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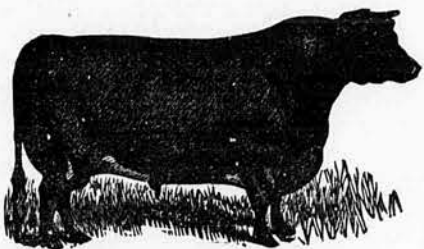
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WALNUT GROVE HERD
— OF —
**HIGH-BRED
SHORT-HORN CATTLE**

With the exception of a few old cows and young calves. The sale to take place at

Riverview Park, Kansas City, Mo.,

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, NOV. 2 and 3,
(DURING THE FAT STOCK SHOW).

The offerings will consist of the following Bates families: Airdrie Duchess, Wild Eyes, Barringtons, Kirklevingtons, Fletchers or Bell Bates, Craggs, Darlingtons, Constances, Minnies, Rose of Sharons, Loudon Duchesses, Vellums and Young Marys. Also the splendid Pure Duke Bull, Oxford Duke of Airdrie 71047.

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On Wednesday, November 2, J. S. MAJORS, of Kearney, Mo., will sell his entire herd of Short-horns, and W. A. HENDERSON, of the same place, a few of his excellent cattle. H. C. CHILES, of Mayview, Mo., will also offer a small draft from his well-known herd.

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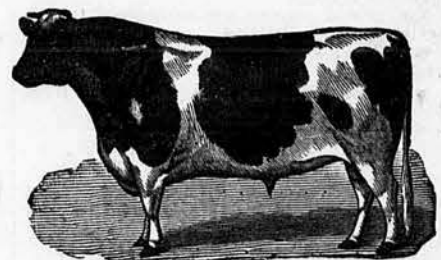
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KANSAS CITY, MO.

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TOPEKA : BUSINESS : INDEX

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Agricultural Matters.

About Raising Early Varieties of Corn.

Among remedies proposed to offset drouth is the raising of early varieties of corn. It is argued by some farmers that if we would raise only such varieties as will ripen in July or early August, we would be drouth-proof so far as corn is concerned. Two months ago there was considerable discussion of this subject among farmers of this and other Western States. One Kansas man, writing to his local paper, said: "It is plain that what Kansas needs is a variety of corn that will ripen before the July heat and drouth can harm it. The early varieties are much smaller and will not exceed forty bushels per acre, but how much better it is to get an actual yield of forty bushels than to plant expecting a yield of seventy bushels and see it sink down to twenty, or even ten, under the dry, hot July." Another farmer said that last spring he planted a field of "ninety-day corn;" the crop was matured by the middle of July, and it yielded forty bushels to the acre. He had procured seed in Ohio. Another farmer who has tried both methods believes that it is a good way to plant seed of both early and late varieties.

We believe in raising early varieties, but our faith in the flint corn raised where the growing season is only about three months is not strong. It would hardly seem like farming in Kansas to raise corn ears no longer than the cobs of corn which we do raise. When it requires a hundred ears of Kansas corn to fill a half bushel measure, the melancholy days will have come, indeed. Still, it is not wise to put on airs and refuse little things when we cannot have big things. The reasoning of those persons who favor the growing of the little flint varieties is based upon the theory that every year in Kansas is a dry year; but they assume more than the facts warrant. We do have more or less dry weather in mid-summer, but we are not exceptional in that respect; similar conditions exist in all parts of the country more or less distinctly marked. It sometimes happens, too, that late corn is better than early in Kansas. This year late corn, in many localities in this and in other States, is better than the early planting. It is not true, then, that "ninety-day" corn would be better every year, even if it had advantages other than its earliness, which it has not. It is said that flint corn is richer than the larger and later varieties, and that is probably true. It is harder, also—the name, flint, indicating hardness; the kernels are smaller as well as harder, and, unless it is ground or boiled, much more of it is lost than would be of the large varieties, because more of it escapes crushing by animals in the process of mastication. What is gained in richness is lost in smallness, leaving out of the calculation all difference of yield.

It is not necessary, however, to get "King Philip" corn in order to have an early variety. The "ninety-day" corn above referred to was, we suppose, a medium-sized variety as to ear and kernel. We believe it would be wise for our farmers to secure the best and the earliest of the large varieties; and to do this it is necessary to change seed occasionally. In ordinary Kansas seasons corn from early planting is made by the first of August and is dry enough to husk by the first of September. And this of the largest varieties. So, seed planted in July has produced good corn. The writer knew fields in 1874—the grasshopper year—to yield fifty to sixty bushels of corn to the acre, and

from the third planting of seed that year—after the Fourth day of July. In fact our best seasons produce Kansas corn in ninety days.

There is an advantage in planting seed of early varieties which does not belong to the later kinds, and it applies in early and late planting. If the earlier part of the season is better, then we are certain of a crop by mid-summer; if the earlier part of the season is not good, we know it in time to grow a crop in the after part. With late and long-growing varieties, if we fail on the early planting we are in danger of failing on the late planting also. It would pay farmers in Kansas to make this matter of earliness in the maturing of corn quite as much of a study as the early maturing of animals. In successful stock breeding, the particular animals kept for breeding purposes are changed frequently, and for the best reasons; it improves conditions and maintains the improvement. So it is with corn and other grains—all plant growth, indeed. Farmers ought to make selections of the earliest and best growth in their own fields; they ought to interchange seeds with one another, and farmers of neighborhoods ought to unite in procuring good seed of early varieties from localities further north. These changes should be made frequently, the object being to procure and perpetuate seed of early varieties.

A Palace Built of Corn.

The people of Sioux City, Iowa, and the farmers of that region, conceived the idea of building a palace of corn for an attraction during the fair. The idea struck a popular chord, and was received with unbounded enthusiasm by the town and country. Meetings were called and plans began to be elaborated. An architect was called in to make a design. An association was formed. The contract was let and work begun on the 10th day of September, and the world was informed that this novel exhibition would be opened October 3 and continue until the 8th. Money for the work was raised by subscription, or pledged by wealthy citizens. A correspondent of *The Farmer* (St. Paul) gives a description of the work. He says the original design was for a building 50 feet square, but as the work progressed the possibilities of the scheme unfolded themselves, resulting in exterior enlargement and interior developments until as completed the structure covered a space 241 feet long by 150 feet broad. The main turret or dome was 115 feet in height, surmounted with a flag staff 27 feet high. It was adorned by 70 turrets, by arched windows, a grand entrance and several exits. In making the frame work 300,000 feet of lumber were used instead of 70,000 feet as first estimated. About 15,000 bushels of corn were utilized in covering and decorating. The roof, turrets, etc., were thatched with unhusked corn and stalks, the product of upwards of 100 acres. About 150 men were employed in building and decorating the structure, while 75 to 200 of the leading ladies of the city were constantly aiding with heads in planning novel decorations and with hands in carrying them out. Many artists of more than local fame furnished designs and suggestions. Indeed Sioux City made the corn palace its pet work, everybody becoming enthusiastic as the building progressed. It was worked and thought about by day and dreamed of at night. The elaborated building, when completed, had consumed two tons of steel nails and half a ton of carpet and other tacks. The decoration required 600 pounds of small wire and 4,000 yards of muslin. No bickerings or jealousies were entertained, but all united in an enthusiastic effort to show to the world

a novel, ingenious and beautiful structure, typical of the age and of the material progress of the country surrounding the rapidly developing metropolis of the Missouri Valley. When completed it was found that the palace had cost the round sum of \$28,000. It had been built by the free offerings of an enterprising people. Fortune smiled upon the enterprise, for not an accident befell an operative from first to last.

Irrigation in Kansas.

A good example of successful irrigation can be seen a few miles northeast of Garden City, so the *Herald* of that place says. Two young men, Messrs. Taddo and Winter, began operation on their claims last spring with a small amount of money and a team of mules.

A lateral of the Illinois irrigating ditch company run along the ground above the place they had selected for a truck patch. Whenever the ditch was very full it had overflowed here and the ground had been well watered before they began breaking. A deposit of sediment had been left on it by the water and after breaking and subsoiling, it was perhaps in better shape for crops than old ground. They planted seven and a half acres with sweet potatoes, cabbages, onions, peanuts, beets, peas, tomatoes, etc., surrounding the plat with about ten acres of mammoth sugar cane, corn and millet for a wind-break. They bought a bushel of sweet potatoes of Squire Pierce, sold 7,000 plants at \$3 a thousand and set out an acre and a half of plants. From less than a quarter of an acre, (actual dimensions, 75 by 90 feet,) they sold 2,500 pounds of early potatoes at 6 cents a pound, total \$150; 10,000 pounds of early cabbage at 2½ and 3 cents per pound, brought them nearly \$300, and they had as much more late cabbage. One mammoth head of cabbage measured four feet across including the leaves. They have about three acres of red onions, many samples are as large as a big saucer and the ground is full of them. The mammoth sugar cane planted in hills is numerous. Very thick stalks eight to ten feet high show what can be done in this line. Their corn millet and other crops were as good in quantity as can be raised anywhere.

The only failure, the *Herald* says, was with tomatoes, and was because the "boys" had not yet learned how to raise tomatoes on irrigated land. They should be planted in high ridges fully four feet apart and when the plants are half-grown the the rows should be plowed out and the loose dirt thrown up against the ridges.—That method, the *Herald* man says, with plenty of water, frequent hoeing and plowing, will make a success sure if the plants are set out in good season.

As to the soil, it is the same as that of the region generally, and the *Herald* says of it: "This soil is very fine, it has been washed and sifted by various natural agencies into powder, water makes it pasty like putty, and it bakes when exposed to the sun. But when shaded by plants, protected from the hot winds and mixed with the fibres and roots of the sod, this difficulty is overcome. On old ground after the sod has rotted, manuring will answer the same purpose making heavy soil light, and light soil more compact. Land cultivated by irrigation will never wear out, flowing water is a constant fertilizer. Manure is necessary, not to enrich it, but to give it weight."

There have been a few failures of farmer's mutual companies, but the large majority have proved successful and can offer a perfect insurance to the right kind of persons and property at less than one-half the rates charged by the stock companies.

About Destroying Prairie Dogs.

Correspondent of the Dallas (Texas) *Herald* wrote to that paper some time ago from Leadville, Col.: "Some three years ago, when making a trip across the continental divide, I stopped for dinner at a roadside tavern, situated in a creek valley; close at hand was a prairie dog town numbering over five hundred inhabitants. Not long since I had an occasion to stop at the same house, and saw that the same level prairie, once occupied by prairie dogs, had been enclosed, plowed, and then covered with a luxuriant crop of grass. Seeing no signs of the little beasts, upon asking what had become of them I was told they had been exterminated in the following way: Balls of cotton rags were saturated with bi sulphide of carbon—an impure preparation will do, and is cheap—pushed far down the holes and the holes firmly packed with earth. Bi sulphide of carbon, being an extremely volatile fluid, quickly evaporates and forms a heavy gas which occupies every chamber and gallery of the animal's dwelling. This gas is as promptly fatal to the animal life as the fumes of burning sulphur or carbonic acid gas."

