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The American Tariff League.

Our readers have received and doubtless will continue to receive literature concerning our tariff legislation, on one side or the other. It was announced in the *FARMER* a few weeks ago that the American Protective Tariff League, a non-partisan organization, had been formed, and we gave a few extracts from a circular letter to the press, setting forth its principles. We want that every reader of the *KANSAS FARMER* should be posted as well as possible on this subject, for it is one of great importance to every citizen; hence we give place to matter in that line as occasion suggests. The following is copied from a recent issue of the *New York Tribune*:

"The American Protective Tariff League, which was started last year, and organized last spring, with headquarters in this city, and associate members and officers in each of the States and Territories, has been busy during the summer. The League headquarters are over the Madison Square Bank, No. 23 west Twenty-third street. The President, E. H. Ammidown, is devoting much of his time to the general work of direction, and the Secretary and several assistants have been crowded with work. The Secretary, Robert P. Porter, has recently returned from Europe, where he went to examine into the industrial condition of Ireland. He was seen by a *Tribune* reporter, to whom he said about the League's affairs:

"The Tariff League has been steadily at work during the summer, and through its offices in the several States is rapidly opening an avenue to the people in every part of the country. My colleague on the Tariff Commission, A. M. Garland, has identified himself with the League, and has been actively assisting Mr. Ammidown and myself in laying the foundation for the future operations of the organization. The main object of the League is educational, and hence we have first of all devoted our attention to the schools and colleges of the country. A textbook of American political economy has been prepared by one of the most eminent professors in the country and will probably be approved in a few weeks by the League and published before the year closes. Arrangements are being completed to offer prizes for the best essays on economic questions from a protective point of view, and we furthermore hope to announce for the winter a series of popular lectures from the most distinguished Protectionists who are found to attract attention throughout the country."

"What are you doing in the matter of distributing protection literature?"

"We are in direct correspondence with every one (so far as it has been possible to find out) who has written on the subject, and the League proposes to make itself the distributor of all books, pamphlets, speeches or leaflets bearing upon this subject. We do not necessarily publish or reprint these works, nor do we hold ourselves responsible for all the views expressed by the various authors; but we have on our catalogue, which will be furnished free to all who apply, together with the platform of principles, constitution and other documents, a list of the writings of all authors who have contributed to this literature and the price they can be obtained for of the League."

"You have had no difficulty in finding general literature on the subject?"

"Not in the least. There is abundant talent in every division of the field, some of the

brightest and most cultivated minds in the country having taken up the subject in its different branches. The trouble has heretofore been the entire lack of a general channel through which to reach the people. What is every one's business has been proved no one's business, and the most brilliant essays and works on the subject, unless they have been fortunate enough to reach the public through such a medium as the *Tribune* or other influential papers, have been almost entirely lost. The mission of the League is to crystallize the efforts of the Protectionists throughout the country and to direct our work in the way most likely to be productive of beneficial results. We were some time getting started, because it took more than a year to select the Vice Presidents and State Secretaries, who have charge of the work in the different States; but we secured the right men and they make things count in nearly every instance in starting up tariff clubs and interesting the people in the great issue before them."

Mr. Porter is particularly desirous of soliciting correspondence from any American citizen interested in protection, and the League will send free of cost such documents as it may have for distribution on application to the General Secretary, No. 23 west Twenty-third street, New York city.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office some time ago decided that when a single woman took up a piece of the public lands and married before completing the necessary proof, she forfeited her rights. This was in opposition to the rulings of all his predecessors since the homestead act was passed. On appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner was overruled. Mr. Sparks has been doing some wild work. He has been overruled so often that the fact occasions remark, and he is frequently severely criticised. This last was neither law nor justice.

General Superintendent Jameson, of the railway mail service, has completed his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30 last. From the report it appears that at the close of the year the railway postoffice lines in operation numbered 871, occupying 435 whole cars and 1,760 apartments in cars. The aggregate length of railroad routes over which these cars run in 110,672 miles, and the annual miles of railroad service performed by clerks was 100,923,910. What a change has taken place in our postal service since Benjamin Franklin was Postmaster General in 1790. The actual number of post-offices in the country then was seventy-five, and the aggregate length of all the mail routes was 1,875 miles.

The Superintendent of the Postoffice Money Order System has made his annual report to the Postmaster General showing the operations of that service during the last fiscal year. From the report it appears that the total number of money orders and postal notes issued was 14,433,153, representing \$132,716,317. The increased patronage of the system amounted to 1,200,052 remittances, over 9 per cent. The gross revenue was \$350,551, and the expenses paid from appropriations was \$341,387, leaving a net profit of \$9,164. The Superintendent expresses a hope that the bill which passed the House at its last session, authorizing the issue of postal notes by small offices, where the money order system is not in force, will speedily become a law.

Beelerville, Ness County, Kansas.

Special correspondence *KANSAS FARMER*.

This place, Beelerville, is a new town on the line of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad running west from Great Bend through the counties of Barton, Rush, Ness, Lane, and on to the west line of the State. The townsite is located on the northwest quarter of section 34, town 18, and range 26 west, and is midway between Ness City, sixteen miles on the east, and Dighton, sixteen miles on the west. There are no towns on the south nearer than eighteen miles, and on the north it is about fifty-five miles to the Union Pacific railroad. The townsite has just been platted on a gently-sloping piece of prairie, bounded on the south by the south fork of Walnut creek, a stream that always has running water and abounds in several varieties of fish, among which are sunfish, bass and catfish. This stream, running as it does, and the land on which the town is being built sloping thereto, insures a perfect drainage. The line of railroad as surveyed runs through the southern part of the townsite, and before six months will have rolled around the iron horse will nicker that long-wished greeting and the whole country boom as do all new counties on the advent of the forerunner of a new civilization, the locomotive. That the railroad is an assured fact, I will state that the road is now graded to within six miles of Ness City, the county seat, and there being four lines of road seeking to occupy this section of country, the three are pushing the Santa Fe on to first occupy the field and secure the central location on west through the counties of Ness, Lane, Scott, Wichita and Greeley. It is enough to say that if the weather during the winter be open, as it usually is, there is no town on the line that will boom as will Beelerville. The reader will understand by reference to a map of the State that the large area of country surrounding this new town will support a little city of at least one thousand inhabitants. The surface of the country is a gently rolling prairie, and pretty well settled up, though considerable Government land can yet be had, say ten to twenty miles from this place.

The new-comer can judge of the richness and fertility of the soil by its products, and about the best way to know it is to see them himself. That the average newspaper man is wont to overdraw the picture, I will be modest and say that the past season the rainfall was only an average one, yet the season's products of Ness county were in all probability never excelled in any county in the State. At the great Southwestern Kansas Exposition, held two weeks ago at Garden City, where fourteen counties made an exhibit, where a showing of farm products was made the equal of any ever shown at Bismarck Grove at Lawrence, Kansas, this county of Ness took the first premium.

Ness county was originally occupied by stockmen, and until the granger began to come in, about two years ago, but little was developed by the plow. Fruit and forest trees show a good healthy growth. All the grains and vegetables grow the equal of those anywhere. The climate is healthful, and the purest of sweet soft water is found at an average depth of forty feet. Deeded lands within five miles of Beelerville can be bought at from \$5 to \$7 per acre, and out from five to ten miles at \$4 to \$6 an acre. Relinquishments of homesteads, pre-emptions and timber claims can be had at \$150

to \$300 each, owing to location and improvements.

To the business man seeking a location, I know of no more promising place than right here at Beelerville. Business lots can be had at an average of \$30, and residence lots of one acre or less at reasonable prices. The town company are duly organized under the laws of the State, and are a liberal, progressive and wide-awake set of business men. All branches of trade usually found in a town of 1,000 people will find a good opening here. One of the grandest features of the location is the inexhaustible ledges of magnesian limestone found just south of the townsite. There are three varieties of it. It is soft and is cut with a saw or toothed mason's ax. One man can face 150 to 200 feet per day, and it can be put into the wall for \$10 per 100 feet. The walls of a building 25x40 feet, with 12-foot story, will cost about \$250. It is cheaper than lumber, warmer in winter, cooler in summer, and more durable. Several buildings are now being erected that make a fine appearance. The farmers use this stone for fence posts. The stone is split out six feet in length, holes bored in with a common brace-and-bit, plugged with wood into which the staples holding the wire are driven. It makes an everlasting fence. The posts cost, delivered on the ground, about 25 cents.

In conclusion, I will say that after a general ramble of months over western Kansas, I have found no place that offers better inducements to the homeseeker or business man than does Beelerville and the surrounding country. To get here from the east, take the Santa Fe railroad to Great Bend, thence west on the branch to Rush Center, then stage it to Ness City, where you will find Hill's Cannon-ball stage direct to Beelerville. For further information concerning the country or town, write J. F. Beeler, Beelerville, Ness county, Kansas.

"PROVISO."

Northwestern Poland-China Swine Association.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Northwestern Poland-China Swine Association, held at the Secretary's office, in Washington, Kas., October 29th, ult., the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year, viz.: E. K. Wakenight, Howard City, Neb.; J. O. Booth, Arispe, Kas.; Z. D. Smith, Greenleaf, Kas.; H. C. Stoll, Beatrice, Neb.; J. B. Besack, Washington; A. E. Driskell, Hanover, Kas.; H. E. Billings, Linn, Kas.; Thos. F. Miller, Avenue City, Mo.; S. McKelvie, Fairfield, Neb.; J. O. Young, Washington, Kas.; J. M. Robinson, Kenesaw, Neb. H. E. Billings was chosen President; H. C. Stoll, Vice President; J. O. Young, Secretary; J. B. Besack, Treasurer. H. E. Billings, H. C. Stoll and J. O. Young were chosen delegates to the National Poland-China Swine meeting to be held at Chicago, November 16th, inst.

Extra feeding should not consist so much in increasing the quantity as in bettering the quality of the food, if such a thing can be done.

As soon as the ears have been taken from the sweet corn the stalks should be cut up and fed to the cows in as green condition as possible.

One of the greatest drawbacks that new beginners in poultry-raising have is the desire to crowd fifty fowls into the space that half that number should occupy.

The Stock Interest.

Improving the Farm for Stock.

This paper has had something to say recently on grading up stock on the farm; it will not be out of order now to say a word about grading up the farm. A wild piece of prairie is not a stock farm, but it may be made such by labor applied with that object in view. It is difficult to say which is the first and most important step in improving a farm and fitting it for stock, for there are several necessary things, and some that ought to be attended to at the earliest moment possible.

Land, water and shelter, are fundamentals; the land must be enriched, water must be plenty and good, and shelter from all extremes of weather must be provided. The soil must be put into the best possible condition of tilth so that the yield of crops shall be the largest and of the best quality. It should be the aim of every farmer who wants to make the most out of his stock to make the most out of his land. If he can raise seventy-five to one hundred bushels of corn on an acre of ground, that is better than raising the same quantity on three acres. It requires less labor, less expense, less time, is better in every way. The same as to grass, turnips, rye, sorghum—anything raised for feed. The more of it that can be grown on a given area the better in every respect. A smaller farm will support more animals and will yield larger returns.

The first thing then, is to enrich the soil and break it up deep and drain it. This necessary work of preparation cannot be all done in one season, nor perhaps in half a dozen; but something can be done every year, until the end is reached, and then the victory is won. After that it is not difficult to keep the ground in good condition. All the manure that can be made must be put on and in the soil, let green crops be plowed under, and whenever a load of chip dirt, sawdust, rotten leaves and old wood from the timber can be had, put it on the ground to be mixed with the soil. Cut up every stalk of corn, save all the straw, put every thing possible into manure, and get it back on the land and work it into the soil deep.

As to water, it is necessary not only to have a supply of water, but, also, to have it convenient for use, so that it can be put wherever it is needed without much labor or time. Stock of all kinds needs clear, wholesome water, and in the winter it should never be cold enough to chill the animals that drink it. Wells, pumps, tanks, etc., where there is not running water, ought to be constructed with reference to convenience of use.

Protection from weather extremes is of very great importance. Good, comfortable quarters in winter amounts to one-half the feed. It requires fully twice as much feed to keep animals out in cold stormy weather as it does to keep them in comfortable quarters. We do not mean to keep them living merely, but to keep them thrifty, fat and growing. Indeed, it is almost impossible to fatten animals in bad, stormy and cold weather if they are in no way sheltered. Let any one try it who has never before done so, and he will be satisfied with one experiment. At least one-half the feed is required to supply the animal heat in very cold weather when the stock are exposed to the weather, and the other half does not have effect equal to what the same amount would have if fed to animals in good condition and protected by good buildings and comfortable housing.

Winter Feeding of Stock.

There is a great waste in feeding animals upon concentrated oily food, as the various oil meals, ricemeal, and even cornmeal. This waste passes unnoticed, and is even wrongly considered to be regained in the manure when it may not be suspected, by the more intelligent persons who mostly use these concentrated foods for the avowed purpose of adding to the value of the manure, what may escape for the digestive apparatus of the animals. But when the oily part of the food is lost it is not regained in the manure, because oils and fat have no manurial value whatever. It is, therefore, of importance to consider how farmers, stockmen, and dairymen who feed highly of foods rich in oil in the winter may save the most costly part of them by securing their perfect digestion in the animal's intestines. It is well known that the oils and fats in food substances are valued two and one-half times as high as starchy and other carbohydrates, twenty-five pounds of starch being esteemed as worth no more than ten pounds of oil or fat; or, to put it in another form, if a pound of starch is worth for food 1 cent, one pound of fat or oil is worth 2½ cents, and the market value of these oily foods being estimated on these bases, the loss is all the greater if these fats and oils are lost in the manure, where they are absolutely valueless.

It is a fact well known by physiologists and physicians that no fat is digested in the animal system except it be in a state in which it is soluble in water, and that before the fluids of the digestive organs, the gastric and pancreatic fluids, and the bile can act upon oily and fatty substances, these must not only be in a condition of a perfect emulsion, but wholly soluble. The highest microscopic power fails to show the faintest indication of any pores or ducts in the absorbents of the intestines by which the blood is reinforced and fed with new matter. Free and uncombined fat will not be taken up by the blood, nor will it mix with it, or pass through the walls of the absorbing vessels. The principal supply of fat to the blood is not taken up by direct absorption, but from the perfect chyle which is taken up by the lacteals, and passes into the portal vein on its passage to the heart, where it mingles with the circulation. During the absorption of the chyle, the villi, or absorbing membrane of the intestines, become white and opaque, and the cells are filled with brilliant globules of oil which is in a soluble condition. It is interesting to mention here that these cells are so small that 1,600 of them placed end to end measure only one inch, and their diameter is less than half their length. It is thus seen how exceedingly finely the oil or fat of the food must be divided even to reach these cells, and even then it must be made soluble or it cannot gain any entrance to or any combination with the blood. Butter fat as it is contained in the milk and has been formed in the mammary glands is the only kind which can be readily digested by an animal, not only because of the perfect emulsion formed by its mixture in milk, but because of its peculiar composition, which renders it easily soluble in the intestines when acted upon by the digestive fluids. This explains why a calf, which will fatten up quickly upon milk drawn naturally from its dam's udder, will not thrive upon substituted food, nor even upon the new milk when fed to it from a pail, the latter fact being due to the better mixture of the saliva, which is a true preparatory digestive fluid, with the milk during the sucking of the calf, and the imperfect salivation of the food

when it is hastily swallowed from a pail.

Much more of an interesting nature might be said upon these points, but space forbids, and we must proceed to mention some practical deductions from them which may serve to explain how food may be prepared and given so as to economize the fatty and oily portions and avoid the far too common waste. Perfect mastication and salivation are the first requisites to the perfect digestion of food. The saliva not only moistens and dilutes the food, but it exerts a chemical action upon it. It has the power of changing starch to sugar by combining one equivalent of water chemically with it, and thus rendering it submissive to the digestive process, but it also aids in the emulsifying the oil and fat, and of making these soluble. It is clear that the food, then, is all the more economically disposed of when it is thoroughly masticated. To secure this end it should be ground as finely as possible and given in mixture with the coarse fodder. The addition of salt to food also makes it more savory and excites a copious flow of saliva during the mastication. The cost and labor of the preparation of the food by which this is secured is far less than an equivalent for the gain in the feeding. The enormous waste in excessive feeding is early shown when rations used in the testing of noted cows are considered. The excessive bulk of food could not have been digested, but has passed through the intestines as waste, producing disturbance of health and final disease and death.

