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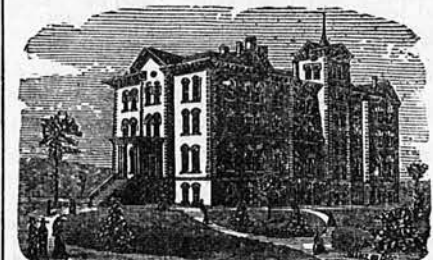
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## Agricultural Matters.

### SUGAR-MAKING AND THE FARMERS.

Interest in sugar-making is general among farmers of the State. The adaptability of Kansas soil to the growth of sorghum has been so often demonstrated that it is everywhere conceded, and now that repeated experiments have shown that sugar can be profitably made from the cane, farmers naturally feel hopeful of their share in the profits of the new industry.

That sugar-making will become general in Kansas, there is little room for doubt, and that the farmer is the principal person interested in that fact is absolutely certain; for, without the cane there will be no sugar manufactured here, and the farmers now own the lands on which the cane will be grown. The industry is not developed yet, however, and when it is, conditions may not be, and it is reasonable to believe they will not be, just as they are now. In the first place, the price to be paid for cane will fall rather than rise, because of the competition among farmers in the growing of cane; and in the second place, there will probably be a disposition among manufacturers to purchase land and grow cane themselves in order to obtain it cheaper. These are facts of interest at the outset. Then another important matter is that of distance of the farm from the factory. If the cane be more than four or five miles away, only one load could be delivered in a day. If, however, the cane is grown near a railroad, this difficulty could be obviated; for cane can be hauled twenty miles on a railroad for 20 cents a ton, and those farmers who are near enough a side track to deliver eight or ten loads there in a day, are nearer the sugar works in a practical sense than those who are too near to make anything by using the railroad and too far to make more than two trips a day. It will be an easy matter to construct conveniences for loading and unloading cane at the railroad.

Farmers justly complain that \$2 a ton is not remunerative, and if they may expect a lower rate to rule, their interest in the sugar-making business would diminish as fast as the fact became known. Experience and observation both testify that as a business expands prices of its products decrease. The general manufacture of sugar in Kansas will reduce the price of sugar, and for the same reason the general growing of cane will reduce the price of that article. But there will be a change in at least one respect. As it is now, the factory buys the cane just as it grew, cut off close to the ground, taking leaves, heads and all. There are two good reasons why the leaves should be left on, (1) they prevent slipping of the stalks in hauling, and (2) they can be removed much easier and cheaper at the factory than in the field. At the mill, the cane is chopped in short pieces, say an inch in length; that loosens all the leaves, and they are blown away by fans. By means of aprons these cut leaves can be carried to a receiver, under which wagons could be placed to receive the leaves through openings in the bottom of the receiver. If a farmer wants the leaves, (and he ought to want them, for there is no better rough feed,) he could construct a large, light wagon box in which to take a load of cane to the factory and a load of leaves home. As to the seed, the factories will not, probably, long want that; but whether they do or not, the farmers ought not to dispose of it in that way, for it is as good stock feed as corn. Cane, when it is in best condition for sugar-making, is ripe; it has

ripened seed; the plant is mature, with all its parts in the best state for use. Twenty bushels of good seed to every acre may safely be expected from an average crop of cane, and that will pay for growing the crop and harvesting it. Just how much that will affect the price paid for cane at the mill cannot now be stated; but the farmer must not sell the seed, for he can do better with it.

Another matter which farmers have not yet thought about will in time probably be brought to their attention, namely, the actual sugar-making value of the cane in the field. It is among the probabilities that when the industry becomes well established, the manufacturers will purchase cane by sample, and pay for it according to its value measured by a standard of richness in saccharine matter. The farmer raises the sugar; it is in his cane, and the manufacturer only takes it out and prepares it for market. When that rule of payment for cane is adopted, different farmers will receive different prices for their cane, and the same farmers will receive different prices for cane of different lots. That is to say, the grading of cane will come to be practiced just as the grading of wheat and of wool and of meat have been adopted. The best cane will bring the most money; not necessarily the largest stalks or the heaviest, but those which contain the most sugar in proportion to the waste matter.

The people will learn a great deal about the new process, its practicability, etc., and about the quantity of cane used up in making a pound of sugar, and the value of the business to the farmer, when Prof. Cowgill's report is published, which we regret to say, will not be until two or three weeks have passed. The report will be very full and complete, showing everything which the people want to know, and it was thought better to have some parts of it illustrated by figures representing machinery and processes. This necessarily delays the work. The drawings are now in the hands of engravers in Chicago.

The patent of Mr. Swenson, about which there has been a good deal of inquiry, amounts to nothing practically, so far as the people are concerned. Whatever there is to it or about it may be of some value to the patentee, himself, but it is not big enough to affect the people at large in any appreciable way. The sugar-making business belongs to the people, and enough is now known about it by persons who have no patents to keep the essential processes free for the use of all who may choose to make use of them. Arrangements are now perfected, as we are informed, for the erection of sugar works at Topeka, Newton, Dodge City, Winfield, Spivey, (Kingman Co.), Douglas, (Butler Co.), and it is expected the Sterling works erected three years ago, will be enlarged and re-arranged and adapted to the new processes.

We take occasion here to state a simple fact that most people, probably never heard, or if they did, paid little attention to it and have forgotten it—that to Senator Plumb and his influence in Congress the people of Kansas are largely indebted for the early development of the sugar industry here. He took an active, earnest interest in the matter years ago, and through his energy and persistence Congress reluctantly appropriated money to be used in experiments in sugar-making here and in the South. Without government assistance, we would still be floundering in the sea of uncertainty and doubt.

The horse is an animal of nervous organization.

### Alfalfa in Colorado.

Agriculture in Colorado is unlike that in Kansas in several respects, but particularly in respect to the water supply. Irrigation is used largely in Colorado, and to but a very limited extent in Kansas, and that in the southwestern part only. The following article on growing alfalfa in Colorado, must be read with the understanding that the water supply referred to was afforded by irrigation. We copy from the *Range Journal*, Denver:

The experiments made with alfalfa on the State Agricultural farm at Fort Collins for the past seven years have been necessarily limited; however, enough have been made to enable us to give any desired information about it, at least, so far as our soils and climate are concerned.

We have raised it on low land with and without water, on high land above water, under ditches with and without water artificially applied, and it has been treated in various ways to test its capabilities as to quality and quantity, its feeding value and its endurance.

It has been sown in all seasons, in well prepared soil, on sod, with and without grain, to ascertain the best time, manner and depth of sowing it.

*Sowing.*—It succeeds in making as good a stand when sown in the fall as in the spring, in July as in March, provided moisture is in sufficient quantity to germinate the seed quickly and keep the plant growing until well rooted. In this section the seed is sown in spring—some with oats and some alone; in the spring, because the soil is naturally moist and water handy to be applied after germination.

In seeding land to alfalfa two things are absolutely necessary, viz.: Sowing at the proper time to avoid its being killed by frost and sowing when there is moisture enough in the soil to germinate the seed and keep it growing until well rooted.

The young plant is very tender and cannot endure a killing frost, hence early sowings are sometimes lost. After germination it requires water frequently and quickly applied to push the roots into the soil and the plant into a vigorous growth. After this there is little danger of a failure.

The common grain drill is the best implement with which to sow the seed. Twenty pounds good seed per acre will make the stand thick enough for hay. For seed ten to fifteen pounds will make better seed and more of it than thicker seeding. This is accounted for from the fact that the seed grows, not like clover—on top of the plant—but on all its branches from the ground up, hence when thickly sown all the seed below the top is smothered and fails to fill.

*Cutting.*—For horses the first crop should be cut when in full bloom and lower leaves are yellow. For cattle the second and third crop should be cut when coming into bloom, as they make hay more tender and succulent. The first crop is generally cut and saved for seed. To harvest it without loss requires great care, because in the handling the seed shells so easily, especially when dead ripe and dry.

For this section and for our stock alfalfa is the best forage plant in existence. For horses on the farm, for cattle, milk cows, sheep and hogs, nothing, as yet, has excelled it. It is the most productive, the cheapest and the best known or tried. Like clover, it sometimes produces the bloat. Some cattle and sheep bloat on it when fed green, wet and in the pasture, while others are in no way seriously affected by it in any form. Why it affects some and not others is not yet clearly demonstrated. When fed with other hay and fodder it is safe enough in being fed to any stock.

In stall-feeding steers last year the comparative value of alfalfa and clover

hay was brought out. Four steers were fed one month on all the clover hay they would eat and the next month on alfalfa—alternating so for five months. The steers consumed each from 133 to 221 pounds more clover hay per month than alfalfa, and in no case was the per cent. of gain less in the alfalfa months, but considerably more. The alfalfa hay made a pound gain for every 10.3 pounds fed—the clover hay one pound for every 14.14 pounds fed.

*As a fertilizer.*—It is itself one of the best for itself. I know of no farmers who have ever fertilized it nor do they consider it necessary, but useless, not that manure would not benefit it, but it grows so luxuriantly and makes such excellent hay it is really good enough without fertilizers artificially applied; besides by the manuring it is liable to become more succulent and ranker in growth, therefore a more dangerous feed than when grown independent of outside stimulants.

### Agricultural Notes.

Perhaps no branch of live stock breeding has developed more rapidly during the present generation, or with more profit to the operator, than the breeding of draft horses.

No man can put solid value into his live stock by his own effort to such an extent as the horseman can. The value of a horse is often doubled by his treatment and training.

British Indian wheat exports from January 1, 1887, to October 1, were 25,728,000 bushels, against 34,520,000 bushels the corresponding time in 1886, being a decrease of 8,792,000 bushels.

Central Illinois is becoming the head center of the broomcorn industry. In Douglas county 12,000 acres were this year planted to broomcorn and the crop is estimated at 5,000 tons. The average price is \$75 per ton.

Let any one who has the care of a horse on cold, frosty mornings, deliberately grasp in his hand a piece of iron; indeed, let him touch it to the tip of his tongue, and then let him thrust the bit into the mouth of the horse if he has the heart to do it.

The best time to plow under a clover sod is in the fall, and at least ten bushels of lime per acre should be broadcasted over it after plowing. By fall plowing the sod is more easily decomposed and becomes plant food, while the cut worms will be destroyed by the frost.

A Wisconsin farmer took his stock through a hard winter, after a dry summer, by storing every bit of corn-fodder, putting all his straw under cover for feed, and buying liberally of wheat bran. His stock came through in good condition, and he made as much money as if forage had been more plentiful.

It should be the aim to increase the yield of the crops every year. There should be no "average" yield on a farm, but the farmer must keep up the fertility so as to secure more. When the yield increases, the value of the manure is also increased. Too much manure or fertilizing can not be applied on land that does not increase its yield of crops every year.

The *American Garden* says it is about time that we should stop speaking and writing about roots "seeking" their food, just as if they possessed intelligence. The multiplicity of roots in fertile spots is due solely to the extra stimulus there to freer growth than at more sterile points. Where there is more food there is more growth, other things being equal.

Practical and successful Western men claim that a constant supply of salt for swine is a safe preventive of diseases, one that can be counted on with a degree of certainty; that by its constant use the system is made strong to ward off disease; that cholera does not start in herds receiving this care, and that these herds often escape when all others around them are destroyed.

The *Country Gentleman* says: When chess is shaded or partly smothered by a dense growth of wheat, the plants are quite small and unseen; we have measured them only two inches high, ripening single seed, and quite unseen by most observers. But where the wheat is killed in any way and the chess is allowed free space, the plants spring up and grow luxuriantly,



## The Stock Interest.

### Suggestions Concerning the Fattening of Swine.

Farmers in Kansas are fast learning that corn alone is not the best food for fattening swine, but many of them have not yet determined to change their methods in this respect. Some excellent suggestions on this subject were offered by A. B. Allen, in a late number of the *American Agriculturist*. They are worth reading and remembering. He says swine should be pushed forward now in mild weather as fast as possible, as they will gain flesh much more rapidly on the same quantity of food than in freezing weather. During the fattening process it has been found highly beneficial to feed a moderate quantity of pumpkins, for when this is done they assist the digestion of the grain or meal given the swine, and enables them to more perfectly and economically turn it into flesh, thus saving a considerable percentage in the consumption of food. Pumpkins, or, what are richer and better, winter squashes, ought to be grown especially for this purpose by all swine-keepers. Aside from this, they are excellent for the store stock, as they will do well if fed alone on these—that is, provided they are of a good, quiet breed.

When pumpkins are not on hand, a few roots may be given raw, of which beets and carrots are better than potatoes, or common turnips. The last are very poor feed for this purpose, being better for cattle. Grass, and especially clover, is an excellent substitute for roots, so long as it remains green and growing in autumn, but when turned out to this, the swine ought to have a warm shed, into which they can come when fed and to protect themselves from dew and frost during the night, as well as from storms.

To make superior hams and bacon, corn should be mixed with oats or barley, or perhaps rye might answer, at the rate of one-half to a third of one of the latter to one the former, and ground thus together. Such feed increases the proportion of tender, juicy, lean streaking the fat, which is essential to produce a fine quality of hams and bacon. If fat pork for salting and barreling alone is wanted, then pure corn, whole or ground into coarse meal, is the best feed, joined with some pumpkin or roots, barley or rye, as recommended above.

Canadians occasionally substitute barley for corn, as do the English and Scotch also. Formerly, before our corn was imported into Great Britain, the farmers there fattened their swine almost entirely on barley, and their hams and bacon, in consequence of this, were quite nice, especially when made from the Berkshire breed. When not running on a grass lot, give the swine a few lumps of charcoal or chunks of rotten wood to gnaw. It is said that the former is a preventive of cholera, being an antiseptic, but whether so or not, both of the above are very healthful.

### Pasture for Hogs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For at least over half the year the breeding stock and the growing pigs can be largely fed by being allowed the run of a good pasture. Not entirely, as a light feed of grain in addition will secure a sufficiently larger increase in gain to make the extra feeding profitable. Clover, oats and rye are good plants for this purpose. Rye, if sown early, will not only make a good fall pasture, but also a good early supply of feed in the spring. Early-sown oats, also, makes a good feed for growing hogs and can

often be used to a good advantage until the clover has made a sufficient growth to be used. Under average conditions grass is one of the cheapest materials we can secure to keep the hogs growing, but if the best results are secured it will usually be necessary to prepare ahead.

Rye ought to be sown early in the fall, so that a good strong growth will be secured. Oats and clover should both be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared in a suitable condition to receive the seed. Usually the oats will be ready to turn in on first.

Where the wheat has been sown early and a good growth has been made early in the fall, and the hogs are prevented from rooting by having good rings in their noses, they can be allowed to pasture as feed upon the wheat without doing any damage. Usually I do not believe in pasturing wheat, and especially so in the fall or winter. But if the hogs are not allowed to root, early in the spring they can often be allowed the run of the wheat fields until early in April; by that time the rye can be used, and this in turn to be followed by the early-sown oats and clover. When a considerable number of hogs are kept, the best plan is to provide a pasture for them alone. Mixed grasses make the best pasture for general purposes, but clover is the best for hogs, and for this reason it is often advisable to have a separate place for a hog pasture, seeding down with oats and clover, and of sufficient size to afford a full supply of grass during the season.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

### Northwestern Poland-China Swine Association.

The Secretary sends the KANSAS FARMER the following:

The stockholders of the Northwestern Poland-China Swine Association met in annual session at Washington, Kansas, on Friday, October 28th 1887. President H. E. Billings in the chair.

Report of the Secretary read and approved.

It was ordered that Vol. III. close for publication on March 1, 1888, and that the Secretary be empowered to employ all necessary help in compiling said book and getting it ready for publication.

Article 8, section 4, was amended so as to read as follows:

No pedigree shall be accepted until sire and dam be first recorded.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to require all pedigrees in Vol. III. to show in addition to the facts now shown in Vols. I. and II., the date of farrow and name and residence of breeders of first sire and dam, and the name of breeders of second sires and dams, and also a description of animal recorded.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

Directors.—J. Brown, Syracuse, Neb.; J. B. Besack, Washington, Kas.; H. E. Billings, Linn, Kas.; Z. D. Smith, Greenleaf, Kas.; H. C. Stoll, Beatrice, Neb.; H. Witt, Axtell, Kas.; James Johnson, Marysville, Kan.; Jesse Doty, Hastings, Neb.; J. A. Alderman, Maryville, Mo.; Samuel McKelvie, Fairfield.

Officers—E. H. Billings, President; H. C. Stoll, Vice President; J. O. Young, Secretary; Andrew Stolzer, treasurer.

Executive Committee—H. Witt, Jas. Johnson, Z. D. Smith.

Moved and carried that the President, Vice President and Secretary be constituted a committee and authorized and empowered to publish Vol. III., and to make an assessment on stock if necessary.

Moved and carried that the Secretary be allowed interest on all cash used for the association.

### Address by the President of the Wool-Growers' Association.

To the Wool-Growers of the United States:

At a meeting of wool-growers, wool manufacturers and dealers, held in St. Louis, in May, 1887, the President of the National Wool-Growers' Association was requested to appoint a committee of five, to meet a similar committee from each of the associations of manufacturers and dealers, in order that said committees might advise and take action in regard to the necessities and welfare of the several industries here referred to.

At a meeting of Ohio wool-growers held in Columbus, in August last David Harpster and C. Delano were appointed a committee to confer with the dealers and manufacturers of wool in the United States for the purpose of securing friendly co-operation in aid of the several industries aforesaid. The last-named committee has discharged its duties, and in doing so has reached the conclusion that the dealers and manufacturers are in sympathy with the producers of wool, and that they are of opinion that these several industries are in great danger of serious injury from efforts to be made at the next session of Congress to pass unfriendly and disastrous laws in regard to their business. It is equally clear, also, that erroneous and unjust rulings of the Treasury Department must be corrected and arrested before any of the industries before referred to will be justly protected, so as to be able to compete successfully with the products of foreign nations.

In view of the great importance of the subject and of the great danger which threatens these and other American industries, the undersigned as President of the National Wool-Growers' Association, in obedience to the request of the St. Louis meeting, hereby appoints as the committee for the wool-growers the following persons: Hon. Wm. Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, Ohio; Hon. John McDowell, of Washington, Pa.; A. E. Shepard, of Marathon, Texas, President of the State Wool-Growers' Association; G. H. Wallace, of Fayette, Mo., President of the State Wool Growers' Society, and Hon. Geo. L. Converse, of Columbus, O.

I do hereby request all the officers of the National Wool-Growers' Association to meet in Washington, on the first Monday in December next, to take into consideration the peril which hangs over our industry, and to consider the best means of correcting existing erroneous rulings of the Treasury Department, in regard to the importation of wool and manufactures thereof.

C. DELANO,

Pres't Nat'l Wool-Growers' Association.

The officers of the National Wool-Growers' Association referred to in the call of the President are, the executive board, composed of the President, Secretary and Treasurer, and the President and two members of each State Wool-Growers' Association. I am instructed by the President to request a full attendance of the executive board at the meetings referred to in his call, to be held at Washington on the first Monday in December next. The officers will please report at the Ebbitt House as early in the day as is practicable.

ALBERT CHAPMAN,  
Secretary N. W. G. A.

The fairs as a rule still fail to give such prominence as they should to the development of the walking gait in the horse. Intrinsic value no road horse equals the easy, rapid, enduring walker. Why not have horses walk against time, as well as run, trot, or pace against time?

If the sows are fed more than they want, the leavings soon become stale, and the pigs

will not thrive on them. Neither will the sows give a healthy flow of milk fed in this way. Place shelled corn or milk in a convenient place near the sows' feeding place, but protected from them. The pigs in their mischievous wanderings and creeping, will soon find it.

### Stock Notes.

Plug-raising will one of these days become a losing industry, if industry it may be called.

Finely-bred dairy cattle or finely-bred beef cattle will find a growing demand if afforded at reasonable prices.

Smooth-shoeing of horses compelled to travel over icy roads is an invitation to all the accidents to which horses so shod are liable.

It is time now to put up pigs to fatten. A pound of weight is made more easily now than at any time later. Soft corn makes good pork.

The breeder of first-class cattle will have all the business he wants to do in supplying for many years to come, that demand for blood that means something and can do something.

There has never been a time in the history of the nation when there was such a widespread interest and study of the cattle question among average farmers as at the present time.

Rats should be kept out of pig-pens. They almost invariably harbor parasites and infest the pigs. A pig-pen should be raised at least a foot from the ground and this will effectually keep out rats.

The law of the "survival of the fittest" applies to breeders as well as their cattle. There has been a rapid increase in the number of breeders in late years and competition will always affect prices.

In coupling horses, the color and height should be attended to. The shapes should be contrasted, the race should be mixed with opposites, two very nervous or rather lazy animals should never be mated.

With horses, as with the human race, the young resembles their ancestors, even several generations back, and for this reason it is indispensable to possess some knowledge of the parentage of both the sire and dam.

The *American Dairymen* says: The idea that sawing off horns hurts the animal is not true—that it hurts them to any serious degree. The testimony on this point with those who have tried it is absolutely unanimous.

There is a wonderful massing of thought on the feeding question in the form of the silo, the well-balanced grain ration, cut feed, warm shelter and water in winter, all pointing the farmer to the value of improved blood, and how he can with the means at his command make beef cheaply and profitably.

