancy 2 90a 3 05, lambs 3 60a 4 80.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 13,000, fully 11,000 rangers; shipments 2,000. Good natives steady. Shipping steers 2 75a 4 75; stockers and feeders 1 30 a 7 95; cows, bulls and mixed 1 25a 3 00; Texans 1 50a 2 80; Western rangers 2 10a 3 45.

HOGS—Receipts 14,000, shipments 6,000. Market steady. Mixed 4 25a 4 75, heavy 4 40a 4 85, light 4 35a 4 80, rough and skips 3 00a 4 30.

SHEEP—Receipts 8,000, shipments 1,200. Market slow. Common lower. Natives 2 75a 4 00, Western 3 10a 3 65, Texans 2 50a 3 65, lambs 4 00a 5 20.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 3,167. Market firm for good corn-fed natives, while common were weak. Grass range was slow and weak. Beef steers 2 70a 3 95.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 3,416. Market steady at about Saturday's prices. Extreme range of sales 3 35a 4 50, bulk at 4 25a 4 50.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 2,163. Market steady. Sales: 358 stock av. 72 lbs. at 1 70, 58 lambs 40c each.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Cash, 70½c.

CORN—Cash, 39½a 40c.

OATS—Cash, 23½a 24½c.

RYE—Cash, 52c.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 60½c; No. 3 spring, 55c; No. 2 red, 72½c.

CORN—No. 2, 42½c.

OATS—No. 2, 26c.

RYE—No. 2, 48c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 65c.

FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 05½.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—No. 2 soft winter, cash, 62½c bid, no offerings. On track by sample: No. 2 soft, cash, 66c.

CORN—On track by sample: No. 2 corn, cash 37c.

OATS—No. 2 cash and October, 21½c bid, 22½c asked. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 23½c; No. 2 white, cash, 26c.

RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids, 44½c asked.

HAY—Receipts 15 cars. Quality of receipts poor, and the market is well supplied with common and poor stock. Strictly fancy is firm at 9 00 for small baled; large baled, 8 50; wire-bound 50c less.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, 1 25; 2000 per ton, free on board cars; car lots, 18 00 per ton.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, 90c per bu. on basis of pils; castor beans 95a 1 00 for prime. **BUTTER**—Receipts fair and market steady for all grades. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 23c; good, 20c; fine dairy in single package lots, 16c; storepacked, do., 12a 13c for choice; poor and low grade, 9a 11c.

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

EGGS—Receipts light and market firm at 15c per dozen for fresh.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, home-grown, 75c per bus. Onions, red, 75c per bus.; California, 90a 1 00 per bus.; Utah, 85c per bus. Cabbage, 2a 2½c per lb.

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

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots, Job lots usually ¼c higher: hams, 11½c; breakfast bacon, 11½c; dried beef, 9c; clear rib sides, 7 65; long clear sides, 7 55; shoulders, 5 25; short clear sides, 8 25. Smoked meats—Clear rib sides, 8 40; long clear sides, 8 30; shoulders, 6 00; short clear sides, 9 00; mess pork, 15 00; tierce lard, 6 25.

Topeka Markets.

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

Butter, per lb.	18a	23
Eggs (fresh) per doz.	15a	
Beans, white navy, H. P., per bus	2	25
Sweet potatoes	50a	75
Apples	40a	60
Peaches	1	25a 2 50
Potatoes	50a	
Onions	60a	
Beets	50a	
Turnips	50a	
Tomatoes	50a	
Cabbage	30a	40
Pumpkins	75a	
Squash	60a	1 00

The centrifugal process of making butter is becoming quite popular. A machine now in use in Pennsylvania has a capacity of about 1,000 pounds of milk per hour, and is run by water-power at a speed of nearly 2,000 revolutions per minute.

Short-horn Bulls for Sale.

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

The potato, says the *American Cultivator*, must be planted on good soil. For early potatoes the ground can hardly be made too rich. It is not safe to manure late potatoes heavily with fresh stable manure, as its fermentation in the soil makes just the conditions in which the potato rot fungus flourishes. But in land rich from previous manuring this danger does not exist.

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 by the 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

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

EGGLESTON'S ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad different from all others, in 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. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

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

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

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Full information regarding the great and rapidly-developing Southwestern Kansas given on application. **200,000 ACRES OF CHEAP LANDS FOR SALE!** Price \$2.25 to \$6.00 per acre. Terms easy. All inquiries about Western Kansas promptly answered, and the "Settler's Guide" sent free. Railroad fare one way free to buyers of a half section, and round trip fare refunded to buyers of a section of land. Address DUNN & BELL, GARDEN CITY, KAS.

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

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10,000 acres of improved and unimproved land in Reno and Harvey counties for sale very cheap and on long time at 7 to 8 per cent. interest. Also farms and good pasture lands to exchange for merchandise or Eastern property. All kinds of stock taken in part payment on some of this land. Correspondence solicited.

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State Street, Corner Sixteenth Street.

Rate \$1.50 Per Day.

Convenient to Stock Shippers. A good Family Hotel.

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

W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

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MERINO PARK

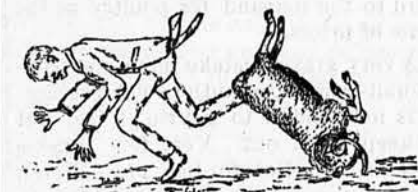
SAM'L JEWETT & SON, Lawrence, Kas. Breeders of Improved Spanish Merino Sheep.



