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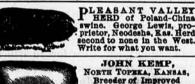


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C. B. CRUMPACKER, Washington, Iowa. CEO. M. KELLAM & SON, breeders of GALLOWAY CATTLE. Have for sale now eight thoroughbred bulls, from 6 to 16 months. Also breed Hambletonian and Morgan horses.

Richland, Shawnes Co. Kas.

Agricultural Matters.

EDUCATION FOR FARMERS' SONS.

The Lecturer of the State Grange of Colorado, in an excellent article published in a paper of that State, asks, "Should the education of the farmer's sons be different from the education of any other young man?"

In answer to this, F. W. Van Deventer, a former student in the Kansas State Agricultural college, writes a letter to the Denver Fancier and Farm Herald, in which he says:

"In general, no; in the particulars that fit him for his occupation, yes. During the last twenty years science has extended its researches as far, and perhaps farther, in the fields of the farmer than in any other. Lawes and Gilbert, Wolff, Johnson, Shelton, Bouissingault, Ilienkoff, Hellreigle, and a host of others have invaded the laboratory of Mother Nature and wrung from her secrets without number, bearing directly on the tilling of the soil, a knowledge of which is as essential to the farmer, if he would secure the best returns from his fields, as a knowledge of medicine to the doctor or law to the lawyer. Then, too, stock-raising is in reality as much a science to-day as chemistry, mathematics, or geology. True, Robert and Walter Colling, Booth, Bates and Bakewell, created (almost literally) Short-horn cattle, Leicestershire sheep, and cart horses, before scientific stock-breeding was heard of; but no chemist in his laboratory, no mathematician in his library, ever followed scientific principles more closely than they, though they hardly realized it at the time. In-and-in breeding, high feeding, heredity, atavism-what does the farmer know of them? Nothing. Even the names are unfamiliar; and yet they, in common with scores of other factors, determine the qualities of every chicken, pig, calf, colt, or lamb on a farm. Truly, the American farmer's son has nearly a boundless course of study before him if he desires to farm intelligently and most profitably?

"But there is another factor in the farm boy's life and education which should be a prominent one, and which, if given the place it should be, would satisfactorily and forever settle the question which vexes so many farmers' minds, 'How shall we keep our boys on the farm?' Let me relate 'an o'er true tale' of a farmer family of my acquaintance to illustrate how this factor may be made to do its work. Perhaps twenty years ago, a young farmer and his wife emigrated, by means of a mule team and covered wagon, from southern Iowa to northern Kansas, where a homestead was taken, a 'dug-out' dug, and the young couple commenced their battle of life. Their capital consisted of their few household goods, mule team, exceptionally strong bodies, and perhaps \$50 in cash. Children came to bless their home as handled singly and the most perfect it for hogs; but when he wants it to sons all he knew of athletics almost as soon as they could walk; and to-day the yield. Other points being nearly there are no wrestlers, runners, jumpers, or vaulters like them in their neighborhood. A small portion of the profits of his farm was every year invested in books by the father, and a library was formed by the time the boys were old enough to use it; a youth's paper (The Youth's Companion for the oldest and The Little Corporal for the next, we remember,) was taken for each one as soon as he desired it. They were dressed as well as the boys in town three miles away. Their father is famed as a stock-raiser. When he his cars of fat cattle and hogs the boys

reward for their labors. Mother and mature before frost. father being lady and gentleman in the fullest sense of the word, the boys around advises the selection of seed acquire a polish as they grow up that from stalks bearing two or more ears, might be envied by any young man. as "these indicate prolificacy." They But they are compelled to be gentlemen, for they have no means of learning to be anything else. It is needless to say that the father has prospered; that his earthly possessions number many more acres than are within the boundaries of his homestead. His boys work like Turks' when not at school. Having their minds full of food for thought, gathered from the best books, magazines, and newspapers of the day, they do not find the hours spent between the plow handles in any sense dull. Having a companion and a playmate in their father far superior to any they can find elsewhere, they prefer to spend their leisure hours at home. Having all of the books and papers they care to read, and a taste for reading carefully developed and fostered from the time they learned the alphabet, they find their pleasant parlor the best place on earth to spend their evenings. As they watch their father's stock grow sleek and fat under their care, they know that a share of the cash from its sale will reward them. In short, they are receiving an education that makes them desire to stay on the farm. While it has cost their father considerable cash and physical exertion to educate them thus, it has certainly paid him well. This method of educating farmers' sons we believe to be the correct one, and we would like to see every farmer in America adopt it."

Saving Seed Corn.

As farmers are now in the midst of corn-husking, we will again remind them of the great importance of selecting a good supply of the very best ears for next year's seed, and the necessity of proper storage of the same during the extremes in the weather that will occur between now and spring.

Agricultural writers who are located in those regions where the seasons are short and corn is liable to be caught by freezing weather before it has become dry, says Geo. T. Pettit, of Oneida, Kas., have very sensibly urged farmers in those same sections to go through their fields as soon as frost threatened and select the best specimens for seed. Some of the Kansas journals, as is their custom, picked up the refrain and advised our farmers to pursue the same course. Without considering the different conditions obtaining here, some probably followed the advice, at a considerable cost of time and labor and with an examination of but a very small per cent. of the desirable ears. But the large majority who deferred the selection should attend to it this fall rather than depend on going to the crib next spring. The best possible time to do the work is when the crop is being harvested. Then each ear is the years rolled by, until now they have specimens in the entire crop can be five as splendid sons as ever gladdened secured with very little extra trouble parents' hearts. The father is very or expense. The largest ears are not athletic, and commenced teaching his always the best for seed, although size is an important factor in determining equal we would select the large ear every time. The ears selected should be as symmetrical and uniform as it is possible to have them, deep grains, straight rows, and well filled out at the ends. Eastern and Northern writers recommend small cob every time. But the "Jayhawker," taking his own experience and observation as a criterion, knows that there is room for more corn to grow on a large cob than on a small one, and selects large ears with deep grains, which, on the principle that, goes to Kansas City or Chicago with ingly large yields. The small earlymaturing varieties are not as profitable

will go into their pockets as a just sorts, provided, of course, that they

Another item that is being passed may indicate prolificacy in numbers, but not always in yield or quality. Selection of such develops a tendency in the stalks to shoot two ears, one of which is almost sure, under ordinary conditions, to be a nubbin, and the other rather a variety producing one large ear on each stalk. Some time ago in correspondence with a leading seedsman in reference to one of these "prolific" varieties I objected to its multiplying proclivities, and he admitted the objection was well founded, and said: "I am breeding it down to one good ear as fast as I can."

To keep the seed corn to itself when husking, a prominent writer for Eastern recommended a half bushel measure or a box with a lid, set in one corner of the wagon bed. We have a better way. So have hundreds of Western farmers, who use a deep narrow box having scrapiron hooks bolted to one side. These hooks are bent in such a way that they hook over the top box, thus supporting the seed-box outside of the bed. This is more convenient than the other arrangement, as the husker can toss an ear into it without changing position or losing any time.

When farming a thousand miles further east we always fire-dried our seed corn, but here in the extreme edge of Kansas and only a few miles from the Nebraska line, we find it unnecessary. It should, however, be stored where it will remain dry and where mice will freezing does not injure dry corn, but the contraction and expansion caused by the freezing and thawing of the moisture contained in damp corn kills the germ.

Hanging up by the husks as practiced by some, is impracticable in handling a large amount. Piling the ears in rows on shelves made by placing boards across ties overhead in the barn or in any other suitable way or place is preferable.

Does Cooking or Soaking Increase the Feeding Value of Corn?

A correspondent from Walton, Kas., asks for "information in regard to the difference between cooked corn and soaked, and dry corn, in a test where both stalk and seed are weighed."

The question was referred to Prof. Georgeson, of the State Agricultural college, at Manhattan, who sends the following reply:

The question is not very explicit. Your correspondent does not make clear whether he intends the test to refer to cattle or to hogs. When he inquires about the value of cooked corn as compared with dry corn, one would naturally suppose that he meant apply to a test "where both stalk and seed are weighed," it would seem that he referred to cattle. Owing to this slight confusion, it is not likely that any answer I can give will hit the nail squarely on the head.

Some fifteen or twenty years ago steaming or cooking the feed was all the rage. Every "progressive" farmer who could afford it put in a steaming apparatus, and his stock "fared sumptuously every day" on steamed and boiled dinners. Somehow this practice has now gone out of fashion. Of late years there has been a feeling abroad that after all there might not be much gained by it; that if the digestibility of the feed is increased at all by cooking, which has not been "like produces like," means correspond- satisfactorily proven, the gain is so small that it does not pay for the extra work, and also pay the interest on the

one hears but little nowadays about the advantages of boiled dinners for stock. Cooking cannot add anything to the feed. It can neither increase nor diminish the total amount of nutritive matter. If the process is of benefit at all the benefit must occur in one or both of two ways; either by rendering the nutritive matter the food contains more digestible, so that a larger amount of it can be appropriated by the system, or secondly, by rendera very ordinary ear at best. Give us ing the food more palatable, so that the animal will eat more and by that means convert more food into milk, or beef, or pork, as the case may be.

Now, as remarked above, it is a pretty well established fact that the coarse fodders, hay, straw, corn fodder, etc., do not gain in digestibility by being steamed. On the contrary, some fodders lose in digestibility by cooking or steaming. This is, for instance, the case with bran. Dry wheat bran is journals, who is also a Western editor, more digestible than steamed or soaked bran. On the other hand, the food may be rendered more palatable by being moistened, and we may thus induce the stock to eat somewhat more than would be the case with dry food

The value of cooking, or soaking corn for hog feed is yet an unsettled question. Comparatively few experiments have been made on this point and they do not all agree. Among the most favorable results on record are those mentioned by E. N. Stewart, in his excellent book on "Feeding Animals." He mentions several New York farmers who claim to have obtained much better results when they fed their hogs on cooked corn meal, as against raw or simply soaked meal. But it is a question if it is safe to base conclusions on so few data. Our experiment stations not make their nests in it. Severe have as yet done but little to settle this point, and until we hear from several trustworthy experiments from that source it will be wisest to regard the matter as unsettled.

Production of Flax.

The Census office has made public the following preliminary statistics of the acreage in flax and the amount of flaxseed produced in ten Western States, in the year ending June 1, 1890:

. Acres.	Bushels.
daho 8,002	83,409
owa217,745	2,118,032
ansas114,069	994,127
Innesota	2,721,887
lissouri 56,420	450,766
ebraska	1,401,104
orth Dakota 33,724	164,445
outh Dakota355,394	1,801,108
Vashington 4,270	42,204
Visconsin 6,073	68,227

If you can't farm the whole of your large farm as you should and keep up its fertility, then reduce the size of the farm till it reaches a paying basis.

A correspondent, in writing to Root's Gleanings, upon the important subject of "Keeping tools bright," says that he once saw a seedman care for his hoe after using it. He washed it clean in a pail of water, and then without drying it in the least, stuck it in a barrel of wood ashes. "There," he said "no matter when I want to use that hoe again, I'll find it dry and bright."

depth of the roots of corn, as well as their lengths, made at the Illinois Experiment Station, shows that plants five inches high had roots thirteen inches long; plants twenty-two inches high had roots thirty-five inches long. Three-fourths of the roots were at a depth where they would not have been injured at three inches depth of cultivation, while all but one would have been at four inches.

The Lady Godiva must have had exceptionally long hair since it completely concealed her lovely person. Since Aver's Hair Vigor came into use such examples are not so rare as formerly. It not only promotes the growth of the hair, but gives it a rich, silken texture.

Attend the Topeka Shorthand Institute know a liberal portion of the returns for the main crop as the larger later steaming apparatus, and for this reason 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

The Stock Interest.

RAISING AND BREEDING HORSES ON THE FARM.

By C. M. Baxter, and read before the Farmers Institute, at Atlantic, Iowa. In the first place, to raise good horses we must have good stock to begin with. Good high-grade fillies can now be bought at from \$100 to \$150 each, and the best of stallions that can be produced in the United States or Europe are very plentiful, and stand at a moderate fee. Farmers buying mares should buy the class abovementioned, then breed them to the best stallions within reach. Don't hesitate about the stallion fee, as the difference between the best and the poorest is not more than \$5 to \$8, which is a very slight difference between the best and poorest colts. After breeding the mare work her right along carefully, feed well, but never gorge with corn. A month or two before foaling provide the mare with a good boxstall and small yard adjoining. By all means have this yard fenced with boards; turn the mare loose in the box-stall at nights, and in the yard days when she is not at work. A few days before and after foaling, feed the mare very light, for fear of scouring the colt. Watch the colt for a few days to see that it does not become constipated. After three or four days, if the colt appears all right, gradually raise the mare's feed to about all she will eat up clean. When the colt is a week or ten days old you may begin working the mare. Work very carefully for the first few days, and do not keep the mare from the colt for more than three hours at a time. Do not let the colt follow the mare under any circumstances, but let him remain in the box-stall until he becomes used to staying without her, then give him the run of the yard also. When the colt is about a month old, put a few oats in the box, and he will soon learn to eat. Let the mare and colt run in the pasture as soon as the grass is good. Keep them along in this way until about a month before weaning the colt, then you may take the mare out in the morning and not return her till night. Now gradually increase the colt's feed. In about two or three weeks you may put the mare in with the colt for an hour or two in the evening, then take her out and tie her by herself, not returning her to the colt until the next evening. In two or three weeks your colt will be entirely weaned without feeling the shock, or worrying the mare. Let the colt remain in the box-stall or yard, feed two quarts of oats and two ears of corn twice a day, with a bran mash at noon three times a week. Feed plenty of good hay, water three times a day, and keep salt continually before the colt. Leave the colt in the yard in the spring till the grass is good. Now some bright morning take the colt with an older horse to the pasture, bring them back to the stable at night. In two or three days you may take the colt to the pasture without the horse. At night take him out a little feed, as this will keep him contented. Be sure that he has found water. Now he may remain in the pasture until the grass begins to fail, then he should have a few oats until about the first of November or December, when he should be taken to a yard with an open shed, and be treated about the same as he was the first winter. During the next year treat him something as you would your stock cattle, letting him run in the pasture during the summer, and in the stalk field and on blue grass pasture during the Now in regard to breaking, my plan is, not to touch the colt until I am ready to begin spring work. Then get the colt into the box-stall, and putting the harness on carefully, have an older horse harnessed, and lead the colt out and tie him strong to the hame of the other horse. One man take the lines and another the colt's hitch rein, get them to the field as soon as possible, drive them in the plowed ground for an hour, then hitch them to a brush made for that purpose. Repeat this operation for a day or two and your colt will be broken. Now in regard to selling, I think the best plan is to sell whenever you are offered a good price. This is the way some of my neighbors and myself have been making a success in raising horses. There are two ways that I know of to lose money raising horses. One is to buy forty or fifty high-grade mares, and keep a \$1,500 or a \$2,000 stallion to breed these mares; about one-half of them will get with foal, part dividuals of the various roadsters, coach, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

of these that get with foal will lose their colts, and some of the colts will die after foaling. Gorge those mares with corn so that you will lose one once in a while with the colic, house them up in the winter, hire hands to feed and clean stables, and pound them, have them smashing down partitions and crippling themselves; leave old wire fences lying loosely around so that they may get cut to pieces, employ a veterinary surgeon about half of the time, and in just about five years you will know how to lose money and plenty of it raising horses. The other way is practiced by a great many of our small farmers, farmers that class themselves as poor men. They think anything is good enough for them. They buy some inferior mares that never ought to be bred; they breed those mares to the very cheapest stallions they can find, and the consequence is they raise a lot of inferior colts that have no purpose in the world but to eat grain, and wear the patience of their owner out before he can find a buyer. It makes a vast amount of difference with a man raising three or four colts a year, whether these colts will sell at one year old for \$75, at two years old for \$125, at three years old for \$175 or \$200, or whether he raises colts that cannot be sold until they are three or four years old at any price, and then for only \$75 or \$80 per head. The pressing need of the horse-raisers of this country is to organize an annual or semi-annual sale, to sell their surplus horses, the same as the Short-horn breeders have to sell their cattle. This would attract buyers from all parts of this and adjoining States. I have gone into the details of this business on account of those that are just starting. If they make a failure they think it is the natural way of the business, and such is not the case.