Small potatoes boiled and given cold with skimmed milk make very cheap and very good meat. Keep feeding pigs clean. Filth is absorbed by the skin into the blood and few people like it, if they know it, in their meat. Supply plenty of pure, cool water. This is indispensable to wholesome meat. A sick hog makes sick pork and this makes persons sick.

A correspondent of the *Mirror and Farmer*, in Vermont, says that last April he dishorned his bull, two vicious cows—the terror of the herd, three yearlings, and four calves. They showed signs of very little pain, and when let loose went to eating and directly to chewing their cuds. The cows were fresh in milk and it did not shrink in the quantity at all, as he could see, but their spirits were broken, and they were quiet and inoffensive.

Pasturing meadows closely in the fall will surely shorten next year's crop of hay.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by expelling impurity from the blood, which is the cause of the complaint. Give it a trial.

To show what may be obtained by good breeding it has been stated that in England 1,200 sheep recently brought \$15,000, which is over \$12 each, and a very large sum for so many at one sale.

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



## In the Dairy.

### Dairy Show at Chicago.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—From a Fat Stock Show held a few years since in the Exposition building in Chicago, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, has grown the combination of the American Fat Stock, Horse, Dairy and Poultry Show. Every one of these shows have proved a success save the third, the American Dairy Show. This exhibit has never amounted to much, and for two years, including this, has been growing beautifully less. The cause for this I will refer to later on.

The show of fat cattle, judging from appearances, is as large as last year or two years ago, and I am told it is quite as good. But not having had any official information am not able to write positively regarding it. The sheep and swine exhibit is also quite good. The show of horses is immense, and the exhibitions in the rings every afternoon and evening are fine and very entertaining. Men are always pleased to see fine horses, and to refined women the sight is simply a delight.

Have neither the data nor the time to write up any one department of this combined show, therefore will not attempt it now, but will moralize on the failure of the Dairy Show.

Two years ago the Board of Agriculture voted to admit oleomargarine and butterine. It was at the time considered an insult to American dairymen and is still so considered by all save those who are interested in the production of butter imitations or in some way deriving benefit directly therefrom. However, I am inclined to think some good has resulted to dairymen on account of this admission of bogus butter to the American Dairy Show in 1885; for without doubt it hastened the action of Congress in the passage of the oleomargarine law at least one year.

The advocates of imitation butter will tell you that being a product of cattle and swine it has a place in the Fat Stock Show. But it is to be remembered that if butter be not added to oleo or nutral oil, the former from suet and the latter from leaf lard, nothing could be produced that would pass for even an imitation of butter. Had there been only a Fat Stock Show in the Exposition building in 1885, the manufacturers of oleomargarine and butterine would hardly have thought of making an exhibit of their bogus dairy products. But as dairy products were the leading feature of one department, it seemed to be the opportune time for the bogus butter manufacturers to make an effort to be recognized as dairymen.

The action of the State Board of Agriculture and the admission of the spurious product raised a storm that has not yet subsided, and which has resulted in the failure of the American Dairy Show for the year 1887.

More about this in my next letter, which will be written at home.

F. W. MOSELEY.

Chicago, November 14, 1887.

### Another New Dairy.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am starting a butter dairy; have been running since March last, and if desired I may at some future date give some suggestions through your valuable paper on that subject. In answer to the question as to which pays the best, milk at 5 cents per quart, or butter at 30 cents a pound, I should answer milk. But that question deserves a more extended answer, which I hope some older and more experienced dairyman

will soon give through the KANSAS FARMER, so that we may all be benefited thereby. E. B. GILL.

We hope Mr. Gill will act promptly and frequently on the suggestion contained in this letter. Nothing will add interest to our dairy industry faster than efforts made by individual dairymen, and there is no way open for communication among Kansas dairymen equal to the columns of the KANSAS FARMER. We have recently heard of several new dairying establishments being located in Kansas, and it would please us and our readers if they would make this paper a medium of informing the people where they are, what the outlook is, and giving any interesting facts concerning their venture. Let Kansas dairymen get acquainted through the KANSAS FARMER, and then, when they get along far enough to organize a State association, they will not be strangers. Let us hear from Mr. Gill early.

### Material for a Grand Organization.

Mr. R. L. Wright, who addressed our readers a few weeks ago on the importance of a State Dairy Association, and who is engaged in the work of establishing a dairy in this (Shawnee) county, received a letter a few days ago from F. S. Burch, manager of the *Dairy World*, Chicago, inquiring about the prospect for the organization of a Kansas Dairyman's Association. He says: "You certainly have the material there for a grand organization."

That is true, and it is encouraging to know that our efforts are being watched with interest by leading dairymen of the country.

Mr. Wright, in forwarding the letter of Mr. Burch, says: "Your publication of my recent letter on the organization of the dairy farmers of Kansas and of western Missouri, has brought the enclosed encouraging letter from the manager of the *Dairy World*, which I hand to you for the purpose of making any use thereof you may feel disposed in the interest of dairy farming. Upon reading the letter it occurred to me that it might tend to stimulate and encourage my fellow dairymen to more efficient organization if they were reminded of the estimate in which they are held by the manager of a paper so exclusively devoted to the dairy interests of America, and published so far East as is the *Dairy World*."

### Care of Dairy Cows in the Fall.

"The dairy interest is so great a part of stock farming that it requires more attention from the dairyman than he is accustomed to give it." So says the *National Live Stock Journal*, and then it proceeds: "Fall-made butter is always preferred to that of summer, because the weather being cool, the milk is kept at proper temperature to raise the cream in the best condition, making butter of great solidity, and the grasses that start after the fall rains give it a fine flavor. This product of fall butter, consequently, brings a better price, and the dairyman has every incentive to so care for his cows as to produce the greatest amount."

"A little extra feed will cause a good flow of milk late in the season, and this fall milk will produce from 15 to 20 per cent. more butter to a given quantity than in July. It is the amount of milk that a cow gives in a year that fixes her value, and not the quantity she gives in a month or two while the grass is at its best; and a good cow cannot give a uniform mess of milk unless she is fed uniformly; her milk is made from the food, and that must be of such quantity and quality as will produce the

best flow of milk and keep up her condition."

"The dairy districts are subject to seasons of drouth, as during this summer, when the pastures are quite inadequate to produce a good flow of milk, or even to keep the cows in good condition. Those dairymen who were prudent provided against this contingency by sowing corn, millet or Hungarian grass, and can now give their cows full rations and get a good flow of milk. But those who have not provided corn or other fodder for short pasture in the fall, should now make up the deficiency in grain or middlings. This grain will be paid for, first, in the extra quantity of milk, which is worth at least 1 cent per pound for butter, and every pound of grain or middlings will produce one and a half pounds of milk; and second, it will be paid for again in the condition of the cow. Cows poorly fed will be in such low condition at the beginning of cold weather as to require much more food to winter them. This will be saved by getting them in good condition in the fall. It requires about one-sixth less food to put an animal in condition in warm than cold weather. If the dairyman expects his cows to be profitable, he must look after their comfort both as to food and shelter. The rain-storms of October are often such as cows would be better to be protected from, and this is easily done by putting them in stables. Those who have tested it find the shrinkage of milk very large when cows are exposed to storms."

"Farmers often feed calves well when quite young, but when the milk is gone put them into a poor pasture, with scanty water, perhaps, and leave them to shift for themselves the rest of the season. The result is they come to winter in a thin condition and are illy able to stand its rigors. Stock can only be made profitable by keeping up a constant and steady growth till maturity. A yearling that will weigh 700 pounds is worth more than two weighing 400 pounds each. A little extra feed through the fall will bring the calf to winter in a good condition, and much less trouble and expense will be incurred by carrying it through to spring. Farmers have got the true rule reversed; instead of seeing how much they can get their young animals to eat they strive to see how little they can keep them alive on. It costs much less to make a given weight in one year than in two. The experienced breeder strives hard to keep up the calf flesh made on milk, and while this is being done the calf makes a steady and rapid progress, but if its growth is checked for want of adequate food and care, it is very difficult afterwards to recover it."

### Dairy Notes.

Kansas does not produce half enough butter and cheese for her own townspeople.

Creamery butter is of a uniform grade, color, and texture, and will command the highest market price.

Any maker of good butter ought to receive several cents above the average paid over the counters of country stores.

The creamery system is the most rational and economical dairy process ever employed. It is gaining in public favor every day.

Use the comb and brush as often on the cow as on horses. It will make them feel much better and it improves their looks.

It is objected to small cheeses that they involve extra labor, and larger per cent. of rind and waste, and that they do not cure as well as the larger ones.

It is the opinion of Dr. Hoskins that there is really no true "grain" to butter, pure butter being homogeneous in its texture. What is called the "grain" is a granular appearance resulting from a general and equal distribution of briny water, separating the little pellets of butter that first appear in churning.

### PNEUMONIA!

#### A Scientific and Accurate Description of this Dreaded Blood Disorder.

"It is generally supposed that pneumonia is due to the accidental penetrating of specific microbes into the system, but the observations of M. Jaccoud show that the disease really results from the development, under favorable conditions, of microbic germs permanently present in the system. A chief condition of such development is a sudden chill, which explains the frequent coincidence of lung affections with abrupt changes of temperature."—*Scientific American*.

Another prominent (American) authority ascribes pneumonia to an excess of ozone, ozone being produced by passage of electricity in the air.

A distinguished American physician tells the *New York Tribune* that the prevalence of pneumonia indicates the universality of a uric-acid condition of the blood,—sudden chills always being characteristic effects of too much acid, of one sort and another.

The disease, as M. Jaccoud observes, is undoubtedly in the blood, but if in the form of permanent microbes or germs, these germs must be developed by the uric-acid condition of the blood. Indeed, they cannot presumably exist in alkaline blood. Uric-acid is the name for the waste matter of the system, which the kidneys, through evident though unexpected impairment, have not been able to filter from the blood,—the filter being foul and stopped up in many of its little hair-like tubes.

The *Tribune's* authority says that pneumonia is a secondary disorder, the exposure and cold being simply the agents which develop the disease, already dormant in the system, because the kidneys have been but partially doing their duty. In short, pneumonia is but an early indication of a bright's diseased condition. This impaired action may exist for years without the patient suspecting it, because no pain will be felt in the kidneys or their vicinity, and often it can be detected only by chemical and microscopical examinations. Nearly 150 of the 740 deaths in New York City the first week in a recent March, and in six weeks 781 deaths, were caused by pneumonia alone.

If one has occasional chills and fever, a tendency to colds in the throat and lungs, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, extreme tired feelings, short breath and pleuritic stitches in the side, loss of appetite, back-ache, nervous unrest—scalding sensations or scant and discolored fluids, heart flutterings, sour stomach, distressed look, puffy eye sacs, hot and dry skin, loss of strength and virility, pneumonia is likely to strike him down any day, and his recovery will be doubtful.

These indications may not appear together, they may come, disappear and reappear, for years, the person not realizing that they are nature's warnings of coming calamity.

The disease is very quick-acting, and if the accompanying kidney disorder is very far advanced recovery is impossible, for the kidneys give out entirely and the patient is literally suffocated by water.

The only safeguard against pneumonia is to maintain a vigorous condition of the system and thus prevent attacks, by using whatever will radically and effectually restore full vitality to the kidneys, and for this there is nothing equal to Warner's safe cure. If the kidneys are not sound pneumonia cannot be prevented. This remedy is known to millions; used, probably, by hundreds of thousands all over the globe, and commended as a standard specific wherever known and used. It does not pretend to cure an attack of pneumonia, but it does remove the cause of, and prevent that disease if taken in time.

When a physician says his patient has either bright's disease or pneumonia, he confesses his inability to cure, and in a measure he considers his responsibility ended. In many instances, indeed, persons are reported as dying of pneumonia, heart disease, apoplexy and convulsions, when the real cause of death, and so known by the physicians, is this kidney consumption. Thousands of people have it without knowing it, and perish of it because their physicians will not tell them the facts.

The same destiny awaits every one who will not exercise his judgment in such a matter and be true to himself, his family and to society.



## Correspondence.

### Nemaha County Nubbins.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Pleasant weather. Another good rain on the 8th. Nemaha raised enough this year for her own use and some to spare. A Farmers' Institute will be held at the court house in Seneca, December 1 and 2. Several able speakers from abroad are expected, beside the home talent. Corn husking is being rounded up in good shape. Medium early varieties gave better results this year than the large late varieties. Stalk fields will generally be light on account of the fodder drying so early.

A few of our farmers are a little dissatisfied with the short crops; most of them, however, are content with what they have and realize that we had better "grin and bear it." There's a better time coming. After all, these off years may be a blessing in disguise. Our county raised a larger crop of oats this year than ever before, the red Texas variety making the largest yield, particularly in those localities which were visited by hail storms, as it is an early variety and was in shock when the storms came. It has become quite popular.

A horse market has been established in Seneca, the plan being to hold monthly sales to be attended by those having horses to sell, and also by those wishing to purchase, to the end that both classes may be benefited. One sale has already been held; about eighty horses were on sale. Work on the Kansas City & Northwestern railroad is being pushed. The new iron bridge over the Nemaha river at this place is about completed, and it is expected that trains will be running to this point by New Year's. Seneca is well situated for the ingress of railroads, occupying a beautiful site on the west side of the river, and is surrounded by a splendid farming country. The opening of this new road will put her in direct communication with the greatest trade and distributing center of the West, and Seneca will no doubt partake, to some extent at least, of that spirit of enterprise and business activity which is so characteristic of Kansas City.

The Seneca Prospecting and Mining company, capital stock \$8,000, has been chartered. It is proposed to sink a hole in the ground. Coal, oil, gas and salt are considered as among the possible finds.

JO. PLOWMAN.

Seneca, Kas., November 18.

### Encouraging Letter from Mr. Mohler.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Kansas has never given a more striking demonstration of her greatness, of her marvellous capacity to turn an apparently crushing defeat into a grand prospective victory than she has done in the last few months. Something over three months ago the battle was thought to be lost, and the field was abandoned to the enemy; but a marvellous change has come—the rains came and the bugs left. The corn took courage and made a vigorous growth. The millet and sorghum also, and the prairie grass, as if by magic, sprang from the ground, and the result is our valley has never had so many hay stacks before nor half so many corn shocks as now.

Besides our fall grain, wheat and rye, because of the abundant rains and warm weather, even up to the present, have made a large growth—the rankest for years—thus affording green feed equal to the best June pasture in a good year.

Volunteer wheat and rye on grain fields which were not cut now stands almost knee high. The feed problem, therefore, which some months ago gave to our farmers an infinite amount of anxiety, is not only solved but the prospects are very good for wintering our stock in better condition than usual.

In conclusion, I feel like speaking a good word for the KANSAS FARMER. I do not see how any farmer in the State can afford to do without it. For the trifling sum of one dollar, it agrees to come into his home fifty-two times in a year, each time bearing to him a variety of knowledge of much interest pertaining to every department of agriculture. And this knowledge comes from every part of the State, from live, practical farmers, whose observation and experience renders it of high value to every progressive farmer. Besides, its editorial column in interest and ability is not excelled by any

agricultural paper in the country. On all questions of vital interest to the American people, this paper takes a fearless, broad and logical view, having a strong vein of what we call "good common sense" running through every line of argument. I have been much interested in the discussion of the tariff question in its columns, and especially pleased with the editor's position on the prohibition problem with respect to the interesting cases now pending in the U. S. Supreme court. The KANSAS FARMER is emphatically a Kansas institution, and if its editor were encouraged as he should be by a largely increased circulation, it would soon rank among the foremost agricultural journals in America.

M. MOHLER.

Downs, Osborne county, Kans.

### Rice Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Last spring I asked you for information regarding rice corn. You answered in general terms, at the same time requesting an article from some one of experience, etc. Anxiously I've looked each week since, and just in the last number (November 10) I find reward of patience. I had been told by neighbors (as inexperienced as myself) that the grain was only good for poultry, that the stalk was too coarse for fodder and of no nutriment, etc. By further investigation and personal study I have found that the ripe grain is most excellent feed for all kinds of stock as well as fowls. Horses, cattle, in fact all stock eat the heads, and it only requires threshing for seed or family use. The fodder is an excellent roughness for mules and horses. Mine will leave sorghum fodder for it. I am told that when the grain is ground into meal it makes good bread, and also that boiled, or for soups, it is equal to barley. I sowed two acres. During June and July not one drop of rain fell upon it. Cane and millet, sowed about same time, did not come up until the rains from 22d of August on. Rice corn, however, came up within a few days of planting, made a fair stand, withstood dry hot winds, had no water; notwithstanding it grew waist and shoulder high, headed out fairly, and yielded me a reasonable crop, considering the disadvantages. I can not agree with Mr. W. M. Campbell, who implies that it is too tedious to harvest or "to handle on a large scale." If sown broadcast it can be cut with mower and raked as easily as sorghum. If listed it can be "cut up" as easily as corn. It seems to be the thing for dry years.

S. MCCLELLAN.

Pierceville, Finney Co., Kas.

### The New York Tribune.

The expenditures of the New York press for news and for the mechanical apparatus for producing newspapers are amazing. The New York Tribune will put into its press-room before the 1st of January three presses worth \$40,000 each, having an aggregate value of \$120,000, and an aggregate capacity of 72,000 copies an hour output. This is a heavy investment, but it will enable The Tribune not only to run off its daily edition in two hours, and its weekly in about three, but also to fold the supplement sheets into the main sheets by machinery, and, in the daily edition at least, to paste the two sheets together. The Tribune gives the benefit of its solid prosperity to its readers continually, in larger and larger expenditures for news; and now it proposes to enlarge its great weekly newspaper by the addition of from 4 to 8 pages of actual reading matter regularly. The Weekly Tribune, always a grand newspaper and always a positive force in public affairs, will now give its readers from a third to a half more reading than in previous years, and without increase of expense to the subscriber. The paper enters the Presidential campaign well equipped for its work. The Tribune is doing valiant work for the old soldiers just now, and is giving the matter of a "service pension" a great deal of space for their benefit. It also has set a movement on foot which aims at securing increased protection to the farmers of the country in the tariff. New subscribers will receive this great paper until January 1, 1899. Among the premiums offered this year with its weekly are "The New York Tribune's History of the United States and Pocket Atlas of the World," a handsome and valuable work; an amusing novelty in the way of a "Presidential Pocket Knife," and an interesting "Popular Picture Gallery." The Tribune's Book of Open Air Sports makes a beautiful holiday gift.

### Gossip About Stock.

The Kansas Short-horn Breeders Association will be held at Topeka December 15 and 16.

The Chicago sale of Herefords, the property of John Bosland, Elk-horn Farm, Stanton, Neb., resulted fairly, with some spirited bidding. Forty-three head were sold for \$8,445.

The advertisement of Cuegar's Stock Cake and Anti-worm Remedy appears elsewhere in this issue, to which attention is directed, especially that of those interested in the matter of which it treats.

In the Directory department appears the annual card of Henry Davis, Dyer, Ind., breeder of high-class poultry of twelve different varieties. Remember him in placing your orders for either eggs or fowls, as he has choice birds.

At the recent Stockmen's Congress, held at Chicago, the following committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting concerning the threatened danger to the stock-breeding interests that would result from the imposition of a duty on live stock for breeding purposes: S. D. Thompson, Wayne, Ill.; Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., and J. H. Sander, Chicago.

The National Poland-China Breeders' Association, at their last annual meeting held at Chicago, elected the following officers: President, H. M. Sisson, Galesburg, Ill.; Vice President, C. W. Jones, Richland, Mich.; Secretary and Treasurer, E. K. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind. The history of the breed by L. N. Bonham, of Ohio, was exhaustive and interesting and will be made a part of the official printed record.

The Cleveland Bay Association, breeders of fancy horses, met at Chicago last week, and after listening to the annual address of President George E. Brown, of Aurora, the following officers were elected for the ensuing two years: President, William M. Fields, Cedar Falls, Iowa; secretary, B. P. Strickler, Sterling, Ill.; treasurer, George T. Van Norman, Indianapolis. The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

The sixth annual meeting of the National Swine Breeders Association, held in Chicago the 18th inst., was in every respect a success. The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: President, D. L. Thomas, Rushville, Ind.; vice president, S. H. Todd, Wakarusa, Ohio; secretary, Phil M. Springer, Springfield, Ill.; treasurer, E. R. Moody, Eminence, Ky. Executive committee: L. N. Bonham, Oxford, Ohio; C. W. Jones, Richland, Mich.; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; B. R. Vale, Bonaparte, Iowa. A copy of the proceedings in full will be sent to each member soon as published.

The fifth annual meeting of the Red Polled Cattle Club was held at Chicago last week. A proposed resolution to change the name and scope of the fat stock show to the American Live Stock Show met with spirited discussion, and on motion of Secretary J. C. Murray the Clerk suggested the propriety of making such a change to the Directors of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture. Officers were elected as follows: President, Gen. L. F. Ross, Iowa City, Iowa; Vice President, William Steel, Merton, Wis.; Secretary and Treasurer, J. C. Murray, Maquoketa, Iowa; Executive Committee, J. McLain, Dayton, Ohio; W. D. Warren, Maple Hill, Kas.; J. M. Knapp, Bellevue, Mich.