Another Texas paper, the Wichita Falls *Herald*, copied the above and commented upon it as follows: "This prairie dog poison has proved very effectual whenever it has been tried. Several parties have experimented with it here with the most flattering success. The prairie dog problem has been a complicated one in this county, in fact, in all this western country, and in the *Herald's* judgment, there is no more practical solution of it than is contained in the above correspondence. That it will accomplish what is claimed for it there is but little doubt. Its efficacy has been tried by several gentlemen in this city and satisfactorily proven. The remedy suggested is cheap too. A barrel of bi sulphide of carbon can be laid down at the depot platform for \$50 or \$60 at the outside, and a barrel of it will exterminate all the dogs in the county. It is a powerful substance, and a very small amount of it is all that is necessary to destroy a whole family. A lump of lint cotton as large as an ordinary sized apple saturated with it and placed in the doorway of the little animal's underground dwelling, and the entrance stopped up so the fumes will not escape, will annihilate every dog in the hole."

Farm Notes.

Elwood Cooper is the largest olive raiser in the United States. His olive farm in southern California comprises 600 acres.

The mission of the agricultural paper is to help the farmer wherever he needs help, and that is "in every department of his life," along the "whole range of his interests."

The receipts of internal revenue from the tax on oleomargarine are falling off with every new report that is made; plainly proving that the fraud is not wanted under its real name.

Since 1860 the average amount of wool grown on each sheep has doubled. In that year the product was 2½ pounds per sheep; now it is 5 pounds. This has been accomplished by the grading up of common flocks and improving them by the use of Merino rams.

The best fertilizers for grapes are bone-meal and potash. Unground bones are slower in action than the meal, but a bushel of them buried at the roots of a vine will in time be taken up and transformed into grapes. Wood ashes and home-made soft soap suds furnish potash.

How strange it seems that a nation whose sole reliance is upon one class should make it necessary for that class to protest against real wrongs and abuses. How more than strange it seems when we realize that, as is the case of our own nation, with its universal suffrage, the vast majority is the complainant and the minority the wrong-doer.

The Stock Interest.

DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

NOVEMBER 8.—G. & J. Geary, Aberdeen-Angus cattle, English Shire, Yorkshire Coach, Clydesdale and Trotting stallions, Brookfield, Mo.
NOVEMBER 24.—C. C. Logston, Short-horns, Independence, Kas.

GALLOWAYS IN THE WEST.

Some friend sends us an interesting little book written by Rev. John Gillespie, M. A., of Scotland, upon the history and qualities of the Galloway polled cattle. In an appendix the author treats the "suitability" of this breed "for the Western States of America." We reprint that portion, as follows:

The writer has often been asked the question by American cattlemen, both orally and by letter—"Have Galloway cattle any qualities which make them suitable in a special degree for the Western States and Territories of America?" We have never had any hesitation in replying that this race of black polled cattle are eminently fitted for crossing with the native and graded cattle in that vast beef-producing region.

The cattle breeders of America are naturally and laudably anxious to improve as rapidly as possible the cattle on their ranches. They possess vast tracts of the best and richest grazing land in the world. Considering the difficulties with which they have had to contend they have effected considerable improvements on the native breed of cattle. But much as has been accomplished in this direction not a little remains to be done. They want to grade them up until every herd is possessed in a high degree of the best beef-producing properties and characteristics—until, in fact, every beast is a first-rate beef animal. From their possessing themselves beef-producing qualities of the highest class, and from their extraordinary impressiveness when crossed with other breeds, Galloways are specially suited to serve the purposes of the Western ranchman in trying to effect a rapid improvement upon his herd.

Further, the Western cattleman must have the property of hardiness in the cattle he uses to improve his herd, otherwise they would not be able to withstand the severity of the winter weather, and especially the fearful storms of wind, sleet, and snow which are frequently experienced. If the native cattle are graded up by the use of bulls of tender constitution, the herd may be deprived of that hardiness and robustness of constitution which can alone fit them for roughing it in the open with no roof except the sky above their heads. A wise man (Solomon) said "A living dog is better than a dead lion," and so a living steer, though he be only a scrub, is better than even a thoroughbred one which has perished under the storm. But we confidently claim for the Galloways that by their use the ranch cattle may be rapidly improved, and at the same time, instead of being weakened in constitution, they will be rendered even more hardy and able to live and thrive under the most trying circumstances. It will be conceded on all hands that if they fulfill these conditions they are just the breed of cattle for the West. Let us ask our readers to follow us while we dwell on these points a little more at length.

This breed has long been proverbial for their remarkable impressiveness when crossed with other breeds. The possession of this quality in such an extraordinary degree is due to their being a perfectly pure breed—to the length of time they have been bred from parents of the same stamp without any infusion of strange blood from any out-

side quarter whatever. They have thus become possessed of a *fixity of type* in a degree equaled by very few races of farm animals, and excelled in this respect by none. It follows as a natural and necessary consequence that whatever breed of cows they are put to the produce takes after the Galloway in its characteristic properties in a special degree. Technically, a Galloway cross would be termed a "half-breed," but the marked prepotency of the Galloway makes the offspring of such a Galloway cross practically at least two-thirds of a Galloway. But its impressiveness extends to the figure, general outlines, and other properties as well. The West Highlander is rightly regarded as one of the oldest and purest of the British breeds of cattle, and yet we have shown how much less prepotent it is than the Galloway; and we may add that the experience there quoted has been verified again and again by other breeders in Scotland and England.

So much do first crosses between Galloway bulls and cows of other breeds resemble full-blooded Galloways that it often puzzles an expert to distinguish the one from the other. After lengthened and very wide experience and observation, we confidently make the following assertion: Let a well-bred Galloway bull be crossed with any other breed of cattle whatever, including the native scrub cows of America. Let a similar bull be again used on the female produce of that cow, and even the most experienced and skillful authority on Galloways will signally fail to distinguish this second cross from a thoroughbred pure Galloway.

Now American cattlemen may judge from the foregoing how rapidly, by the use of Galloway bulls, they can grade up their cattle to be in all respects first-rate beef animals. The pure animals have shown in their native country, and also on the rich pastures of America, an aptitude to mature early, and their cross-bred produce share, if possible, in a greater degree this important characteristic. Moreover, the beef will be of the best quality—first-class, well mixed, marbled beef—the value of which, as compared with the ordinary inferior sorts, is being appreciated and sought after far more than used to be the case in both Great Britain and America. We need not remind our readers that it was a Galloway which won the highest honors on the block at the great competition at the New Orleans Exhibition in 1885. We add nothing further here as to the advantage of getting quit of horns, as that is a point which cattle owners are well able to judge of for themselves.

Ranch cattle would be seriously injured for the purposes for which they are kept if, in trying to improve them, they are made in any degree less hardy. It needs all their present robustness of constitution to enable them to withstand the severities of the winter. They cannot be housed, and therefore are under the necessity of roughing it in the open. Now, we claim that the use of Galloway blood, instead of enfeebling them, will decidedly add to their hardiness and their ability to withstand exposure. Each Galloway may be said to carry his roof on his own back. His skin, though mellow, is moderately thick, and it is covered by a profusion of long wavy hair, with a thick undercoat of fine, soft, silky hair, which resists the cold. In the Western States cattle are bred and reared where not long ago the buffalo held undisputed sway. What is admittedly wanted there is a race of cattle as fit as the buffalo to roam at large all the year round on the plains, and get at the same time a really good, profitable, beef-pro-

ducing animal. We put forward the Galloway as fitted in a remarkable degree to answer this purpose. As shown in the foregoing paper, they have been proverbial for their hardiness from time immemorial. That is a property they have possessed for at least two centuries, and the retention of it has been the steady aim of the breeders in Scotland. They are a natural breed of cattle, being kept in their native land—day and night, summer and winter—in the open fields. Hence their special suitability for crossing with the native cattle of America, so as to keep the latter at least as hardy as ever. We may add that Galloways cast their rough coats of hair during the summer, and are therefore in a favorable condition to stand the excessive heat. Moreover their moderately-thick skins afford a good protection against the flies, which abound in many States.

Wherever Galloways have been tried in America the universal testimony has been that they are excellent rustlers. They strike out for themselves, however severe the weather may be, in search of food, and scrape the snow away with their hoofs until they reach it. Their antecedents from time immemorial have developed in them this invaluable feature. Kept in the rough fields in Scotland during the winter, they are often compelled to search for their food beneath the snow, and hence there has been bred in them what may be termed a rustling disposition. American ranchmen are best able to appreciate the value of this characteristic.

Why Not Fatter?

Kansas Farmer:

I was at the stock yards the other day when three car loads of hogs were being loaded to be shipped to market. A stock-buyer had been the rounds among the farmers and this was the result of his purchases. I am sure that I am safe in saying that out of the three car loads but one car load, or one-third of the hogs, were as fat or had made as good a growth as they should be ready for market. In some cases two or three weeks, and in others as many months more of feeding should have been given. At least two-thirds of what were shipped could have profitably been fed longer, and then not only would have brought more money, but would have sold for a better price. Two lots, the best, were sold at \$4.60 per 100 pounds on foot; they were well matured and fat; in fact they were ready for market. Prices ranged from this down to \$4.20 for the smallest, or thinnest, as it was not always the small hogs that brought the least money, but rather the ones farthest from being ready for market.

With the present relative prices of corn and hogs, good thrifty hogs can be fed and fattened profitably, and thus early in the season, just when good grain can be secured at a reasonably small cost, it certainly seems poor economy to send the stock to market before they are good ready. There are two periods when it costs rather above the average to fatten stock: One is when we are just commencing and the other after they have made their growth and are ready for market. Between these two times usually we can fatten the stock at a less cost than during them. But after they have started well to fatten, when a month's feeding at a time when a rapid gain could be secured, it certainly seems poor economy to market them, and especially with the prospects as good as they are for the markets remaining firm, and rather in favor of their advancing than declining. Sometimes, of course, when the market is high and there are sufficient

reasons for expecting a decline and feed is high, it may be policy to sell rather than continue feeding and run the risk. But this year, when prices are good, and added to this is the fact that hogs that have made their growth and are well fattened will sell at better prices than when sold too soon, it will in a majority of cases, pay to push them along and get them thoroughly ready before marketing. I never like to feed during the winter when it can be avoided; that is, of course, to fatten; but at least until the middle of December I should prefer to feed until the stock were fat rather than to sell the hogs before they had either made their growth or were as fat as they should be.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Mo.

Give Good Care.

Kansas Farmer:

Improving by breeding is a safe, sure plan of improving the stock upon the farm. But if the best results are secured it is very necessary that the stock should receive good care, and especially so at this time of the year. It is an important item with stock of all kinds to maintain a good growth, and no matter how carefully we may select and breed, if we fail to properly feed and care for the stock so that a good steady growth can be secured, the benefit of good breeding will not be what it otherwise might have been. At this time of the year when we are obliged to commence depending almost entirely upon dry feed, unless considerable pains are taken we can easily allow the stock to begin to fail, and whenever we do this, we are losing both upon the feed and the stock, and for this reason it becomes very necessary to see that this is avoided.