One more fact should be noted, and this is the important one that in the digestion of fats in the form of a fine emulsion produced by thorough mastication, the conversion of the fats in this form into a soluble condition is very much accelerated and assisted by a small quantity of fat already in a state of solubility. Hence the complete salivation of the food by a slow process of mastication, by which some of the fat is changed in its character by the mixture with the saliva, is a necessary preliminary to the perfect digestion of the remaining fat in the food, and this bears so plainly upon the mode in which concentrated foods are best given to the animals as to be obvious to the reader and needs no special remark.—*H. Stewart, in Times.*

Every farmer ought to have pumpkins and turnips to feed to his hogs with corn.

Farmers should pay more attention to the feet of their horses than is their usual custom. The feet should be examined occasionally, and be cleaned out and oiled frequently. The neglect of this and dirty and uneven stalls to stand in are more often the cause of the horses' feet being in bad condition than the bad work of the farrier. Look to this, farmers, take good care of your horses' feet; for on them depends the greatest value and serviceableness of these animals.

Bearing in mind that the stomach of a horse is small in proportion to the size of his frame, he requires feeding often, and though three times a day is sufficient, four times is better. Unlike human beings, horses should drink before they eat, because, owing to the conformation of the horse, water does not remain in the stomach, but passes through it into a large intestine called the cæcum. If a horse be fed first, the water passing through the stomach would be likely to carry with it particles of food, and thus bring about colic.

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

Winter Care of Pigs.

Mr. N. J. Shepherd, an occasional correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER, had a good communication in the last number of the *Swine Breeders' Journal*. We copy:

Spring pigs are generally the most profitable, and it will pay always to take considerable pains to have the majority of the sows mated from now until the first of January, so that they will farrow reasonably early in the spring. But this of course is not always possible. From various causes some of the sows will fail to come in. It is not always good policy to fatten and sell or butcher a sow on this account, neither will it always pay to let her run and not mate again until late in the fall. As will sometime happen in spite of our care, some of the sows that have pigged in the spring will farrow again in the fall. Under either of these circumstances we may find a number of pigs on hand that must be wintered.

Whether farrowed in the spring or fall, one fact must not be overlooked and that is a good steady growth must be secured and maintained from the start. This I consider essential in order to secure the most profit. And we must make the necessary preparations to secure it.

A pig once stunted never fully recovers from the effect, and for this reason should never be allowed. There is more danger of this in the fall and winter when there is very little if any outside feed to be secured, and we must feed in order to keep up the necessary growth.

Warmth and comfort are very essential—not only will better health and growth be secured, but a less quantity of feed be required. During cold weather a certain degree of animal heat must be received if good, warm quarters must be forfeited, or extra feed given that will accomplish the same object. My experience is that it is much more economical to keep them warm by providing a warm dry pen than to feed a sufficient supply of grain to accomplish the same purpose.

As long as they are warm less feed will be required. Do not allow them to crowd too much; if there are very many, divide them up and put in different pens. Allowing them to lie in large piles where a portion is certain to become overheated, is very unhealthy. If only a small number are kept together this danger is easily avoided.

While corn will, as a general rule, be relied upon as the principal feed, yet it will pay to secure a sufficient supply of other kinds to make up a good variety. Exclusive feeding of any one thing is not the best when it can be avoided. If you raise your own feed you can readily provide a variety, while if you buy, this can also be done and cost no more than a full supply of corn.

Supply a sufficient quantity of bedding, not so much as to allow them to cover themselves, but sufficient to make a comfortable bed. This should be changed at least every ten days—every week is still better.

Give them a feed of clover hay once a day, whole corn at night and slop or something else in the morning. Allow them to run out whenever the weather will permit, but keep them under shelter during storms.

It is not necessary to keep them fat, but it is necessary to keep them in a good growing condition if you want to make them good stock hogs. Make them gain every day and they can be ready for June market, and by wintering over in a good condition they can be fattened late in the spring very readily, and often be sold to a good profit; fully as much as if farrowed in the spring and marketed the latter part of December. But they require better quarters and more attention than spring pigs, but if this is given, good results can be secured.

In the Dairy.

Building and Filling a Cheap Silo.

On this subject, which should be one of interest to all who have not the faith nor the means to build and fill large silos, the following from the correspondent of an exchange will be interesting:

In August, 1885, I determined to build a small silo, just large enough to hold the stalks from eight acres of corn, planted in hills three feet nine inches apart each way. Having a dry knoll near the barn, I dug out the earth to a depth of seven feet at the highest part, which required only two feet at the lower end. By choosing such a location, there was a good chance to fill at the upper end, and an equally good chance to take out the ensilage at the lower end. Size, 12x24 feet and ten feet in height. Temporary boarding was put up four feet higher, so that the ensilage was nearly ten feet high when settled. The frame work was sawed lumber, 2x6 inches. It was boarded with what is known here as No. 2 fencing, matched, costing \$15 per 1,000. Earth was closely packed on the outside to exclude air; 2x4 joists were spiked near the top of the ground to the upright plank in frame, and to stakes or posts driven six feet back. These temporary timbers, across from side to side between the walls, serve as stays, and have kept in place for nearly a year, and will for an indefinite time.

After the silo was built, the question arose in regard to cutter and power. I determined to buy a heavy horse-power with sweep, and try the small cutter, at the same time taking the precaution to engage a larger cutter of a neighbor, in case the small one should fail. Rigging the power and cutter was new business, and naturally all guess work. One horse could easily run all the machinery. The motion proved to be too slow. After much vexation and delay, I got it geared to 360 revolutions per minute, when it did much better than I expected, easily cutting an acre of Dent cornstalks into half-inch lengths in ten hours. The heavy power was unnecessary to run so small a cutter. Why does not some man keep both powers and cutters, so that they may be adapted to each other, saving the farmer much time and trouble? Having only two horses, one horse could run the cutter while the other was drawing the stalks. By changing frequently, it was easy for both. Only a few men are needed beside the ordinary farm help, and the expense is much less than it would be with a large cutter. This is, perhaps, the first time a cutter costing only \$30, and weighing less than 200 pounds, was ever used to fill a silo with a capacity of seventy-two tons. While not recommending any small or cheap machinery, this shows what may be done with a little patience, and, with my experience in running a small cutter one year, I will express the opinion, that \$65 will buy a cutter and power with belt ready to run, suited to the wants of small farmers, who are looking for something better than dry cornstalks, at small expense.—*Tribune and Farmer.*

Cheese Made From Potatoes.

A foreign paper says that cheese is made from potatoes in Thuringia and Saxony. After having collected a quantity of potatoes of good quality, giving a preference to a large, white kind, they are boiled in a cauldron, and, after becoming cool they are reduced to a pulp, either by means of a grater or mortar. To five pounds of this pulp, which ought to be equal as possible, is added one pound of sour meat and the

necessary quantity of salt. The whole is kneaded together and the mixture covered up and allowed to lie for three or four days, according to the season. At the end of this time it is kneaded anew and the cheeses are placed in little baskets, when the superfluous moisture escapes. They are then allowed to dry in the shade, and placed in layers in large vessels, where they must remain for fifteen days. Three kinds are made. The first and more common is made as detailed above; the second with four parts of potatoes and two parts of curdled milk; the third with two parts of potatoes and four parts of cow or ewe milk. These cheeses keep fresh for a number of years, provided they are placed in a dry situation and in well-closed vessels.

Dairy Notes.

The flow of milk will diminish if cows are not milked "clean." The udder will also be inflamed.

Give all the variety in grain food you can to cows. They like a change in tastes as well as men do.

Within certain limits, milk may be made poor or rich by supplying poor and watery fodder or rich fodder.

Oatmeal is a better milk-producing food than either corn or bran, but the two latter mixed make a better than either for milch cows.

Do not attempt to dry off a cow that is in good flesh while she is giving any considerable amount of milk. It is much safer and less injurious to milk them till they calve.

Every chance of rearing a calf profitably is lost, if it is not kept well the first twelve months of its life. True, and if destined for a cow it had better perish in its youth, if not "well kept" after it becomes a cow.

It is now held by good breeders that the young heifers destined to become cows, should not be fed during the two first years with as fattening food as it is profitable to feed steers. The steer may be fattened from birth to death, but the heifer should be fed to be kept growing steadily, for nervous as well as muscular development.

Young calves, especially those intended to be kept for cows, should be taught at an early age to eat a great variety of food. Cows worth anything as milkers are voracious feeders and not dainty. This is one reason why the much-petted single cow of the poor man is commonly superior for milking qualities to the best in a large herd receiving only ordinary care. Variety of food is as conducive to health and appetite for stock as it is for people.

The Baltimore *Sun* claims that in Baltimore county there are, in proportion to its area, more thoroughbred Jerseys than in any other part of the United States. They embrace many of the finest strains and a large number of distinguished individual producers. The two largest individual seven-day yields were made in that county, the cows being Mrs. Samuel M. Shoemaker's Princess Second, who made 46 pounds and 12½ ounces of butter in that time, and Oxford Kate, who made 39 pounds and 12 ounces in the same time. Value Second, belonging to Messrs. Watts & Seth, made in the same time, on grass principally, 25 pounds and 3 ounces. The Shoemaker herd, which was valued at something over \$100,000, has been broken up. At its head stood "The Black Prince of Linden," a magnificent animal, who, in addition to his value for stock purposes, gave milk like a cow from four well-formed teats.

Purify your blood, tone up the system, and regulate the digestive organs by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of three lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$10.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

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

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

CATTLE.

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

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

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

OAKWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—All recorded. Choice-bred animals for sale. Prices low. Terms easy. Imported Earl of Gloster and Airdrie Rose of Sharon 49713 head herd. C. S. Eichholtz, box 1208, Wichita, Kas.

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

ALTAHAM HERD

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

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

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

FRANK H. JACKSON, Maple Hill, Kas., breeder of HEREFORD CATTLE. Young thoroughbred Bulls always on hand for sale. Choicest blood and quality.

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

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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

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

SWINE.

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

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

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

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

WALNUT GROVE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS. V. B. Hower, Proprietor, box 103, Topeka, Kas. My hogs are strictly thoroughbred, of the finest strains in America. All breeders recorded in Ohio Poland-China Record. Chief Commander No. 6776 at head of herd. Pigs for sale, from 2 to 10 months, from \$10 to \$25.

150 Pedigreed POLAND-CHINA AND LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE Pigs, at \$10 and upwards. F. M. Rooks & Co., Burlingame, Kas., or Boonville, Mo.

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

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

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

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

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

SHEEP.

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

SHEEP.

MERINO SHEEP.

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



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

H. V. PUGSLEY, Plattsburg, Mo., breeder of MERINO Sheep. Ewes average nearly 17 lbs.; stock rams, 24 lbs. to 33½ lbs. Extra rams and ewes for sale. Also Holstein Cattle.

POULTRY.

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

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

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

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

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

REPUBLICAN POULTRY YARDS.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—W. E. Doud, Eureka, Kas., breeder of Plymouth Rocks. Eggs, \$1.50 per 12. Birds for sale at from \$1 to \$5 each.

A. D. JENCKS, 411 Polk street, North Topeka, Kas., breeds the Hawkins, Conger and Pitkin strains of Plymouth Rocks. Young stock for sale.

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

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

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

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

POULTRY FOR SALE.

FINE-BRED FOWLS.

Large White Imperial Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per pair. Cockerels and Pullets—Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per trio. Leghorn Cockerels—White and Brown—rose or single comb, good, 75 cents each; very choice, \$1.00. Eggs in season. References—Any business man in Valley Falls.

J. W. HILE

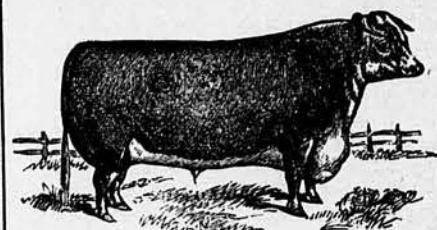
Proprietor Kansas Poultry Yards, Valley Falls, Kas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

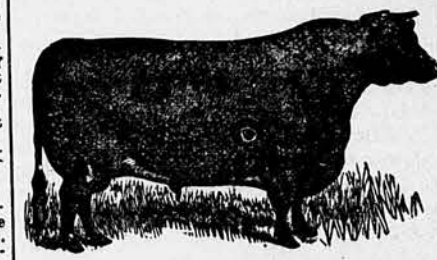
SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



F. R. FOSTER & SONS, TOPEKA, KAS.

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

OAKLAND STOCK FARM.



W. S. WHITE, Sabetha, Kansas.

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

600 Merino Sheep for Sale.

Mostly Ewes, acclimated and free from disease. I must sell as my range is all fenced.

J. C. DWELLE, Att'y at Law, Florence, Kansas.

Gossip About Stock.

O. O. Hefner, Nebraska City, Neb., has on hand a fine lot of English Shire horses, and reports sales as very good. He expects another shipment of horses to leave London the 20th of this month.

The annual meeting of the State Veterinarian Association will be held in Topeka in December, and all interested in same should attend, if possible, as important matters will come before said meeting.

R. Hoffman, of Wichita, the Merino sheep breeder, has closed out his breeding flock to Mr. David, of Mulvane, Kas. Forty rams were sold by him at an average of \$21. Mr. H. will regret having gone out of the sheep business, for sheepmen seem to feel better generally and have invested more in rams than for the past two years.

R. T. McCulley & Bro., of Lee's Summit, Mo., during the Kansas City Fat Stock Show, sold a few Merinos, as follows: Two 2-year-old ewes to H. V. Pugsley for \$25 and \$34, also a ewe lamb for \$56; two ewes to W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, for \$17 and \$26 each, and one ewe to U. P. Bennett & Son, Lee's Summit, Mo., for \$30.

During the Fat Stock Show at Kansas City last week some offerings of thoroughbred cattle were made. G. W. Henry, of Askum, Ill., sold fifteen Hereford females at an average of \$235, and one bull at \$135. The trustee's sale of Herefords for Downing & Greatrex, of Boone county, Mo., resulted in prices for females ranging from \$90 to \$475, an average of about \$207; one bull sold for \$210. The joint sale of Galloway and Angus cattle by Walter C. Weedon & Co. and Ed. K. Rea resulted in an average of \$225.40 for the Galloways, the bulls \$256 each and the females \$203. The Angus averaged \$231, the bulls \$192 and the females \$290.

H. V. Pugsley, breeder of Merino sheep, Plattsburg, Mo., writes: "I attended with my sheep the Minnesota State Fair held at Minneapolis, Iowa State Fair at Des Moines, Kansas City Inter-State Fair, and Missouri State Fair at Springfield, and won an average of three-fourths of the first prizes, and in many instances getting first and second in class over strong competitors. Always got first on stock rams and first on ram and get; always won both with Ike 902 (88 Missouri Register), a son of old Stubby 440 (86 Missouri Register). Also sweepstakes on ram, ewe and flock. Made four shows at St. Louis, as follows: Ram, 2 years or over; pen of three ram lambs; pen of three ewes, 3 years old or over, and flock of one ram and fifteen ewes, getting first on each. That makes me forty-five premiums won this year, besides three medals. Sheepmen seem to feel better everywhere this year and have invested more in rams than for the past two years."

Col. S. A. Sawyer, of Manhattan, made a good sale of Short-horn cattle last Thursday for M. S. Chapel, of Asherville, Kas. Thirty-four head sold for \$3,230, an average of \$95. Twenty-one head of the above were of Mrs. Motte descent and the remainder were plainly bred but good individuals. Mr. Chapel retains a very good herd of some thirty head, among which are a number of choice show cattle. He has bred more for good cattle than for fancy pedigrees, and a better lot of calves than he has by his Bates bull, Grand Airdrie 43877, is seldom seen. The best prices of the sale were: Western Star, 7 years old, \$200, to R. Collins, Simpson, Kas.; Jno. Riley, of Minneapolis, Kas., paid \$170 for Victoria 3d, a Mrs. Motte not yet 3 years old, and \$150 for a yearling heifer, Western Star 2d; E. Grover, of Beloit, paid \$150 for Nellie Grey, 6 years old. Seven young bulls averaged \$95.71. The following comprise the list of lucky purchasers: E. Grover, L. Pagett, J. A. Gifford and Slater White, of Beloit; L. C. Parish, T. Forrestall, M. L. Marshall, A. D. Smith, C. C. Chapel, Samuel Carter, A. W. Shull and J. E. Goodwin, of Asherville; J. H. Wilson and G. Davidson, of Glasco; Chas. Harman, Scottsville; John Riley, Minneapolis; R. Collins and G. L. Sams, Simpson; and James Clidesdale, Gaylord, Kas.