The National French Draft-Horse Association held its annual meeting last week. William M. Springer, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, was unanimously chosen president, and the same honor was conferred upon Ellis Dillon, of Normal, in the choice of first vice president. C. E. Stubbs, Fairfield, Iowa, was chosen secretary, and Captain Jordan, of Waverly, Iowa, second vice president. Captain Jordan, of Iowa, J. W. Craft, of Pekin, Ill., and D. H. Scott, of Larned, Kansas, were chosen directors for one year to fill vacancies. Judge Stubbs, of Iowa, President Springer, and the Hon. John Virgin, of Fairbury, were appointed a committee to represent the association interests before the State Board of Agriculture. The reports of the officers showed the association to be very prosperous and increasing in membership, having now 230 members from nearly every State in the Union. It was resolved to appoint a delegate to represent the association interests in France, the choice to be made by the directors.

The fourth annual meeting of the American Duroc Jersey Swine Breeders' Association was held at Chicago. The treasurer reported receipts of \$769.89, and expenditures of \$713.49, and the secretary reported that the society was in a very flourishing condition, having a membership of 253, the largest of any kindred organization interested in live stock breeding. President G. V. Stoner, of LaPlace, Ill., and Secretary and Treasurer C. H. Holmes, of Grinnell, Iowa, were re-elected and the following executive committee appointed: F. D. Curtis, Charlton, N. Y.; Thomas Bennett, Rossville, Ill.; A. B. Brossus, Edon, Ohio; E.

A. Borrett, Dexter, Iowa; C. A. Gault, Beloit, Wis.; H. C. Kellerman, Burlington, Kan. F. P. Beverly, Mountain View, Cal., was elected first vice president, and other vice presidents were elected from each state. An assessment of \$5 was levied on the members to pay a debt of \$581 due the secretary, and it was resolved to hold the next annual meeting at the time of the Fat Stock Show.

### Softening Hard Water.

The editor of the KANSAS FARMER writes requesting an answer to a farmer correspondent who wants to know how to break common alkali water so that it will not be harsh to the hands as when concentrated lye is used for that purpose. The editor rightly says that the process should be one that is not expensive nor complicated.

A definite answer cannot, perhaps, be given, unless something more is known of the character of the water. I think the word alkali is used by the correspondent in a different sense from that in which it is usually employed. Strictly speaking, an alkaline water is one that has an acid taste, due to the presence of either sodium carbonate or potassium carbonate. The former is common soda; the latter, saleratus. The so-called alkali water of the West contains only small quantities of the alkaline carbonates and relatively large quantities of sodium sulphate (Glauber's salt). None of these substances will interfere with the use of soap in the water containing them. Accompanying them, however, may be calcium or magnesium compounds. These occur very generally in the water of wells, springs and streams. They may occur as carbonates or as sulphates. They are, of course, held in solution. When soap is added to the water, the lime and the magnesia unite with one constituent of the soap to make a curdy solid which floats about in the water. The term hard water well expresses the character of the water just described. It is probable that the water about which information is wanted is a hard water and not alkali water; but it may be both. These are statements of generally known facts. It is further well known that if hard water be boiled for some time, a deposit of calcium carbonate, essentially limestone, will form on the containing vessel. To this extent boiling will soften water. All calcium and magnesium carbonates will separate from water on boiling it. But calcium sulphate (gypsum) and magnesium sulphate (Epsom salts) will, if present, remain and constitute what is known as permanent hardness. But boiling is not a practicable method of softening water.

A brief statement of the principles involved in softening water chemically will aid in understanding the process. Limestone is soluble in pure water; the same is true of magnesium carbonate. But the carbonic acid gas of the air is insoluble in water; and this solution, acting on the carbonates of calcium and magnesium, convert them into bi-carbonates, and they dissolve as such. Now anything that will unite with, and thus remove, the carbonic acid will cause these objectionable carbonates to separate out. Lye is such a substance; hence it is used to "break" hard water. Aqua ammonia serves a similar purpose. The same is true of a solution of lime. Clark's process of rendering hard water soft is to add to it lime water made by slaking a little lime and then stirring it up with several hundred times its weight of water. After the residue subsides the liquid is drawn off for use. This will answer a very good purpose in removing lime and magnesia; and since the lime water may be preserved for some time in a well-corked jug, it might serve to prepare water for family use. It will not be so harsh and irritating to the hands as lye, and the money cost is practically nothing. The solution is not very strong, and a greater quantity must be added than of lye. This will not completely remove permanent hardness, so called. The magnesium only of the sulphates will separate and settle with the carbonates.

For toilet use, there is probably nothing equal to aqua ammonia for softening water. Only a small quantity is required; and that ordinarily retailed should be sold in quantity at 25 cents or less per pint. If no great excess of ammonia has been added, the water may be used without the least injury to the most delicate skin. There is no objection, unless it be that of cost, to using ammonia in water intended for the laundry. Whatever the process, the water should be poured off after the precipitate subsides.

Borax and alum have also been used in hard water. A trial on any particular water would readily show whether they are useful in it.—Prof. Failyer, in Industrialist.



## AMERICAN STOCK SHOW.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:

The tenth annual session of the American Fat Stock Show closed last Friday evening. This show is under the efficient management of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, and convenes annually in the Exposition building at Chicago. The session just terminated has been one of eminent success in each and every particular throughout all departments.

The exposition of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry has far exceeded that of any prior exhibit, and is acknowledged by competent authority to be largely in advance of the Smithfield Show, of London, which has been established nearly one hundred years, in that Smithfield never has had, as yet, any dressed carcass department, and being devoid of this vastly important feature, she has been unable to make the results of her show as demonstrative and of value to those patronizing the same as she would otherwise have done had she such a department. The teachings derived from the carcass tests at the American show have been of great practical benefit to all feeders and breeders of fattening stock, and has been the means through which methods have been introduced relative to breeding and feeding so as to produce a superior quality of meat in the shortest possible space of time with the smallest amount of offal, and the largest amount of marketable product.

Over two hundred exhibitors availed themselves of this golden opportunity of displaying before an appreciative public their respective breeds of domesticated animals. The cattle were in the very best of condition and consisted of Short-horns, Herefords, Devons, Aberdeen-Angus, Sussex, Galloways, Jerseys, Holstein-Friesians, range, cross-bloods and grades. Horses consisted of Percherons, French Drafts, Belgians, Clydesdales, English Shires, Cleveland Bays, French Coach, Shetland Ponies, cross-bloods and grade drafts. The sheep included South-downs, Shropshires, Hampshires, Oxford, Cotswolds, Leicesters, Lincoln and cross-bloods. Of swine there were Berkshires, Poland-Chinas, Chester Whites, Essex, Duroc-Jerseys, Yorkshires, Suffolks, Victorias, Gothlands and grades. Of poultry nearly every known variety was handsomely represented, being the largest and finest display ever made at a November exhibit.

In many of the rings the contest was so close and intricate that it became a difficult and irksome task to properly place the awards, it requiring the keenest scrutiny and most careful manipulation of judgment on part of the awarding committee to discern which animal was the most worthy in every particular of being designated as the one upon which should be attached first premium. And taking all in all the awards as made by the different committees have given general satisfaction to the exhibitors, and all who witnessed the placement of same.

The show ring, in which all cattle and horses were exhibited, was the largest and best that has ever been prepared for any Fat Stock Show at the Exposition building, being an earthen track of desirable width, occupying about one-half of the space overlooked by the gallery auditorium. Upon the west side of which were elevated seats, sufficient to comfortably seat several thousand people, who could from there observe all movements of stock brought into the ring, either for exhibition, parade or the awarding of premiums.

The dairy department was not as replete in products as the occasion demanded. However, what was shown was of the very best, and the lack of quantity was no doubt overbalanced by the superior excellence of quality. In the butterine department there was a decidedly handsome and attractive display of such articles as pertain to this branch of commercial industry. From what was seen in the dairy and butterine departments it is evident that those interested in the latter are not asleep by any means, but on the other hand are wide awake and alive to every movement tending to their interests and when objections were presented detrimental to them they stood ready to satisfactorily explain all imaginary prejudices, and prove why it was of utmost importance to use pure, wholesome and clean butterine to that of impure, rancid, conglomerated compilation of ingredients, commonly called butter.

The awarding of premiums began on sec-

ond day of show, and were completed at close of ninth day. The most important of which were:

## ON CATTLE.

**Short-horns.**—Sweepstakes, to Beatrice, age in days, 1155, weight in pounds, 1715, average gain per day in pounds since date of birth, 1.48; owner, James J. Hill, St. Paul, Minn.; best herd, to J. W. Pickett, Plattsburg, Mo.

**Herefords.**—Sweepstakes, to Christmas Gift, age in days, 648, weight, 1545, average gain, 2.26; owner, B. Waddell, Marion, Ohio; no herd.

**Devons.**—Sweepstakes, to Beefy, age 1020, weight 1495, average gain 1.46; owner, Wm. Younger, Fairbury, Ill.; best herd, to J. W. Morse & Son, Verona, Wis.

**Aberdeen-Angus.**—Sweepstakes, to Sandy, age 1323, weight 2225, average gain 1.68; owner, T. W. Harvey, Turlington, Neb.; best herd to same.

**Sussex.**—Sweepstakes, to Speculation, age 1392, weight 1970, average gain 1.41; owner, E. and A. Stanford, Steyning, England; no herd.

**Grades and Crosses.**—Sweepstakes, to Glick, 31-32 Short-horn and 132 Native, age 1020, weight 1855, average gain 1.92; owner, D. M. Moninger, Galvin, Iowa; best herd to same.

**Range Cattle.**—Sweepstakes, to Sturgis, date of birth, Dec. 1883, weight 1470, average gain not known, owner, J. S. Smith & Co., Alzada, Montana; best herd to same.

**Grand sweepstakes.**—For best steer, cow or spayed heifer in the show, to Glick, a 31-32 Short-horn and 1-32 Native, age 1020, weight 1855, average gain 1.92; owner, D. M. Moninger, Galvin, Iowa.

**Dressed Carcass.**—Age 3 and under 4 years, to Scottish Prince,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Hereford and  $\frac{1}{4}$  West Highlander, age 1293, weight 1625, average gain 1.26; owner, J. B. Sherman, Chicago, Ill.; Age 2 and under 3 years, to Colonel,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Galloway,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Short-horn and  $\frac{1}{4}$  Texas, age 982, weight 1875, average gain 1.91; owner, Inter-State Galloway Cattle Co., Kansas City, Mo.; Age 1 and under 2 years, to Pistole,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Aberdeen-Angus and  $\frac{1}{4}$  Native, age 555, weight 1333, average gain 2.40; owner, T. W. Harvey, Turlington, Neb.

**Furnishing largest per cent. of edible meat.**—To Scottish Prince,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Hereford and  $\frac{1}{4}$  West Highlander, age 1293, weight 1625, average gain, 1.26; owner, J. B. Sherman, Chicago.

**Heaviest fat steer.**—First, to Jumbo,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Short-horn and  $\frac{1}{2}$  Native, birth unknown, weight 3185; owner, Wm. White, Marion, Ind. Second, to Duke of Iowa,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Short-horn, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  Native, age 2850, weight 3090, average gain .92; owner, H. B. Varnum, Marshalltown, Iowa. Third, to White Cloud, a Short-horn, age 2472, weight 2765, average gain 1.12; owner, J. B. Sherman, Chicago.

**Gain per day.**—Age 3 and under 4 years, first, to Ned Price,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Hereford,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Short-horn and  $\frac{1}{4}$  Native, age 1212, weight 2200, average gain 1.81; owner, Fowler & Van Natta, Fowl-r, Ind.; second, to Roan Dick 15-16 Hereford and 1-16 Native, age 1201, weight 2030, average gain 1.60; owner, J. N. Cline, Athens, Ill. Age 2 and under 3 years, first, to Red Jacket, 15-16 Short-horn and 1-16 Native, age 949, weight 2093, average gain, 2.21; owner, J. N. Cline, Athens, Ill.; second, to Cruickshank 2nd, a Short-horn, age 774, weight 1705, average gain 2.20; owner, Wm. M. Pratt & Bro., Paw Paw, Ill. Age 1 and under 2 years, first, to Dr. Tanner, 15-16 Short-horn and 1-16 Native, age 369, weight 1170, average gain 3.00; owner, S. S. Brown & Sons, Galena, Ill.; second, to Stephen,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Sussex, 7-16 Short-horn, and 1-16 Native, age 373, weight 995, average gain 2.66; owner, Overton Lea, Nashville, Tenn. Age 6 months and under 12, first, to Ohio Ball, a Short-horn, age 192, weight 690, average gain 3.59; owner, B. Waddell, Marion, Ohio; second, to Lithograph,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Hereford,  $\frac{1}{4}$  Short-horn and  $\frac{1}{4}$  Native, age 298, weight 925, average gain 3.10; owner, Jas. A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo.

**Carcass furnishing largest per cent. net to gross, and cost of production, I am unable to give, as no return of the same had been made to the Secretary up to the last day of the show.**

## THE HORSES.

The majority of the awards were captured by the following, as indicated: Galbraith Bros. 22, Burgess Bros. 7, Stericker Bros. 8, Geo. E. Brown & Co. 12, Robert Holloway 19, John C. Huston 15, Wabash Im-

porting Co. 6, Degen Bros. 6, M. W. Dunham 10, and Dillon Bros. 5.

## ON SHEEP.

**Best pens.**—Pens consisting of wether over 2 years, wether 1 and under 2, and wether under 1 year; of Southdowns, to E. & A. Stanford, Steyning, England; Shropshires, to Mrs. Ann Newton, Pontiac, Mich.; Hampshires, to John Rutherford, Roseville, Ont.; Oxford, to R. J. Stone, Stonington, Ill.; Cotswolds, to Mrs. Ann Newton; Leicester, to John Rutherford; Lincoln, to same; cross-bred wethers, to T. W. Harvey, Turlington, N. B.

**Heaviest fat sheep.**—Open to all, any age, to Jumbo,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Shropshire and  $\frac{1}{2}$  Lincoln, age 901, weight 347, average gain .33; owner, John Rutherford.

**Dressed carcass.**—Age over 2 years, to None Such, a Southdown, age 981, weight 296, average gain .32; owner, T. W. Harvey. Age 1 and under 2 years, to Graham, a Lincoln, age 546, weight 210, average gain .40; owner, John Rutherford. Age under 1 year, to Delos, a South-down, age 253, weight 132, average gain .52; owner, E. & A. Stanford.

**Gain per day.**—Including weight at birth, to Snowball, a South-down, age 189, weight 221, average gain 1.11; owner, John Rutherford. Cost of production not given.

## ON SWINE.

the principal awards were:

**Best pens.**—Consisting of barrow 12 and under 18 months old, barrow under 1 year and over 6 months, and barrow under 6 months of age, of Berkshires, to W. A. Squires, Kenney, Ill.; Poland-Chinas, to H. H. Clark & Co., Anargo, Ill.; Duroc Jerseys, to Thomas Bennett, Rossville, Ill.; Yorkshires, to L. C. Henley, Mattoon, Ill.; Suffolks, to Frank Wilson, Jackson, Mich.; Victorias, to Geo. F. Davis & Co., Dyer, Ind.; grades and crosses, to F. F. Wells, Kenney, Ill.

**Heaviest fat hog.**—Open to all, any age, to Sir Robert, a Duroc Jersey, age not given, weight 960; owner, Thomas Bennett.

**Dressed carcass.**—Barrow, 12 and under 18 months, to King, a Yorkshire, age 477, weight 400, average gain .84; owner, L. C. Henley, Mattoon, Ill. Under 1 year, to Tempest 2d, a Chester White, age 195, weight 245, average gain 1.25; owner, S. H. Todd, Wakeman, Ohio.

**Gain per day.**—Including weight at birth, to Peter 2d,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Chester White and  $\frac{1}{2}$  Poland China, age 193, weight 333, average gain 1.68; owner, S. H. Todd.

## THE POULTRY AWARDS

were exceedingly numerous and a study within themselves. Those of most interest are as follows:

**Best display of poultry.**—All varieties, F. M. Munger, DeKalb, Ill., first, and Mrs. R. A. Judd, Edwardsville, Ill., second; best display of Light Brahmas, to Mrs. R. A. Judd; Dark Brahmas, to Theo. Worland, Chicago; Buff Cochins, to Prickett & Knisley, Columbia City, Ind.; Partridge Cochins, to C. B. Price, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Black and White Cochins, to C. H. Rhodes, North Topeka, Kas.; Langshans, to Woodward & Sewell, Evanston, Ill.; Plymouth Rocks, to F. M. Munger; Wyandottes, to F. M. Cory, Sel-yville, Ind.; Black Javas, to M. H. Little, Palastine, Ill.; Single-comb Brown Leghorns, to Ed Barron, Donnellson, Ill.; Single-comb White Leghorns, to F. M. Munger; Rose-comb Brown Leghorns, to Geo. T. Pitkin, Chicago; Rose-comb White Leghorns, to same; Gold and Silver Spangled Hamburgs, to Mrs. W. Robinson, Rockford, Ill.; Gold and Silver Penciled Hamburgs, to J. H. Johnson, Chicago; White and W. O. Black Polish, to Chas. McClave, New London, Ohio; Gold and Silver Polish, to same; B. B. Red Game, to E. F. Young, Decatur, Ill.; Black Game, to Jas. D. Luce, Urbana, Ohio; Dorkings, to Geo. Leigh & Co., Aurora, Ill.; Houdans, to Andrew Cook, Waukegan, Ill.; La Fleches, to same; Crevecoeurs, to same; Game Bantams, to Woodward & Sewell; Bantams, to R. M. Poucher, Chicago; White Plymouth Rocks, to Geo. T. Pitkin; White Wyandottes, to F. M. Cory; Black Minorcas, to F. A. Mortimer, Pottsville, Pa.; White Minorcas, to L. B. Anderson, Battle Creek, Mich.; Geese, to A. T. Davis, Dyer, Ind.; Ducks, to same; Pigeons, to F. A. Schippel, Chicago.

**Best breeding pens.**—Consisting of one male and five females, Light Brahmas, first to Woodward & Sewell, second to J. B. Foot, Norwood Park, Ill.; Dark Brahmas, first and second to Theo. Worland; Buff Cochins, first to Prickett & Knisley, second

to Ed Barron; Partridge Cochins, first and second to C. B. Price; Black Cochins, first to C. H. Rhodes, second to Ed Barron.

## Notes.

Two sand-hill cranes, the property of Mr. L. R. Hastings, Chicago, attracted a great deal of attention by all visiting the poultry department. They each were 2 years of age and would follow their owner whithersoever he went as a child would follow its parent.

The exhibit of Belgian draft horses cut an important figure at the show. They are fine animals, solid, square-built and well developed, possessing the appearance of great constitution and power of endurance.

A Clydesdale stallion of chestnut color was one of the most interesting features of the show, being 5 years old, weighing 2,100 pounds, and of the most perfect form and style, with a coating of hair as fine as silk.

The hanging of the anarchists materially lessened the attendance at the show during the first week, as people from out of the city dared not to venture Chicago-ward until after all possible fears of danger, growing out of the announced hanging, had been removed.

Colonel, the grade Galloway that won the prize as best dressed carcass, age 2 and under 3 years, also captured the sweepstakes award over all his competitors for dressed carcass honors. This animal was a Kansas lad, being born and reared in Edwards county, near Kinsley, and the property of the Inter-State Galloway Cattle company, of which A. B. Mathews, Kansas City, is President.

The "Smithfield of America" is what people are now calling the American Fat Stock Show. By the way, would it not be more appropriate to have the name of our show changed so as to read "American Live Stock Exposition?"

Notwithstanding the formal declaration of the show management that there was no room in the Exposition building for butterine, that article was "olly" enough to get in, and the display made was truly beautiful, being artistically arranged in fascinating designs, so as to at once commend itself to all visitors.

Another year will witness the enlargement of scope so as to include breeding animals of the different species. This new feature will add greatly to the importance of the exposition and accrue beneficial to all interested in the promulgation of a first-class exhibit of the best breeds of all animals to be found on American soil.

Hon. Charles F. Mills, the indefatigable and ever-obliging Secretary of the show, deserves special commendation for the able manner in which he conducts all business devolving upon him. Besides being Secretary of the American Fat Stock Show, he is also Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, and quite a number of the live stock associations which meet annually.

A very interesting fact developed itself in the dairy department. By studying the score-cards on the butter it was found that Messrs. Adams & Son, winners of the grand sweepstakes premium, had 89 points, of which 14 were for color, being  $2\frac{1}{2}$  points in all over their competitors and 2 points ahead of all others on color. This was brought about by their using Hansen's Danish Butter Color, of which there is none more superior.

Among the leading attractions and one of utmost value to everybody engaged in the production of corn, was a patent corn-husking machine, manufactured by the Phillips Corn Harvester Co., 35 south Canal St., Chicago. This machine, though small, is strong and very compact and made expressly for rapid, careful and thorough separation of the husks from snapped corn, at the rate of from thirty-five to forty bushels per hour, requiring only one man and a boy to operate same.

HORACE.

## Catarrh Cured

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar.