It is more economical to keep stock in a good condition than to allow them to run down and then be obliged to build them up again, and especially so with breeding stock. With hogs we reasonably expect that the sows will be mated during this month, or at the farthest, by the first of next, and when we have been at the expense to secure good breeding stock with the expectation of securing and having a better grade of stock, it is quite an item to see that they are in good condition. We can not reasonably expect any decided improvement even with the best of breeding stock or by careful selecting, unless we give them good care. A good growth must be maintained and the breeding stock must be kept in a good thrifty condition. This is fully as important with hogs as with any other stock.

There are certain essentials that are necessary to secure the very best results. If we fail to give any of these we will fail in that proportion to realize as fully as we should all the benefit from even the others. In other words, we are losing when there has been neglected a favorable opportunity for gaining; not so much as when more particular pains are taken, but more than is really consistent with good management. All of us recognize the fact that our profits at best are small, and we are able to improve our stock only by extra good management; hence it is necessary that every point be guarded, and so far as we are able all the essentials be given that will insure the best success. And in this respect it is necessary that special care should be taken at this time to see that the stock are kept in a good, thrifty condition.

N. J. S.

It is the general impression among farmers that it will not pay to raise fall pigs, and as they are usually cared for, left to shift for themselves through the winter, this is, no doubt, true. When attention is given to

them, however, and they are provided with warm quarters and proper food, they can be kept through the winter with small outlay and should make satisfactory growth. Then when turned on good pasture in the spring they will make weight rapidly, especially if given a ration of grain also, and be ready to fatten for market when fall comes.

Fat Stock Show and Quarantine.

The Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture has received from Dr. Salmon, the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, the following order in reference to cattle going to and from the American Fat Stock Show to be held in the Exposition building, Chicago, November 8-18, 1887. It is a matter of no little interest to the cattle industry of the country to learn that there is no suspicion on the part of the government authorities concerning the freedom of the Union stock yards from any taint of cattle disease.

The order of the Commissioner reads as follows:

"Permission is hereby granted to transport cattle by rail for exhibition at the Fat Stock Show to be held in the Exposition building, Chicago, Ill., November, 1887, from any part of the United States not under quarantine by this Department on account of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Cattle from Cook county, Ill., may be admitted to said Fat Stock Show providing they are accompanied by a permit signed by the Chief Inspector for Illinois of the Bureau of Animal Industry, stating that they have been examined by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry and that they are free from contagious pleuro-pneumonia; they must also be accompanied by affidavits from the owner and two other reputable citizens of the county showing that they have not been exposed to said disease within six months prior to the date of such affidavits. Cattle from the Union stock yards at Chicago may be admitted without special permits.

"Permission is also hereby granted to transport animals which have been at the Fat Stock Show by rail from the Exposition building to any part of the United States, providing the regulations given above are enforced by the officers in charge, and provided that all cattle admitted to the Exposition building during said show are unloaded from the cars at that building and taken directly into it, and that all cattle removed for shipment to other counties or States are loaded in cars at the Exposition building and are allowed to go to no other place or places in Cook county.

"The necessary transportation permits to accompany animals leaving the show will be issued by the Chief Inspector at his office, room 725, No. 218 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

(Signed) NORMAN J. COLMAN,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Stock Notes.

Care is specially needful now for disease is mostly always due to some mistake or neglect.

If any animal dies of disease let the hide be buried deeply with it. Men have perished miserably from small scratches received in skinning dead cattle.

A Western horseman thinks the crossing of heavy draft stallions on the small mares of the range is too violent, producing a horse not large enough for draft purposes, and too clumsy for saddle.

Horses designed to be sold for any kind of use on the hard pavements of a city should, above all things, have good feet. The discriminating buyer will detect a bad foot as quickly as almost any other fault.

Is your stable damp, unclean, rotten and soaked with filth under the floor, and has it a low ceiling and no ventilation? If so you may expect to have sick horses if an epidemic comes your way. Nay, it may begin

with you and spread from your stable like a fire, for an outbreak has always a birth-place and a beginning just like this.

No more interesting exhibits have been shown at this fall's fair than the stallions accompanied by groups of their colts; and no better opportunity can be offered for examining into the worth of a horse as a breeder.

The older the animals the longer they will stand the strain on one feed, but younger animals should have a variety of feed if they are to be fed for a long period. It lessens the chance of disease, and keeps them in fine shape.

When the sows and their litters are all fed together, with the aim to give all what they want, there is a chance that they will carry more flesh than really necessary, and the pigs do not do as well as they would if fed alone, bringing loss to the owner in both cases.

Some claim that they prefer to raise fall pigs because they can make more profit from them than from spring pigs, but to do this requires good, comfortable quarters. Those who have lost any considerable number of the spring pigs frequently supply their places with fall litters.

All sheep intended for market should be sold at once, every day's delay is a loss of profit. To keep old sheep is a waste of food. Examine the feet and pare them when undergrown with loose decayed horn, and shorten the too long toes. This prevents foot rot. Give breeding sheep extra feed; bran is the best and cheapest.

An Ohio correspondent of the Cincinnati *Price Current* says: It occurs to me that some information regarding feeding wheat to hogs may not be out of the way. Some of the experiments have been wonderful, and beyond expectation. One of our larger farmers bought hogs and fed out about 500 bushels of ground wheat that returned him in thirty days' feeding \$1.63 per bushel, nothing being counted out for going to and from the mill, labor, etc. Calculations are based on what hogs are worth now, \$5 per hundred pounds. Several others say they get \$1.25 per bushel at \$5 for hogs.

In the Dairy.

Abortion Among Cows.

A correspondent writes to inquire concerning abortion among cows. Is it a disease? he asks, and are cows which aborted last year more likely, on that account, to abort this year? Out of a large herd of cows, five-sixths of them lost their calves last spring, and "many of them, with calf to calve early next spring, have already again aborted," he says. The cows were wintered as usual and were generally in good condition. Cows of two other persons in the neighborhood, are similarly affected, though kept "quite differently" from his, but no other cows in the vicinity are affected.

Abortion among cows is becoming more common; it is almost, if not quite universally regarded as a disease, and it appears to have been demonstrated by facts in a large number of cases, that the disease is, to some extent, at least, contagious. It appears, too, that when the disease once appears in a herd of cows, it remains there, doing its destructive work every year. It further appears that when one cow in a herd aborts, the other cows are similarly affected sooner or later, and if they are kept in a stable or other inclosure in regular places, those cows which are nearest the one first taken are the first victims. Investigation in numerous instances has brought to light many cases of the kind here enumerated, enough to satisfy veterinarians and scientific men generally that the conclusions reached are sufficiently demonstrated.

One instance is reported where the bringing of one affected cow into a herd was the beginning of a ten years' con-

tinuance of the disease. The owner, thinking to get rid of the disease, concluded to dispose of the entire herd and start again with healthy cows; but before the change was made the barn where the cows were kept took fire and was wholly destroyed. A new barn was erected on another part of the premises, fresh, healthy cows were put into it and there was no more abortion there.

It is not our purpose at this time to discuss the nature of the disease; that we did in former articles, but rather to state a few conceded facts and to draw conclusions from them. It may be expected in a case like that which our correspondent cites that the disease will not only continue in this herd, but that it will spread. It may be expected, too, we believe, that the stables, barns, sheds or grounds occupied by the aborting cows are infected with the germs of the disease, and that healthy cows put there will be diseased in like manner. There is nothing in the disease which interferes with other natural functions of the animals or in any way injures or contaminates their milk after a few days, and there has not been anything discovered or suspected which hinders the fattening process or renders the beef unwholesome. These facts are suggestive. They indicate but one remedy in such cases, and that is to get rid of the old herd, change the old quarters, get a new herd and put them in new or at any rate in renovated quarters. It is possible, we believe to disinfect a barn so as to eradicate all disease germs, but it is safer to clean up the old quarters, put them to other uses, and erect new buildings in another place. Where affected cows, and at the time of their sickness, occupied pasture ground, that should be plowed up and put in corn and new pastures started. If the ground is not fit for any other crop, use it for steers or for fattening hogs, but do not use it again for breeding cows, until some radical change has been effected. This is heroic treatment, but in the present state of knowledge on the subject, we are not willing to risk any less radical advice.

About Washing Butter.

A dairyman on the Western Reserve, Ohio, says it is a constantly-recurring question in the West, where it has been the practice for three-fourths of a century, to gather butter in a hard mass, and let it stand from one to six days before working over, why butter should be washed to free it from buttermilk instead of being worked to accomplish the same thing. The reason is, that working does not accomplish the same thing. Most people have plans of their own in working butter, with their hands, with a ladle, with a worker, and in a butter bowl, but each is conducted upon the principle that buttermilk is water and does not contain any other substance which should be wholly removed from the butter. These people do not understand that these substances exist, and can be dissolved out far better than worked out. This last operation is calculated to divide and subdivide these drops of moisture that remain imprisoned by the mass of butter, rather than to expel them entirely.

Buttermilk contains particles of unchurned cream, caseous matter, sugar, etc., to the amount of over 10 per cent. of its weight, and these are all foreign to good butter, or its keeping qualities. Several of these substances are soluble in water, especially casein; brine absorbs others, and it is very easy to see that washing soon has these substances all removed. High authorities

like Prof. Arnold assert that there is a membranous matter to be found in buttermilk, of "fleshy" character, which is liable to decay and destroy the flavor of the butter, unless removed. This can only be perfectly accomplished by washing, as trying to expel it by pressure would unite it more firmly to the globules. After working butter, all the moisture that remains, some 16 per cent., must be charged with the same elements that are in the expelled fluid, but if we wash out this buttermilk, and at last exchange the 16 per cent. of natural moisture with its casein, etc., for pure water and salt, the butter is left as pure as any mechanical process can make it. The globules of the butter have not been flattened or injured by working, as is often the case when butter is worked until the buttermilk is expelled, or (what is called expelled) invisible to the eye.

If butter when in the granular state is washed free from the extraneous matters, its keeping qualities must be far superior to that in which these elements are allowed to remain, though even in homoeopathic quantities. When butter is washed free from these matters by a not very strong brine, it is then possible for salt to preserve butter, but if they remain, no salting will add one day to its keeping, but in a measure become a disguise to conceal other flavors and imperfections, that finally show themselves in all poor butter. When butter is washed it is possible to churn, salt and pack at the one performance, with great saving of labor.

