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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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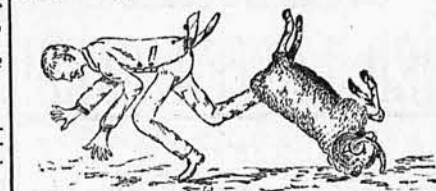
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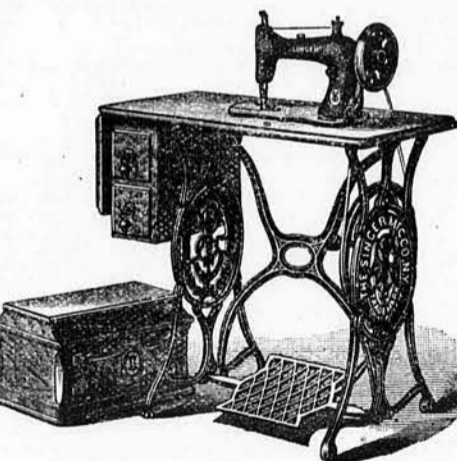
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Agricultural Matters.

About the Use of Fertilizers.

The wastefulness of most Western farmers is equaled only by the persistence of dealers and agents to supply the waste with costly materials. There is not a farm in Kansas, if worth cultivating at all, that needs an ounce of commercial fertilizers if the manure made on it were saved, yet the agent is abroad trying to sell stuff to the farmers to enrich their lands, when better material is being wasted by the ton.

We have, in this State a great deal of fertile land, much of it as rich as the best to be found anywhere; but even our richest and deepest soils will not produce forever without some encouragement in the way of fertilizing matter. Then, we have a good deal of land that is not excessively fertile, nor is the soil very deep; it is simply fair land, capable of producing a fair crop when fairly well cultivated. This class of land needs the aid of fertilizers early. Then we have a grade of land in some parts of the State, of a light ashy color, which do not produce large crops of wheat and corn, though fruits and vegetables do well enough. That kind of land needs fertilizing at once.

But there is no need of Kansas farmers purchasing commercial fertilizers. The best soil feeder is produced on the farm, and it is quite within the power of every farmer to make all the manure he needs for his own use. Where the soil is very rich and deep, there does not seem to be so much need of early and continuous manuring; but the best of land responds to an application of good manure, and weaker and shallower soils are benefited immediately. This fact needs to be understood. Some farmers raise light crops when they might just as well have good returns. Some Western farmers never hauled out a load of manure in their lives, and they wonder why their crops are not as good as they were once. The time is at hand when our young farmers must take hold of this subject of fertilizers and study it as a practical matter in agriculture. Everywhere methods are changing in all departments of work. More is produced by the same number of hands and in the same plant. Farmers must do likewise. Land values will grow right along, and under present systems of economy, the more a man does for himself and the more valuable he makes his land, the more he is taxed. It matters not whether increased values come from his own labor or that of others, his taxes are advanced the same. To meet this increased taxation he must produce more on the same ground. If he do not, he is soon crowded out and his place filled by one who will keep even with the crest of the tide. What has been done in the old States of the Union, in this respect, must be done in the new ones. Kansas farmers must adopt some of the methods of their fathers of half a century or more ago where manure was saved and used with as much care and attention as was bestowed on the gathering of the annual supply of firewood.

But let commercial fertilizers alone, unless it be in exceptional cases for experimentation. Save all the manure that is or can be made on the farm. Do not let it lie about anywhere, but keep it confined within narrow limits. No matter how deep the pile becomes; the deeper the better. Make an inclosure for it. A sod fence is good as any, something that will keep the pile from spreading beyond prescribed limits. Feed the stock in small covered areas. Barns are the best stock pens; but all of us do not have barns. We can have

some kind of shelter, however, if we want to and try. A few scantling or poles will answer for the frame work of a shed to be covered with prairie hay. There is no need to have our stock out in the storms. Keep the animals in small places, and, if necessary, clean the grounds once a week and haul the waste to the manure pile. This, however, need not be done, ordinarily. If a good location is selected for the shed, the stock can be fed there one winter, and all the manure saved. Then, when the proper time comes, rake off all the loose, dry stuff on top, to be used for the beginning of another manure pile, and haul out all the rotted manure and work it into the soil immediately. Manure one piece of ground, beside the garden, every year. The farm may thus be enriched from year to year, so that eventually the yield of crops will be increased annually with less labor. The making and using of manure is economy on every farm.

The Farmer and the "Trusts."

The KANSAS FARMER has several times recently called attention to the danger pending in the organization of "Trusts"—vast combinations of capital in certain lines of business, for the purpose of regulating prices, and thus depriving consumers of the legitimate fruits of open and fair competition. Our excellent contemporary, the *Rural New Yorker*, handles the subject this way: "The entire business of the country is being rapidly organized in the form of great 'trusts' or syndicates. The system is very profitable to those who embark in it, hence nearly all interests are seeking to organize in that way, and every one of them appears to be combining against the greatest of all—agriculture. With syndicates to control the prices of everything the farmer has to buy, while he is utterly unable to influence the prices of what he has to sell, what chance has he? His buying prices are determined by combinations of domestic manufacturers and merchants; his selling prices by those ruling in the markets of the world. Not only are the great trusts combined against him, but in every line of manufactures there are combinations for keeping or putting up prices by which he is the principal sufferer. It is in time of low prices, like the present, that these burdens are felt most oppressively, yet it is at just such a time of low prices that anti-farmer trusts, syndicates and combinations appear busiest in devising means for still further depleting the farmers' pockets. The farmers' losses through drouth alone this year are estimated at \$300,000,000, and they will probably exceed that enormous sum; but anti-farmer syndicates are multiplying and the old ones are gouging the farmers as hardheartedly as ever."

To Destroy Weevil.

We find the following in an exchange: "There is one very simple preventative of injury from insects to peas, beans and the like, which are intended to be kept for seed purposes. Put the cereals, in which the presence of weevil larvae are suspected, in a tight barrel, but not quite full. Place a saucer on top, in which pour a small quantity of bisulphide of carbon, cover the barrel tightly and keep so for at least twenty-four hours. The vapors of the drug will be diffused all through the grain or berries and kill every larva in them. Bisulphide of carbon is cheap but must be handled with care, and especially kept away from a lighted lamp or candle, as it is highly inflammable."

Potatoes are the best crop that can be grown to clean foul land when it is not desirable to fallow it.

The Grange Field.

So many good institutions, so many advantages are combined and offered to all in the Grange. To be able to get along well with the world; in society, in all the walks of life, we must have a certain amount of training, we must learn to be easy in our manners, polite in conversation. This cannot be taught by books, it can only be learned by practice. No better opportunity was ever offered the young folks of the farm to learn the little courtesies of life, than in the Grange. In word and in deed, in thought, manner and actions, it aims to make better men, and better women. It will make true gentlemen and ladies of all our boys and girls who will heed its teachings, and practice its example. It teaches us not to live for ourselves alone, not to lead selfish, narrow lives, not to work for dollars only, but for what the dollars will bring. It teaches that the American farmer's home can be made the freest, brightest and happiest place on earth, and that in those homes rest the strength and happiness of our whole country. We would say to young folks, think on these things, investigate them carefully, then act promptly, choose the right, unite with parents and friends who desire your happiness, for time and eternity, in this great Order that has already done so much, and can do much more. Help them in making the world brighter and better for having lived in it. Look upon the Grange as one of the great helps in your life work; make it even better than it has yet been in your neighborhood; and having united on the side of right, may you ever continue in well-doing, "blessing and being blessed, instructing and being instructed, favored of God and your brethren, approved by your own conscience, and the judgment of the wise and the good who know you and your works."—*Mortimer Whitehead*.

Curing Bacon on the Farm.

The editor of the *Southern Planter*, Richmond, Va., tells his readers how they cure bacon, and the writer of this note of introduction knows from personal experience, that the Virginia method is good. The hogs having been slaughtered, and hanged, the carcasses are left hanging until all animal heat is gone, when they are each cut into eight pieces—two hams, two sides, two shoulders, one jowl and one frontal head. These pieces are neatly trimmed of all bloody or scraggy parts, and are then ready for salting. If the number of hogs are sufficient, the hams are salted and bulked separate, the sides and shoulders together, and then the jowls and heads. The bulking is done on a temporary platform with open joints, or in half hogsheads with holes in their bottoms, so that all bloody water, or other tainted matter may flow off. Bloody matter oozes out of the meat for some days after it is bulked, which is injurious to the flavor as well as the keeping properties, and this is one of the main points made against the brine, or pickling process. Fine Liverpool salt is the best, and the proportion deemed necessary is a bushel or a bushel and a half to 1,000 pounds of meat. The hams are treated in this way: The skin side is well rubbed with dry salt, then turned and rubbed on the flesh side with a tablespoonful of powdered saltpetre, care being taken that it be well applied around the projecting bone; after this, it is rubbed with brown sugar, using about two tablespoonfuls to each piece; the dry salt is now applied, rubbed in well and left with a layer of salt on top, thus finishing the salting process when the piece is laid

skin side on the platform, or in the tub. The pieces are laid carefully on each other in the bulk until the work is completed. The meat lies in bulk two or three weeks, according to the weather and size of the pieces, and then must be taken up to change position for the sake of uniformity of absorption, and a slight application of new salt used with that which may drop off. After resalting, the meat is again bulked to remain several weeks longer. Then take up and brush off all the adhering salt and apply ground red or black pepper to the flesh side, using a perforated tin box for the purpose. If the meat should be too dry for the pepper to adhere, spread over a little molasses before the pepper is used. The meat is then hung, hocks up, and smoked until of a desired color. For smoking a smothered fire of green hickory wood is best, but corn cobs or any hard wood may be used if not so dry as to generate too much heat in proportion to smoke. A tall and perfectly dry smoke house is the best place to keep bacon in summer and winter, only using the precaution to give a little fire and smoke in damp sultry weather, and this will tend to keep bugs off. The shoulders and middlings are treated as the hams, except that the shoulders will require less saltpetre, sugar and pepper, and the middlings will need neither.

SALTING HAMS IN BRINE.

The advocates of this process adopt about this method: To each 100 pounds of ham, use eight or ten pounds of salt, two ounces of saltpetre, two pounds of brown sugar, one ounce of red pepper, dissolved and mixed in tubs with about four or five gallons of water. The hams are packed in a tight barrel or hogshead and this prepared liquid is poured over them and designed to cover them completely. The test of the strength of the brine is that it will float an egg. After standing in brine four to six weeks, hang with the hock up, and smoke gently for several weeks with green hickory or other hard wood till dry and colored a light brown; and before the warm days of spring, when flies appear, wrap each ham in a newspaper and place each in a bag made of any cheap cotton cloth with the hock down, then tie the mouth of the bag securely, leaving a loop by which they can be rehung to remain for use, which may be at the end of six months, and it is said that they will keep sound five years, being in their prime at the end of one and two years.

Mr. Charles Fishbaugh, of Harper county, gives the following as advantages in listing corn: "(1) Saves time and labor in planting. (2) The little rains that fall all go in the big furrow. (3) You can harrow it till big enough to break off. (4) When done plowing or cultivating the ground is level. (5) Stalks won't fall down as when planted on top. (6) Get an even stand by running corn over a wire screen so as to get all the grains of a uniform size."

Farm Notes.

Sods kept moist and warm by the stove affords a good means of testing the vitality of garden seeds.

The Trusts of these days are not corporations, but by usurping the franchises of many corporations they exert, without the restraining influence of charter regulations, enormous power.

"The unorganized masses of consumers and producers can protect themselves against these 'trusts' in but one way, and that is through laws which will utterly overthrow and prevent such giant growths."

Each winter, many villages and towns have a regular course of lectures, that are sources of much enjoyment and profit to all favorably situated to attend them. None can doubt their value. We often hear of Granges arranging for a series of lectures in their Grange halls on the same plan.

The Stock Interest.

About Texas Fever.

This is the most dangerous enemy to cattle which farmers have to contend with, and, although most if not all of the old farmers in Kansas are more or less familiar with the disease and know a case of Texas fever when they see it, there are a great many people in the State now who are not "old settlers" and who do not know what the symptoms of this disease are nor how to treat animals affected with it. Indeed, there are many thousands of farmers now in Kansas who know nothing about the disease. It is for their benefit that this is written.

Dr. Paul Paquin, State Veterinary Inspector for Missouri, in a report recently prepared by him, devotes a good deal of space to a consideration of Texas fever, its nature, symptoms and effects. He has availed himself of the results of all recent investigations of the disease and its course; what he says, therefore may be respected as authority. In his general description he says: "Texas fever, or splenic fever, so-called, is a deadly blood disease of infectious character and due to the introduction into the organism of native cattle a 'germ' brought here by certain Southern cattle which take them on Southern soil." Heavy frosts destroy the germs; hence there is no danger of the disease being communicated after the hard frosts come and before the warm weather of spring appears. Southern cattle which are brought in during the winter months do not afterwards communicate the disease to other cattle, though they themselves are liable to take the disease from fresh cattle brought in afterwards during warm weather.

When an animal becomes affected with Texas fever, it grows stupid, stands with the feet widely separated, head is carried low, nose near the ground, ears drooping forward, eyes staring, slight cough occasionally, and sometimes small quantities of bloody fluid are discharged from the nose. Appetite fails, flesh disappears, flanks show increasing hollowness, and a general gauntness follows. The animal is weak as well as stupid, has a staggering gait and seems to move with difficulty but without pain. Urine is highly colored and grows thicker. There is a disposition to stand with a forward lean, but after the beast lies or falls it makes no effort to rise again. Courage seems to be wholly lacking. Death usually follows in two or three days.

The KANSAS FARMER has frequently called attention to a disease of cattle in this and surrounding States, which, if it is not Texas fever, nobody has yet told what it is. The symptoms are precisely the same, and so far as we know, post mortem examinations, show no substantial difference. The disease has been known to appear at places where no Southern cattle had been since the last preceding winter. But, within the range of our observation and experience, such cases always happened among cattle on the prairie during a season of considerable drouth, when grass was very dry and dusty, and when water was scarce and filthy. Whether the disease is Texas fever is not the point we present, nor, if it is, how to account for it on the generally-accepted theory of the origin of that disease. What we wish to impress upon the reader's mind is, that the disease whatever it is, is deadly, and that in order to avoid it, cattle ought to be well cared for when the warm, dry weather comes. Clean water and fresh grass are about as necessary as green grass.

A New Horse Disease.

A peculiar disease has been discovered among horses in this country, supposed to have been imported from France. It affects the organs of generation and is contagious by contact. It was first observed in 1882 in Illinois, and has since been found in Texas. Some forty mares and two stallions have been lost through the agency of this disease. It has long been known by the Arabs who call it El durine or Dourinn. There are two forms of the disease, one mild, the other violent. The milder form is not very troublesome, but the other is apt to be fatal. There have been so few cases in the United States that our veterinarians know but little about it. Only two official reports upon it have been given to the public, one in Wyoming, the other in Michigan, though it is not stated that the disease exists in either of those sections.

The presence of the disease is announced by the appearance of discolorations in spots on and about the generative organs, symptoms of weakness in the loins, pain in urination, offensive discharges from the affected parts, loss of appetite and energy.

For preventing Dourinn, Professor Grange, of the Agricultural college of Michigan, suggests abstaining from the importation of mares or stallions for breeding purposes, from infected districts. When the disease prevails in a State or Territory, all stallions used for breeding purposes, should be carefully examined by a competent person every now and again, and the slightest symptom dealt with accordingly. And as to treatment of the disease, he says it has not been very satisfactory up to the present, that is when the disease manifests itself in the malignant form, but the preparations of mercury have gained some favor both as external and internal remedies. The local treatment consists in the application of caustics to the ulcers, and this may be followed by an astringent such, as, say, an ounce of sugar of lead to a pint of water, smeared upon the parts two or three times a day. In cases where weakness is exhibited in the hind quarters, much benefit may be gained by the application of a counter irritant to the loins. The constitutional treatment consists in the administration of both vegetable and mineral tonics.

The Wool-Growing Industry.

Abstract of address by Prof. Geo. E. Morrow, before the Illinois Wool Grower's Association, in Chicago, November 15, 1887. Sent to the KANSAS FARMER by Phil Thrifton.

The wool-growing interest is depressed. Prices are low; many growers are discouraged. No extraordinary change is to be expected soon. We are in an era of low prices and small profits in agriculture. There is little probability of an increase of tariff duties; possibly there may be reduction of those existing. This is the discouraging side.

There is a brighter side. This interest only shows the depression common to most lines of agriculture. Wool is not relatively lower than wheat and beef. There is good prospect for some improvement, there has already been some. The reduction of flocks by some disheartened owners will help others. American wools are of high quality and remain in good demand. Economy of production has been well learned. The average quality of many flocks has been improved by sale of inferior animals.

Wool-growers are sheep-owners. Constant recognition of this fact will help to profit. Sheep have three great purposes: To reproduce their kind; to produce mutton and grow wool. All

three should be kept in mind in breeding. Breed for specific purposes, not always for a specific purpose. Good size and form are not opposed to a large fleece and good wool. The best wool is produced when the sheep are continuously well fed. It is not wise for the friends of any breed of sheep to neglect their mutton-producing capabilities.

Mutton is a healthful, nutritious, palatable food. Recent low prices have tended to increase its use. Americans are great meat eaters. The use of pork is almost universal. There is reason to believe mutton may yet rank along side beef. There is an increasing demand for good early lambs. Sometimes it will be wise to cross breeds to secure large lambs, but it will be a mistake to give up any of our well-established types of sheep.

Feeding Sheep in the Fall.

After feed in the pastures begins to fail, until they are put up on regular winter feed, is also an important time with the sheep. Many at this time let them run down considerable under the impression that the longer they can keep them without commencing to feed the cheaper they will be able to winter. Yet a little experience will ordinarily convince them that this is not the case. If a good growth of wool is secured, it is very necessary to keep sheep in a good thrifty condition; this ought to be understood. The growth and quality of the wool is always an important item as regards the profit in keeping sheep, and if we allow the sheep to fall into a low condition in the fall, when the wool is making a good growth in order to protect the animal during the winter, not only the quality but the quantity will be affected.

The growth and quality of the wool are dependent upon the condition the sheep are kept in, the growth and thrift, and it is upon the amount and quality of food that we supply, that the sheep can grow or simply live. This condition is more important in the fall than at any other time. If we let them begin to fall at this time, we must either let them stay in a poor condition or else feed them a sufficient amount of nutritious food to make up for what is lost—either plan does not pay; it certainly does not pay to keep them in a poor condition all winter, while when we feed, to make up for what is lost, we are losing that amount of profit upon not only the feed that we are now feeding but also upon what has already been fed. If stock are in a reasonably good condition, it requires very little if any more feed to keep them so than it does to keep them run down, and then feed them a little extra to make it up, so that really so far as economy in feeding is concerned, the stock had best be kept in good condition.

As long as the weather will permit it is usually advisable to allow the sheep to run out, but this does not imply that they will be able to secure all the feed they ought to have, and while it may not be necessary to feed as much as will usually be needed during the winter, yet sufficient should be supplied to keep them from running down. No rule can be laid down as to the kinds or quality, so much depends upon the season and the supply of feed in the pastures; if they have a patch of rye or are allowed to pasture the growing wheat, or if there is a good supply of feed in the pastures, very little grain will be needed, but more grain and dry feed will be needed, in proportion as the feed in the pasture is light. The only safe plan is to watch them and feed sufficient to keep them in good condition. It will make some difference in the quantity of feed if they are properly

sheltered at night or on stormy days, but under no condition should they be allowed to get into a poor condition late in the fall. — *American Sheep Breeder.*

The Kansas State Veterinary Medical Association will hold its annual meeting at the Fifth Avenue hotel in Topeka, on Thursday, December 15, 18 7, at 4 o'clock p. m. There will be a number of papers read and discussed upon subjects of vital interest to farmers and stock-breeders. A cordial invitation is extended to the public, and all stock-owners are urgently requested to be present and participate in the consideration of the diseases of our domestic animals.

Stock Notes.

Nine-months-old pigs are the most profitable and may weigh 200 to 300 pounds easily with good feeding.

The regular and proper use of the curry-comb and brush are wonderfully potent agents in adding to the market value of a horse.

It is a gratifying sign of improvement in a most important direction to witness the evidences of a revival of interest in sheep husbandry.

A sick horse is as unfit for work as is a sick man, and animals that are kept housed most of the time are easily injured by exposure to storms.

Push on the little pigs. These ought to grow at least four or five pounds a week from four weeks old, and seven pounds a week from three months old.

All young animals need room for exercise. Calves should not be too closely confined when being fed by hand. Colts require even more room, as they are fond of galloping around an inclosure.

The change to a horse, blanketed in a stable, when taken out in cold or stormy weather, makes the animal especially liable to take cold. In a barn the natural covering of hair over a horse is sufficient.