## The Home Circle.

### The Bright Side.

There is many a rest in the road of life  
If we would only stop to take it,  
And many a tone from the Better Land  
If the querulous heart would wake it.  
To the sunny soul that is full of hope,  
And whose beautiful trust ne'er faileth,  
The grass is green and the flowers are bright  
Though the wintry storm prevailleth.

Better to hope though the clouds hang low,  
And to keep the eyes still lifted,  
For the sweet blue sky will soon peep through  
When the ominous clouds are rifted.  
There was never a night without a day,  
Or an evening without a morning;  
And the darkest hour, as the proverb goes,  
Is the one before the dawning.

There is many a gem in the road of life  
Which we pass in our idle pleasure,  
That is richer far than the jeweled crown,  
Or the miser's hoarded treasure.  
It may be the love of a little child,  
Or a mother's prayers to heaven,  
Or only a beggar's grateful thanks  
For a cup of water given.

Better to weave in the web of life  
A bright and golden filling,  
And to do God's will with a cheerful heart,  
And hands that are swift and willing,  
Than to snap the delicate, slender threads  
Of our curious lives asunder,  
And then blame heaven for the tangled ends,  
And sit and grieve and wonder.

—M. A. Kidder.

### The Deserted Farm.

Far up the slope of yonder eastern hill,  
A lonely farm house lingers in decay;  
Deserted, cheerless, desolate, and gray,  
The sport of winds that mock it at their will.  
The farm is barren; but the stony rill  
That bubbles through it, answered to the play  
Of children once, who grew, and went away,  
With recollections that are tenderer still.  
Now, in the New England of the West,  
Offspring of this, have other homes upgrown;  
Whence loving thoughts fly back to yonder  
crest,  
Like birds of passage from a kindlier zone;  
In fond remembrance of the parent nest,  
As once it was, before the brood had flown.

—F. W. Clarke, in American Magazine.

Praise God from whom all blessings flow,  
Praise Him all creatures here below;  
Praise Him above, ye heavenly host,  
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

"Surely the Lord hath so done his marvelous  
works that they ought to be had in remem-  
brance."

"Let us give thanks unto the Lord."

### DOMESTIC TRAINING FOR OUR DAUGHTERS.

From among the many good things said at the recent meeting of the Social Science Club, at Topeka, we selected two addresses for our readers. One of them, by Mrs. Bowman, of Topeka, was printed in the KANSAS FARMER last week; the other, by Mrs. M. M. Wilson, of Hays City, Ellis county, on the subject above named, is printed this week. Mrs. Wilson said:

"There prevailed, among our Puritan forefathers, an unwritten law that no maiden should be considered eligible for matrimony who could not show, as the work of her own hands, a stock of household linen sufficient not only for her prospective needs, but a supply to be handed down to succeeding generations. One is tempted, in this day of early and hasty marriages, to wish that some such law might obtain now to prevent girls from taking upon themselves the cares and duties of housewives, until they have given some practical evidence of their ability in that direction. So many of the young people who enter upon the new path seem to have no thought that they will ever meet any lions by the way, or that life is to be anything else than one long holiday.

"Doubtless some of the ideal romance would be lost, were the practical details of the coming daily life discussed along with the eternal existence of affection, and kindred topics, on which lovers are wont to enlarge; but so long as this continues to be a prosaic, work-a-day old world, good food and well-kept houses will be important factors in the comfortable solution of life's problem, and the sooner that fact is realized the less will be the following disenchantment. Said a young bride, in my hearing, in reply to the fervid declaration of the newly-made groom that housework was one thing his wife should never do. 'Oh, yes, I've heard of husbands who said that sort of thing before. My mother says when she was first married my father said she should not do the cooking, if they never had anything to eat; but I notice now, if it is a question between his going hungry or her doing the cooking, he can sit very quietly while she cooks.' Her acquired knowledge of

masculine human nature will spare her much of the pain that many poor girls must endure, on learning, after marriage, how largely the average man's good nature and amenability to wifely discipline depend upon the heretofore entirely ignored conditions, viz: whether his wife can feed him well and keep his house swept and garnished. It should be the aim of every mother to fit her daughter for every duty she may be called upon to perform in life, and among other gifts and graces she should cultivate with special care the essentially feminine genius for housekeeping.

"I believe that the love for housekeeping is inherent in every woman, and when I say housekeeping I mean not merely the daily routine of cooking, dishwashing and sweeping, but housekeeping in the broadest sense of home making. Watch little girls at their plays. Is it simply their faculty of imitation that they are exercising in their miniature houses, or is it the inborn impulse asserting itself? How proud and delighted the little things are on being allowed to assist in any household duties, and yet how often as they grow older that pleasure gives way to distaste and even to contempt for the work they were once so eager to do. Whose fault is it? Does it not lie with the mother, who, instead of fostering and cultivating those natural propensities, allows them to remain dormant or to be obscured entirely by a weedy growth of so-called accomplishments?"

"It is but a little kingdom over which most women are called to rule, but the talents that are necessary to a successful reign are by no means proportionate to the size of the kingdom. The strategy of the ablest general; the finesse of the most accomplished statesman; the administrative power of the most masterly financier are all needed in the successful management of the household; and what woman has not these gifts, had she but been taught to use them.

"I know a little maiden of six summers who, not long ago, was entertaining some guests at her own little table while the family dinner was in progress, when ready for dessert she removed the dishes from the table herself; then, after waiting for what to her seemed a long time for the servant in attendance to remove the crumbs from her table-cloth, she disappeared, and presently returning with an air of triumph she announced in a stage whisper, 'Mamma, I couldn't wait for Sarah to get done with the crumb pan, so I took the dust pan and a hair brush.' I venture the assertion that in twenty years from now that little woman, if properly trained, will have the power of adapting herself to circumstances well developed, and will rise equal to any household emergency that may occur, from the arrival of unexpected guests when the bread is all out, to the question of how an income that is rather limited for two persons shall be made to keep five or six in comfort.

"It rests with the mother whether her daughter shall master these practical lessons while young, or be left to learn them in the sad school of experience later on in life. But there are mothers and mothers.

"We all know the model housekeeper who is so capable, and so particular, that she would rather do the work herself than be annoyed with the perhaps awkward help of her daughter; and the devoted mother who wants her daughter's life to be free of any sort of care, and who little reckes the after fruit the seeds of selfishness she is sowing will bear! We know, too, the mother wants her daughter to shine in society, and who does not at all consider a knowledge of housekeeping as belonging to the list of desirable accomplishments.

"Says one mother, 'The girls have no time to learn housekeeping while they are going to school.' But they have time for music or painting lessons, or for doing all manner of fancy work. Far be it from me to decry any of the graceful accomplishments that help to make our daughters attractive; but if something must be left out for lack of time let it be something on which depends less of the comfort and happiness of daily life than on this.

"Another mother thinks that when her daughter has gone to school and studied hard all day she is too tired to do anything else. She does not realize that a change of occupation is often in itself a rest. Let our mothers and our girls, too, learn that bread-making brings into action many of the same muscles as does the use of a pair of dumb-

be's; that a wash-board is equal to a lawn tennis racquet as a means of quickening the circulation, and that the thorough sweeping of two or three rooms gives fully as much exercise as would the rowing of a boat the same number of miles. Teach your daughters that there is power in knowing how to do anything well, whether they are going to do it themselves, or to show some one else how to do it. It makes no difference if your circumstances are such that it is not probable they will ever have to do the work themselves; prepare them for the possible as well as for the probable. One cannot be too well prepared to give clear and explicit directions in this day of modern servant girls, who, many of them, though they call themselves competent cooks, do not know an omelet from a custard pie, and are not quite sure whether you bake a charlotte russe or fry it; and who are all of them liable to have some pleasantly eccentric little habits, such as making buckwheat cakes with sour milk and soda, or putting the coffee on to stew in cold water. No amount of cook-book lore will save the mistress. The cook knows as well as she does whether her directions are given from the depths of her experience, or whether she has 'crammed' for the occasion. I heard the argument advanced not long ago that there is no use in teaching girls how to keep house, as they will pick it up for themselves when the time comes. 'Indeed,' said the speaker, 'I have noticed that the best housekeepers are those who didn't know anything about it until they were compelled by necessity to learn.' But nothing was said about the weeks and months, and perhaps years, of worry and trouble that passed, and the number of depressing failures and annoying mistakes that occurred before the happy result was attained; and think of the strain on the poor husband, if husband there was, who all this time was the suffering, if not always silent, sharer of these experiments. I know one mother who nobly solved this problem, and a very serious problem it is—when shall we find time to teach our daughters what they ought to know about housekeeping? During one of those interregnums which will occur in the best regulated kitchens, and which in this case came after the marriage of a servant who had been with her for years, she discovered to her surprise that her two daughters, of 15 and 17 years, were absolutely ignorant of the simplest matters pertaining to housekeeping. 'It had never occurred to me,' she said, 'that I had given my girls no opportunity to do house-work, but I determined that I would do so now.' So she made no effort to get another servant, but for a year she worked with her daughters, and at the end of that time they were thoroughly capable housekeepers. 'A good deal of trouble!' Of course it was—and so is anything that is worth having; and some day 'her daughters will rise up and call her blessed.'

"Of course every mother can not do as did this one, but if we could only realize the vast importance of this subject, we would give it much more thought and attention than many of us do. Our girls can not become the perfect, noble women we desire so much to see them unless we help them to cultivate and make use of every gift with which God has endowed them. Growth, to be perfect, must be in every direction; and the physical health and mental discipline they gain in learning early in life to be, not carers for self alone, but helpers of others, will be a benefit to them all their lives, even though, like Maria Mitchell or Charlotte Cushman, they find their sphere in life on-side, but not above, that of housekeeping and home-making."

### From "Bramblebush."

This lace is pretty made of white or scarlet Saxony yarn:

Cast on 28 stitches, knit across plain.

First row—Knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 6, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 2 plain.

Second—Knit 4, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit the rest plain.

Third—Knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 3, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit the rest plain.

Fourth—Knit all the row plain.

Fifth—Knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together,

knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 4, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 7, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 1.

Sixth—Knit 3, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit the rest plain.

Seventh—Knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 5, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit the rest plain.

Eighth—Knit all the row plain.

Ninth—Knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, knit 2, over twice, seam 2 together, knit the rest plain.

Tenth—Bind off 9, knit the rest plain.

"Englishwoman," I am sorry to hear that you have been sick, and trust that you have entirely recovered now. I think one feels so much better during the cool weather.

What fine weather we are having. Letters from the East tell us of snow and cold, while here in this southwest part of Kansas no snow has fallen yet. We can hardly realize that summer is gone and Thanksgiving near at hand, when 'tis time to have the family gathering. Already the children are talking about Santa Claus, and the littlest boy says there is a hole in his stocking and he will have to buy a new one. What has become of "Claribel?" It has been so long since we have seen a letter from her.

BRAMBLEBUSH.

### Notes and Recipes.

Do not allow ashes to accumulate in the ash pan until they reach the grate.

When the griddle persistently smokes, fresh lard will often act as a remedy.

Ink stains on linen can be taken out if the stain is first washed in strong salt and water and then sponged with lemon juice.

If the necessity for cutting hot bread be imperative the moist unpleasantness may be obviated by using a hot knife for the purpose.

For a cold on the chest, a flannel rag wrung out in boiling water and sprinkled with turpentine, laid on the chest gives the greatest relief.

Get a lemon, squeeze the juice in a bottle, and put in salt, and it will dissolve, and when you need it wet the spot and lay in the sun, to take out iron rust. If not out, repeat.

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

### Fashion Notes.

Morkey fur will again be popular for muffs and capes.

French plaid woollens are materials oftenest chosen for little girl's winter school dresses.

Serges of various weaves are a popular dress material, and they are durable as well as beautiful.

Narrow velvet ribbon applied in rows or in patterns like braid is used in profusion upon children's dresses.

Fashionable slippers for morning wear are made of black silk, in Japanese shape, having broad soles and no heels.

Many of the costumes being prepared for winter are entirely of gray, and gray bonnets or hats will be worn en suite.

Himalaya and Angora are long-fleeced cloths, much used as trimmings for plain cloth, tailor-made suits and wraps.

Many of the handsomest tailor gowns, coats and other wraps are richly braided, and sometimes trimmed with bands of fur.

The newest handkerchiefs are of sheer linen lawn, with a border of daisies or other small blossoms embroidered in natural colors.

Every style and shape of corsage is fashionable this season, the cut depending only upon the occasion for which the toilet is designed.

Gold, silver, bronze, enamel, pearl or jet pins, buckles, clasps, hoops and slides are used in profusion upon dresses and for millinery uses.

Cobwebs, spiders, butterflies, moths and flies of various kinds are favorite decorations in fancy articles for the boudoir and parlor this season.

Black monkey capes are worn by English women with black lace dresses, but that does not make the combination good; but then it is English, and fashionable, of course.

Handsome costumes may be had ready-made at the large dry goods houses, having the skirt only completed, the basque being made of the same material at the customer's order, thereby securing a perfect fit.

All French frocks, whether tailor-made or not, are composed of two materials, and to these are added orlaid, laces, fur and passementeries or galloons, according to the material of the dress or the occasion for which it is intended to be worn.



## The Young Folks.

### Words.

Words are lighter than the cloud foam  
Or the restless ocean spray;  
Vainer than the trembling shadow  
That the next hour steals away;  
By the fall of summer rain drops  
Is the air as lightly stirred;  
And the rose leaf that we tread on  
Will outlive a word.

Yet on the dull silence breaking  
With a lightning flash, a word,  
Bearing endless desolation  
On its blighting wings, I heard.  
Earth can forge no keener weapon,  
Dealing surer death and pain,  
And the cruel echo answered  
Through long years again.

I have known one word hang star-like  
O'er a dreary waste of years,  
And it only shone the brighter  
Looked at through a mist of tears.  
While a weary wanderer gathered  
Hope and heart on life's dark way,  
By its faithful promise shining  
Clearer day by day.

I have known a spirit calmer  
Than the calmest lake, and clear  
As the heavens that gazed upon it,  
With no wave of love or fear;  
But a storm had swept across it,  
And its deepest depths were stirred,  
Never, never more to slumber,  
Only by a word. —*Adelaide Proctor.*

"Give me the wine of happiness," I cried,  
"The bread of life!—Oh, ye benign, unknown,  
Immortal powers!—I crave them for my own,  
I am athirst, I will not be denied  
Though Hell were up in arms!"—No sound re-  
plied,

But turning back to my rude board and lone,  
My soul, confounded, there beheld—a stone,  
Pale water in a shallow cup beside!  
With gushing tears, in utter hopelessness,  
I stood and gazed. Then rose a voice that  
spoke:

"God gave this, too, and what He gives will  
bless!"  
And 'neath the hands that trembling took and  
broke,

Lo, truly a sweet miracle divine,  
The stone turned bread, the water ruby wine!  
—*Stuart Sterne, in Century.*

Lord, for the erring thought  
Not into evil wrought;  
Lord, for the wicked will  
Betrayed and baffled still;  
For the heart from itself kept,  
Our thanksgiving accept.  
For ignorant hopes that were  
Broken to our blind prayer;  
For pain, death, sorrow sent  
Unto our chastisement;  
For all love of seeming good,  
Quicken our gratitude.

There is no death! what seems so is transition;  
The life of mortal breath  
Is but a suburb of the life elysian  
Whose portal we call death. —*Longfellow.*

### THE PILGRIMS' THANKSGIVING.

How It Was Observed by Direction of  
Governor Bradford.

The Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth,  
as we all know, on Monday, December 21,  
1620.

Under favorable auspices the first harvest  
was gathered. With hearts of joy they se-  
cured the bountiful crop of Indian corn  
which had ripened in the fierce heats of Au-  
gust and the warm haze of September. As  
they looked on the heaped up stores—the  
first fruits of their toil in the new land—  
their hearts swelled with thankfulness that  
the Lord had so mercifully cared for them,  
and that, though sorely smitten with pesti-  
lence, they were now blessed with health,  
peace and freedom from the dread of famine.

Mindful of the Providence to whom those  
blessings were due (those stern, bold men  
were very devotional), Governor Bradford  
proclaimed a solemn Thanksgiving feast,  
and ordered that preparations should be  
made for celebrating it with such festivities  
as were in their power. Four men were  
dispatched into the woods to shoot wild  
fowl, and though the game had been scanty  
throughout the summer, the quartet of  
sportsmen returned at night staggering  
under their burden of turkeys, geese and  
pigeons sufficient to provision the entire set-  
tlement for a whole week. There was rare  
labor done by the good Puritan dames,  
plucking and dressing the game, pounding  
corn and baking it, getting out and polishing  
the tin and pewter table services brought  
from England and Holland, and scrubbing  
the wooden trenchers that served the poorer  
Pilgrims in lieu of tin or pewter.

The roar of one of the great guns on the  
hill top announced the commencement of  
Thanksgiving. It was Thursday, October  
24, a little less than one year after their ar-  
rival in Cape Cod bay. In the different dwell-  
ings and over fires lit in the open air began  
the work of roasting and boiling.

When all had assembled the sergeant

stepped forward, and the men, three abreast,  
with firearms shouldered, marched orderly  
and silently toward the meeting house. Be-  
hind came Governor Bradford in his long  
robe of office, walking gravely, as befitted a  
Governor. On his right hand walked the  
venerable Elder Brewster in his preacher's  
cloak, bearing the Bible reverently in his  
hands. On the Governor's left was the mili-  
tary chief of the colony, Miles Standish, his  
heavy armor laid aside for a short cloak, his  
trusty sword at his side, and a small cane in  
his hand as a mark of office. Proudly he  
watched the firm tread, sturdy frames and  
serviceable weapons of the little troop before  
him, and was half regretful that among the  
subjects for the day's thanksgiving was the  
blessing of peace with all the tribes about  
them. It was also a pity so many good mus-  
kets should be used only in shooting wild  
fowl, so doubtless he thought; for the sturdy  
little captain was, as he had said, a man of  
war, half of whose thirty-seven years had  
been spent in knocking about the world as a  
soldier of fortune.

The sermon of Elder Brewster was appro-  
priate to the occasion. Never was he known  
to preach a better discourse or a shorter one,  
though it would be thought long enough  
now, particularly if the steam of roasting  
*Meleagris gallopavo* tickled the nostrils of  
preacher and congregation, as it did them.

It was a Thanksgiving dinner, and no mis-  
take about it. To be sure the tables were of  
the rudest, and there was not much display,  
nor were there the many little delicacies that  
can often be found now on Thanksgiving  
tables. But the turkey was there in all his  
glory of browned skin, rich gravies and pal-  
atable stuffing, and so were a number of  
other birds, great and small, roasted and  
boiled and baked over the embers. There  
was corn bread and hominy and puddings,  
and several little nicknacks such as skillful  
housewives could make up of the materials  
at hand. Nor were the tables altogether  
wanting in display. Some families had  
brought a few household relics from their  
English homes, and these were set out to do  
honor to the day of rejoicing.

The dinner over, the pilgrims turned to  
the homes they had left. As the day closed  
and darkness came creeping in from the pine  
woods around Plymouth, the settlers trod  
once more, in fancy, the green lanes of Eng-  
land or the busy streets of Leyden. They  
sang the psalms and songs that had been  
sung around their English firesides, and ming-  
led memories of the past with thankfulness  
for the present and hope for the future.

Hark! An Indian shout, followed by a  
challenge from one of the guard. A sharp  
rattle of a drum, and every man grasped his  
firelock and rushed out in alarm. Nearly a  
hundred savages were pouring into the vil-  
lage with shouts and cries. But there was  
no occasion for alarm. It was Massasoit  
and his braves coming in to thank the white  
men for their assistance and to share their  
festivities. They brought with them five  
deer and a good supply of other game, as  
their contribution to the feast.

So the thanksgiving feasting was contin-  
ued another day. By daybreak the fires  
were again set going and the work of roast-  
ing, broiling and boiling was resumed. This  
time venison was added to the turkey.

While the feast was preparing the Indians  
performed their dances, startling the white  
men and frightening the young folks and  
women with their wild yells and fierce ges-  
tures. When they rested Capt. Standish  
ordered out his soldiers in full armor and put  
them through their military exercises, wind-  
ing up with the discharge of a volley from  
their muskets, and a salute from the great  
cannon on the hill-top and the little cannon  
before the Governor's door. The crash of  
the musketry and the roar of the ordnance  
terrified the savages, and they begged the  
"great captain" that he would not thunder  
again, lest he should kill them all.

On the third day the feasting was resumed,  
the Indian hunters going out before day-  
break and returning early with game for the  
day's feast. A council fire was built, and  
around it speeches were made and new  
pledges of friendship exchanged. Then,  
with great ceremony, Massasoit took leave  
of the Governor, his friend, the great cap-  
tain, and the other chief men of the town.  
Standish, with the troop of musketeers,  
escorted the Indians a short distance from  
the settlement and gave them a parting  
salute.

Thus, with prayer and feasting, with godly

psalms and Indian dances, with joyous  
songs, roaring artillery, and English shouts  
mingling cheerily with Indian whoops, was  
celebrated the first New England Thank-  
sgiving.—*H. Maria George, in Demorest's  
Magazine.*

### Thanksgiving Day.

The following essay was presented to his  
teacher by a Topeka school boy as his own  
production, but the teacher, doubting the  
authorship, requested the lad to take it home  
and "bring something original." His next  
effort was on printing, and it passed muster.