It is argued that, unless butter is allowed to stand for several hours after salting, the butter will have a streaked or mottled appearance. This will be so if the butter is allowed to drain too long after taking from the churn; but if it is salted when containing a large amount of moisture, the salt will be dissolved in working, and there will be no danger of finding sharp, flinty crystals of salt when cutting down the grain of the butter, and by the time the butter is worked enough, the liability of streaks will be avoided. The possibilities of streaks may be also lessened by putting small quantities into the packages at a time, when packing, and if the pressure is evenly and firmly applied, and the appearing moisture absorbed as the packing proceeds, the streaks will be very few.

Dairy Notes.

The cardinal point in feeding, watering and milking dairy cattle is regularity. It tells as nothing else can tell.

A dairyman should be a clean man, with all his natural tastes and sensibilities in a healthy and active condition.

Salt is a constituent of the blood, without which life cannot be maintained, and must be derived from some source.

So powerful is the instinct of wild animals for salt, that they go long distances and run great risks to get it. Hence salt licks are favorite resorts for hunters.

If the temperature is too high or too low, the butter will not separate from the buttermilk; but it is not the only thing that influences the time required to churn. The size of the cream globules and some conditions not yet understood affect the churning.

A healthy milk cow, in full flow of milk will drink and requires 60 to 100 pounds of water per diem. It is utterly impossible to get one to take one-half or even one-quarter of this amount of ice water, nor will they drink the ice water or cold water with any regularity.

Old residents in localities where malaria prevails seldom have regular chills and therefore don't suspect malaria as the cause of their discomfort. A dose or two of Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria, taken at bed-time, would restore all the functions to perfect health. Absolutely safe in any dose. Sold by all druggists.

HOW THEY DO TALK.

A great many of our brethren of the press in Kansas have written friendly words about the KANSAS FARMER recently, and in order that our readers may know how courteous and how general this treatment has been, we herewith reproduce some of the many kind expressions contained in notices found in our exchanges.

It is the best farm paper in the State.—*Nickerson Argosy*.

It contains much interesting information.—*Logansport Light*.

It is the best agricultural paper in the West.—*Canton Carrier*.

We cheerfully recommend it to our readers.—*Yates Center Sun*.

No better farm paper is printed in the West.—*Wayne Register*.

It is the best paper for the farmer in the west.—*Alma Enterprise*.

It is ahead of all others for Kansas farmers.—*Marshall Co. News*.

It is a good journal for every Kansas farmer to have.—*Peabody Gazette*.

Every Kansas farmer should have it in his household.—*Douglas Tribune*.

No farmer alive to his own interests should be without it.—*Lincolnville Star*.

It is one of the best weekly agricultural papers published.—*Latham Signal*.

It is the best stock journal published in the state.—*Western News, Stockton*.

It is the best paper, for all purposes, published in the State.—*Whitting News*.

The KANSAS FARMER is the best agricultural journal in the West.—*Howard Courier*.

The KANSAS FARMER is a paper that every farmer ought to have.—*Assaria Argus*.

The KANSAS FARMER is the best agricultural journal in the West.—*Garnett Plaindealer*.

The KANSAS FARMER is the recognized farmers' paper of Kansas.—*Spring Lake Hornet*.

The cheapest and most desirable farmer's paper published in the State.—*Fulton Independent*.

It is a first-class, 20-page weekly paper for only one dollar per year.—*Lincoln County Democrat*.

The KANSAS FARMER is now one of the best agricultural papers in the West.—*Fall River Times*.

The FARMER is the only agricultural paper of note published in Kansas.—*Blue Rapids Times*.

It is undoubtedly the agricultural paper for Kansas and the best in the West.—*Golden Belt, Grinnell*.

The FARMER is strictly an agricultural paper, well arranged, and ably edited.—*The Patron, Olathe*.

The FARMER is a paper which should be in the hands of every farmer in Kansas.—*Dighton Journal*.

The KANSAS FARMER is one of the best agricultural papers in the West.—*Sherman County Democrat*.

Its number of pages have been increased, so that it now resembles a large agricultural magazine.—*Harper Call*.

It is a live, wide awake journal suited to the needs of the farmers of this state.—*Public Record, Cawker City*.

The FARMER is a Kansas paper and keeps pace with the great State in which it is published.—*Attica Advocate*.

The KANSAS FARMER has been enlarged and greatly improved in appearance and make-up.—*Buffalo Clipper*.

The KANSAS FARMER has been enlarged to twenty pages, and is becoming better and better in every way.—*Troy Times*.

It is always full of fresh news of interest to farmers and is a paper that no farmer can well do without.—*Luray Headlight*.

It is now the finest agricultural journal west of Chicago, and a monument of Kansas thrift and farming.—*Russell Record*.

This is a very useful publication, and with this increased attraction deserves to be liberally patronized.—*Caldwell Journal*.

This paper discusses public questions from a non-partisan standpoint, and is just what farmers need.—*Nationalist, Manhattan*.

The KANSAS FARMER, the best agricultural paper in the West, has been recently enlarged to twenty pages.—*Leroy Reporter*.

It is enlarged 25 per cent. in size, and contains much more valuable reading matter than ever before.—*Geuda Springs Herald*.

The KANSAS FARMER has been enlarged from a 16 to a 20 page paper and the price reduced to one dollar.—*The Lenora Record*.

The KANSAS FARMER is among the best of our exchanges, and should be in the hands of every farmer in Kansas.—*Glen Elder Herald*.

The FARMER is a twenty-page weekly, published at Topeka, and is "a Kansas paper" in every sense of the term.—*Beattie Star*.

It is now in its twenty-fourth volume and a better paper than ever before. May it live long and prosper.—*K. C. Live Stock Indicator*.

It is now probably the best farmer's journal in the nation, and it ought to be taken

by every farmer in the State.—*Rising Sun, Salina*.

It now contains twenty pages, is one of the largest agricultural weeklies in the country, and should be read by every farmer.—*Kansas Kritic*.

No farmer, especially if he be a Kansas farmer, should think of trying to farm successfully without the KANSAS FARMER.—*Moline Mercury*.

It is a paper that should be in every farmer's household, as it contains matter peculiarly applicable to Kansas husbandry.—*Rooks Co. Record*.

The KANSAS FARMER now comes to us enlarged twenty-five per cent. and reduced in price thirty-three and one-third per cent.—*Chase County Leader*.

The KANSAS FARMER is enlarged and improved under its new ownership. It is now well worthy to be in every Kansas home.—*Jackson County Federal*.

It has always been good, but since it has been enlarged, new features added, and price reduced to only \$1 per year, it caps them all.—*Hatfield News*.

The KANSAS FARMER is an agricultural journal, devoted exclusively to the interests of the farmer, and should be patronized by them all.—*Eureka Herald*.

Every farmer in the State should receive the KANSAS FARMER regularly. It is one of the best agricultural papers published in this country.—*Greeley News*.

The present management deserves great credit for their efforts to make the Kansas Farmer the peer of any farm periodical published.—*Nescatunga Enterprise*.

The KANSAS FARMER, one of the very best agricultural papers published in the West, has been enlarged and is still sent out at the popular \$1 per year rate.—*Ivanhoe Times*.

The Kansas Farmer should be read by every citizen of the State, as there is valuable information contained in it for every one, whether they are farming or not.—*WaKeeney Tribune*.

This is the best paper of its kind published in the State and is decidedly the best paper Kansas farmers can obtain as it is devoted to the agricultural interests of our State.—*Turon Rustler*.

This is a paper that every farmer in the state should read. It is, in fact, the best farm paper that comes to this office and is a Kansas paper for Kansas farmers.—*Phillips County Freeman*.

Is filled every week with farm notes, stock notes, correspondence from all over the state, horticultural notes, etc. It is a paper that should be in every farmer's home in the state.—*Oberlin Eye*.

There will be about twenty per cent. more reading in it than ever. It will take more pains to discuss questions of public interest. It is the best farm paper in the State.—*Nickerson Argosy*.

It is beginning to dawn upon farmers and stock raisers of this State that in the KANSAS FARMER they have one of the best agricultural and stock papers published in the West.—*Clay Center Times*.

The KANSAS FARMER has enlarged 25 per cent. and added new features of interest, while the price has been reduced to \$1 per year. Address the paper as Topeka, Kansas.—*Mercury, Manhattan*.

The KANSAS FARMER has been enlarged to a twenty-page paper and the subscription price reduced thirty-three and one-third per cent. This is a grand improvement in the old stand-by.—*Esbridge Star*.

The KANSAS FARMER has been enlarged to twenty pages, and improved both in its scope and classification of matter, and is now one of the most valuable journals of its class.—*Osage City Free Press*.

It is now composed of twenty pages, eighty columns, well arranged and classified so that any one can turn immediately to the different departments and find original matter in all of them.—*Montezuma Chief*.

The KANSAS FARMER has recently been enlarged to twenty pages, and many excellent changes have been made, making it the largest and best weekly farm paper in America.—*Jamestown Kansan*.

The FARMER is one of the best agricultural and stock papers in the West. It treats all questions of interest from an independent standpoint, having no party coloring to contend with.—*Pleasanton Herald*.

The Kansas Farmer is a carefully and ably edited farm journal, having a large number of practical writers and regular reporters in every county in Kansas.—*Solomon Valley Democrat, Minneapolis*.

That excellent publication, the KANSAS FARMER, has recently been enlarged to twenty pages, and otherwise greatly improved, making it a desirable paper for Kansas farmers to read.—*Spearville Blade*.

It is putting on an entertaining habit of late and doing its best to be the live agricultural paper it has a right to be in Kansas. We give our best wishes for a most thrifty year.—*Industrialist (Agricultural College)*.

Besides the special correspondence and practical sermons on farming, stock raising, horticulture, the poultry, farm and dairy, it has more original matter than any other farm journal in the state.—*New West Cimeter*.

Every farmer ought to take some good agricultural journal. It will pay him more in one year than ten times the subscription

price. The KANSAS FARMER, published at Topeka, is just what you want.—*Delphos Courier*.

That ever popular and reliable agricultural journal, the KANSAS FARMER, published at Topeka, comes to us this week in an enlarged and improved form, reflecting much credit on its management.—*Peabody Graphic*.

Its columns are filled with matter of great value and importance to farmers, the practical hints and valuable suggestions contained in one number being worth more than the cost of the paper for an entire year.—*Freeport Leader*.

The KANSAS FARMER comes to us this week a fourth larger than usual and greatly improved in every respect. The price has been reduced to \$1 a year. How it can be published for that is a mystery to us.—*Concordia Empire*.

The KANSAS FARMER now comes to us enlarged twenty-five per cent. and reduced in price thirty-three and one-third per cent. It now contains twenty pages and is published at the low price of one dollar per year.—*Russell Journal*.

The KANSAS FARMER has grown steadily in patronage and influence until it is one of the best farm papers the country affords. The paper has recently been enlarged to twenty pages and new features of importance added.—*Tola Courier*.

It is the best agricultural paper that we know of for the Western farmer, being devoted entirely to the interests of the farming community, and is always on the alert for any bit of news that would be interesting or beneficial to them.—*Bird City News*.