For ordinary purposes, the best mares to breed from are those with short legs, deep roomy chests, and wide hips. They should be neither too nervous nor too sluggish, and the general muscular structure should be strong and good.

The head of the brood mare is a very important point, as a mare that has a large head, with a dull, stupid countenance, will not breed a good foal, for it has repeatedly been observed that the colt is more apt to resemble its mother in the head and neck, than in any other part.

The low price of wool for the past few years, which has not been offset to a sufficient extent in the demand for food supplies, has greatly affected the growing of sheep. Farmers have been content to keep only a few head for small transactions and home needs. But more attention is now stimulated by what seems at least to be a prospect for better times.

As the male contributes more to generation than the female, mares frequently produce colts which are very like the stallion, or which resembles their father more than their mother, and when the brood mare has herself been begotten by a bad horse, it often happens that, although she is bred to a beautiful stallion, and is handsome herself, she produces a foal which, however handsome in appearance in its early youth, degenerates as it grows older; whereas a colt from a well-bred mare may have an unfavorable appearance at first, but will constantly grow handsomer as it advances in age.

Mares generally breed until they are fourteen or fifteen years old, and the most vigorous not longer than eighteen, although exceptional cases have been known of both mares and stallions who have bred at the age of thirty. The foals of very old mares are generally less strong than those raised from middle-aged ones. The same applies to the offspring of stallions who can usually engender until the age of twenty, when they have been properly taken care of and not permitted to begin too early. Large, heavy horses which arrive sooner at their growth than delicate ones, and are used as stallions at four years old, are frequently incapable before they are fifteen.

In the Dairy.

Progress in Creameries.

A Pennsylvania correspondent of the New York Tribune takes this view of the creamery question:

"Objections appertain to the best of human arrangements. This is true of the creamery. It averages the quality of product. This necessitates a gain to some and a loss to others. Those 'patrons' who keep poor cows, feed sparsely and are so neglectful or ignorant of their business as to be unable to make first-class butter, are the gainers, and the burden of their deficiencies and defects is borne by those who keep the best cows, feed liberally, and have the knowledge, skill, and industry to make the best butter. The same applies equally to cheese factories. But in all human affairs some bear the burdens of others—the industrious and virtuous support the idle and vicious; the strong share the failures of the weak; the able help those who will not or cannot care for themselves. This condition of human affairs has led to the establishment of all sorts of co-operative industries, and the creamery is one of those which is really the most effective of good to the weak brethren. But it is a question if the able dairyman cannot do better with his private dairy. There are some who must join a creamery. Those who keep few cows and whose product would go to market in small quantities can do better to bulk their business with that of others, although they may lose something in the better value of their milk or cream. The milk creamery is so glaringly inequitable in the respects above noted as to be equivalent to a fraud upon the best of the patrons, for it offers a premium upon ignorance, laziness and carelessness—if not upon dishonesty.

"The cream-gathering system with the regulating oil test of the cream is perhaps the nearest practicable approach to perfection, because each patron can test his product for himself and check the creamery account; and he is paid for the better quality of his cream and the extra feeding and character of his cows. Moreover, most enormous labor is removed from the usually overworked farm wife. The domestic affairs and the rearing and training of children are sufficient for her; the churning and care of a dairy are too great a tax. Hence the creamery is a great relief to her, and although a few cents a pound be lost in value the loss is made up in the benefits received. But the invention of the cream separator of a small size which may be used for a dairy of twenty or twenty-five cows opens another view of the creamery question which is worthy of consideration. The association of two or three neighbors who are alike in views and practice of what constitutes a perfect dairy is made possible by this machine, and the load carried by the large creamery in the shape of a number of inferior patrons is removed. Therefore a large number of small creameries consisting of near neighbors may be looked for and these will work up the product of forty or more cows with the greatest economy and profit and without any serious drawbacks. At the same time the present system will spread and become general and the ordinary farm dairy whose product is traded off at the rural stores for goods at a value of 8 to 15 cents a pound will be, most happily, known no more."

Water must be pure and never given to stock immediately after feeding. Of course then is when they want it the most, but it injures their health. Habituate them to drink before eating.

A Proposed Dairy Test.

The people of Ohio propose holding a centennial celebration commemorative of the first settlement of what is now known as the State of Ohio. This was at Marietta, but the celebration will be held on the State fair grounds near Columbus. It will begin on the 15th of August, and continue forty-five days, in 1888.

It is designed to make it industrial in character, showing the progress of the State in every department. One of the main features will be the dairy department. This, it is presumed, will be under the supervision of Mr. John Gould, of Aurora, a dairyman well known to the farmers of the Northwest through his talks at Wisconsin farmers' institutes, and through his writings for the agricultural press. There will be a dairy school each day at which the manipulation of milk and cream in the manufacture of cheese and butter will be carried on by the aid of the latest apparatus and the most approved methods. Another feature of this department will be a grand dairy test for the purpose of determining the actual merit of cows—the cost of butter and cheese.

For instance, ten cows of each of the competing breeds will be taken and put on such feed as the owners may direct for ten days before the tests begin, in order to get them to feel at home in their new surroundings. When the tests begin the food will be weighed and an accurate account kept of the milk and butter or cheese product, or both, so that it may be determined to a nicety just what it costs to produce a pound. It will not be simply a large yield, the cost of which no man knows. If carried out as anticipated, this will prove the most satisfactory dairy test ever made. The committee will have entire charge of the experiments, feeding and all, but the owners of the cows may direct as to the kind and quantity of food.—Ohio Exchange.

Dairy Notes.

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

A few rich, fastidious people, who desire to use only the best the market affords, are willing to pay a fair, remunerative price for excellent butter; but there is a large class who complain of the price, and still a larger class who complain of the quality.

Formerly those who styled themselves first-class butter-makers, used the method of washing butter with water. But that idea has been exploded. The improved method teaches us to work it, till there is not a vestige of buttermilk left in the mass of butter.

The highest type of butter made nowadays, and which will be the best in the future, is what is called granulated. It has the appearance of kernels of wheat or small-sized peas. It is made by using the barrel churn, which has common-sense principles about it, namely, concussion, with no wheels or paddles to break the granules or spoil the texture.

All through the West the co-operative creamery is being established, and the products of these institutions are commanding high prices, and getting the monopoly of the trade. Dairy butter, or that made on the farm, cannot compete, either in quality or quantity, with it at present. Creamery butter is constantly quoted from 3 to 10 cents higher than dairy butter.

Experiments made to discover how much butter can be made from a pound of milk show a great variety of results. It is found that the quantity of milk required to produce a pound of butter depends on so many greatly varying circumstances that no definite quantity can be fixed upon. Even the same cow's milk varies in quantity as well as quality from one day to another.

John Gould, in the Ohio Farmer, speaks of certain interesting experiments recently made by an Eastern Experiment Station, in

adding water to milk to aid in the creamery. This is done on the theory that where milk creams slowly it is due to an excess of albumen in the milk, which renders it viscous or "sticky," and as a consequence the water dilutes the albumen, thus rendering it easier for the butter fats to separate.

Occident Creamery.

This is an age when success in any productive industry can be obtained only by employing the best methods and appliances. Particularly true is this in butter-making. For the benefit of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER we propose to illustrate, from time to time, improved appliances for this branch of dairying. Accordingly, we produce in this issue an illustration of Moseley's Occident Creamery and Refrigerator. The size shown is No. 4 of the dairy class. It has two cans, each holding eleven gallons, between which is an



ample ice and water space, that surrounds ends, sides and bottom of each can. It is the proper size for eleven to thirteen cows. The cans are oblong, with round corners, and are made from extra quality of XXXX tin plate.

The "Occident" is constructed in the most thorough manner, and elegantly finished, being grained and varnished. The walls of the cabinet part are very thick, being double, with dead air spaces.

It is constructed in regular refrigerator style, both above and below. The lower part is lined with zinc, the upper part with galvanized iron. The faucets for drawing milk and cream, as well as water faucets, are on the outside. Therefore, there is no need to open doors, when drawing either of the fluids. This adds value to the refrigerator, for it need not be opened only when putting in or taking out the articles stored therein.

In making the final separation of the cream from the milk, a distinct cream line is seen. Another important feature of the "Occident" is its anti-sediment device, preventing sediment from being drawn with either milk or cream.

There is one size smaller than the one illustrated, it being No. 4 of the family class, has two cans, each holding five and one-half gallons. This size answers for two to six cows. Of the dairy class, there are in all eight sizes, the largest having eight cans, and having a capacity for milk of eighty-eight gallons, and answering for from forty-five to fifty-five cows. The "Occident" is also constructed without refrigerator below, in which form, price is less.

F. W. Moseley, the President of the Moseley & Pritchard Manufacturing Co., is well known in all dairy sections of this country, being the inventor of Moseley's Cabinet Creamery. He also founded the business of a corporation in Vermont, whose incorporate name includes his own. With the assistance of Mr. Pritchard, he invented Moseley's Occident Creamery. They have been

two years in developing it, and now have it perfected. To produce a portable creamery of a practical character, and one possessing substantial advantages over anything of the kind on the market, has been the aim of the inventors and manufacturers of Moseley's Occident Creamery. In this we think they have succeeded. For circulars, giving additional information, address the MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MANUFACTURING CO., Clinton, Iowa.

Salt Rheum

With its intense itching, dry, hot skin, often broken into painful cracks, and the little watery pimples, often causes indescribable suffering. Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful power over this disease. It purifies the blood and expels the humor, and the skin heals without a scar. Send for book containing many statements of cures, to C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

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

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

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

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

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IMPROVED

Butter Color.

EXCELS

IN STRENGTH
PURITY
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NEVER TURNS RANCID.

Always gives a bright natural color, and will not color the Buttermilk.

Used by thousands of the best Creameries and Dairies. Do not allow your dealer to convince you that some other kind is just as good. Tell him the BEST is what you want, and you must have Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color.

Three sizes, 25c. 50c. \$1.00. For sale everywhere.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO,
BURLINGTON, VT.

Correspondence.

Government Money.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am glad to see the KANSAS FARMER acknowledge that "The opinion is fast obtaining that the government should issue all the money used by the people," and that "That opinion will be wrought into law before many years." I wish to examine these statements briefly with a hope that it may bring out further opinions through your columns. In the first place, if the above statements are true, it should encourage those who but a few years ago were called flat lunatics, Greenbackers, etc., to persevere, seeing that their labors have not been in vain. The first statement above is evidently true. The immense amount of literature that has been distributed among the people on the theory of government money, and the constant agitation by its advocates, has informed the people on the subject till there is now a general assent to the theory. But the trouble now is that the politicians are influenced by the few whose seeming interests lead them to oppose the theory, and I fear that the law referred to in the second statement is a long way in the future. And here let me state that the whole trouble in managing the currency question is because of an apparent conflict of interests between the few who live on fixed incomes, or interest on moneys and obligations, and the great mass of the people who need money to use as a tool of trade. The latter class see, or should see, that they must have this tool of trade in sufficient quantity to do the work of commerce without stagnations or panics, while the farmer's interests seem to lie in making this tool of trade as scarce as possible that they may receive high rates of interest or buy more of the products of labor with their income. With these facts in mind it is easy to see that whichever brings to bear the greater force on our law-makers will secure the law most in their own interest. Hence, this money question should not be considered "political" and crowded out of the KANSAS FARMER. Then again, we have seen the money managers affiliate with either party that happened to be in power, causing the government at one time to put the exception clause on the greenbacks, thus depreciating their value; at another time demonetizing silver, to make money scarce, then changing the obligation of contract by making bonds which were originally payable in currency payable in coin, so as to appreciate the value of their bonds; again putting off the time of payment of the bonds as long as possible, to keep the people from paying them and thus knocking the bottom out of the national banks; and now they have apparently conspired with the government in a general "lock-up" of the money by laws which cause the government to collect a hundred millions a year more than it can legitimately expend. Now that the people have about come to the conclusion that government credit and receivability, or, in other words, money made a legal tender by a government, is as good as the government that makes it; also that our government has and ought to exercise the exclusive right of manufacturing the circulating medium, is it not time that they should lay aside such silly notions as "intrinsic value" in and "redeemability" of money. There is no such thing as intrinsic value in money, as money, and it never should be made redeemable, but receivable, for any debt, public or private. Let the citizen receive it from the government for services rendered or goods furnished, then send it on its unceasing round of making glad the many, and when it falls into the hands of the government again, let it again be sent as soon as possible on another round until worn out, when let its maker, the government, give it a new birth and a lease of life that shall be co-existent with the government itself. This, in my humble opinion, is the kind of money that the people want and must have, if they are not to become the slaves of capital.

C. BISHIR.

Hutchinson, Kas.

Letter from Meade County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have seen crop and weather reports from different counties in the State recently in the KANSAS FARMER. Some undoubtedly may be correct; at least I hope so, but the report from Seward and Clark counties is overesti-

mated, as noted from personal observation, having talked with farmers in Clark county. They say that they have not enough feed to run them a month in cold weather. We have not so many cattle in Meade county, and we have but little feed here; no corn worth speaking of, but little millet, cane did not make any seed; consequently we have not as much as chicken feed. Fully one-third of the people have left. There will be but little fall plowing done on account of the dry weather and no grain to feed the teams on. If this part of the country is not supplied with corn for seed, and millet also, many more will leave. And what is looking us in the face now is worse than all—the probability of a coal famine. People go from twenty-five to sixty miles to Cimarron for coal, and there being no supply ahead they must wait four or five days from home, and your expenses soon run up to the price of a ton of coal.

This may not compare with some of the reports that went in from southwestern Kansas, but such is the case in the north-west part of Meade county. We have not had any rain since in August.

N. F. NEWHOUSE.

Mertilla, Meade Co., Kas.

The Tariff Discussion.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We have watched the course of the KANSAS FARMER ever since ex-Governor G. T. Anthony published it from the fourth story of a business house in Leavenworth as a monthly magazine form. And we witnessed with pleasure the many steps of progress it has stamped upon the wings of the past eighteen years. But none have seemed so grand and full of hope for future usefulness to us as those taken by the FARMER in the last six months. We refer particularly to the admittance to its columns of discussion of the subject of tariff and free trade. We know of no subject or branch of education upon which our farmers are so ignorant as upon these, simply because they have been held as secret problems with which the farmer had nothing to do. Our newspapers and agricultural journals did not instruct the people in these subjects. And when we saw the bold dash of the KANSAS FARMER in hurling itself before the people as an educator upon economic subjects, we hailed the new departure with delight. But we were correspondingly sorry to see in last week's FARMER that the debate on the tariff would stop, and that articles on free trade were not wanted, and then the editor start out and give a full column of sweet morsels on protection, was just too bitter a pill for any man to take. But if the volume of correspondence on the subjects of protection and free trade has grown so large that the FARMER cannot publish all, does it not show that the people have an unusual interest in these matters? And would it not be well for the FARMER to heed the voice that is clamoring for information on economical subjects that are quite as important to the farmer as are instructions on the best methods of cultivating the soil.

G. C. WEIBLE.

Whiting, Kas., November 21.

Our friend is altogether wrong. He did not read correctly. We did not say the discussion should terminate now; but did say it should continue. It must be kept under control, however. We do not intend to let tariff run away with the paper. Every successful business must have a manager. The KANSAS FARMER is no exception. It has attained its present standing and influence by reason of prudent management. Let friend Weible be patient, and he and his friends can have all the room they want in the columns of the KANSAS FARMER for the further discussion of "protection and free trade." Just let us, at this end of the line, direct the discussion, and move and carry an adjournment whenever, in the interest of a good many thousand readers, we think best.

A Novel Proposal.

The manufacturer of the Decatur Tank Heater makes the following proposal to stockmen: If any one will take sixteen steers, give them same feed and shelter, but water eight from ice water, and the other eight from water kept warm by the Decatur Tank Heater, he will take the gain in pounds shown by the last eight over the first eight during the months of December, January, February and March as full pay for the heater and the fuel used in it.

Corn Culture—Deep or Shallow.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the KANSAS FARMER of the 17th inst., under the heading "Heavy Yield of Corn," you give some practical suggestions about shallow cultivation of corn. As there is so much difference of opinion on shallow and deep cultivation of corn, would not this time, now after a dry season, be an appropriate time to open a discussion in your valuable paper as to the variety of corn to plant, time to plant, manner of preparing the soil, mode of planting—with planter or lister, combined lister or lister and drill, harrowing before or after the corn is up, shallow or deep cultivation? In this vicinity this year, yellow corn shells out more to the bulk than white corn, and made a heavier yield. Corn planted this last season from the 25th of March to the 15th of April made from ten to twenty bushels more to the acre than corn planted later. Corn planted on stubble ground, either listed or planted, made a light yield. The looser the soil the better it held the moisture.

The writer hereof had in a field of fifty acres, ten acres the previous year in wheat. Plowed shallow in the fall to keep the weeds down; reseeded in the spring to about eight inches deep. This ten acres yielded thirty-six bushels of corn to the acre, whereas the balance of the field made twenty bushels per acre. The lister is much used here, but corn planted early with the planter has done equally as well as listed corn. The combined lister was mostly used this season with good success. But in a wet, cold spring it is harder to get a stand of corn with the combined lister than it is with the lister and drill separate, harrowing done mostly after the corn is up. I have been till now an advocate of deep cultivation of corn, but have seen this season the ruinous effect of it on corn ready to tassel out in a dry season.

As those subjects I mentioned are of deep interest to the farmers of Kansas, I hope you will invite correspondence from men abler than I am to treat of them.

OBSERVER.

Haven, Reno Co., Kas.

"Observer" is right. Corn is the most important product of the farm, and for that reason the best mode of raising it is a very desirable bit of information. The long evenings are now at hand, and farmers can take time to think and to write on this subject. Our readers well know the position of this paper on the working of corn ground. We believe in a deep, compact bed, and the shallowest possible stirring of the soil after the corn plants appear. Who will follow "Observer" with a letter on this interesting subject?

How to Raise Oats.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I sow oats on stalk ground—rich bottom land—three bushels to the acre. Cultivate as early in spring as ground can be worked—first of February is the best time—cultivate both ways; don't harrow, let the wind and rain do that. The red Russian oats is the best for this climate.

J. V.

Cash City, Clark Co., Kas.

Gossip About Stock.

Next year the prospect is that a number of large packing houses will be established at various central points in Kansas.

Short-horn cattle breeders during the past year have recorded 34,237 pedigrees in the American Short-horn Herd Book.

Beattie Star: Jack Smith brought in the banner lot of hogs, Saturday morning. There were 102 of them that averaged over 226 pounds. He received \$1,092.40 for them, and has 150 more at home, about half of which will be ready for market in February.

Melvorn Record: C. O'Neil sold to Geo. McMullin a grade Poland-China pig 9½ months old that weighed 330 pounds. He is feeding thirty head of high grades, 6 months old, that will average about 200 pounds. Mr. O'Neil thinks the farmers should strive to improve their hogs so that with proper care they will gain at least one pound per day.

Mr. J. H. Goddard, of the firm of Goddard & Co., Maple Hill, was in Alma Monday morning, and informed the News that Mr. W. R. Hornell, of Horton, had dehorned last week 160 head of cattle for them. Mr. Goddard says it has no serious effect on the cattle; they go to grazing soon after the operation. 'Tis a great advantage, however,

in the matter of feeding at the trough. Mr. Hornell dehorned 100 head in about six hours. Mr. Goddard thinks the practice will be generally adopted by cattlemen.—Alma News.... Another good way to dehorn cattle, especially for those who think this method cruel, is to breed to a thoroughbred Gallo-way, Red Polled or an Angus bull and in this way raise cattle minus horns.

Breeder's Gazette: "Who struck Billy Patterson?" has long been the subject of anxious inquiry, and we believe it has never been definitely settled. It may have been the individual who killed "cock robin," or it may have been somebody else. As Mr. Patterson was hit in the dark, and a long time ago, it is probable that his friends will never be able to find out who struck him. But when a farmer is sold out under a mortgage there is generally little difficulty in finding out who struck him. In nine cases out of ten it will be found that the scrub steer was the fellow who did it. He hits his owner hard all the time, not only when it is dark but in the broad daylight and the whole year round.

A Few Kansas Farm Items.

Topeka Mail: In his one-acre fish pond, seven miles northwest of here, A. M. Coleman took out a carp the other day the length of which was eighteen inches and the weight three and a half pounds. When the fish was placed in the pond last May it was twelve inches long and weighed one pound. Mr. Coleman has in his pond sixty-eight large fish, spawners. In a few years he will be able to supply a large number with carp, a most excellent fish.

Chapman (Dickinson Co.) Courier: The Directors of the Chapman Creamery Association met last Monday and rented the creamery to Charles Masch, of this place, for \$618 for one year. Mr. Masch is a man of good business qualifications, is technically honest and manly. Assuming that it was the best policy to rent the creamery, a better renter could not have been selected. Without bias or discrimination, we anticipate a very successful and remunerative business management of the creamery under the direction of Mr. Masch.