Thanksgiving Day had its origin in the  
disposition of people to be thankful for  
favours received. Ancient nations, more par-  
ticularly the Jews, observed days of thank-  
sgiving; some of these are described in the  
Bible and called feasts, as the feast of  
Tabernacles. The Thanksgiving idea is ex-  
pressed in the observance of every seventh  
year, called Sabbath of rest, and every fif-  
tieth year as the year of jubilee. Similar  
instances are recorded in the history of Eu-  
ropean nations, but it is with our own Amer-  
ican Thanksgiving that we are most  
interested.

In Colonial times it was a custom of the  
people to observe days of thanksgiving on  
account of events they regarded as public  
blessings, as abundant crops, bringing of  
supplies from Europe, favorable legislation,  
etc. The first general day of thanksgiving  
since the organization of our present gov-  
ernment was appointed by President Wash-  
ington upon the request of Congress, because  
of the adoption of the Constitution of the  
United States. President Madison, also on  
the request of Congress, appointed a day of  
general thanksgiving for the return of peace  
after the war of 1812.

Thanksgiving Day was observed chiefly  
among the people of the New England States  
until within about the last twenty-five years.  
During the Civil war President Lincoln  
issued several proclamations setting apart  
certain days requesting the people to meet  
at their several places of worship on those  
days and give thanks for victories won by  
the Federal armies and to pray for the res-  
toration of the Union and the return of  
peace. Since those proclamations, and prob-  
ably because of them, it has become a cus-  
tom of the country to observe regularly  
every year the last Thursday in November  
as a day of general thanksgiving, appointed  
first by the President, followed by the Gov-  
ernors of the several States, in official pro-  
clamations. The people of the Southern  
States were slow to adopt the custom, but it  
is now probably observed in all of them.  
Thanksgiving Day this year occurs on the  
24th day of November.

### Interesting Scraps.

Files were in use among artisans as early  
as 1093 B. C.

A wise man will make more opportunities  
than he finds.

Forget other people's faults by remember-  
ing your own.

Consent to common custom, but not to  
common folly.

Be cautious of believing ill, but more cau-  
tious of reporting it.

Grist mills are an Irish invention and were  
first run in Ireland in 214.

Have courage to wear your old clothes  
until you can pay for new ones.

Since 1870 the enrolled school population  
of the South has increased 300 per cent.

Last year about one-fifth of the cotton seed  
was made into oil, giving 20,000,000 gallons,  
worth \$10,000,000.

There are forty Hebrew millionaires in  
New York. The richest is Max Weil, who  
is rated at \$8,000,000.

There are over 300,000 children in the  
United States between 1 and 12 years old  
whose lives are insured.

In Sweden and Norway it is a crime to  
make any profit on the sale of liquor; it  
must be dispensed at cost.

The first warlike king of whom there is  
any record was Osymandias, of Egypt, who,  
in 2100 B. C., passed into Asia and conquered  
Bactria.

The great London fire in 1666 destroyed  
eighty-nine churches (including St. Paul's),  
many public buildings and 13,200 houses,  
and made homeless 200,000 people.

A benevolent resident of Chicago will  
equip a training school for nurses to be con-

nected with the Pittsfield (Mass.) house of  
mercy, as a memorial to his son, Henry W.  
Bishop, who died about two years ago while  
attending Williams college. The cost will  
not exceed \$25,000.

### A Deep Mystery.

Wherever you are located you should  
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tunes await every worker. All this seems a  
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1888.

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will alone help ladies to save many times the  
cost of the subscription, and papers on social  
etiquette, decorative art, house-keeping in all  
its branches, cookery, etc., make it useful in  
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ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

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Topeka, Kansas.

The meeting of the Missouri Horticultural Society, to be held at Booneville, December 6, 7 and 8, next, promises to be one of unusual interest.

The sixth annual meeting of the Kansas State Short-horn Breeders' Association will be held in Topeka, Kas., December 15 and 16, 1887. A full attendance of Kansas breeders of Short-horns is confidently expected.

By way of showing how men gamble in grain, it was reported, last week, that in one day in New York city the records of grain transactions showed that 107,300,000 bushels of wheat had been sold and purchased in that city. That was more than one-third of all the wheat which will leave the farms of the country during all of this year.

A reporter of the Garnett, Anderson county, *Eagle*, says a prominent attorney of that place told him that more than one-fourth of the sheriff sales in the county this fall "had been ordered on judgments taken against farmers for farm machinery bought of agricultural implement dealers on time." There is a whole column of suggestions in those few lines. Don't go in debt for anything that you can get along without.

The condition of trade remains good. There was some gambling in grain in New York, affecting prices of corn, wheat and flour. Corn advanced 4 cents, and wheat 2½ cents. Exports of grain were larger last week than the week preceding. Lard and pork advanced slightly in sympathy with corn. There is no change reported in iron, wool or cotton manufactures. Steel rails are quoted at \$32.50. Anthracite coal is going up, the demand being strong. Packing houses at Kansas City are on full time. Prospect for the holiday trade in the West is reported generally good. The wool market is firm, but there is no advance in prices.

## Mangel Wurzel.

Mr. Jacob Ehrman, Shawnee county, raised a crop of mangel wurzel this year on his farm about seven miles southwest of Topeka. He is a careful reader of the KANSAS FARMER. It was in its columns that he read an article on mangel wurzles, last winter, and he concluded to raise some. Monday of this week he brought a sample in to show us some KANSAS FARMER fruit. It is a monster root, measuring 2 feet 5 inches in length, 2 feet 4½ inches in circumference at the ground line, and weighing 34½ pounds. Mr. Ehrman says his crop amounts to about twenty tons. His farm is upland prairie. If such a crop of such a plant grew on such land in such a season, the land and the plant must both be worth having, and we have proof that this particular plant will grow in very dry weather.

## HOW TO MAKE SUGAR.

Professor Cowgill's report on sugar-making in Kansas is nearly ready. We expect to present it to our readers in the first or second issue of the KANSAS FARMER in December. The report will give not only a complete history of the sugar industry in Kansas, but it will explain in detail the successful methods of making sugar so that all can understand it. Prof. Cowgill is the duly appointed agent of the State, so that his report will be official. It may therefore be relied upon as authority, and from that fact it will have special value for people.

We give this notice in order that persons who may want copies of the report for themselves or friends, will have time to mail their orders to this office for copies of the paper containing the report. Already we have orders for a large number, as many as a thousand copies for one person. That number of the paper will contain 24 pages and will be sold at \$35 for 1,000 copies; \$4 for 100 copies, and for any number less than 100 the price will be 5 cents apiece mailed to any address. In ordering, please write plainly and be particular about directions. State the exact number of papers wanted, to whom and where and how to be sent, inclosing the proper amount of money to pay for the number ordered, according to the rates above given.

The orders ought to be in soon, for we do not stereotype our matter, and therefore are not prepared to print extra additions. Orders should reach this office not later than the 3d day of December. The report ought to have a very wide circulation outside of Kansas as well as within the State. Every reader of this paper ought to send away at least one extra copy of the paper containing the report. Please order early.

## THANKSGIVING.

While it is well to have a day set apart to be observed generally as a day of thanksgiving, it has no value or virtue unless the people are in sympathy with the underlying sentiment out of which the custom grew. If men and women do not entertain the spirit of thanksgiving, it is idle to talk to them about it. But where there is a soil responsive to the sunshine which comes from the source of light and life to the soul, thanksgiving springs up there and grows as the natural fruitage. The heart which yields to the pleadings of needy mortals and rejoices at the good fortune of men and women, is a fountain of perpetual thanksgiving. To sympathize with our fellow men, entering with them into the spirit of their sorrows and their joys, is to render them substantial help; and to have availed ourselves of such opportunities is a source of pleasure and thanksgiving.

The central idea, however, from which came Thanksgiving Day is a grateful recognition of the Creator in the ways of the world. As long as men do not forget God, they will always find something to be grateful for. The lot of most of us seems to be hard, yet there are few men and women who do not know of other "lots" for which they would not exchange their own. Let every one for himself be satisfied in his own mind, and let us all unite in a reverent expression of gratitude that we

have been spared many of the misfortunes of our fellow men.

The KANSAS FARMER gives thanks for the almost numberless evidences of good will coming up from the people, for our rapidly multiplying opportunities for doing good, for our continued prosperity, and for the faith we have in Kansas and her brave people.

## WORK FOR CONGRESS TO DO.

The new Congress which meets the first Monday in December, will face work of the utmost importance. There was never before as much unrest apparent among the people, and it is general. Causes for this need not now be discussed; it is the fact and its meaning that concerns us mostly. It may be said, however, in passing, that rapid accumulation of wealth by individuals and the enormous combinations of capital among moneyed men and great corporations, have become alarming as well as offensive, and average citizens are disposed to believe that legislation in the direction of justice and economy are imperatively needed. It is a fact apparent in all parts of the country that the people expect some hard, honest work at the hands of the new Congress.

Among the matters of pressing importance may be mentioned the public lands, the revenues, foreign and domestic commerce and the currency.

It is important that some simple and inexpensive method be provided for the adjustment of disputes growing out of the land grants to railroads. It is time that the business be closed up. The people have waited quite long enough on the railroad companies to select their lands and take patents for them. And whatever plan is adopted, it ought to save every honest settler harmless. When a citizen goes on the public lands in good faith and settles on a claim under color of title in the government, he ought not to be driven off without reimbursement for his losses.

As to commerce, the overshadowing problem is to prevent injustice to the people through the power of combinations which overreached the public. The inter-State commerce law was enacted in order to break up the pooling business and prevent unjust discriminations. Now we have combinations among individual operators and great corporations made for the express purpose of establishing and maintaining prices. If carriers may not discriminate, there is no better reason in favor of manufacturers. Steel rail men, pig iron men, coal men, oil men, salt men, and others have combined to regulate prices. That has the effect to deprive the people of the benefits of open competition to which they are entitled. This subject is vital and must have attention. Serious consequences will follow long delay. People are in earnest about these things, for in practice, they work stupendous wrongs. The inter-State commerce law must not be weakened; the oleogargarine law must not be repealed, but it must be made unlawful for any persons or companies to combine for the purpose of preventing freedom of the natural laws of trade in any part of the country.

The public revenue must be diminished. The government is receiving more money than is required for the public expenses. The excess is not much if any short of a \$100,000,000 annually now, and something near that amount must be taken off the people's taxes. How it can be done so as to be most serviceable to those whom the reduction is intended to relieve, is matter for most serious consideration. There is such a thing as diminishing the revenues without saving a dollar to the peo-

ple. That ought to be avoided and can be if the legislative mind is clear and broad in vision. In every case where the citizens pay taxes directly, as in the case of tobacco, there is no question about who derives the benefit of removing the tax. There are many articles of importation paying duties which would not be any cheaper in our markets by reason of a slight reduction of duties. It would be useless to operate in that direction; it would be better to remove the duty wholly and place the particular article on the free list. This would apply to lumber, salt, and coal. Sugar duties are almost equivalent to a direct tax. Remove them and the people would feel it in decreased prices of that necessary article. There is a very general demand for a reduction of duties on manufactures of iron and wool, and this demand ought to be met promptly and in a spirit of fairness. Whether prices will be reduced by the the reduction remains to be seen; but the number of people who believe such an effect will follow is large enough to be entitled to respect. Let the first efforts at reduction be in places where there is no doubt about the effect, and do the experimenting in the doubtful cases. Take off the tobacco tax, \$27,000,000, the sugar tax, \$50,000,000 (providing a bounty of \$2,000,000 to our home manufacturers) and we have full \$75,000,000 actual reduction, every dollar of which will be relief of our own people to that extent. The other \$20,000,000 or \$25,000,000 will afford a margin for experiments in tariff legislation. The duties on dutiable articles are higher now than they were before the civil war, yet the importations, even of duty-paying goods, has not decreased. We are now importing more dutiable goods in proportion to our population than we did when duties were lower. It is not at all certain, therefore, whether a simple reduction of duties will increase or diminish the actual amount of revenue received. It may be necessary, in order to diminish the revenue to wholly remove the duty.

Our monetary affairs need attention. The public debt will not always exist. Though no bonds are now due, some will be due in 1891, and the rest some years later, and then, unless some other bank note basis is provided, the national bank notes will all have been withdrawn. We are needing more currency every year, not less. The first necessary step seems to be free coinage of silver, so that our money metals, silver and gold, may perform their proper functions as bases for currency. The opinion is fast obtaining that the government should issue all the money used by the people. That opinion will be wrought into law before many years pass. With the product of our gold and silver mines made into money, the way will be open for a currency based upon the metals, sufficient, probably, without other expedient, for all the necessities of the people in their business.

## CHEAP ADVERTISING FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the KANSAS FARMER who have something to sell, or to rent, or to exchange, and would like to let everybody know it, may have the use of our 2-cent column for that purpose at half rates; that is, at 1 cent a word for every publication. Any person, by counting the words, in what he has to say, will know the cost. Two figures count for one word. Terms cash with the order. This offer will be in force only to the end of this year. It is made only to subscribers and for the purpose of letting them learn how good an advertising medium the KANSAS FARMER is.

For help in making up what you wish to say, look at the notices in our TWO-CENT COLUMN.



## WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The President of the United States, in his letter to the Secretary of the Interior in the Guilford Miller case, suggested a wholesome doctrine in relation to the disposition of contests concerning the ownership of lands between settlers and railroads. It was the announcement of a vigorous policy on the part of the government in relation to matters that need closer attention than had been bestowed upon them before. Congress had been liberal in the way of land grants, but the people, some years ago foresaw evil consequences in store if the policy were continued, and all political parties placed themselves on record as opposed to any further disposal of public lands in that way. And there was a persistent slowness on the part of some companies to select the lands they claimed, while other companies wholly failed to comply with the conditions of the grant. Settlers went on the lands in question before and after definite locations of the roads, and disputes arose as to titles. It became a matter of great public interest that this whole railroad land question be settled and that promptly. Party platforms disposed of the subject in words quite satisfactory, but Congress was not disposed to be hasty in the matter. Several forfeiture bills were passed, and a general law for the adjustment of all the cases was pending when the present administration came into power.

President Cleveland early announced a vigorous land policy and justly received the thanks of the people. The Miller letter confirmed the favorable estimate which the people had formed of the President's course. The Secretary of the Interior was actively in sympathy with his chief, and Mr. Land Commissioner Sparks was organizing a campaign against the land thieves whenever they might be. Announcement was made, one day, that the policy adopted would result in throwing open to settlement many million acres of public land, for it had been determined not to wait for the slow action of Congress, but to take hold of the matter boldly with the executive hand and wrest from the railroad companies all the lands which they had not yet selected and then let the companies instead of the settlers do the fighting in court. In other words, the President had decided to place his great power and influence on the side of the settler as against the railroad companies in all the unadjusted land grant cases. The people rejoiced at the courage of the administration and prayed for its early success.

Not very long ago—October 11 last, the following dispatch was published from Washington:

The decision of the Secretary of the Interior in the case of the Omaha road on Friday last, is really more far-reaching in its effects than appears on the face of it, and will result in the land-grant roads securing more land than the Commissioner of the General Land Office allowed them. The Omaha line itself will get 300,000 acres more indemnity lands, Mr. Jay Gould's Missouri, Kansas & Texas lines 400,000 acres more than the land office approvals allowed, while the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road secured 500,000 acres in excess of what was approved by Commissioner Sparks. All of the land-grant roads secure an increase of indemnity under this ruling, and 2,500,000 acres is a low estimate of the additional lands secured by them for lands taken from their grants between the time of filing maps of the general route and the definite location, the encroachments of Indian reservations and the selection of swamp lands by the States.

The decision referred to in that dispatch was the subject of some correspondence between the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, terminating with a letter from the Secretary stating that either he or the Commissioner must retire from the office he held. The President was duly informed of the facts, and on the 15th day of the present

month he accepted the resignation of Mr. Sparks.

What does it mean? Has the administration changed front in this matter? Mr. Sparks was not popular in some quarters either among settlers or among railroad people; but it was very generally believed that he had set out to reform some abuses that needed reforming very much, and he asserts, in his letter of resignation, that the Secretary and the President have so modified their views of what ought to be done in these land grant cases that he, Sparks, holding the opinion he does, and having followed the course he has, cannot honorably remain in the office which he had hoped to use for the public good.

We have seen an explanation of the trouble, to the effect that the Commissioner is simply blinded by his prejudices and won't see the plain letter of the law, but we do not believe the theory advanced. Mr. Sparks is not a fool. The Secretary, in his annual report, will probably explain more fully and satisfactorily. At all events, we hope the policy first announced will not be abandoned.

## Land Monopoly.

There is a great deal of discussion on this subject now. Every important convention, which can construe its jurisdiction to take in the land question, says something about it. The rapid absorption of public lands by corporations aroused the people in opposition to further extension of the policy, and alien land holding became offensive. Several public bodies recently expressed themselves on the subject in ignorance, apparently, of the fact that a law was passed by Congress at the last session intended to prevent further trouble from either of these sources. Section 1 of the act provides "That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons not citizens of the United States, or who have not lawfully declared their intention to become such citizens, or for any corporation not created by or under the laws of the United States or of some State or Territory of the United States, to hereafter acquire, hold or own real estate so hereafter acquired, or any interest therein, in any of the Territories of the United States or in the District of Columbia, except such as may be acquired by inheritance or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts heretofore created." Section 2 provides "That no corporation or association more than 20 per cent. of the stock of which is or may be owned by any person or persons, corporation or corporations, association or associations, not citizens of the United States, shall hereafter acquire, or hold, or own, any real estate hereafter acquired in any of the Territories of the United States or of the District of Columbia." Section 3 declares "That no corporation other than those organized for the construction of railways, canals or turnpikes, shall acquire, hold or own more than five thousand acres of land in any of the Territories of the United States; and no railroad, canal or turnpike corporation shall hereafter acquire, hold, or own lands in any Territory other than as may be necessary for the proper operation of its railroad, canal or turnpike, except such lands as may have been granted to it by act of Congress."

The bill was drawn and introduced by Senator Plumb, of this State, during the last session; it passed both houses without serious opposition, and was approved by the President March 3, 1887. That act shows the trend of public opinion on the subject of land monopoly. It will grow more intense in the same direction. Our own people, and as individuals, want what is left of the public domain,

## Let Us Work Up Our Wool at Home.

Two interesting items of news were published the same day last week. One was a proposition of an Eastern manufacturer to establish a large woolen mill at Topeka; the other was the report of a meeting of Colorado wool-growers at Denver, showing that—

WHEREAS, In the present year, 1887, Colorado, New Mexico and southern Utah have produced over twenty million pounds of wool, and,

WHEREAS, Two-thirds of the vast product is now lying in Eastern store-houses unsold, upon which the producer is paying interest, insurance, storage and commissions; and,

WHEREAS, A large proportion of this product would be here more economically handled, fostering our own industries, retaining our funds at home, and giving great advantages to the wool producers, if Denver had the facilities so much needed, therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend that immediate steps be taken to organize a company of sufficient capital to erect a wool warehouse and a scouring plant within the city of Denver, of sufficient capacity to handle the wool clip of the State, and that the chamber of commerce and board of trade appoint a committee to co-operate with the committee from the Colorado real estate exchange to arrange the details of the establishment of such a plant and with authority to proceed to act.

What the Colorado wool-growers ask to have done at Denver, the KANSAS FARMER has repeatedly asked to have done at Topeka; and what the Eastern manufacturer above mentioned proposes to do here, this paper has many times suggested and urged. It is a fatal policy to send one's substance away to fatten other people. The wool grown in Kansas ought to be worked up in Kansas, every ounce of it. This State alone produces about half as much wool as all New England does, yet we have but three woolen mills and they of very limited capacity, while the six New England States have about seven hundred. Kansas farmers grow wool by the ton and ship it to St. Louis, to Chicago, to Boston, ship it in the grease, too, paying freight on all the dirt and waste, and then purchase the identical wool the next winter from the retail clothier or dry goods merchant at the nearest town, paying freight, commission, profit—in all amounting to as much as the goods cost at the factory; and all this because there are no woolen factories in Kansas, no wool scouring establishments, no wool depots, nor wool warehouses in the State.

It is time the people of Kansas wake up as to this matter. Kansas City just across the line on the east, Denver just a little way beyond the line on the west, what is there to hinder those two cities from leading off in this wool business, leaving the farmers and business men of Kansas to play second fiddle for their neighbors east and west. Let us look after this matter earnestly. Let the Topeka Board of Trade, as has several times been suggested in these columns, hunt up the wool-growers of Kansas and talk to them about a mammoth wool warehouse at this city, and at the same time talk to wool manufacturers about establishing a mammoth woolen mill here. With our grain, live stock, wool, cane and coal, Kansas has inexhaustible elements of wealth. Let us develop them, doing all our own work within ourselves as far as possible, calling on our neighbors only when we need their assistance.