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

50 Registered Rams for sale

As shown below at "hard-pan knock-down" prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.



[Mention Kansas Farmer.]

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OF HIGH-BRED

Polled Aberdeen Angus

COWS, BULLS and HEIFERS,

On Thursday, October 13, 1887. We have the kind permission of the Bushnell Fair Directors to offer for sale on their grounds twenty head of the above breed of grand beef cattle. They will be found excellent representatives of many of the leading families, and we can recommend them to the attention of our friends and the public. Sale at 1 o'clock p. m. Terms cash or good bankable paper on such time as may be required. Catalogues on application to

G. & J. GEARY,

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Broom Corn!

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

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182 & 184 E. Kinzie St., Chicago.

PROPRIETOR

'Standard Warehouse,' 169 to 175 N. Water Street.

The largest and best lighted Broom Corn Warehouse in Chicago, and the only one having railroad side track alongside. Liberal advances made on consignments. Reference—Lincoln National Bank, Chicago.

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.

SMITH, BIGGS & CO., Hides, Wool, Tallow, Furs, Etc. Butchers' Tools and Supplies.

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



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PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME.

Correspondence solicited. Consultation free. Send for circular and private list of questions.

DRS. MULVANE, MUNK & MULVANE, No. 114 West Sixth street, TOPEKA, KAS.

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RELIEVED AND CURED

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

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



C. W. JONES, Richland, Mich.

Breeding stock all recorded in both the American and Ohio Poland-China Records.



I WANT ACTIVE ENERGETIC MEN

and Women all over the country to sell the Missouri Steam Washer. Why does it pay to act as my Agent? Because the arguments in its favor are so numerous and convincing that sales are made with little difficulty. I will ship a Washer on two weeks' trial on liberal terms, to be returned at my expense if not satisfactory. Agents can thus test it for themselves. Don't fail to write for terms and illustrated circular with outline of arguments to be used in making sales. J. WORTH, 17th & Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo. (Sent prepaid on 2 weeks' trial to persons for their own use) where I have no Agent. Ask particulars about Free Trial.

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The Busy Bee.

Keep the Colonies Strong.

Kansas Farmer:

Last spring we reduced our apiary by sale and doubling up to fifty colonies, and then working against increase the entire season and keeping our colonies all strong. Notwithstanding this has been the poorest season with one exception, of any since we have kept bees, ours have paid a fair profit and we are very well pleased with the result. For this locality our opinion is again confirmed, and I think it will apply to most localities in the State. To be on the safe side is to allow but little increase and keep the colonies strong all the time. The failure has been general throughout the United States, and very little honey has been produced anywhere. Friend Jas. H. Jones, of Jackson county, Mo., one of the most extensive apiarists in the West, writes me his crop this season is 800 pounds against 18,000 pounds last season, and that he expects to double back to one hundred colonies, as that is as many as he cares to feed for winter. I mention this so that all who have bees may see that they have plenty of stores for winter, and not let the poor little faithful fellows starve through no fault of their own. In my own locality I find that a season which affords a good corn crop will also give a good honey crop; not that the corn has anything to do with it, however; but the season has. If on the other hand, the corn crop fails through dry weather, it takes very close management to make the bees pay.

M. F. TATMAN.

Rossville, Shawnee Co., Kas.

The president has appointed Alexander B. Webb, of Missouri, to be United States consul at Manila.

Prospective medical students should have a catalogue of the preparatory course in Campbell University.

The commercial department of Campbell University has had very flattering success. Whole expense for five months need not exceed \$75.

Poultry will bear to be crowded in cold weather. In fact, close quarters are better for fowls, as the heat of their bodies will modify the temperature to some extent.

The fall term of Pond's Business College, Topeka, Kas., reopens September 12. Business and short-hand courses excellent—no better east or west, north or south. Come.

To produce the best quality of meat, feed regularly. Irregular feeding causes an accumulation of fat on the inside of the animal, where it can be readily got at when the periods of starvation come. Also, it impairs the digestive powers.

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

There is a constant and steady demand for mules in the South and Southwest, and prices have advanced accordingly. In many places mules are bringing almost twice the money that can be obtained for horses, and still this demand is increasing. A mule ranch conducted properly and with the right kind of jacks to start out with would be a paying institution.

Consumption Cured.