American Fat Stock and Horse Shows. Special correspondence Kansas Farmer:

The American Fat Stock Show, held in Chicago, under the auspices of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, furnishes the most interesting object lesson to the producers and handlers of live stock to be seen on the western continent.

The efforts of the board to maintain and perpetuate the American show at Chicago, it is to be hoped will be crowned with success. While the exhibit at the show which closed November 21 was exceptionally fine in the horse department, and the red, white and roans, and the white faces were a most pleasing sight to the eyes of all lovers of cattle, though the blacks were conspicuous by their absence, and while the attendance of breeders and feeders was good, it is clearly to be seen that the show merits a better support and attendance by the very class of people intended to reap the benefits, namely, the farmers.

The wonderful productions of the breeder's art and the feeder's skill combined, to be seen in the specimens here placed side by side by a most generous rivalry, where the different breeds by ages, weights and average gain per day from time of birth can be compared, together with the methods of handling, should be the most useful lessons and inspiring incentives to farmers and all stockmen.

That more do not avail themselves of the low rates as an opportunity to visit the fat stock show and the great commercial city of Chicago is to be regretted.

In cattle, Short-horns presented to the admirers of this popular breed thirty head of as great steers as ever seen together of one breed in this country. Eighteen perthe enthusiastic lovers of Herefords. Ten head represented the claims of the Devons. One pair of Aberdeen-Angus calves strayed into the arena, while six head of Sussex ventured into the battle, and twenty-four grades and crosses kept company with their more royally bred cousins.

In the milk test two matronly appearing Brown Swiss cows competed with the red Devons. Judging from the attention these Swiss cattle drew from the visitors, the breed is destined to become a most formidable rival of the Holsteins and Jersevs as well as all-purpose cattle.

Three hundred and fifty entries of horses furnished the best exhibition of fine horses ever seen in the United States. Chicago is, perhaps, the greatest city of horses in the world. No other city uses such good horses. Here can be seen horses of size, soundness and endurance. The American Horse Show is a collection of the best in-

and draft breeds of the world. The show of horses in the ring under the roof of the Exposition building is a most attractive feature.

A very creditable display of sheep, consisting of seventy-eight fat wethers was made from the States of Illinois and Michigan, and Ontario, Canada, with two innocent little lambs thrown in from Indiana.

The hog show was made up of sixty-one head, and with a few individual exceptions and one or two pens, the exhibit in this department was very ordinary, not above a first-class Kansas county fair.

The American Poultry Show, which occupied the upper floor of the Exposition building, was conceded by many to be the largest and best display of poultry ever seen outside of New York.

The awards of the premiums and particulars of the exhibits will appear later. G. W. BERRY.

Watering Stock.

One of the first things that attracted my ttention, says a correspondent in Root's Gleanings, after visiting an enterprising farmer, was a cistern to supply his cow and horse stables with water. It was built entirely above ground originally. This saved the expense of digging. It is safe from frost, for it is under the bank that leads to the upper story of the barn. The cistern is nine feet deep and fifteen feet in diameter and holds 350 barrels. The barn stands on a slight side hill, so it is an easy matter to lead the water from the extreme bottom of the cistern right into the stables into an appropriate watering trough for each. There is a large tub with a float in it, so the water always stands just so high. It is large enough for several horses to drink from at once, and just as fast as they drink the water more comes in. This apparatus has been in use seventeen years and has worked perfectly without repairs, except new hoops on the tank, and without freezing. When we take into consideration that every barn should have eavespouts anyway, the arrangement is not so very ex-

Only those who have had a similar watering arrangement so as to have water at hand right in the stables can realize the time and labor saved compared with the way many farmers manage to water their stock. Another thing: I believe it is pretty generally conceded that rainwater is more wholesome for stock than any other; and friend Chamberlain declares that if all the water is carefully saved that falls on the roof that shelters the horses and cattle, and their hay and grain, it will give them all the water they will ever need to drink; therefore, all that is wanted is the necessary spouting and a cistern to hold the water. With this arrangement, mind you, there is no pumping at all; neither are you obliged to trouble yourself even so much as to open a valve. The horse is simply led up to the watering tub; and as it is located right where he passes when he turns around to come out of his stall, when he is used every day, he waters himself.

Deafness Can't be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when winter, feeding some grain during storms. feetly uniformed white faces did honor to it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

Farm Loans.

Lowest rates and every accommodation to borrowers on good farm loans in eastern Kansas. Special rates on large loans. Write or see us before making your re-T. E. BOWMAN & Co., newal.

Jones Building, 116 W. Sixth St., Topeka

Attend the Topeka Business College,

A MINISTER'S EXPERIENCE.

An Eloquent Tribute to the Science of Medicine.

Colds, Coughs, and Other Dangers of a Changeable Climate Averted by Foresight and Intelligent Action.

Go Thou and Do Likewise.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEX., February 16, 1891. The Peruna Medicine Co.-Sirs: I have used Pe-ru-na in my family, first for my wife in lung trouble. She has been greatly benefited; has passed over the winter, so far, with a great deal less trouble than for years. I have, also, found it of great benefit in two cases of la grippe in my family. I have found great benefit myself in kidney trouble, and think a bottle or two will set me all right.

REV. J. C. RANDALL. Each of the cases described in this candid testimonial are doubtless the result of catarrh in some phase or variety. In the case of the wife who had a chronic lung trouble it was chronic catarrh of the bronchial tubes and air cells. La grippe is but acute epidemic catarrh, in which he found Pe-ru-na such a prompt relief for two members of his family, while his own case was one of chronic catarrh of the kidneys. This explains why Pe-ru-na was found to be so perfectly adapted to such apparently dissimilar diseases. Catarrh usually begins in the head or throat and is commonly known as "a cold." "Catching cold" is the ordinary phrase for an attack of acute catarrh. It may begin with a slight cough, or hawking and spitting mucous from the throat, or running at the nose, or watery eyes; but these symptoms, in a larger per cent. of cases, continue to grow worse until grave or fatal disease sets in. Of course some cases recover without any treatment, but it is extremely dangerous and foolish to run such risks. If no attention is paid to the acute stage it either sets up diphtheria, pneumonia, consumption, or some other disease, or develops chronic catarrh, or at least leaves the mucous surfaces of the head and throat especially liable to another attack at the slightest exposure. As soon as chronic catarrh has become

membranes of the nose and throat produces snoring, watery eyes and deafness. Colds, winter coughs, bronchitis, sore throat and pleurisy all are catarrhal affections, and consequently are quickly curable by Pe-ru-na. Each bottle of Pe-ru-na is accompanied by full directions for use, and is kept by most druggists. Get your druggist to order it for you if he does not

established the victim is never free from

a list of disgusting and troublesome symp-

toms which are sufficient to make life

almost unendurable. If the chronic

catarrh is of the humid variety an in-

cessant spitting, hawking and blowing of

the nose is kept up, to the great annoyance

of patient and others. The thickened

already keep it. In old cases of catarra, whether of the humid or dry variety, it is only necessary to take Pe-ru-na exactly as directed on the bottle. Any one using Pe-ru-na who do not realize the benefit they ought from its use should write Dr. Hartman, giving a description of the circumstances, and he is usually able to discover the reason of the failure and help a speedy cure. But it is only necessary in the great majority of cases to follow the direction on the bottle and a cure is certain.

For a complete treatise as to the use of Pe-ru-na in the various stages, varieties and complications of catarrh and colds, send at once for a copy of the Famil Physician No. 2, sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio.

The Way to Go.

You have seen California frequently mentioned in newspapers and magazines.

mentioned in newspapers and magazines. Perhaps a friend has been there, and writes enthusiastic letters back home about the climate and the fruits. It makes you anxious to see the country for yourself.

The time to go is in the Fall and Winter. Then work here is less pressing and California climate is most pleasing. The way to go is via Santa Fe Route, on one of that line's popular, personally conducted parties, leaving Chicago every Saturday evening, and leaving Kansas City every Sunday morning.

ing, and leaving Kansas City every Sunday morning.
Special agents and porters in attendance.
Pullman tourist sleepers are used, furnished with bedding, mattresses, tollet articles, etc. Second class tickets honored. Write to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., for copy of folder describing these excursions. sions.

Affiance Department.

Blaine Was Right in 1861.

In delivering a speech, at Skowhegan, Maine, in 1861, the Hon. James G. Blaine held up a greenback dollar to the audience and asked, "What is this? A dollar. A good dollar, good for the farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the sailor, everybody. What makes it a good dollar? Because every dollar's worth of property in the United States is behind it, and the life's blood of every true and loyal American citizen is behind it. And that makes it a good dollar." If Mr. Blaine was right in Kansas," says the Atchison Champion, in 1861—and he was—why is it that those who stick to the same great fundamental of all political questions, are denounced by Mr. Blaine and his followers as most willfully and maliciously wrong? Only the politics of these gentlemen and the party of which they are the leaders have undergone a most radical change by and through the dictation of the mendacious money power of this country and that of Europe.

The 7-30 Notes.

Those who were at the Peffer-Burton debate at the Salina opera house, says the tated financial circles in reference to Kan-Salina Union, will remember that Senator substantiate it-that the 7-30 treasury notes passed as money. This Burton claimed as not true. The following is in proof that Mr. Peffer knew what he was talking about and that Burton did not:

Charles E. Hunter, office of Trafhazen, Hunter & Co., bankers, New York, in a letter to John G. Drew, of New Jersey,

Referring to yours of the 8th, asking if, in my experience, the so-called 7-30 treasury notes did or did not circulate as money, I have to say that they did so circulate, and were used and paid out with the same freedom as the greenbacks were.

Here is another: Amos Clark, First National bank, Elizabeth, N. J., said:

In compliance with your request that I should define the relative position of the 7-30 notes to the general balance of the currency in 1865, I have to say that I was then daily in the habit of receiving them and paying out the same in my business the same as greenbacks.

The Debt We Owe.

Competent persons who have thoroughly investigated the matter, says President Polk's paper, the Progressive Farmer, agree that American citizens owe aliens \$11,000,000,000. They also agree that the annual interest is not less than 7 per cent. Estimating our population at 64,000,000, the annual interest on this debt is \$770,-000,000, or \$12 per capita, or over \$60 for each voter. If Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and their compatriots had agreed to pay the English aristocracy one-half this annual per capita tax, would there have been any revolution? Common sense furnishes the answer.

The demands made on us by England in 1774 were small when compared with this great sum, yet, by some means, we have put ourselves in a far worse position than were our forefathers. They rebelled and conquered, but we have no alternative but legislation. It is the duty of our national legislators to protect us. What have they done? They have sold us to foreign capitalists and we can't help ourselves. The passage of the national banking act was the beginning of the terrible business; what will be the end?

Foreign Dictation.

"Foreign money-changers have dictated our financial policy long enough. At first we floated our war debt through the patriotism of the people, without interest, independent of these Shylocks. This floating debt was at their dictation funded into interest-bearing tax-exempted bonds. Next came the National bank money monopoly. Then followed the contraction of our currency, demonetization of silver and other diabolical conspiracies by which we have been reduced to the verge of bankruptcy and ruin. Business men are suffering as much or more from this depression than any one else, hence we confidently expect them to rise in their might as sovereign voters and help us reverse the policy that has brought on our distress. Are we to sit idly by, suffering all Write or see us before making your rethe ills of a forced contraction, resulting

tress, under the operation of a law so uncertain in its terms that a definition of its meaning must be left to the absolution of one man, the Secretary of the Treasury? We ask that Wall street, the Rothschilds and the Barings shall no longer have control of our financial legislation; and when I charge that our legislation has been in the interest of the capitalist and the dealer in money, I charge that which I can prove from the record, and I challenge successful contradiction."-D. C. Haskell, M. C.

Original Calamity Howler.

"The very first calamity howl ever raised an honorable Republican journal, "was by the Topeka Capital, when it howled truth to-day upon this, the most important long and loud about the farmers of Kansas contemplating the repudiation of their honest debts; when it bawled and croaked about the financial credit of Kansas being one answer can be given, and that is that injured because the Alliance last fall triumphed over a gang of pot-house politicians and elected a majority of the Legislature; because the machine upon which it depends for patronage got a pair of beautiful black eyes.

"And this calamity howl, first started and kept up by the Capital, alarmed Eastern holders of Kansas securities and started all the commotion which has agisas for the past ten months. The Capital, Peffer claimed—and gave good proof to for political effect, started this howl and kept it up, and did it conscious that it was misrepresenting the facts, that it was manufacturing lies out of whole cloth, and that it was perpetuating a great injustice upon the best class of citizens Kansas has. And yet this journalistic Uriah Heep, this wall-eyed partisan hypocrite, now has the gall to accuse its superiors of being calamity howlers.

"However, it makes no sort of difference one way or the other what the Capital says or does; its influence, political or otherwise, is about as potent in shaping public opinion and directing public affairs as is the baying of a frightened whiffet in determining the course of the full-orbed moon."