Cain (Ellsworth Co.) Razooper: A new fuel has been invented which may be of importance to sections of the country where fuel is scarce and high. It is made of corn stalks and prairie hay ground together and pressed into blocks. It is claimed that it can be manufactured for \$3 per ton. One block is said to furnish an hour's steady heat. We are not told as to the number of blocks in a ton nor the intensity of the heat. If it should prove a success the manufacture of this fuel will be a new and important industry for western Kansas towns.

Frankfort (Marshall Co.) Bee: Mr. Green informs us that from one ounce of milo maze seed he raised six bushels of grain. This season it was too dry for milo thalze, yet that planted by Mr. G. would average over 150 bushels per acre, and his common corn was a total failure. Had the season been favorable the yield would have been 200 or 300 bushels per acre. We are rather impressed with this milo maize, and believe it would pay every farmer in the country to raise a few acres of it, or at least try it. The stalk looks very much like sugar cane and so does the head. The heads are gathered by cutting them off with pruning shears. It will not shell by being handled but is easily separated from the head by running it through an ordinary corn-sheller. It makes very nice meal and in that form cannot be told from the ordinary meal of commerce.

Parties visiting Topeka should not fail to call and examine the fine stock of the Trumbull Picture Frame Factory. This house is the headquarters. Pictures, Frames, Easels, Brackets, Steel Engravings, etc. They have a fine line of Battle Scenes in colors—size 22x28—of the following famous battles: Gettysburg, Shiloh, Missionary Ridge, Five Forks, Ft. Donelson, Wilderness and others, at 50 cents each. Mail orders promptly attended to. 702 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Do you know of any young people who want to teach next year? If so, have them send for circulars of the Normal Department of Campbell University.

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

CREAM OF A WEEK'S NEWS.

Severe storms in the Northwest.

The tariff is the great question at Washington.

The President of France has tendered his resignation.

Two cases of leprosy were reported in Philadelphia.

Only eight counties in Dakota voted against prohibition.

Two Texas boys, 17 years old, are imprisoned for life for the murder of a companion.

Tammany Hall is offered for the use of the national Democratic convention in 1888.

Atlanta, Ga., voted on prohibition, under the local option law, and gave a light majority against it.

Chicago is moving to induce both the great political parties to hold their conventions in that city next year.

It is expected that Wm. E. Gladstone, the British statesman, will visit the United States in April next.

Secretary Whitney gave orders for Thanksgiving turkeys—one for each employe of his department, the navy.

Forest fires raging in Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and both the Virginias.

Secretary Lamar recommends the transfer of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to the jurisdiction of Congress direct.

Steel workers of Pittsburg have agreed upon a wage scale for 1888, which is about 10 per cent. above rates now ruling.

An Illinois news agent, reporting forest fires, finds consolation in the fact that myriads of chinch bugs will be destroyed.

Senator John Sherman advocates a removal of duties from imported sugar and the granting of a bounty on home-made sugar.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Whitney, is taking the lead in society matters at Washington. His receptions are expensive.

Suit is about to be brought against some persons for the value of timber which they removed from public lands without lawful right.

The C., B. & Q. Railway company will put on a fast train, December 4, to run between Chicago and Denver, reducing time twelve hours.

The National Grange concluded its session at Lansing, Mich., after passing a resolution to hold the next meeting at Topeka in November, 1888.

The Treasury report for the year ending June 30, 1887, shows an increase of upwards of \$25,000,000 in public expenditures over those of the year last preceding.

Louisville, Ky., shows a record entitling that city to the foremost position as a tobacco market. More of that article is bought and sold there than at any other place in the world.

The socialists of Spain have sent to Justus H. Schwab a contribution of \$362.72 towards the support of the families of the deceased Chicago anarchists, accompanied by a sympathetic letter.

The government of New South Wales offers a reward of \$125,000 for the invention of a machine that will successfully rid the country of rabbits which are destroying vegetables and pastures.

The Minnesota Prohibition convention say the great parties cannot be depended upon, for the Democratic party makes no pretences in favor of temperance reform, and the Republican party makes nothing but pretences.

The old debt of Mexico to English bondholders is settled by an exchange of gold bonds for the old ones which might have been paid in silver, and the new bonds include interest due on the old ones and a good deal more.

Of tobacco it is reported that the Western leaf crop foots up 76,000,000 pounds, or 26 per cent. of the recent average, and the Eastern leaf crop 72,000,000 pounds, or 50 per cent. The Eastern and Western leaf crops, and all the market stocks of the United States, make up 360,000,000 pounds against 591,000,000 a year ago, and 575,000,000 two years ago. The supply from new crops and market stock falls 211,000,000 pounds below the late average taken for domestic and foreign consumption, while in 1886 there was a surplus

of 23,000,000 pounds, and in 1885 a surplus of 37,000,000 pounds. The Western burley crop is 37,000,000 pounds and the dark and heavy crop 39,000,000.

The Controller of the Currency decides that sums not exceeding \$10, paid to certain colored recruits in Virginia and the Department of the South, by Generals Butler and Gilmore under orders of the War Department, dated November 29, 1863, and December 22, 1863, respectively, were not bounties within the meaning of the bounty laws, and are not to be deducted from the bounty to which any such soldier is otherwise entitled. He holds that the payments were in the nature of gratuities or premiums of uncertain amounts to a special class of recruits and were not bounties as technically understood. The orders of the War Department referred to give the commanding generals authority to pay a bounty not exceeding \$10 per annum for colored recruits.

Inquiries Answered.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.—In response to a desire for information concerning the Canadian fisheries trouble, we will take more time and more room next week than we can now spare, and answer the query then.

HUCKLEBERRY PLANTS.—Mr. C. Bisher, Hutchinson, Reno Co., Kas., says: "I have tried the wild Arkansas huckleberry here and it did not succeed; but the dwarf sorvisberry, which is indigenous to eastern Kansas, and which was sold here for dry land huckleberries, does well and is quite edible.

LAW OF THE HOMESTEAD.—I saw in your paper that in case of the death of either husband or wife the homestead could not be sold till the youngest child would come of age. Does that mean any quarter section that they may live on, or does it just mean where they have taken a homestead?

—The homestead is the place where the family make their home, not exceeding 160 acres. Not a mere temporary home, but where they expect to remain permanently. A family may own a homestead and yet live temporarily at another place, as in case of removal for a season to a piece of rented land, or in case of the purchase of a place for a home and possession is not delivered till sometimes afterwards. A parcel of public land taken up and called a homestead merely because it is taken according to the provisions of the homestead law, is a homestead under the state law if it is, or is to be made, the home of the family.

IMPORTATIONS.—The editor of the KANSAS FARMER has repeatedly said that high priced articles and such as are used chiefly by the richer portion of the people, are imported more largely than cheaper articles of the same general class and which are largely manufactured here. What proof can be given to sustain the assertion?

—It is not common for the treasury officers to go far into details in the direction here inquired about. Manufactures of wool, of iron, of cotton, of wood, etc., are usually lumped. In the report on commerce and navigation for the year ending June 30, 1886, we have under the general head of "Articles of voluntary use, luxurious, etc., imported during the year free of duty, \$2,304,725, and dutiable, \$78,030,511. [Page 83.] These articles are made of silk, fine wool, cotton and linen goods—cloth, laces, ribbons, etc., liquors, tobacco and cigars. The amounts of each, however, are not stated. Of the classes of articles imported during the year,

Sugar amounted to.....	\$76,746,461
Wool and manufactures.....	54,330,722
Iron and steel.....	88,631,777
Flax, hemp, etc.....	31,612,648
Cotton, manufactures.....	29,236,071
Silk, manufactures.....	28,053,854
Fruits.....	12,973,307
Chemicals, drugs, etc.....	12,798,387
Leather and manufactures of.....	11,466,614
Tobacco and manufactures of.....	10,315,311
Liquors.....	9,735,788

These eleven classes amounted to 75 per cent. of the total dutiable importations for the year. But they do not show what we are looking for. The records and accounts of the department, however, do show what has been stated in these columns. When the tariff revision bill, recommended by the tariff commission of 1882, was under consideration, a statement showing the exact amount and value of every class and grade of articles imported and the duty paid on them, was published for the use of members of congress and others interested. In that table is found abundant evidence of the fact stated. We will refer to a few instances only. First—iron. Cut nails and spikes, rivets, bolts, hinges, etc., hammers, wedges,

crow-bars, etc., horse-shoe nails, saws cross-cut, mill, hand, etc., wood screws—these articles are made extensively and cheaply in this country, and very small quantities of them are imported. Of screws two inches in length and over the importation amounted to only \$709; of the smaller sizes, the value imported was \$21,874. Saws, excepting circular, amounted to \$331.05; horse-shoe nails \$118.12; cut nails, spikes, tacks, etc., \$355.55. Second—cotton. Thread and yarn valued at 25 to 40 cents per pound was imported to the amount of \$165,318; of that valued at 80 cents to one dollar a pound, the amount imported was \$1,204,052; unbleached cheap cotton cloth imported the value was \$24,663.80; shirts and drawers, \$3,080.62; hosiery, \$2,559,400.05; ready made clothing, \$489,805.73; embroideries, \$2,991,259. Third—Wool. Flannels, blankets, hats, knit goods, etc., value not exceeding 40 cents a pound, amount imported was \$60,863.95; valued above 80 cents a pound, the importation amounted \$1,927,871.50; women's dress goods, valued at 20 cents the square yard and under, the amount imported was \$5,507,852.37; valued above 20 cents, the amount was \$10,733,297.40.

BROOM CORN.—A correspondent wants to hear from some practical broom corn farmer on the best methods of raising that plant. The KANSAS FARMER has published some excellent communications on broom corn culture, and would like to publish some more within the next forty days. Who will respond? In the meantime, let our enquirer understand that the ground is prepared just as it should be for growing a crop of corn: the seed is drilled in rows far enough apart for easy working with an ordinary corn cultivator; thin the stalks out to six or eight inches, if the ground is rich; make the spaces at least a foot if the ground is poor; cultivate as if it were corn; when heads are well formed bend them all down and let them ripen in that shape. When ripe, cut the heads off, leaving a foot or more of stem, haul under cover, thresh, cure and bale. Let us have the subject treated in detail by someone who knows all about it.

How to Get Rid of Canada Thistles.

Several correspondents make the old query of how to get rid of Canada thistles. The only way that has met with general success is to prevent the tops from growing until the roots die of exhaustion, or in other words, until the plant dies from want of air and light. The reason why the Canada thistle is so hard to kill out is because the roots are not only perennial, but they spread by underground root-stocks, i. e., stems that branch off underground and produce new plants. These perennial roots and root-stocks are several inches below the depth of the ordinary furrow cut, and are not usually turned up in stirring or breaking the ground. One plowing merely puts the land in nice tilth for them to come up and make a good crop of vigorous shoots as with an asparagus bed. To kill them the land must be continuously plowed or the thistles otherwise cut off for one, two or three summers. Enough time should not elapse between the plowings to allow the thistles to get up and get their breath, so to speak. In hoed crops they are sometimes killed out by giving constant attention. Observation leads to the belief that the seeds are very uncertain if grown far north. Many isolated patches are growing in Chicago on vacant lots and along unimproved streets. These seem to spread rather slowly by the underground root-stocks, but their absence in adjoining lots and streets as favorably situated indicates that the seeds are not perfect.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Topeka Weather Report.

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

Abstract for the week ending Saturday, November 26, 1887:

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 59° on Monday the 21st; lowest at same hour, 30° on Thursday the 24th. Highest recorded during the week, 60° on the 21st; lowest, 7° on Saturday the 26th.

Rainfall.—Traces of sleet and snow on the 23d; light snow on the 24th, rain the 25th and 26th; in all, snow reduced to rain, .5 inch.

The cow from which 300 pounds of butter a year can be made is the coming mortgage annihilator of the Northwest.

THE SAVAGE WAY.

How the Indian Treats an Injury—Old Time Methods.

The savage is emphatically the child of nature. He lives close to nature, his only education is gained in nature's school.

When the Indian receives an injury, he does not seek a cure in mineral poisons, but binds on the simple leaf, administers the herbal tea, and, with nature's aid, comes natural recovery.

Our rugged ancestors, who pierced the wilderness, built their uncouth but comfortable log cabins and started the clearings in the woods, which in time became the broad, fertile fields of the modern farmer, found in roots and herbs that lay close at hand nature's potent remedies for all their common ailments. It was only in very serious cases they sent for old "saddle-oags" with his physic, which quite as often killed as cured.

Latter day society has wandered too far away from nature, in every way, for its own good. Our grandfathers and grandmothers lived wholesomer, purer, better, healthier, more natural lives than we do. Their minds were not filled with noxious isms, nor their bodies saturated with poisonous drugs.

Is it not time to make a change, to return to the simple vegetable preparations of our grandmothers, which contained the power and potency of nature as remedial agents, and in all the ordinary ailments were efficacious, at least harmless?

The proprietors of Warner's Log Cabin Remedies have thought so, and have put on the market a number of these pure vegetable preparations, made from formulas secured after patient searching into the annals of the past, so that those who want them need not be without them.

Among these Log Cabin remedies will be found "Log Cabin Sarsaparilla," for the blood; "Log Cabin Hops and Buchu Remedy," a tonic and stomach remedy; "Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy," "Log Cabin Scalpine," for strengthening and renewing the hair; "Log Cabin Extract," for both external and internal application; "Log Cabin Liver Pills;" "Log Cabin Rose Cream," an old but effective remedy for catarrh, and "Log Cabin Plasters." All these remedies are carefully prepared from recipes which were found, after long investigation, to have been those most successfully used by our grandmothers of "ye olden time." They are the simple, vegetable, efficacious remedies of Log Cabin days.

The quail eats insects and grain, and some times fruit. The favorite seeding resorts of the "Bob White" in fine weather are the stubble fields which are close to water. They frequent these each morning and evening, but seek cover in bushes, hedges and fences during the day. When the cold winter approaches and the ground becomes frozen, they frequent the more open stubble fields in search of food, but often hie to the timber in snowy weather.

Catarrh Cured

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar.

The Home Circle.

Summer is Gone.

Over the west to crimson turning,
The sun, like a ruby set in gold,
Over the breast of the twilight burning,
Fastens its mantle fold on fold;
The sea like a maiden's face is glowing,
The sweet south wind is merrily blowing—
Still I am sad, for summer is going—
Summer is going—summer is gone!

Never a leaf on the tree is faded,
Never a blade of the grass is sere,
Gayer and brighter the flowers are shaded,
Fairer and fairer grows the year;
Only—who knows what my fancy is showing,
Only the roses no longer are growing—
Only I feel that the summer is going—
Summer is going—summer is gone!

Brighter and brighter the skies are shining,
Deeper and deeper the fresh air thrills,
Larger and fuller the vines are twining,
Clearer than ever the distant hills;
The full tides sweep in their ebbing and flow-
ing,
Nothing is lost that is worth the knowing,
Only I feel that summer is going—
Summer is going—summer is gone!

What do I mourn?—Who knows, for surely
Never was world more fit than now,
From the harvest moon, as it rises so purely,
To the red ripe apple upon the bough.
What do I mourn?—Alas, no knowing;
Nothing is lost that is worth the showing,
Only I feel that summer is going—
Summer is going—summer is gone!

The Time of the Golden Rod.

Whispering winds kiss the hills of September,
Thistledown phantoms drift over the lawn;
Red glows the ivy, like ghost-lighted ember,
Shrouded in mist breaks the slow-coming dawn.

Sunlighted vistas the woodland discloses,
Sleeping in shadow the still lake reposes,
Gone is the summer, its sweets and its roses—
Harvest is past and the summer is gone.

Plaintively sighing, the brown leaves are fall-
ing,
Sadly the wood dove mourns all the day long;
In the dim starlight the katydid, calling,
Hush into slumber the brook and its song.
Gone are the sowers and ended their weeping,
Gone are the gleaners and finished the reaping,
Blossom and bee with the song-bird are sleep-
ing—
Harvest is ended and summer is gone.

Joys have three stages, Hoping, Having and
Had;
The hands of Hope are empty and the heart of
Having is sad;
For the joy we take in the taking dies, and the
joy we Had is its ghost,
And which is better, the joy unknown or the
joy we have elapsed and lost?
—John Boyle O'Reilly.

Juggernaut is Doom'd—The Great God Has Had His Day.

The announcement that the once famous festival of Juggernaut has so declined in popularity as to render it necessary for the priests to hire coolies to drag the car is a measure of the extent to which the destructive solvent of Western thought is being applied to Eastern creeds. The car of the great god of Pooree was one of the most sacred of Brahmanic "properties," and the Rath Jatra, a festival which, in importance yielded to that of no other deity in the Hindoo pantheon. From every part of the vast empire of Hindostan pilgrims flocked to share in it, and when the car of Juggernaut was dragged once a year from the temple in order to bathe the gods in the cold water of the tank, a mile and a half distant, the wildest enthusiasm seized the vast multitude of devotees. Thousands rushed to seize the cables, and so eager were the volunteers for his holy service that the best and greatest men of Orissa struggled with each other to obtain a hold upon the ropes. To use the language of an old writer who witnessed the Rath Jatra, in its palmy days, they are so greedy and eager to draw it that whosoever, by shouldering, crowding, shoving, heaving, thrusting, or in any insolent way, can lay a hand upon the rope, they think themselves blessed and happy. And when it is going along the city there are many that will offer themselves as a sacrifice to the idol, and desperately lie down on the ground that the chariot wheels may run over them, whereby they are killed outright. Some get broken arms, some broken legs, so that many are destroyed and think to merit heaven.

At even a later date martyrs to Juggernaut, or Jugganna'th, as she is more correctly termed, were not infrequent. When Francis Buchanan was in Pooree early in this century he described the harsh grating of the gigantic car as it moved along, the obscene songs of the priests in honor of the god, and the fierce glances which the fanatics bestowed upon the beef-eating English men as a pilgrim announced himself ready to become a sacrifice to the idol. No one daring or caring to prevent the self-immola-

tion, the man prostrated himself in front of the tower as it moved along, lying on his face with his arms stretched forward. The multitude passed around him, leaving the space clear until he was crushed to death by the ponderous structure. Then a wild cry of praise was raised, and, as the god was seen to "smile" at the libation of spouting blood, the devotees threw cowries and pieces of money on the body of the victim in approbation of the holy deed by which he had won immortality in the Hindoo Wallehalla.

It is, therefore, suggestive of a strange revolution in Hindoo opinion to hear that not only are victims lacking, but that, instead of thousands struggling for the honor of a place at the drag ropes, laboring men, at so many annas per diem, have to be hired to perform the sacred function. The awe of the Indian people for "the lord of the world" has been declining. For many years past the fame of the great god of Orissa has been on the wane, and the time when a human sacrifice was deliberately offered up to the hideous idol is fast getting beyond the power of the very oldest of the old Indians to recall. Admitting that the number of devotees this year is smaller, owing to the loss of two pilgrim ships and the prophecy that a third will be wrecked before the year is out, it is undeniable that Jaganna'th is doomed, and the wealth which it brought to the priests and the townspeople of Pooree is likely to vanish before many years elapse.—*London Standard.*

A Plea for Improvement in Our Public Manners.

The subject of behavior in public places is of interest to everybody, and the sins of the American woman in this respect have been much remarked upon. *Harper's Bazar* asserts that she has no sense of etiquette in public places. She talks and laughs at the opera when an artist is singing. She behaves worse at a matinee than any other woman in the world. She crowds, shoves, shows temper and a lack of good feeling. She does not in her opera box always behave quietly and like a lady. She gets up, turns her back on the audience, adjusts her dress, laughs and talks audibly to her cavalier.

The same authority makes other pointed comments, some of which are, in brief, as follows:

A young American prima donna used to be invited by an American lady to go with her to the opera and sit in a conspicuous box. She took her manners with her, talked, laughed, ate sweetmeats, threw papers into the next box, and behaved as if she were tipsy. Christine Nilsson sat in a box near her. Gravely, silently respectful to the singers was the great Swedish genius. She did not do any of these things. She looked mournfully at the American. The best and the highest are respectful. The lowest in rank are impertinent and poor in manner and in style.

In society, in a crowd, we need less conveniences; they help us to keep our natures in check; they make the world a fit place to live in. When we are exposed to the brutality of ill-mannered people we learn how uncomfortable the world would be if there were no etiquette.

The best book of etiquette should bear the motto: "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you."

Foreigners say that decorum in public is not a peculiarity of the American woman.

Americans can do everything well. Why cannot they learn to behave decently in public places? Why should not an American gentleman infuse into his correctness a certain fresh originality, a vivacity and wit, and instead of being a dead copy of an English swell, have a flavor of his own? And why should not an American woman be low-voiced, thoroughbred, quiet, polite, as well as well dressed, original and beautiful?

A Thanksgiving Sentiment.

McMaster, the historian, when asked for a Thanksgiving sentiment wrote this: "Every man to-day earns more money, wears better clothes, eats better food and of more kinds, lives in a more comfortable home, knows more of the world, holds broader views than he could possibly have done when the nineteenth century came in."