NOTES FROM PHIL THRIFFTON.

One among the substantial industries of Illinois, although not much thought of, is the propagation of fish in our native streams and ponds. Great credit is due to the State Fish Commission, which has supplied over 5,000 ponds during the last few years. Prominent among them is the one at Lanesville, in this county, immediately opposite the

Pickrell Farm. If our herds of cattle and hogs are to be reduced by pleuro-pneumonia and swine plague, may it not be well that more attention be given to fish culture?

When a farmer sends two men to the field with one wagon to gather corn it is understood the yield is far below the average of a good Illinois crop. Two men to each team is the rule here this fall.

The fourth annual meeting of the National Swine-Breeder's Association will be held in the Sherman House, Chicago, Ill., at 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, November 16th, 1886. The programme will include a paper by S. H. Todd, of Ohio, on the Chester White hog; one by Dr. Detmers on the means of preventing the spread of swine plague; a breeder's talk, opened by H. E. Billings, of Kansas, followed by C. W. Jones, of Michigan, and others. Prof. Morrow, of Illinois, will present the subject of "Problems before swine-breeders, and the Hatch Experiment Station bill will be discussed in its relation to pork production. The State and Record associations are invited to membership and representation by delegates on the same terms as individual members. The success of the meeting in 1885 should encourage every member as well as swine-breeders generally to be present at the coming meeting. Phil M. Springer, Secretary; L. N. Bonham, President.

A special conference of the directors of the American Jersey Cattle Club and all persons interested in the breeding of Jersey cattle will be held at the Leland hotel, Chicago, November 19th, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m. This is a wise move on the part of the A. J. C. C. It will do the managers good to come West and make the personal acquaintance of Western breeders. The report of the American Dairy Show held last year gives the number of entries of Jersey butter as nine, of Short horn four, of Holstein three, and of Hereford one. The awards show the Jersey to have stood second on the list for flavor, grain, color and salting, and fourth for style. Why is this, except for the late decline in the Jersey interest here. But why this decline, may not so easily be answered. However, the managers of the A. J. C. C. will find a feeling here-a-way that a good deal of inferior stock bred at the East has been sent West; a feeling, too, that the very exacting rules of the Club, though intended to prevent fraud, are really a great hindrance to the registry of much well-bred and useful stock. There are plenty of careful, honest men capable of doing any business required of them, as merchants, bankers, farmers, hotel-keepers, and even editors, who cannot comprehend the rules and requirements for the registry of a Jersey calf. A good display of Jersey butter at the coming Dairy Show in Chicago would do much to reinstate the Jersey cow in public favor.

PHIL THRIFFTON.

Springfield, Ill., October 30.

External observances, alone, feed no consciences and sanctify no hearts.

The only reliable cure for catarrh is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Brotherly love does not look so much at the worthiness of the person as at the need and misery.

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

The *Youth's Companion* has added to its contributors for next year the Princess Louise, the Marquis of Lorne, Prof. Huxley, H. A. Taine, Francis Parkman, W. D. Howells, the Duke of Argyll, Admiral David Porter, Edward Everett Hale, and Prof. William Mathews.

Bradley, Wheeler & Co.

It is hardly necessary to call attention to the advertisement of Bradley, Wheeler & Co., as their "ad," like their great trade, is sufficiently conspicuous that farmers needing supplies in either wagons, carriages or farm machinery of any description, are pretty sure to consult this great farmer's supply depot for the Southwest before making any extensive purchases elsewhere. The writer's dealings with this house have been entirely satisfactory, and he has no hesitancy in commending the firm and their immense supply of goods to buyers everywhere. Send to Bradley, Wheeler & Co., Kansas City, for a Farmer's Pocketbook. Sent free.

Convention of American Humane Association.

The American Humane Association will hold its tenth annual convention at Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 17, 18 and 19, 1886. The following is an outline of subjects that will be considered:

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS. The President of the Association will lead on the following subjects:

1. The mission and scope of the American Humane Association.
2. General insufficiency of winter shelter and food for range cattle.
3. Condition of range cattle at points of shipment.
4. Overdeep and unnecessary branding among range cattle.
5. Memorial to Congress on the subject of transportation of animals.
6. General condition of stock-car service.
7. The effect upon the public mind of horse-taming exhibitions.
8. Hydrophobia, to what extent is there need of alarm?

Papers upon the following subjects will be presented by the various members of the convention:

Protection of Birds:—Work already done. The American Ornithologists' Union. The Audubon Society. What remains to be done.

Humane Benevolence:—Drinking fountains. Ambulances. Veterinary infirmaries. Places of refuge for domestic pets.

Training of Horses:—How to secure gentleness, reliability and intelligent usefulness.

Veterinary Knowledge:—Have we a Model Veterinary School in the United States? What veterinary knowledge ought all owners of animals to possess?

Officers of Humane Societies:—What should be their qualifications?

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

The Child and the State:—The duty of the State toward waifs, delinquent and dependent children and those exposed to pernicious influences.

Child-Saving Work in Large Cities:—The chief difficulties encountered.

Orphan Asylums—State Dependent Schools—Adoption of children into new homes.

Public Exhibition of Children in Places of Amusement.

Protection of Youth Against Vice and Crime:—Drinking and gambling among boys. The age of consent for girls.

Financial Support of Humane Work:—Means by which money may be obtained in support of the humane cause.

Organization for Humane Work:—Methods by which plans may be perfected for the furthering of humane effort.

G. E. GORDON, President.

THOS. E. HILL, Secretary.

Improved Implements.

It is an old and trite saying that lookers-on see more of the game than the players. That is the case sometimes, but it is not always true. The players generally know their own business tolerably well, and have not so much to learn from the lookers-on as the latter think. An agriculturist going to a foreign country for the first time is often struck with the apparently clumsy and inefficient agricultural implements he finds there, and with a mode of cropping so entirely different to what he has seen before, that he is apt to jump at once to the conclusion how very much behind these people are! and how very much better all these things could be done with implements and machinery such as we have at home! Sometimes he is right; perhaps as often wrong.

An American gentleman who recently visited this country, and went over several farms here, has since written his impressions of British farming, and his article is worth noticing in more respects than one. He evidently thinks that we are very much behind as regards implements. His remarks on our plows are not altogether undeserved. He speaks of them as being at least three times the weight, and twice the length, of the American. Probably he saw some very antiquated specimens of British plows; and it must, at the same time, be remembered that the greater part of the soil of the United States is of a light description, and may work very well with implements entirely unsuited to our stiff clays and rocky soils. He states that one of their pattern plows would do from a half to a third more work in the same time than one of ours would; and in this perhaps he is not mistaken. The

unprecedented success of the American Oliver chilled plow in this country since its introduction, strongly bears out this theory; for we believe we are right in stating that no agricultural implement has ever met with so large a sale in this country.

Our critic goes on to complain about our carts, and says they contain about twice the material the American carts do, and carry no heavier loads. Lighter material, of course, means well-seasoned wood and superior workmanship, which cost more money. Nevertheless, if they work lighter, so as to save the horses, there may be again. Our farmers should look to these things. The Americans have learnt a great deal from us, and taken care to import some of our best stock; and we ought not to be above learning from them. With regard to many of the smaller implements of agriculture, such as spades and forks, we believe the American productions are generally superior to ours. There is no doubt they beat us in the manufacture of padlocks. We saw one the other day made of brass, which was not likely to rust. It shut with a spring and opened with a little light key that might hang on a watch chain, and the various parts were evidently machine made.

The American gentleman further says that British farmers take little interest in affairs outside their own business, and do not devote enough of their time to agricultural literature, and that the agricultural journals here are badly supported. Every farmer, he says ought to read at least one journal specially devoted to agriculture; it would repay him for the outlay many times over. With this we agree; but when our American friend goes on to say that "Agriculture in Britain, once a prominent and vital interest, has now fallen to a third or fourth place," we think he is entirely wrong. Agriculture holds the same important place in the industries of this country that it always did, and despite the depression of the last ten years, has never shown more life than it does at the present day.—*Scottish Agricultural Gazette*.

Book Notices.

Miss Parloa's ideal bill of fare for a Thanksgiving dinner, telling among other things how to make easily a very tempting Thanksgiving pudding, will be a leading feature in the Thanksgiving number of *Good Housekeeping*, which will be issued November 20th. This will be the only publication in which it will appear. *Good Housekeeping* is published at Holyoke, Mass. Branch office, 239 Broadway, N. Y.

The November number of *American Art* will be published about the 10th of November. Its leading full-page illustrations will be a steel plate bird picture, by Messrs. John A. Lowell & Co., for a frontispiece; a tinted drawing of a scene in Holland, by Mr. Louis K. Harlow; the library in the house of Dr. R. C. Flower, on Commonwealth avenue, Boston, by Mr. W. H. Garrett; a Japanese interior with figures, by Shirayama Danl, the Japanese artist, and a group of designs in metal work, by H. D. Murphy.

THE "PANSY" PROSPECTUS FOR 1887.—This illustrated monthly contains thirty-two to forty pages each number of enjoyable and helpful literature and pictures, equally suited to Sundays and week days. The editor, "Pansy," will furnish a new serial to run through the year, entitled "Monteagle." The Golden Text stories will be continued under the title of "A Dozen of Them." Margaret Sidney will contribute a serial called "The Little Red Shop," telling how Jack and Cornelius and Rosalie earned money to help mother take care of the baby. There will be more "Great Men," and more "Remarkable Women." Faye Huntington will write of flowers and plants in "Mrs. Brown's Botany Class." Rev. C. M. Livingston will furnish stories of great events, people, discoveries, inventions, etc. A novel feature will be a story by eleven different authors. R. M. Alden will direct a new department of church, Sabbath school and missionary news. The present departments will continue and new ones be opened. Only \$1 a year. Specimens free to intending subscribers. Address orders to D. Lothrop & Co., publishers, Boston, Mass.

Frink's Rupture Remedy, advertised in this paper, seems to have the general endorsement of those who have tried it. They will mail a pamphlet free to all who apply to O. Frink, 234 Broadway, New York city.

Inquiries Answered.

TAKEN COLD.—H. E. H., your colt took cold. Physic him, then keep him warm and dry and feed clean hay or fodder with wheat bran and oats.

FARM TO TRADE.—If S. S. L. will make out his proposition in a few words and have it inserted in the KANSAS FARMER as an advertisement, he may soon find just what he wants. We know of no better way to help him.

PRAIRIE DOGS.—Mr. Maurice Walton, Oketo, Marshall county, Kansas, wants to know the address of E. H. Hedges, who wrote a letter to the KANSAS FARMER about prairie dogs some weeks ago. Mr. Walton says he can give Hedges "a job." We did not save the address of Mr. Hedges, but if he sees this, he can soon supply the omission.

DISTEMPER.—If the case is bad, use fomentations, poultices, steaming, etc., to promote the formation of matter between the jaws. Bran or oil meal may be used as poultices. The feed must be soft and of the most nourishing character, as ground oats and rye mixed with bran, fed mixed with water and warm. The patient must be kept warm, dry, clean, and have abundance of pure air, and all the fresh, clean water it will drink.

SICK CALF.—I had a calf last evening which seemed to find it hard to breathe. It kept its nose elevated all the time, and kept chewing very rapidly. Thought at first it was choked. In a short time after noticing it, it lay down and would throw its head back in same position as when standing. This morning it died. Please tell what was the matter.

—Probably malignant sore throat, but we can only guess at it with so brief a description.

CABBAGE.—Can you inform me through the KANSAS FARMER how to store cabbage for winter so it will keep until spring?

—Cabbage needs a cool and somewhat damp atmosphere. Select a well-drained piece of ground, lay down some straw or hay, place the cabbage on that, head down, in line, two heads wide, touching closely but not to bruise; throw a little straw or hay over the heads to keep them clean, but do not cover the roots, then throw on about six inches of earth, leaving the ends of the stalks exposed. If the quantity is large, trenches may be dug, and the heads suspended by the roots from a stringer, the whole covered with boards and earth.

LAME HORSE.—Have a horse that last fall went lame in left fore leg, would hardly notice it, got over it in the winter, this spring was very lame again in same place, about the time stated he went lame in both feet and his chest sank, would step very short when first started, is much better in wet weather, has a good appetite, is in fair order, had him shod, he is not lame now much, mostly in left foot, hurts him to put it back. Some say he is foundered. Is there any cure for him?

—The horse was foundered once and has not recovered. He needs the best of care and then, probably, will never be wholly relieved. Bathe the foot or feet frequently so as to keep the hoofs moist, feed laxative and nutritious food, keep dry and warm, and exercise lightly.

MARE'S SORE EYES.—I have a mare that is 8 years old that has got inflammation of the eye-lids, of three months' standing. As soon as I discovered it I applied a lotion of sugar of lead and sulphate of zinc, two and a half grains to the ounce of water; it did no good. I have lately blistered her on the cheeks four inches below the eye with no better results. The mare is with foal. Please state in your next issue what is best to do for her, also what are the symptoms of hooks.

—The eye is so delicate a structure that a prudent person hesitates to prescribe at arm's length. Your mare's inflamed eye-lids may not be all that ails her; the inflammation may not be the real disease, but an effect of it. If it be what you suppose, veterinarians would call it simple ophthalmia, and it may have been caused by some foreign substance, as hay-seed, hair, cinders, sand, lime or other caustic substances. Foreign substances must be removed by forceps, a pin-head covered with silk handkerchief, a fine brush, etc., but great care must be taken that no injury be done to the parts. It is sometimes sufficient to wash the eye by throwing tepid water under the lids through a syringe. After the irritant is removed, bathe the eye with warm water having a little salt in it—a teaspoonful of salt to a pint of water, foment the eye three or four times a day, twenty to thirty minutes at a time. Have the water and sponge or cloth

clean. Drop a flaxseed under the lid several times a day, or 'smear across and into the eye the white of an egg. If the case is very bad, the eye-lids should be bathed frequently—every three or four hours with a mixture of atropin sulphate two grains, water one ounce. Apply with camel's hair brush "all around under the eye-lids and upon the eye-balls to prevent the extension of the inflammation to the inner parts of the eye, or to alleviate it if this has occurred." If a film begins to gather upon the ball so that the cornea (the transparent part of the eye) becomes cloudy, apply the following lotion morning and evening: Nitrate of silver, ten grains; water, one ounce. Apply with brush as above. When this lotion is used, do not interfere with its action by using any other application soon afterwards. . . . Hooks is an affection of the hawk—"a triangular-shaped cartilage" in the inner corner of the eye. Hooks is sometimes caused by disease of other parts of the eye, and may, and occasionally does, end in the growth of a "hard, bony substance protruding from its place as a whitish lump."

HAY FOR SHEEP.—I want to sow about eighty acres to tame grass meadow next spring, and intend to feed the hay for sheep only. Now you would confer a favor upon me if you could advise me what kind of seed to sow.

—Red clover is probably the best hay for sheep. Red top, also, is very good. Timothy, when not too large, and when cut at the proper time, is good, but the stalks are very hard and woody when large and old at cutting. There is no rough feed better for sheep than the blades of corn; they and well-cured clover hay make the best two for alternating. Clover and timothy mixed is good, for, when grown together, the timothy must be cut early, or the clover is too old. If we had to do what our correspondent has in view, we would experiment a little, sowing the largest piece with clover and timothy, the next largest piece with clover alone, next timothy, last red top; and if the red top does well, plow up the timothy ground and seed it to red top.

A New Development.

One of the most marked of the business changes of the nineteenth century has been the concentration of trade into large houses, whose abundant capital enables them to defy competition.

But some progressive firms have advanced a giant stride beyond this. By dispensing with middlemen or dealers, they put their goods directly into the hands of the consumer at wholesale prices.

The Beethoven Piano-Organ Co., of Washington, Warren county, New Jersey, are the only large Piano and Organ Manufacturers who use this direct system of dealing, and they report it a magnificent success, as their immense factory (the largest in the world) is taxed to the uttermost to supply the demand.

Being thoroughly responsible, as they abundantly show, and making absolutely no misrepresentations as to the superior quality of their goods, all purchasers are perfectly safe in forwarding their orders and money—and we take pleasure in recommending all who want a good Piano or Organ at wholesale figures to write them before purchasing. They have no connection with any other piano or organ house in Washington.