The KANSAS FARMER comes to us enlarged and remodeled. It is one of the handsomest papers that comes to our table, and we are glad to note the evidence of prosperity. No one who is interested in agriculture ought to do without the FARMER.—*Baldwin Ledger*.

The KANSAS FARMER has been increased in size and improved in its general make-up, besides being reduced in price thirty-three and one-third per cent., thus making it one of the cheapest and most valuable journals in the State. Our farmers should subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER.—*Chapman Courier*.

THE KANSAS FARMER, a Kansas paper from the first page to the last, has increased in size to twenty pages. It is filled every week with farm notes, stock notes, correspondence from all over the State, horticultural notes, etc. It is a paper that should be in every farmer's home in the State.—*Burr Oak Herald*.

The KANSAS FARMER, which has been rapidly growing in popularity with the farmers of this state as well as throughout the whole country, has recently been enlarged and otherwise improved and will make greater efforts than ever to supply the needs of the great West for a leading agricultural journal.—*Emporia Democrat*.

The KANSAS FARMER has enlarged to a 20-page journal, and has put on an entire new dress in every department, and comes to us chock full of original editorial matter, special correspondence and practical sermons on farming, stock raising, horticulture, the poultry farm and dairy, and in fact, such a farm journal as only a Western house and Western men could compile and publish.—*Kearney County Advocate*.

It is the only paper of general circulation published in the State devoted wholly to farming interests in the larger sense, which includes every department of rural labor, agriculture in general, stock raising, horticulture, gardening, dairying, poultry, bees, etc., with considerable space every week devoted to the family. It is unquestionably at the head of that class of papers west of the Mississippi, and this reduction in price ought to increase its circulation largely.—*Nemaha Co. Republican*.

The KANSAS FARMER has been wonderfully improved, and is now a twenty page weekly, filled with just such matter as a Kansas farmer needs—much of it the experience of farmers in farming and stock raising. In addition to increasing its size 25 per cent. the price has been reduced to one dollar per year. Farmers cannot invest a dollar that will pay larger profit than in subscribing for the KANSAS FARMER. If you want the best farm paper published for Kansas farmers, send in your name.—*Independence Tribune*.

THE KANSAS FARMER.—Since Kansas is ahead in about everything going, is it not about time that Kansas farmers were patronizing a home agricultural paper? The eastern papers they take are adapted to eastern farming, in rocky and clay soils, where fertilizers are the last thing the farmer thinks of when he goes to sleep, and the first when he awakens in the morning, besides dreaming of it through the night. The KANSAS FARMER, of Topeka, is adapted to the wants of the Western farmer, and especially of the Kansas farmer. It lingered along for many years, amounting to but very little; but in the general Kansas boom, it has taken a long stride forward, and is now the equal of any agricultural paper in the United States. It is now published by a company, at the head of which is ex-Governor Samuel J. Crawford. It has been enlarged to twenty pages, of four columns to the page, making eighty columns every week, while the price has been reduced to the small sum of one dollar a year. With the increased size and lowered price, the reader gets just about 40 per cent. more reading for his money than he did before. It

is devoted exclusively to the farming interest, in all its branches, leaving politics to the political papers. Our farmers should give it a trial this year.—*Troy Chief*.

MESSRS. HALL & O'DONALD,

Proprietors of the Largest Printing Establishment in the Western Country.

[From the Daily Capital.]

It is with an unusual degree of pride and pleasure that the *Capital* announces to its readers the completion and successful operation of an institution which is not only the special pride of the citizens of Topeka, but to all the people of the State.

It was only recently that more than a few of the prominent citizens of this city knew that at an early day, that Messrs. Hall & O'Donald, two enterprising gentlemen from the State of Indiana, would give to the capital of Kansas the most complete and thoroughly equipped printing establishment, stereotype foundry and book bindery in the entire Western country. Not only is this true, however, but the establishment of Messrs. Hall & O'Donald is now in active and successful operation.

The firm occupy four floors in the building, covering 8,000 feet of flooring. They have invested \$75,000 in stock and fixtures, all of which is the best that money would buy. The stereotype foundry is complete and perfect in all its departments. It is run by electric power and is illuminated by incandescent light. The printing department is the largest in the city or State, every face of type known to the art preservative is distributed in their cases.

In the matter of machinery, Messrs. Hall & O'Donald are handsomely supplied. They have five ruling machines, one of which is admitted to be the largest in the West; their other machines, twenty-three in number, are of the very latest design, and make a handsome appearance.

The press room is equipped with the latest style of presses, and is superintended by one of the most competent pressmen in the country, who left a lucrative situation in New York city to accept a situation with Messrs. Hall & O'Donald. The bindery is also complete and splendidly equipped with the best and most ample facilities and some of the most competent workmen to be procured.

The office and bindery are supplied with fireproof vaults—an item parties desiring plate work will do well to make a note of.

The whole entire establishment is heated by steam supplied by the latest improved methods. The finest of plate glass decorates the front of the building, while numerous incandescent lights make the surroundings very attractive. The private office is a model of elegance. The woodwork is of polished oak, and a fine Brussels carpet deadens the footfalls on the office floor.

Messrs. Hall & O'Donald will keep a full line of legal blanks of all kinds, which fact will be gladly welcomed by professional men.

The proprietors of this new and mammoth establishment buy their paper by the carload, and are able to give the very best rates to their customers.

Topeka is proud to welcome such men as Messrs. Hall & O'Donald; and the *Capital* wishes them every success in their laudable enterprise.

These gentlemen will be pleased to meet citizens from all parts of the State, at the office of their elegant establishment, 115 and 117 Eighth avenue east. See advertisement on first page.

Mr. Johnson's Wool.

We are in receipt of a letter from Thomas Johnson, White City, Kansas, explaining the reason of the seeming difference between himself and Hagey & Wilhelm, of St. Louis, in regard to certain wool which Mr. Johnson said he had shipped to them for sale, and their statement that they did not receive any wool from Mr. Johnson. He says the wool was shipped in the name of H. S. Day, from Parkerville. He concludes his letter thus: "I will say further, that my wool was dirty, as all wool was last spring, but it was tied up in a very good shape."

You owe a debt of gratitude to every man that invests his money in a first-class stallion and brings him into your neighborhood.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—the original "Little Liver Pills" (sugar-coated)—cure sick and bilious headache, sour stomach, and bilious attacks. By druggists.

Correspondence.

State Dairy Association.

Kansas Farmer:

I have read with pleasure your recent article on the organization of a Dairy Farmers' association for Kansas. I am acquainted with Mr. McAdam, of Rome, N. Y., whose article you published in your last issue; knew him as an experienced and advanced dairyman on the other side of the Atlantic, and he has been even more successful in America. I hope your suggestion was carried out at the late State Fair (which I was prevented from attending) and that the dairy farmers are by this time organized, or in a fair way to be so soon. I have lived in the state nearly four years, and in season and out of season have done what I could to organize dairy farmers, but, as yet, with little success. The way, however, appears plainer now than when I first came to the state; it may be because I am nearer to the capital, which is and justly ought to be the hub around which all state organizations, conventions and associations revolve. It may not be out of place to observe that judgment from what I have seen of Kansas dairy farmers, I believe they possess enough grit and go-aheadativeness to make the dairy interest of the state succeed in their hands, if once they become properly organized, and with a view to bringing this matter to a speedy issue, I would suggest, in the first place, the organization of the dairy farmers of Shawnee county and then the adjoining counties, with the headquarters at Topeka, there being an understanding that each county shall have the control of its own business as soon as a given number of members residing in such county, and desiring to do so, may think it best to separate their business from the control of the parent society, the county society continuing its connection by affiliation and representation in directorate of the state association, which would be certain to grow out of such a beginning. Or, if it is thought best, we might organize in Shawnee county and let the other counties either follow our example or form an organization of their own, and when we finally come into convention, as I feel certain we shall do, we could compare notes, holding onto that which is best for our respective organizations and letting the balance go.

I have had considerable experience in the organizing of dairy farmers, having been the first secretary of the Cheshire Dairy Farmers' association of England, therefore am aware of some of the difficulties and obstacles ahead; but, being satisfied that all can be surmounted, I am confident for the future of the interest in this state. On this point it may not be out of place here to rehearse a conversation I had with Mr. McAdam, the author of your late article, when I first landed in this country. He advised me to go at least as far west as Kansas City, remarking that he had a few years previously visited that city and much of the surrounding country, and that he felt certain that within an era of 100 miles of that city there would in the near future spring up one of the strongest dairy interests in the country. I have been more than satisfied with the partial fulfillment of his prediction and feel certain if he knew Kansas and western Missouri as I know them to-day, he would extend the area to 200 miles, and perhaps take in several other places as being equally good centers of similar areas.

And now that we have several of the principle railroad systems of the country at our doors and Missouri river rates to all important points, there is no necessity for Topeka to play second fiddle to any city as a commercial or manufacturing center. Hence the wisdom of making Topeka the headquarters of our dairy organization, as it should be borne in mind by those organizing that we are doing so with a view not only to improve our local markets, but also, if needs be, to create markets in other states for Kansas dairy products, and, therefore, this question of direct shipments at reduced rates to the principal centers of population becomes an all important factor, and particularly will this be so if we export our products beyond the limits of the United States, and that is where nine-tenths of the dairy products find a market, which are shipped from this country to New York.

With regard to many the local market is

all that they desire. They realize 25 cents a pound for their butter the year round, and consider that to be the highest possible achievement in the dairy business, and why? Because they never heard of any one getting more, and further, because many of their less fortunate neighbors are generally receiving from ten to fifteen cents from the grocers, etc.

One of the aims of a well organized dairy-men's association would be to bring up the prices of all by regulating the supply to meet the demand, in such a manner as to do away with the frequent glut that occur in our local markets. Farmers cannot afford to sell butter at fifteen cents a pound, even though the cows are fed on prairie grass, to say nothing of doing their duty by their stock and buying bran, as at present, at \$13 to \$14 per ton.

There is much in milk besides butter that has an important money value in the world. Good milk contains about ten per cent. of solid matter after the butter has been extracted therefrom, and at least six per cent. of that amount is capable of being converted into good, merchantable cheese, to say nothing of the sugar and other feeding properties contained in the balance, which is good for calves, pigs, etc. So, therefore, the Alpha and Omega of dairying has not been attained even by selling butter at twenty-five cents a pound the year round, but it requires the combined efforts of the dairy farmers, through the united action of a live association, to get all out of milk that there is in it, to say nothing of the marvelous improvement the interest would make under efficient organization. A dairy farmer should be able to meet every demand that is made upon him for milk or any of the known products thereof, and this again cannot be accomplished by the farmer who acts single-handed.

I do not, at this writing, know of any better way to commence our organization than for every farmer interested in the matter to send his or her postal address to the office of the KANSAS FARMER, not necessarily for publication, unless the writer so desires it, but in order that when the nucleus of our organization is formed we may know where to find friends willing to help the movement along. In conclusion I would most respectfully urge all dairy farmers to rally around our dairy standard, making the best of the opportunity for doing so, through our valuable paper, remembering that neither themselves nor their land has a better friend on earth than a good dairy cow.