## Valuable Report on Wool.

Hon. Wm. F. Switzler, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, recently issued a report of very great worth relating to wool and manufactures of wool, giving a history of this important product and its manufacture from the earliest time to the present, giving in addition, many interesting tables showing the course and extent of trade in wool. An interesting history of the woolen industry in this and other countries is given, together with tables showing the imports, exports, production and consumption of wool and the manufactures of wool; employees en-

gaged, capital invested, wages paid, materials and products of the manufacturer of woolen and worsted goods; prices of wool in the larger cities of the United States, each year for a long period; number of sheep in each State and Territory of our own country and in European countries; crops of wool, and also a table showing the tariff duties on wool and the manufactures of wool in their various forms in the United States, from the first wool tariff of 1789 to the present time; also the tariff duties imposed by foreign countries. Also the decisions in customs cases by the Treasury Department relating to wool and its manufactures under the tariff act of 1883.

## A Plan for Perpetuating National Banks.

We are in receipt of a circular letter under the heading—"Comments on Currency—a plan for perfecting and perpetuating the national banking system," prepared by John Thompson, Vice President of the Chase National bank, New York. His plan in brief, is as follows:

1. Permit the banks to discontinue the deposit of government bonds as security for currency, and in lieu adopt the following:
2. Make it legal for banks to obtain currency from the Treasury Department of 50 per cent. on capital paid up.
3. Give this issue of currency a preferred lien on the entire assets of the bank, including the individual liability of stockholders, in case of insolvency.
4. Divert the annual internal revenue tax of 1 per cent. per annum on circulation into an insurance fund to be held in the Treasury of the United States as a guarantee for the redemption of any currency which may fail to be redeemed under the above preferred arrangement.

Without going further into the matter at this time, it may be suggested that the weak place in Mr. Thompson's plan is where he would remove from the currency that which gives to it its chief value—the government security. National bank notes pass current in every part of the country because, and only because, they are secured by government bonds. The bonds are actually on deposit in the public Treasury as security for the notes issued to the banks. The banks do not use the bonds and their notes, both. They draw interest on the bonds, just as other holders of bonds do, but the bonds are safely deposited in the national Treasury before a dollar of currency is issued. They are the people's security. Mr. Thompson would weaken the security; at any rate, his plan would destroy the peoples' confidence in the security of the bank notes, and that is not a good thing to do.

Would it not be better for the banks, if they are to be continued, to deposit their paid-up capital in the Treasury, just as they now do their bonds? And then, in order to increase the currency and give the people more money, it might be wise to have the Controller of the Currency, at the expense of the banks, investigate the state of the banks' property, the responsibility of the stockholders, etc., and on a complete showing of absolute responsibility, and on securing the government against loss by first liens on unincumbered realty, the government might increase the bank issues 50 per cent., assuming responsibility for redemption of every note.

A plan like that would cover the case. The people do not want any more unsafe issues of money. There is a growing desire to have the general government issue all the money needed among the people directly to them without the intervention of banks. They will not be content with bank issues of notes that the government does not indorse and promise to make good.

It is only by care and attention to business and constant watchfulness of it that a merchant becomes a merchant in all that the sense of the term implies.



## Horticulture.

### A Bright, Beautiful Apple--Gano.

We are in receipt of a specimen of a variety of apple new to most of us—the Gano, a bright, beautiful apple, named, February 20, 1886, by the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society in honor of its President, W. G. Gano, who found it in an old orchard planted by Eli Jacks, near Parkville, Platte county, Mo. It is said the seedlings had been carried there from Boone county in that State. It is believed by some nurserymen that it is a seedling of the Ben Davis, and Messrs. Blair & Kauffman, of Kansas City, say it is destined to take the place of Ben Davis.

Mr. Gano, writing of the original tree, says: "This tree bore full and regular crops when any bore in this part of the country, of beautiful, large, even-sized apples, up to the year of 1883, after which time the tree declined through neglect."

Mr. Butterfield, of Lee's Summit Star nursery, (Mo.), through whose thoughtfulness we received this specimen, says it will supersede the Ben Davis for commercial purposes, and he adds: "The trees, fifteen in number, in this vicinity, were full of fruit this season, making six successful years in which they have borne full and regular crops, while other varieties, standing in the same orchard have had from two to four 'off' years."

Charles Downing describes the Gano as a "handsome, well-shaped apple, of very good quality; flesh white, fine-grained, tender, mild, pleasant, sub-acid." L. A. Goodman, Secretary of the Missouri State Horticultural Society, describes it "bright red on yellow ground (no stripes), large, oblong; tapering to the eye; surface smooth, polished; dots minute; basin shallow, sometimes deep; eye large, cavity deep, brown in color; stem, medium to long; core medium, seeds large. Season February to March."

The tree is said to be very healthy, vigorous, hardy; having stood 32 deg. below zero without injury. A rapid grower; large and spreading in orchard; fruit spurs numerous; shoots long, smooth, brown, with protuberances on the limbs like the Ben Davis; an early, annual and prolific bearer. Foliage large and dark.

This apple is worth looking after by the farmers of Kansas. It is superior to the Ben Davis in size, in appearance and quality. We repeat: It is a bright, beautiful apple. The sample sent us measured 10½ inches side circumference, while over the stem the measure was only one-fourth of an inch less. Weight 7½ ounces.

From testimony forwarded with the apple for our information it appears that the apple has been grown successfully every one of the last five years, and that has maintained itself well. It has a commercial reputation leading the Ben Davis wherever known. Persons desiring further details concerning this new candidate for public favor would do well to write to Mr. M. Butterfield, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

### Cuttings Planted in the Fall.

All the varieties of the currant, gooseberry, willow, most of the poplars, mock orange, tree honeysuckle, some of the spiræas, cornus alba, elderberry, etc., may be propagated by cuttings prepared and planted as soon as the leaves are mature. Make the cuttings about eight inches in length, cutting quite close to a bud at the lower end, but an inch or so above the bud at the top. Stick in rows in well-prepared ground, with the top bud about even

with, or slightly below the earth surface. Prior to the advent of cold weather, cover the line of the rows with prairie hay, straw, or leaves, to prevent alternate freezing and thawing, and to prevent the heaving of the cuttings when the frost goes out in the spring. Clean off the mulching and rake the line of the row with a pronged hoe before the buds start in the spring. It will be found that plants rooting as readily as the currant and willow will make nearly twice as much growth the first year as cuttings put out in spring.—J. L. Budd, in *Farmer's Review*.

### Keeping Winter Apples.

A correspondent of the *Germantown Telegraph* says: "In this, as in almost everything else, people differ as to the best method of keeping apples through the winter as well as into spring. In fact, they are frequently kept until June, with the flavor very little impaired. Of course the utmost care must be taken in gathering them from the trees, then sorting them and putting them lightly into dry flour casks. The barrel should be heaped somewhat and the heading pressed down firmly, being careful not to bruise them. These casks should be left under a dry, open shed until as far into November as the frost will admit of. Light freezing weather will not harm the fruit; in fact, it is only when there is danger of freezing that it should be removed. The barrels should then be taken into a fireless room where there will be no danger of freezing; or, which we would much prefer, a cold, dry cellar. When carefully disposed in this way there is little risk of apples becoming unsound throughout the winter and spring, provided they are of a fair keeping quality, such as Smith's Cider, the Carthouse, the Baldwin, the Rhode Island Greening, the Spitzenburg, the Northern Spy, etc.

"It must be remembered, however, that a barrel, say of Baldwins, from one tree and one locality will not perhaps keep as well as a barrel from some other. It may be from some peculiarity of the soil, though perhaps as likely to be from some constitutional defect in the tree. One thing is well ascertained, that fruit from an old and worn out tree will not keep as well as fruit from the same variety of which there may be but a moderate quantity on the tree. It seems, therefore, that fine, large, healthy looking fruit of any one kind should have the preference as long-keepers.

"If these precautions are taken the apple is not hard to keep. Most fail from keeping them too warm. The usual store-room of the house, where they are generally put, is not the best place for them. They need to be kept as cool as possible. Indeed, as we have already said, a little frost does not hurt them, provided this low temperature is regular. A frequent change from cold to warm is fatal to the keeping quality of any fruit, much less the apple."

### Should Cabbage Stumps be Removed?

This is a question that involves a few not unimportant considerations. The immediate removal of the stumps of cabbages when the heads are cut is at first sight the proper thing to do with them. It is quite easy to demonstrate that to leave them in the ground must tend to exhaustion. But, then, so it would be with any crop that may be put in their place, and the labor of preparing for and planting anything else has to be considered in weighing the point. With good management a second crop of cabbages may be taken from the same roots, and it may be as heavy and, if to be marketed, quite as salable as the first crop. The earliest and the second early batches may be treated in this

way with advantage, especially to heavy lands. The first head should not be allowed to fully mature, but be cut while the lower outer leaves are quite green and pretty numerous. These leaves ought to be cut away as soon as the head of the cabbage is cut, for, if left, they will appropriate the sap sent up from the roots, and prevent the development of the buds at their base, which are to make the future or second crop. The ground around each stump should be pricked up with a fork, and if the soil is dry, give a good soaking of water or liquid manure of any kind. As the buds develop themselves reduce their number to two or three on each stump. These will grow into beautiful small or medium-sized cabbages of the very finest quality. The later plantations of cabbage cannot be so successfully treated in this way as those that are planted in autumn and spring from autumn-sown stock, and the first plantation from early spring-sown plants. The stumps of all others should certainly be removed from the ground without loss of time, as they will only lead to the impoverishment of the land, and there is not usually time in their case to produce a second crop.—*Ex.*

### Storing Cabbages.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* writes on this subject: "The time for storing cabbages will soon be here. Every one thinks he can bury them, and a good many of them are 'buried' without any formality about it. Now, like everything else, there is a wrong and a right way of doing this. Cabbages, carefully stored, will not lose anything, and often gain much by being attended to in a proper manner.

"I prefer pulling and storing on the same day. The general practice is to pull, turn over with roots up, and allow them time to 'dry' before storing. Now a cabbage, if it lies a day in a bright sun with the roots up, loses considerable of its moisture by evaporation, leaving it in a wilted condition, and if kept long in this state is unfit for use. By pulling on a dry day, about the second week in November, and storing at once, they have not had enough of frost to injure them, nor are they allowed to get dry and lose their succulent condition.

"When pulling them, all hard heads are selected and kept by themselves, to be packed in trenches with the leaves carefully tucked around them, and roots up, using for a covering finely-pulverized soil packed closely around the heads. If the weather is warm at the time, only about an inch or two is put on, and more added as the severity of the weather demands.

"The loose heads are kept by themselves, and buried with roots down and heads up; in this condition they gain in solidity if not in size. They must never be allowed to get very dry, or have much of the soil shaken from the roots when planted. It takes a good deep furrow to get them suitably set in, with roots down, but it can be mostly done with the plow. Much of the covering can also be done by bringing the soil up against the plants with the plow, and then shoveling it around them as compactly as possible. If packed firmly they keep better, and mice are less likely to injure them by burrowing around and cutting them.

"In order to get at them during winter, a covering of leaves or any rough material which will keep out the frost is necessary.

"When selecting a place to store cabbages it is necessary to have ground where water does not stand, but passes off freely and quickly; stagnant water soon rots them, and they will not remain long in good condition where they are not kept dry."

### Horticultural Notes.

Butternuts, hickory nuts and pecans if wanted for use in winter are to be stored in a dry cool place.

Fruit plants as a class require a considerable amount of patash, and for this reason care should be taken to furnish as good a supply as possible.

It costs very little to plant trees along the road, and when they shall reach fair size they will add something to the value of the farm. Attractiveness is often of as much value as fertility when disposing of a farm.

At the State Fair at Columbus, O., a few years ago, visitors were surprised to see the peach trees loaded down with fruit, and literally covered with dust, while there was scarcely a peach in Fairfield, Perry, Hocking, and other peach-growing parts of the State.

In certain parts of Europe the belief is prevalent that dusting the trees with lime, ashes or road dust tends to fruitfulness. In the orchards of the Volga, where the fruit rarely falls, the southeast winds are loaded to suffocation with the dust of the desert.

Special fertilizers applied to special crops will produce better results—provided, of course, it is properly done—than indiscriminate fertilizing. If we know what particular elements of plant food the soil is deficient in and then are able to supply what is needed, it is certainly a better plan than to apply fertilizers indiscriminately.

If you wish to propagate the grape, the currant, and the gooseberry, make cuttings now from well ripened wood of this year's growth, about a foot in length—three budding joints for the grape. Set in furrows in deep loam. Firm the soil about the cuttings and cover over till warm spring weather with a covering of forest leaves. Select sheltered ground.

The husks of pecans do not usually peel off and leave as bright and clean a surface as the common shellbark hickory, and to improve their appearance the nuts may be placed in a barrel, a little sand added and the barrel rolled about until the shells are finely polished. Barrels are sometimes arranged with a bearing fastened on each head and a crank attached to turn them by hand in polishing the nuts.

That buildings are a protection to fruit trees has often been noticed. More than once the writer (and the reader doubtless) has seen fine crops of fruit in city yards when in the surrounding country there was either a scarcity or none at all. And the city dust is favorable, as well, rendering difficult the work of injurious insects. The action of the dust on fowls and animals is beneficent in much the same way.

The common American sweet chestnut is far more delicate as well as better flavored than any of the foreign varieties, but it is rarely preserved in a fresh condition for eating during the winter, probably because few persons know how. It is not at all difficult to preserve the nuts for months and in as fresh a condition as when first gathered in the fall, and simply by packing them away in clean sand and storing in a cool place, such as the north side of a building or burying in a dry spot in one's garden.

In European countries filberts are often brought to the table in autumn long before they are fully ripe. If the nuts are desired for planting they should be ordered direct from the growers abroad with orders to leave them on the trees until fully ripe. When received they should be removed from the outer husks, mixed with clean sand and placed in a cool cellar or the box containing the nuts buried in a dry place out of doors until planting time arrives in spring, then dropped in shallow trenches and covered with about two inches of rich light soil.

MAKE NO MISTAKE.—If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion and preparation, curative power superior to any other article of the kind before the people. For all affections arising from impure blood or low state of the system it is unequalled. Be sure to get Hood's.

It is believed to be better to salt the food of animals than to give salt by itself.



## The Poultry Yard.

### Chicken-Raising Under Difficulties.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In view of the recent erection of a hen-house on the place, I am prompted to speak on the subject of chicken-raising as it appears to those of us who have labored under difficulties and on a small scale in this department of farm life. When we read reports of poultry-raising on a grand scale and with everything at hand to make it a success, we feel like taking a back seat and closing our lips; but there are some who know something about chicken-raising and keeping, who have never had an opportunity to do so scientifically.

The spring I first began the endeavor, I looked around my new premises—new to me—and queried, "Where is the hen-house? I can't raise chickens without a place for the setting hens." The manly answer was, "It is easy enough—my mother did." I can set a hen for you easy enough."

And so he did, in a box away up overhead in the stable, out of my reach and anybody's reach except all the hens of the barn-yard. At the end of three weeks there was one poor lone chick, and several dozen eggs in different stages and states.

Then I began to exercise my own ingenuity. I learned in one lesson that a setting hen must not be disturbed; and that is more necessary than a hen-house. Other lessons have been learned, so that with or without a proper place, I can raise armies of strong, healthy chicks. I have found that early broods do best—and there comes in sort of a necessity for a good warm place—because they escape the destructive chigger. I have found that one "lord of the flock" is better than two or three, even with as many as thirty hens, because there is a peace and quiet productive of chicks. I have found that constant vigilance is the price of success, and a forgetfulness of only short duration lessens the returns. Some one as inexperienced as I was, may not know that a hen is the most stupid of all animals, and must be conducted to the right thirteen or fifteen eggs, sometimes through the three weeks of setting every time she chooses to take a little rest.

Some one may not know that a cloud in the West is a signal to hunt up and place in safety some other stupid hens and their helpless broods. One year I let out the job of chicken-raising to a daughter, who did her best, but did not understand the nature of the hen, and the result was less than a dozen chicks.

I used to feel so much sympathy for a hen-mother, that I often refrained from consolidating broods, and setting some of the hens over again; but considering the fact that the hen is very liable to wean her young at a very early age sometimes, I now take a common-sense view of the matter and give large broods to hens proved to be good, long-suffering mothers, and set the fickle, flighty ones over again.

I wish I could tell the reason why cholera has never troubled my flocks. I have wondered if it was not because my hen-house has heretofore been so open. I keep lime about the premises when the flock seem not to be in a flourishing condition.

The house has been upon high ground also. I have not given very particular attention to changes in food. I have endeavored to keep fresh water before them. In time of cholera I have sometimes put common baking soda in the water.

The new structure mentioned at the start, is made with the hope that warm

quarters will produce eggs in abundance when they are 25 cents a dozen. Time will tell if that hope is realized. The house is partly a stone basement in a side-hill, and promises well at least for the future comfort of combs and toes.

PHOEBE PARMALEE.

### About Winter Layers.

Mr. Stephen Beale, an Englishman well informed in poultry matters, thus discusses the winter laying question in *Country Gentleman*:

There can be no question that the breed of fowls kept has a very great influence on the result. Some varieties, much more than others, are inclined to lay during the winter season. These are generally the breeds which have the most abundant feathering, and hence as a rule the Asiatic varieties are more disposed to be good winter layers than those which have a smaller coating of feathers. The reason for this is not far to seek. The cause of fowls not laying so well in winter is that the cold eliminates heat very rapidly, and the elements which at other seasons of the year go to the formation of eggs, are required to provide for this constant and great expenditure of heat. In the case of varieties that are well feathered the lesser exposure of the body makes the expenditure of heat a much slower process, and therefore they are able to lay much better than do thinner clothed varieties. Of course I am referring to birds kept under natural conditions, and more or less exposed to the variations of temperature as they take place. Where no special attention is given during the winter season to the fowls as is frequently the case upon farms, if good winter layers are required they must be selected from the heavier breeds, such as Brahmas, Langshans, Plymouth Rocks or Wyandottes. I have known very good layers produced from crosses between one of the heavier and one of the non-sitting varieties. In this country there is always a very great preference shown for eggs with tinted shells and some who have studied this question endeavor to secure the benefit of this preference. I have seen a cross made between Partridge Cochins and Minorcas, the result of which was most satisfactory. A Partridge Cochin cock was used to Minorca hens, and as there was no antagonistic plumage to alter the Partridge feathers the chickens came out similar to the father, while the fecundity of the mother had a great effect upon the chickens. Such birds have been found to produce first-rate layers during the winter season, the eggs from which have the favorite tint. In the same way Light Brahmas can be used with White Leghorns; Black Minorcas with Langshans, Plymouth Rock or Wyandottes. Such combinations would have the effect of producing first-rate layers, and layers at the most profitable season of the year. Therefore, in striving to secure winter layers it is necessary to think of the breed in the first instance.

The second consideration is necessarily that of the housing, for upon this very much will depend. It is quite reasonable to conceive that the fowls might be all that could be wished, and yet from want of proper housing they would not produce a single egg during a winter. It is small wonder that many fowls do not lay or thrive, for they are kept in wooden houses the walls of which are very little better than would be brown paper, so far as keeping out the cold is concerned. This matter cannot be remedied by such expedients as warming by stoves, for this really does more harm than good, and it is not to be expected that poultry with no more protection than we have named will thrive and lay during the

winter season. To secure eggs the hens must be comfortably and warmly housed. Wooden houses should be much thicker in the material than is usually the case, and the light portable structures which we recommend for use during the summer and autumn, should not be employed for the laying hens during the winter. If, however, there are none other at hand they must be well lined out with straw matting, or covered over with felting, or the Willesden paper which is now being so much adopted in this country. In no case must artificial heating of such houses be attempted. I do not say that large buildings of a permanent nature may not advantageously be heated, if heated to that degree when no harm will be done, but this is simply impossible with small wooden houses. On farms, if the portable houses must be used during the winter for the housing of fowls, they should all be brought into the stack-yard and placed under the lee of some of the buildings or stacks. In this way they will obtain a protection which is most valuable. It is only necessary in this context to mention that warm housing does not mean absence of ventilation, for that would be causing other evils which are infinitely worse than the non-production of eggs by the fowls.

It will at once be seen that the food given must greatly influence the result, and upon this very much will depend. The food is the material from which the eggs will be produced, and unless it is supplied of the right nature and in sufficient quantities, the desired end cannot be expected. I very strongly believe in the giving of a hot feed the first thing in the morning, as soon as possible after the fowls are astir. This does not make a very heavy call upon the energy of any one, for in the winter season the daylight is not very early and the fowls do not come out until the day has well broken. Therefore, it is not at all a difficult matter to do as I have suggested. The composition of this food is a matter of very great importance. I have always used Spratt's food very freely, and believe for the rearing of chickens and for the production of eggs it has no equal. The fact of its being so perfectly cooked has very much to do with its value, and I can vouch for the purity of the ingredients, as I have seen the whole process of manufacture in England, and suppose it to be the same in America. For laying fowls this should be mixed with barley meal, to which, in severe weather, there may be added a fifth part of maize meal. The Spratt's food contains a supply of ground oyster shells, and also both vegetable and animal substances. Later in the day there should be given two good feeds of corn or grain, the last of which should be about an hour before the fowls go to roost. They will thus be provided with a capital supply of heat for the long night. They must not, however, be fed too gross or they will become idle and fat, for in that case there will not be any eggs produced. A fat hen is always a bad layer, and they should be encouraged to take as much exercise as possible, as in that way the system is strengthened and the powers developed.