The Texas flock-masters in their petition to the Legislature requesting action on a law to secure them double-deck cars for the transportation of their stock estimate that such laws as would allow the flock-masters to ship their mutton sheep to market in double-deck cars, and to allow the farmer to thus ship his hogs, would add from 25 to 40 cents per head to the 10,000,000 head of sheep and to the vast number of hogs throughout the State.

Only a Step.

When catarrh has progressed to a certain extent, it is only a step to that terribly fatal disease, consumption. If you have catarrh, even slightly, it is a terrible mistake to allow it to continue its course unchecked. If you will only read, you will find conclusive reasons why you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, in the statements of many people who have been completely cured of this disease in its most severe forms. Send for book containing abundant evidence, to C. I. Hood & Co., proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla, Lowell, Mass.

Weighing a cow's milk will not cause her to give any more, but may cause her owner to substitute a better one.

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

In keeping geese, fall is a good time to buy. The compact birds are the best; even the neck should not be long. A chief point when buying is to note the size of the abdominal pouch, for the larger it is the less is the value, because the greater is the age of the bird.

Farm Loans.

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

The gilt-edge butter of the future will not be washed at all. The fine aromatic odors, the nutty flavor, will be retained, and not washed away in streams of water. Water in contact with butter has a deleterious influence. Ice water kills the quality in butter and takes out its life. A tub of butter exposed for a single night to the dropping of ice water on its surface will turn the top white and impart a strong taste, rapidly hastening rancidity. A cloth wrung out in ice water, or even in fresh water, and then spread over a layer of butter will destroy its color and take out the good qualities from the surface layer. Ice water is more damaging in its effect than fresh water of natural temperature.

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, Brouchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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The Home Circle.

The Magdalen.

Only a Magdalen found in the river,
Nobodies sister, nobodies child,
Nobodies heart to throb and quiver,
Nobodies lips to pale and shiver;
Only a Magdalen found in the river,
Tossed on the drift of the incoming tide.

Beautiful, sinful piece of humanity,
Was there no spot on the earth's broad
breast,
No couch but the ooze and drift of the river,
No song but its sobbing to lull you to rest?
Out from the glow of the gas-lighted city,
No loving voice called 'mid the rush and
roar,
Only the voice of the river kept calling,
Up from the gloom of its wave-beaten
shore.

* * * * *
Strains of waltz music drift over the water,
Ripples of laughter are throbbing between,
Boatmen, like shadows, rock by on the
river,
And out from the darkness the harbor
lights gleam.

A shivering piece of humanity crouching,
Nerveless white hands on the sin-burthened
breast,
Dumb with the woe of life's cruel mystery,
The fierce, bitter aching and tortured un-
rest.

Moaning, despairing, her wan lips a-quiver,
A plunge, and she sinks to her shroud and
her bed,
And waltzes are throbbing and harbor lights
glimmer,
And the waves roll unseen o'er the face of
the dead.

* * * * *
Over the water, cathedral bells tolling,
Was it a dirge for her unshriven sins,
Or a prayer for the soul of the Magdalen
rushing
Swift 'neath the portal with impious
wings?

A Magdalen found in the dark, flowing river,
The dead white face upturned to the sun.
—Kate Saxon, in *Detroit Free Press*.

Women in Politics.

At the recent session of the National Woman Suffrage Association in Topeka, among a great many other good and interesting things said was the following, which we quote from an address by Rev. Lewis Banks, of Washington Territory, where women have equal civil and political rights with men:

Washington's experience has exploded another fallacy; it was formerly urged that by giving women the ballot we would degrade them by dragging them into the dirt and filth of politics. Instead of dragging our women into the dirt, the dirt skulked away at their coming; there are no drunken brawls about the polls now in Washington Territory. The day for the use of the whisky bottle, the profane bluster and vulgar harangue about the voting place or on the stump is gone forever. I attended every ward meeting held in my ward in the city of Seattle for two years and found them all in the Sunday school rooms of our churches. Of course this is a little hard on the bleary-eyed fellows who used to run the caucuses and fix "the slate" when the primaries met, as they do now in many Eastern cities, in the back-rooms of beer saloons. Some of these earnest politicians of flaming noses do not get to the primaries nowadays, but then the women did not use to get there, and turn about is fair play. The election day has been transformed. The wife goes to the polls on her husband's arm; men go to the ballot box as they go to church in their best clothes and vote with uncovered head in the presence of their lady acquaintances. There is no profanity, no brawling, nor would it be permitted longer than at a social gathering in some neighboring parlor. Instead of bringing the filth of politics into the drawing room as was prophesied, it has brought the refinement of the drawing room into politics. The last Legislature, which was elected in part by the woman's ballot, and in which the women took a great interest because the threat had been made by the vicious elements of society that the suffrage bill should be repealed, was beyond all comparison the best Legislature ever elected in the Territory, looked at from the standpoint of our modern civilization. The bill to require teaching the effects of alcohol on the human mind and body in all grades of all schools supported by public money passed both houses of this Legislature by a unanimous vote. A local option law giving the majority of the voters the absolute power to deal with the liquor traffic in precincts and

towns passed the House unanimously and the Senate by a three-fourths vote. Woman's influence as a citizen has been of equal value in the jury box. Experience shows that she is peculiarly fitted for that duty. Woe to the gambler who enriches himself by the folly or innocence of the ignorant, and the rumrunner who lures boys into his back room. Woe to the human vultures who prey upon young lives when they fall into the hands of a jury of mothers. I sat last year in the court room of Hon. Roger S. Greene, the honored Chief Justice of Washington Territory, when referring to the presence of ladies on the grand jury, he said: "Twelve terms of court, ladies and gentlemen, I have now held in which women have served as grand and trial jurors, and it is certainly a fact beyond dispute that no other twelve terms so salutary for restraint of crime have ever been held in the Territory. For fifteen years nearly I have been trying as well as I know how to do what a judge ought, but have never until the last six months felt underneath and around me in that degree that every judge has a right to feel the upbuying and advancing might of the people, and," he concluded, "it is refreshing, it is exceedingly refreshing." I would that such a refreshing shower might be poured on the court rooms of all our large cities. The law has grown constantly in popularity, except with the criminal classes and those whose business it is to make criminals. The change in feeling among all good people is marvelous; nothing educates for woman's suffrage so rapidly as the actual experience of its results.

Woman's Work.

One of the most important subjects, and one of especial interest to ladies at the present time, is woman's work, and articles on the subject can be seen in the papers daily. Of late years, various avenues have been opened to women that were formerly closed. Much of this is due to education, especially that which pertains to the higher occupations, among which may be classed literature, music, art and teaching. Many ladies are earning good incomes as artists; others as physicians are making thousands each year. I know of one who graduated five years ago and now has an elegant home and is educating her son in college. It is difficult to estimate the number of women and girls that are employed throughout the length and breadth of our land. Many of our best telegraph operators are girls; others are employed as cashiers, book-keepers, stenographers, type-writers, teachers, clerks in stores and in county clerks' offices, etc., and in all these pursuits they are paid less than men. A young lady in an office or store receives several dollars less per week than a young man, although she is neater, more cleanly, and keeps better hours than he does, and in many ways is superior to him. This is a great injustice which I hope will be remedied in time; at present women have to submit, and take much less than men for the same work. Although the majority are underpaid, some few are earning good salaries. A lady teaching music receives several dollars less per term than a gentleman, although she may have graduated in the same class and be the better teacher; as book-keeper she receives about one-third the amount paid to a man; a salesman will receive from \$12 to \$30 per week; a girl in the same store doing the same work will receive from \$3 to \$10 per week. One of our largest retail merchants, who has 300 or 400 persons in his employ, tells me that he can get all the lady clerks he wants for \$2 and \$2.50 per week and is constantly receiving applications for places. In our public schools the lady teachers receive from \$350 to \$800 per year and the men \$1,200 to \$1,800. Dress-makers' wages vary. Those that go out in private families get from 75 cents to \$3 per day, according to their ability. In our large dress-making houses they receive from \$3.50 to \$8 per week, and the best cutters get from \$18 to \$30 per week; but such have to be experts and understand their business thoroughly. In dress-making the girls have to work six months for nothing, during which time they must clothe and board themselves; after the apprenticeship is over, they will get \$2 or \$3 per week, and in the busy time will often work until 9 and 10 o'clock, for which they receive no extra pay, and if they complain are discharged, and there are plenty of others ready to take their places.

Nearly all of these underpaid women and girls could be employed in domestic service, and thousands of housekeepers would receive them with open arms. A good domestic will receive from \$2 to \$4 per week, and that is better than \$6 or \$8 where she has to support herself. But women and girls prefer starvation, or what is as near it as possible, to going out as servants on account of false pride and mistaken ideas of independence. It is too true there are women who do not wish a girl to say her soul is her own, while in other employments they are their own mistresses after working hours. Something must be done to put servant girls on a better and more equitable standing with their employers. Years ago people treated their servants as members of the family, and had no difficulty in getting or keeping servants for years. Many American girls would not object to go out as domestics, if they were not looked down upon by those for whom they work. People cannot expect to buy them body and soul, have them at their call at all hours, day or night, and put indignities upon intelligent servants. Let the people wake up to this fact and see what can be done to educate the women and girls in dress-making, sewing or designing in some good training school. Give them fair wages and treat them as human beings that have rights, if they do labor for a living. All the joy and happiness in this world was not intended for a favored few. Why cannot this country follow the example of some of the foreign cities, and teach the women and girls what to do for a living without becoming a common drudge? When people learn to treat servants as they would like to be treated themselves, other places will not be so crowded, and better servants will be obtained.—*Cousin Bessie, in Tribune and Farmer*.

Notes and Recipes.

Pepper Sauce Relish.—Chop onions fine, let soak half an hour in weak salt and water; put in a strainer cloth and squeeze dry; to each teaspoonful of onion add a heaping teaspoonful of white pepper (black is as good but don't look well) and mix, put in a pickle well and cover with vinegar.

Milk Custard.—Soak a bit of rennet over night in tablespoonful of water. In the morning warm as much milk as you will need, pour it in an earthen dish, add the rennet water and a pinch of salt, stir the milk well, let it stand until it thickens, then set in as cold a place as you have. Eat sugar and milk or cream on it, using any flavoring you like.

Pepper Sauce.—Two dozen green peppers twice their bulk in cabbage, one teaspoonful of horseradish, one handful of salt, one tablespoonful of mustard seed, one dessert-spoonful of cloves, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, a few blades of mace, two quarts of best vinegar. Cut the peppers, mix with the cabbage, boil the spices and sugar in the vinegar and pour it boiling hot over the other ingredients, and put away in wide-mouthed glass bottles, tightly corked.

Potted Fish.—Cut a fish twelve inches in length into four equal parts; rub a little salt on the end of each piece and place the pieces in an earthen pot; add whole spices and cider vinegar to cover the fish when the pot is nearly empty. Tie on a paper cover, and over this put an earthen cover to keep in all the steam. Bake in a moderate oven for three hours. Fish cooked in this way is delicious and will keep two weeks in a cool place and longer in a refrigerator.

Chicken Pie.—Parboil your chicken and make up your crust the evening previous. Make the crust as you would raised bread, only rub some shortening into the flour. For a family of five or six you will want two three-pound chickens. In the morning roll out the crust; spread a thin layer of lard over it; roll it up; cut into small pieces; mould up; then turn a piece out very thin, large enough to cover a small milk-pan, bottom and sides. Put in your chicken, cut up, of course, but all bones left in, excepting the breast-bones. Add pepper and salt, and bits of butter as you can afford; a very few will do; do not put in any water. Roll out a crust the size of the top; spread with butter, if you have it to spare; if not, with lard, salting well; sprinkle flour over, roll up and cut up very fine, then roll out again, and spread very thin with butter or lard; roll up, cut open in the middle, roll out each piece the size of a tea-plate, spread just a bit

of butter upon one and place the other upon it; then roll out the size of the top of your pie, cut a slit in the middle and cover your pie. From the trimmings make a roll as large as your finger and put around the edge of the pan and another around the center. Bake slowly two and one-half hours. Take the water you parboiled the chicken in, boil and thicken, add pepper and salt, and pour into the pie before taken from the oven.

To make cherry wood look like ebony: First wet the wood with a solution of logwood and coppers, boiled together and laid on hot. For this purpose will be required two ounces of logwood chips with one and one-half ounces of coppers to a quart of water. When the work has become dry wet the surface again with a mixture of vinegar and steel filings, made by dissolving two ounces of filings in one-half pint of vinegar. When the wood has again become dry, sand-paper down until quite smooth. Then oil and fill in with powdered drop-black mixed in the filer. Work to be ebonyized should be smooth and free from holes and other imperfections. The work may receive a light coat of quick-drying varnish, and then be rubbed with finely-pulverized pumice stone and linseed oil until very smooth.

What Beer Does.

A German woman recently said: "You temperance ladies think you know about the evils of intemperance. Could you see what my eyes have seen, and what I have known of my own knowledge in these things, you might talk. The half has never been told. Oh, the brutes that beer makes of men! How their wives run from them and hide themselves! How the children that have been born are idiots and deformed! How women have learned to drink, and were so subjugated by the habit that they felt their souls were lost! I have seen a decent, respectable woman counting her beads, saying her prayers, but the picture of despair. 'Haven't I told you, Annie, (her eldest daughter) that if we could vote, we women, we would soon put a stop to these things?'" —*Union Signal*.

Catarh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Dr. Lawrence, 212 East Ninth street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

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The Young Folks.

Dream of Peace.

Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,
And to the presence in the room he said:
"What writest thou?" The vision raised its head,
And with a look made of all sweet accord,
Answered, "The names of those who loved the Lord."
"And is mine one?" said Abou. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the Angel. Abou spoke more low,
But cheerily still and said, "I pray thee, then,
Write me as one that loves his fellowmen."
The angel wrote and vanished. The next night
It came again with a great awakening light;
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,
And lo, Ben Adhem's name led all the rest!

Umbrella-Making.

There are several umbrella factories in Brooklyn. I was taken over one of these factories the other day, and was soon made to see that there are many more different things used in making an umbrella than I had at first supposed. There are, first, the stick, made of wood; ribs, stretchers and springs of steel, the runner, runner notch, the ferule, cap, bands and tips of brass or nickel; then there are the covering, the runner guard, which is of silk or leather, the inside cap, the often-times fancy handle, which may be of ivory, bone, horn, walrus tusk, or even mother of pearl or some kind of metal, and if you look sharply you will find a rivet put in deftly here and there. For the sticks a great variety of wood is used; although all the wood must be hard, firm, tough and capable of receiving both polish and staining. The cheaper sticks are sawed out of plank, chiefly of maple and iron wood. They are then "turned"—that is, made round—polished and stained.

The runner, ferule, cap, band, etc., form what is called umbrella furniture, and for these articles there is a special manufactory. Another factory still cuts and grooves wire of steel into the ribs and stretchers. Formerly ribs were made out of cane or whalebone, but these materials are now seldom used. When the steel is grooved it is called a paragon frame, which is the highest and best made. It was invented by an Englishman named Fox about twenty years ago.

Most of the silk used for umbrella covers is brought from France, but we make all our umbrella gingham, which is woven into various widths to suit umbrella frames of different size, and along each edge of the fabric a border is formed of large cords. As to alpaca, a dye house has been built near Philadelphia, on the plan of English dye houses, so that our home made alpacas may be dyed as good and durable a black as the gingham receives; for although nobody minds carrying an old umbrella, nobody likes to carry a faded one. Although there are umbrellas of blue, green and buff, the favorite hue seems to be black.

And now that we have all the materials together to make an umbrella, let us go into a manufactory and see exactly how all the pieces are put together. First, here is the stick, which must be mounted—that is, there are two springs to be put in, the ferule is to be put on the top end, and if the handle is of other material than the stick, that must be put on. The ugliest of all the work is the cutting of the slots in which the springs are put. These are first cut by a machine, but if the man who operates it is not careful he will get some of his fingers cut off. Even after the slot-cutting machine has done its work, there is something to be done by another man with a knife before the spring can be put in. After the springs are set the ferule is put on, and when natural sticks are used, as all are of different sizes, it requires considerable time and care to find a ferule to fit the stick, as well as in whittling off the end of the stick to suit the ferule.