The overshadowing curse of America to-day, says Rev. T. D. Talmage, is monopoly. He puts his hands on every bushel of wheat, every sack of flour, every ton of coal, and not a man, woman or child in America but feels the touch of this monster money despotism. His scepter is made out of the iron track of railroading and the wire of telegraphy. He proposes to have everything his own way, for his own advantage and the people's robbery. He stands in a railroad depot and puts into his pockets each year \$200,000,000 beyond a reasonable charge for his services. He has the Democratic party in one pocket and the Republican in the other.

Wall street and the Congressmen who obey the mandates of that ruling power, claim it is perfectly constitutional for the government to loan money to railroads, corporations and the World's Fair, but when the laboring masses ask that the government loan them money on real estate these same Wall street gamblers and cheap John Congressmen get down and howl "unconstitutional."

For Weak Men!

If you desire to be restored to complete vigor and manhood, promptly, permanently and cheaply, we will send you full particulars (sealed) of a reliable, unfailing Home Treatment free. No electric nonsense, no stomach drugging. Address ALBION PHARMACY Co., Albion, Mich

W. F. Rightmire, having returned from Ohio, is now attending to his law practice. Parties having important cases in the different courts of the State, wishing to employ a competent attorney will do well to correspond with Mr. Rightmire, of Topeka, Kas.

Cope & Anderson, commission merchants of Topeka, Kas., invite the attention of our readers to their advertisement, new in this issue of our paper. They desire all those who have butter, eggs, apples or poultry to sell or consign same to them at 105 W. Tenth St., Topeka, Kas.

Farm Loans.

Lowest rates and every accommodation to borrowers on good farm loans in eastern Kansas. Special rates on large loans. newal. T. E. BOWMAN & Co.,

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"THE BEST PERIODICALS FOR FAMILY READING."

Harper's Magazine.

\$4 per Year. HARPER'S MAGAZINE will celebrate the fourth Centenary of the Discovery of America by its re-discovery, through articles giving a more thorough exposition than has hitherto been made

its re-discovery, through articles giving a more thorough exposition than has hitherto been made of the Recent Unprecedented Development of our Country, especially the Great West. Articles will also be given on the Dramatic Episodes of American History.

The probable Field of the Next European War will be described in the Series of Papers From the Black Forest to the Black Sea, by Poultney Bigelow and F. D. Miller, superbly illustrated by Mr. Miller and Alfred Parsons. Papers will also be given on the German, Austrian, and Italian Armies, illustrated, from studies made last summer in Europe, by T. De Thulstrup.

Mr. W. D. Howells will contribute a new novel, A World of Chance, characteristically American. Especial prominence will be given to Short Stories, which will be contributed by T. B. Aldred R. H. Davis, A. Conan Dover, Magazer, Development, Miss Woodson, Miss Woods

T. B. ALDRICH, R. H. DAVIS, A. CONAN DOYLE, MARGARET DELAND, MISS WOOLSON, MISS WIL-

RINS, and other popular writers.

Among the literary features will be Personal Reminiscences of Nathaniel Hawthorne, by his college classmate and life-long friend Horatio Bridge, and a Personal Memoir of the Brownings by Anne Thackeray Ritchie.

Harper's Weekly.

\$4 per Year.

HARPER'S WEEKLY for the coming year will contain more actractive features, more and finer illustrations, and a greater number of articles of live, intense interest than will be found in any other similar periodical. Among these latter will be a series of articles on the **Twenty**five Greatest Cities of the World, including five hundred illustrations. The Columbian Exposi-tion, the Army and Navy, Great Public Events, Disasters on Land and Seas, and the Doings of Celebrated People of the Day will be described and illustrated in an appropriate and timely manner. The Department of Amateur Sport will continue under the direction of CASPAR W. WHITNEY. The best of modern writers will contribute short stories, and the most distinguished artists will supply illustrations. The editorials by Mr. George William Curris will continue an attractive feature of the girls. T. W. Higginson, in Women and Men, will please a cultivated audience.

Harper's Bazar.

\$4 per Year.

HARPER'S BAZAR is a journal for the home. It gives the latest information with regard to the Fashions, and its numerous illustrations, Paris Designs, and Pattern-sheet Supplements are indispensable alike to the home dress-maker and professional modiste. No expense is spared to make its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its bright stories, amusing comedies, and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women. The Serials for 1892 will be written by Walter Brsant and William Black. Mrs. OLIPHANT will become a contributor. Marion Harland's Timely Talks, Day

Harper's Young People.

\$2 per Year. HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, Vol. XIII., began on November 3, 1891. For the coming year this best and most comprehensive weekly in the world for youthful readers offers a varied and fascinating programme. In serial fiction it will contain Diego Pinzon, a story of the first voyage of Columbus, by John R. Coryell; Cancemates: a Story of the Florida Reefs and Everglades, by Kirk Munroe; another story by one of the best known and most popular of American authors; and stories in three and four parts by Thomas Nelson Page, E. H. House, Angeline Tral, Ella Rodman Church, and Mary S. McCobe. More than Two Hundred Short Stories, by favorite writers, Articles on Travel, Out-of-door Sports, In-door Games, and all subjects dear to the hearts of the young, besides hundreds of illustrations by leading artists, will combine to make HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE for 1892 more worthy than ever of the remarkable tribute from the pen of W. E. Gladstone, that "It far surpasses all that the en-

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terprise and skill of our publishers have been able to produce."

HARPER & BROTHERS, Franklin Square, New York.

Send for catalogue and specimens of penmanship. Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

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1439 improved acres of the richest land

in KANSAS at Colony, Anderson County.

LEPSY or FALLING SIOKNESS a life-long study.
warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Becau
others have falled is no reason for not now receiving
cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle
my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. in stagnant industries and universal dis- I Jones Building, 116 W. Sixth St., Topeka. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

SEND FIFTY CENTS Farmers' Review. Chicago, III

Each week until July 1st, 1892. The recognized

Authority on Agricultural and Live Stock Matters, Full Crop and

Market Reports. **O**r \$1.25 to January 1st, 1893.



The Announcements in this advertisement and those which will follow will enable the friends of The Companion to judge somewhat of the scope and character of the reading that will be given in its columns during 1892 - the sixty-fifth year of its issue.

Nine Illustrated Serial Stories.

The Serial Stories for the coming year will be of rare interest and variety, as well as unusual in number.

Lois Mallet's Dangerous Gift. A New England Quaker Girl's first Contact with "World's People"; by Mrs. Mary Catherine Lee. A Tale of the Tow-Path. The Hardships encountered by a Boy who found Life at home too Hard for him; by Homer Greene. How Dickon Came by his Name. A charmingly written Story of the Age of Chivalry; by Harold Frederic. Two "Techs" Abroad. They set off on a Tour of the World in quest of Profitable Enterprises; by C. A. Stephens. A Young Knight of Honor. The Story of a Boy who stood at his Post while Death was all around him; by Miss Fanny M. Johnson.

A Boy Lleutenant. A True Narrative; by Smoky Days. A Story of a Forest Fire; by

Free S. Bowley. E. W. Thomson. Touaregs. A Story of the Sahara; by Lossing G. Brown. On the Lone Mountain Route; by Miss Will Allen Dromgoole.

Hints on Self-Education.

Articles of great value to Young Men who desire to educate themselves.

Hon. Andrew D. White, Ex-President of Cornell.

President Timothy Dwight, of Yale University. President E. H. Capen, of Tufts College.

President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University.

President Francis L. Patton, of Princeton College.

Professor James Bryce, M. P., author of the "American Commonwealth."

Practical Advice.

The Habit of Thrift; by Andrew Carnegie. How to Start a Small Store; by F. B. Thurber. Girls and the Violin. A Valuable Paper; by Camilla Urso. A Chat with Edison. How to Succeed as an Electrician; G. P. Lathrop. Boys in N. Y. Offices; Evils of Small Loans; by The Girl Who Thinks She Can Write. Three Articles of Advice by well-known Writers, Amelia E. Barr, Jeanette L. Gilder, Kate Fleld.

Five Special Features.

A Rare Young Man. Describing the life of a young inventor of extraordinary gifts; by The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Episodes in My Life. A delightful paper telling how he came to build the Suez Canal; by The Count de Lesseps. The Story of the Atlantic Cable. Mr. Field's narrative has the thrilling interest of a romance; Cyrus W. Field. Unseen Causes of Disease; Three admirable articles by the Eminent English Physician, Sir Morell Mackenzie. Boys and Girls at the World's Fair. What Young Americans may do as Exhibitors; by Col. George R. Davis.

Glimpses of Royalty.

Housekeeping at Windsor Castle; by How Queen Victoria Travels; by The Story of Kensington Palace; by How I Met the Queen; by

Lady Jeune. H. W. Lucy. The Marquis of Lorne. Nugent Robinson.

Railway Life.

The Safest Part of a Train; by Col. H. G. Prout. Success in Railway Life; by Supt. N. Y. Central, Theo. Voorhees. Asleep at his Post; by former Supt. Mich. Southern, Charles Paine. Roundhouse Stories. Humorous and pathetic; by An Old Brakeman.

Short Stories and Adventures.

More than One Hundred capital Stories of Adventure, Pioneering, Hunting, Touring will be printed in this volume. Among them are:

The Flash-Light. My Queer Passenger. Molly Barry's Manitou. Shut Up in a Microbe Oven. The Cruise of a Wagon-Camp.

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DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT



O They I've river and accept. his

The Some Circle.

To Correspondents.

The matter for the HOME CIRCLE is selected Wednesday of the week before the paper is printed. Manuscript received after that almost invariably goes over to the next week, unless it is very short and very good. Correspondents will govern themselves accordingly.

The First Thanksgiving Day--A. D. 1622.

"And now," said the Governor, gazing abroad on the piled-up store
Of the sheaves that dotted the clearings, and covered the mesdows o'er,
"Tis meet that we render praises because of this yield of grain;
"Tis meet that the Lord of the harvest be thanked for his sun and rain."

"And therefore, I. William Bradford (by the grace of God to-day, and the franchise of this good people), Governor of Plymouth, say
Thro' virtue of vested power—ye shall gather with one accord,
And hold, in the month November, thanksgiving with the Lord.

"He hath granted us peace and plenty, and the quiet we've sought so long; He hath thwarted the wily savage, and kept him from doing us wrong; And unto the Feast the Sachem shall be bidden that he may know

that he may know We worship his own Great Spirit who maketh the harvest grow.

"So shoulder your matchlocks, master; there is hunting of all degrees;
And fishermen, take your tackle, and scour for spoil the seas;
And maidens and dames of Plymouth, your delicate crafts employ,
To honor our First Thanksgiving, and make it a Feast of joy!

"We fail of the fruits and daintles so close to our hand in Devon;
—Ah, they are the lightest losses we suffer for sake of heaven!
But see, in the open clearings, how golden the melous lie;
Enrich them with sweets and spices, and give us the Pumpkin Pie!"

So, bravely the preparations went on for the autumn Feast;
The deer and the bear were slaughtered; wild game from the greatest to least
Was heaped in the colony cabins, brown homebrew served for wine,
And the plum and the grape of the forest, for orange and peach and pine.

At length came the day appointed; the snow had begun to fall,
But the clang from the meeting-house belfry rang merrily out for all,
And summoned the folk of Plymouth, who hastened with glad accord
To listen to Elder Brewster as he fervently thanked the Lord.

In his seat sate Governor Bradford; men, matrons and maidens fair;
Miles Standish and all his soldiers, with corselet and sword, were there;
And sobbing and tears and gladness had each in its turn the sway,
For the grave of the sweet Rose Standish o'ershadowed Thanksgiving Day.

And when Massasoit, the Sachem, sate down with his hundred braves,
And ate of the varied riches of gardens and woods and waves,
And looked on the granaried harvest—with a blow on his brawny chest.

He muttered, "The good Great Spirit loves his white children best!"

And then, as the Feast was ended, with gravely official air.
The Governor drew his broadsword out from its scabbard there,
And smiting the trencher near him, he cried in heroic way,
"Hall! Ple of the Pumpkin! I dub thee Prince of Thanksgiving Day!"

-Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, in Wide Awake.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

That mankind should be thankful at all times for blessings enjoyed, will very readily be agreed to by most people. That all are not grateful for "life, health and the measure of happiness enjoyed" is sometimes very plainly to be seen.

In order that our thankfulness and "better nature" may be more freely exercised one day of the year, it has for a long time been a custom in this country for one Thursday in November to be set apart by official proclamation as a day for thanksgiving to our Heavenly Father, especially for the harvest recently gathered.

This custom can be traced to a very ancient command—no less than one given to the "Children of Israel" while journeying "in the wilderness," by the mouth of Moses, the servant of Jehovah:

Thou shalt observe the feast of the ingathering at the year's end.—Exodus xxxiv, 22.

The first Thanksgiving Day observed in this country by official command was in 1621, when Governor Bradford, who had landed at Plymouth Rock from the Mayflower the year before, commanded his people to observe an appointed day in God for their preservation, and especially for their first harvest recently reaped. That they might have good cheer he sent after a more special manner rejoice together." This is referred to in the poem at the top of this column.

nies, nor was a day "set apart" every year. There was no national appointment of Thanksgiving Day until 1789, when President Washington issued a proclamation, by request of Congress, setting apart a day for thanksgiving for the adoption of the United States constitution. President Washington issued a second thanksgiving proclamation in 1795 on account of the suppression of insurrection. But the regular official observance of a November Thanksgiving Day was confined to the New England States until 1817, when the Governor of New York issued a proclamation for a like purpose. President Lincoln issued a national proclamation for a Thanksgiving Day in November, 1863, and since that time, each year, we have had official recommendation for the exercise of our thankfulness, duly 'signed, sealed and delivered" by the occupant of the Executive chair at Washington.

Let us all be thankful.

Thanksgiving Plum Pudding.

Take three pints of milk, eight eggs, a 10-cent loaf of baker's bread, one cupful of sugar, one pound of raisins, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract, and one-half cupful of butter. Remove the seeds from the raisins. Place the milk and raisins in a double boiler, and make them boiling hot. Beat the eggs slightly, add the sugar, then the boiling milk, the salt and vanilla. Slice the bread, and spread it with the softened butter; then put the slices in the hot custard. Butter well a deep brown pudding pan. Put a layer of the soaked bread in the pan and scatter raisins over it; then more bread and more raisins until all are used, having the last layer of bread. Bake in a slow oven for two hours. When ready for serving, turn it from the pan into a pudding dish, and use with it a hard sauce made from one-half a cupful of butter, beaten to a cream, and one cupful of powdered sugar beaten into it, until it is very light and creamy. Add one-half teaspoonful of vanilla extract or one tablespoonful of wine. Pile it roughly on a pretty dish and grate nutmeg over it .-Good Housekeeping.