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

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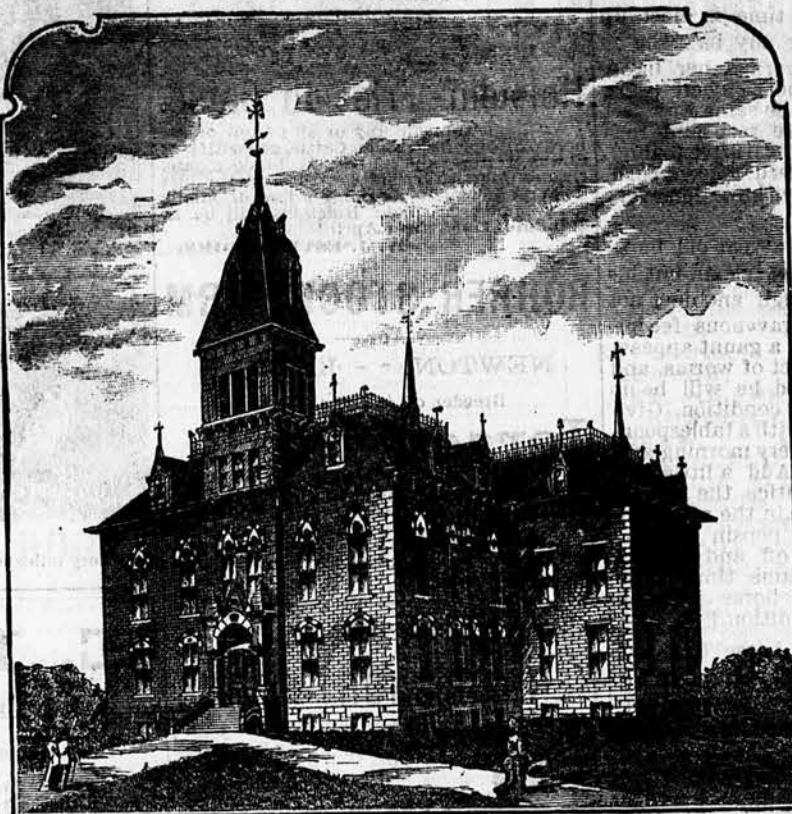
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It is the official organ of the State Superintendent, containing the monthly decisions of that office of the Attorney General, and the Supreme Court on all matters relating to schools.

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

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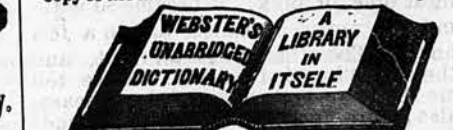
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GO SOUTH Young Man and **BUY A HOME** Stamp for particular. **E. C. LINDSEY & CO.,** Norfolk, Va.

The Veterinarian.

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

ILL-DEVELOPED UDDER.—I have a mare with foal; her time is most up and she is not making any bag; she is in good flesh; have worked her light. What can I do for her? There were several colts came in the same way last spring. [Give the mare rest and feed generously from now until after foaling. Give principally soft feed, cooked corn, oats, bran, etc. Let her have but very little dry food.]

WORMS.—I have a six-year-old horse that is well fed and kept clean, but his hair seems to grow rough and does not lie smooth. He is a ravenous feeder, never satisfied and has a gaunt appearance. [He is the subject of worms, and until they are removed he will be no better in appearance or condition. Give him a warm salt mash with a tablespoonful of flaxseed added every morning and evening, very sloppy. Add a little molasses to it, so as to entice the entoza to feed on it, then give in the mash one tablespoonful of tonic pepsin powder. That will throw them off and remove their embryo at the same time. Use no physic balls. Your horse is weak and poor enough in condition.]

QUITTOR.—I have a horse that has been lame with his right hind foot for about four months; there is a swelling just above the hoof, blood and matter running out at times; it has been healed up but it always breaks out again, and I cannot reduce the swelling. I would be glad to have your veterinarian prescribe a treatment if there is any help for it. [Your horse is suffering from a disease of the foot called quittor, a disease that is very intractable and difficult to cure. As it frequently needs to be operated on and afterwards injected with medicines, whose use would be unsafe in the hands of unskilled persons, we would request that you put the case in the hands of a qualified veterinary surgeon. Do not employ a quack in the case, as they generally make matters worse.]

SCROTAL HERNIA.—Will you kindly allow me to consult your able veterinary department in regard to a bursted colt. I have a horse colt three days old, that was breached in his sack, between his hind legs; don't seem to be much inflamed, but is distended to the size of a man's double fist, was so when he first made his appearance; all right other ways. Please give me advice as to treatment. [In the majority of cases affected with scrotal hernia such as you describe, the hernial sac disappears before the animal is six months old, and we would advise you to let the colt alone till it reaches that age, when if the hernia is not disappearing it would be best to have the colt castrated by a competent veterinary surgeon, by what is called the covered operation. Some at the very outset lay the colt down upon his back, a bundle of straw placed underneath his croup so as to raise the hinder parts, and by gentle manipulation of the hernial sac, succeed in returning the bowel to the abdominal cavity.]

OPHTHALMIA.—I have a young colt which a few days since had one of her eyes become suddenly blind, and turn a light blue, or pink. It became so without any apparent cause, and in a few hours. The other eye is all right, and the colt is in good health. Please tell me the name and cause of the disease, also a cure, if there is any. [The sudden change in the appearance of the eye, as described in the above letter, is probably due to an attack of congestion. This may have been caused by some injury or cold, or perhaps may be the result of hereditary predisposition. If it is due to the latter cause, which is quite probable, very little good can be accomplished by medical treatment. Administer a saline cathartic of Epsom salts 1 pound, ginger 1 drachm, hot water 1 pint, and if necessary repeat the dose. Bathe the eye often with tepid water, and if the patient acts as if it pained her much use a lotion made of distilled water, 1 pint, sulphate of morphia 8 grains; mix; apply warm. When the inflammation subsides use a lotion made of nitrate of silver 3 grains, water 1 ounce. Apply the latter with a camel's hair brush twice a day.]

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

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TIMBER LINE HERD Holstein - Friesian Cattle.