After the handle is put on the stick, and a band put on for finish or ornament, the stick goes to the frame-maker, who fastens the stretchers to the ribs, strings the top cord of the ribs on a wire which is fitted into the "runner notch;" then he strings the lower ends of the "stretchers" on a wire and fastens in the "runner," and then when both "runners" are securely fixed, the umbrella is ready for the cover. As this is a very important part of the umbrella, several men

and women are employed in making it. In the room where the covers are cut you will at first notice a number of V-shaped things hanging against the wall on either side of the long room. These letter V's are usually made of wood, tipped all around with brass or some other fine metal, and are of a great variety of sizes. They are the umbrella cover patterns, as you soon make out. To begin with, the cutter lays his silk or gingham very smoothly out on a long counter, folding it back and forth until the fabric lies eight or sixteen times in thickness, the layers being several yards in length. Both edges of the material has been hemmed by a woman on a sewing machine before it is spread out on the counter. When the cutter finds that he has the stuff smoothly arranged, with the edges even, he lays on his pattern, and with a sharp knife quickly draws along two sides of it and in a twinkling the pieces for perhaps two umbrellas are cut out; this is so when the material is sixteen layers thick and the umbrella cover is to have but eight pieces.

After the cover is cut each piece is carefully examined by a woman to see that there are no holes nor defects in it, for one bad piece would spoil a whole umbrella. Then a man takes the pieces and stretches the cut edges. This stretching must be so skillfully done that the whole length of the edge be evenly stretched, and it is necessary in order to secure a good fit on the frame. After this the pieces go to the sewing room, where they are sewed together by a woman on a sewing machine in what is called a "pudding bag seam." The woman must have the machine tension just right or the thread of the seam will break when the cover is stretched over the frame.

The next step in the work is to fasten the cover to the frame, which is done by a woman. After the cover is fastened at the top and bottom, she half hoists the umbrella, and has a small tool which she uses to keep the umbrella in that position; then she fastens the seam to the ribs, and a quick workwoman will do all this in five minutes, as well as sew on the tie, which has been made by another pair of hands. Then the cap is put on and the umbrella is completed. But before it is sent to the salesroom a woman smoothes the edges of the umbrella all around with a warm flatiron. Then another woman holds it up to a window, where there is a strong light, and hunts for holes in it. If it is found to be perfect the cover is neatly arranged about the stick, the tie wrapped about it and fastened, and the finished umbrella goes to a market for a buyer. From the time the stick is mounted till the umbrella is finished it takes but fifteen minutes.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Errand Dog.

There is a news agent on the Auburn branch of the Central Hudson, who lives near Halfway. The family own a large shepherd dog that displays a remarkable degree of intelligence. Every night, rain or shine, when the evening train from the west arrives the dog may be seen at the station with a lunch and a bottle of milk in his mouth for the newsboy. The boy takes the lunch and milk and in exchange gives the dog an empty bottle and a newspaper to carry home. Last night the boy did not make his usual run. The dog did, however, and was on hand when the train arrived, although he had no lunch or milk with him. He looked wistfully around for his young master but could not find him. The train hands told him to go home but he wouldn't until he had his paper. Finally a passenger gave him one. He picked it up quickly and then smelled of the strangers as if he was suspicious of something. Still doubting he dropped the paper and gazed at it thoughtfully for a few moments as if trying to decide whether everything was all right. The conductor patted his head, and somewhat reassured he picked up the paper and trotted off with a half-hesitant air. "That dog is a better errand-boy than all the kids in the country," remarked the head brakeman as he lit the conductor's lanterns and got ready to sing out "Mrsell's."—*Syracuse Courier.*

A San Francisco dispatch dated November 1st, says: A letter published in this evening's *Bulletin*, under date of Opa, October 15th, says authentic news has reached Samoa that on the morning of September 10th, over 1,000 heavy earthquakes occurred

on the island of Ninafoo, one of the Tonga group, and that from the bottom of a lake which had a depth of 2,000 feet, a mountain had arisen to the height of 300 feet above the surface; that this mountain has burst out in flames and has thrown out hot stone and sand in such quantities as to destroy two-thirds of the cocoanut trees on the island.

The Way to Read.

Theodore Parker said his father always made him give an account, in boyhood, of a book he had read, before he was allowed to read another. In this way, habits of attention and memory were formed, which gave him such a wonderful knowledge of books. Sir Thomas Buxton, another great man, gives some good views. My maxims are, never to begin a book without finishing it, never to consider it finished without knowing it, and to study with a whole mind. If you seriously resolve to be energetic and industrious, depend upon it, you will, for your whole life, have reason to rejoice that you were wise enough to form and act upon that determination. I hold a doctrine, to which I owe, not much, indeed, but all the little I ever had, viz., that with ordinary talent, and extraordinary perseverance, all things are attainable.

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MRS. M. C. DOBBINS, Caldwell, N. J.: Gives perfect satisfaction. I do my washing alone in same time I used to with hired help. MRS. M. MOORE, Newry, Va.: Will do more than I say, especially washing families.
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I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency or wanting one for family use, on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents BIG MONEY. Write for particulars to nearest address, J. WORTH, Box 516, St. Louis, Mo.; or Box 1885, New York City.

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Only one dollar a year for the KANSAS FARMER. Let us have a big list of subscribers in every neighborhood.

We hope our friends will not neglect to mention our reduced rates of subscription to their neighbors who are not subscribers.

It is proposed to commemorate the adoption of the constitution of the United States by appropriate ceremonies at Washington City in 1889.

The Supreme court of the United States recently decided, in a national bank case, that stockholders are liable upon their shares of increased stock.

The annual meeting of the stockholders and directors of the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association will be held at the Sherman House, Chicago, on Wednesday, November 17, at 2 p. m.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Kansas Academy of Science will be held in Emporia, beginning on the evening of the 17th and continuing through the 18th and 19th of November. All sessions will be held in the State Normal school building.

The next annual meeting of the Missouri Horticultural Society will be held at Lexington, December 7th, 8th and 9th. The Secretary, Mr. L. A. Goodman, of Westport, Mo., desires a good attendance, and desires that every horticulturist who will attend or who will present a paper or deliver an address, or exhibit fruit, to inform him early by letter.

Inter-State Commerce--the Transportation Problem.

Enough has been done by railroad companies, and enough has been settled by the courts to make the duty of Congressmen perfectly plain. The common interests of the people require prompt and efficient legislation. Railroads are built by private corporations for private benefit, though they are public agencies to be used in the public interest and are subject to legislative control. So long as the entire supervision of railway traffic is left in the hands of railroad companies, just that long will the side of the owners have due care, with no oversight on the part of the people; it is a one-sided affair, though two parties are concerned in it.

Some weeks ago we called attention to the bringing of suits in Pennsylvania to break up pools by railroad companies, and similar combinations among coal corporations. Still earlier suits had been brought in New York with similar objects in view. In every case of that character yet decided, it was held that any combination which has or is intended to have the effect to interfere injuriously with the freedom of commerce is unlawful and may be prohibited. So, too, is unjust discrimination and overcharge unlawful, but in all such cases, injured parties are left to the mercy of legal maxims and rules without means to enforce their rights except by aggressive action in court, and that is too expensive for ordinary individuals. So do wrongs grow and continue. Only last Saturday a pooling agreement among half a dozen railroad companies interested in trade west of Chicago was published. The preamble provides:

For the purpose of preventing sudden and extreme fluctuations, alike injurious to the public and transportation companies, it is hereby agreed by the following lines, namely: Chicago & Alton; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Illinois Central; Hannibal & St. Joseph; Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs; Missouri Pacific; St. Louis & San Francisco; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, parties hereto, to establish and maintain an association which shall be known as the Southwestern Passenger Association, and shall be subject to the stipulations, conditions and limitations herein after made. Said association is to continue from October 1st, 1886, to September 30th, 1889, inclusive; provided that any member may withdraw from the association on January 1st, 1888, upon having given written notice between October 1st and 10th inclusive, 1887, of intention to do so. The object of the agreement is to form an alliance, offensive and defensive, between the lines parties hereto, and to conserve revenue. Other lines not parties hereto may become members of the association by subscribing to this agreement.

The object of the agreement is to form an alliance * * * and to conserve revenue. The alliance to further strengthen the railroad interest, so that in any contest the companies will be united and act as one body; the conservation of revenue is to make the companies equally interested in keeping up high rates of transportation. The business provided for in the agreement is of that character which in law comes under the head of inter-State commerce, being such as is done across State lines, and this takes the whole matter out of the jurisdiction of the State Legislatures. Congress alone can legislate concerning that character of traffic. A recent decision of the Supreme court of the United States decided this point in the case of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company vs. The People of the State of Illinois. The railroad company, it appeared, had charged one firm 15 cents per hundred pounds for the transportation of goods from Peoria to New York city, and on the same day charged other persons 25 cents per hundred pounds for the same class of goods from Gilman, Ill., to New York, Gilman being nearer than Peoria to New York. This discrimination, it was alleged, was in violation of the law

of Illinois which prohibits any charge for the transportation of passengers or freight within the State of Illinois proportionately greater than would be charged for the transportation of passengers or like classes of freight over a greater distance on the same road. The Supreme court of Illinois decided against the railroad company, but its decision has been reversed by the Supreme court of the United States on the ground that the regulation in question is one of a national character, which falls within the power of Congress. The court said:

When it is attempted to apply to transportation through an entire series of States a principle of this kind, and each one of the States, or of half a dozen States, shall attempt to establish its own rate of transportation, its own methods to prevent discrimination in rates, or to permit it, the deleterious influence upon the freedom of commerce among the States and upon the transportation of goods through those States cannot be overestimated. That this species of regulation is one which must be, if established at all, of a general and national character, and cannot be safely and wisely remitted to local rules and local regulations, we think is clear from what has already been said. And if it be a regulation of commerce, as we think we have demonstrated it is, and as the Illinois court conceded it to be, it must be of that national character, and the regulation can only appropriately be by general rules and principles, which demand that it should be done by the Congress of the United States under the commerce clause of the constitution. * * * It cannot be too strongly insisted upon that the right of continuous transportation from one end of the country to the other is essential in modern times to that freedom of commerce from the restraint which the State might choose to impose upon it which the commerce clause in the constitution was intended to secure. The clause of the constitution giving Congress the power to regulate commerce among the States and with foreign nations, as this court has said before, was among the most important of the subjects which prompted the formation of the constitution, and it would be a very feeble and almost useless provision, but poorly adapted to secure the entire freedom of commerce among the States which was deemed essential to a more perfect union by the framers of the constitution, if at every stage of the transportation of goods and chattels through the country the State within whose limits a part of the transportation must be done could impose regulations concerning the price, compensation or taxation, or any other restrictive regulation interfering with and seriously embarrassing this commerce.

Three of the nine Justices--the Chief Justice, Waite, and associates Bradley and Mathews, dissented, but the decision will stand as the settled law. This makes it clear that if any restraint is to be placed upon the will and the assumption of carriers that are engaged in inter-State commerce, that restraint must come from Congress. The will of the people and their authority must be expressed in written law. The people must be relieved from their practically helpless state, and the relief must be afforded by Congress. There must be legislation that will incorporate common law principles, define the nature and extent of duties and responsibilities of carriers engaged in commerce between the States, provide plain, prompt remedies, and provide for their operation without expense to individual sufferers. The law must be general, of course, but it must be specific, simple and plain, and provide easy methods of enforcement, so that the humblest citizen may be protected and the public at large be relieved from the power and danger of combinations beyond the reach of State courts and too powerful for individual persons to grapple with.

Kansas Congressmen have something to do in this matter. Four years ago the KANSAS FARMER propounded a plain question to each of the four new candidates for Congress--Messrs. Morrill, Perkins, Peters and Hanback, and they all promptly answered that they were in favor of such fair and liberal legislation as would put it beyond the power of railroad companies to discriminate in favor of or against any particular person, place or business. Mr. Hanback will be succeeded by Mr. Turner, who was Secretary of the Kansas State

Board of Railroad Commissioners from the organization of the Board until the first day of October last. We have no doubt about his opinions on the subject in hand. Mr. Funston is reliable; so, we believe, is Mr. Ryan; and Mr. Anderson is justly distinguished for the part he has taken in this important matter. The FARMER again calls the attention of all these gentlemen to this subject, urging upon them the necessity of adequate legislation as early as it can be effected. It would be special honor to all the other Kansas Congressmen if, in addition to being classed on the people's side in this matter, they would render active assistance to Mr. Anderson who has already done much and is therefore competent as he is willing to lead.

National Educational Association.

The officers of the National Educational Association give notice that Chicago, Illinois, has been designated as the place of the next (1887) meeting of the association. Very favorable arrangements have already been made with all railroads entering that city. Ample accommodations, at very low rates, have been secured for all who may desire to attend. Letters from all parts of the Union give, even thus early, assurance of an unusually large gathering. A National Educational Exposition will be held in connection with the association. The centennial of the organization of the northwest territory will be duly observed. The usual details will be given in the bulletin of the association, 75,000 copies of which are being prepared. No State managers will be appointed this year, outside of the representatives of the Board of Directors residing in the various States.

A New Stock Scheme.

It is stated, on what seems to be reliable authority, that the International Range Association will establish large cattle yards in St. Louis. The movement grew out of the suggestion made by Governor Routt, of Colorado, some months ago, and the object is to overcome the alleged monopoly resulting from combinations between the stock yards and dressed beef men in Chicago, by which, range men say, they are cheated out of \$10 to \$15 on each beast that goes to that city. They also claim that the same syndicate of Eastern capitalists own and control the stock yards in East St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City and Denver, and that the capital invested at East St. Louis is invested there to keep out outsiders and to concentrate the cattle trade at Chicago, where they can control the market. The proposed yards at St. Louis will be fitted up entirely by range men, and will be controlled by them with close relations, however, between them and commission men there. The scheme also involves contracts with railroad companies for through rates from the ranges to points of consumption in the East, with the privilege of unloading at St. Louis, where Eastern buyers can purchase and reship to the East on through instead of local rates, the object being to make St. Louis the great distributing point for the Eastern markets.

The tenth annual meeting of the National French Draft Horse Association will be held at the Sherman House, Chicago, Wednesday, November 17th, 1886. The meeting will open at 9 a. m., and continue with afternoon and evening sessions, as there is a large amount of important business to be transacted.

There is trouble among the employees of the Chicago packing houses on account of the demand that eight hours shall constitute a day's work.

The National Prison Reform Association met at Atlanta, Ga., last week. Ex-President Hayes is the presiding officer.

A movement is on foot to inaugurate a World's Exposition at Washington City in 1892, commemorative of the discovery of America in 1492. The intention is to collect materials for a permanent museum on a grand scale to be kept and maintained at the national capitol for the pleasure and instruction of the people.

The annual meeting of the members of the Kansas Association of Trotting Horse Breeders will be held at the Copeland House, in the city of Topeka, Tuesday, November 16th, 1886. New members of the executive committee are to be elected; also next year's work is to be mapped out and other important business transacted.

Mr. C. E. Hubbard, of this (Shawnee) county, some time ago reported five fields of wheat on the north side of the river, and his communication was overlooked. He mentions three fields, one on sod, with a gumbo subsoil, and two others on high prairie, that gave no returns; he refers to two others on ground more favorably situated and that had better culture; these made good yields for this year, one 25 bushels to the acre, the other 23.

Mr. T. V. Powderly, chief officer of the Knights of Labor, addressed several large meetings of working men in New York city the night before the election, urging them to vote for the labor candidate for Mayor, Mr. George, and he closed all his addresses with an appeal to avoid the dramshops. Mr. Powderly is doing a great deal of good in teaching temperance. He presses the subject on public attention on every proper occasion. He says that the dramshop is the working man's worst enemy, and he says truly.

The election, last week, resulted in the usual Republican majority in Kansas for the State ticket. About twenty Democrats were elected to the Legislature. The present members of Congress were all re-elected, except Judge Hanback, who is succeeded by a new man, E. J. Turner, Republican. In the country at large about twenty-five Republican Congressmen were gained, which will reduce the Democratic majority in the House from forty-three to about eighteen. Messrs. Morrison, of Illinois, Tucker, of Virginia, and Hurd, of Ohio, all Democrats and prominent low tariff men, were defeated, and Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, Speaker of the House, barely escaped defeat, his majority being only about 500.