Thanksgiving Day.

The following appeal was sent to the KANSAS FARMER with request that it be published:

Can you find space in your valuable journal for a suggestion of one way to celebrate a day which this year should be for us, as Americans, peculiarly one of thanksgiving. Our harvests have been phenomenally plentiful, and our tables, in accordance with the grand old custom handed down to us by our Puritan ancestors, will shortly be spread with a bountiful repast. Throughout the length and breadth of our land this feast will be laid, to which practically all will in some way be invited, the poor as well as the rich, the prisoners and outcasts even, as well as those more favored.

On the other side of this little world of ours, in Russia, that grim land of terror, there are to-day, not thousands, but millions, famine stricken; trying to keep their little spark of life by devouring pounded grass, stubble, anything, and winter-a Russian winter-at their door.

We have so much, cannot we, the youngest yet the richest of all nations, stretch out our hands in brotherly love to the starving? Cannot each State raise a fund for food? Cannot we spare the gleanings of our harvest for those who have none? Cannot some society, like those greathearted ministers in time of war and p to add famine to their mission, and take charge of the grain subscribed that it may reach the sufferers.

It matters not from whence the cry of distress comes—can America shut her ears against the dying and not do something for them in His name?

What a Magazine Costs.

A very good idea of the amount of money it costs to successfully conduct one November for prayer and thanksgiving to of the magazines of to-day is aptly illustrated in some figures regarding the edi-"four men out fowling, that they might Ledger. The Journal is edited by Mr. Edward Bok. For shaping the thoughts

staff of sixteen salaried editors, which includes men and women like Rev. Dr. Talmage, Robert J. Burdette, Palmer Cox, Margaret Bottome, Isabel Mallon and Maria Parloa. The combined salaries of these editors exceed \$20,000 a year. The Journal spends each month \$2,000, or about \$25,000 per year, on miscellaneous matter not contributed by its regular editors, and the working force in the editorial department means at least \$6,000 more in salaries, making over \$60,000 a year, and this represents but a single department of the magazine; and I question whether any periodical is conducted on a more business-like and economical basis than is the Journal. No wonder that J. B. Lippincott, when asked by a friend why he did not keep a yacht, replied: "A man can only sustain one luxury-I publish a magazine!"

Talking Turkey.

To nearly every one who has a healthy digestion, the subject of turkey dining is very pleasing, and especially so at Thanksgiving time or Christmas. It may not be convenient for all our readers to have the Thanksgiving turkey prepared in fancy manner, or even have turkey at all; but many of us like to read a good savory recipe, and the following from Good Housekeeping will be appreciated by Kansas housekeepers.

Boiled Turkey with Oysters .- For a goodsized turkey take twenty-five large oysters, and cut them into small pieces. Stir with them a quart of bread crumbs, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, and one of butter, a teaspoonful of sweet marjoram, and pepper and salt to taste. Stuff the bird and truss it carefully. Rub it all over with lemon juice to whiten the skin, flour a cloth, tie the bird in it, and put into a kettle of boiling water. Cook it very slowly, allowing half an hour to each pound of the turkey's weight. Even a very ancient fowl will be rendered juicy and tender by this mode of cooking. Serve with oyster and celery sauce.

Steamed Turkey .- Fill the body of the turkey with oysters, and put it in a tightly-closed steamer over a porcelain kettle only partly filled with boiling water. Let it cook some three hours, when it will be found to be quite tender, and may be taken out. The water in the kettle will' be found to be quite boiled away and to be of the consistency of gravy. Thicken it with a little flour and butter, add the liquor of a pint of oysters intended for sauce, and beat the oysters in it; whiten it with a little boiled cream and pour it over the turkey.

Roast Turkey with Chestnuts.-Put two pounds of sausage meat in a basin with a little grated nutmeg; then take two tablespoonfuls of chopped onions, put them in a saute pan with a little butter and cook them for two minutes, then mix them with the meat. At the same time work in two well-beaten eggs and a quarter of a pint of white sauce, if at hand, and fifteen fine roasted chestnuts, mashing the chestnuts first in a mortar. Fill the bird as usual, not too full at the breast; roast carefully, allowing half an hour longer for the cooking of the forcemeat. After the fowl has been taken out of the roastingpan, put into the pan a quart of demiglaze and a glass of sherry, and boil rapidly in the open pan over the fire for ten minutes; add to it fifty button onions, previously stewed, and twenty-five roasted chestnuts. Use this as sauce with the

Braised Turkey .- Prepare the turkey carefully, and fill with a stuffing made of half a pound of cooked veal ilence, the Red Cross Society, be persuaded half a pound of bread soaked in cold water, and then pressed dry, four ounces of butter, four egg-yolks well beaten, salt, pepper, nutmeg, chopped onion and pars-ley. Truss the bird well, stiffen the breast over a coal fire for a minute or so, in order to facilitate larding easily, then lard with fine, square shreds of fat pork. Now place the fowl in a stew-pan, breast uppermost, with sliced vegetables, a bunch of parsley, three pints of white broth, and a buttered paper over; start on the fire and cook slowly in the oven for about an hour and a half, sprinkling the larding occasionally torial cost of the Ladies' Home Journal, of with the gravy to glaze of a light brown this city, says the Philadelphia Public color. When the turkey is done, strain the gravy from its fat, and thicken it with two ounces of browned flour; add a little of his 750,000 women readers each month wine if liked, or water if preferred. Stir Mr. Bok is paid \$10,000 per year, and has till it boils, skim, and serve with the tur-No particular day was appointed regu- an interest in the business besides which key. If a garnishing is desired, have some larly by the Governors of the early Colo- nets him fully twice his salary. He has a small slices of broiled sweetbread, sliced

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Is a peculiar medicine. It is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remark-able cures where other preparations fall.

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Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Bolls, Pimples, all Humors, Dys-pepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and builds up the system.

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Has met peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

truffles, mushrooms, olives, and some small balls of forcemeat cooked brown. Put these on the platter around the

Turkey with Truffles or Mushrooms.-To use truffles in stuffing the fowl, prepare them by peeling and chopping them finea pound and a half will be enough for a large bird. Rasp an equal weight of bacon, and mix it with the truffles. Stuff the turkey with this, and when so prepared the dressing should be placed in the bird two days before cooking, as it is thus supposed to give a superior flavor to the flesh. If mushrooms are used instead of truffles, follow essentially the same rule.

The Grand Inquest of the Nation

Finds Hostetter's Stomach Bitters foremost among tonics. This verdict would not have been rendered had it not been perfectly consonant with facts. The medicine is a peerless reviver of declining strength, an unsurmountable check to premature decay. Besides being productive of these grand results, it overcomes dyspepsia, malaria and rheumatism, liver complaint and kidney weakness. It is a superb appetizer.

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- is shown in the border of this "ad."

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A Thanksgiving Song.

Come, uncles and cousins; come, nieces and aunts;
Come, nephews and brothers—no wont's and no cant's;
Put business and shopping and school-books away,
The year has rolled round—it is Thanksgiving
Day.

Come home from the college, ye ringlet-haired youth; Come home from your factories, Ann, Kate and Ruth;

and Ruth;
From the anvil, the counter, the farm, come
away;
Home, home with you all, it is Thanksgiving

The table is spread, and the dinner is dressed;
The cooks and the mothers have all done their
best;
No Caliph of Bagdad e'er saw such display,
Or dreamed of a treat like our Thanksgiving
Day.

Pies, puddings and custards; pigs, oysters and nuts— Come forward and seize them, without ifs and

Bring none of your slim little appetites here— Thanksgiving Day comes only once in a year

Thrice welcome the day in its annual round!
What treasures of love in its bosom are found!
New England's high holiday, ancient and dear,
'Twould be twice as welcome, if twice in a year.

Now, children, revisit the darling old place, And brother and sister, long parted, embrace; The family circle's united once more, And the same voices shout at the old cottage door.

The grandfather smiles on the innocent mirth,
And blesses the Power that has guarded his
hearth;
He remembers no trouble, he feels no decay,
But thinks his whole life has been Thanksgiving Day.

Then praise for the past and the present we And, trustful, await what the future may

bring;
Let doubt and repining be banished away,
And the whole of our lives be a Thanksgiving
Day.

—Henry Ware.

TEA.

The consumption of tea in the United States, especially of green tea, is very great; yet we doubt if the majority of teadrinkers know anything of the appearance of the tea plant or the methods of preparing it for use.

There are two species of tea plants in China, and an indigenous plant growing wild in Assam which sometimes attains to a height of twenty feet. The tea plant in China, however, is a bushy evergreen shrub from three to five feet high, with large, elliptical, veined leaves placed on short channeled foot-stalks which also support a white and slightly fragrant

After the bush is three years old it is ready for picking, by which time it should be well established, throwing out young shoots or "flushes" with vigor and profusion. It is these tender shoots with leaf-buds and expanding leaves which alone are gathered for tea manufacture, and the younger the leaf-buds the better quality of tea.

These leaves, by a different process. produce two kinds of tea, the green and the black. The leaves used in making black tea are exposed to the sun and air, during which time it is carefully watched by the workmen, and at the proper time (indicated by the odor) they are put in iron roasting kettles, after which they are rolled with the hands to press out the juice. The roasting and rolling is repeated until no juice can be expressed, and they are dried in sieves placed over charcoal fires. It is in this last stage of the process that the tea turns black.

The leaves to be used for green tea are roasted as soon as gathered. They are rolled and dried the same as black tea, but the color of genuine green tea is due to the rapid drying of the fresh leaves; but the green tea sent out of China is almost invariably glazed with a mixture of gypsum and Prussian blue.

The Chinese always reserve their best tea for home use, sending the poor tea to foreign countries.

The mate or Paraguay tea used in South America consists of the dried leaves of a small evergreen shrub. The collection of the mate is effected by Indians employed by merchants, who pay the government for the privilege. When a yerbal or mate wood is found, the Indians, who usually travel in companies, build wigwams and settle down to the work for about six months. During this time the mate is gathered, dried and pulverized. The tea is generally prepared for use in a small

silver-mouthed calabash or gourd made from the fruit of the cuca. In the top of the calabash a small hole is made, and through this opening the tea is sucked by means of a bombilla, which is a small tube six or seven inches long, formed of reed or metal, which has at one end a bulb made either of extremely fine basket-work or of a metal perforated with minute holes, so as to prevent the particles of the tea leaves from being drawn into the mouth. Some sugar and hot water are first placed in the gourd, after which the mate is added, and the vessel is filled to the brim with hot milk or water. Sometimes a little burnt sugar or lemon juice is added. The beverage is then handed round to the company, each person being furnished with a bombilla.

The cultivation of the tea plant in India began in about 1851, but the industry has grown amazingly fast, and will, in time, outrival China and Japan. The drying and rolling is done by machinery, and, unlike the process in China, the juice is retained.

The manufacture of green tea is mostly confined to Japan, very little being manufactured in India.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

He was born in Portsmouth, N. H., November 11, 1836. When a lad he used to spend part of every year with his grandparents. He was very fond of spending his time in the old attic, where there was a collection of cast-off clothing, broken furniture, and other useless things. In this garret stood an old hide-covered trunk with the hair nearly worn off. Little Tom Aldrich thought he would make the trunk as good as new. He had seen in a barber's window a preparation that was said to cure baldness. So he bought a bottle and carefully applied it to the trunk. Every day he went upstairs to watch for the effect; but the trunk was as bald as ever, and no doubt the boy wished he had his money back. At the age of 18 he began to publish poems, and they attracted much attention. His "Baby Bell," published at the age of 22, showed that he possessed great capabilities as a poet, and he afterwards wrote several novels.

Acids and Alkalies.

The difference between acids and alkalies can be clearly shown in many ways. By doing the work outlined in the following experiments, a great amount of interest and profit can be secured. Cut three leaves of "Dutch" cabbage

into small pieces, and, after placing them in a casin, pour a pint of boiling water over them, letting them stand an hour; then pour off the liquid into a pitcher. It will be a fine blue color. Then take three glasses. Into one pour six drops of strong vinegar; into another, six drops of solution of soda; and let the third glass remain empty. Fi'l up the glasses from the pitcher, and the liquid poured into the glass containing the acid will quickly change to a beautiful red, that poured into the soda will be a fine green, and that poured into the empty glass of course remains unchanged.

Make a solution of soda in water. Drop into it a little strong vinegar or sulphuric acid. Notice the bubbles and efferves cence.

Try the same experiment with a solution of potash. Repeat the experiment with strong ammonia water. Taste them and notice the similar character of each.

Conclusion .- A substance that will effervesce on the addition of an acid is an alkali. Get from any druggist a little blue lit-

mus paper. Cut it in strips, and dip one piece into some dilute acid. Notice that it turns the blue to red. Dry the paper and dip it into an alkali solution and the red color is changed to blue. Now take a weak alkali solution (soda or potash) and carefully add, drop by drop, some dilute sulphuric acid, until the mixture will not affect the color of either blue or red litmus paper. Evaporate this liquid in a saucer, over a slow heat in a warming oven. A white substance will remain. It is salt. A salt is a substance formed by the union of alkali or acid liquids in such proportions as to make a solution not affecting the color of either blue or red litmus paper.

Quotations.

The soul of man is larger than the sky, Deeper than ocean, or the abysmal dark Of the unfathomed center. —Hartley Coleridge.

Sweet fancies never die.
They leave behind
Some fair legacy
Storied in the mind. — Anonymous.

LOST TIME.



Newton, Ill.

From 1863 to 1885-about 22 years—I suffered with rheu-

matism of the hip. I was cured by the use of ST. JACOBS OIL. T. C. DODD.

"ALL RIGHT I ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."

Ouestions--No. 12.

[The boys and girls who read this paper are invived to contribute to this department.]

1. Give rule for finding the exact area of circle. 2. Why are not the walls of the stomach

digested?
3. Where is the smallest independent territory in the world?
4. Describe the great wall of China.
5. What is the sacred Egyptian Scarabaeus?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS NO. 10-NOVEM-

1. In the year 1789. 2. According to the census of 1890, the center of population is found to be a little west of south of Greensburg, Ind., in latitude 39° 11′ 56″ and longitude 85° 32′ 56″.

3. The Presidential term of office in Chill is five years

3. The Presidential term of office in Chill is five years.

4. The President's Cabinet: James G. Blaine, Secretary of State; Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury; Redfield Proctor, Secretary of War; Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy; John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior; John Wanamaker, Postmaster General; W. H. H. Miller, Attorney General; Jeremiah Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture.