We have for sale any or all of our entire herd of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, consisting of Cows, Heifers and Calves—full-bloods, and Grades up to fifteen-sixteenths. Ask for just what you want. Send for prices of family cows—grades. All our Holsteins will be at Winfield, Kas., after April 1, 1887.

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The herd is headed by the Stoke Pegs Victor Hugo Duke bull, St. Valentine's Day 1878, 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.

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

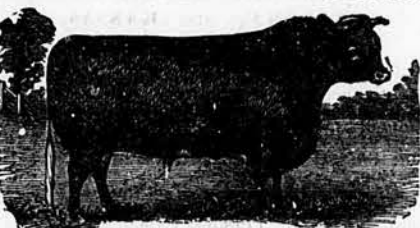
Have extra well-bred young bulls, ready to head herds, for sale now at terms to suit.

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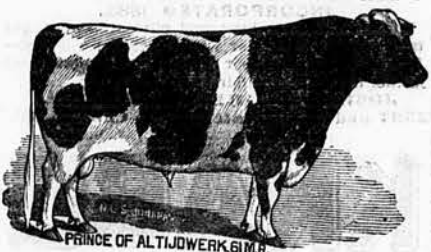
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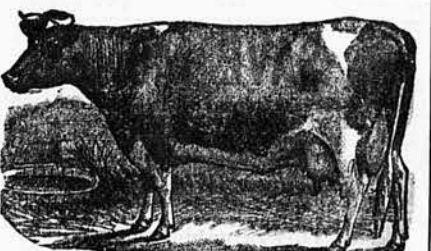
Is composed of such strains as MARYS, KIRKLEVINGTONS, BATES, ROSE OF SHARON, JOSEPHINES, YOUNG PHYLLIS, and other noted families. DUKE OF RATHWOLD—heads the herd. Animals of good individual merit and pedigree for sale on terms to suit purchasers. Address FRANK GRAYCROFT, SEDALIA, MO.

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The sweepstakes bull PRINCE OF ALTIJWERK (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 1/2 ounces; milk records, 50 to 80 pounds daily. The sweepstakes herd. Write for catalogue. M. E. MOORE, Cameron, Mo.
[Mention this paper.]



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Breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, of the Mercedes, Helntje, Katy K., and other noted families. Herd headed by the prize bull MIX 3d's MERCEDES PRINCE 2861. Have Merino Sheep. Catalogues free. [Mention this paper.]

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Descendants of Royal English winners and Sweepstakes winners at the prominent fairs of the United States. Sweepstakes herd at the great St. Louis Fair in 1885.

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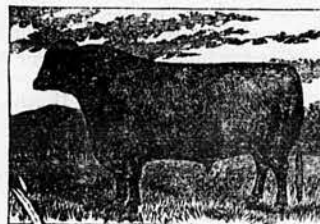
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The gold coin and bullion in the treasury on September 20 was \$239,677,835, which is an increase in the total for ten days of \$3,540,638.

Mrs. Parsons, wife of the condemned anarchist, was arraigned before Justice Lyon in Chicago for violating the civil ordinance against distributing circulars on the streets.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is not extolled as a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific in those chronic weaknesses peculiar to women.

At a conference of the Irish landlords held in Dublin, resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote denying the present rents prevailing in Ireland are excessive or that general and reasonable abatements had been refused during times of distress.

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

There was complaint in some quarters about stringency of money. A Chicago dispatch says that letters from country bankers to Chicago bankers affirm that their localities are in easy condition, and want to know what is all this hue and cry about tight money. They say there are only legitimate demands for money in their localities.

The Arkansas Valley Business College at Hutchinson, Kansas, is evidently an institution deserving the patronage of all interested in a business education. The institution comes squarely before the public asking for patronage upon its merits as a first-class institution. Mention this paper and write for a free copy of their *Business College Journal*.

Farm Loans.

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

T. E. BOWMAN & Co.,

Bank of Topeka Building, (upper floor,) Topeka, Kas.

Experience of the last five years has taught that for transplanting evergreens August is really the better season than spring. We should bear in mind, however, that removal during the heat of summer is conducive to rapid evaporation, and caution must be observed to provide an abundance of moisture, not only over the roots but over the entire top. For this reason choose a dull, cloudy day for the work, if a light, drizzling rain be falling, all the better.

Several varieties of grapes are used in making raisins, but the different names of the varieties of dried fruit are usually given from the locality whence they are imported. The common mode of drying is to spread the bunches on platforms or suspend them on lines in heated rooms, where they are allowed to shrivel slightly. They are then dipped in a lye of wood ashes and barilla, to each four gallons of which a pint of oil and a handful of salt is added. This causes the sugar to exude through the skin, and makes a slight varnish on the outside of the fruit. In this way the Valencia raisin, the favorite cooking raisin, is prepared.

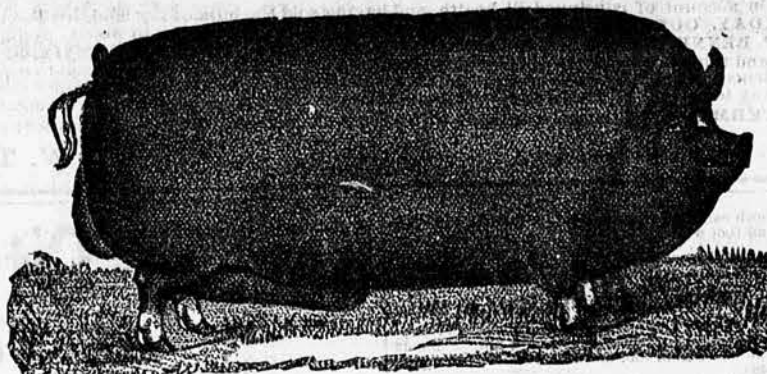
Are You Going South?