The Attorney General of the United States decided, a few days ago, that the national bank law requires the banks to deposit interest bearing bonds only as security for their circulation, and that whenever any of their bonds are called in for payment they must replace them with other interest bearing bonds, or their circulation must be retired to that extent. This is an important ruling, for the calls of the Secretary of the Treasury for bonds to be paid are making inroads on the banks' bonds deposited. If the banks were permitted to go ahead on non-interest bearing bonds, they could leave their called bonds on deposit, for, although they are found in the Secretary's call, the only effect of their non-surrender would be that interest would cease. The statute of limitations does not run against the government, so that the bonds will not be outlawed, no matter how long they are held back.

Auditor McCabe's Report.

The fifth biennial report of the State Auditor, for the years 1885 and 1886, is just out of press, and is a very creditable volume, referring to both the author and the printer. The book contains 420 pages and the index, the largest report ever issued from that office. It shows in detail all the moneys paid out of the State treasury in the two years named. The following note accompanies the report:

To his Excellency John A. Martin, Governor:

SIR—In compliance with law, I respectfully invite your attention to the foregoing report of this department for the biennial period ending June 30th, 1886.

This being my last report after four years of service, I desire to extend to the people, press and fellow State officials, my appreciation of courtesies received, and leave them to sit in judgment as to the faithfulness with which the duties of my office have been discharged.

To my assistants I have but the highest words of commendation and friendliness, each having served with me during my entire term. Your obedient servant,
E. P. McCABE,
Auditor of State.

The KANSAS FARMER desires to be remembered among the friends of Mr. McCabe when he retires from the office which he has so faithfully and competently filled. In our experience which covers a good many years, it was never our good fortune to have either business or personal relations with a more efficient, capable and accommodating public officer. This office has frequently needed little attentions from the Auditor and they were always given promptly and in a manner which indicated that it was real pleasure to render the desired assistance. Kansas never had a more painstaking, prompt and courteous officer than E. P. McCabe. He is an honor to his people, not only in Kansas, but in all the country. Our best wishes attend him upon his retirement. May his successor prove to be his equal.

Secretary Sims' Report.

We were so crowded last week that a great deal of matter had to be run over, and among the good things omitted was mention of the last report of Hon. Wm. Sims, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. It covers the months of August, July and September, and shows, also, by counties, the date of organization, square miles, population, and value of farms and farming implements for 1885 and 1886; the cities of Kansas having, on the first day of March, 1886, 1,000 inhabitants and upward, arranged according to rank; the area and product of wheat, corn and oats for 1886, together with a State summary showing the area and the product of the crops named from 1874 to 1886, inclusive, with the average annual area, product and yield per acre for the thirteen years given; the number of live stock for 1885 and 1886, by counties, and the total number for the State for 1860, 1870, 1880, and 1886.

In addition to these interesting facts, the report contains a reprint of Prof. Shelton's report of experiments at the Agricultural college, published last summer; some valuable information concerning vacant lands, in the State, where they are and how to obtain them; also a meteorological report for the months named above, and Prof. Snow's weather report for August and September.

Major Sims' next biennial report will be the most interesting work of the kind ever published in the State.

State Treasurer's Report.

Hon. Samuel T. Howe, Treasurer of State, favors us with a copy of his report covering the period between July 1st, 1884, and June 30th, 1886. The report commences by giving the names and terms of service of the Treasurers of Kansas, from the admission of the

State to the present time. They were William Tholen, of Leavenworth county; H. R. Dutton, of Brown county; William Spriggs, of Anderson county; Martin Anderson, of Jackson county; George Graham, of Nemaha county; J. E. Hayes, of Johnson county; John Francis, of Allen county; Samuel Laplin, of Nemaha county; Samuel T. Howe, of Marion county. The report then goes on to show that during the two years covered by the report, to-wit, from July 1st, 1884, to June 30th, 1886, inclusive, there has been received into the treasury sum of \$4,792,655.26. There has been disbursed the sum of \$4,962,894.17.

Mr. Howe will retire upon the induction of his successor next January. He has been a capable, efficient and faithful officer, and he will take with him the best wishes of all the people.

Colorado Oatmeal.

A plant is about being located in Colorado for the manufacture of oatmeal, and the *Field and Farm*, in announcing the fact, refers to the methods. The machinery is complicated and expensive. The grain is not ground or crushed as is corn or wheat, to make flour, but is first kiln dried, or roasted, and then hulled and afterwards chopped or cut with an ingeniously devised arrangement of many knives. All these processes are necessarily slow and the machinery is of the finest patterns. There is a royalty too that must be paid to the inventor of the modern devices. A few years ago in Ohio and other places the steam drying process was practiced. This has been entirely discarded of late, and the older process of drying on coke kilns, either of metal plates perforated or of wirecloth, produce much better results than any other process as yet in operation.

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending November 6th, 1886; prepared from the official records of the Patent office by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Diamond building, Kansas City, Mo.:

Method of blasting earth—Henry H. Bourne, of Manhattan.

Combined land anchor and lightning conductor for buildings—Geo. Stites, of Pleasant Valley.

Folding clothes bar—Lorenzo Pearson, of Chapman.

Water tube—Wesley Kouns, of Solomon City.

Valve attachment for hydrants—Lyman G. Keyes, of Armstrong.

The following were reported for October 23d:

Blacksmith's shears—John W. Devero, of Corning.

Combined washing machine and pump—Richard B. Wilkinson, of Tonganoxie.

Cultivator—James B. Scantlin, of Fairview.

Tanning process—James T. Rhyne, of Fort Scott.

Wagon tongue support—Elijah McCoy, of Pittsburg.

Bosom-board—Joseph F. Gregson, of Wellington.

Window-catch and lock—Wm. T. Gilbert, of Oswego.

Rubbing washing machine—Henry E. Fogle, of Cawker City.

Curtain fixture—Bull & Vizey, of Winfield.

The following were reported for October 30th:

Automatic feed trough—Andrew Boyles, of Concordia.

Vaneless windmill—Samuel S. Simpson, of Clay Center.

Machine for making wire bail ties—Wm. A. Laidlaw, of Cherokee.

Fanning mill—John A. Ingram, of Canton.

Plow colter—Wm. I. Gerard, of Emporia.

Laundering machine—Robert H. Cornett, of Livingstone.

Farmers in Rawlins county raise the mammoth Russian sunflower for fuel, an acre of which will produce sufficient fuel for an ordinary family for one year. It is claimed that the stalks grow fourteen feet high, while the seed pod is larger around than a peck measure, and contains sufficient oil to make as much fire and heat as hard coal.

The Indians.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Mr. Atkins, in his annual report, just made public, speaks in favorable terms of the progress which Indians are making in civilization. He says the excellent temper, subordination and general tranquillity which, with two or three exceptions, have everywhere prevailed, is of itself a most auspicious omen of progress.

The Commissioner discusses the Oklahoma question at considerable length, taking precisely the same ground that his predecessors have held ever since the subject was first introduced to public attention. It is not reasonable, he says, to expect that the government will never tire menacing to its own people with its own army. Therefore it becomes vastly important that these five civilized tribes should co-operate with the government in establishing peace and quiet within their borders. After speaking of the failure of these Indians to sympathize with the government in its efforts to promote the making up of allotments of land. Commissioner Atkins says that it would be best for the Indians to divide their lands in severalty, allotting 160 acres to each head of a family and eighty acres to each minor child. The large surplus remaining should be sold to actual settlers at a just price and the proceeds would enable the poorer Indians to improve their allotments, put up school buildings, etc. Let these Indians once assume all of the responsibilities of citizens of the United States, with its laws extended as a protecting ægis over them, and the day of their fear and apprehensions of marauding whites will be forever ended.

On the subject of education of Indians the Commissioner refers to the difficulty experienced in freeing the pupils from adverse home influences, and after some discussion of the matter, says: "At this time, however, I would not advise a diminution of material aid and support to any of the different kinds of schools now fostered by the government. All are doing excellent and efficient service in their particular spheres. He suggested that an Indian graduate who marries an Indian graduate be assisted in purchasing a team, settling on one hundred and sixty acres of land, fencing, breaking, and building a house, and that if he takes up land outside of any Indian reservation, he be made a citizen of the United States.

Oleomargarine Taxes.

Special taxes under act of August 2d, 1886, are as follows: Manufacturers of oleomargarine, per annum, \$600; manufacturers of oleomargarine, November 1st, 1886, to April 30th, 1887, \$500; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine, per annum, \$480; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine, November 1st, 1886, to April 30th, 1887, \$240; retail dealers in oleomargarine, per annum, \$48; retail dealers in oleomargarine, November 1st, 1886, to April 30th, 1887, \$24.

In addition to these there is a tax of two cents a pound to be paid by the manufacturer. We have not heard of any of the oleo men going out of business. The law took effect October 30th, ult.

October Weather.

Prof. Snow's weather report for October shows that with one exception (1879) this was the warmest October on our nineteen years record. The rainfall was but little more than half the average, this being the first successive month with deficient rainfall. The total rainfall from January 1st to November 1st has been more than two inches less than for the same period in any previous year of our record. The first white frost of the season occurred on the 1st, which is the average date for its occurrence; the first black frost occurred on the 27th—nine days later than the average date.

Horticulture.

Removing Evergreens.

There is nothing new in the advice to transplant coniferous trees now in preference to any other season, but it is not always successfully done, on account of the dry weather frequent about this time. Provided a moist atmosphere prevail, and if cloudy and showery, so much the better, a large percentage of removed trees will survive, with, of course, due care in the digging and planting. Greater caution must be observed to prevent the roots from drying than in early spring or late autumn, when both soil and air are charged with moisture. Unlike many deciduous plants, the evergreen rarely recovers when the numerous small fibres once become shriveled and dry. If convenient, it is well to give the top of the tree as well as the roots an occasional sprinkling during the digging process, if there be no rain falling at the time. During transportation, it is imperative that drying winds be prevented from injuring. Wrap the roots in damp moss, or moistened cloth of any kind. Many dead trees might have been saved by a little care in planting. A little extra time in filling the soil in carefully among the rootlets will frequently pay richly in the greater certainty with which trees grow. It is not only necessary that the soil be finely pulverized, and the roots placed in a natural position, but the earth as it is placed in the whole must always be made as firm as possible by ramming. This operation brings every root and fibre directly in contact with the soil, and prevents any apertures for air in their vicinity. Owing to the large surface exposed to the wind, every newly transplanted evergreen must be firmly staked to prevent injury at the root; one stout stake driven into the soil diagonally to the body of the tree will suffice.—*Josiah Hoopes, in New York Tribune.*

House Plants for Winter.

A correspondent in the *Country Gentleman* sets forth some good points in regard to cultivating flowers for home adornment in winter. This is a department which is too often neglected. Many people highly enjoy seeing these beauties, yet are entirely indifferent about undertaking their cultivation when they would afford the most pleasure.

These plants that have brightened the garden through the summer, but are intended for the sitting room during the winter, should be transferred to the pots as early in the season as possible, so as to avoid frosts. Slips or cuttings should be set for winter growth, so that they will have time to get rooted before cold weather comes on. Geraniums and fuchsias that have made a large growth in the flower beds must be cut back, both roots and limbs, before transplanting into pots, as they will bloom more freely and be much handsomer for sitting room adornment than if so large and rank. Petunias, both double and single, must be potted before frosts come; they are about as pretty plants for winter as can be found in the catalogue of beauty; and they endure the changes of temperature perhaps the best of any of the plants that are cultivated in-doors, and their bright colors and delicate perfume add to the pleasure of cultivating them. A home in winter looks desolate without a few flowers to brighten the rooms and give a delightful change from the dreary whiteness of out-of-doors. A nice addition to flower pots, and one that adds to their beauty, is a few sprigs of chamomile set on the edges of the pots. It will spread

and keep the earth moist, and diffuses a very pleasant aroma to the apartment. There are many other plants that give as much brightness and beauty to the home indoors, as they beautify the garden. Sweet peas, morning glories and nasturtiums, all will grow and flower in the house, but they require more space than can be spared in our common living rooms, for too many plants are in the way, and become a trouble instead of a pleasure to the occupants of the house.

Good rich earth is necessary to make plants healthy and thrifty, and frequent waterings and an occasional shower bath. Plants thrive best in the kitchen, probably on account of the steam from the range, or the more even temperature of the room; but we like them best in the sitting room.

Culture of Bulbs.

There is but little question that hyacinths are generally regarded as the most desirable of the bulb family for winter blooming, either in pots or glasses. Certain it is that the bloom of these plants is more constant, the colors more in harmony with each other, and the surrounding articles of furniture and bric-a-brac, and remain in perfect condition longer than any other known blooming bulb.

The colors of the hyacinth range from bluish and white to dark purple, both single and double.

To secure a desirable garden of spring bulbs, the bulbs should be planted any time from September until the ground becomes frozen; it is of course better to plant before the middle of October. Bulbs will succeed in any good garden soil, though it will be understood, in bulb culture as in the growing of any other profuse-blooming plants, that the richer the soil is made, within reason, the more perfect will the bloom be when mature. The soil should be thoroughly drained and enriched with decayed matter. Plant the bulbs, and, just before winter sets in, cover them with coarse straw or leaves to prevent freezing. These directions hold good for all bulbs planted in the autumn for spring blooming.

Among other desirable bulbs for spring blooming, we must not forget to name narcissus, crocuses and tulips, which, when massed with the beautiful hyacinths, will make a garden that will be the joy and pride of its owner. I trust that your readers will not fail to plant a few bulbs this month or next, both for house-blooming and out-of-doors.—*Landscape.*

Horticultural Notes.

It is now confidently stated that a low temperature—ranging from 30 deg. to 36 deg. and never above 40 deg.—is the primary and principal condition of apple storage. Extreme dryness was formerly considered of great importance, but later experience has proved the fallacy of this supposition. In fact, it has been found that if the temperature is kept low enough apples will keep better in a damp than in a dry atmosphere.

A correspondent says: I have seen many methods recommended for protecting trees from borers, such as wrapping with tarred paper, banking with spent ashes, the use of offensive washes, etc. The following has the merit of cheapness and I know it to be very efficacious: Make a strong wash of dirty soap and sweet skim milk and into this stir sufficient hydraulic cement or water lime to make the solution the consistency of thick whitewash; apply this with a stiff brush or an old broom so as to thoroughly coat the bodies of the trees from the ground line or a little below, up two or more feet. This will

dry, forming a solid stone coating, that, unless broken by plow, hoe, or harrow, will remain intact for months, and while it stays will defy the most strenuous efforts of any and all insects or worms to effect a lodgement.

A Michigan fruit-grower has a fruit house constructed on the cold-air system without the use of ice. He is able to keep his house within 3 deg. of freezing for five months, and, when the thermometer outside changed 60 deg. in twenty-four hours, the change in the fruit room was imperceptible. Such results are effected by building a house with triple walls fifteen inches in thickness, ten inches of which are filled with sawdust.

When rivers overflow their banks and deposit a fine sediment from the uplands, this sediment is naturally less fertile in many cases than the soil which it fertilizes. Yet everybody knows how helpful these overflows are to even the richest plains. A deposit of mud, half an inch in thickness, will benefit grass land as much as the application of many loads of ordinary manure per acre. But when this has to be done with men and teams, the richer the manure the better it will pay.

The depth of drains and their distance apart should be regulated by reference to the thickness and order of the substrata, no less than by the character or texture of the supersoil. If the upper bed is retentive, and of such depth that the drains cannot be cut completely through it, the best system to adopt will be shallow drains at close intervals; and, on the contrary, a pervious material should have deeper drains at wider intervals. If a comparatively thin bed of clay rests upon a porous substratum, the drains should be cut into the latter, or through it.

Among the veteran nurserymen of the West is Mr. C. H. Fink, of Lamar, Mo. The excellence of his stock and the fair method he pursues in dealing with his customers makes him very popular. His extensive nurseries at Lamar, Mo., will be supplemented by extensive plantings in this State the coming season, and he will soon have an extensive system of nurseries which will be so located as to save the people the excessive freights which they pay annually to Eastern nurseries.

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

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The Poultry Yard.

Incubators and Incubation.