Yours truly,

R. L. WRIGHT.

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 26, '87.

N. B.—This excellent letter was delayed somewhere. It did not reach this office until last Thursday afternoon.—[EDITOR.]

Fall Plowing.

Kansas Farmer:

Although the proper or best time for fall plowing is past, owing to circumstances it may be advisable to do some more of that kind of work on the farm now. It is well known that when fall plowing is done early, before the seeds of the weeds have matured, we will have a comparatively clean field the next year. Much importance has been attached to deep plowing in the fall, so that much of the subsoil may be brought to the surface and pulverized by the elements. Without objecting to this, I think it is even more important to thoroughly cover up or plow under all the growing weeds or other trash. To promote this a chain may be attached, one end fastened to the plow beam and the other to the singletree of the horse walking in the furrow, the slack middle bending the weeds down just as the dirt is ready to fall on them. Being thus completely covered decomposition will be hastened, providing plant food for succeeding crops. Besides, we know from our cultivated plant seeds that such seeds as are kept dry will grow best, while much of that which gets damp or wet fails to grow. Judging from analogy, if we allow the tops of the weeds to stick out, the seeds will mature and dry, favoring the conditions for growth; while those completely covered will remain damp and many of the germs be destroyed. If small grain be sown on this in the spring, it will get a start before the deeply covered weeds will be called to life by the penetrating rays of the sun, whereas the seeds remaining on

the surface will get a start with the sown grain and may outgrow it.

Another reason for plowing all we can may be mentioned: With farmers the crop this year is not only short, but the rations of grain for work horses will be short next spring, making the teams weaker. The work done this fall at leisure will be that much less for the horses next spring. And when a person wants a piece of early corn to help him out when the present short crop is exhausted, there is nothing better for such an early piece than fall plowing and top planting. I saw a piece of that this year that was almost made before the drouth became severe. By this I do not wish to say that in ordinary years it is as good as listing, but merely that it has the advantage in earliness. However, it cannot be denied that there is one objection to late fall plowing. Where the land thus fall-plowed lies much exposed to a sweep of the southwest wind, the soil is liable to blow in the spring. This can be prevented by stirring with a cultivator or other tools early in the spring, bringing less pulverized soil to the top.

H. F. MELLENBURCH.

Gossip About Stock.

The National Poland-China Swine Breeders' Association will hold its annual meeting at the Sherman House, Chicago, November 17.

The annual meeting of the Missouri State Short-horn Breeders' Association will be held at the Kansas City Board of Trade hall, Friday, October 28, at 7:30 p. m.

The Consolidated Cattle Growers' Association of the United States will meet at Coates' Opera House, Kansas City, at 2 p. m., Monday, October 31. Let every delegate and every one interested in the future prosperity of the great cattle industry be present. It is very important.

T. A. Hubbard, Wellington, Kas., scored a victory for himself and Kansas at the Kansas City Fair. In the sweepstakes ring, Berkshire class, he won first premium for best young herd, also for best sow and litter. In the Poland-China class, sweepstakes for boar and get, and second sweepstakes on aged and young herds.

Fanciers of Galloway cattle should bear in mind the public sale to be made at Kansas City on Wednesday, November 2, during the Fat Stock Show, by the well-known breeder and importer, Mr. E. K. Rea, Millville, Mo. Col. Sawyer will be the salesman of the occasion. The offerings were selected personally by Mr. Rea and the editor of the Scotch Herd Book. Buyers may expect extra good cattle.

Among the several public sales to take place at Kansas City, is the offering of Messrs. Walter C. Weedon & Co., on Monday afternoon, 31st of October, 1887, consisting of a choice herd of Holsteins, which we understand are an excellent lot, being a draft from the herd of Messrs. D. P. & H. P. Ellis, of Cleveland Ohio, and are worthy the attention of those seeking to make acquisitions to their dairy herds. We are assured that the young bulls are in excellent condition, and are a very nice, even, vigorous bunch. The Devons to be sold are of the choicest, having won many well-earned laurels in the show ring, and are disposed by Mr. Weedon on account of the owner having had death in his family. This will be the first public sale of a Devon herd in the West, and the lovers of these beautiful, hardy, handsome cattle will do well to attend the sale. See advertisement in another column and send for catalogue.

Breeder's Gazette: Col. W. A. Harris, of Linwood, Kas., has sold to Koutz & Berger, Denver, Col., the yearling Cruickshank bull Viscount Richmond, for a consideration of \$1,200. This fine young bull has for his dam Victoria 52d, a Sittytown Victoria, purchased by Col. Harris at the Cummings' sale in June, 1886, for \$800, and his sire was the grand old Earl of Richmond, a son of the famous Duke of Richmond. Viscount Richmond had been reserved for herd duty at Linwood and Col. Harris has always turned a deaf ear to the numerous and tempting propositions for his purchase, but the engagement of the services of Luther Adams' Imp. Cupbearer for the Linwood herd opened the way for his sale, and these Denver gentlemen were the fortunate purchasers. Messrs. Koutz and Berger can congratulate themselves on securing a bull

of such choice breeding and pronounced individual merit as to be deemed worthy of use in the Linwood herd, and we feel sure that they will never have reason to count their bargain as other than highly satisfactory.

Mr. S. B. Rohrer, Newton, Kas., has a very commendable ambition to build up a herd which will be admitted to be the leading herd of Jerseys in the West, and the fact that he won the American Jersey Cattle Club prize of \$100 at the late Kansas State fair, the same being awarded by Prof. E. M. Shelton with the score card, is pretty conclusive proof that he is on the right road to the realization of his ambition. His herd is now forty-five in number, and is headed by the two-year-old Stoke Pogis bull St. Valentine's Day 15278, and the Coomassie bull Happy Gold Coast 14713. Among the cows of the herd are imp. Hasselman's Brownie 28777, that tested on the Island at the rate of 33 pounds 12 ounces butter in seven days; Easterloo (a daughter of the pure Rex bull Easter Boy), test 2 pounds 9 ounces in one day; imp. Lea Hureau's Prize 22674, test 17 pounds 2 ounces in seven days; imp. Charming Daughter 27796, test 15 pounds 5 ounces in seven days; and Jewel of Montebell 2d 22381, test 18 pounds 7 ounces in seven days. With cows of such records, and bulls of such breeding as the two mentioned above, Mr. Rohrer is certainly stoutly equipped for the work of making the name of his herd famous in the West as the home of high-class Jerseys.—Breeder's Gazette.

E. S. Shockey, Secretary Early Dawn Hereford Cattle Company, writes from Hereford, Maple Hill, Kansas: We take pleasure in reporting to you the recent births of the following calves: A heifer calf out of Pintie, the show two-year last year (her second calf since her showing) by Beau Real. Pinkie was sired by Remus, dam Pink 2d, by Cremorne; 2d dam Pink, by Above All, bred J. Hewer, 8d, dam by Albest by Adforton—very choice breeding. Also a heifer calf out of Nellie, a very thick-fleshed 3-year old by Sylvester, by Secretary, by Regulus, a royal winner by Sir Roger; the sire of Lord Wilton. This calf is Nellie's second by Beau Real, and both carry the same fleshing qualities that cause the envy of all who come in competition with the monarch, Beau Real. Gentle May, a great granddaughter of Horace, dam Gentle May 13th, by Old Count, a son of Horace, granddam Gentle Mary 2d, by Battenhall, by Sir Thomas, granddam Gentle Mary, by Matchless, has dropped a very fine bull calf to Beau Monde, Snowflake, a granddaughter of Downton Grand Duke, dam by the famous Doctor, granddam by Sir Roger, the sire of Lord Wilton, has given birth to a bull calf by Beau Monde. A daughter of Assurance a bull calf by a son of the Wilton Hotspur, Rose Preceptor, by the famous Preceptor, by Bachelor, has given us an excellent bull calf by Beau Monde. Julia, by Chancellor, dam Margaret by Remus, granddam Daisy by Cremorne, great granddam, Lucton, by Albert has dropped a beautiful heifer calf to one of Wilton Hotspur's best sons. There are ten other cows in the paddock due to calve to Beau Monde and Beau Real now. All our cattle are in exceedingly fine condition and our show cows of this year that were compelled to show against abortionist and barren cows, are all close to calving to Beau Monde and Beau Real.

To the Farmers of Shawnee County:

The citizens of Topeka are making preparations for one of the grandest musical festivals in the history of the State, to be held at the Seventh street rink for one week (October 31 to November 5, inclusive), the proceeds to go toward uniforming Marshall's Military Band. This band has become almost a State institution, and its superiority over the ordinary military bands of the United States was acknowledged at the recent encampment of the G. A. R. at St. Louis, also at San Francisco one year ago. It is proposed to hold a Fair in connection, and charge an admittance fee of but ten cents. Every resident of Shawnee county should take an interest in this and contribute their mite toward putting Kansas to the front in music, as in everything else. Liberal donations of fancy work, articles of merchandise, etc., are being promised from the city, and it is desired that the farmers signify their willingness to aid in this enterprise by "chipping in" something for the Fair: A bushel of apples, a gallon or two of buttermilk, or anything that they may see fit to donate. The dates have been chosen with a view to moonlight nights, and all are invited to attend during the week. Drop in and notify Maj. T. J. Anderson what you will bring in for the Fair.

The Home Circle.

The Hymns of the Marshes.

In my sleep I was fain of their fellowship, fain
Of the live oak, the marsh, and the main.
The little green leaves would not let me alone
In my sleep;
Upbreathed from the marshes a message of
range and of sweep,
Interwoven with waftures of wild sea liber-
ties, drifting,
Came through the lapped leaves sifting, sift-
ing,
Came to the gates of sleep.
And look where a passionate shiver
Expectant is bending the blades
Of the marsh grass in serial shimmers and
shades,
And invisible wings fast fleeting, fast fleeting,
Are beating
The dark overhead as my heart beats,—and
steady and free
Is the ebb tide flowing from marsh to sea—
(Run home, little streams,
With your lapfuls of stars and dreams)—
Sinuous southward and sinuous northward the
shimmering band
Of the sand beach fastens the fringe of the
marsh to the folds of the land;
Inward and outward to northward and south-
ward the beach lines linger and curl,
As a silver wrought garment that clings to
and follows the firm sweet limbs of a girl.
Vanishing, swerving, evermore curving again
into sight,
Softly the sand beach wavers away to a dim
gray looping of light.
—Sidney Lanier.