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

Some Recipes.

To Kill Bed-bugs.—Mix corrosive sublimate pulverized with lard and put that in every possible hiding place. I used plenty. Although it did not look nice, seeing the lard in different parts, but it had the desired effect, as it was a year ago and not one has been seen since. Coffee-beans (from our native coffee-bean trees) if taken and cracked, the yellow meat pulverized and put in a dish with a little sugar and very little water, will kill flies better than anything I ever tried. And as they ought to be killed this fall in order not to have such an amount next summer, I keep it prepared for the last one. Gather the beans this fall.

Knee Protectors.—For those mothers who are troubled with children who wear their stockings out badly at the knees, protectors are very useful. They can be made at home by taking for the outside material some fine broadcloth or cheviot and the lining of drilling; bind with dress braid. The button-hole at the top is for buttoning over a button sewed on the top of the stocking, while the other part buttons around the leg—an elastic sometimes being used to connect the two tips. The perpendicular length should be from six to eight inches.

Piccalilli or Chow-chow.—To one peck of green tomatoes, sliced and salted over night, then thoroughly drained and chopped fine, add two large heads of cabbage, two large onions, twelve green peppers, also chopped fine; cover with vinegar and boil tender; then drain the mass through a colander; add one pint of grated horseradish, one-half ounce each of allspice, cloves and mustard, and one pound of sugar; mix thoroughly, then add enough fresh vinegar to cover the whole; put in a stone jar. I have just made some, and wish I had saved more tomatoes from the frost so that I could make more.

I will add a receipt for old-fashioned gingerbread, used by a man who was in the baking business from 1832 to 1845. But he says he never saw a woman who could mix it and have it taste natural. One quart good Orleans molasses, three-fourths pound butter, one tablespoonful soda, one gill water, ginger to taste. (In winter it will take more water than in summer.) Mix with flour as soft as you can roll out. Don't get it too stiff if you want it good. Roll out about one-half an inch thick; cut in cards or squares and bake in a flat pan.

VIOLETTE.

Notes and Recipes.

Don't expect the servant to do good scrubbing with a brush worn down to the wood.

A granite iron kettle may be made bright inside by boiling a small quantity of borax in it.

Keep the flour barrel raised a few inches from the floor, so that the air may circulate underneath and prevent dampness.

Often after cooking a meal a person will feel tired and have no appetite; for this beat a raw egg until light, stir in a little milk and sugar, and season with nutmeg. Drink half an hour before eating.

When the burners of kerosene lamps become clogged, put them in a basin of hot water containing washing soda, and let them boil for a few minutes. This will make them perfectly clean and almost as bright as new.

For a burn or scald, make a paste of common baking soda and water, apply at once and cover with a linen cloth. When the skin is broken, apply the white of an egg with a feather; this gives instant relief, as it keeps the air from the flesh.

Fried Tomatoes.—Green tomatoes, which often linger on the vines until the first of November, or even later if there are no severe frosts, make a superb breakfast dish prepared as follows: Take a large green tomato, cut off both ends and then cut one in three slices. Have some butter hot in a frying pan, but it must not brown; roll the tomatoes in flour and fry until they are done and a nice brown, seasoning while frying with salt, pepper and a sprinkling of sugar.

Corned Beef.—First cover the beef for twenty-four hours with brine strong enough to float an egg; take it out and wash it in cold water to take out all the blood, then put it away in a second brine a little weaker than the first, in which you have dissolved three pounds of brown sugar and two ounces of saltpetre to a hundred pounds of beef, and in that proportion for smaller quantities. If the first brine is used again, it should be

thoroughly cleansed from the blood by scalding and skimming. Should a scum appear on the surface before the meat is used up, the brine must be scalded and skimmed and poured back when quite cold. The package should be kept in a cool but not damp place, with the meat always covered with brine.

It Is Well to Remember

That economy is a great revenue.

That not every one who dances is glad.

That it is as natural to die as to be born.

That the road is never long to a friend's house.

That we have all forgotten more than we remember.

That busy lives, like busy waters, are generally pure.

That labor disgraces no man, while man disgraces labor.

That the strongest men are often the most tender-hearted.

That life is too short to be spent in minding other people's business.

That he who buys hath need of a hundred eyes, and he who sells hath enough of one.

That inclination never wants an excuse, and, if one won't do, there are a dozen others ready at hand.—*Good Housekeeping.*

Some Simple Remedies.

When stung by a bee or a wasp, make a paste of common earth and water, put on the place at once and cover with a cloth.

For a cough, boil one ounce of flaxseed in a pint of water, strain and add a little honey, one ounce of rock candy, and the juice of three lemons; mix and boil well. Drink as hot as possible.

Often after cooking a meal a person will feel tired and have no appetite. For this beat a raw egg until light, stir in a little milk and sugar, and season with nutmeg. Drink half an hour before eating.

For a burn or scald, make a paste of common baking soda and water, apply at once and cover with a linen cloth. When the skin is broken, apply the white of an egg with a feather; this gives instant relief, as it keeps the air from the flesh.

At the first signs of a ring-round, take a cupful of wood ashes, put in a pan with a quart of cold water, put the pan on the stove, put your finger in the pan, keep it there until the water begins to boil, or as long as it can be borne. Repeat once or twice if necessary.—*Good Housekeeping.*

Fashion Notes.

Chain braid is a novelty in dress trimmings and is pretty and moderate in price. It is usually in two or three colors, and is sometimes interwoven with gold.

Young ladies wear toques of the same material with their cloth gowns. These fit the head like a skull cap, are in melon shape at the top and have but little trimming.

The dressiest short wraps of bengaline and velvet or plush are elaborately trimmed with lace, bead fringes, and embroideries, sometimes with metal thread embroideries and soutache, and to these for cold weather bands of fur are added.

A new woolen fabric velvet cloth, with a thick, strong frill, takes the name of cardinal cloth, because it is used for cardinals' robes when in bright red shades. It comes in other colors as well as red, and is used for short or long evening cloaks, for the underskirts and panels of light cloth and serge dresses, and other parts of wool costumes.

Veils are coming back into favor again as the autumn winds begin to play havoc with bangs, and are worn so as to cover the entire face and chin. Many are made of very fine silk gauze, of blue, gray or black, which is crossed behind and brought round under the chin and tied in a big bow. Others are of tulle, sometimes dotted with velvet, and are of all colors.

Fancy catchalls, basket, card and paper receivers come in all sorts of shapes, mandolins, banjos, guitars, hats, caps, cornucopias, birds' nests, and are profusely decorated with bright ribbon bows and bunches of artificial velvet and plush flowers, over which is frequently thrown the web that the spider weaves, in circles of pale blue silk on a wire foundation, with green, red and blue spiders engaged in the game of spider and the fly, or more frequently the butterfly and moth in all the gorgeous and delicate colors of the Lepidoptera family.

GRAYVILLE, Ind., Feb. 24, 1887.

Dr. A. T. SHALLENBERGER, Rochester, Pa.—*Dear Sir:* I have used your Antidote for Malaria for over a quarter of a century and have found it to be in every respect all that you claim for it. It not only cures chills and fever of every kind, but it is the best medicine I ever knew to build up the system when broken down from any cause.

Respectfully yours, F. M. BROWN.

The Young Folks.

Her First Letter.

BY CLARA FOWLER SMITH.

When "Little Sis" was 4 years old—
To give her work and make her better,
So that I might not have to scold—
I said: "Take this and write a letter."

With sparkling eyes that told of pride,
She took her paper and began.
But her eager haste I wished to chide
As up and down her markings ran.

Of course I knew that one so small
Could only play with pen and ink,
But then it seemed as, after all,
She might have taken time to think.

For a few moments all was hushed
Save the scratch-scratch made by little fin-
gers,

And when she finished her face was flushed
As the sky at eve where sunlight lingers.

Then she came and stood beside my chair,
And placing my hand upon her head
I asked: "What have you there?"
"A letter to Santa Claus," she said.

"Well, what did you write, my pet?" I in-
quired,
Expecting to hear of candies and toys,
But she said: "I don't know. If not too tired
Please read it for me, as you do for the boys."

Then, trying to hide a smile, I said:

"Your brothers have learned to write at
school;

But it's foolish to want your letters read
When you do not know a single rule."

"But you told me to write," sighed the little
maid.

And I saw, as the scene I then could recall,
That the child "meant business" when she
obeyed,

And I was the thoughtless one, after all.

Managing a Mule.

You, Nebuchadnezzar, whoa, sah,
Whar is you tryin' to go, sah?
Is e a holdin' ob de lines.
You better stop dat prancin';
You's powerful fond of dancin';
But I'll bet my yeah's advancin'
Dat I'll cure you ob your shines.

Look heah, mule! Better min' out.
Fus t'ing you know you'll an' out
How quick I'll wear dis line out
On your ugly stubborn back.
You needn' try to steal up
An' l'f dat precious heel up;
You's got to plow dis fiel' up;
You has, sah, for a fac'.

Dar, dat's de way to do it—
He's comin' right down to it!
Jes' watch him plowin' t'roo it;
Dis nigger ain't no fool.
Some folks dey would 'a' beat him;
Now dat would only heat him;
I know jes' how to treat him;
You must reason wid a mule.

He minds me like a nigger;
If he was only bigger
He'd fetch a mighty figger;
He would, I tell you! Yes, sah!
See how he keeps a clickin';
He's as gentle as a chicken,
And nebbet t'inks o' kickin'—
Whoa, dah! Nebuchadnezzar!

Is dis heah me, or not me?
Or is de debil got me?
Hab I laid heh more'n a week?
Dat mule do kick amazin';
De beast was sp'il'd in raisin';
By now I 'spect he's grazin'
On totter side de creek.

—Scribner's Magazine.

Where Toys Are Made, and the People Who Make Them.

Germany is famed for its wonderful toy
manufactories. Nuremburg and Furth are
great centers for the industry.

Switzerland and Southern Tyrol may be
safely classed as toy land. Wood carving is
the principal occupation of many a moun-
tain village, but in no place is it carried on
to a greater extent than at St. Ulrich. One
branch of it, indeed, the manufacture of
wooden toys, particularly dolls, may be con-
sidered almost a specialty of the district, for
the town of St. Ulrich is the great storehouse
of the toy-traders of Europe and of the
world. Whole families are engaged in this
work, and it is a most curious sight to see
them following the various ramifications of
their Lilliputian industry. They make a
Noah's ark and fill it with animals. Some
families will cut out lions, tigers, elephants;
others sheep, oxen and deer; still others will
make the odd little men and women so fa-
miliar with this toy. The coloring of these
toys is quite another branch of the industry.
Wholesale dealers collect these toys in carts,
going from house to house. No matter
where you go, you will meet the wagons

loaded with the one product, toys. The lit-
tle, trembling fingers of the child begin the
work, and the occupation continues through
life till the fingers tremble in second child-
hood and can no longer hold the carving
tools. In France the ingenuity of the scien-
tific workman produces the wonderful me-
chanical and musical toys. The finest dolls
are made in France. The most expensive
toys come from that country. There are a
lot of dancing toys, but there is nothing es-
pecially new about them. The newest thing
in these toys is a walking man that is as de-
liberate in his steps as a Senator. He has
the face of Ben Butler, and costs \$3.50. A
walking elephant that moves his ears, trunk
and tail may be had for \$5. Then there is a
whole herd of milch cows that low as natural
as could be desired, and give from a gill to
a quart of milk. These run from \$1 to \$12,
according to size.

A fine sheep is shown that bleats and rolls
around the carpet. There are several sizes
of these, ranging from \$3 to \$12. The next
department was the toy houses. Here was
seen a lot of kitchens with complete outfits,
ranging from 25 cents up to \$20. The line
of parlors and stores are the same. In the
grocery store all manner of goods are dis-
played. A doll-house three stories high
with seven rooms completely furnished, was
shown; for \$35 this might be had, but smaller
ones ranged down to \$7. Then complete
sets of furniture for dolls' use were shown.
There were stables for boys' play that would
make a boy scream with delight. A large
one, being about six feet by three feet in
size, contained two large toy horses, two
sets of harness, a carriage, a tally-ho, a cart
driver, and a footman. This was marked
\$65, but smaller ones could be had ranging
as low as \$1.25. The next department con-
tained a fine line of magic lanterns. One
new style contained rotary slides, and was
made of brass. Six wheels and six slides
go with each lantern, and the prices range
from 25 cents up to \$35. In the steam and
electric toys there is shown everything in
great variety. Engines from 25 cents up to
\$40. Locomotives, steamboats, trains and
mills from \$2 to \$18. There was an electric
engine with a single jar battery, with com-
plete directions for a boy to run it, costing
\$25. Electric motors may be had for \$9.
One novel toy was an engine that runs a
certain distance, whistles, turns and runs an
equal distance, whistles again, backs and
fills, turns again, and goes off in another di-
rection. This toy has four motions and
pulls a train of six cars. The price was
\$3.50 for the small ones and \$5 for the large
ones. Then there was an engine that ran
about six feet and then exploded, the engine
flying to pieces as natural as if it was at
Chatsworth. This costs \$3.50. There was
a steamboat that went a distance and whis-
tled, rang a bell and made a turn, and so on,
just like the engine above mentioned. There
are several sizes of these, ranging from \$4 to
\$8. There was a water boat that went with
a rubber motor, ranging in price from 75
cents to \$1. A toy fire engine with rubber

hose, that threw water, was shown, and a
patrol wagon with movable men was shown;
these may be had for \$2.50. There are a
number of small mechanical toys from 50
cents upward. The magnetic toys are the
usual style, if anything a little more gor-
geous in color this year. There are little
tin bath-rooms with a reservoir for water,
and these range from 35 cents up to \$2. In
the like of kitchen stoves there is a great
variety, ranging from 25 cents up to \$7.50,
the latter being a regulation iron stove in
miniature. Bagatelle boards from \$1 to \$12
and billiard tables from \$3 to \$5 are shown.
Of course the Noah's arks are on hand in all
sizes and prices, from 15 cents to \$5. In the
way of banks there are any number of new
styles this year, the base ball and the
Knights of Labor being the most unique.
Little pianos from 50 cents to \$15 are shown,
and they can be played, too. Tool chests
range from 25 cents to \$15, the latter
suitable for household purposes. Then
there are the games of pitchette and the bean
bag game that cannot fail to interest the
girls. Soldier sets for boys consist of caps,
swords, guns, knapsacks, etc., ranging in
price from \$1.50 to \$12. Pewter toy soldiers
may be had from 25 cents up to \$4. One set
of men is unique, every soldier is set on
wheels, and the whole company can be
hooked together, so that the child can move
the whole company with a string. There is
the musical monkey that cost \$24. The na-
tatorium with the swimming dolls, for
\$4.50, is another novelty.

In the next department the girls find great
pleasure; here all manner of dolls are shown.
The imported Jumeau French doll costs \$38,
but they range down to \$2 for the little ones.
There is a doll that eats candy; another doll
cries when laid down and says papa and
mamma when placed in a sitting position;
\$15 is the mark on this one. The English
rag baby may be had for 50 cents. Japanese
dolls, boy dolls, lady dolls, servant dolls,
jointed dolls, walking dolls, crying dolls,
sleeping dolls, and indestructible dolls are
to be had. A speaking doll costs \$13.50, a
singing doll costs \$2.50. There is a doll
baby that nurses real milk from a real bottle
for \$7.50 to \$18. There is a doll in a leather
trunk with a complete trousseau of clothes
for \$15.

The poor children, however, never have
the pleasure of playing with such expensive
toys, and mayhap they are far happier with
the cheap toys from other countries than the
little aristocrats with these high-priced
baubles. At the present time no child is so
poor that it cannot have toys, for they can
be had from one cent up to \$100, and that
range takes in every child under the sun.—
Inter-Ocean.

The heaviest locomotive in the world
weighs 160,000 pounds, and is on the Cana-
dian Pacific. The next heaviest is the
Southern Pacific's, 154,000 pounds; the third
weighs 145,000 pounds, and is on the North
Pacific, and Brazil owns the fourth, weigh-
ing 144,000 pounds.

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Topeka, Kas.

About an inch of snow fell in this region last Saturday evening and night.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* show business in general, last week, to have been fair, with no panicky indications anywhere.

Messrs. Durst & Hardy, of Medicine Lodge, have a cotton gin and prepared several bales of cotton this year from plants grown in Barber county.

The State Teachers' Association will meet at Topeka the 27th, 28th and 29th days of this month. Program, and particulars may be obtained by addressing H. G. Larimer, Principal of Harrison school, Topeka, Kas.

Senator Ingalls, in a letter inclosing a dollar for the KANSAS FARMER one year, says he does so—"with thanks for the opportunity of assuring you of my sincere appreciation of your efforts to advance the most important interest of the State."

Commercial Union—free trade—between the United States and Canada is proposed as a final settlement of the fisheries dispute. There is no easier, or better, or more statesmanlike way than that. All the nations on this continent ought to be united in just such a commercial union.

Grange Celebration.

Capital Grange celebrates the anniversary of the National Grange at Odd Fellows' hall, Topeka, on Saturday, December 3, at 11 a. m., and a first-class dinner at noon. All the friends are invited to be present.

It is now definitely decided to hold the eighth meeting of the American Horticultural society in Riverside, Cal., commencing on Tuesday, February 14, 1888. Full particulars, giving railroad and hotel rates, program, etc., given on application. Address W. H. Ragan, Secretary, Greencastle, Ind.

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR MONEY.

There ought to be two sources of money supply—one the people, the other the people's government, and both of these sources should be always open and always available. As it is now, the people in their supply are limited to gold, and the government in its supply is hedged about by laws limiting its authority and choking a fountain which should send forth money continuously as a spring sends forth water—sufficient, year by year, to supply all the channels of trade. Money ought to flow freely among the people, poor and rich alike, as blood flows through arteries and veins of an animal body. It ought not to be possible for any combination of men or interests to check this flow or in any way to interfere with its regular current. Money is one of the necessary agencies of trade, and it is as much the property of the people as are the public highways and the water courses. We do not mean, of course, that one man may take money possessed by another man unlawfully, any more than he may take the life blood of his neighbor; what we do mean is, that the use of money is a common necessity in business among the people, just as roads are necessary avenues for transportation of persons and property, and that both alike belong to the people in their organized capacity. A citizen is entitled to use the public highways on conditions prescribed in the laws—the same for all; so, every citizen ought to be able to obtain the use of money—a common agent in trade—by complying with rules established for the common guidance—the same for all. That would put an end to usury and cut-throat mortgages, and it would save many a poor honest worker from ruin.

As long as we use metals as a money basis, the people, in their capacity as citizens, ought to be permitted to have coined for their own use, at the government mints and free of expense, all the gold and silver they present for that purpose. To what extent that would increase the currency cannot be stated, but it would be that much out among the people which was not paid first from the Treasury in the usual course of public business. The effect of such a supply coming from the people themselves would be good, because it would not be affected by the "state of the market." Every dollar coined would be a dollar added to the currency of the people, a dollar that would do to bank on and that would not be hidden away in vaults when prices are low and markets dull.

The other source of supply—the government, should be regulated by the ebb and flow of commerce among the people. Although there is a disposition manifested by some persons of influence to deprive the general government of all money-supplying powers, and to revive the State bank system, there is good reason for believing that the people have become too well nationalized to consent to a policy of that kind. The general government is the common agent, not of the States, but of the people, and money is a factor of trade used by all the people in the same way and for similar purposes. Every citizen is interested in a national currency. The people of this country are one people, enjoying absolute freedom of trade among themselves, and they must have a stable currency—dollars of uniform value, subject to no discounts or drawbacks, and they ought to have plenty of that kind of dollars. But there has been a limit to the government's authority in the matter of issuing money, that limit being established by law and heretofore acknowledged pretty generally among the

people to be unavoidable. Gold may be coined in quantities without restriction, but the coinage of silver is limited to four million standard dollars a month and to such number of minor coins as may appear to be needed, and the issue of Treasury notes (greenbacks) is limited to the number and denominations now out, in all about \$346,000,000. The theory has always prevailed that beyond a certain amount the people must not have money. They may have all the wheat, all the corn, all the cattle, all the iron, all the gold, all the silver, all of anything and everything which they can accumulate and possess, except only one thing—money. They may own in lands and other property forty thousand million dollars worth, but they must not be trusted with more than one-fortieth part of that amount in money. Why is this? Who ever gave a good reason for it? Why should banks and bankers be permitted to dictate the amount of money the people may use? Why should a man who owns property worth a thousand dollars or any other sum be denied the privilege of exchanging it for money? Why should the people be compelled to get along with what moneyed men think is enough? And why should money be gathered into corners by a few persons when the people need it?

These questions are not commonly asked. They embody principles not yet generally discussed; they are suggestive rather than conclusive. Their discussion will probably get most of us out of ruts worn by the practice of centuries. What the KANSAS FARMER aims at in this matter is, to assist in establishing a monetary system which shall be controlled by the people and not by a comparatively few in their own interests.