I took Cold, I took Sick,

SCOTT'S

I take My Meals, I take My Rest,

AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat too, For Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT WE HE AND IS NOW PUTTING ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING

FLESH ON MY BONES

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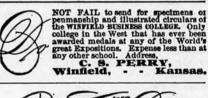


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A furious storm raged over a large portion of the country east of the Mississippi on the 23d inst. It was especially severe at Washington, where some damage was done to the capitol.

The Commissioners of the United States are again negotiating with the Cherokees for the purchase of the strip. The Indians are now considering an offer of \$1.25 per acre. Latest advices indicate that the proposition is receiving favorable consideration.

An earthquake of terribly destructive force occurred in Japan on the morning of October 28. Four thousand persons are reported killed and 200,000 rendered homeless. This is the second destructive earthquake which has visited the island within a few weeks.

We, this week, send our new supplement to each of our subscribers. The book list is large, and in the regular issue of the paper we have not the room to include it. We would be pleased to have our friends examine it carefully, and then write us for whatever paper or books they wish us to order for them.

There will be a meeting of the women of Shawnee county and city of Topeka at Representative hall, on Saturday, November 28, 1892, at 2:30 p. m., for the purpose of arranging for the World's Fair work in Shawnee county. It is very much desired by the lady managers, Mrs. Lewis Hanback and Mrs. Mitchell, that the meeting be well attended.

Receipts at the Kansas City stock yards from January 1 to November 23, compared with the receipts for the corresponding time last year, were: Cattle, 1,145,340 in 1891, against 1,351,441 in 1890, a decrease of 205,501. Calves, 74,759 in 1891, against 73,015 in 1890, an increase of 1,582, Hogs, 2,232,976 in 1891, against 2,543,545 in 1890, a decrease of 310,569. Sheep, 359,364 in 1891, against 506,277 in 1890, a decrease of 146,913.

In order to make farming pay you must scatter it like a prince, care for stock faithfully, sell two poor cows and buy one good one, put farm implements under cover, feed the farm and make it feed you, and lastly, envy no man, but imitate the ways of your most successful neighbors.

Farmers in the western half of Kansas were still busy preparing their land and drilling their wheat last week, as observed by a member of the Kansas Farmer staff who made a considerable tour through western counties. At Ness City he was told that nothing but a "freeze up" will stop wheat sowing before New Year's. Farmers in that vicinity say that the very early sown and the very late sown wheat that sown at intermediate dates.

WHERE THE WORLD'S SUGAR IS

The sugar crop of the world for the present season is estimated by Mr. Licht, the great German statistician, at 6,366,000 tons, of which 2,636,000 tons is from cane and 3,730,000 tons is from beets.

The following table shows the estimate for each of the several countries producing sugar in large quantities:

CANE SUGAR.

	Tons.
Cuba	775,000
Porto Rico	60,000
Teluldad	
Trinidad	
Barbadoes	70,000
Martinique	25,000
Guadeloupe	45,000
Demeraia	
Brazil	
Java	410,000
Phillippine Islands	200,000
Finisppine Islands	200,000
Mauritius	125,000
Reunion	40,000
Jamaica	30,000
Lesser Antilles	30,000
Louisiana	230,000
Peru	35,000
Egypt	10,000
Sandwich Islands	
Total	0.000.000
Total	2,030,000
BEET SUGAR.	
BELT BUGAIN,	Tons.
Commence	
Germany	1,280,000
Austro-Hungary	850,000
France	750,000
Russia	530,000

Total......3,730,000 These estimates give a small increase over the production of last season. The sugar produced in the United States has heretofore been from 8 per cent. to 12 per cent. of the amount consumed by our people. Sugar is now so cheap that the consumption will doubtless be much larger than heretofore, thus making our imports of this article larger than ever, until our sorghum and beet sugar industries become so developed as to supply a considerable

part of the home demand. The results attained during the present season with sorghum, together with the marked success of the experiments of the United States Department of Agriculture in the application of the alcohol process have attracted the attention of capitalists both in this country and in England. In the latter country a strong company has recently been organized for the purpose of obtaining one factory for the next season. If the investment proves good the business will be extended as rapidly as good business judgment will permit. So favorable is the impression of this industry in England at the present time that the promoters of the enterprise have con-tinually to decline offers of money from those who desire to become associated

with them in the sorghum sugar industry. Whether on account of their inability to draw a satisfactory amount of money from Kansas on account of our prohibition laws, or from some other cause, certain it is that within the last week prominent members of the whisky trust have been making a tour of inspection of Kansas sugar mill property and cane lands.

One of the Kansas Farmer staff had the pleasure of meeting these representatives of the great interest which is prohibited in Kansas and became well assured that in the near future they will want to add sugar in Kansas to their whisky in Illinois, the main object doubt-less being shekels for the investors.

And still another combination: capital from New Hampshire with enterprise from Iowa is looking towards the sugar industry of Kansas with longing eyes and ready to invest, in 1892 if circumstances prove favorable, certainly in the near future.

The fact that the profitable manufacture of sugar at present low prices requires select your seed thoughtfully, prepare large investments of money and the em-your ground carefully, diversify your ployment of the highest obtainable skill crops wisely, plant nut and fruit trees has been a cause of delay in a developliberally, save manure like a miser and ment from the results of which Kansas has expected much, and has made it impossible for our home people to install the industry as many at one time fondly hoped. But the very fact that the indus try presents the opportunity for large investments under capable managements makes it attractive to foreign and other large investors. The further fact that there is no danger of the sugar market being overstocked with the product of cheaply-built plants under amateur management, is looked upon by these large investors as a most desirable feature of the sugar industry.

It will probably not be many years before the German statistician will have to place near the head of the list.

Review of Business for the Week Ending November 21.

The trade reviews are now made in so thorough a manner that it becomes a matter of importance for every well informed person to read them. The term 'business," as used by the reviewers, applies to pretty much everything that is done in the country except farming. These reviews are prepared primarily for the use of people who are engaged in banking, trade and manufacturing; but with this understanding and by making due allowance for the purpose of the reviews, their information is valuable to the farmer and the laborer as well.

The following is R. G. Dun & Co.'s review for last week:

Much has happened of late to depress business and shake confidence, and yet confidence is not shaken, and the volume of business is still close to the greatest ever attained.

Prices are settling downward with the enormous production, but the fact that such production continues shows that low prices are not ruinous.

The alarm about the money market has passed, and no disturbance is apprehended this year.

The industries are, on the whole, well employed, and it is especially noteworthy this week that there is a better tone in the branches of trade which had been most embarrassed. At Boston improvement is seen in many lines. At Philadelphia the important trades are fairly active. Chicago reports merchandise sales much increased, cold weather having helped many branches, and while the receipts of corn, cured meats, lard, butter, cheese and cattle show some decrease, a gain appears in flour and wheat, oats, hides, dressed beef and rye.

At Milwaukee, St. Paul, Kansas City and St. Louis trade has distinctly improved, and is fairly brisk at Omaha and strong at St. Louis, but the car famine grows worse, with a grain blockade northward, and a cotton and coal blockade southward.

In the South trade is not so active.

Receipts of wheat at Western centers continue at the rate of more than a million bushels daily and the exports are also large, but the price has declined 2% cents on sales of 28,000,000. Speculation in corn is yielding, the price being 8 cents lower for spot, while pork products are substantially unchanged, and oats 1/2 cent higher.

Oil has declined a cent, but sugar is a shade stronger, and coffee has risen ¾ cent on account of the Brazilian troubles, which render commerce with that country uncertain.

Cotton receipts continue to exceed last year's, notwithstanding the reported shortness of crops.

The money markets of the country are well supplied for legitimate needs, but some points report "speculative money light.'

Exports of merchandise from New York in the three weeks of November have been \$25,251,719, an increase of 33 per cent. while the imports for November thus far are about 18 per cent. smaller than a year ago, which points to an enormous balance

to be settled by other countries in specie. One danger is that a great quantity of wheat is now carried abroad, as well as in this country, on margins and loans, and there is a possibility that a sharp decline might cause some trouble.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days Dayton fair, a cross of Byfield, Grazier number 285, as compared with a total of and Poland. At 21 months average 466 291 last week. For the corresponding pounds; twenty best, average 500 pounds. week last year the figures were 274.

Gossip About Stock.

Any one having for sale Angora goats will probably find sale for same by writing to F. Boutecore, Toronto, Kas.

Eleven cars of horses were shipped from the Kansas City stock yards on Saturday last. Their destination we did not learn.

Mr. T. A. Bixby, the pioneer Shropshire breeder of Michigan, has purchased a select lot of ewes of Mr. Geo. E. Breck, of 'The Willows," Paw Paw, Mich.

M. D. Covell, of Wellington, Kas., lately sustained a severe loss in the death of his famous Percheron stallion, Bucentaur. The Wellington Press says that the horse died of spasmodic colic and was sick but a add Kansas to the list of important sugar- short time. He cost Mr. Covell \$2,200 two is more certain to make a good crop than producing countries and assign it to a years ago and was purchased at the Dun-

Covell is singularly unfortunate with his fine horses, Bucentaur being the second one he has lost within two years. He is not discouraged, however, and will supply his stables with another animal equally as good.

Our Chicago manager recently visited the poultry yards of J. B. Foot, of Norwood Park, Ill. Mr. Foot's stock consists of Brahmas, Partridge Cochins, Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Langshans, and Wyandottes. Mr. Foot has been engaged in the poultry business a great many years, and is known as a successful poultryman everywhere.

W. J. Adam, of Joliet, Ill., is manufacturing a portable corn-crib made of the same material and on a similar plan to that of the farm fence, consisting of hard wood slats strongly woven together, and made in any size or height desired. If a farmer is desirous of moving his corn-crib all he has to do is to roll it up in a bundle, and it may be easily transported to the place desired. Our readers can learn more about it by addressing Mr. Adam.

Monster Hogs.

An article is going the rounds of the cress telling about the immense hogs that have grunted for the world during the past century. This article makes some of them so large, says the Drovers' Telegram, that faith staggers at its conception. Here they are:

In 1818 there is an account of a hog weighing 1,500 pounds. Breed not given. In 1820 two hogs were exhibited at Baltimore, weighing 1,743 pounds. They were raised in Lancaster county, Pa. One measured in girth 6 feet 3 inches, and from tail to end of nose 8 feet 7 inches. One was 18 and the other 14 months old. Breed not given.

In 1822 a hog of the Grass breed, 2 years and 8 months old, was exhibited at Albany, N. Y., which weighed 1,133 pounds and measured 10 feet from end of nose to tip of

In 1822 a hog of Grass breed, 3 years old, raised in Massachusetts, weighed 1,068 pounds: sold for \$200.

Same year, four pigs, 4 months old, of Grass and China breed, weighed 348, 318, 310 and 308 pounds; raised in Massachusetts.

In 1823 a hog raised near Troy, N. Y., weighed 1,465 pounds.

In 1827, Mr. G. Long; of Butler county, Ohio, raised a hog which weighed 1,260 pounds. It was exhibited at Cincinnati and down the river; the person exhibiting it realized \$900 that season, and refused \$2,500 for it. Breed not given.

In 1831, Samuel Dare, of Salem, N. Y., killed a hog that weighed alive 1,074 pounds and dressed 945 pounds.

In same year 115 hogs were shipped from Whitehall to Montreal, and among them one of the Grass breed, 5 years old, weighed 1,148 pounds, was 61/2 feet long, and measured in girth 6 feet and 10 inches. Another of the same lot was of Byfield breed, 21/2 years old, weighed 1,040 pounds; length 61/2 feet, girth 6 feet and 7 inches.

In 1822, A. McMahon, of Union county, Ind., had a large white hog from stock imported from England, which weighed 1,160 pounds.

In the same year John Saterwaite, of Warren county, Ohio, raised a hog which at 3 years and 2 months old weighed 1,400 pounds.

In 1854, A. C. Moore, of Butler county, Ohio, sent weights of thirty-two hogs of his raising, from the premium boar at The Rossville Standard says of these hogs, that they were the fattest and smallest-boned hogs ever brought to that town.

In 1855 some hogs in Iowa, called Liverpool Whites, weighed 1,200 pounds.

In 1859, in New Jersey, the following large averages were reported: Forty-one averaged 532 pounds; thirty, 5311/4; twentyeight, 527; and one hog weighed 1,045 pounds.

In 1860, in New Jersey, a hog is reported as weighing 1,393 pounds; it was of the Suffolk breed.

In 1863, one in New York, 1,360 pounds; in 1864, in New York, 1,355 pounds; breed not given.

In looking over the above list we are somewhat surprised at not seeing the mention of a Kansas "jumbo." As the great Sunflower State never fails to keep ham stock farm at Wayne, Ill. Mr. up close to the "band wagon," so to speak,

we wish to call attention to the fact that about the close of the war, "Bill" Miller, living at the Cedar creek crossing of the road between Lawrence and Olathe, in Johnson county, Kansas, raised a porker which "kicked the beam" at something over 1,300. The writer was a mere boy at the time, but well does he remember a little amusement created by the wonderful strength and independence of this remarkable animal. His owner, wishing to exhibit his pride at the Johnson county fair, built, as he supposed, a very strong pen on a sled, drove "Jumbo" in, and started for his blue ribbons. But his hogship objected, and with a grunt or two of dissatisfaction at such treatment, put his snout under some of the timbers, threw them over his head, and walked as quietly and dignified out upon terra firma as though nothing unusual had happened. He was not taken to the fair, but shortly afterwards was mostly eaten by the citizens of Lawrence.

THE AMERICAN STOCK SHOW.

Editorial Correspondence.

The American Stock Show, comprising the American Fat Stock, Horse, Poultry and Dairy Shows, which has been in progress from November 11 to 21, closed last week, and notwithstanding the prevailing unfavorable weather, the attendance was fair. The show was gotten up on short notice, as it was not known definitely that the Exposition building would be available until late in the season, hence the show was creditable. Farmers and breeders generally were rejoiced to know that the horse show was not to be a separate institution from the other shows this year. While it goes on record as a fairly successful show, it does not come up in the extent of former exhibitions, but the quality of the animals shown was equal to that of any exhibit. In numbers it does not compare with previous shows, but this must be counted for in part in the cattle exhibit by the omission from the show of all animals over three years old.

CATTLE.

There were about 100 cattle on exhibition, one-third of this number being Short-horns. The Herefords were second in numbers and the Devons third, but the Angus cattle were only represented by two animals, with no Holstein-Frieslans or Galloways. Of grades and crosses there were twenty-five head.

The awards in the class of the different breeds are omitted, excepting the sweepstakes animals and sweepstakes herds.

In the Short-horn class, J. H. Potts & Son, of Jacksonville, Ill., won sweepstakes on Captain, 3 years old, weighing 1,704 pounds, with an average gain of 1.61 pounds per day.