If so, it is of great importance to you to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket via the route that will subject you to no delays, and by which through trains are run. Before you start, you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Gulf Route (Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf R. R.), the only direct route from and via Kansas City to all points in Eastern and Southern Kansas, Southwest Missouri, and Texas. Practically the only route from the West to all Southern cities. Entire trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, and Free Reclining Chair Cars, Kansas City to Memphis; through Sleeping Car, Kansas City to New Orleans. No change of cars of any class, Kansas City to Chattanooga, Knoxville and Bristol, Tenn. This is the direct route, and many miles the shortest line to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Eu-reka 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.

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LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

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

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BLACK U. S. at head of herd. About sixty choice pigs, both sexes, for sale. Stock recorded in A. P.-C. and O. P.-C. Records. Special express rates.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS!

135 FOR SALE.



Sired by six first-class boars, for season's trade. My herd is headed by STEM WINDER 7071.

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[Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

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

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Every breeder is strictly first-class and registered in the American P.-C. Record. A comparison with any other herd in the United States is solicited. I will sell first-class boars, ready for service in November and December, for \$20 each, on orders received on or before October 10, 1887, and deliver them by express free, within 100 miles of Lyons. Sixty choice April and May sows for sale. Cash to accompany order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pedigree with every sale.

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LYONS, RICE CO., KAS.

NATIONAL HERD.

Established 1845. THOROUGH-BRED POLAND-CHINAS as produced by A. C. Moore & Son, Kansas, Ill.

We breed from 160 sows and 12 males. All recorded in A. P.-C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Pedigree sent when desired. Photo Card of 43 breeders sent free. COME AND SEE OUR STOCK. We have special rates by express. If not as represented we will pay your expenses.

Gold Dust Herd of Poland-Chinas.



J. M. MOORE, WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

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

CHOICE

Berkshire and Small Yorkshire

PIGS and MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. We have a splendid lot of the above named hogs and turkeys for sale at hard time prices. Write for prices before making purchases if you need anything in this line. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WM. BOOTH & SON,
Winchester, Kas.

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.]

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

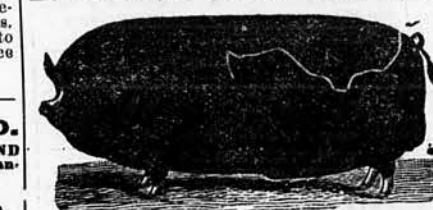
LOOUST GROVE HERD OF Large English Berkshires



Headed by GOLDEN CROWN 14823, A. B. R. CHOICE PIGS FOR SALE, either sex. Everything as represented. Write me, and please mention this paper.

JAMES HOUK,
Address HARTWELL, HENRY CO., MO.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

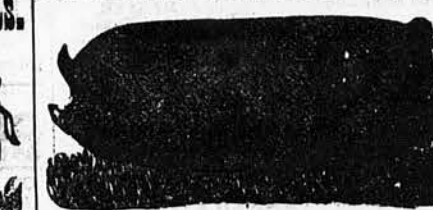


THE WELLINGTON HERD consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families of home-bred and imported stock, headed by the celebrated HOPEFUL JOE 4880, and has no superior in size and quality per in strain of Berkshire blood. Also Plymouth Rock Chickens. Your patronage solicited. Write. [Mention this paper.]

M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD

Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

S. McCULLOUGH,
Ottawa, Kansas.

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

Burlington Route

H.&STJ. K.C.STJ.&C.B.R.R.

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. & C. B. AND H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH. A. C. DAWES, GEN'L PASS. AGT., K. C., ST. J. & C. B. AND H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH.

CHICAGO, KANSAS & NEBRASKA R.Y.

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

TIME CARD:

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Arrives from Chicago.....12:25 p. m.
Leaves for Chicago.....2:45 p. m.

Depot, Union Pacific R. R., North Topeka.

ALMA ACCOMMODATION.

Arrives at Topeka.....11:50 a. m.
Arrives at North Topeka.....12:00 noon.
Leaves North Topeka.....1:00 p. m.
Leaves Topeka.....1:10 p. m.

From crossing R. R. street and C. K. & N. track, North Topeka.

ALL TRAINS RUN DAILY.

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.

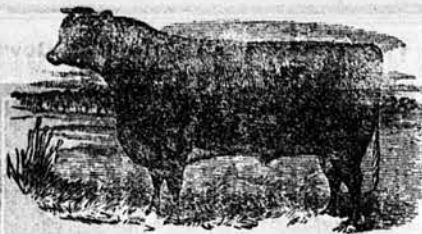
Only one change of cars St. Louis to San Francisco.

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.

THIS PAPER

is or file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SO'N, our authorized agents.