All the matters which have been mentioned are such as can be influenced now, but there is another most important point respecting which nothing can be done this year, namely, the time when the fowls are hatched. If it is desired to have eggs in winter the hens to lay them must be bred accordingly. The object should be to hatch out the chickens intended as layers so that they will commence operations about October. In that case they may

be fairly expected to go right on through the winter. To do this the heaviest varieties of fowls must be hatched out in March or early in April. If delayed into May or June the probabilities are that no eggs will be obtained until the following spring. It is, however, to be observed that local influences affect this result very considerably, and each individual breeder will have to be guided by these as to the time of his breeding. In some very exposed positions it is necessary to hatch earlier than March, and in very favorable places the latter end of April is not too late. As a rule, however, it will be found that the times I have named apply to the majority of places.



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## CREAM OF A WEEK'S NEWS.

The National Grange was in session at Lansing, Mich.

The National Sheep Breeders' association held a session at Chicago.

The Panama canal is not progressing. It will probably be abandoned.

Forest fires in the region of Memphis, on both sides of the river, impede railway travel.

A young woman in Chicago coughed up a snapping turtle as large as a silver half dollar.

The conference of Southern Methodists at Danville, Va., passed resolutions censuring theater-goers.

The Czar of Russia visited the Emperor of Germany, and was treated respectfully by the common people.

Trouble is brewing among the Knights of Labor. There is a movement to impeach and oust the general officers.

A showman offered \$10,000 for the body of Lugg, the anarchist that undertook to blow his head off with a bomb.

The lumber season at Minneapolis is ended. About 2,000,000,000 feet were cut. That is 60,000,000 less than last year's output.

A fire at Memphis destroyed 13,200 bales of cotton, together with the buildings containing it, causing a loss of about \$700,000.

Forest fires in the South, in the Tallahatchie and Yazoo valleys. The smoke is so dense in places along the Mississippi river as to impede navigation.

The cigar-makers of the United States, in annual convention at New York, passed a resolution favoring the retention of an internal revenue tax on tobacco.

The Illinois Hotel Keepers' association, organized to protect themselves and their business against "dead-beats," held their first annual convention at Springfield.

A Chinaman who had graduated honorably at Yale and Columbia law schools, was denied admission to the New York bar on the ground that he is not a citizen of the United States.

The Northern Pacific Railroad company refuses to reduce its passenger fare in obedience to acts of the Minnesota Legislature on the ground that it received its charter from Congress.

Senator Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, was married in Philadelphia to Miss Edith Horner, of England. Miss Horner was one of the head nurses at the Blochly hospital at Philadelphia.

Some Mormon elders who were proselyting in Alabama, were notified by unknown persons to leave the country, and on their refusal to do so, were tarred and feathered by the offended populace.

At Amsterdam, N. Y., an aerolite weighing three tons dropped with a loud report in front of the Merchant's National bank on east Main street at 11:20 Saturday morning. Local experts find traces of iron, nickel, aluminum and other metals in the aerolite.

A Pittsburg dispatch states that it has been definitely and authoritatively stated that all the Bessemer rail manufacturers, who have been for years working harmoniously together, have decided to order a general suspension of work. It is expected that it will occur on the 1st of December.

A child was born in Florida, being half white and half black, the dividing line extending over the middle of the body. All of one side is like that part of the body of a white person; all of the other side is like that part of a black person. The black half is reported as "black as a coal."

An official list of the members of the next House of Representatives shows that the next House will consist of 168 Democrats, 153 Republicans, and four Independents. The Independents are: Anderson, of Iowa; Nichols, of North Carolina; Hopkins, of Virginia, and Smith, of Wisconsin.

A snow storm visited the region of Chicago, Saturday. The wind all day blew a gale, and the temperature kept going gradually lower. In the evening the storm had all the characteristics of a regular blizzard. At times street car traffic in the north division of the city was brought to a complete standstill.

Mr. J. W. Sanborn, Secretary of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, issued his monthly report for November 8, and reports the corn crop at 22.08 bushels per acre, or 146,200,235 bushels for the State. Only 78 per cent. of the acreage of wheat is sown this year as compared with last year. Its condition is only 89; suffering from the severe drought; the plant is not promising.

The contract between the city of Chicago and Andrew Olderdonk, of New York, the lowest bidder for the construction of the new submarine water-works tunnel under the lake, was formally executed Saturday. The work will cost \$748,000, and the contractor gave a

bond of \$800,000. The new tunnel is to be eight feet in diameter, and will extend from the south side of the lake front a distance of about four miles into the lake, where pure water is deemed a permanent certainty.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad company was held at Philadelphia, when it was agreed to put into effect among the employees of that corporation a trust savings fund. Amounts from \$5 and upwards may be deposited under the plan and draw interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. All station agents of the company will be authorized to receive deposits and receipt for the same. These deposits will be forwarded to some authorized depository of the company.

The Santa Fe Railway company took from San Francisco two special trains of salted seal-skins shipped by the Alaska Commercial company. There were twenty cars altogether, containing 300,000 pounds. The seal-skins are going to London to be cured. The Santa Fe hauled them as far as Kansas City, where they were turned over to the Erie Dispatch, which takes them on to New York. The rate charged to New York is \$2.15 per 100 pounds, so that the charge of hauling them across the continent will amount to \$10,750. It requires fifteen days to haul them to New York.

## Inquiries Answered.

**HUCKLEBERRIES**—Will the editor or some of the readers of the FARMER tell me the kind of soil and cultivation necessary to raise huckleberries, and will they grow in central Kansas?

—They have been grown successfully in Kansas. They need a warm, somewhat sandy soil well drained. If any of our readers have had experience with the huckleberry plant in Kansas, here is a text for them.

**PRIVET**—Please give me a description of the mode of cultivating the privet as a hedge plant; also, where can I obtain the plants? Please answer through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER.

—Prepare the ground as well as if you were going to plant onions in it; then draw a furrow where the plants are to set and plant them carefully as you would any tender plant, about six inches apart. After cultivation consists in keeping the ground mellow and clean on the surface, as is done with corn ground. After the plants are well established the ground may be sodded with Kentucky blue grass and white clover, or any other low-growing lawn grass. As to where the plants can be had, consult some of our Kansas nursery people, and if they cannot furnish them, write to James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

**BONES FOR CHICKENS**—As we are living out here on the prairie where bones of buffaloes, etc., can be found plentifully, and as we have little grain for our chicks (about a hundred) I have thought that by grinding these bones for our fowls it would be a great benefit to them. Not having sufficient experience in poultry keeping, I should like to have your advice. Please state through your columns what strong and durable mill, not too expensive, would best suit our purpose; also where it could be bought.

—The writer of the above lives in Haskell county, in southwest Kansas. It is doubtful whether it would pay you to break bones for the purpose named; but the bones could be collected and sold to persons who would ship them to mills already established, and with the money received for the bones you could purchase all the bone meal you need and more. Another thing: The old dried bones of the plains do not make good poultry food. The bones for that use ought to be fresh. Bone meal is used only as part of the ration for fowls, to assist in the bone-forming process. Gather the old bones and sell them, then buy fresh bone meal.

**THE TARIFF**—Question No. 1.—If the tariff is not added to the cost of manufacturing by our home factories, how can foreign merchants compete with home merchants on dutiable articles?

—That language does not express what the questioner desires to ask. He wants to know how the foreign manufacturer can pay the duty and compete with our own manufacturers, and yet the home-made article not cost any more than the like foreign article without the duty. In the first place, speaking generally, the tariff duties just about make up the difference between wages here and in foreign countries. In the second place, it is always desirable to get rid of surplus goods, even at low prices, going below cost often. Foreign goods which are subject to duty at our ports are sold at a profit, notwithstanding the duty, in all cases where the actual cost of manufacturing like articles here is greater than the cost of making the foreign article there and when the difference is as much as or more than the duty. Where the cost of making similar articles here is no greater than it is there, then the foreign goods are brought here at a loss, and the loss is equal to the amount of the duty. In the third place, foreign articles which meet the most competition here are not brought in large quantities compared with those articles which meet with least competition. In agricultural implements, in ordinary working tools of the laboring man, builders' tools, stoves

nails, tinware, common tableware, furniture, harness, the coarser grades of cotton and wool cloth and clothing, shoes, clocks, watches, railroad tools, locomotives, railway cars—these and like articles which cost about the same here as similar articles do in England, are not imported largely—some of them not at all, while fine cloths and fancy goods—high-priced articles generally—which find a ready market here because our own manufactures of such goods are not nearly equal to the demand, are imported in large quantities, and at a profit.

**Question No. 2**—If competition between our home factories has made articles cheaper than they would have been without a tariff, would not the tariff, as it now is, completely prohibit importations?

No, and for reasons given in the answer to No. 1. Similar transactions (in principle) are those where goods are taken from one town to another and being sold cheaper than like goods are sold in the stores of the place, notwithstanding the seller is required to pay a license fee before he proceeds to sell.

**Question No. 3**—How are prices of manufactured articles in this country cheapened by the operation of a protective tariff on foreign manufactures of like kind?

The tariff places our own manufacturer on an even footing with his foreign competitor; it gives him a market in his own country for what he makes; invention and competition follow and prices go down inevitably. The first effect of a protective tariff, when home manufacture is limited, is to raise prices, but in time they fall. That has been the rule everywhere. Our tariff has been higher since the war than it was before (since 1833), yet prices of all articles which are manufactured extensively in this country fell 25 to 50 per cent., some of them even more. When the first protective tariff (1816) was put in force, cotton goods, then rating at 25 to 75 cents the yard, went up 25 per cent. (just the amount of the tariff duty); in 1824, the duty was increased, and the price was again increased, but in eight years cotton goods had fallen as low as 10 cents a yard, and in 1846 American cotton cloth was exported.

**Question No. 4**—If many of our domestic manufactured goods are sold as low as goods of the same quality are sold in Europe, please inform us of the necessity of continuing the tariff on that class of goods?

There is no necessity for it. It is a question of propriety or expediency. Shall we save the markets of our own country to our own people who support and defend the government? or shall we throw our markets open to people of other parts of the world who have no interest in us except to get our money? The effect of the tariff, as to such goods, is only to save the home market to our own workers.

**Question No. 5**—What are the points of agreement and of difference between "revenue reformers" and "protectionists" as to reducing the public revenues?

They are agreed that the government revenues are larger than the necessities of the public service require, and that they ought, for that reason, to be reduced. They differ about the method of reduction. Three general plans have been suggested: (1) To abolish the internal revenue system; (2) to enlarge the free list, relieving foreign lumber, salt, wool, wire, iron ore, and many other articles of duties, and to reduce the duties on all other articles; (3) to make a reduction in the internal revenues and also in the customs revenues, by taking the taxes off tobacco, removing the duties from sugar, lumber, salt and a few other articles, and reducing duties on some manufactures of iron and wool.

## Topeka Weather Report.

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

Abstract for the week ending Saturday, November 19, 1887:

**Temperature**—Highest at 3 p. m., 75° on Tuesday the 15th; lowest at same hour, 27° on Saturday the 19th. Highest recorded during the week, 78° on the 15th; lowest, 21° on the 19th. Light frosts the 13th, 14th and 15th, and heavy frost the 18th.

**Rainfall**—None.

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

The following are the dimensions of Mr. Gould's water palace: Over all length, 250 feet 3 inches; water line, 233 feet 3 inches; draft, 26 feet 4 inches. Cramp & Son, Philadelphia, builders.

The failure to make many dairy herds pay is due more to inefficient management than to poor cows.

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

The wearing of false hair was introduced into England from France in 1573. The practice was introduced into the latter country from Italy, where it originated.

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

The turkeys should be given full range now, as there are no crops they can harm. They will find a large portion of their food, and a large flock can be raised at a very small cost if given plenty of room.

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

In saving the pumpkins store only those that are ripe and fully matured. Should any be imperfect, or partially ripe only, cook them, and add ground grain to the mess. By thus disposing of the inferior ones now, only the best will be kept over for winter. The seeds of pumpkins should be removed before feeding, as they are injurious.

**ROYAL**  
FULL WEIGHT  
ROYAL POWDER  
ABSOLUTELY PURE  
**ROYAL**  
BAKING POWDER  
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Absolutely Pure.

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



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The PUREST, STRONGEST and FASTEST of all Dyes. Warranted to dye the most goods, and give the best colors. One package colors one to four pounds of Dress Goods, Carpet Rags, Yarns, etc. Unequalled for Feathers, Ribbons, and all Fancy Dyeing. Any one can use them.

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Send postal for Dye Book, Sample Card, directions for coloring Photos, making the finest Ink or Bluing (10 cts. a quart), etc. Sold by Druggists. Address **WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.**

For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE

**DIAMOND PAINTS.**

Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copper. Only 10 Cents.



## The Busy Bee.

### Bee Notes.

Render your beeswax in tin pans; iron vessels spoil the wax by making it dark colored. A new tin pan is best.

All particles of comb saved during summer should be melted into wax. It will bring twenty or twenty-five cents per pound.

It is poor economy to use old and dirty sections for comb honey. It will pay better to commit all such to the flames, and buy new and clean sections for new and delicious honey.

If bees are in proper shape when winter comes on they require no more attention save to clear the entrance on the approach of a warm day. Snow will do no harm even if the hive is totally covered.

The best hives are not patented. You will be perfectly safe in looking upon any one claiming a patent on bee hives as a fraud. There are a few of them running at large yet. Look out for them.

A Colorado bee-keeper who lives where alfalfa is extensively grown for forage, says the bees will not work on it when other bloom can be visited. He is convinced that alfalfa, as a honey plant, is greatly overestimated.

Prof. Cook thinks a distinction should be made between the oozing secretions of bark lice and aphides and the natural secretions of plants, which now are classed under the title of honey dew. Honey made by bees feeding on this secretion is not of good quality.

Every bee-keeper should have his maximum, and stick to it most rigidly—*quality, not quantity*. Select close, breed freely, and keep the few. Three good, healthy stocks can be wintered and increased up to five fit for honey gathering as cheaply as four can be wintered. The winter food for one, if fed to the three in the spring, will make them breed enough faster than two may be made from them by the middle of May, each one as strong as any of the four would be if left to themselves. Thus a clear gain of one, by the destroying of one this fall, is gained by the middle of next May. Now is the time to get ready, so get at it.

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

Let there be an entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks throughout this country during the period of a single generation, and a mob would be as impossible as combustion without oxygen.—*Horace Mann*.

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

A medicine prepared for the general public should contain nothing hurtful in any dose. Such a medicine is Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria; it destroys malaria as water puts out fire, and is just as harmless. Sold by druggists.

### Miss Olara Louise Kellogg,

The singer, does not believe in sending American girls abroad for a musical education. She gives her reasons in an article which will appear in the *Youth's Companion*.

During winter if bees are left in thin hives, unprotected, the moisture arising from them will condense and freeze to the hive, thereby encircling the bees with ice. In a warm day this will melt and run down over them, and dilute the honey, thereby producing the dreaded disease dysentery. An absorbing material should be used over the bees.

### Consumption Surely Cured.

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

## Mustang Liniment

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

How much better for our state, and how much happier would our people be, if the sword of justice did as easily pierce the fine clothes of the rich as it does the rags of the poor.

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

Tennessee has an area of 5,100 square miles of coal, which covers twenty-two counties. During the past six years the output of coal in the State has grown from 494,000 tons to 1,700,000 tons, an increase of 400 per cent.

The Winter Term of Campbell University, Holton, Kas., opens November 15. Classes are then organized in all the common branches, rhetoric, German, Latin, book-keeping, elocution, algebra, geometry, etc.

### Farm Loans.

T. E. BOWMAN & Co. have removed their offices from the Bank of Topeka building, where they have been for several years, to the Jones building, 116 West Sixth street, five doors west of the Bank of Topeka. Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commission. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought.

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

### Are You Going South?

If so, it is of great importance to you to be fully informed as to the cheapest, most direct and most pleasant route. You will wish to purchase your ticket via the route that will subject you to no delays, and by which through trains are run. Before you start, you should provide yourself with a map and time table of the Gulf Route (Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf R. R.), the only direct route from and to Kansas City to all points in Eastern and Southern Kansas, Southwest Missouri, and Texas. Practically the only route from the West to all Southern cities. Entire trains with Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, and Free Reclining Chair Cars, Kansas City to Memphis; through Sleeping Car, Kansas City to New Orleans. No change of cars of any class, Kansas City to Chattanooga, Knoxville and Bristol, Tenn. This is the direct route, and many miles the shortest line to Little Rock, Hot Springs, Eureka Springs, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Fayetteville, and all points in Arkansas. Send for a large map. Send for a copy of our "Missouri and Kansas Farmer," an 8-page illustrated paper, containing full and reliable information in relation to the great States of Missouri and Kansas. Issued monthly and mailed free.

Address, J. E. LOCKWOOD,  
G. P. & T. A., Kansas City.

## THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, November 21, 1887.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 2,900, shipments 700. Market strong. Choice heavy native steers \$4 30a4 90, fair to good native steers \$4 00a4 35, medium to choice butchers steers \$3 00a3 90, fair to good stockers and feeders \$1 70a2 80, common to good corn-fed rangers \$2 25a4 00.

HOGS—Receipts 4,000, shipments 700. Market active and strong. Choice heavy and butchers selections \$4 85a5 70, medium to prime packing and Yorkers \$4 60a4 95, common to good pigs \$4 25a4 60.

SHEEP—Receipts 600, shipments 500. Market strong. Fair to fancy \$3 15a4 10, lambs \$3 80a4 50.

#### Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE—Receipts 11,000, shipments 3,000. Market steady. Fancy, \$5 30a5 55; shipping steers, \$2 75a5 00; stockers and feeders \$2 60a3 20; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1 35a3 00; Texas cattle, \$2 00a3 20; Western, \$2 60a3 70.

HOGS—Receipts 35,000, shipments 6,000. Market slow and 5c lower. Mixed \$4 50a4 90, heavy \$4 75a5 15, light \$4 40a4 75, skips \$3 35a4 40.

SHEEP—Receipts 5,000, shipments 1,000. Market strong. Natives \$3 00a4 45, Western \$3 00a3 75, Texans \$2 25a3 40, lambs \$3 75a5 15.

#### Kansas City.

CATTLE—Beef steers—The supply was quite small but inquiries light, and bids lower. Prices were easily 10c lower than Friday and Saturday, and the \$4 35 cattle were as good as sold last Monday at \$4 60; the \$4 65 cattle were a strong quarter better quality than the \$4 60 cattle last Monday.

HOGS—Something like 2,500 to 3,000 hogs sold Saturday at \$4 45a4 65. Much less business

was done to-day at these figures, and the bulk of sales was at \$4 70a4 80, against \$4 65a4 80 Saturday, making prices much more even and higher on the average. A single load of tops sold at \$4 90, against tops Saturday at \$4 85, but this cut little figure.

SHEEP—The supply was large and mainly Western and rather light weights. Business was slow and prices weak. Range, \$2 05a3 00.

### PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

WHEAT—Cash, 75a75 1/2c.

CORN—Cash, 42a45c.

OATS—Cash, 27 1/2a28c.

RYE—53 1/2c bid.

BARLEY—70a71 1/2c.

#### Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 76 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 67 1/2c asked; No. 2 red, 76 1/2c.

CORN—No. 2, 44 1/2c.

OATS—No. 2, 27 1/2c.

RYE—No. 2, 54 1/2c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 77a79c.

FLAXSEED—No. 1, 1 20a1 20 1/2.

TIMOTHY—Prime, 2 30a2 35.

PORK—13 50a13 75.

LARD—7 10a7 32 1/2.

#### Kansas City.

WHEAT—The market to-day on 'change was strong and values nominally higher. On the call there were no sales of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. No. 2 red winter, none on the market. On track by sample: No. 2 soft, cash, 71c.

CORN—There was a firm market to-day on 'change, with no sales on the call of any of the different grades, either for cash or future delivery. On track by sample: No. 2 cash, 40c.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 23 1/2c bid special, no offerings. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 24 1/2c; No. 2 white, cash, 25 1/2c.

RYE—No. 2 cash, 46c bid, no offerings.

HAY—Receipts 21 cars. Strictly fancy is firm at 8 50 for small baled; large baled, 8 00; wire-bound 50c less.

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

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 00 per bu. on a basis of pure; castor beans, \$1 00 for prime; timothy, prime to choice, \$2 10a2 15; clover, \$4 10a4 15; buckwheat, 55a55c; alfalfa clover, \$5 10a5 20.

BUTTER—Receipts large and market steady. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 25c; good, 22c; fine dairy in single package lots, 16c; store-packed, do., 14 1/2c for choice; poor and low grade, 9a10c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 13c; full cream, Young America, 13 1/2c.

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

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, home-grown, 50c per bus.; Utah, 85c per bus. Onions, red, 85c per bus.; California, 1 20a... per bus. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 40a50c per bus.

BROOMCORN—We quote: Green self-working, 4 1/2c; green hurl, 5c; green inside and covers, 3a3 1/2c; red-tipped and common self-working, 2c; crooked, 1 1/2c.