Kansas Farmer:

While it has been fully demonstrated that the most successful and economical way of hatching chicks is with incubators, yet many discarded them on account of failures in successful hatching, which is most generally due to the following causes: Irregular heat, too much or not sufficient moisture, too much heat under the eggs. Knowing the necessity and want of a moisture gage, I have invented one which can be relied on. Here it is:

Take two small cigars, place one under a sitting hen, the other in an incubator; examine the one under the hen occasionally until you become accustomed to the degree of moisture the cigar contains by feeling; then examine the cigar in the incubator; if it is dry and hard, there is not sufficient moisture; if it is too soft, there is too much moisture, the cigar should compare with the one under the hen. Tobacco leaves are very sensitive to moisture and make a very good barometer when hung out in the shade. One of the greatest difficulties in hatching strong healthy chicks, next to proper regulation of heat and moisture, is the temperature of the under part of the egg. It is a well-known fact that hens which have made their nests on the ground, invariably hatch stronger and healthier chicks than those fixed up in a box with a warm, comfortable nest. This led me to try a few experiments in the way of dividing the temperature more effectually between the upper and lower part of the eggs, and which convinced me that the temperature under the eggs is kept entirely too high for the health of the chicks. Also a frequent difficulty with air or common sense incubators is, the heater is not made sufficiently tight and leaks gas which permeates the filling, enters the egg drawer, and to a great extent injures the egg. I have a few circulars which give some valuable information on incubation which I will send to any one running incubators, on receipt of two cent stamp and address. If the principles of nature are properly carried out in hatching it is an easy matter to hatch a much larger per cent. of fertile eggs with incubators than with hens with considerable less labor and expense. Hens cannot crowd the eggs out or tramp the chicks to death in an incubator; then again there is no danger of vermin in artificial hatching. My next article will be on the best possible way of heating an incubator.

Yours truly, J. W. HILE.

Feeding for Eggs.

The fowl must complete its growth and be in full health, when eggs are to be expected, if the breed is right. If the breed is not the kind to produce eggs, the food goes to flesh and after a certain amount has been made, disease is engendered. The Asiatic breeds require strong food while growth is going on, after which flesh may be looked for, but not until the growth is completed, which will not be under a year. These fowls are enormous feeders. They make a great amount of bone and muscle, at the expense of quality. The quality of the flesh is always inferior. The fat is strong and oily, and the muscle stringy and coarse. With good management they may be made tolerably good winter layers. After the growth is completed they require coarse bulky food, something to fill them (their main desire is to fill themselves and keep full). Too much rich grain, such as may be allowed other birds, gorges and fattens them, at the expense of eggs.

Good yellow corn and wheat are the

richest grains for feeding, and these may be given with good effect to many breeds, but will not answer for the Asiatics. The larger, coarse western corn may be found to answer a good purpose for these fowls. Wheat bran moistened sufficiently, but not enough for the milk to run, and placed in dishes where they can have constant access to it, will answer a good purpose as a laying diet for Asiatics. They require an inordinate quantity of food, while at the same time producing only a medium quantity of eggs. The eggs possess size, to be sure, but at the expense of numbers. These fowls are popular, as well as their cousins, the Plymouth Rocks, but for one really entering into the poultry business for either eggs or chickens, they are not so profitable as many other breeds. They are indolent, inactive fowls, and these very attributes render them popular. They give no trouble, and will take their food at any time, and make much of it, be the quantity great or small. As summer or autumn layers, they are deficient.

With the European class the matter is entirely different. They make rapid and early growths. Many of the varieties are superior winter layers, while any may compete and eclipse their eastern brethren. The Leghorns, Spanish, and Hamburgs cannot be too highly fed. After a certain amount of flesh they produce eggs in great quantity and good quality. It is true they require a warm place in winter, but they more than repay this luxury by the amount of eggs. They lay at all seasons if taken care of, which rule holds good with all fowls. Neglect will tell sooner or later. In the management and feeding of fowls it is important to observe punctuality.

The Crevecoeur is a pleasing bird and a good producer of fine, large white eggs the year round. In feeding for eggs, I give soft, warm mash in the morning, with plenty of milk to drink when it is at hand, and afterward keep whole corn where they may have access to it whenever they wish. My fowls are in confinement, therefore I furnish them with grass twice each day. I do not throw it in their yards in long blades, but cut it up in inch bits, so that they can eat it. It is impossible for the fowls to break grass up after once loose from the root. Plenty of fresh water each day, and in extremely warm weather twice in a day, with broken clam shells every other day, completes the round of daily feeding. The course is sometimes varied by a feed of meat or scraps from the table, such as cold potatoes and vegetables. There is no lack of eggs, and at present prices they amply repay for all the food and care given.—C. B. in Country Gentleman.

Poultry Notes.

The farmer who thinks there is no money in chickens either neglects his chickens or feeds too much corn.

If rats are destroying your young poultry, sprinkle a liberal supply of chloride of lime in their holes and runways; this will soon drive them away.

For the farmer's use exclusively the following breeds are excellent: Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Leghorns, Javas, and Langshans.

The egg of the Hamburg is too small for market purposes, but cross a thoroughbred cockrel of that breed with dark Brahma hens the progeny will be good all-the-year-round layers and the size of the eggs will be good.

See that all fowls, young and old, are protected from damp winds. It is now a good time to stop up all leaky roofs and batten up any holes that might cause direct draughts. Good care now means freedom from roup later. When

fowls are kept healthy the money return is always larger.

There is no live stock on the farm that need warmer quarters than hens. Have the hen house so arranged that the hens may have a well-lined room for protection during the very cold and stormy days. Keep the floor covered with fresh dirt.

The approved breeding house has its nest boxes made with closed fronts, only a small opening being left at each end for fowls to get in and out, thus making the nests quite dark, which prevents egg-eating. The twenty-inch space from nest to floor is of open slat work, slats three inches apart. Along this slat work in the hall is a galvanized-iron water trough eight inches from the floor extending entire length of hall from which fowls drink by reaching through slat work.

A reader of the *Field and Farm* living at Pueblo, thus writes: "For the past two years I have given a great deal of attention to poultry. If you think my experience worth publishing, I would be pleased to have you do so. I bought my fowls from good reliable dealers, that I knew kept only the very best varieties of poultry. The first year I bought twenty fowls and paid \$50 for them. From them I raised 300 fowls, and sold them to the parties I bought my twenty fowls from, at \$1 each. This year I have raised 756 fowls, and have received \$756 for them. This, I think, is doing very well for such poor times. I have not any fowls for sale."

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Young or old, if you are suffering from general debility of the system, headache, backache, pain in one or both sides, general lassitude, bearing-down pains in the abdomen, flashes of heat, palpitation of the heart, smothering in the breast, fainting sensations, nervous debility, coughing, neuralgia, wakefulness, loss of power, memory and appetite or weakness of a private nature. We will guarantee to cure you with from one to three packages of the treatment. As a uterine tonic it has no equal.

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Whether caused from overwork of the brain or imprudence, is speedily cured by Turner's Treatment. In hundreds of cases one box has effected a complete cure. It is a special specific and sure cure for young and middle aged men and women who are suffering from nervous debility or exhausted vitality, causing dizziness of signs, aversion to society, want of ambition, etc. For

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Do You Want a Home? Yes.

Then write to WM. J. ESTILL & CO., Medicine Lodge, Kas. They have for sale over one hundred tracts of Choice Land in Barber county, Kansas, suitable for farms or ranches. Payments cash, or terms to suit purchaser. Those desiring to locate in the best part of Kansas should write at once. Particulars free. City property—addition of 80 acres to Medicine Lodge—in lots 5x150 feet, at low cash prices.

The Busy Bee.

Do Bees Select a Home Before Swarming?

On Sunday of last week, Mr. Vance, the manager of our creamery farm, discovered bees clustered under the window sill of his bed room. There were but few of them; probably half a pint, and they seemed to go in and out of a very small crevice where the weather-boarding had shrunk from the sill.

He concluded this must be the traditional committee of investigation, appointed by whatever power rules in the bee hive, to find out whatever good lay before them and report.

The committee stayed all Sunday forenoon and spent the night and the next forenoon. The bees were Italians of a brighter and better color than any in our apiary and hence were clearly strangers. The next afternoon while Mr. V. happened to be watching them, a large swarm of bees of the same color came in from the northwest and immediately began to cluster and enter the aperture in the siding. By prompt and efficient use of the smoker, they were driven out, the hole closed, and the bees clustered on a tree and hived. We know of no bees of the quality nearer than miles to the northwest.

This seems to us a demonstration that bees select their home. This committee had evidently reported a land of promise near the alsike, white clover, and lin, and had sent back a good report of the land as well as guides to bring on the colony.

There seems to have been some misunderstanding, however, as about the same number of bees remained clustered on the spot after the swarm was hived and remained there till Thursday, evidently supporting themselves by foraging in the fields till we took pity on them and allowed them to go to their chosen home.

The same day another investigating committee selected a similar place in a neighbor's house and the next day one of his neighbors had a swarm of bees come off and leave. He followed them directly to the spot where the committee had all things in readiness.

What now is the governing, supreme power in the bee hive? It is certainly not the queen. She is simply the mother bee and at the time the swarm leaves the hive may be but an infant of a day. Nor is it the drones, who are born to serve a brief purpose and then murdered.

In the case mentioned there is a search for a location, the communication of intelligence to the parent hive, and uniformity of action on the part of the swarm. Now, who appoints this committee, and in what way is their report received and unanimously adopted and acted upon?—*Iowa Homestead.*

Don't take that "cocktail in the morning." If you have a "swelled head," nauseated stomach and unstrung nerves, resulting from the "convivial party last night." The sure and safe way to clear the cobwebs from the brain, recover zest for food, and tone up the nervous system, is to use Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." Sold by all druggists.

A Pennsylvania man says that natural gas comes from a fluid in the interior of the earth, and he has applied for a patent on a device to conduct the fluid to the surface where it may be stored for use as occasion requires.

Never Open Your Mouth

except to put something to eat into it, is an excellent motto for the gossip and the sufferer from catarrh. But while the gossip is practically incurable, there is no excuse for any one's suffering longer from catarrh. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is an unfailing cure for that offensive disease. It heals the diseased membrane, and removes the dull and depressed sensations which always attend catarrh. A short trial of this valuable preparation will make the sufferer feel like a new being.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, November 8, 1886.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New York.

BEEVES—Receipts, including 36 carloads of export cattle, were 4,100, making 10,800 for the week. Native steers active and firm, inferior and ordinary Texas cattle dull. Natives 3 7/8 to 5 1/2, Texas 3 1/2 to 4 1/2, fat bulls 2 5/8 to 3 1/2.

SHEEP—Receipts 15,400, making 37,400 for the week. Market firmer at 3 00 to 4 75 for sheep, and 5 50 to 6 75 for lambs.

HOGS—Receipts 17,300, making 30,430 for the week. Market dull and nominal, with unsettled feeling. Quoted at 4 30 to 4 60.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 2,725, shipments 1,000. Market for choice grades strong, others weak. Choice native steers 4 30 to 4 80, medium to good shippers 3 50 to 4 30, butchers steers 3 10 to 4 10, feeders 2 50 to 3 30, stockers 2 00 to 2 80, Texas and Indian 2 00 to 3 70.

HOGS—Receipts 4,000, shipments 3,000. Market steady on butchers' and shipping grades, very dull and lower on packing stuff, closing weak; all sold. Choice heavy and butchers selections 3 80 to 4 00, packing 3 50 to 4 70, Yorkers 3 55 to 4 70, pigs 2 60 to 3 55.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,450, shipments 800. Medium demand for good stockers; choice lambs and good mutton sheep selling readily. Common to prime 2 00 to 4 05.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 6,000, shipments 200. Market strong and a shade higher. Shipping steers 950 to 1,500 lbs., 3 40 to 5 10; stockers and feeders 2 00 to 3 00, through Texas cattle nominal at 2 00 to 3 00.

HOGS—Receipts 37,000, shipments 15,000. Prices 5c lower. Rough and mixed 2 25 to 3 75, light 3 80 to 3 80, skips 2 00 to 3 20.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,000, shipments 1,000. Market steady. Natives 2 00 to 3 75, Western 3 50 to 6 00, Texans 2 00 to 3 00, lambs 3 00 to 4 40.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 2,997. The market to-day was steady for offerings of good quality, while common were weak and neglected. Stockers and feeders were steady. Sales ranged 2 60 for stockers to 3 70 for shipping steers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 5,834. The market to-day was weak, opening 5c lower and closing 10 to 15c lower than Saturday's prices, in sympathy with Chicago advices. Extreme range of sales 3 55 to 3 80, bulk at 3 70 to 3 75.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 842. Market steady. Sales: 131 natives at 2 00, 80 lbs at 2 00.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Firm but quiet. Ungraded red, 81a 86 3/4c; No. 2 red, 83 1/4 to 84c elevator.

CORN—Spot firm, options lower. Ungraded, 44 1/4 to 46 1/4c; No. 2, 46c elevator.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 cash, 74 1/2 to 75c. CORN—No. 2 mixed cash, 34 3/4 to 35c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 21 1/2 to 22c. RYE—Steady at 49 1/2 to 50c bid.

BARLEY—Unchanged.

Chicago.

The markets on 'change to-day were dull and the trading of a local speculative character. Prices kept within a very narrow range.

Wheat was without material change in values, and the range was within 1/2c per bush. Foreign advices were rather firm, but the visible supply showed an increase of 1,400,000 bushels. Corn was weaker and prices declined 1/4c.

Cash quotations were as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 73 1/4 to 74 3/4c; No. 3 spring, 63 1/2 to 67c; No. 2 red winter, 74c.

CORN—No. 2, 3 3/4 to 3 5/8c.

OATS—No. 2, 25 1/2c.

RYE—No. 2, 51c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 52 1/2c.

FLAX SEED—No. 1, 94 1/2c.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—There was a weaker market to-day on 'change and values lower. No. 2 and No. 3 red were nominal; No. 2 soft, cash, sold at 68c.

special November was nominal, and December sold at 68 1/2c.

CORN—No. 2 cash, 3 cars at 29 3/4c, special; No. 2, 29 1/2c bid, special; 29 1/2c asked, regular.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 23 1/2c bid, 24 1/2c asked, RY—No. 2 cash, 39c bid, 40c asked.

HAY—Receipts 24 cars. Market weaker. Fancy, small baled, 8 50; large baled, 8 00; wire bound 50c less.

OIL CAKE—No. 100 lbs., sacked, 1 25; No. 21 00, free on board cars. Car lots, 20 00 per ton.

FLAX SEED—We quote at 82 1/2 to 83c per bus. upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS—Quoted at 1 50 per bus.

BUTTER—Market steady and demand good for good stock. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 28c; good, 25c; fine dairy in single packages, 15 to 18c; storepacked do., 12c; common, 8c.

EGGS—Receipts light and market firm at 18c per dozen for candied. Sales cannot be made without candling.

CHEESE—Full cream 13 1/2c, part skim flats 7a8c, Young America 13 1/2c, Kansas 6a7c.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, natives, 40a45c per bus.; northern, 60a70c; Greeleys, 75a80. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 75a 00 per bus.; red, 75c.

BROOMCORN—We quote: Short, 4a4 1/2c; green hurl, 5c; self working, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4c; long coarse, 3a 3 1/2c; crooked, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/4c higher. Sugar, cured meats (canned or plain): hams, 10c; breakfast bacon, 9c; dried beef, 10c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides, 5 75; long clear sides, 5 75; shoulders, 4 45; short clear sides, 6 15. Smoked meats: clear rib sides, 6 50; long clear sides, 6 40; shoulders, 5 75; short clear sides, 6 80. Barrel meats: Mess pork, 9 00. Choice lard: Tierce lard, 5 70.

GREAT BLUE RIBBON COUNTY OF EASTERN KANSAS. Jefferson county don't owe a dollar. Price List of Farms, etc., free. Address Metzger & Insley, Oskaloosa, Kas. Cut this out.

6 PIECES SILVERWARE In satin-lined case, FREE to all who will take Agency or help make sales. Address NORTHFORD SILVER PLATE CO., Northford, Conn.

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KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

James H. Campbell & Co., LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards,

SUCCESSORS TO—

ANDY J. SNIDER & CO., and CAMPBELL, LANCASTER & CO., OF CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS.

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

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J. H. MITCHELL, Secretary.

M. C. REVILLE, Vice Pres't.
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The Kansas Live Stock Insurance Company, —OF— TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Insures Live Stock Against Death BY DISEASE OR ACCIDENT.

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

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

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

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Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows the KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has more assets for every one hundred dollars at risk than any other company doing business in this State, viz.:
The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$80.00; 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.

Farm and Stock Cyclopedia,

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

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

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We make liberal advances on consignments and charge no interest. Returns sent promptly, and market prices guaranteed. Write us and we will keep you posted. SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO., Commission Merchants, 174 South Water Street, CHICAGO.

Refer to Metropolitan National Bank or J. V. Farwell & Co.