CLOSING-OUT SALE OF SHORT-HORNS

On account of continued ill health, and having sold the bulk of my land, I will sell my entire herd—SIXTY HEAD OF CATTLE, on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1887. These cattle are all first-class, as to merit, pedigree, color, etc. All are young and mostly females. U. P. BENNETT & SON will sell at same time, with me, a select draft of TEN HEAD of same class of stock. We are both life-long breeders, and think our stock needs no extended description. All are cordially invited to come and inspect before sale, which takes place at my residence, one-half mile north of depot, at LEE'S SUMMIT, MO., twenty-three miles east of Kansas City, Mo., on main line of Missouri Pacific railway to St. Louis. Trains pass both ways at convenient time, morning and evening, for persons to come and return.

TERMS:—Cash, or twelve months with 8 per cent. interest. Catalogues sent on application.

H. D. SMITHSON, Auctioneer.]

W. T. HEARNE, Lee's Summit, Mo.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

FREE, 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 of 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 falls for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 22, 1887.

Rooks county—J. T. Smith, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. Edson, in Plainville tp., (P. O. Plainville), one chestnut-sorrel mare pony, about 4 years old, white stripe in face, brown chestnut sorrel mane and tail; valued at \$30.

Ellis county—Henry Oshant, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Nathan Sanders, in Victoria tp., August 15, 1887, one dun mare Texas pony, about 10 years old, marked A with c to left hand upper side on left hip; valued at \$15.

Clark county—J. S. Myers, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. M. Friend, in Edwards tp., (P. O. Englewood), July 29, 1887, one bay mare, hind feet white, star in forehead, branded R O on left hip and left shoulder.

Trego county—C. A. Hoar, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Halbleib, in Glencoe tp., August 28, 1887, one dark gray horse, 15 hands high, scar behind ears; valued at \$75.

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

COW—Taken up by T. J. Emlen, in Shannon tp., (P. O. Atchison), one red cow, rope around horns, slit in left ear, metal tag with number 33 thereon in under-bit of left ear, about 9 years old; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 29, 1887.

Riley county—O. C. Barner, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Chas. E. Wells, in Sherman tp., one sorrel mare pony, about 14 hands high, hind legs white half way up, branded D on left shoulder.

Wabunsee county—G. W. French, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by F. McPherson, in Alma tp., September 13, 1887, one red-roan bull, about 5 years old, two slits in each ear; valued at \$20.

Washington county—John E. Pickard, clk.

SOW—Taken up by Geo. Marshall, in Sheridan tp., August 25, 1887, one spotted sow, weight 200 pounds; valued at \$8.

Clark county—J. S. Myers, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. S. W. Woodworth, in Englewood tp., (P. O. Englewood), August 9, 1887, one bay horse pony, 4 feet 8 inches high, 12 years old, bald

face, both ears split, branded colt's foot on left hip, left hind foot white.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 6, 1887.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. German, Liberty tp., September 2, 1887, one sorrel mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, one white hind foot and white spot in face; valued at \$80.

MARE—Taken up by H. L. James, in Milford tp., August, 1887, one bay mare, indistinguishable brand on left hip and on hind part of left thigh; colt at side; valued at \$25.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, indistinguishable brand on left hip and on hind part of left thigh, 14 hands high; valued at \$25.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. W. Hammond, of Mission tp., (P. O. Topeka), September 26, 1887, a light gray pony mare, 3 years old, brand on left thigh; valued at \$30.

COLT—By same, one brown horse pony colt, 2 years old, brand on left thigh; valued at \$15.

Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Dr. Wiley Brown, in Bell tp., September 1, 1887, one bay mare pony, 4 years old, two white feet, branded C K; valued at \$20.

Ford county—S. Gallagher, Jr., clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Henry Whittenberg, (tp. 29, range 27 w.), June 16, 1887, one red steer, 4 years old, branded H on left side and G. R. on right hip; (P. O. address Ego, Gray county); valued at \$25.

Sedgwick county—E. P. Ford, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. M. Sloan, in Minneha tp., August 21, 1887, one flea-bitten gray mare, 12 years old, 14½ hands high, collar marks on both shoulders, slightly "stove" in shoulders; valued at \$55.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

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

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

VALLEY VIEW STOCK FARM FOR SALE.—A fine ranch for stock and general farming; contains nearly four thousand acres fine bottom lands; good stream of water, never fails; fine timber along stream. Near railroad stations—one two and one three miles distant. Address Carl Weidling, box 383, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE, 400 SHEEP.—Choice Merino Sheep, including lambs and four registered bucks. Also two Shropshire bucks. Have been breeding sheep eight years, never having any disease. Must sell. Address W. D. Witwer, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—Choice Berkshire Pigs and two Sows, one yearling Cotswold Ram and five Ewe Lambs, Langshan and Plymouth Rock Cockerels, M. B. Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. Circulars and price-list free. Stock all first-class. James Elliott, Abilene, Kas.

WILL SELL OR TRADE—One-half blood Clyde Stallion, Annandale, Jr.; brought from Illinois; acclimated and a good breeder. W. Guy McCandless, Cottoawood Falls, Kas.

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 SALE OR TRADE—On account of starting for Scotland soon, one Imported Clydesdale Stallion, 5 years old, weighs 1,700 pounds. A bargain if taken soon. For particulars, address Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Marion Co., Kas.

BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas. Write them for information about Topeka, the capital of the State, or lands, farms or city property.

FOR RENT—For cash, a Farm of 800 acres, fourteen miles northeast of Council Grove, Kas. It has a good house and barn and well, 52 acres broke and 640 acres fenced with four strands of barbed wire. Address S. S. Cartwright, Topeka, Kas.