Arrest the present moments;
For be assured they are all arrant tell-tales;
And though their flight be silent, and their
path trackless
As the wing'd couriers of the air,
They post to heaven, and there record their
folly—
Because tho' station'd on the important watch,
Thou, like a sleeping, faithless sentinel,
Didst let them pass unnoticed unimproved.
And know, for that thou slumber'st on the
guard,
Thou shalt be made to answer at the bar
For every fugitive; and when thou thus
Shalt stand impeached at the high tribunal
Of hoodwink'd justice, who shall tell thy
audit?
Then stay the present instant, dear Horatio,
Imprint the marks of wisdom on its wings;
'Tis of more worth than kingdoms; far more
precious
Than all the crimson treasures of life's foun-
tain.
Oh! let it not elude thy grasp, but, like
The good old patriarch upon record,
Hold the fleet angel fast until he bless thee.
—Cotton.

Sweet Mercy! To the gates of Heaven
This minstrel lead, his sins forgive;
The rueful conflict, the heart riven
With vain endeavor
And memory of earth's bitter leaven
Effaced forever. —Wordsworth.

Give to a gracious message
A host of tongues, but let ill tidings tell
Themselves, when they be felt.
—Shakespeare.

'As Much as Lieth in You.'

The people of the North Temperate zone
are beginning to look forward to a near future
of frost and snow, when the doors will be
shut and the fires lighted in other than
the cook stoves. Those of us who inhabit
moderate-sized or smaller houses are begin-
ning to dread the time when the children,
and others accustomed to spending much of
the summer time out of doors, will meet to-
gether, making a little crowd in the hither-
to orderly sitting-room. Busy tongues and
noisy hands and feet will distract, until we
become accustomed to the fact that summer
indeed has gone, and winter has driven us
all into appropriate quarters.

It is generally understood that this com-
ing together around a cozy fire on a frosty
evening is altogether poetical, or a subject
for an artist. It is pleasant to read about
or look at in a picture, and there are times
when such a harmony and sympathy exists
that the poem or picture is true to life; but
there are other times when strong opposite
characteristics become apparent in the
members of the same family, when the chil-
dren disagree, naturally and honestly, and
have not yet learned to defer opinions but
make known their convictions with an en-
ergy that distresses the older members of the
family.

Perhaps children ought not to quarrel,
but it is not in human nature for a sensitive,
conscientious child, or one who has an in-
nate love of justice, to endure without com-
plaint the heartless or thoughtless treatment
of another that is naturally selfish. A child
who will not protest when trampled upon,
if possessed of an ordinary amount of intel-
ligence, is an unknown being. Saying
nothing in such cases of a parent's duties,
which are sufficiently understood by the
most of us, we are led to consider the les-
sons taught the child by the close contact
which comes at the fireside.

Peace is such an important element in a

household that, through some parental dis-
cipline perhaps, the children learn to sacri-
fice their opinions and sometimes their
rights. One child will give up what he
ought not to another with a stronger will
and less sense of justice. One child will
learn to bear a taunt with equanimity from
one who cannot possibly learn the Golden
Rule. This constant rubbing together may
wear away the rough edges where they most
need to be worn away; a constant pressure
may make an unkind boy courteous. The
"Line upon line, precept upon precept,"
may at last make the careless, heedless girl
a help in the crowded household.

At last, it is to be hoped, the family will
become a unit in peace and love, so that in
after life harmony may exist among the dif-
ferent members, even though they may be
called upon to live under the same roof.
While they have been learning to live to-
gether in harmony, they have been advanc-
ing a step toward living "peaceably with all
men."

Such a perfectly-learned lesson is an ideal,
and will take its place beside the picture of
a "Cozy Winter Evening." The Apostle
said well when he put a cautious "if" in the
text, "If it be possible, as much as lieth in
you, live peaceably with all men." He
doesn't give the alternative; but we can sup-
ply it from our own understanding. When
two beings of different tastes and sympa-
thies are thrown together, there can be no
lasting peace, and common sense teaches
them to make no compact to live together.
Members of the same family find when ma-
turity comes to them that friendship is best
preserved by separation. It is not possible
for two with opposite aims to harmonize,
nor is it probable that the selfish, hard-
hearted man will bring peace to the soul of
his generously-inclined brother. Then, if it
is not possible to live peaceably with all
men, a natural conclusion will be to live so
much apart that we may forget the bad
things which annoy and anger us, and cher-
ish only the remembrance of the good, which,
after all, everybody possesses—if only in a
small degree.
—PHEBE PARMALEE.

Inquiries--Exaggeration--Slang.

It is so long since I sent a letter to the
KANSAS FARMER—several months of par-
tial sickness, then bereavement, then addi-
tional sickness, have been some of the
causes of my long silence. I am writing
now propped up with pillows.

I have a daughter who has a fancy for be-
coming a trained nurse. What steps should
we take to fit her for such a position? What
would be the probable expense of such a
training? If any of the readers of the
FARMER could give me any information on
the subject I should feel greatly obliged.
What occupations outside of the kitchen are
open to girls living in the country?

I agree with the writer on "Baby Talk,"
but I think some of the words which grown-
up people use to each other need quite as
much condemnation. I believe if some folks
were made to parse and analyze their gen-
eral conversation they would be surprised
at the trouble it would give them. Then
how exaggerated is the style of some
of the talk. Who ever saw an "awfully
sweet" apple or a "lovely pie," to say noth-
ing of the downright out-and-out slang
which those who would fain pass as young
ladies do not hesitate to use. I do
think we mothers will have very much to ac-
count for if we do not try to mould our chil-
dren's talk as well as their minds. I think
while they are young we should insist upon
the exact truth, when little folks are de-
scribing anything to us, and that we should
carefully correct exaggerated statements,
unsuitable adjectives, as much as we de-
grammatical expressions. Of course we
must take care to keep a guard on our own
tongues.

Some months ago I was at the house of
an acquaintance and heard a conversation
something like the following:

Mother—"You go there again and I'll skin
you."

Four-year-old child—"I bet you will."

After a little while the child re-entered.

Mother—"Where have you been?"

Child—"Only to Nigger Robinson's."

Mother—"You have! Didn't I tell you
I'd knock you down if you went there
again?"

Child—"No; you said you would skin me!"
(with a grin).

Mother—"Now you look here, if you go

playing with the black children, the black
will rub off them and they will make you
black, too."

Child—"No it won't. Give me an apple."
Apple was supplied and child disap-
peared.

Mother and child were both well dressed,
almost elaborately. Just before and during
the dialogue the mother had been describ-
ing the "splendid" sermon that darling Mr.
D. had preached the previous Sabbath, and
what an "awful comfort" it was to feel one's
self safe for the next world. I ventured to
remind her that it was untrue to tell her
child the "black would rub off." She gave
me an incredulous stare and burst into a loud
laugh.

I would like to thank Mr. Dyer for his
courteous reply to my husband's letter. Can
any one give the whereabouts of a Kansas
paper factory?
—ENGLISHWOMAN.

P. S.—Typhoid fever is so prevalent this
year in our neighborhood, an article on the
subject, its cause, symptoms, home and
medical treatment would be of much ser-
vice just now.

Englishwoman opens a subject of great
importance. A great many mothers, as it
seems, do not care what their children say to
them or how they say it, if they do not use
words which are vulgar in the worst sense.
If mothers do not use language properly: if
mothers use harsh and brutal language
when addressing their children; if mothers
do not speak truthfully to the little ones; if
mothers do not feel it to be important that
the words and thoughts of themselves and
their child should be clean and true, there
cannot be either moral or intellectual pro-
gress there until after the children have out-
grown the evil influences of home. A child
comes to us pure—the beginning of an im-
mortal life. If white is an emblem of pur-
ity, the child-life is white, and every unjust,
every suspicious, every painful word or look
thrust upon it stains it. Mothers, often,
are thoughtlessly cruel, and much may be
said for them by way of excuse, for many
of them bear burdens which are cruelly
heavy; still it is true that the education of
the child must begin with that of the moth-
er.... The slang of the times is demoraliz-
ing. It has gone so far that many estima-
ble people do not understand the meaning
of many of the words which they use, and
they rarely utter a sentence correctly. The
"awfully sweet," quoted by Englishwoman,
is common, with variations. Adjectives
strong in quality, as splendid, good, superb,
terrible, elegant, etc., are used promiscuously
and applied to common-places and simple
matters. These practices are degrading,
and every one of us ought to so understand.
A little well-directed effort in families
would correct the abuse.—EDITOR.

Fashion Notes.

A silver bracelet of ball links, hand-chased
and oxidized, is a novelty.

Among the newest ornaments for the hair
are large butterflies and dragon flies made of
feathers.

Huge eastern palms in ornamental pots
seem to be the favorite piazza decoration for
country houses.

Velvet, faille Francaise, moire and Gros
grain are materials that will figure in
autumn millinery.

Ear-rings are no longer considered an es-
sential part of a woman's toilet, and many
mothers refuse to allow their daughters to
have the ears disfigured by piercing; and
they are right.

Any skirt-drapery to be pleasing must
have the effect of plenty of material, so that it
is most important to select light-weight
goods for all designs requiring puffed or
looped effects.

Waistcoats are extremely in vogue, and
corsages for children are rarely seen fas-
tened down the center and both sides alike;
it is most fashionable, too, for children's
dresses to be made with one, two or more
waistcoats, and the effect is very good and
piquante.

In wool materials, as in silk, plain colors
will be almost universal; the exception will
be found in solid check, two inches or more
square, in two contrasting colors—a sort of
magnified shepherd's plaid. These will be
used in combination with plain material.
In colors, seal brown, myrtle green, wine
color and a new gray, which may be de-

scribed as a light shade of London smoke or
mouse color, will be preferred.

Blouses of colored silk or zephyr are much
worn by girls of four or five, trimmed with
embroidered tabs starting like rays from the
neckband. The upper skirt is finished off
with several small tucks and embroidery,
and the foundation edged with a stripe of
silk or velvet answering the neckband and
cuffs.

Dresses for young girls and children are
made of similar materials to those used for
ladies' costumes, except that checked and
striped stuffs are chosen in sizes suiting the
age and stature of the wearers. Some of the
new models have plain gathered overskirt
caught up in a few folds on each side of the
front and falling over a plaited underskirt.
The tight-fitting jacket pens wide over a
plaited plastron finished off at the neck with
a white lace or embroidered chemisette.
Plastrons admit of much variety in style,
and the gathers, pleats or gaugings may be
ornamented with rows of feather or honey-
comb stitching worked in silk of an oppo-
site color to the foundation or of the color of
the trimming.

Young Housekeepers Should Know

That buttermilk will take out mildew
stains.

That bottles are easily cleaned with hot
water and fine coals.

That a pallet knife should be used to
scrape pots and kettles.

That old napkins and tablecloths make the
very best of glass cloths.

That zinc is best cleaned with hot soapy
water, then polished with kerosene.

That it is well to keep large pieces of char-
coal in damp corners and in dark places.

That three teaspoonfuls of kerosene put
in the wash-boiler will greatly assist in the
last rubbing.

That oilcloth may be kept bright for years
if properly varnished each season with any
good siccativ.

That if the hands are rubbed on a stick of
celery after peeling onions, the smell will
be entirely removed.

That lamp wicks give a better light when
cut squarely across and should not be pecked
off as some advocate.