Black Walnuts, Catalpa, COTTONWOOD.

Black Walnut, hulled, \$1.25 per barrel; not hulled, 90 cents per barrel. Hardy Catalpa, No. 1—Per 1,000, \$1.75; No. 2—Per 1,000, \$1. Cottonwood, 1 to 2 feet, per 1,000, \$1; 3 to 15 inches, per 1,000, 80 cents. Box Elder, one year, per 1,000, \$1. White ash, one year, per 1,000, \$1. Apple trees cheap. Packed on board cars here. Order quick! Address BAILEY & HANCOCK, MAKANDA, (Jackson Co.), ILL.

STRAYED.

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

C. W. WARNER & CO.,
Wholesale - Commission - Merchants,
Handle Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fruit, Ranch Produce, Flour, Hay and Grain, etc.
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Special Rate to Stockmen, \$1.50 Per Day.
Nearest Hotel outside the Yards. Cable cars pass the House for all parts of the City.
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SOLID FUEL can be cheaply made out of Weeds, Grass, Straw, Cornstalks, Paper, and other porous or inflammable materials, green, wet, or dry. This fuel made from cheap and waste materials can be used in place of any other fuel. The Liquid Compound is highly inflammable and will burn any green or wet vegetation, or ignite wet coal. It is not expensive or dangerous to use, and as a fire starter has no equal in economy and effect. The solid fuel partakes of the nature of the liquid, and in manufacturing it all waste combustible materials can be utilized, and the most economical fuel in existence can be made in any country where the sun shines and grass grows—better than Wood or Coal and in many places much cheaper than either. Rights for sale by J. N. OWEN, Butler, Mo., Inventor and Proprietor.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper, free of cost, to every County Clerk in the State, to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$5.00 to \$50.00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up (ten days after posting), make 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.

Strays for week ending Oct. 27, '86.

Ottawa county—W. W. Walker, Jr., clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Joseph Peters in Sheridan tp., one 2-year-old heifer, red and white spotted; valued at \$18.

Marshall county—J. F. Wright, clerk.
7 CALVES—Taken up by Sumner Preston, of Blue Rapids tp., September 27, 1886, seven late winter and early spring calves—one red and white spotted heifer, and six bulls, two red and three mostly white and one red and white spotted; all valued at \$35.

Thomas county—James N. Fike, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by M. J. Williams, of Colby, one dark bay mare, 3 years old, white spot in forehead, no marks or brands.
HORSE—By same, one light bay horse, about 10 years old, one white hind foot, whitestrip in forehead; value of both animals \$150.

Strays for week ending Nov. 3, '86.

Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by P. B. Phillips, of Burlington tp., one dark brown mare mule, 10 years old some harness marks, white spots on root of tail; valued at \$50.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Reuben Lowery, of Greeley, in Walker tp., September 28, 1886, one deep red steer with small white spot in face, bush of tall white, white spot on left flank; valued at \$16.

Butler county—James Fisher, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by S. M. McDaniels, of Rosalia tp., October 9, 1886, one 1-year-old steer, left ear off and half right ear off; valued at \$12.
HEIFER—By same one 2-year-old roan heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Douglas county—Joel S. White, clerk.
COW—Taken up by Forrest Savage, in Wakarusa tp., four miles southwest of Lawrence, September 14, 1886, one nearly white cow, red on neck, about 4 years old; valued at \$20.

COW—By same, one white cow with red streaks on neck, about 6 years old; valued at \$20.
COW—Taken up by James Carel, in Wakarusa tp., two miles east of Lawrence, September 11, 1886, one white cow with red spots on right hip and left side, red neck and face with white across face, slit in left ear and swallow-fork in right ear, about 6 years old; valued at \$15.

Strays for week ending Nov. 10, '86.

Crawford county—Geo. E. Cole, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by W. B. Jones, of Crawford tp., (P. O. Girard,) October 19, 1886, one black mare mule, 3 years old, no marks or brands.
COLT—By same, one bay male pony colt, 13 hands high, left hind foot white.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Sam'l McCollom, of Lincoln tp., October 18, 1886, one bay mare, 4 years old, small white spot on nose, collar mark, left hind foot white; valued at \$60.

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

Saline county—Joseph Sargent, clerk.
COW—Taken up by Henry O'Shea, of Pleasant Val-

ley tp., October 8, 1886, one white cow with red spots, about 12 years old, red neck mixed with white spots, medium long flaring horns, three legs red up to knee and the fourth mixed with white; valued at \$20.

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

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Breeders of and Dealers in Imported and High-Grade

French Draft Horses.

Choice Stallions for sale on easy terms. Write us and mention KANSAS FARMER.

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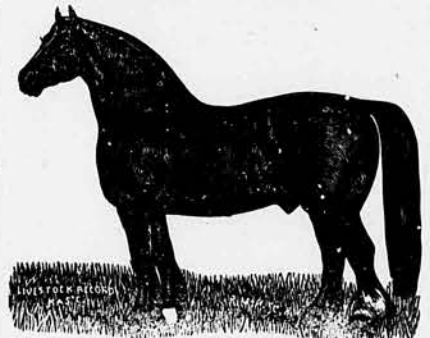
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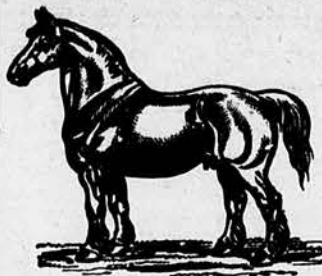
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Fifty Herd Register and Grade Cows and Heifers for sale.

Also several Bulls at low prices.

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

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

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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.

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REMEMBER that by purchasing tickets via this line connection is made in the Union Depot at Kansas City with through trains to all points, avoiding transfers and changes at way stations. THROUGH TICKETS can be purchased via this line at any of the regular Coupon Stations, and your baggage checked through to destination, East, West, North or South.

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The Veterinarian.

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

CRACKED HEELS.—I have a trotting horse that I have worked the latter part of the season. He seems to be in the prime of condition with the exception of his heels. They are feverish, crack badly and shed the hair. The horse's blood is in a healthy condition and he is well groomed. What is the difficulty and what will be the remedy? [It is a plain case of cracked heels. You have had too much soap and water on them and have put too much work on them. Poultice them with bread and milk and apply sulphate of zinc, one ounce to one quart of water; apply three times a day, feed cooling diet. A little physic would not do your horse any harm.]

AILING CALVES.—I have five calves ailing, two worse than the others, but still all troubled alike. They were doing well till about six weeks ago, at which time I stopped feeding them milk (a thing I never did before), and sent them off to a field a mile or two from home, where there was good fresh grass. I expected them to do well, but they seemed to pine and worry for their milk and grew poor. They continued losing flesh, and I brought them home and commenced feeding milk and a little meal. They cough, stand with their heads down, and breathe hard; do not have much appetite and look poorly. Have I got the pleuro-pneumonia among them, or is something else the matter? [Fine table salt, 6 oz.; black oxide manganese, 6 oz. Mix in an earthen vessel. Mix the following in a bottle: Strong sulphuric acid, 6 oz.; warm water 1 pint. Put the calves in a room that is pretty tight, then fix a place for earthen vessels so calves cannot get into it. Next pour the contents of the bottle on powder and stir. A gas will rise, and this the calves may inhale 10 to 30 minutes, all depending on the size and freedom of room from places for gas to escape. The calves must be watched as the gas is poisonous. If they appear to be suffocating rush them out into open air quickly. Use the gas every other day until three fumigations are given. Do not breathe much of the gas yourself.]

LICE ON CATTLE.—I have cattle that have looked thin during the past three months, and I attribute it to the fact that the pasture is poor. I have recently discovered large black lice on them, and begin to think that this is why they do not thrive. I have washed them thoroughly with strong tobacco tea four times. I have also used an ointment made of lard and sulphur. Quite recently I have had a small barn erected, and one end has been partitioned off for a chicken house. Please tell me if chicken lice will thrive on cattle and horses, and whether you think they would get it through a partition? [Lice in the majority of cases may be attributed to want of cleanliness, for they are rarely if ever found on the body of an animal with a clean skin. To exterminate lice on any animal it is only necessary to close the breathing-holes. This is most effectually accomplished by smearing the infested animals completely over with grease and oil. The simplest and cheapest oil is best—lard, fish oil, or any other that is at hand. When the lice have not become so numerous as to produce the disease known as pityriasis or mange this application undoubtedly is the best that can be used. In addition to being effective it is perfectly harmless. Stock-owners should always recollect that prevention shows wisdom and saves annoyance and expense, and

by neatness, cleanliness and comfort, the health of the animal will be insured and the animals will not become infested with the troublesome parasites. A very efficacious remedy is made of crude cod-liver oil one pint, pulverized lobelia two ounces; mix. This should be thoroughly rubbed all over the body with a stiff brush. At the expiration of four hours carefully wash the animal all over with soft soap and warm water. It may be necessary to make a second and even a third application on successive days ere the parasites are all killed. A hen-house should never be built anywhere near where horses and cattle are kept, as the parasites that infest fowl are very liable to get on those animals and prove very troublesome and difficult to eradicate. However, from the description given in the above letter of the parasites found on the cattle it is evident that they are entirely of a different species, hen lice being so very small that they can scarcely be recognized with the naked eye.]

If you are breeding light horses, breed for speed; if heavy horses, breed for strength.

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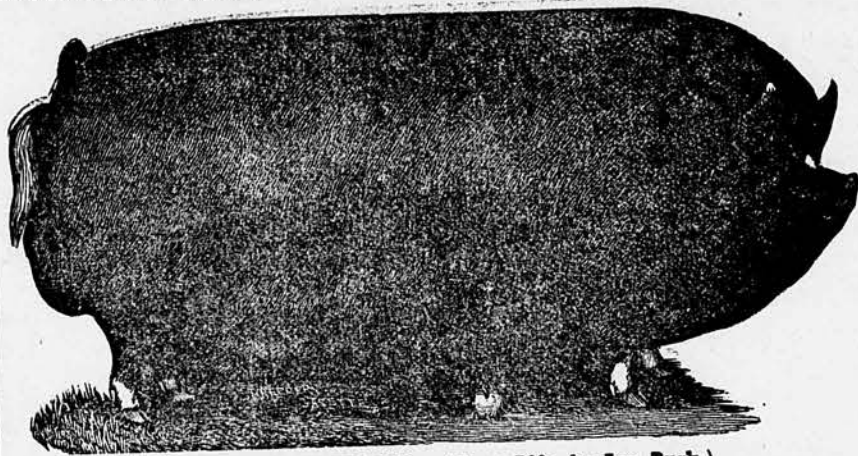
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References:—Dr. A. Stanley, V. S., Newton, Kas.; Chas. Westbrook, owner of "Joe Young," Peabody, Kas.; Dr. C. Wells, V. S., Salina, Kas.; Dr. Young, V. S., Abilene, Kas.; Dr. Votaw, V. S., Douglass, Kas.; Chas. Wolf, Topeka; J. J. Welch, V. S., St.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

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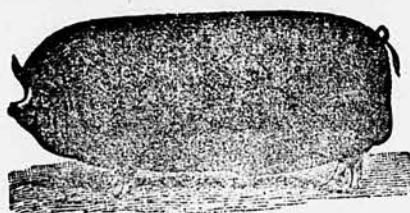
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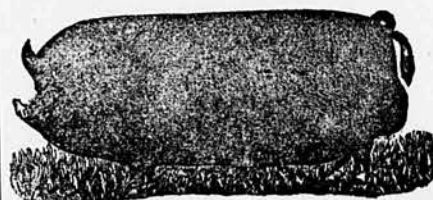
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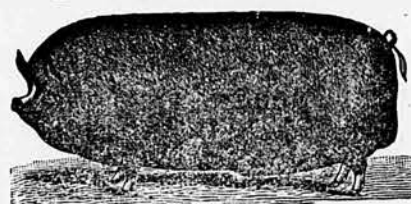
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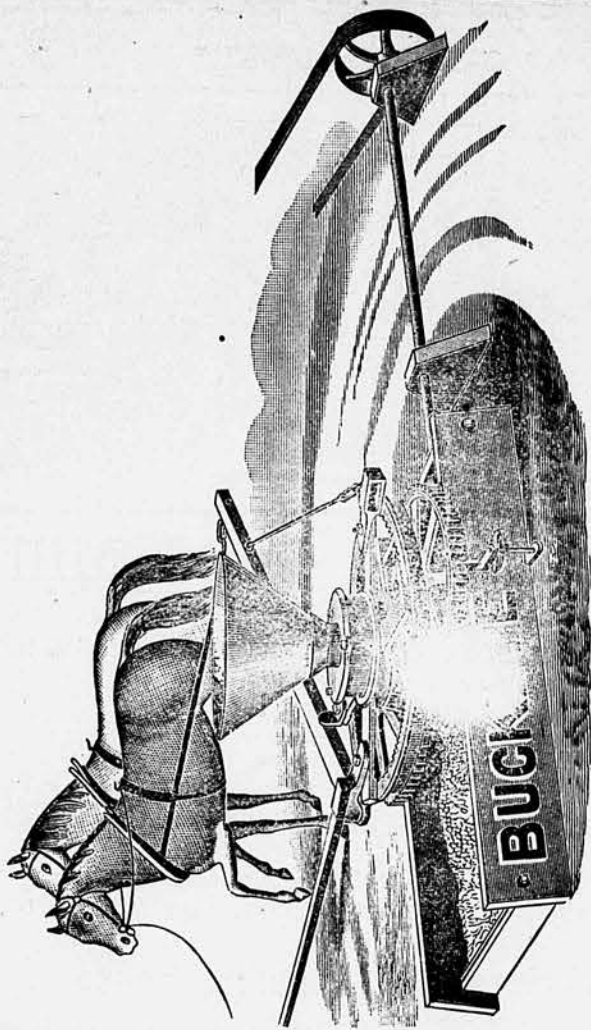
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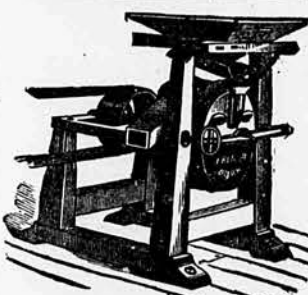
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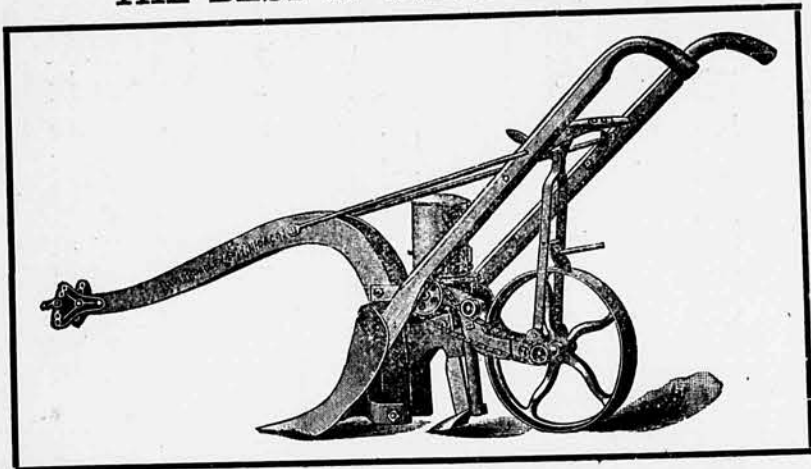
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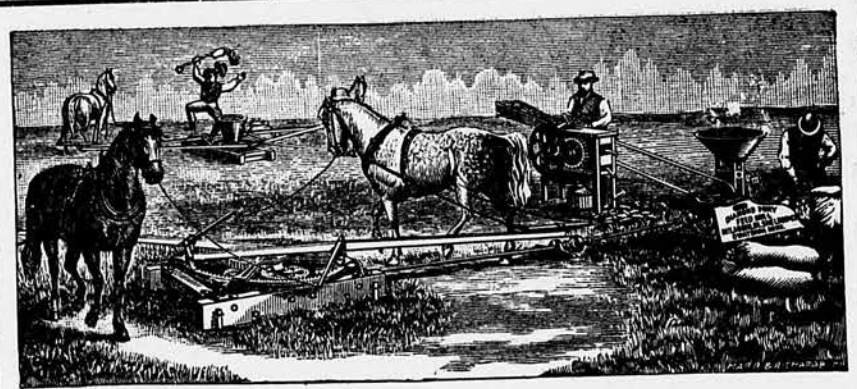
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