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

FOR SALE! Four Colonies Italian Bees, at \$5.00 each. Four Trios Prize-winning S. C. B. Leghorns, at \$2.50 per trio. Must be sold. Address J. B. KLINE, 924 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

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

STOLEN.—Black horse, white face, high neck heavy mane but short, long heavy tail, shoes on front feet. \$25 reward. C. R. McDowell, 393 Morris avenue, Topeka, Kas.

THE LAST REPORT of the Insurance Department of this State shows the KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has more assets for every one hundred dollars at risk than any other company doing business in this State, viz.: The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$82.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00; the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

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. No yards are better watered and in none is there a better system of drainage.

Higher Prices are Realized

Here than in the markets East. All the roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the Yards, which thus afford the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of Texas, Colorado, New Mexico and Kansas, 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.

Kansas City Stock Yards Company Horse and Mule Market.

FRANK E. SHORT.

CAPT. W. S. TOUGH.

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Managers.

This company has established in connection with the Yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market, known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS COMPANY HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission, by the head or in carload lots.

In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care.

Special attention given to receiving and forwarding.

The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country.

Consignments are solicited, with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.

O. F. MORSE,

E. E. RICHARDSON,

H. P. CHILD,

General Manager

Secretary and Treasurer.

Superintendent.

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.

Refers to Publishers KANSAS FARMER.

J. E. BONEBRAKE, Pres't.

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M. F. ABBOTT, Secretary.

Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

—OF—
ABILENE, : : : KANSAS

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

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

The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$82.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00; the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

SCAB! Only SHEEP DIP sold under Positive Guarantee. Never fails. Ten Years of Continuous Success. Nothing Poisonous about it.

LADD'S TOBACCO SHEEP DIP

Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as mid-summer. Those who have used other dips, with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in an

INCREASED GROWTH OF BETTER WOOL.

Our new pamphlet, seventy-two pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

[Mention this paper.] LADD TOBACCO CO., 1319 Spruce St., St. Louis, Mo.

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.

Shot Guns, Revolvers, Rifles, Etc. BREEDER'S LOWEST RATES ON ALL (MANUAL FREE) B. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING OBTAINED THROUGH OUR AGENCY. COMINGS BREARLEY Rockford Ill.



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



CHEAPEST & BEST MILL
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
WARRANTED
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FINER & BETTER
THAN ANY MILL
MADE
4 SIZES: 16, 20, 24 & 30 INCH.
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THE PROFIT FARM BOILER

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



CHAMPION Baling Presses.
Bales one to two tons an hour. Loads 10 to 15 tons in car.
Double Working. Easy on man and beast. Uses no doors.



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ERTEL'S VICTOR HAY PRESS
SHIPPED ANYWHERE TO OPERATE ON TRAIL AGAINST ALL OTHERS.
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A NEW INVENTION
NO BACKACHE.
RUNS EASY.
7 1/2 Cords of Beech have been sawed by one man in 9 hours. Hundreds have sawed 5 and 6 cords daily. "Exactly" what every Farmer and Wood Chopper wants. First order from your vicinity secures the Agency. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address **FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 303 S. Canal Street, Chicago, Ill.**



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STRAUB'S PORTABLE MILLS
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Select FRENCH BUERS for Stock Feed or Meal for family use. 4 styles. 9 sizes. Every mill GUARANTEED. Write for descriptive circular. **STRAUB MACHINERY CO., Cin., O.**



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 & WHITACRE MFG CO., 42 & 44 W. Monroe St., Chicago.**

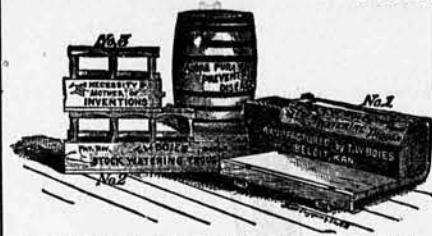


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Dodge's Patent Combination, strong, Durable, Practical and simple in construction. The greatest labor-saving machine ever invented for the use of FARMERS, MILLERS, FEED STORES, etc. The sales have been unprecedented, 12,000 sold in the last 90 days. For live AGENTS in new large territory. We give free of expense exclusive territory. For particulars and terms, address, **Charlotte Truck & Bag-Holder Co., CHARLOTTE, MICH.** Mention this paper.



Warranted not to blow down off the tower, and that our Geared Windmills have double the power of any other mill in existence. Mfrs. of Tanks and Windmill supplies of every description and the Celebrated Challenge Feed Grinders, Horse Powers, Corn Shellers, Pumps and Brass Cylinders. Send for Catalogues and Prices. **GOOD AGENTS WANTED.** Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co., Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

T. W. BOIES' AUTOMATIC NON-FREEZING STOCK WATERING TROUGH.



Patented in the United States, November 10, 1885. Patented in Canada, January 13, 1886.

The Best and Cheapest Automatic Watering Trough Ever Presented to the Public.

No patent ever issued has taken so favorably with the stockmen. Endorsed by PROF. SHELTON, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan: JOHN WHITE, Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner, and hundreds of other prominent live stock breeders.

Now is the Time to Secure Territory, as the Troughs sell on sight, and when once introduced become a necessity to all parties raising stock.