DOLLARS AND PRICES.

Our excellent neighbor, the *Tribune*, of Junction City, expresses surprise and disappointment at finding "but one-half of the subject discussed," referring to an article which appeared in the KANSAS FARMER, October 20, under the heading—"When will markets improve?" and concludes an able article with the advice: "If the KANSAS FARMER really desires to aid the farmers to understand this 'Markets' question, it should discuss both sides of the subject. An increase of products will not make farmers richer if prices fall as fast or faster than commodities multiply."

The *Tribune* takes up what it regards the other half of the subject, arguing that the volume of money is the regulator of markets. It says: "Price consists of, or is controlled by two things, commodities and money. To maintain the general, or sea-level of prices at a given point the proportion of money to the commodities of commerce must be maintained in the same relative amounts." And by way of illustration, the following is given:

Suppose there are, in a given community, ten horses for sale, and that there are \$1,000 afloat for the purchase of the ten horses. Plainly the price of the horses in that community will be \$100. Then suppose the number of horses is doubled, while the money for their purchase remains \$1,000. The price of horses must then fall to \$50. But, had the volume of money been doubled when the number of horses was doubled, then the price of horses would have remained the same.

Suppose, on the other side, there were no money in that "given community," would the horses have no value? And suppose there were no horses in the community, would the money be without value? Then, taking the case supposed, why would the price of horses fall when the number of dollars afloat is lessened, and why the price remain the same as long as the relative proportions between dollars and horses is not

changed? An answer to these two questions would be suggestive, though, perhaps not conclusive. If it be true that the number of dollars possessed by a nation of people determines the market value of their other property, then it must be true also that money is an original factor of commerce, and not a creature—a mere convenience devised by men to facilitate trade. Before "current money of the merchant" was recognized and used in effecting exchanges of property or values, men dealt in lands, in cattle and other property. Property had value before money was invented, and property now has value where there is no money. Value is therefore determined primarily by facts and circumstances which are not money in any sense. Prices are affected by facilities for obtaining money, rising when money is easily obtained, falling when money is difficult to obtain, and this is so without reference to the quantity of money in the country. In 1873 prices fell rapidly, though there was not a corresponding diminution of the volume of currency. And since that time there has been a great increase in the amount of money in the country, though prices are a good deal lower now than they were in 1873. In 1880, '81, '82 and '83, prices generally were better than they are now, though our currency has been increased regularly by about \$55,000,000 of gold and silver every year.

This applies to all kinds of money. There is an element in paper money, not present in metallic money, which affects prices, viz.: credit, or public confidence. Prices will be better with less money in circulation, if the people have confidence in its soundness, than with more money if the people do not give it full credit. The highest point reached by market quotations in this country was in 1864, when prices began a gradual decline, though there was no considerable contraction of the currency until at least three years afterwards. This credit element affects all classes of paper money. The unlimited confidence of the people in the greenback money is the source of its value, and the national bank notes pass current because they are secured by the public credit.

From these considerations it would seem that a mere increase in the volume of money at this time would not materially enhance prices if the standard of money value remains the same and all the fresh issues be made full legal tender. If our past experience be taken as a safe guide (we do not say it is a safe guide) there is money enough in the country now for use in the transaction of all the people's business. The railroad mileage built in the United States in 1887 will exceed that of any former year; there has been more business done in the country this year than in any preceding year; though the footings of the exchanges may not show so large a money value, because prices are lower.

We do need more money which the people can get hold of when they need it; but, unless better methods of finance are adopted, we would expect little relief from the mere addition of a few millions to our currency, leaving the standard of money values as they are.

The advice given to farmers in the article which the *Tribune* thinks was only half completed, was this: "Improve the farm lands; raise more grain and milk and meat on less land and at less expense, and make up in this way what seems to have been lost by reason of low prices." That is practical. More grain and milk and meat will be needed every year as population and trade increase, and if the farmer would keep his head above water he must do what other people are doing—reduce expenses while increasing products.

Farmers' Clubs--How to Organize.

There ought to be an organization among farmers for mutual benefit in every township in the State. Farmers must become better acquainted with one another, with the general business of farming, and with the affairs of the business world, or they will soon become mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for wealthy corporations.

The subject of this article, however, is not to discuss the importance or propriety of organization, but to suggest methods to such persons as are ready to move in that direction. Let any one person, no matter who, that wants to see a Farmers' Club organized in his neighborhood, call upon a neighbor and they two go to a third and the three talk over the subject and agree upon a general meeting of the neighbors at some convenient place on a certain evening, and then each one agree to inform as many people as he can of the meeting and of the subject. Be sure to invite women and young people of both sexes. Let it be understood that at this first meeting there will be some good music, and see that people are not disappointed. One active young man or young woman, put in charge of that matter, will do the necessary work and prepare for at least two songs, one at the beginning, and the other at the end of the meeting.

If the meeting is to be held at a school house or any other public building where there are no conveniences for lighting, let each one of the three persons first above mentioned take with him a lamp and oil, and see that the house is lighted and warmed early—early, please, so that when other persons get within range of the building they will see the light in the windows. That little thing, of itself, will have a good effect upon every person that attends. It will be taken as evidence that the work has really begun.

When the hour appointed arrives, let the person who first went to see his neighbor about the matter, call the people to order, stating the object of the meeting in a general way, and suggest the name of some suitable person to act as president for the evening. If no objection be raised, put the nomination to a vote of the house. Then let a secretary be selected by vote. This done, let the first song be sung. Some person, then, will be expected to state the object of the meeting more in detail, and he will close his remarks by offering a resolution or submitting a motion that a Farmer's Club be organized by the persons present, and when the resolution or motion is seconded, the question of organization will be stated by the President and will be properly before the meeting for discussion. If the motion be carried, the next thing to determine will be the manner of organizing. A committee may be appointed to suggest a plan, or a committee may be appointed to prepare and report a form of constitution and by-laws for the government of the club, and the committee may be allowed a certain time to report,—say a week—or what is a better way, (when a draft has been prepared and is then ready for action of the meeting), let the draft be submitted at once, on motion. The form may be as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1.—The name of this organization shall be..... (here insert the name.)

ARTICLE 2.—The object of the..... (name) is the discussion of any and all matters pertaining to the occupation and business of farmers, to acquire and impart useful information among the members, and to improve themselves socially.

ARTICLE 3.—The officers of the..... (name) shall be a President, a Vice President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, and their duties shall be those usually devolving on such officers.

The officers shall be chosen once in every and shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and seated.

ARTICLE 4.—Any person may become a member of the..... (name) by subscribing his name to this constitution and paying..... cents yearly to the Treasurer.

ARTICLE 5.—A member may be expelled from the..... for disorderly conduct, for disrespectful treatment of the presiding officer, for the use of offensive language in debate, or for any willful breach of decorum or violation of any of the provisions of the by-laws, on a vote of three-fourths of the members.

ARTICLE 6.—The details of government shall be prescribed in a code of by-laws.

ARTICLE 7.—This constitution may be amended at any regular meeting by a vote of a majority of the members present, provided notice of the proposed amendment was given at the last regular meeting.

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1.—The meetings of the..... club shall be held once every..... and on (day) at..... school house, beginning promptly at..... o'clock p. m.

SEC. 2.—A committee on program shall be appointed at each meeting, and it shall be the duty of that committee to prepare a program of exercises for the second meeting of the club to be held after their appointment. [The object of appointing a committee two meetings ahead is, that they may have the program ready for announcement at the next meeting.—Editor.] Music shall form a part of the exercises of every meeting, if it can be provided. The program shall be so arranged as to allow a reasonable portion of the time for voluntary addresses and essays in addition to the regular exercises.

SEC. 3.—When a member wishes to address the club, he shall rise and address the President, and he shall not proceed unless and until he is recognized by that officer. No member shall speak more than once on any subject until all the other members have had an opportunity to speak, and no speech shall occupy more than..... minutes, unless, on request and motion, more time be granted.

SEC. 4.—The time of each meeting of the..... club shall not exceed..... hours, and the program shall be arranged accordingly.

These sections are given as suggestions. Others, relating to details, may be written out to embody whatever is wanted. It is well to have a committee on by-laws and give them a week's time to prepare the code. The constitution can be adopted at the first meeting.

It is important to interest women and young people in such organizations. They are just as much help in such undertakings as they are in the families at home. The thing most needed in public life to-day is the simple, honest, earnest, pure spirit of home. Carry good home influences into the club and it will succeed. Let everybody help; cast none aside. Even the little boys and girls can be made useful by singing and reading or declaiming. Arouse all the people, and make the club meeting an occasion of general interest.

The National Grange.

This important body, which, a few days ago, concluded an interesting session at Lansing, Michigan, will hold its next meeting at Topeka in November, 1888, the week following the meeting of the National Farmers' Congress in this city. Hon. William Sims, Master of the Kansas State Grange, and Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, is entitled to the thanks of Kansas people generally for his successful effort to bring the National Grange to this State. The influence of such a body is good and good only. The Grange is one of the best aids which American farmers ever had. It is peculiarly a farmers' organization. It has some secret machinery, but it is merely of a protective character. Its objects are spoken and written unreservedly to the public. "It is a grand and broad educational institution, with all its vast resources open to the farmer's family. It gives them the enjoyment and polish of social culture, so much needed in the country. It gives to the smallest farmer and the most improvident manager the advantages of the strength

and wisdom of the whole fraternity, enabling all to market their produce and make their purchases understandingly, thus securing to their families the profits of their labors, to be expended in improving and beautifying their own homes and indulging themselves in comforts and luxuries, instead of working forever with the servility of slaves, heaping up princely fortunes for the speculator, and accepting as their legitimate position in life the conditions of pinching poverty and enforced ignorance."

The Grange is growing. Recent reports of its progress are very encouraging. The National Grange is made up of delegates from the State granges, and as nearly every State in the Union is represented, the meeting in Topeka will be one of much interest to Kansas. The report of its proceedings will be read by farmers generally and they will thus learn more of the Patrons of Husbandry than they could in any other way, probably. The KANSAS FARMER bids the grangers welcome to a State with resources unlimited and with a people generous and intelligent.

The Clay Center Times set a good example to the press of the State in proposing, as its "Christmas Gift," to present to every one of its pay-up-and-ahead subscribers, and to all its new subscribers, a copy of the KANSAS FARMER one year. The Times people will never again get a more serviceable gift. The KANSAS FARMER is worth ten dollars a year.

From the Scott county News, we learn that a large area in that county has been seeded with wheat this fall. It gives a long list of names of farmers who have sown wheat, and says 7,000 bushels of seed wheat was imported into the county. That, we believe, was a wise proceeding. Next year those Scott county farmers will have reason to rejoice over the fruit of their wisdom.

The Mission Township Mutual Protective Association held its annual meeting October 25, 1887, and elected the following officers: President, M. L. Holloway; Vice President, Ed. Buckman; Treasurer, Elbridge Higgins; Secretary, H. R. Clark. Directors, H. H. Wallace, Thomas White, J. B. Sims. The association has forty-five members. Its object is mutual assistance in the arrest and conviction of thieves. H. R. Clark, Secretary, Box 59, Topeka, Kas.

The Inter Ocean gives this interpretation of the dispute between Secretary Lamar and Commissioner Sparks: "Certain men had made entries, either as pre-emptors or homesteaders, on lands actually conveyed by the United States to railways, or on lands conditionally reserved as indemnity; such entries had been prior to the actual conveyance or conditional reserve of the land in question, but by reason of oversight, fraud, or carelessness, the entries of these men had been canceled or omitted from the government's record. These lands being partially improved or being well located, were more attractive to other men, who sought to purchase from the railway companies, and the railway companies sold them. On application to Mr. Sparks, then Land Commissioner, the act of the railway companies was approved, and the original settlers were left to bear their injuries as best they could. The ejected settlers appealed to Secretary Lamar, and he over-ruled the decision of Mr. Sparks." If that is correct, it explains the situation and relieves the administration. This doctrine is right, just, and is the law. The Attorney General in a very lengthy opinion makes it clear that neither fraud, carelessness, nor mishap on the part of an entry clerk works against an equitable title to a homestead to pre-emption.

Is It Ignorance, Caution, or Cowardice.

Members of Congress are gathering at the national capital, and they all admit that reduction of the revenues is the great question of the hour, but, with an exceedingly small number of exceptions, not one of them makes a suggestion of specific work. They talk in language absolutely meaningless in its generality. The press reporters in Washington called upon all the members and Senators in the city and tried to obtain their views upon this subject, and of the entire list given, only two—Carlisle and Sherman—expressed themselves clearly or definitely. Mr. Carlisle suggests a reduction of customs revenues to the extent of \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 by "an enlargement of the free list, including mostly raw materials, and would then abolish the tax on manufactured tobacco to the extent of \$20,000,000, making the aggregate reduction about \$70,000,000 a year. He would leave the tobacco tax solely on cigars and cigarettes."

Senator Sherman favors "the abolition of the tobacco tax, free sugar, and a bounty to sugar makers." Some "favor free sugar, lumber, salt, and raw materials not produced in this country," the dispatch says; but there does not appear to be any well defined plan of procedure thought out by any of the statesmen interviewed except only the two named. Why is this? Are our legislators afraid of the subject? Are they afraid of the party to which they belong? Are they simply over-cautious? Are they ignorant in the premises? What means this hesitancy among them? Nobody will say the subject is simple and adjustable by unskilled hands; but it is not so abstruse that men pretending to be statesmen, and having had abundant opportunities to inform themselves and confer with the people, need be wholly unable to come to any conclusion about it. Every person is informed as to the sources of our revenues, and the published reports show the amounts received through the various channels. There need be no difficulty in learning just about how much money is required annually to meet public expenses. With these two quantities known, it is a mere matter of subtraction what the reduction should be.

Good policy would seem to require that the reduction should be made so as to effect the most relief to the people of the United States. Whenever our people are paying taxes that might be dispensed with, drop them at once, beginning with the most glaring cases, as sugar and tobacco. All the people use sugar, and nearly one-half of them use tobacco. Duties on sugar and taxes on tobacco are in effect direct taxes upon our own people, and they amount to about \$75,000,000 or \$80,000,000 annually. Cut them off, and there is only about \$20,000,000 more to get rid of; and if lumber and salt are added to the free list, that would dispose of about \$2,000,000. There are still a few other articles paying duty, which might be relieved—trifling in themselves, yet amounting to considerable in the aggregate. The work might safely end, then, on such manufactures of iron and wool as would least tend to stimulate importation and least interfere to injure our home industries. Let the American people have and enjoy all the benefits of the reduction, if that be possible.

Silver certificates outstanding at the close of the fiscal year amounted to \$145,543,150, an increase of nearly \$30,000,000 in a year. Think of that, you monometalists who thought nobody wanted silver certificates. They are the best money ever made. Let us have free silver coinage, and silver certificates for as much of it as we need.

Horticulture.

TO KANSAS HORTICULTURISTS.

The KANSAS FARMER is now paying more attention to your particular department of agriculture than when we had less room to devote to it. It is our intention to send out every week one full page of horticultural matter. With more room we can make this department of the paper more interesting and instructive to the general reader and much more useful to you, whether as readers, writers, students or advertisers. We want to publish as much original matter from Kansas horticulturists as we can, and this is to request occasional letters from our friends on such matters, related to the general subject of horticulture, as shall be of general interest. And when local horticultural societies meet and discuss important subjects, an abstract of the discussion sent up to us by the Secretary or other person, in manuscript, will be very welcome, and will be printed in the next issue of the paper, provided it reaches the office in time.

We regard horticulture as one of the pillars of agriculture, one of the necessary adjuncts, like stock-raising, and it is important that our citizens who are specially interested in horticultural work become acquainted and maintain that acquaintance through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER. You meet once or twice a year, some of you, and you say, and do many good things at those meetings; but the farmers of the State generally do not get much benefit from what is said and done at the State horticultural meetings. The KANSAS FARMER goes out among the people, reaching thousands of homes every week. Think what a medium of communication. Let us have fresh thoughts occasionally from practical men on the farm. It will do you good and do your readers good. In that way information can be imparted better than in any other way. Who will respond first?

Pruning Grape Vines.

Grape vines may be pruned now if persons prefer. There is only one reason why fall-pruning is better than spring-pruning, and it is simply matter of convenience. A farmer is busy in the spring and may neglect the grape vines if he neglected them in the fall. If the work is attended to in early spring results are quite as good as if the work had been done in the fall. The main thing is to do the work well after growth has stopped in the fall and before new growth begins in the spring.

Pruning needs to be done in manner to correspond with the plan of training the vines which has been adopted. And it must be remembered, always, that the bearing wood of grape vines is that which grew the last season. Grapes which grow in 1888 will grow on new shoots that grow out of the canes that grew in 1887. If all the canes of last season's growth are cut away close to the canes from which they grew, there would be no fruit next year. The experienced grape-grower understands this, but beginners do not. With this in mind, any person can prune a grape vine if he knows what shape the vines are to have in the future. If fruit is the only object, it is better, probably, to have the plants about eight or ten feet apart, and in that case they need to be pruned back pretty well; that is, shorten the canes of last season's growth to a few eyes each. Where vines are trained to a trellis the pruning need not be so close, because there is better support for the canes than where they are tied up to posts. Where vines are trained to cover frames or arbors, the

canes may be left long enough to have always a network of old canes on the lath or wires. In case of young vines, let the pruning be done with a view to the manner of their training in the years to come. In our last article on grape vines, the proper method of pruning young stock was given.

Whenever the pruning is done, have all the cut-away stuff gathered up at once and burned. If it is desired to save cuttings, use only the healthiest, brightest-looking canes; cut them to lengths of about eight or nine inches; lay the butts together and tie in bundles of fifty or a hundred, and pack away in sand, and bury in the garden, or simply bury them in the open ground until early spring. They must not be kept in a dry place unless the sand or soil in which they are buried, is kept moist.

Raspberry Culture for Farmers.

The following is condensed from one of the institute talks by C. L. Smith: Raspberries are easily grown on any soil that will grow good potatoes. The best time to plant is late in fall or early in spring. Of the red raspberry we find three varieties adapted to our climate: Philadelphia, Turner and Cuthbert. They should be planted about four feet each way, and the easiest way for any farmer to care for them is to cover the ground so deep with straw or mulch of some sort that no grass or weeds can grow. If this is done as soon as they are planted there will be no trouble with suckers. Late in November, each fall, with a load of straw on the wagon drive astride the row, bending the canes all one way with the wagon axle, throw over them enough straw to hold them down and cover them. This gives protection from freezing and thawing and from exhausting winds, and leaves the vitality in the canes where it is needed to produce a good crop of fruit. The Turner will not kill down when left uncovered, but the vitality of the cane becomes so exhausted that it will not produce much fruit. The increased yield, when protected, will pay the expense ten times over. Uncover early in the spring, stamp the straw well in around the roots, cut out the old dead canes, shorten the new ones to about three feet and tie to stakes or wires.

Of the black-caps the Doolittle is the farmer's berry. Plant these about six feet apart. Mulch with straw the same as the red varieties, and saw four "stunt" stakes three and one-half feet long, one end square, and sharpen the other. Set those in a square around your hill, sixteen inches apart and thirty inches high. On the square end of the stakes nail four slats, forming a square; train your vines up through this. Pinch the ends of canes when a foot above the stakes.

In November cover this bunch of vines and trellis with a big fork full of slough hay or straw, pinning it flat with a stick or lath. In the spring work the straw down around the roots and shorten the canes close up to the stakes. Repeat this process from year to year. So trained he knows of no one who has missed a full crop in sixteen years. If grass appears above the mulch pull it out.—*The Farmer (St. Paul.)*

How to Raise Black Walnut Trees.

In answer to a question asked by a reader of the Iowa Homestead, Mr. George Van Houten, who is regarded as good authority in such matters, says if the husks are removed it is safe to count that about 1,000 nuts will make a bushel. If the husks or hulls are left on, from 500 to 600 per bushel would be a reasonable estimate. Of course the size of the nuts and thickness of the husks will vary this estimate somewhat.

Some years many of the nuts are abortive, while other years nearly all will grow. A fair estimate of their germinating qualities can be made by cracking a few, as nearly all plump, natural-appearing kernels can be depended on to grow under favorable circumstances. It is best to plant rather more nuts than the planter wants of trees, for, like most nut-bearing trees, the walnut does not transplant easily. Plant the nuts where trees are to grow. After being gathered the seed should not be allowed to dry, but the outside may appear dry and yet the germinating qualities not injured. If to be sent a distance a few damp leaves mixed with the nuts will keep them from drying out. Damp moss is better, yet leaves do very well. If to be planted in the fall they can be planted at once and should be covered three or four inches deep in well-prepared ground. If to be planted in the spring the nuts can be spread two or three layers deep, mixed with earth or leaves and then covered lightly, and if the ground is moist, at least part of the rains should be kept off, then as soon as the frost is all out plant at once. Good cultivation should be given for the first few years, then they will need little further care.