The sweepstakes Hereford is owned by W. S. Van Natta, of Fowler, Ind., who won on the Hereford bullock, Hickory Nut, 954 days old, weighing 1,029 pounds, or an average of 1.71 pounds per day. This animal is also winner of the grand sweepstakes prize of \$100, and a number of special premiums, all amounting to nearly \$1,000.

John Hudson, of Moweaqua, Ill., had the sweepstakes on Devon bullock, Humbug, calved February 9, 1889, weight 1,418 pounds, or a gain per day of 1.41 pounds.

Stone & Harris, of Stonington, Ill., had the sweepstakes Sussex bullock, Nip, weight 1,354 pounds; average gain per day, 1.54.

W. H. Renick & Son, of Kentucky, won the sweepstakes on grades and crosses with Lick-the-skillet (31-32 Short-horn and 1-32 native), calved April 20, 1888, weight 1,791 pounds, average gain per day 1.91 pounds.

The sweepstakes Short-horn herd prize was won by Milton E. Jones, of Williamsburg, Ill.; the Hereford herd by W. S. Van Natta, of Indiana; the Devon herd by John Hudson, and the Sussex herd by Stone & Harris.

Dressed Carcass-All breeds or grades competing. Carcass of steer, 2 and under 3 years, \$75 premium to Masson, a Here-374, and fourth to A. H. Soderburg, ford, owned by C. H. Elmendorf, Kearney, Neb. Carcass of steer, 1 and under 2 years, \$75 premium to Judge, a Hereford grade, owned by Makin Bros., Florence, Kas. Carcass furnishing largest per cent. of edible meat, \$75 premium to Judge, owned by Makin Bros., as above. Carcass furnishing largest per cent. of edible meat, \$75 premium to Judge, owned by Makin Bros., as above. Carcass furnishing largest per cent. of net to gross furnishing largest per cent. of net to gross weight, \$75 premium to Alvin Sanders, a Short-horn steer, owned by Thos. Nelson & Sons, Brantford, Ontario, Can. Sweep-stakes.—Carcass of any aye, \$100 premium to Judge, this department the pens were not all full, although there were many very fine to account to Best mare, 4 years or over, first to Fields & Bro. on Stuntney Lilly 2201, second to Burgess Bros. on English Trust 3217, third to same on Gladys 2255, and fourth to Geo. E. Brown on Axtel 377.

On three-year-old and two-year-old mares Burgess Bros. won the prizes without competition.

Sheep.

In this department the pens were not all full, although there were many very fine to show, I. F. Laing & Co., Chicago. Datry Implements.—Butter-making utensils, premium, A. H. Barber, Chicago. Cream-raising utensils, premium, A. H. Barber, Chicago. Machinery for dairy use, Burker and cheese colors, Chricago. Cream-raising utensils, premium, A. H. Barber, Chicago. Co., Chicago. Machinery for dairy use, Burker and theese in the show, I. F. Laing & Co., Chicago. Dairy Implements.—Butter-making utensils, premium, A. H. Barber, Chicago. Co., Chicago. Machinery for dairy use, Burker and theese colors, Chricago. Cream-raising utensils, premium, A. H. Barber, Chicago. Co., Chicago. Machinery for dairy use, Burker and theese colors, Chricago. Co., Chicago. Short-horn steer, owned by Thos. Nelson and two-year-old and two-year-old mares Burgess Bros. won the prizes with-outensils, premium, A. H. Barber, Chicago. Co., Chicago. Machinery for dairy use, Story for dairy use, Sto

to Hereford steer, Masson, owned by C. H. Elmendorf, Kearney, Neb.

HORSES.

To many the most attractive part of the show was the horse exhibit. In this the exhibitors did not attempt to make so large a show as usual, but made it a point Dyer, Ind. The grades and crosses were to bring out their very best animals. While a number of the regular exhibitors were absent, there were a few new men to fill their place. In point of numbers the sheep, but did not enter for prizes. coach and hackney horses were in the lead, though there was no lacking in numbers of fancy driving horses, saddle horses, ponies and the heavy draft horses. The exhibitors of French horses were Miller Bros., Aconda, Ill.; Springer & Willard, Galesburg, Ill.; M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill.; F. J. Jolidon & Son, Elvaston, Ill.; Leonard Johnson, Northfield, Minn., and Bowles, Hadden & Co., Janesville, Wis.

In the Percheron class for stallions of 4 years old and over there were ten entries, and the first premium went to M.W. Dunham on Aiglon 13145, second to Leonard Johnson on Amoureaux 9325, third to Bowles, Hadden & Co. on Bamboche 9574 and fourth to same on Bordeaux 13784.

For best stallion, 3 and under 4 years old, first premium to Robert Holloway, Alexis, Ill., on Beppo 13837, second to M. W. Dunham on Black Chief 15738, third to Bowles, Hadden & Co. on Fedor 13788, and fourth to same on Pedestat 13794.

Best stallion, 2 and under 3, first to M. W. Dunham on Nuremberg 15759, second o F. J. Jolidon & Son on Murger 13813, third to same on Distere 13805, fourth to Leonard Johnson on Salifou 13072.

M. W. Dunham had the only animals in the classes for 1 year and under 2 and under a year.

For best mare, 4 years or over, first to M. W. Dunham on Bertha 5340, second to Leonard Johnson on Jubine 13109.

Mare, 3 years old, first to M. W. Dunham on Brilliante 15733, second to Leonard Johnson on Rosa 13180, third to Jolidon & Son on Camena 9863, fourth to J. D. & L. B. Smith, New Berlin, Ill., on Lady Cleveland 10369.

Mare, 2 years, first to M. W. Dunham on Sarah Bernard 15375, second to Jolidon & Son on Trotteuse 13805, third to Leonard Johnson on Cantiniere 13104, fourth to same on Berthine 11337.

In the Belgian class, Jolidon & Son won all the premiums with two or three exceptions, as they had the largest and finest exhibit of this breed of horses. E. Knott & Co., Waverly, Iowa, won first in the two-year-old and yearling classes on Belglans.

In the Clydesdale class, Robt. Holloway won six first, two second, one third and one fourth prize. Galbraith Bros. won one first, two second, two third and one fourth. The other two successful exhibitors were James M. Turner, Lansing, Mich., and Joseph Wilson, LeRoy, Ind.

The English Shire horses outnumbered the other draft breeds, there being over thirty head of this breed on exhibition. The judge on this class was Joseph Watson, Beatrice, Neb., and his decisions gave very general satisfaction. The awards are as follows:

Stallion, 4 years or over, first on Holland Major 275, owned by Geo. E. Brown, Aurora, Ill. This is the fifth year that this horse has been shown at the Fat Stock Show, and he has won first honors every time but once—a record unequaled by any other Shire horse in America. Burgess Bros., Wenona, Ill., won second prize on Knowle Light of the West 3208; Galbraith Bros., Janesville, Wis., third on Peeping Tom 3d 1850, and W. M. Fields & Bro. Cedar Falls, Ia., fourth on Mutineer 2205.

Best stallion, 3 years old, first to Galbraith Bros. on Carlton Victor 2144, second to Fields & Bro. on Nailstone Banner Bearer 9958, and fourth to same on Nailstone Viscount 10014, third to Burgess Bros. on Woodman 3852

Best stallion, 2 years old, first to Burgess Bros. on Wenona Albert 3209, second to Geo. E. Brown on Major's Sort 2857, third to Galbraith Bros. on Grove Enterprise 3d 3374. and fourth to A. H. Soderburg,

specimens of Southdowns, Shropshires, Cotswolds, Leicesters and Lincolns. The principal exhibitors were J. H. Potts & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.; John Rutherford, Rossville, Ontario; W. Newton & Son, Pontiac, Mich., and Geo. F. Davis & Co., most numerous, and in this class there were many fine specimens. Several breeders and importers were on hand with sale

Dressed Carcass.-Wether over 2 years old, \$15 premium to Patrick, a Cotswold, owned by John Rutherford, Rossville, Ontario. Wether, 1 and under 2, \$15 premium to George Hood, a Southdown, owned by John Rutherford. Wether under year, \$15 premium to Ponting, an Oxford-Southdown, owned by Stone & Harris, Stonington, Ill. Sweepstakes.-Best carcass of any age, \$25 premium to a Southdown, George Hood, owned by John Rutherford.

SWINE.

It was rather disappointing to find the hogs on exhibition so few in numbers, but most of the breeds were represented by the choicest specimens. The strongest competition, however, seemed to be on the grades and crosses, and in this the Duroc-Jerseys, Poland-Chinas and Victorias were the most numerous.

POULTRY.

T. e display of poultry was never better, and consisted of an extensive aggregation of Asiatics, American, Leghorns, Hamburgs, Spanish, French, Polish, Game, Game Bantams, pet stock, turkeys, ducks, geese, pigeons, incubators and poultry yard appliances. Over 1,500 birds of the various classes of high quality stock were

DAIRY DEPARTMENT.

The dairy show this year was a manifest mprovement over previous exhibitions, both in quality and quantity, and for once in the history of the show there was a notable absence of oleomargarine products, which were barred from competition this year. There was an extensive display of dairy implements in operation.

The awards are as follows:

Dairy butter, first premium to Mrs. P. L. Younker, Latimer, Iowa; second to H. C. Beckman, Brunswick, Ind.

Creamery butter (whole milk), first to I. F. Laing & Co., Chicago, Ill.; second to Blood Point Factory Co., Belvidere, Ill.

Creamery butter (gathered cream), first to J. Blount, Byron, Ill.; second to W. H. Taylor, Davis, Ill.

Print butter, first to Quincy McBride, Burton, Mich.; second to Richard Hawkey, Belvidere, Ill.

Sweepstakes-Best butter in the show, I. F. Laing & Co.

Butter from one recorded cow.-Jersey butter, first to F. I Kinney, Onsted, Mich.; second to H. C. Beckman, Brunswick, Ind. Guernsey butter, first to J. A. Case, Earlville, Ill. Holstein-Friesian butter, first to F. I. Kinney. Devon butter, first to J. W. Morse & Son, Verona, Wis. Shorthorn butter, first to Wm. Moffatt & Bro. Paw Paw, Ill.; second to Geo. F. Davis & Co., Dyer, Ind. Hereford butter, first to A. P. Chapman, Sugar Grove, Ill.

Unrecorded cow.—First to Mrs. P. L. Younker; second to Mrs. T. Bacon, Wauconda, Ill.

Sugar Park Learner Control of the Control o

Sweepstakes—Best butter from the milk of one cow.—First to F. I. Kinney; second to Mrs. P. L. Younker.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Butter.—Fancy prints in shipping cases, first premium, Mrs. N. E. Allen, Beaver Dam, Wis.; socond, Frank D. Holmes, Owatonna, Minn. Sample of butter made in the building, first, John Boyd, Chicago. Result in raising or extracting cream, etc., first, A. H. Barber, Chicago. Granulated butter in glass, first, K. F. Peffer, Pewaukee, Wis.; second, Frank D. Holmes, Owatonna, Minn.

Cheese—Flat cheese, first premium, I. F. Laing & Co., Chicago; second, W. B. Yebyer, Honey Creek, Wis. Cheddar, first, Sheboygan Cheese Co., Sheboygan, Wis.; second, Milo A. Stocking, Wyoming, Ill. Young America, first, I. F. Laing & Co., Chicago; second, Fred Plunke, Rankin, Wis. Swiss, first, Roth, Luchsinger & Co., Monroe, Wis.; second, Carl Ellers, Freeman's Grove, Wis. Sage, first, Milo A. Stocking, Wyoming, Ill.; second, P. Ammon, Berlin, Wis. Sweepstakes, best cheese in the show, I. F. Laing & Co., Chicago.

Dairy Implements.—Butter-making

A POPULAR FAMILY.

JENNIE: "How is it, Kate, that you always seem to 'catch on 'to the last new thing? Do what I may, you always seem to get ahead of me."

or me." "I don't know: I certainly do not make any exertion in that direction."

JENNIE: "Well, during the last few months, for example, you have taken up painting,



without any when Miss Lafarge deserted her Delsarte can so suddenly, and certainly we are all impro-ing in grace under your instruction; I hear lost evening ho

without any teacher; you came to the rescue when Miss Lafarge deserted her Delsarte class so suddenly, and ce rtainly we are all improving in grace under your instruction; I heard you telling Tommy Eames last evening how his club made mistakes in playing baseball; you seem to be up on all the latest 'fade,' and know just what to do under all circumstances; you entertain beautifully; and in the last month you have improved so in health, owing, you tell me, to your physical culture exercises. Where do you get all of your information from in this little out-of-the way place?—for you never go to the city."

KATE: "Why, Jennle, you will make me vain. I have only one source of information, but it is surprising how it meets all wants. I very seldom hear of anything new but what the next few days bring me full information on the subject. Magle? No! Magazine! And a great treasure it is to us all, for it really furnishes the reading for the whole household: father has given up his magazine that he has taken for years, as he says this one gives more and better information on the subjects of the day; and mother says that it is that that makes her such a famous housekeeper. In fact, we all agree that it is the only really FAMILY magazine published, as we have sent for samples of all of them, and find that one is all for men, another all for women, and another for children only, while this one suits every one of us; so we only need to take one instead of several, and that is where the economy comes in, for it is only \$2.00 a year. Perhaps you think I am too lavish in my praise; but I will let you see ours, or, better still, send 10 cents to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York, for a sample copy, and I shall always consider that I have done you agreat favor; and may be you will be cutting us out, as you say we have the reputation of being the best informed family in town. If that be so, it is Demorest's Family Magazine that does it."

To the Bee-Keepers of the State of Kan-888.

The State Bee-Keepers' Association will hold their second annual meeting at Beloit, Kas., on the 8th and 9th of December, with the State Horticultural Society. All the bee-keepers of the State are cordially invited to attend.

Other papers please copy.

L. WAYMAN, Secretary.

Pond's School.

This is to certify that we have attended Pond's Business College, Sixth and Topeka avenue, for several weeks; that we have received a great deal of personal instruction. Our questions are always quickly and correctly answered. The explanations are clearly given. Our progress has been faster than we expected, and we are more than satisfied with the school in every

(Signed by all day and evening students.)

Special Offer.

We have special arrangements with the publishers of the Weekly Capita!, the official State paper, a large 12-page weekly newspaper with full dispatches and State news, price \$1. We can supply both the Capital and the Kansas Farmer one year for only \$1.50. Send in your orders at once.