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/2c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 10 1/2c, breakfast bacon 11c, dried beef 9c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides 6 90, long clear sides 6 80, shoulders 5 50, short clear sides 7 15. Smoked meats: clear rib sides 7 50, long clear sides 7 40, shoulders 6 25, short clear sides 7 75. Barrel

meats: mess pork 13 50. Choice tierce lard 6 63 1/2.

### Topeka Markets.

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

Butter, per lb.	15a	22
Eggs (fresh) per doz.	21a	
Beans, white navy, H. P.	per bus	2 25
Sweet potatoes	"	40a 50
Apples	"	60a 85
Potatoes	"	50a
Onions	"	75a
Beets	"	40a
Turnips	"	25a
Tomatoes	"	30a
Cabbage	per doz	80a 40
Pumpkins	"	75a
Squash	"	60a1 00

HIDES AND TALLOW—Quotations furnished weekly by Smith, Biggs & Co., 228 Kansas avenue—opposite Shawnee Mills. HIDES—Green, No. 1, 5 1/2a6c; No. 2, 3 1/2a4c. Dry, No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 6c; badly damaged, 5c. SHEEP PELTS—Green, 20a60c, according to amount of wool; dry, 5a7c per lb. TALLOW—No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 2c.

\$25! PER ACRE!

## TOO CHEAP

I WILL SELL OR TRADE

## 80 ACRES OF NICE LAND

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

Also a nice stock of

## HARDWARE and LUMBER.

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

Address Box 9, Wilmet, Kas.

## SAVE MONEY!

by writing for the illustrated "PEOPLE'S PRICE-LIST." It gives the wholesale prices for Dry Goods, Clothing, Harness, Saddles, Guns, and all goods for personal and family use. We sell direct to consumers, at lowest wholesale prices. This valuable book will be mailed free to any address.

THE PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO.,

48 & 50 E. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

## RUPTURE

RELIEVED AND CURED

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

DR. D. L. SNEDIKER,  
Emporia, Kas.

## PENNYROYAL PILLS

"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."

The Original and Only Genuine.

Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamp) to us for particulars in letter by return mail. NAME PAPER, Chichester Chemical Co., 2518 Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other.

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Commission Merchants

—ST. LOUIS, MO.—

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

We do not speculate, but sell exclusively on commission.

## Cheap Homes!

MEADE COUNTY, KANSAS. Organized; county seat permanently located at Meade Center; fine building stone. Three Railroads coming at the rate of two miles a day. Land cheap, but rapidly advancing. MEADE IS THE BANNER COUNTY OF THE SOUTHWEST, having won a special prize this year for county exhibit at the Southwestern Exposition, fifteen counties competing, and another at Dodge City Exposition over all competitors. Now is the time to invest. For further information address J. A. LYNN, Land and Loan Agent, Meade Center, Kansas. All representations guaranteed.

## Mustang Liniment

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

## Mustang Liniment

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

## Mustang Liniment

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



## The Veterinarian.

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

**A BONY ENLARGEMENT.**—I have a horse, about 3 years old, with a bunch on the left side of his face about as large as a hen's egg, slightly flattened, situated half way between eye and nostril, and little below a line from one to the other, directly over the second jaw-tooth; is very hard and not a bit sore; has been on his face two months. What is it? What is the cause? What shall I do for it? Could it be caused by a cavity through which food could pass to the jaw-bone? The horse is well and pays no attention to the bunch. [The enlargement may be the result of previous disease of the underlying turbinated bone, but which may have recovered without any other consequences. It is doubtful whether a reduction of the present enlargement of the facial bones can be effected by any course of treatment. As the animal is yet young, it is possible that a partial reduction may gradually take place in time.]

**INDIGESTION.**—I have just lost a valuable horse. Has always been a tough, hearty, well animal. Was taken about 9 o'clock a. m. with what appeared to be spasmodic colic. Gave him about half pint of salt dissolved in water. Seemed to be a little better. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon commenced to be worse again. I gave him one ounce of spirits of turpentine and rubbed some on his back over kidneys. This was at half past 4; in fifteen or twenty minutes his bowels began to roll and rumble a good deal as though he had powerful physic. Bowels stopped rumbling. Commenced to bloating. Commenced to breathe short with a slight grunt. No sweating. Ears about medium heat. Pulse moderate. 7 p. m. seemed to be a little easier. Walked him around about an hour. Commenced to stagger, fell and died very suddenly. Please inform me what ailed the horse and what treatment should have been pursued, and state what you know to be the proper treatment for colic in horses. [It was indigestion. In such cases the bowels should be moved as soon as possible. Charcoal and May apple root or charcoal and aloes may be used. If the animal, by hot applications, or otherwise, can be got into perspiration, it will do a great deal of good. You wish colic described. This was a case of colic resulting from indigestion.]

**COLIC.**—I have a stallion that is 10 years old and is out of fix somehow. For some two months back he has shown signs of colic, but I think sometimes that it is not the colic, but I have given him sweet spirits of nitre, 1 ounce, and 5 drachms of opium as a drench, and it seems to relieve him. The spells come back about two weeks apart; the spells commence with diarrhoea. He has all the good oats that is good for him and corn and timothy hay, and is watered three times a day and is in good flesh. He had a spell this week, had to unitch and gave him the drench as above, and in about an hour he passed water and was soon ready to go out again. When he has these spells he looks back to his flank and lifts up his hind leg and will lay down and roll about and get up and point at his flank. His water is sometimes pale and at other times high-colored, but seems to pass enough. I think sometimes that his water is the cause. What would you do for him? He had a spell about two months ago and I brought a horse doctor and he said that he was all out of fix, he had inflammation of the chest and in the bowels, and that he was wormy, he gave him medicine and left a worm drench and some powders to tone him up and charged me \$6.00, and at the same time the horse was as sleek as a mouse. [The simple trouble with your horse is colic, induced by too high feeding. We are of the opinion that you give him more oats and corn and timothy than is good for him, and that if you cut him down to half rations you will do away with the periodic attacks of colic, save feed, and keep your horse in much better health generally. This prescription is simple, in-

expensive and will prove its own effectiveness. At the same time it will save you from being victimized by "horse doctors" of the stamp you describe.]

Boss churns at lower prices than ever at J. J. Floreth & Co.'s, 713 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas.

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Cloth & Gold Binding  
144 Pages, with Steel Engravings,  
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## Dyspepsia is the bane

of the present generation. It is for its cure and its attendants, Sick Headache, Constipation and Piles, that

## Tutt's Pills

have become so famous. They act speedily and gently on the digestive organs, giving them tone and vigor to assimilate food. No griping or nausea.

**Sold Everywhere.**  
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

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

## LANEY & PFAFF,

GREEN RIDGE, MISSOURI.

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

## POLAND-CHINA PIGS!

135 FOR SALE.

Sired by six first-class boars for season's trade. My herd is headed by STEM WINDER 7971.

Address F. M. LAIL, Marshall, Mo.  
[Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

## OTTAWA HERD.

400  400

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

I. L. WHIPPLE, Ottawa, Kansas.

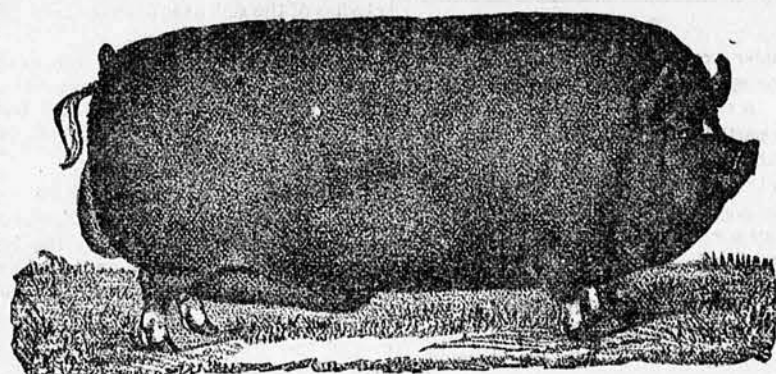
## NATIONAL HERD.

Established 1845. THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS as produced by A. C. Moore & Sons, Can. Inc., Ill.

We breed from 160 sows and 12 males. All recorded in A. P. C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Pedigree sent when desired. Swine Journal 25 Cents in 1 & 2-ct. stamps. Photo Card of 48 breeders sent free. COME AND SEE OUR STOCK. We have special rates by express. If not as represented we will pay your expenses.

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Choice Spring, Summer and Fall Pigs of both sexes, for sale in pairs or trios not akin. All breeders recorded in A. P. C. Record. In excellence and purity of blood my herd is not excelled.

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## Gold Dust Herd of Poland-Chinas.



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Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China Pigs, fine Setter Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by W. GRIBBONS & Co., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

## CHOICE Berkshire and Small Yorkshire

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

## SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES!

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

My breeders have been selected, regardless of expense, from the leading herds of the United States; are bred from the best stock ever imported, and represent seven different families. Healthy pigs from prize-winning stock for sale. Write for circular and prices or come and see. [Mention this paper.]

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

## OAK GROVE HERD OF BERKSHIRES!

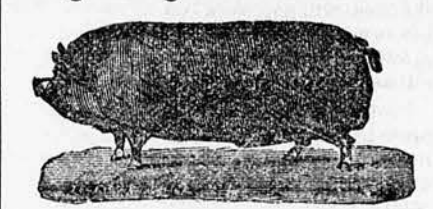
J. J. & S. W. RENFRO, Collinsville, Illinois.

The prize-winning boar Champion 4565 stands at head of herd, assisted by Model Duke 77397, winner of first prize in his class at great St. Louis fair, 1887. Have for sale some choice young sows that will be bred to the above boars in December and January, or sooner if parties desire. Also first-class pigs of both sexes, from one to four months old.

We are also breeding COTSWOLD SHEEP and LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS (Felix strain).

Parties desiring to purchase thoroughbred stock will find it to their interest to correspond with us before purchasing elsewhere. [Mention Farmer.]

## LOCUST GROVE HERD OF Large English Berkshires



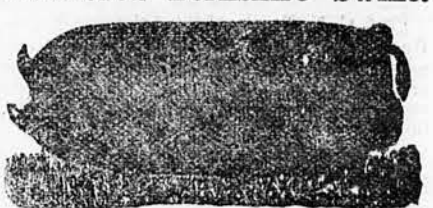
Headed by GOLDEN CROWN 14828, A. B. R. CHOICE PIGS FOR SALE, either sex. Everything as represented. Write me, and please mention this paper. Address JAMES HOUK, HARTWELL, HENRY CO., MO.

## ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



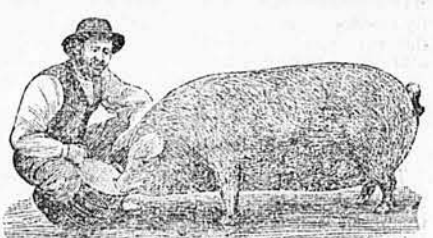
THE WELLINGTON HERD consists of twenty matured brood sows of the best families of home-bred and imported stock, headed by the celebrated HOPEFUL JOE 4889, and has no superior in size and quality nor in strain of Berkshire blood. Also Plymouth Rock Chickens. Your patronage solicited. Write. [Mention this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

## PLEASANT VALLEY HERD OF Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

## FOX RIVER VALLEY HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER HOGS.



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

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



## Devon Cattle!

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

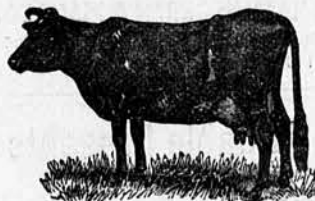
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EMPORIA, KANSAS.

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

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CATTLE.

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

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Bates and Standard Families, including  
**PURE KIRKLEVINGTONS.**

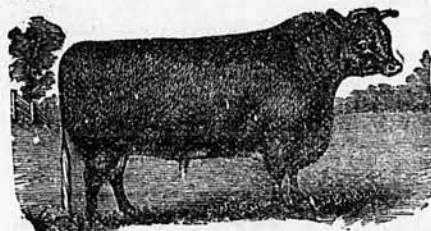
Places, Harts, Craggs, Roses of Sharon, Young Marys and Josephines.

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

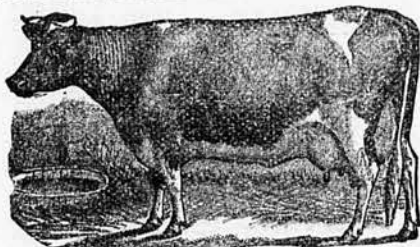
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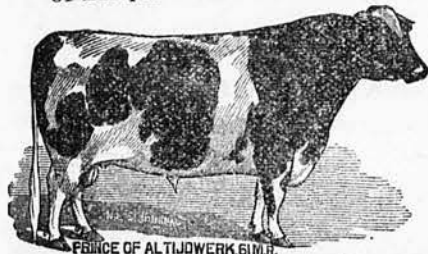
Is composed of such strains as MARYS, KIRKLEVINGTONS, BATES, ROSE OF SHARON, JOSEPHINES, YOUNG PHYLLIS, and other noted families. DUKE OF RATHWOLD—heads the herd. Animals of good individual merit and pedigree for sale on terms to suit purchasers. Address FRANK CRAYCROFT, SEDALIA, MO.



**H. V. PUGSLEY,**  
PLATTSBURG, MO.,

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

## Holstein - Friesian Cattle Of European Herd Book Registry.



The sweepstakes bull PRINCE OF ALTIJDWERK (61 M. K.) at head of herd, has no superior. Cows and heifers in this herd with weekly butter records from 14 pounds to 19 pounds 10½ ounces; milk records, 50 to 80 pounds daily. The sweepstakes herd. Write for catalogue. M. E. MOORE, Cameron, Mo.  
[Mention this paper.]



## EARLY DAWN HEREFORD HERD,

The Champion Herd of the West,

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## 250 HEAD OF THOROUGHbred HEREFORD CATTLE.

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

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

## Cherokee Land and Hereford Cattle Company,

Importers, Breeders and Owners of

## THE GROVE PARK HERD.



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

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

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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## SPECIMEN OF CALVES BRED AT THE MOUNT -:- PLEASANT -:- STOCK -:- FARM.



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

This herd is one of the oldest and largest in the country, comprising 300 head of choicest Herefords from all the best strains in England and America. The herd is headed by famous first-prize and sweepstakes bulls: FORTUNE 2080, one of the most celebrated bulls of the breed, by the famous Sir Richard 2d 9704—the smoothest, blockiest family of the breed; Sir Evelyn 9650, one of the best sons of Lord Wilton 4957; Grove 4th 13732, an illustrious son of Grove 3d 2490; Dewsbury 2d 18977, by the celebrated Bailey 9495.

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

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TOPEKA, - KANSAS,

The Leading Western Importers of

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## French Coach Horses.

AN IMPORTATION OF 125 HEAD,

Selected by a member of the firm, just received.

Terms to Suit Purchasers. Send for illustrated catalogue. 27 Stables in town.

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Percheron Horses.  
French Coach Horses.  
Savage & Farum, Importers and Breeders of Percheron and French Coach Horses, Island Home Stock Farm, Grosse Ile, Wayne County Mich. We offer a very large stud of horses to select from, we guarantee our stock, make prices reasonable and sell on easy terms. Visitors always welcome. Large catalogues free. Address  
**Savage & Farum,**  
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## Recorded Percheron and French Coach Horses.



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

JOHN W. AKIN, Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

## RIVERSIDE STOCK FARM, DEGEN BROS., Ottawa, Ill.



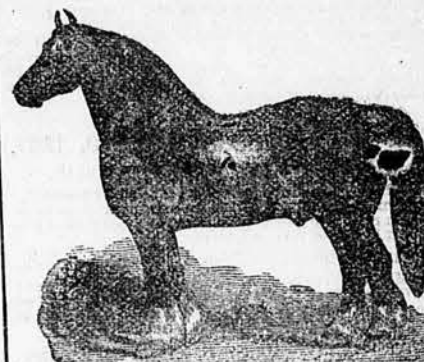
Importers and Breeders of French Draft and French Coach Horses. We have now over 75 head of imported French Draft Stallions and Mares on hand. Our importations this year have been selected from the best breeding district in France. Our stock is all recorded in France and in the National Register of French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

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## JOHN CARSON,

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IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

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

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## POLLED ARERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE,

English Shire Stallions and Mares.

THOROUGHbred

## Yorkshire Coach and Trotting Stallions.

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

G. & J. GEARY, Brookfield, Missouri

## I CURE FITS!

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

H. C. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St. New York.



## THE STRAY LIST.

## HOW TO POST A STRAY.

## THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 10, 1887.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Norman Hall, in Windsor tp., September 16, 1887, one brown mare, character similar to 7 on right hip and shoulder, O with two bars across on left hip, F on left shoulder.

Wyandotte county—Wm. E. Connelly, clerk.

2 MULES—Taken up by Emma Dunlap, in Delaware tp., October 8, 1887, two mare mules—one a bay and the other brown with gray about the head, are about 4 years old, 14 hands high, had halter on.

## FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 17, 1887.

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

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

Harper county—E. S. Rice, clerk.

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

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

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

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

Pratt county—D. May Lewis, clerk.

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

## FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 24, 1887.

Nemaha county—R. S. Robbins, clerk.

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

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

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

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

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by S. C. Belden, in Mission tp., November 9, 1887, one red and roan yearling steer, blind in right eye; valued at \$15.

Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk.

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

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

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

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

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

Hamilton county—T. H. Ford, clerk.

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

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

Wichita county—L. G. Moore, clerk.

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

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

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

Lyon county—Roland Lakin, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. Thornton, in Jackson tp., January 11, 1887, one bay mare, 10 or 12 years old, 15½ hands high, white stripe in face, four white feet, has saddle and harness marks, scar at root of left ear, had on an old Texas saddle without stirrups, and a halter with a bit buckled to it, and when found was tied in the timber; valued at \$40.

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

Wilson county—D. N. Willits, clerk.

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

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

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

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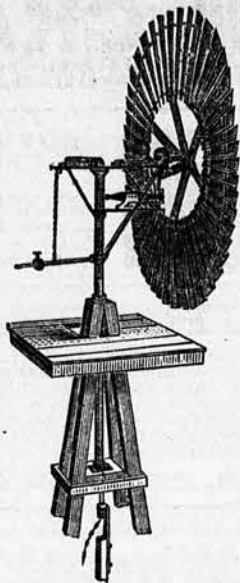
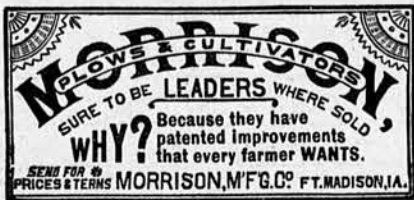
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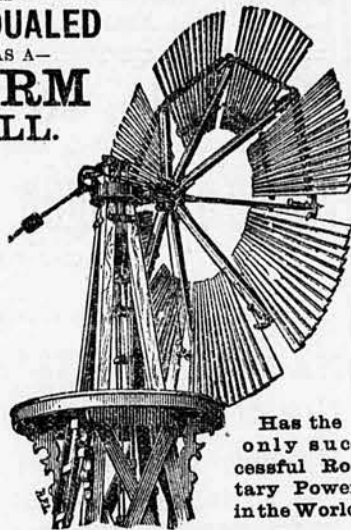
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On and after Tuesday, September 27, 1887, trains will arrive and depart as follows: (Central Standard Time.) All trains run daily.

GOING WEST.		
	Arrive.	Depart.
From St. Joseph, No. 1.....	12:30 p. m.	12:50 p. m.
From St. Joseph, No. 3.....	11:40 p. m.	11:50 p. m.
From Kansas City, No. 1.....	12:35 p. m.	12:50 p. m.
From Kansas City, No. 3.....	11:35 p. m.	11:50 p. m.
Horton Accom., No. 23.....	7:30 p. m.	
GOING EAST.		
	Arrive.	Depart.
For St. Joseph, No. 2.....	3:10 p. m.	3:20 p. m.
For St. Joseph, No. 4.....	3:45 a. m.	3:55 a. m.
For Kansas City, No. 2.....	3:10 p. m.	3:15 p. m.
For Kansas City, No. 4.....	3:45 a. m.	4:10 a. m.
Horton Accom., No. 26.....		6:55 a. m.

NOTE.—Passengers for points in Nebraska should take the Horton Accommodation, leaving at 6:55 a. m., connecting at Horton Junction at 10:15 a. m., with the Mail and Express on Northwest lines.

Passengers desiring to take the first train out of the city in the evening, for WICHITA, WELLSINGTON, CALDWELL, HUTCHINSON, PRATT and GREENSBURG, should take train No. 3, at 11:50 p. m. New Pullman Sleepers are attached to this train running through to points named, two hours and thirty-five minutes in advance of other lines—a fact worth remembering. Train No. 2, leaving at 8:20 p. m., has a New Pullman Sleeper attached, running through to Chicago, arriving there at 2:15 p. m., next day.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and general information, call at Company's Ticket Office, No. 601 Kansas avenue, corner Sixth street, and at the Passenger Station, corner Kansas avenue and First street. City Office Telephone number is 430.

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

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

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For stocking ponds. All sizes, from 2 to 10 inches. Prices on application. J. J. MEASER, Hutchinson, Kansas.

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