Mulching in Dry Weather.

Here are some good suggestions which we find in an exchange without credit:

Seldom a summer season passes without a drouth. It may be of only a few weeks' duration, or, as sometimes is the case, it may extend through the months of July, August and September. Trees and shrubs planted in the spring are at this season passing a critical period; the roots and shoots have got well started, but are in a succulent and tender condition, and are easily affected by any change arising from a lack of moisture. The leaves are in a condition to rapidly evaporate moisture, the continual hot and dry atmosphere greatly increasing this evaporation. The rootlets are taxed to their utmost to maintain this rapid passing off of the moisture, and unless there is a sufficient supply at hand, they soon give out, and the organs of the tree or shrub become so weakened that it has to succumb for lack of nourishment. The surface of the soil becomes very hot if fully exposed to the sun, and creates a rapid evaporation of the moisture it contains.

It is imperatively necessary, therefore, to help check this rapid evaporation, by mulching with some material of sufficient looseness to admit of water and air, but still sufficiently dense to prevent the sun's rays from drying and heating the soil. Before applying the mulch it is advisable to stir the surface of the soil to admit the rains freely. On the top of this then apply the mulch, spreading it out beyond the area occupied by the roots; for unless carried far enough from the stem of the tree to cover the rootlets forming at the ends of the old roots, it does not do very much good. We often see trees having a thick covering of mulch placed close around the stem of the tree, doing little, if any good, as the roots requiring to be benefited have extended several feet beyond where the mulch is spread.

Mulching may not only be a check upon the evaporation of moisture from the soil, but also an aid in supplying food for newly-set trees, by using some material containing a supply of food. Nothing is much better for this purpose than the rough litter from the manure pile. It contains considerable of the elements which are necessary to build up plant life, and every shower carries into the soil three elements in a condition suitable at once for the plant's requirements. Spent hops, as obtained from the breweries, make an excellent

mulch. I have used it largely for years for this purpose. I one year mulched a patch of late cabbage with about three inches of hops, and although a severe drouth set in during September, I had a most excellent crop of the largest cabbages I ever raised. I also value it very largely for potting material. When thoroughly decayed, it is open in texture, and for such plants as geraniums, fuchsias, and heliotropes, makes one of the best soils I know of. From one brewery I get from sixty to one hundred loads of this material every year, and consider it of double the value of barnyard manure, bulk for bulk.

Any coarse material, however, may be used as a mulch, and rather than allow the trees to suffer, use sawdust, if nothing else can be had, although I am always averse to putting undecayed sawdust upon any kind of soil, especially soil of a sour nature, where the drainage is imperfect, as it is apt to make the soil more inert and raise a crop of fungus.

Horticultural Notes.

A remarkable property of the ice plant is its absorption of salt, a fluid exuded by its leaves having been found to contain thirty-three per cent. of sea salt.

One of our exchanges recommends the following plausible method of storing cabbages for use during the winter months: Trim off the large loose outer leaves, and cut off the roots, leaving only a stub one or two inches long for a handle. Wrap the head in two or three thicknesses of paper (wrapping paper or old newspapers), fasten a string to the stub and hang up in the cellar.

When chestnuts are to be preserved for planting in the spring, they should be spread out upon a tight floor in some shady cool place where they can be turned over daily for a week or two, and at the end of this time nearly all the grubs in the nuts will have crawled out and be found wriggling on the floor underneath. By raking the nuts to one side the grubs may be readily swept up and burned. The nuts may now be assorted, all the damaged, weevil-infested and withered ones thrown out, and only the sound and plump ones saved. These should be mixed with an equal bulk of clean sharp sand and placed in well-drained boxes of convenient size for handling.

Professor Lazenby, of Columbus, O., approves of soft soap wash for trees. He says: "I am acquainted with an orchard of fifteen apple trees, now 26 years old, that has been regularly and systematically treated to a wash of soft soap about May 20th and again June 20th of each year. Less than half a dozen borers have been found in this orchard, and the trees are all in a thrifty, vigorous condition. In neighboring orchards where this precaution has not been taken, the trees have been killed by scores, while many that remain are so much injured as to be worthless. Lye is sometimes used in the place of soap, but the latter is a more effective preventive. It can be readily applied with an old broom. Besides making the tree obnoxious to the borer, the soap keeps the bark in a healthy condition. This remedy may be applied to all trees or shrubs liable to be attacked.

In past times I have discouraged and condemned small fruit planting in the fall season, on account of the work of mulching the young plants with straw for winter protection. But in consequence of possible drouth, as we have had the past spring season, I am growing strongly in favor of more fall planting of small fruits. Amid the usual hurry and bluster of spring work farmers are overworked, and often postpone sending their orders away to nurserymen until it is too late to set plants with any assurance of their growth. Experience has taught me that plants will do best set out in October. Then all danger of their being burned up by drouth and hot winds is over. The fall and winter rains will so establish the plants in the ground that they will start to growing early in the spring, and thus get a hold that a following spring or summer's drouth will not burn them up.—*B. F. Smith.*

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

The Poultry Yard.

CULTIVATION OF DOMESTIC POULTRY.

I consider the cultivation of domestic poultry one of the most legitimate and profitable occupations that can be followed by those who have a taste for it, and the necessary facilities for conducting it successfully. There are many of us who devote much time, care and study to certain varieties, looking only to the satisfaction and gratification we have in improving them, the fascination and delight one feels when he has been successful in his matings for a particular object cannot be described. When you tell a man, he shall not on any account do a thing, if he is made of right kind of material, he is mighty liable to try at least, and the chances are, ten to one, if the thing be among the possibilities he will succeed; at the same time, the man who raises the so-called fancy poultry, after his own enjoyment he does not despise the prices that a brother fancier is always willing to pay for specimens that he wants, or thinks he needs to add to his own flock to improve them. There are two classes interested in the cultivation of poultry. The class of breeders who keep only thoroughbred fowls in their purity, and those who raise them for only meat and eggs, both very large classes, each valuable to the other, and both valuable to the whole community.

The breeder of standard specimens of the different varieties often spends fabulous prices to import the best specimens of his specialty that can be obtained; sometimes, too, he cannot always see his money's worth in what he gets. Again, he will get a specimen so elegant that he feels well paid for the outlay, especially if his new fowls breed well. I have made many importations; some did not please me, others were all I could wish, and as a whole the experiment has been satisfactory.

Many years ago, the man who kept the most kinds was considered the best party from whom to purchase, but those were the days of country general stores, when a dealer was expected to keep a poor assortment of everything. The store-keeper was postmaster, dentist, doctor, justice of the peace, and occasionally preached. This is all different now. The successful men are seen with specialties, with hobbies, if you please. Who could tell Edison anything about electricity, Vanderbilt about managing railroads, or the American people generally about enterprise, success and happy homes? In poultry-breeding today, the man, who makes a specialty of only one-kind that he loves and cares for with his own hands, is the man most likely to succeed with that variety. It is true that a large percentage of the winning specimens all over the country are the result of the care, study and experience of a few men. We see hundreds advertising "the best," "only reliable," "clean sweeps," etc., but when some of these most wordy champions do win a premium it is often done with a specimen purchased at a round price, perhaps from some modest breeder who is content to sell what he can spare and let the purchaser enjoy what he can get out of exhibiting them. I know a case the past season where a very successful breeder left a few chicks that he did not care to send away or breed from himself on the farm where he had them raised, instructing his man to kill them for market. Three other breeders of the same variety heard of them and eagerly bought them, knowing their pedigree, and I expect to see these same men advertising soon, imported stock direct from the yards of Mr.

So-and-so. The second class, and the larger one of the two, are those who raise poultry and eggs for market. I am satisfied that there is no more pleasant and profitable thing in connection with general farming or for the villager, who has a small lot in town. A gentleman of my acquaintance in Michigan had a large farm, and a large flock of fowls, no two alike, all wild as hawks, roosting in trees, on the harness pegs and everywhere, but in the right place. In the summer they laid in the fence corners and hedges, and in winter, nowhere. I induced this gentleman to shoot his entire flock, and gave him a trio of Dark Brahmas. The next season he raised about fifty chicks. In the fall he killed all but eight pullets and one good cockerel. The next season he raised about one hundred, and in the fall he killed for poultry all but forty-two pullets and three or four cockerels. These chicks were early hatched and commenced to lay in October. By the first of April they had sold eggs for table use to the amount of \$60 and had all they wanted to use in a large farm family. Such results can be obtained by any farmer. I was there in the fall when they were selling their surplus and saw him sell twelve cockerels that weighed 120 pounds alive. I do not mention Dark Brahmas as being any better than many other varieties, but they have been my favorites and you will pardon me for alluding to them, as my experience for the past fourteen years has been entirely with that variety. The best kind for any man to keep, I have often said, is the kind he likes best and will take the best care of. A man once was asked, which is the best kind of pig, the answer he gave was, "it is about one-third in the breed and two-thirds in the feed." The same rule applies to poultry.

There are a few things that the breeder needs to be sure of, viz.: what varieties to keep, the most practical houses, and the proper manner of caring for them. For general use, for meat and eggs the year round, I have no doubt Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes are among the best. They are all hardy, prolific layers, and make fine poultry when dressed. They have yellow legs and yellow skin which are demanded in our markets, the color of skin and shanks fancied in this country has always been a matter of surprise to me. An Englishman once said of the Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock, "they would be a nice fowl if they hadn't such blasted yellow shanks and yellow skin." The white-legged, white-skin Dorking being an Englishman's ideal for a table fowl. As I said, in Boston last week, the Dorking, Houdan and Game are admitted the world over to have no superiors for the table, and neither has yellow legs or yellow skin. The partridge, quail, woodcock and snipe all have dark legs and white skin, and certainly cannot be declared inferior birds to any yellow-legged, thin-breasted, large-boned chicken with a yellow skin; but in raising fowls for market it will pay the best in this country or any other to raise what the market demands.

Houses should be so constructed that they will be perfectly dry at all times, properly ventilated and kept clean. An even temperature, though cold, is much better than very warm through the day and very cold at night. I have two houses the same size, one so situated that it gets quite warm daytimes when the sun shines, but is cold at night. The other, not so much exposed to the sun, is much colder. I have the same number of fowls of the same kind, the same age in each, but those in the coldest house have laid much the best the past winter, and I know no reason

except the even temperature day and night.

Feed should be always of the best quality and dealt out sparingly. I am sure more failures follow too liberal feeding than not feeding enough. I aim to keep my fowls always with a sharp appetite, they are more active, stronger, lay more and larger eggs, the eggs hatch better and produce stronger chicks. The same is true of all breeding stock. Last year I visited Mr. Wolcott's place at Milton, Mass., where he raises Yorkshire pigs. His breeding sows showed their ribs like hounds. I was surprised. He smiled and asked me how the little pigs looked? They were well fed and sleek as moles.—H. A. Mansfield, in *Fancier's Gazette*.

Poultry Notes.

Before frost closes the ground fill several barrels with fine road dust, that flocks may enjoy a bath in mid-winter.

The houses should have a southern exposure, be sheltered from winds, roomy, warm, lighted, ventilated.

If the Brahmas are to be kept the fences need not be very high, the roosts should be low, and the quarters contain plenty of room.

One of the best egg foods is blood. Every part of the egg is found in it, it is nourishing, eaten greedily and answers every purpose of meat.

Farmers are very apt to let their fowls breed in-and-in until they become exceedingly weak physically, and the loss in infertile eggs and with feeble chicks is very great.

An Eastern poultry-keeper says that where a large field of tobacco is grown the turkey will do sufficient work destroying the large green worms that often do much damage. A turkey hen and her brood will search every hill, and not a single plant will be missed.

We have so many fine varieties of improved thoroughbred fowls now in this country, and all, in their way, are so meritorious when well-bred in their purity, that crossing these fine breeds but rarely amounts to much, unless it be judiciously and skillfully done every time.

Of the many breeds of poultry the Wyandottes stand pre-eminently popular. Prior to 1883 they were called Silver-laced Eureka, Columbias, and American Sebrights. Fanciers claim that the Wyandotte is a cross between the Silver-spangled Hamburg and the Dark Brahma. The breed is supposed to have originated in Onondaga county, New York.



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The Fisher Girl's Prayer; The Plantation Polka; The Bridge; The Banks of Allan Water; Twickenham Fanny; Then You'll Remember of Allan Water; Twickenham Fanny; We Never Speak As Me; White Cockade; Were I a Bird of Air; We Never Speak As We Pass By; Who's That Peeping Thro' The Window; When Red Leaves Fall; Wind that Shakes the Barley; Wide Awake Reel. Remember that all Ballads and Songs contain both Music and Words, and that all dances are given in the Calls and Figures. To purchase this grand collection, would cost you from 25 few sheets at a time, at music stores, would cost you from 25 to 40c for each piece, or upwards of Thirty Dollars for all. We offer the entire collection of 127 Pieces, free, to those who take Daughters of America, for a trial year; all will agree that the paper is worth seven or eight times the amount of money, as soon as they have read one number. This is the Greatest Offer ever made and will be so regarded by all who take advantage of it. 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Fuel on the Prairies.

A letter printed in an other column directs attention to a very serious matter—fuel on the prairies. Our correspondent says that farmers in his locality (Meade county) go forty to fifty miles for coal, and then have to wait their turns, which often amounts to a delay of four or five days, before they can load up and return. This is a great hardship in winter, but it is not the first year the like was done. Two years ago a great deal of suffering was caused by similar circumstances in what were then the "new counties," and several lives were lost by freezing. This is a bad state of affairs and it need not exist. Farmers ought to provide their own fuel on their farms; they ought to raise it, and they can do it every year from the beginning if they are so minded. No farmer on the prairies of Kansas need be without fuel of his own raising a single season if he gets started in the spring. The first winter he may have as good fuel as ever afterwards, though it may not be as convenient as beech or hard maple or hickory or coal; but it will be his just the same and paid for.

In the spring, plant an acre of ground to Russian sunflower seed, and cultivate the plants the same as if they were cornstalks. If there is no old ground, then break the prairie and plant seed in the fresh sod, the same as corn is planted, except the seed should not be covered as deep as corn seed is. If the seed is soaked in water twenty-four hours before planting it will sprout sooner, and is better in other respects. In the fall, when the seed is ripe, and before it begins to fall, cut the stalks, and after removing the heads, stand them on ends like poles, to dry. They may be stood up around anything, used as a center piece, which is firm enough—a stake, or a board driven partly in the ground. Haul the heads together in one place, but don't pile them up until they are pretty well cured; then pile them and cover them with hay or something to keep the rain off as much as possible. At a convenient time, the stalks may be cut into proper lengths for the stove. The heads are better for cooking, because they make more heat; the seed are oily and very rich in heating elements.

This suggestion may be new to some of our readers, but sunflower stalks were used for fuel many years ago. They are an excellent substitute for wood when that article is far away and the weather is cold. The stalk is hard, burns longer than one would suppose before testing it, and it makes a hot fire. It is about as good as any soft wood, and when mixed with the heads, the heat is about equal to that of soft coal.

Our western Kansas people might learn from the Mennonites, Reno and Rice counties how to prepare prairie hay for fuel. They use it largely in place of wood and coal.

We will have more to say on this fuel question next week in the Horticultural department of the KANSAS FARMER.

From the report of Mr. James W. Hyatt, United States Treasurer, it appears that the revenues of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, were \$371,403,177, and the ordinary expenditures \$267,932,179, the surplus receipts available for the reduction of the public debt being \$103,471,007. Compared with the previous year the receipts increased \$34,963,559 the ex-

penditures \$25,440,401, and the surplus revenues \$9,514,509. There was an increase in every item of revenue, the largest being in the receipts from customs. The largest increase in the expenditures was on account of the Indians and pensions, and the largest decrease on account of the interest on the public debt.

A Word About Stoves.

From 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. of the heat caused by fuel used in dwelling houses is not available because of the shape of the stove, the nature and the thickness of the material of which it is composed, and the manner in which it is put together. To prove this, put a little box stove of cast iron in a room—say 16 feet square. Put the stove near one of the walls of the room, and complete the arrangement by setting up a large pipe to convey the smoke away; then start the fire. The pipe will warm up quickly; after a time the stove will get warm, too; but the room, in a cold day, will never be warm except within a few feet of the stove and pipe. Change the position of the stove; set it in the center of the room, using the same pipe lengthened to suit, and with the same amount of fuel, there will be more heat in the room, not because the stove gets any hotter there than at the side of the room, but because there is more pipe—more thin, easily heated material for the fire to warm. Now, put on a drum of sheet iron, twice the diameter of the stove, but six inches above the stove, resting at one end on the pipe-hole of the stove, on an iron rod brace at the other, with a pipe-hole on top, at the other end, on which the pipe shall be fastened. Such an arrangement will convey the heat made in the stove largely into and through the drum, and that drum will be the principal feature of the stove so far as heat is concerned.

That illustration proves that a quick-heating material for a stove gives out more heat in proportion to the quantity of fuel used than a slow-heating material; that a sheet iron stove will heat a room quicker and better than a cast iron stove. A very little fire will heat a thin plated stove, when a great deal more would be required to heat a thick plated one. Economy and comfort both are on the side of the sheet iron stove. And this is true more particularly where fuel is scarce, or where it is desirable to have quick fires. The stove for economy and comfort, where coal is used, is one having a strong, heavy cast iron or fire-clay furnace, surmounted by a Russian iron top large enough for the space to be heated; if wood is used, then a cast iron bottom and sheet iron top.

Prof. Tyndall,

Who is scarcely less famous as a mountaineer than as a scientist, spent last summer in the Alps of Switzerland, and his adventures and observations will form the subject of two articles which he has written expressly for the *Youth's Companion*.

Every farmer should have a cover for his harvester and other farm machines. Do not wait too long in securing, also, your covers for hay stacks. Much may be saved by having these covers at hand when wanted. In some parts of the country "hay caps" are coming into more extensive use than ever. They pay well in the long run.

Consumption Surely Cured.

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

Woman's Work.

Here we have a surprise, indeed, a new monthly journal called *Woman's Work*, and devoted to—not as one would guess on sight, to the lighter pursuits, but to—those lines of action in which women really do work. The mission of this new candidate for public favor, in its own words, is to help women in their daily work. Quoting from the salutatory—"It will throw open the shutters of darkened sepulchers called parlors. It will make a paradise of the dining-rooms and sweet resting-places of the bed-rooms. It will show you how to make better bread and cakes and pies, almost as good as your husband's mother used to make. It will watch with you in the sick-room, giving hints but no hindrances. It will walk with you through the garden, resting in the vine-covered arbors, teaching you all the while to look 'Through Nature up to Nature's God.' It will talk to you of fruits, and farming, of bees, birds and fowls. It will teach the fashions of the day to the limit of good taste and propriety. It will espouse the cause of every true woman. Especially if she is battling for bread, will it prove a friend."

Notice is given that—"recognizing and promoting as far as lies in its power every just right and privilege of woman, it does not hold with woman suffrage. Like Cupid it will not be influenced by religious or political differences."

This is the only paper of the kind in the country—a woman's paper, published in the interest of woman and for her help, yet ignoring the higher aims of the sex and dealing only with the every-day work of the average woman's life. While not advocating woman suffrage, it will probably not oppose it, and will hardly venture upon any of the public issues of the time.

Woman's Work is published monthly at Athens, Georgia, at 50 cents a year. Mrs. E. R. Tennent, Marietta, is editor. The KANSAS FARMER welcomes this new friend of the workers to the field of journalism. If it shall find, after a while, that a little wider scope is better, that woman's work like man's work extends along the whole line of human activity, we will be pleased to note the advance. Wherever man is, there may woman be also.

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

Salesmen of ability, character, integrity and sobriety can always find a position, and frequently partnerships.

A merchant, wholesale or retail, who has a reputation for integrity attracts considerable custom by that alone.

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

Campbell University, of Holton, Kas., is not, as many suppose, a sectarian institution, but receives its name from the founder, Hon. A. G. Campbell, of Utah, who formerly lived in Jackson county, Kansas.

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

Short-horn Bulls for Sale.

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

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

It is as unnecessary, as incongruous and as wicked to have gambling fakirs on our fair grounds as to have them at our prayer meetings; and to say that they can not be kept away from the former is to admit that they must be tolerated at the latter.

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

Farm Loans.

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

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

T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street, Topeka, Kas.

Consumption Cured.

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

'88.

For the year 1888 Frank Leslie's *Popular Monthly*, which has been aptly styled "The Monarch of the Monthlies," will be better than ever. Articles upon topics of current public interest; sketches of eminent persons; strong and brilliant stories, and poetry of a high order, profusely illustrated by the best artists, and all by writers of recognized merit, will fill its pages. To the old and favorite corps of contributors will be added writers of promise, and no effort will be spared to keep the magazine in the foremost rank.

In the November number was begun an earnest and powerful tale,

"PRINCE LUCIFER," by Etta W. Pierce,

which has already attracted widespread attention and charmed multitudes of readers. Subscriptions may begin, if desired, with the November number.