Topeka Shorthand Institute, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

articles under indexed headings, covering the widest variety of subjects germane to agriculture, ared by the best practical agriprepared by the best practical agricultural writers in the world; the best weekly commercial correspondence to be found in any farm publication; weekly markets which are a model for explicit correctness; all these appear every year in The National Stockman and Farmer. Each year gives in addition more than crisp paragraphs without headinformation obtainable in no other way. It is perhaps true that more practical farmers are writing practical matter for this journal than have ever written for anything of the kind anywhere or at any time. We offer dollars in prizes to club agents for introducing this 24-page weekly into the families of intelligent farmers. A postal card will secure a sample copy. A subscription to January 1, 1893, costs only \$1.50. In clubs of five \$1.00 each. Every one under whose eye this falls should see

The National Stockman and Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Borticulture.

Spraying.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I notice in your issue of November 4, an account of a joint meeting of the Douglas County and Missouri Valley Horticultural Societies, in which the subject of spraying fruit trees with arsenic poisons had been discussed at length. But the report only gave a synopsis of one side of the discussion, stating that one "Maj. Pratt doubted its expediency, believed we destroyed as many friendly insects as injurious ones, besides the danger of injuring the fruit when sprayed too late. Stated that a carload of grapes from New York State, which had been sprayed with London purple, was destroyed as being unsafe to be eaten."

Now, Mr. Editor, let me say that such a report of a discussion on so important a subject has a tendency to mislead, and many fruit-growers may be controlled by those remarks and lose an entire crop of fruit, believing spraying to be both unsafe

and inexpedient. Maj. Pratt has no foundation on which to base such assertions. As to the remark that "spraying kills more friendly insects than injurious ones," is mere imagination, n fact is a thought very far-fetched, and when he says "we may injure the fruit by spraying too late," he might just as consistently say "I will not set out an orchard for fear I might set it too late in the spring, and they will all die." People have been taught when to set out trees and they are being taught when and how to spray their trees, so that no injury may be done to either trees or fruit.

His remarks about condemned grapes in New York was well answered in your issue of November 11, when it was showed that London purple was not used at all, merely sulphate of copper and lime, and "it would require a ton of grapes sprayed eight times to get a single poisonous dose.' On the other hand, we have intelligent men all over the United States who have for years been making the subject of spraying a study, and they are to-day claiming that they realize from 25 to 50 per cent. more since they commenced spraying than they did before. The Hon. F. Wellhouse, of this State, who is perhaps the largest apple-grower west of the Mississippi river, has thoroughly tested the merits of spraying, and is now convinced that it not only largely increases his crop, but makes his fruit much superior in quality. He sprays with London

Spraying is not confined to apples alone. Every kind of fruit has an enemy of some kind, and our experimental stations have discovered an antidote for almost every ailment that our fruits are heir to.

A Mr. High, from the East, writes that "sprayed vineyards there average between two and a half and three tons to the acre, while the unsprayed do not exceed one ton." Another grape-grower says: "I lost not more than 2 per cent. of grapes when I sprayed with a mixture of sulphate of copper and liquid ammonia, while vineyards not sprayed lost by mildew and rot two-thirds of their crop.

We could go on enumerating instances where almost every kind of fruit or vegetable had been treated with insecticides and shown not only a large increase in quantity but a decided improvement in quality. So let me say to fellow fruitmen, pay no attention to Maj. Pratt's statements, but get an inexpensive sprayer and convince yourselves of its utility.

D. C. Burson.

Kansas State Horticultural Society.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-A passenger rate of one and one-third regular fare has been obtained for the attendants of the annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society at Beloit, December 8, 9 and 10, 1891. Tickets will be sold on the certificate plan, and such must be called for at the depot of departure and at all changes of railroads en route. A fuil fare will be paid going and the one-third rate returning. Said certificates will not be honored by conductors on train, but must be presented at the ticket office at Beloit, upon which a returning ticket will be given on payment of the one-third rate, if signed by the Secretary.

G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary. Lawrence, November 13, 1891.

In transplanting young trees it is worth while to mark their position and set them

in the same way, that is, the same side toward the north. The bark on the north side may have been so shaded as to be unable to stand the rays of the hot sun if the position is changed.

The managers of the canning factory at Wetmore, Nemaha county, Kas., are seriously considering the proposition of canning several hundred bushels of apples for the wholesale dealers. The product this year foots up about as follows: Sixteen car loads of tomatoes, three car loads of pears, one of beans and two car loads of cherries.

From the Washington Post we learn that Wolverton Bros., near Barnes, Washington county, Kas., estimate their apple crop this year at 12,000 bushels. They sold 9,000 on the 22d to one man for 40 cents per bushel. They have twentyfour hands picking, who bring in an average of 600 bushels per day. The apple crop of that county this year, says the Post, is simply immense.

Money in Cabbage and Celery. "Blood will tell." Good crops can not

be grown with poor strains of seed. For sixteen years Tillinghast's Puget Sound Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery Seeds have been gaining in popularity. The most extensive growers all over the Union now consider them the best in the world. A catalogue giving full particulars regarding them will be sent free to any one interested. When writing for it enclose 20 cents in silver or postage stamps and we will also send "How To Grow CABBAGE AND CELERY," a book worth its weight in gold to any grower who has never read it. Address

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Spokane is reached by the Union Pacific direct. It is the center of the Palouse country, one of the richest sections of Washington.

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Take the Union Pacific and its Oregon Short Line to Portland.

The Union Pacific is the only road running through the famous Alpine Tunnel, 11,596 feet above sea level.

Bear in mind, that the Union Pacific takes second-class passengers through on Fast Express trains.

Through Pullman Palace Sleepers between Denver and New Orleans via the

Union Pacific only. Round trip excursion and tourist tickets on sale to all points west and south.

For further information as to rates, time of trains, etc., apply to A. M. FULLER, City Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Memphis Route--New Fast Train South On Saturday, November 7th, the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R. Co. further improved its passenger train service to the South and Southeast by the addition of a FAST TRAIN running through solid, Kansas City to Birmingham with through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car Kansas City to Atlanta, making a saving of nearly twelve hours over old schedule to Birmingham, Atlanta and points beyond.

The fast train will leave Kansas City West. daily, at 6:15 p. m., arriving at Hoxie 7:30 a. m., Memphis 11:30 a. m., Birmingham 10:15 p. m. and Atlanta via Georgia Pacific Railway at 6:30 a. m., at which latter point sure connections will be made with the through trains of diverging lines, thus making but one change of cars Kansas City to Jacksonville and other points in Florida.

Day mail trains leaving Kansas City will run only as far as Springfield, Mo., connecting closely at Nichols for points on the Frisco line.

Night express leaving at 9:05 p. m., will run through to Memphis, connecting with K. C., M. & B. through Sleeping Car line for Atlanta and carrying through Buffet Sleeper Kansas City to New Orleans, as heretofore.

For map of route and time table folder, J. E. LOCKWOOD, address

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Ayer's Pilis are indispensable as a family medicine, both for children and adults. For constipation and all irregularities of the stomach and bowels, they have no equal, and, being sugar-coated, are pleasant to take and long retain their virtues.

and all bilious troubles, and seldom call a physician. They are almost the only pill used by the people in our neighborhood."

— Redmon C. Comly, W. Feliciana Parish, Row Landing P. O., La.

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

The Poultry Yard.

POULTRY SHOW.

DECEMBER 16-23.—Third annual show of the Kansas State Poultry Association, at Topeka, Kas.

Winter Care of Hens.

A poultry-breeder, who evidently understands the business, in a letter to the Country Gentleman, says:

"Some farmers think it not profitable to keep hens on the farm, but I do not agree with them. I think there is nothing that can be kept on the farm that will bring more net profit than hens. The farmer must consider that he is manufacturing the grain that he feeds to his hens into the very best kind of manure, besides getting all the eggs produced and poultry raised to make up the profit. To make them most profitable they must have good care and a warm place in winter. Some farmers let their hens roost around on trees, or about the barn wherever they can get a place, and perhaps feed them once a day a scanty quantity of grain, or, what is worse, the screenings from behind the mill when cleaning up grain. I do not think there is any profit in keeping hens in that way. My experience leads me to feed grain regularly twice a day, and at noon to feed a warm meal, say boiled potatoes, scalded bran, etc., with plenty of pepper in it, and every other day to feed meat and green vegetables, chopped up together to take the place of worms. I generally change the grain at each feeding, giving corn or heavy grain at night, and buckwheat or oats in the morning.

"My hen-house is an underground one, under a wagon-house, and has two rooms, each being 12x14 feet. One room is used for the roosts. One-half the floor in this room is raised slanting, so that the hens will work the manure to the lower side from under the roosts. It is then easily taken out. This room is ventilated by two slat windows at the east end; the other room is used for a feed and laying room, having a row of troughs for food through the center, and the nests around the sides. This room is also ventilated from the east by large slat windows. Eggs will not freeze through the day in very cold weather in this room. I think the best breed of hens for a farmer to keep is the Houdan. They are not as good egg producers as the Leghorns or Hamburgs, or so good for the market as the Brahma or Cochin, but for both purposes combined they surpass either of them."

Send in your 50 cents and join the Poultry Association of Kansas; we must have two hundred members before the show, December 16 to 23. Come now; if you are any good you will show it by sending us the 50 cents, and you mind this will be the largest show ever held in the J. P. LUCAS.

Topeka, Kas.

November, truly says the American Poultry Yard, is a month for work in the poultry fancier's routine. The hen-house must be all rendered tight and snug now. The young fowl flocks that have well matured of this season's growth should have been culled, and the sexes separated for the year. The breeding stock for next spring may well be mated next month, permanently, and all should be got in readiness for this.

We are often deceived in the age of people having beautiful and luxuriant hair, not knowing that they use Hall's Hair Renewer to keep gray hairs away.

Send for catalogue and specimens of penmanship. Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

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Beiderton, Mo. - I am well pleased with your Hog Cholera Powders.

BARNEY SOLOMON. EURREA, ILL.—I will say in regard to your Hog Cholera Cure, that my hogs look better since using your powders.

Daniel Baker.

MELLETTS, S. D.—I am well pleased with the results of your Hog Chelera Cure. A. D. BELL. GALESVILLE, WIS.—I want a package of your Dry Bitters, if they are as good as your Hog Uholera Cure is for worms. Your Fowders do kill worms. GEO. KLEIN.

These Powders are 50 cents per package at the drug stores, or 60 cents by mail; three for \$1.50, express paid. P. S.—Steketee's Heg Cholera Cure is the same thing as used for Pin-Werms in Herses. Address G. G. STEKETEE,
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In the Dairy.

Better Care vs. Better Feed.

Among the many good talks of Prof. Gilbert before the New York conference is one entitled as above. In that it implies that there is somehow an antagonism or rivalry between good care and good food, the title is somewhat misleading. However, says the Jersey Bulletin, there is no antagonism and Prof. Gilbert does not so hold in his address. Improvement in the care of cows is quite as much needed and quite as important as increase in the amount and improvement in the quality of food. Whenever cows are getting less food than they can digest with profit, or getting food of a low quality, better care involves an increase in the one case and an improvement in the other.

Better care implies closer attention to the little details that contribute to the comfort of cows. It implies gentleness of manner, no yelling, no stoning or chunking, no frightening or chasing with dogs; better care implies comfortable quartershouses or stables that give protection from the heat of summer and the cold of winter; good bedding, and above all, clean quarters, airy and well ventilated; regular and careful grooming; better care implies and will secure a better cow; a cow in better condition, capable of giving more and better milk and for a longer time; better care implies larger profits-the milk is cleaner and freer from stable odors, because of the better care that saves all the manure and keeps the stable fresh and odorless; better care that begins with the cow, continues with her calf and secures thrifty growth from the time it is dropped until it comes to the pail.

But better care does not imply that there is no need of better feed. On the contrary the very best step in better care is securing better feed and more of it. More than half the dairy cows in the United States are fed at a loss or with only the smallest profit because they are underfed; better care would increase their food up to the highest point to which it could be consumed at a profit.

This is the only true test of right feeding. But better care does not begin or end in feeding and milking, but extends to breeding; and here better care is needed and of far greater importance than in any other one thing connected with dairy farming. It is the magician's wand that fixes the good fruits of better care in feeding and milking, and transmits it from generation to generation.

Economical Cows.

The cow for economy is the one that from a quantity of feed will produce the most and best milk or butter. This cow will not be any larger, says the Texas Stockman and Farmer, than is necessary to do her work and she will not store up a lot of fat that will be of no particular use to her owner. She will eat much more than a wasteful cow, but here one point showing her true economy comes in; while she eats more feed she gives a larger per cent in return than the wasteful cow and if we take a herd of economical cows and compare them with a larger herd of wasteful ones we will only have to furnish the food of support for the smaller herd while we get as much milk or butter as the larger herd gives. The difference between keeping a herd of economical cows and a wasteful one may be the difference between profit and loss; it certainly will be a difference of a wide margin in the profit. The best is the cheapest whether it be cows, feed or care, and the economical cow is the best cow no matter what her breed may be or whether she is of any breed; for the dairy work alone we must look to the individuality of each

How to save money is a problem that interests everybody. One way to do it is to invigorate the system with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Being a highly concentrated blood medicine, it is the most powerful and economical. It is sold for a dollar a bottle but worth five.

Prof. Cook's recipe for a wash for fruit trees, to destroy caterpillars and other insects, with their eggs, if reduced to a formula for 100 trees, is 3 pounds of caustic potash, 121/2 pounds of lime, one-half pint crude carbolic acid, 2 ounces of white arsenic or London purple, and water enough to make 10 gallons. This should be applied with a stiff brush during the

How is the cellar in which you are to store all the produce for winter use? Before putting in the potatoes, apples and so forth, see that it is thoroughly clean. If the potatoes that occupied the pits or bins last year had the potato rot, it might pay to thoroughly fumi-

Garden City Imprint: Nick Kramer, of Pierceville, last spring paid \$15 for three bushels of Jerusalem corn. He planted and sowed all of it on sod and the result is he has now over 1,200 bushels of good well-matured seed which he will use in fattening a carload of hogs now nearly ready for the market.

Public Record: About the 28d of April Capt. West planted some sugar beet seed which he received from the Agricultural Department at Washington. He has just made a careful estimate of the ground occupied by them, and their weight, and finds the yield per acre to be a little over thirty-seven

Humboldt Union: J. J. Keogh informs us that he raised twelve acres of Kaffir corn this season, and that it will make a big yield and furnish splendid feed for stock. He is so well pleased with it that he will double the acreage next season. The farmers should get some seed and give this corn a general test in 1892.