Troughs sent on trial to responsible parties giving references. For price of territory, terms and information, address

GOODWIN & BISHOP, DELPHOS, KANSAS.

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—IS—
UNEQUALED
—AS A—
FARM MILL.



Has the only successful Rotary Power in the World

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GENERAL AGENTS,

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WE MANUFACTURE WELL DRILLS
FOR Water, Coal and Gas.
Hydraulic or Jetting.
Largest Stock in America.
Farmers with small outlay (experience unnecessary), Can make large profits. No risks. Can direct buyers to paying territory. Prospecting for Water, Coal or Gas done on application. Also Mfrs of WIND MILLS, HORSE POWERS, FEED MILLS, FODDER AND ENSILAGE CUTTERS, PUMPS AND WELL SUPPLIES. Mention this Paper. Send \$1.40. to cover cost mailing Catalogue.
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The Lightning Hay Press.

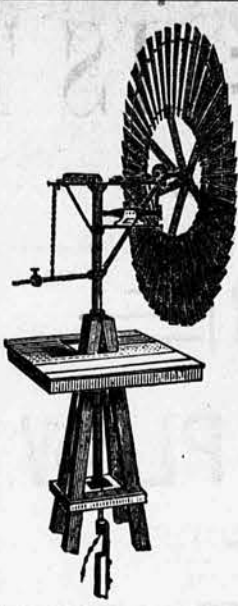


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Foot of Sixth street, KANSAS CITY, MO.
When writing advertiser mention KANSAS FARMER.



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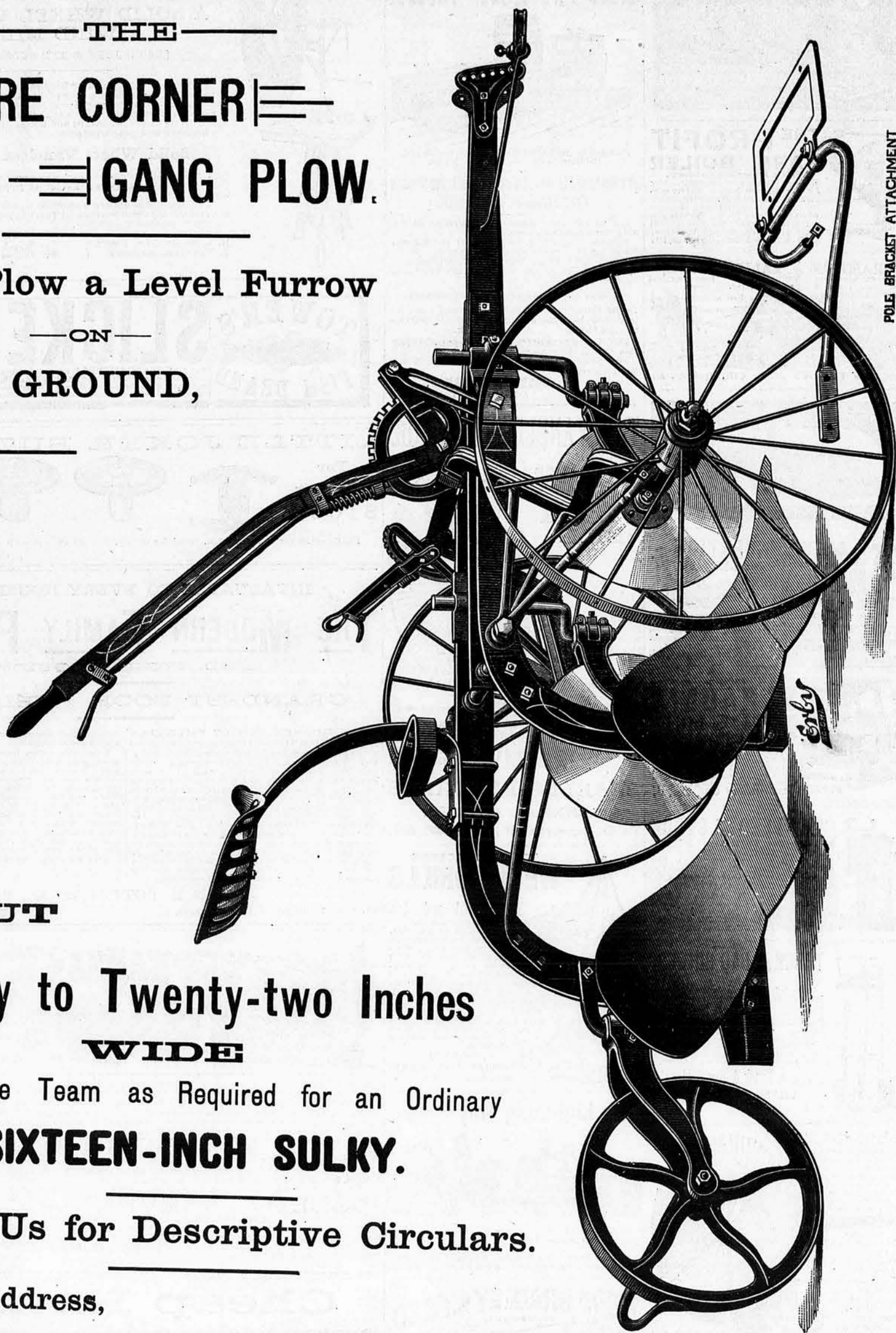
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