Each issue contains a

Full-page Picture in Colors

the series of twelve forming for the year a beautiful collection of gems of modern art.

The *Popular Monthly* contains 128 large octavo pages, nearly twice the matter of similar publications, and is not only the best, but by far the cheapest, of any of the magazines for the people.

\$3 Per Year; 25 Cents Per Copy.

Specimen copies, 15 cents.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE,
53, 55 and 57 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED JAN. 1st, 1866.
PATENT WATER PROOF

FAY'S MANILLA
ROOFING.

CHEAP WATER PROOF, Applied by our new STRONG PATENT METHOD, with 1/2 the labor of any other way. Unlike any other roof, No rust or rattle. An Economical and DURABLE SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER on walls. ORNAMENTAL CARPETS and RUGS of same material, cheaper and better than Oil Cloth. Catalogue and Samples Free. W. H. FAY & CO. CAMDEN, N.J. ST. LOUIS. MINNEAPOLIS. OMAHA.

GUNS Single Breech Loaders, \$3.75, \$8.50 and \$11. Double, \$8, \$10.75, \$13.50 and upwards. Fishing Tackle, Pocket Cutlery and General Sporting Goods. Send for 163-page Ill. Catalogue. CHARLES B. PROUTY & CO., 63 & 65 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

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

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

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

Mustang Liniment
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, applied vigorously is death to Swinney, Wind Galls & Sore Backs!

Patents to Kansas People.

The following is a list of patents granted Kansas people for the week ending Saturday, November 26, 1887. Prepared from the official records of the Patent office (through Washington associate) by Mr. J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Hall building, Kansas City, Mo. A printed copy of any patent here named can be had for 25 cents.

Automatic fire extinguisher for railway cars—Joseph N. Matlock, of Brookville.
Feeder and mill rolls—George W. Combs, Leavenworth.

Oil press—John L. Moss, Pleasanton.
Fender—Walter McCoy, Miltonvale.
Thill coupling—Samuel Forter, Marysville.

For week ending October 22:

Sulky cultivator—William A. Rice, Randolph.
Washing machine—Frank E. Oilar, Melvern.

Anodyne—Samuel W. Kincaid, Delphos.
Fruit evaporator—W. L. Plummer, Leavenworth.

Door check—Samuel J. Vance, Norton.
Stalk cutter—Lewis M. Reed, Burdett.

For week ending October 29:

Painting machine—Patrick H. Shine, Mound City.
Coverer for seeding machines—John C. Weakley, State.

Bed-slat support—William Sloppy, Kiowa.
For week ending November 7:

Car coupling—William C. Long, Areadia.
Ticket holder—William H. Love, Fort Scott.

Combined cock and valve—Charles W. Hale, Eureka.

Sectional thatch—Robert Griswold, Woody.

Stove-pipe fastener—William P. Walter, Newton.

Submarine excavator—John Wagner, Atchison.

"Extract of Tea" label—Robert E. Huff, Eureka.

For week ending November 12:

Sulky harrow—William R. Archer, Green.
Cane or corn harvester—Azro J. Shaw, Conway.

Wrench—Charles W. Hale, Eureka.
Bed-slat fastener—Lafayette B. Hopkins, Council Grove.

For week ending November 19:

Cable grip—Leon D. Libbey, Wyandotte.
Force pump—Hiram Q. Hood, Wellington.

Signal for telephone instruments—John M. Baker, Paola.

Device for spooling fence wire—Homer Martin, Bloomington.

Music leaf turner—John T. Carrington, Clay Center.

Seasons of depression in trade are generally followed by years of success and prosperity.

Do you know of any young people who want to teach next year? If so, have them send for circulars of the Normal Department of Campbell University.

All perches and nests in the hen house should be so arranged as to be easily taken outside and saturated with kerosene oil, which is a sure remedy for lice.

The Hubbard squash is a good winter keeper and may be stored in the barn or cellar, where the temperature does not fluctuate. It is excellent both for stock and for the table.

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

The Normal Department of Campbell University, Holton, Kas., admits students any week of the year. Young people who want to teach next year can be well prepared by July 26 by entering this winter.

Oilcloths should never be washed in hot soapsuds; they should first be washed clean with cold water, then rubbed dry with a cloth wet in milk. The same treatment applies to a stone or slate hearth.

Catarrrh Cured.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, catarrrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and him and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 212 East 9th St., New York, will receive the receipt free of charge.

About 2,500,000 bushels of peanuts were raised in a half dozen counties in the southeastern corner of Virginia last year. It is asserted that for fodder the vines of the peanut are nearly equal to clover hay, and that hogs will fatten on the nuts left in the ground. Peanuts are raised on land unsuitable for corn, tobacco or wheat.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, November 28, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,800, shipments 1,000. Market steady. Choice heavy native steers \$4 30a4 90, fair to good native steers \$3 80a4 35, fair to choice butchers steers \$3 00a3 90, fair to good stockers and feeders \$1 50a2 70, common to good corn-fed ranges \$2 20a4 00.

HOGS—Receipts 5,000, shipments 1,000. Market active and higher. Choice heavy and butchers selections \$5 10a5 30, medium to prime packing and yorkers \$4 70a5 15, common to good pigs \$4 40a4 75.

SHEEP—Receipts 900, shipments 1,100. Market strong. Fair to fancy \$3 00a4 00, lambs \$3 80a4 40.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 8,000, shipments 3,000. Market strong. Fancy, \$5 00a5 30; shipping steers, \$2 75a4 90; stockers and feeders \$2 00a2 85; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 10a2 50; bulk, \$1 80a2 25; Texas cattle, \$1 25a2 75.

HOGS—Receipts 30,000, shipments 7,000. Market strong early, closing easier. Mixed \$4 65a5 15, heavy \$4 85a5 35, light \$4 50a4 85, skips \$3 00a4 80.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,000, shipments 1,000. Market good and stronger; common weak. Natives \$2 75a3 30, Western \$3 00a3 75, Texans \$2 50a3 40, lambs \$3 75.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 1,142. The offerings to-day were moderate and the market steady, except for cows and choice butchers' stuff, which were strong and a shade higher. Sales ranged \$3 65a4 00 for shipping steers.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 5,516. The market to-day was steady to 5c higher, quality considered. Extreme range of sales \$3 65a5 00, bulk at \$4 80a4 95.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 10. Market steady. Sales: 40 muttons av. 92 lbs. at \$3 25.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

FLOUR—Quiet, but very stiff and unchanged. XX, \$2 10a2 25; family, \$2 55a2 70; fancy, \$3 40a3 50; patents, \$3 90a4 10.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 75½a76c.

CORN—Cash, 41¼a46c.

OATS—Cash, 28¼a28½c.

RYE—54½c bid.

BARLEY—70a87½c.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 75½c; No. 3 spring, 65½c asked; No. 2 red, 76c.

CORN—No. 2, 46½c.

OATS—No. 2, 29½c.

RYE—No. 2, 55c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 75c.

FLAXSEED—No. 1, 1 22a1 28.

TIMOTHY—Prime, 2 30.

PORK—14 00a14 25.

LARD—7 05a7 07½.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—No. 2 red winter, none on the market. On track by sample: No. 2 soft, cash, 72c.

CORN—The market was firm but quiet to-day on 'change, with no sales on the call of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. On track by sample: No. 2 cash, 41½c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 23½c bid special, 24½c asked. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 25½c; No. 2 white, cash, 26½c.

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

HAY—Receipts 19 cars. Strictly fancy is firm at \$8 50 for small baled; large baled, \$8 00; wire-bound 50c less.

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

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 00 per bu. on a basis of pure; castor beans, \$1 00 for prime; timothy, prime to choice, \$2 10a2 15; clover, \$4 10a4 15; buckwheat, 55a65c; alfalfa clover, \$5 10a5 20.

FLOUR—Family, \$1 00a1 10; choice, \$1 35a1 45; fancy, \$1 50a1 55; extra fancy, \$1 60a1 65; patent, \$1 90a1 95; rye, \$1 30a1 50.

BUTTER—Receipts of roll light and sells on arrival. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 25c; good, 22c; fine dairy in single package lots, 16c; storepacked, do., 14a16c for choice; poor and low grade, 9a10c; roll, good to choice, 12a 15c.

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

EGGS—Receipts fair and market steady at 20c per dozen for fresh.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, home-grown, 50c per bus.; Utah, 85c per bus. Onions, red, 85c per bus.; California, 1 20a... per bus. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 75a81 00 per bus.

BROOMCORN—We quote: Green self-working, 4½c; green hurl, 5c; green inside and covers, 3a3½c; red-tipped and common self-working, 2c; crooked, 1½c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually ¼c higher. Sugar-

cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 10½c, breakfast bacon 11c, dried beef 9c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides \$7 05, long clear sides \$6 05, shoulders \$5 75, short clear sides \$7 80. Smoked meats: clear rib sides \$7 80, long clear sides \$7 70, shoulders \$6 50, short clear sides \$8 05. Barrel meats: mess pork \$14 00. Choice tierce lard \$6 62½.

Topeka Markets.

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

Butter, per lb.	15a	22
Eggs (fresh) per doz.	21a	23
Beans, white navy, H. P., per bus.	2	25
Sweet potatoes.	40a	50
Apples.	60a	85
Potatoes.	50a	
Onions.	75a	
Beets.	40a	
Turnips.	25a	
Tomatoes.	50a	
Cabbage.	30a	40
Pumpkins.	75a	
Squash.	60a1	00

For Sale!

A NO. 1 STOCK AND GRAIN FARM, six miles from the beautiful city of Winfield. 796 Acres. Good Buildings of all kinds. Fenced and cross-fenced. At bottom figures to suit purchaser.

Address A. HOLLINGSWORTH, Winfield, Kansas.

\$25! PER ACRE! \$25!

TOO CHEAP

I WILL SELL OR TRADE

80 ACRES OF NICE LAND

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

Also a nice stock of

HARDWARE and LUMBER.

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

Address Box 9, Wilmot, Kas.

HAGEY & WILHELM,
WOOL AND BROOMCORN
Commission Merchants
—ST. LOUIS, MO.—

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

We do not speculate, but sell exclusively on commission.

CHICAGO. KANSAS CITY. ST. LOUIS.

James H. Campbell & Co.,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
—FOR THE SALE OF—
CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

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

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

J. E. BONEBRAKE, Pres't.
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Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,
—OF—
ABILENE, : : : KANSAS

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

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

The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$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.

Cheap Homes!

MEADE COUNTY, KANSAS. Organized; county seat permanently located at Meade Center; free from debt; well watered; deep, rich soil; no waste land; fine building stone. Three Railroads coming at the rate of two miles a day. Land cheap, but rapidly advancing. MEADE IS THE BANNER COUNTY OF THE SOUTHWEST, having won a special prize this year for county exhibit at the Southwestern Exposition, fifteen counties competing, and another at Dodge City Exposition over all competitors. Now is the time to invest. For further information address J. A. LYNN, Land and Loan Agent, Meade Center, Kansas. All representations guaranteed.

The Veterinarian.

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

LAME MARE.—I have a mare that was taken lame about the middle of July in the fore leg. About three weeks thereafter she would stiffen after standing; but after driving her a while, I can't notice the difference. Sets the front feet a little forward. The legs are cold from the knees down. Please state the ailment and cure. [If the mare is shod and the shoes have been on much longer than a month, remove them, pare the feet properly, and look for corns before re-setting the shoes. If corns are found, pare them down, and soak the feet or poultice for a day or two before shoeing. If no tenderness can be detected anywhere below the shoulder, it is probable that the lameness is due to rheumatism or sprain; in which case give the animal a few weeks' rest, and meanwhile, apply twice daily a sufficiency of camphorated liniment of ammonia to the point of the shoulder.]

INCREASING A STALLION'S PROCREATIVE POWERS.—Can you let me know through your valuable paper what is the best feed for a stallion that is not a very sure foal-getter? I think there ought to be a way to make the horse a better foal-getter than he is; or is there any remedy to give mares to make them stick well. [The best feed for a stallion, same as any other horse, is good sound oats, hay and water, with a bran mash once or twice a week. Barley, carrots and other roots can also be alternated to advantage, and the horse put on full rations when the amount of work performed warrants it, but during idleness he should be curtailed. There are ways of making certain horses more sure foal-getters, and these ways are very simple and can be adopted with a great saving to the owner. Healthy food and plenty of exercise, or rather plenty of work in the interval between seasons of serving will develop a stallion's procreative powers to their utmost. It is a notorious fact that an ordinary workstallion is a much surer foal-getter than a horse that has been what is called "prepared for the season." Such preparations usually consist in limited exercise and unlimited feed, with the result that the horse to all outward appearance is in the pink of health and vigor, while in reality his physical energies are impaired and most notably those of the generative apparatus. In a state of health medicines or condiments should never be used to increase an animal's vitality, for, although they may stimulate the sexual appetite to some extent, they will not make an animal any more prolific.]

PROBABLY GLANDERS.—I have a horse, 5 years old, that had a spell last spring, when I commenced spring work, of running at the nose; lasted for about a month and then quit. He has no cough, and seems to feel well every way. He is now running at the nostril again, and has been for about a month. The eye on that side waters or matters slightly, but is not sore. There is no swelling under the jaw except small lumps, the size of a hickory nut. He has coughed none until within the last few days, and then but very little. His appetite is good, and has been all the time; as are also his spirits. I am working him hard, and he is "picking up" right along. The matter from his nose is part of the time very free, and somewhat offensive, and at other times thick and white. Please prescribe treatment. [In a chronic case of nasal discharge, especially when this is one-sided, and the glands under the jaw are hard and knotty, or like hickory nuts clustered together, we do not feel warranted to prescribe medical treatment, because of the great danger to persons who are obliged to handle such cases. Though it may not be pleasing to our inquirer, to receive no medical advice from us, nevertheless a sense of duty bids us to inform you that your own interests as well as those of your neighbors, will most likely be

best served by communicating with the Governor of the State, and asking him to cause an official investigation to be made at the expense of the State.]

After diphtheria, scarlet fever or pneumonia, Hood's Sarsaparilla will give strength to the system, and expel all poison from the blood.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS



For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.
500 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

CURES—Fever, Congestion, Inflammation, A. A.—Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever, B. B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism, C. C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges, D. D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms, E. E.—Coughs, Hoarseness, Pneumonia, F. F.—Colic or Gripes, Biliary, G. G.—Miscellaneous Hemorrhages, H. H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases, I. I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange, J. J.—Diseases of Digestion, K. K.—Stable Cough, with Specifics, Manual, Witch Hazel Oil and Medicated, - \$7.00
Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), - .60
Sold by Druggists; or
Sent Prepaid on Receipt of Price.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. \$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for \$5. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.—Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

IF YOU HAVE MALARIA OR PILES, SICK HEADACHE, DUMB AGUE, CONSTIPATION, SORE STOMACH AND BELCHING; if your food does not assimilate and you have no appetite,

Tutt's Pills
will cure these troubles. Try them; you have nothing to lose, but will gain a vigorous body. Price, 25c. per box.
Sold Everywhere.

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

LANEY & PFAFF,
GREEN RIDGE, MISSOURI.
THOROUGH BRED
POLAND-CHINA HOGS
FOR SALE.
No poor pigs sent out. [Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

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

OTTAWA HERD.
400
POLAND-CHINA & DUROC-JERSEY SWINE of the most popular strains, at prices to suit the times. Send for catalogue and price list.
I. L. WHIPPLE, Ottawa, Kansas.

NATIONAL HERD.
Established 1845. THOROUGH BRED POLAND-CHINA as produced by A. C. Moore & Sons, Can. A. Ill.
Bred from 100 sows and 12 males. All recorded in A. P. C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Pedigree sent when desired.
Photo Card of 48 breeders sent free.
COME AND SEE OUR STOCK. We have special rates by express.
If not as represented we will pay your expenses.

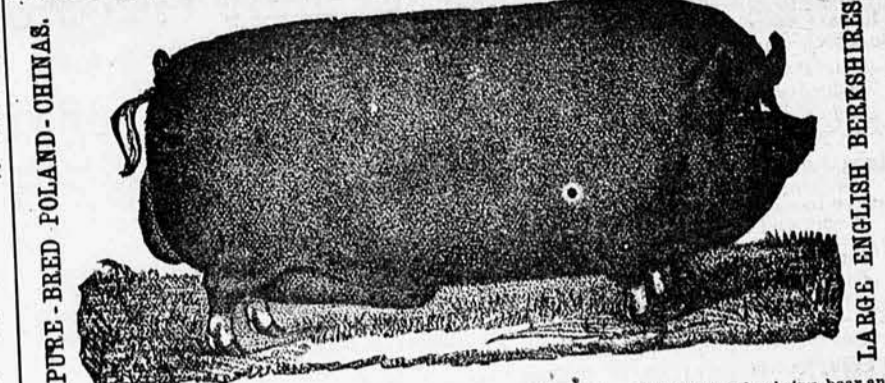
For Berkshire Swine, South-down Sheep, and Bronze Turkeys, that are first-class, or money refunded, call on or address J. M. & F. A. SCOTT, Box 11, Huntsville, Mo.
[Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

OAK GROVE HERD BERKSHIRES!
J. J. & S. W. RENFRO, Collinsville, Illinois.
The prize-winning boar Champion 463 stands at head of herd, assisted by Model Duke 7397, winner of first prize in his class at great St. Louis fair, 1887. Have for sale some choice young sows that will be bred to the above boars in December and January, or sooner if parties desire. Also first-class pigs of both sexes, from one to four months old.
We are also breeding COTSWOLD SHEEP and LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS (Feltch strain).
Parties desiring to purchase thoroughbred stock will find it to their interest to correspond with us before purchasing elsewhere. [Mention Farmer.]

COOK FEED FOR YOUR STOCK
With the TRIUMPH STEAM GENERATOR and save 25 to 50% of your feed. Also ENGINES & BOILERS, GRINDING MILLS, FEED CUTTERS and CORN SHELLERS. Send for Catalogue A and state what you want. RICE & WHITACRE MFG CO. 42 & 44 W. Monroe St., Chicago.

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

ROME PARK STOCK FARM.



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

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF THOROUGH BRED POLAND-CHINAS.
Choice Spring, Summer and Fall Pigs of both sexes, for sale in pairs or trios not akin. All breeders recorded in A. P.-C. Record.
In excellence and purity of blood my herd is not excelled.
F. W. TRUEDELL, LYONS, KAS.
Pedigree with every sale.

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

CHOICE Berkshire and Small Yorkshire
PIGS and MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. We have a splendid lot of the above named hogs and turkeys for sale at hard time prices. Write for prices before making purchases if you need anything in this line. Satisfaction guaranteed.
WM. BOOTH & SON, Winchester, Kas.

SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES!
G. W. BERRY, PROP'R, TOPEKA, KAS.
My breeders have been selected, regardless of expense, from the leading herds of the United States; are bred from the best stock ever imported, and represent seven different families. Healthy pigs from prize-winning stock for sale. Write for circular and prices or come and see. [Mention this paper.]

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

OAK GROVE HERD BERKSHIRES!
J. J. & S. W. RENFRO, Collinsville, Illinois.
The prize-winning boar Champion 463 stands at head of herd, assisted by Model Duke 7397, winner of first prize in his class at great St. Louis fair, 1887. Have for sale some choice young sows that will be bred to the above boars in December and January, or sooner if parties desire. Also first-class pigs of both sexes, from one to four months old.
We are also breeding COTSWOLD SHEEP and LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS (Feltch strain).
Parties desiring to purchase thoroughbred stock will find it to their interest to correspond with us before purchasing elsewhere. [Mention Farmer.]

COOK FEED FOR YOUR STOCK
With the TRIUMPH STEAM GENERATOR and save 25 to 50% of your feed. Also ENGINES & BOILERS, GRINDING MILLS, FEED CUTTERS and CORN SHELLERS. Send for Catalogue A and state what you want. RICE & WHITACRE MFG CO. 42 & 44 W. Monroe St., Chicago.

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LOCUST GROVE HERD OF Large English Berkshires
Headed by GOLDEN CROWN 14823, A. B. R. CHOICE PIGS FOR SALE, either sex. Everything as represented. Write me, and please mention this paper. Address JAMES HOUK, HARTWELL, HENRY CO., MO.

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

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

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

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

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

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EMPORIA, KANSAS.

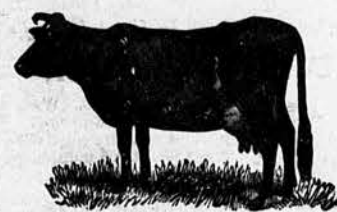
TIMBER LINE HERD Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

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

W. J. ESTES & SONS.

ROHRER STOCK FARM

NEWTON, KANSAS.



Breeder of
A. J. C. C.
H. R.

**JERSEY
CATTLE.**

The herd
headed by
heir
Pogla Victor

Hugo Duke bull, St. Valentine's Day 1527, and the Coomassie bull, Happy Gold Coast 14713. Sons and daughters by above bulls, out of highly-bred cows, for sale for next ten days. Address S. B. ROHRER.

BRIGHTWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORNS



Bates and Standard Families, including
PURE KIRKLEVINGTONS,

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

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

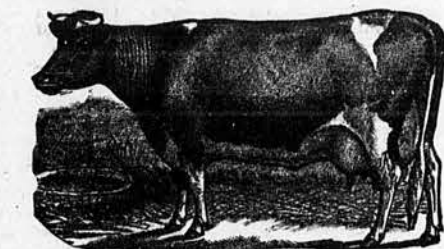
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SUNNY SIDE HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.



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

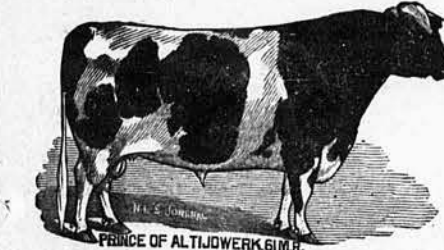


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Breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, of the Mercedes, Heintje, Katy K., and other noted families. Herd headed by the prize bull MINK 3D's MERCEDES PRINCE 2361. Have Merino Sheep. Catalogues free. [Mention this paper.]

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PRINCE OF ALTIJWERK 6112

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

Cherokee Hereford Cattle Co.,

Importers, Breeders and Owners of

THE GROVE PARK HERD.



300 HEAD, representing Grove 3d, Wilton, Horace, Anxiety and Sir Thomas strains, combined with great individual merit. Headed by the imported prize-winning Grove 3d Bull PLUTARCH 14410.

Animals of both sexes and all ages for sale. Fair prices. Liberal terms.

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C. E. CURRAN, Secretary, }

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EARLY DAWN HEREFORD HERD,

The Champion Herd of the West,

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250 HEAD OF THOROUGHbred HEREFORD CATTLE.

The sweepstakes bulls BEAU MONDE and BEAU REAL and first-prize Wilton bull SIR JULIAN, out of the famous English show cow Lovely, by Preceptor, are our principal bulls in service.

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Twenty miles west of Topeka, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R.

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TOPEKA, - KANSAS,

The Leading Western Importers of

**CLYDESDALE,
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French Coach Horses.

AN IMPORTATION OF 125 HEAD,

Selected by a member of the firm, just received.

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

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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

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RED POLLED CATTLE.



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

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

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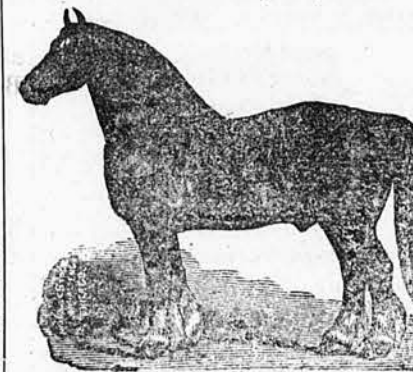
Two importations this year. Nearly 200 of these popular breeds on hand. Every animal recorded with extended pedigree in their respective stud books. Choicest breeding and individual excellence combined. Coach stallions all purchased before the French Government made its selection. Do not buy coarse,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

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IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

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

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

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BOTHWELL, CANADA.

POLLED ARERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE,

English Shire Stallions and Mares.

THOROUGHbred

Yorkshire Coach and Trotting Stallions.

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

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

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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

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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.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

H. G. ROOT, M. D., 183 Pearl St. New York.

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

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STEADY.
THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 17, 1887.

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up in Horton, Mission tp., one dark red heifer, supposed to be 2 years old last spring, no marks or brands visible, medium size.

Harper county—E. S. Rice, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by N. McKeever, in Chikaskia tp., October 24, 1887, one dun mare pony, black mane, tail and legs, white star in forehead.

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by James Carroll, in Salem tp., October 22, 1887, one mare mule, 1 year old, strawberry roan, large white spot on each side and red spot on right shoulder; valued at \$30.

MULE—Taken up by Clayton S. Smith, in Deer Creek tp., October 10, 1887, one black mule, 9 years old, scar on fore legs; valued at \$75.

Pratt county—Dancy Lewis, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. P. Ashcraft, in Paxton tp., (P. O. Sawyer), September 16, 1887, one gray mare, about five feet high, branded J. C. on left shoulder and T on left hip, bluish on right hip.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 24, 1887.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

COW—Taken up by G. Moser, in Caploma tp., November 2, 1887, one red and white cow, 5 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Otto Aschelm, in Harrison tp., (P. O. Goff), October 27, 1887, one 1-year-old red and white heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.50.

HEIFER—By same, one pale red and white 1-year-old heifer, red feet, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.50.

HEIFER—Taken up by T. Welp, in Richmond tp., (P. O. St. Benedict), November 2, 1887, one 2-year-old red heifer, white spot in forehead and white spots on hind legs and body.

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by S. C. Beiden, in Mission tp., November 9, 1887, one red and roan yearling steer, blind in right eye; valued at \$13.

Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by J. H. Burguer, in Pleasant tp., November 16, 1887, one red cow, with young calf by side, 5 years old, drooped horns, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by H. R. Means, in Pleasant tp., November 16, 1887, one dark red yearling steer, crop and under-bit in right ear, under half-crop in left ear; valued at \$15.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. R. Smith, in Putnam tp., (P. O. Richmond), November 14, 1887, one red and white yearling steer, white spot in forehead, white strip on left side, girl back of shoulder, scallop under side of left ear; valued at \$12.50.

STEER—Taken up by D. T. Osborn, in Lincoln tp., (P. O. Haskell), one pale red and white 2-year-old steer, small ring in left ear; valued at \$18.

Hamilton county—T. H. Ford, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Ira Ford, in Bear Creek tp., November 8, 1887, one red and white cow, 7 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

BULL—By same, one red and white bull, 7 years old, branded O on right hip, J. J. on left side, n on left hip, both horns broken off; valued at \$18.

Wichita county—L. G. Moore, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Watson W. Beeman, in Edwards tp., August 3, 1887, one yellow Spanish mare pony, 6 or 7 years old, five feet high, Spanish brand on left hip; valued at \$20.

Riley county—O. C. Barner, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by M. A. Coe, Manhattan, one bay pony mare, white strip in forehead, left hind foot white above fetlock joint, age unknown but very old.

COLT—By same, one bay yearling colt, about 6 months old, white strip on forehead and both hind feet white above the fetlock joint.

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. Thornton, in Jackson tp., January 11, 1887, one bay mare, 10 or 12 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, white stripe in face, four white feet, has saddle and harness marks, scar at root of left ear, had on an old Texas saddle without stirrups, and a halter with a bit buckled to it, and when found was tied in the timber; valued at \$40.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by John H. Wiggam, in Jackson tp., November 18, 1887, one pale red cow with a pale red calf at side; cow has a crop off right ear and split in same, branded A on right hip; valued at \$15.

Wilson county—D. N. Willits, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Eric Anderson, in Colfax tp., November 2, 1887, one small horse pony of a light gray or yellow color, 4 years old last spring, fore legs black from the knees down, black mane and tail, has been branded on left hip, but brand is not well defined; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Amos Cryderman, in Talleyrand tp., November 1, 1887, one red yearling steer, slight under-bit in left ear and brand on left hip resembling an anchor; valued at \$12.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 1, 1887.

Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. Oleson, in Fairfax tp., October 29, 1887, one 2-year-old red heifer, mark on under part of left ear, white in the forehead and on legs and tail; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up by Geo. W. Hand, in Barclay tp., November 19, 1887, one 2-year-old red heifer, no marks or brands, white on belly and end of tail.

MARE—Taken up by J. A. Richardson, in Melvern tp., November 9, 1887, one bay mare, 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. B. Lasure, in Lincoln tp., November 21, 1887, one sorrel horse, 2 years old, fore feet white, white face, and white under lip; valued at \$35.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. Hanna, in Key West tp., November 5, 1887, one bay mare, age unknown, white face from eyes down, defect in left ear, and bunch on back caused by saddle.

STEER—Taken up by E. A. Tyner, in Rock Creek tp., November 19, 1887, one pale red yearling steer, white under belly, and small white spot on back, under-bit in left ear, no marks visible; valued at \$15.

Mitchell county—A. D. Moon, clerk.

COW—Taken up by William Rouse, (P. O. Cawker City), one brindle cow, 4 years old, hole in each ear, branded with a T on hip and notch in brisket.

COW—By same, one roan cow, 5 years old, white face, one horn broken, hole in each ear.

Johnson county—Henry V. Chase, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by John Wiederman, in Shawnee tp., November 14, 1887, one black mare mule, 16 hands high, 12 years old; valued at \$25.

Shawnee county—D. N. Burdge, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by C. J. Stanley, in Dover tp., November 11, 1887, one red and white spotted heifer, 2 years old, no marks or brands perceptible; valued at \$13.

STEER—Taken up by Byron Beard, in Dover tp., November 15, 1887, one red and white yearling steer, no marks or brands perceptible; valued at \$12.

PONY—Taken up by John Pincham, in Auburn tp., November 17, 1887, one brown horse pony, 4 years old, right hind foot white, right fore foot white, indistinct brand on left hip; valued at \$20.

PONY—By same, one dark bay horse pony, 5 years old, star in forehead, indistinct brand on left hip; valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Silas Osborn, in Rossville tp., November 21, 1887, one bay colt or filly, 1 or 2 years old, no brands, small white spot in face; valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Guilford Dudley, in Topeka tp., November 23, 1887, one red heifer, 2 years old; valued at \$12.

Pottawatomie county—L. W. Zimmerman, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Michael Luby, in St. Marys tp., (P. O. St. Marys), November 6, 1887, one red cow, 4 years old, tips of horns broken off, blue red brand on right hip, a bit mark in right ear; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Herman Mayes, in St. Marys tp., November 5, 1887, one red 2-year-old steer, large white spot on back, white on belly, half of tail white; valued at \$18.

Marion county—E. S. Walton, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. M. Miller, in Center tp., (P. O. Marion), October 29, 1887, one red steer, bit in left ear, branded O; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one white steer, bit in left ear, branded O; valued at \$20.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. W. Dudley, in Lincoln tp., (P. O. Haskell), November 7, 1887, one spotted red and white 2-year-old steer, mark in left ear, white on bush of tail, no brands visible; valued at \$12.50.

Barber county—Robt. J. Talloferro, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Geo. A. King, in Hazelton tp., November 15, 1887, one bay horse, 9 years old, 15 hands high, weight 1,100 pounds; valued at \$40.

HORSE—By same, one brown horse, 9 years old, weight 1,000 pounds; valued at \$50.

PONY—By same, one dun horse pony, 10 or 12 years old, brand on right hip similar to 2, weight 800 pounds; valued at \$10.

Wilson county—D. N. Willits, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by R. R. Brinkley, in Colfax tp., November 12, 1887, one light roan steer with red ears, small horns curved in, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.

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

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

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A Bay Mare, 12 years old, little white on one hind foot. No marks. Address J. B. Kengle, Topeka.

FOR SALE—Or will trade for Scotch Terrier bitch or Wyandotte pullets, and white Bull Dog pup, age 6 months, weighs 55 pounds. He is from first-class stock, and only good stock wanted in exchange. E. A. Chase, Padonia, Kas.

1888.

Harper's Weekly

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY has a well-established place as the leading illustrated newspaper in America. The fairness of its editorial comments on current politics has earned for it the respect and confidence of all impartial readers, and the variety and excellence of its literary contents, which include serial and short stories by the best and most popular writers, fit it for the perusal of people of the widest range of tastes and pursuits. Supplements are frequently provided, and no expense is spared to bring the highest order of artistic ability to bear upon the illustration of the changeful phases of home and foreign history. In all its features HARPER'S WEEKLY is admirably adapted to be a welcome guest in every household.

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

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

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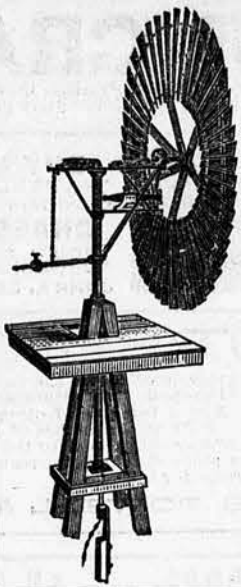
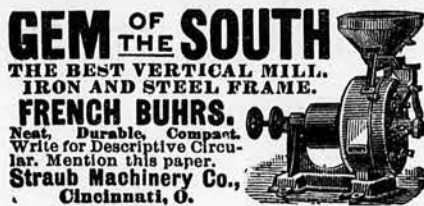
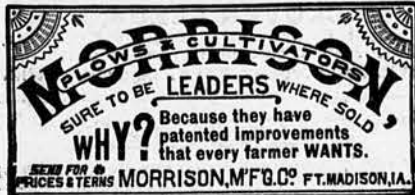
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St. Joseph Wind Mill

A SOLID WHEEL VANELESS WIND MILL.

[PAT'D JUNE 22 AND OCTOBER 26, 1886.]

Vaneless Wind Mills, notwithstanding the disadvantages they have heretofore labored under of being made with section wheels and having an endless number of joints to rattle and wear and get out of order, are rapidly taking the lead of the old-fashioned wind mill with its heavy, awkward and useless tail attachment. We have now perfected our

Solid Wheel Vaneless Wind Mill

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

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

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—THE—
CHICAGO, KANSAS & NEBRASKA R'Y.

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

TOPEKA TIME CARD NO. 6.

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

GOING WEST.

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

GOING EAST.

For	Arrive	Depart
For St. Joseph, No. 2	3:10 p. m.	3:20 p. m.
For St. Joseph, No. 4	3:45 a. m.	3:55 a. m.
For Kansas City, No. 2	3:10 p. m.	3:15 p. m.
For Kansas City, No. 4	3:45 a. m.	4:10 a. m.
Horton Accom., No. 26		6:55 a. m.

NOTE.—Passengers for points in Nebraska should take the Horton Accommodation, leaving at 6:55 a. m., connecting at Horton Junction at 10:15 a. m., with the Mail and Express on Northwest lines.
Passengers desiring to take the first train out of the city in the evening, for WICHITA, WELLINGTON, CALDWELL, HUTCHINSON, PRATT and GREENSBURG, should take train No. 3, at 11:50 p. m. New Pullman Sleepers are attached to this train running through to points named, two hours and thirty-five minutes in advance of other lines—a fact worth remembering. Train No. 2, leaving at 3:20 p. m., has a New Pullman Sleeper attached, running through to Chicago, arriving there at 2:15 p. m., next day.
For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and general information, call at Company's Ticket Office, No. 601 Kansas avenue, corner Sixth street, and at the Passenger Station, corner Kansas avenue and First street. City Office Telephone number is 430.

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

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

ONLY LINE RUNNING

3 DAILY TRAINS 3

BETWEEN

ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY.

Double Daily Line of Free Reclining Chair Cars to OMAHA.

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

2--DAILY TRAINS--2

ST. LOUIS TO WICHITA AND ANTHONY, KAS.

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

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

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

Information cheerfully furnished by Company's agents.
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Pass. & Tk't. Agt.
W. H. NEWMAN, Gen'l Traffic Man., St. Louis, Mo.

The Western School Journal

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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

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

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

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

Agents wanted in every county. Write for Sample Copy.

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I was so much troubled with catarrh it seriously affected my voice. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored.—B. F. Liepner, A. M., Pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Phila.



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

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

Special.—All orders received for this column from subscribers, during 1887, will be accepted at one-half the above rates—cash with the order. It will pay you! Try it!!

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

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

BLACK WALNUTS FOR SALE—Western hardy, for Western planting. W. J. Murphy, Wittrop, Hodgeman Co., Kas.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS—With gilt-edge pedigrees, shipped C. O. D. Dr. T. A. Stevens, Havana, Kas.

THIRTY GRAND BROWN LEHORN COCKERELS for sale. Combs 3 by 5 inches. Oakland Grove Poultry Yards. F. A. A. Neals, Topeka.

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

FOR SALE—Two-year-old Jersey Cow, No. 42415 F. A. J. C. C. She is a beauty. Price \$75. Registered Holstein Bulls. Write for prices. E. Harpole, Ottawa, Kas.

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

RICHMOND CHERRY SPROUTS—Warranted true to name, for from 5 to 10 cents each, for sale by C. H. Lovejoy, Baldwin City, Kas.

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

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

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—One Norman Stallion; well, he 1,600 pounds; 7 years old; fine style and action and a splendid mover. Has taken leading premiums wherever shown. A bargain to some one if taken soon. Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Marion Co., Kas.

WANTED—Clover Hulling, with a Victor Clover Huller. Address D. B. Rice, box 308, Topeka, Kas.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE—Space in this column to subscribers of the FARMER at one cent a word, if ordered during 1887.

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

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

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

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

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

GO TO B. M. PAYNE & CO.—705 Kansas avenue, for ladies', misses' and children's front lace calf-skin shoes.

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

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

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

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

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812 KANSAS AVE.,

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Hedge Plants by the 1,000,000

KANSAS STATE NURSERY, North Topeka, Kas.

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

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

Western Home Nurseries,

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

Hart Pioneer Nurseries

OF FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.
A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. We have no substitution clause in our orders, and deliver everything as specified. 220 Acres in Nursery Stock. Reference: Bank of Fort Scott. Catalogue Free on application. Established 1857.

Douglas County Nursery!

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

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

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Which is Offered at
HARD - TIME PRICES!

Dealers and Nurserymen supplied at lowest wholesale rates.
Parties desiring to buy in large or small quantities will save money by purchasing our stock.

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C. H. FINK & SON, LAMAR, MO.

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MILLIONS

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

TEN MILLION FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS.

ONE MILLION HEDGE PLANTS.

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

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

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

D. W. COZAD,

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Tone Touch Workmanship and Durability.

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850,000 GRAPE VINES

100 Varieties. Also Small Fruits. Quality unsurpassed. Warranted true. Very cheap. Sample vines mailed for 15c. Descriptive price list free. LEWIS ROESCH, Fredonia, N. Y.



BUY NORTHERN CROWN SEEDS.

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NURSERY STOCK.

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

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

Seed Wheat!

ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES that have gained a reputation for hardiness, large yields and high milling qualities. All have been tested throughout the country. EVERITT'S HIGH GRADE yields 10 bu. more per acre than Fultz. Red grain, beardless, 1/4 bu. 15c., 1/2 bu. \$1.25, 1 bu. \$2.25, 5 bu. at \$2. NEW MONARCH. Our crop yielded 42 bu. per acre. Very scarce. Red grain, beardless, 1/4 bu. 15c., 1/2 bu. \$1.25, 1 bu. \$2.25, 5 bu. at \$2. DEW 2 LONGBERRY. The best longberry wheat in the country. Immense yield. Red grain, beardless, 1/4 bu. 15c., 1/2 bu. \$1.25, 1 bu. \$2.25, 5 bu. at \$2. HYBRID MEDITERRANEAN. Please everybody. Red grain, beardless, 1/4 bu. 15c., 1/2 bu. \$1.25, 1 bu. \$2.25, 5 bu. at \$2. MARTIN AMBER has made the largest yields of any wheat ever introduced. Light amber grain, smooth head, 3 pecks seed enough for 1 acre; 1/4 bu. 60c., 1/2 bu. \$1.25, 1 bu. \$2.50, 5 bu. at \$1.40. TRANSPORTATION charges must be paid by purchaser. RATES from Indianapolis are cheaper than from any other place. WILL SEND BY MAIL, Post Paid, 1 lb. 40c., 3 lbs. one or more kinds, \$1; 4 lbs. \$1.25, except New Monarch, 1 lb. 15c., 3 lbs. \$1.50, 4 lbs. \$2. SAMPLES to intending purchasers, 6 kinds, 15c. We are introducers of Everitt's High Grade and Martin Amber. Catalogue free. Mention this Paper. J. A. EVERITT & CO., Seedsmen, 141 W. Wash. St., Indianapolis, Ind.

For Sale, to Prevent In-Breeding.

Emma's Mohegan, A. J. C. C., Register No. 14668.

DROPPED MARCH, 1885.

Special Attention is Called to the Following Records:

NANCY LEE, { HIS GREAT GRAND DAM, tested 26 lbs. 2 1/2 oz. Butter in seven days; 95 lbs. 3 1/2 oz. Butter in thirty-one days, unsalted, when three months in calf.

LIZZIE C, { HIS GREAT DAM, tested 14 lbs. Butter in seven days.

EMMA RINGLING, { HIS DAM, tested 15 lbs. Butter in seven days.

For full information address **GLENDAL FARM, P. O. Box 141, KIRKWOOD, MO.**
PRICE \$100.

Kansas City Stock Yards,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules. No yards are better watered and in none is there a better system of drainage.

Higher Prices are Realized

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

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

Kansas City Stock Yards Company Horse and Mule Market.

FRANK. E. SHORT.

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Managers.

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

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

Special attention given to receiving and forwarding.
The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited, with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.

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