August Flower'

Mrs. Sarah M. Black of Seneca, Mo., during the past two years has been affected with Neuralgia of the Head, Stomach and Womb, and writes: "My food did not seem to strengthen me at all and my appe-tite was very variable. My face was yellow, my head dull, and I had such pains in my left side. In the morning when I got up I would have a flow of mucus in the mouth, and a bad, bitter taste. Sometimes my breath became short, and I had such queer, tumbling, palpitating sensations around the heart. I ached all day under the shoulder blades, in the left side, and down the back of my limbs. It seemed to be worse in the wet, cold weather of Winter and Spring; and whenever the spells came on, my feet and hands would turn cold, and I could get no sleep at all. I tried everywhere, and got no relief before using August Flower Then the change came. It has done me a wonderful deal of good during the time I have taken it and is working a complete cure."

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Take Advantage of any Change in Market at any time, without trouble and delay of hauling grain from his farm.

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Vellington, Kas20,000 "	m-+-1 0.150.000 W
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The Beterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FABMER. Give age, color and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. Sometimes parties write us requesting a reply by mail, and then it ceases to be a public benefit. Such requests must be accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should be addressed direct to our Veterinary Editor, Dr. S. C. Orr, Manhattan, Kas.

To OUR PATRONS .- Some of our patrons write their inquiries on postal cards, with a lead pencil, and by the time they reach us they are almost illegible. We must ask you to write on paper, with pen and ink. Sign your name in full and send your letter direct to Manhattan, in time to reach us by Saturday, if you desire a reply in the next issue of the Kansas Farmer. We also receive letters asking a reply by mail, not only without the required fee but without even a stamp for return postage. Such letters will be answered only through the veterinary column. Specimens of diseased tissue, samples of water, etc., sent us to be examined for poison, must also be accompanied by a fee of one dollar, to pay the cost of chemicals used in making the analysis. Such tests are only for individual benefit, and if we donate our time the sender should certainly be willing to pay the small sum necessary to cover the cost of material

LARYNGITIS.—I have a horse in a bad fix. He seems to be choked. When he eats or drinks, part of the food and water comes back through his nostrils. He is swollen along the throat and coughs some. Please answer by return mall, if you can tell what is the matter with him, also any remedy you may know of.

Armstrong. Mo.

Armstrong, Mo. Answer.-Your horse has inflammation of the larynx, or sore throat, which may terminate favorably in a few days, or it may be the forerunner of some other disease. Give the horse half an ounce of chlorate of potash three times a day in drinking water. Blister the throat with cerate of cantharides and let him inhale the steam from hot water in which has been mixed a teaspoonful of carbolic acid to the gallon of water. Keep him well blanketed, in a warm stable, and feed warm bian mash, oats and hay. If you will read the heading of this column you will understand why your letter was not answered by mail.

Wire Cur.—I have a four-year-old mare that was cut just above the hoof on barbed wire last August. The wound is partly healed, but a part of it covers over with a dark red skin, which the animal bites off, leaving the sore bright red and bloody. How can I heal it?

Hiawatha, Kas.

Answer .- If the raw surface protrudes beyond the level of the surrounding parts, rub it over with powdered blue vitriol, twice a day, after washing with warm water. When you get the sore down level with the skin, apply a warm poultice of flaxseed, twice a day for two days. But if the sore is indolent-drying up without granulating, make a blister of one part powdered cantharides and five parts lard, mixed hot. Apply it to the sore, and rub it into the skin around the sore, except in the hollow of the heel, then in twentyfour hours apply the poultice as before directed. The object of all this is to excite the sore to a healthy action, produce a granulating surface and a flow of white creamy-looking pus. Now put two ounces of camphor gum in one pint of pure turpentine, and with a swab apply enough to wet it good, without rubbing, on and around the sore and all around the top of the hoof. Apply this twice a day, for two days, then once a day thereafter, alternating in the evening with the following: Sugar of lead, 11/2 ounces; sulphate of zinc, 1 ounce; rainwater, 1 quart. Try to keep the mare from biting the sore without bandaging it. A bandage on a sore on a horse is always detrimental to the healing process. Try putting a surcingle around the body and tying a stick from

three or four weeks, and if the case still continues refractory we will try something else.

thing else.

Supposed Poisoning.—I have lost six cows and one yearling, which I think was caused by poisoned water. The water in the pasture gave out, and on the evening of the 25th of September, I watered them at the usual time—about sundown, from a well near the house, and in the morning found the above number dead. They had died without struggling much. The carcasses were slightly swollen at first, and in three days they looked like large oxen. There were sixteen head of cattle watered at the time, but those that did not die were calves and young cattle and did not get all they wanted. The animals were still running on pasture and not receiving any other food. The well is thirty-four feet deep, in high ground, and receives no surface drainage. It has a tight curb, and for eleven years has had only about six inches of water in it until last spring, during the wet weather, it filled up to a depth of about twenty feet. No water has been used from the well for about twelve years, as it was not considered fit for house use. I send you a jug full of the water by express, which please examine and report through the Kansas Farmer.

Fountain, Kas.

Answer.—We have examined the sample of water and report and can find nothing of a

Answer.-We have examined the sample of water sent us and can find nothing of a poisonous nature about it. We find it strongly impregnated with salts of magnesium—principally the chloride. By evaporation, the sediment left was equal to about half an ounce to each quart of water. We gave large and repeated doses of this sediment to a cat, with no injurious effect whatever, and then by the use of chemical reagents we found a large quantity of magnesian salts, with a slight trace of iron. It is impossible for us to say what caused the death of the cattle in such a mysterious manner. A post mortem examination might have revealed the cause. Some kinds of vegetation, when undergoing decomposition, becomes poisonous. The tops of the rutabaga, when frost-bitten, wlited, and then frozen again, if eaten in large quantities and then the animals be allowed to drink their fill of water, will sometimes cause severe bloating, and death by suffocation. This your humble servant learned several years ago, all in one lesson, at a cost of just eighty-one dollars. Old brine, from beef or pork, will also sometimes prove fatal to animals drinking it. You may be able to think of something that the cattle got to eat while in the yard on that night.

"It leads them all," is the general reply poisonous nature about it. We find it

"It leads them all," is the general reply of druggists when asked about the merit or sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

November 23, 1891.

CATFLE—Receipts 4, 186; small and generally poor to medium. Trade dull. Shipping steers, \$2 85a3 90; corn-fed Western, \$2 85; cows, \$1 35a 3 00; bulls, \$1 35a2 25; Colorado steers, \$2 00a 2 35; stockers and feeders, \$2 45a3 25.

HOGS—Receipts 6,574. The run was light and market fair. Range of packing, \$3 40a3 80; bulk of sales, \$3 50a3 75.

SHEEP—Receipts 2,591. Prices steady to higher, and all offerings in fair demand. Muttons, \$4 00a5 10; feeders, \$2 40.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

Wansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 147,000 bushels. Market good and strong. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, 8ic; No. 3 hard, 76/6; No. 4 hard, 70a74c; No. 2 red, 85c; No. 3 red, 8ic; No. 4 red, 74a76c.

CORN—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 64,300. Coming in more freely. Yet the demand continues good and values firmer. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 40c; No. 3 mixed, 39c; No. 4 mixed, 37/4c; No. 2 white, mixed, 41c; No. 3 white mixed, 39/4c.

OATS—Receipts for the past forty-eight

No. 3 white mixed, 39%c.

OATS — Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 27,000 bushels. A good strong market. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 29a29%c; No. 3 mixed, 28c; No. 4 mixed, 27c; No. 2 white, mixed, 30%c; No. 2 red, 32c.

RYE—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 16,000 bushels. Market firm in sympathy with wheat. By sample on track: No. 2, 84c; No. 3, 78c.

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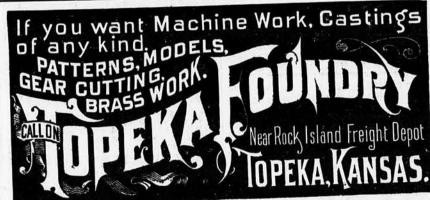
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 11, 1891.

Marion county-W. H. Evans, clerk. COW-Taken up by Sophonia McIntosh, in Clark tp., one red cow, 7 or 8 years old, C. P. on right hip, dehorned.

Cherokee county-J. C. Atkinson, clerk. MARE—Taken up by T. W. Hull, three miles north of Galena, October 18, 1891, one bay mare, 9 or 10 years old, 13 hands high, branded O on left hip and B en right hip, left front foot and right hind foot white, small white spot in forehead, long mane and tall, three shoes on when taken up; valued at \$25.

Brown county-N. E. Chapman, clerk. STREE—Taken up by E. F. Henney, in Mission tp., letober 14, 1891, one 2-year-old roan steer, sile in both leave, light brand on left hip. HEIFER—By same, one red and white spotted leifer, 2 years old, under-crop in both cars.

Wabaunsee county-C.O. Kinne, clerk. 3 STEERS—Taken up by F. L. Hodgsen, in Finne, bp., P. O. Harveyville, one red and white spotted teer, 1 year old, one red and white spotted steer, 1 year old, crop in tip of right ear, and one plain red teer, 1 year o'd, marked with under-bit in left ear; ralued at \$14 each.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 18, 1891

Coffey county-O. P. Mauck, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Wm. Vermillion, in Lincoln tp., November 7, 1891, one bright red steer, 8 years old, ne marks or brands.

Johnson county-W. M. Adams, clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. C. Sterritt, P. O. Olathe, November 5, 1891, one red 2-year-old steer, square cut under left ear; valued at \$20.

Sumner county-Wm. H. Carnes, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Solomon Heralston, in Blum tp., November 11, 1891, one black horse, one white hind foot; valued at \$20. HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, split cars; val-ued at \$15.

Decatur county-N. E. Miller, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Frank Neiberding, Dresden tp., P. O. Dresden, September 26, 1891, one bay mare, 4 years old, branded K on right shoulder; valued at 430. Marshall county—Jas. Montgomery, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Hill brothers, in Waterville p., October 19, 1891, one brown horse pony, 5 years id; valued at \$15.

PONY—By same parties, at same time and place, ne roan mare pony, 10 years old; valued at \$15.

Comanche county-J. B. Curry, clerk. 4 HORSES—Taken up by Samuel P. Price, in Rumsey tp.. November 5, 1891, four horses, three females and one male; three weigh 750 pounds each and one 600 pounds: two dun, one black, ene sorrel; duns branded AC on left shoulder, black branded MC on left shoulder, sorrel pony's brand cannot be read; valued at \$50.

Labette county—Geo. W. Tilton, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Wm. Belch, in Elm Grove tp., P. O. Edna, September 25, 1891, one brown mare, about 13 years old, collar marks, cubed in right hind leg, small rupture on left side, about 16 hands high.

Shawnee county - John M. Brown, clerk. STEER-Taken up by J. G. Moran, in Auburn tp., P. O. Auburn, October 24, 1891, one red 2-year-old steer, deborned, brandad H on left hip and side, white on end of tail; valued at \$15.

Montgomery county—G.W. Fulmer, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Claud Philo, P. O. Rutland, October 1, 1991, one bay horse pony, 8 years old, white spot in ferenead and salp on nose; valued at \$20.

MULK—Taken up by S. W. Wood, P. O. Caney, October 30, 1891, one dark brown horse mule, 4 years old, branded CX on right shoulder; valued at \$30.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 25, 1891.

Osage county-J. H. Buckman, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Henry Deister, P. O. Mel-ers, November 7, 1891, one red steer, 8 years old, rop and under-bit in right ear, dehorned, white face; alued at 222. valued at \$22.

STEER—By same, one red muly steer, 1 year old; valued at \$10.

Barber county-W. T. Rouse, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Peter Ruffing, in Medicine Lodge tp., November 4, 1891, one bay mare pony, about 4 years old, weight about 860 pounds, white strip in forehead and lett hind foot white from hoot to pastern joint, no marks or brands; valued at \$80. PONY—Taken up by J. B. Winters, in Ætna tp., P. O. Ætna, July 18, 1891, one brown-roam horse pony, about 7 years old, about 18% hands high, weight about

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550 pounds, branded T on left his; C and D joined together on left shoulder and brand similar to T on left eg, white in forehead running near to right eye; valued at \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by Alonzo Haff, in Kiowa tp., P. O. Kiowa, November 4, 1891, one steel gray filly, tark mane and tail, 18 hands high, light blaze in face, so marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Wabaunsee county-C. O. Kinne, clerk.

Wadbunsee County—C. O. Kinne, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. J. Sisson, in Plumb tp.,
P. O. Harveyville, October 7, 1891, one large iron-gray
mare, about 8 years old, nick in tip of left ear; colt
at side; valued at 475.

MARE—By same, one small bay mare, 4 or 5 years
old, white strip in face, both hind feet white; valued
at 485.

MARE—By same, one bey mare. 2 years old, had
bell on, white in face and white hind feet; valued at
485.

*25.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, 3 years old, white in face, white hind feet; valued at \$25.

COLT—By same, one brown horse colt, 1 year old, star in forehead; valued at \$20.

Pottawatomie county - L. D. Hart, clerk. STEER.—Taken up by Vincent Umscheid, in Potta-watomie tp., November 9, 1891, one nearly black yearling steer, white star in forehead, white on belly; valued at \$15. STEER.—By same, one brindle yearling steer, white stripes on head, white belly, left ear cropped; valued at \$12.

Brown county-N. E. Chapman, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Peter Reid, in Mission tp., November 1, 1891, one black mare pony, about 2 years old, ne marks or brands visible; valued at \$15.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

STEER—Takes up by E. L. Bugbes, in Center tp.,

November 10, 1891, one 2-year-old red and white spotted steer, dehorned, end of left ear slit, right ear

ropped; valued at \$23.

BYEER—Takes up by James Greer, in Pike tp.,

November 10, 1891, one 2-year-old light roan steer,

lehorned, both ears cropped; valued at \$25.

Douglas county-M. D. Greenlee, clerk. COW—Taken up by Wm Brown, in Wakarusa tp., November 8, 1891, one roan cow, 6 years old, branded H on right rump, crop off right ear; valued at \$18.

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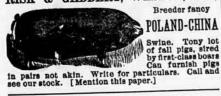
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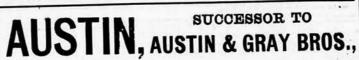
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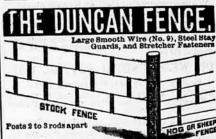
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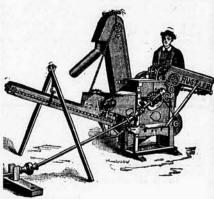


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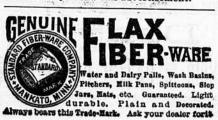
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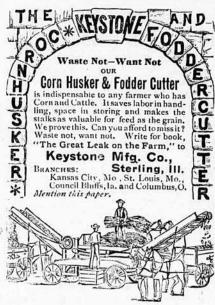


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