That if soap is purchased in large quanti-
ties and kept in a warm dry place, half the
usual amount will be required.

That tubs will not warp or crack open if
the precaution is taken to put a pail of water
into each directly after use.

That if a cucumber is cut into strips and
the pieces put into places where ants are
found it will surely drive them away.

That chloride of lime should be scattered,
at least once a week, under sinks and in all
places where sewer gas is liable to lurk.

That it is an excellent plan to have a
penny bank, to be opened once a year, when
a book may be purchased or the contents
may be used in any way desired.

That one pound of fine tobacco put with a
pail of boiling water and allowed to par-
tially cool, when put upon a carpet with a
soft brush, will brighten the colors and re-
move surface dirt.

That turpentine and black varnish put
with any good stove polish, is the blacking
used by hardware dealers for polishing heat-
ing stoves. If properly put on it will last
throughout a season.

That table linens should always be hemmed
by hand. Not only do they look more
dainty, but there is never a streak of dirt
under the edge after being laundered as with
machine sewing.

That to preserve eggs for winter use you
will require one pint of fresh slaked lime,
and one-half pint common salt to three gal-
lons of water. Use a ladle with which to
put them into the crock, cover with an old
plate and keep in a dry place. If fresh eggs
are put in, fresh eggs will come out.

That great care should be taken in wash-
ing milk cans, and all vessels into which
milk is set, as milk "turns" very readily
when put in an unclean dish. Wash first in
cold water, second in a strong solution of
soda and water and then in clean tepid wa-
ter. Wipe dry, and if possible set out-of-
doors to sun and air.—Mrs. W. H. Maher,
in Good Housekeeping.

Beautiful Women

are made pallid and unattractive by func-
tional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's
"Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure.
Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

The Young Foks.

Bob White.

[The quail—whose musical call ("Bob—White?") is given with a pause and an upward inflection, suggesting an interrogation.]

The robin's sweet notes on my rapt ear are falling;

The wren trills her joy in a song of delight;
From tree-top to meadow, the cat-bird is calling.

And with summer's ripe sunshine the woodlands are bright;

When—list to the call! Is it marital, or birdling,

That haltingly speaks, in tones ringing and clear?

A query. And what is this strange whistler asking,—

The fate of some hero, long lost, but still dear?

"Bob—White? Bob—White? Bob—White?"

I know not the tale; I heard not his story.

I'll listen. Perhaps, from the beech grove afar,

The blue-jay or sparrow may sing of his glory,
Or the locust's sharp whirr the glad secret declare.

A hush o'er the woodlands—the birds cease their singing;

In the noon-day's hot glare nature faints, and is still,—

When, lo! o'er the tangle, a happy voice, ringing,

Sends the music again over meadow and hill:

"Bob—White? Bob—White? Bob—White?"

Sweet voice of the woodland, who'll answer thy query?

I dread not to hear—'tis a secret of bliss.

No tone of despair in that call, bright and cheery;

No famished heart feeding on traitorous kiss.

'Tis of one brave and good, thy merry voice telling—

Some mother's own hero-boy, valiant and true?

Ah! who shall e'er know, from her warm heart upwelling,

The love that with glory crowns all he may do!

"Bob—White? Bob—White? Bob—White?"

Call on, warbler sweet; be the morn bright or dreary,

Not sunshine or shade can thy ardor repress!

Thy liquid notes, falling,—like balm on the weary,—

Stir my soul with a longing I cannot express.

But, dearest of all, when the evening shades gather,

And nature to restful arms calls me from care,

Deep down in the dell, from the willows and alder,

Comes thy rhythmic "Amen!" to the world's evening prayer:

"Bob—White? Good—night? Bob—White?"

—Josephine C. Goodale, in *Good Housekeeping*.

Public Buildings at Washington.

The announcement is made that the western section of the State, War and Navy Department building is now practically completed, and will be ready for occupancy the close of the present calendar year. This will complete the huge structure. It was begun in 1871, sixteen years ago, and has been in gradual course of construction during the entire period. Aside from the Capitol it is the finest building in Washington and probably in the country. Its cost, when fully completed, will be somewhere from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000. It is of granite, and covers two entire squares. It is 471 feet long and 253 feet wide. A walk around it gives you a pretty good appetite for breakfast, for a tour of its four sides is practically a quarter of a mile. One scarcely realizes the extent of the public buildings here until he measures them by squares or by an attempt to walk about them or through them. Take the corridors of this building, for instance, and they measure probably a full mile in length.

The Treasury building, which stands just on the other side of the White House, also covers two blocks. So does the Interior Department building. The Capitol is still larger; it is 751 feet long and 324 feet wide, and covers nearly six acres of ground. To walk around that you cover almost a half mile of space, yes, more than that when you include the terraces which are now being constructed, and which are practically a part of the building itself, for there are to be rooms inside of these terraces extending to the walls. The Capitol has cost about \$17,000,000 as it stands, besides the statuary, paintings, frescoes, etc., which runs the cost up to about \$20,000,000. Indeed, it has been declared that \$30,000,000 has been expended upon this building, including its finishing and furnishing during the ninety-four years since the corner-stone was laid. The new Library building, work upon which was begun nearly a year ago, is to be larger than any building in Washington except the Capitol. It will cost away up in millions, nobody can tell yet how many.

It is a curious fact and one illustrative of

the bigness of this government, that even the scores of huge buildings owned by the government in Washington, costing, perhaps \$100,000,000, are not large enough for the actual necessities of the government business. Here is the new State, War and Navy building, covering two squares and costing, with its fittings and furnishings, \$15,000,000, which will be crowded from basement to garret as soon as the new wing is ready, and yet will not be sufficient to accommodate all the branches of the State, War and Navy service. The Interior Department building, which also covers a couple of squares, has long since been outgrown by its business and has branches scattered about in various leased buildings throughout the city, wherever they can be had. Besides leasing these buildings it was even necessary to construct the Pension office covering a couple of squares more and this seems to be packed from top to bottom already before it is fairly finished. The Postoffice Department building just across the street from the Interior Department has been enlarged by the construction of another building on an adjoining square, which is connected by a bridge over the street, and even then a part of the business has been transferred to leased buildings on still another square. The Capitol has been for years insufficient for the purpose for which it was constructed, and buildings in that vicinity have been leased for document rooms, committee rooms, and like purposes. Over in the "Mall" south of Pennsylvania avenue is a long line of buildings—Agricultural Department, Smithsonian Institute, National Museum, Medical Museum, and Bureau of Printing and Engraving, and yet every year or two new buildings or wings are constructed to accommodate the constantly growing business. The Treasury building is very crowded, and some of its bureaus are stuck around the city in such buildings as may be had for their temporary accommodation, while huge vaults are being constructed in the court inside the building for the accommodation of tons and carloads of silver dollars. There is probably not a single building in Washington at present which is sufficient properly to accommodate the business of the department for which it was originally constructed.

Interesting Scraps.

Tea was brought to Europe by the Dutch in 1610.

The insolvent bank often has the finest building.

Good credit in business is often better than a fat bank account.

The discovery of the value of oak sawdust in tanning was made in 1765.

The annual product of the silver mines of South America is estimated to be \$26,000,000.

How much more can we do this year than we did last to make the world happier and better.

The world will not come to the church to be saved; the church must go to it. "Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature."

Two dogs got into Congress Spring garden at Saratoga, and mistook the applause at the concert for a "sick 'em," and went to fighting, to the great dismay of the audience.

In the City of Mexico everybody lives over a shop, if the house be two stories, or uses the lower floor for stabling the horses, quartering the servants, etc. Even millionaires often rent the ground floor of their swell residences for business purposes.

A one-legged beggar of St. Louis became so urgent in his request for aid that he was arrested the other day. When the police searched him they found fifteen tobacco bags in his pockets and sewed to his ragged clothes, and each bag contained some money. The total amount was \$74.41.

In breaking the ground in a place near Kincardine, Ont., the other day, a skeleton, which to all appearance is that of a wild boar, was found. All the bones, including the tusks and teeth, were in splendid condition, though it is thought they have been lying there for 100 or 200 years.

The manufacture of rubies has lately reached such perfection that the artificial product is often more valuable than the natural stone. The process employed is that of M. Fremy, who has described it to the Paris Academy of Sciences. Discarding a method

discovered by him some years ago, he now dissolves alumina in fluoride of calcium, and obtains red crystals of alumina, or perfect rubies, which may be made of large size.

The story comes from Salem, Ill., of a flock of 150 sheep that were overtaken in their pasture by fire. They at once made for a knoll in the field, and there bunched themselves with the lambs in the middle, and began moving in a circle, treading the weeds and grass into the dry earth until the fire was out.

It is a curious fact that the name of Daniel Webster appears upon none of the rolls of the counsellors of the Supreme Court, nor is there anywhere a record of his admission to the bar of that court. It is probable that he was already so distinguished a lawyer when he argued his first case in the Supreme Court that if any one thought of it it was taken for granted that he had taken the oath and signed the roll, and no one raised the question.

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We doubt if there is, or can be, a specific remedy for rheumatism; but thousands who have suffered its pains have been greatly benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. If you have failed to find relief, try this great remedy. It corrects the acidity of the blood which is the cause of the disease, and builds up the whole system.

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[Mention this paper.]

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The price of raw sugar dropped a trifle last week.

Business is not rushing in iron and steel industries.

Business failures last week in the United States numbered 195.

There are upward of three thousand national banks in the country at this time.

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States from July 1 to October 21, this year, equal 53,730,000 bushels.

The Agricultural Department at Washington estimates the wheat crop of the country this year at 450,000,000 bushels.

Reported failures in business in the United States during the period since January 1 last to the 21st day of the present month number 7,505.

The anthracite coal market is active; shippers are behind in their orders, and as a consequence Western purchasers are paying advanced prices.

Gross treasury receipts, for the week ending Friday, October 21, increased \$7,694,919, and what is reported as the available balance increased, same time, \$4,065,222.

The KANSAS FARMER, next week, will publish a full report of the condition of crops, stock and weather in all parts of the State on the first day of November.

The people of Dodge City are wisely moving to establish a woolen mill at that place. This is a commendable effort. There ought to be a dozen woolen mills in the state.

Prof. E. B. Cowgill, agent for the State, will soon publish his official report of sugar-making in Kansas this year. Our readers will have an opportunity to examine it. It will appear in the KANSAS FARMER as soon as a copy can be obtained.

A volume of poems entitled "Poems of the Plains and Songs of the Solitudes," written by Thomas Brower Peacock, of Topeka, is announced by the publishers, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. It is to be sold by subscription at \$2 to \$2.50 per copy. Many flattering notices of the work are published.

Butler county, this State, is to have a broom factory. This is another evidence of thrift, showing that manufacturers see the folly and waste of sending our raw materials out of the State to be manufactured and returned to us in the changed form. Kansas ought to work up her broom corn, her wool, her cotton, her tobacco, her salt, her cane—everything produced on her soil which may be worked into more valuable forms.

THE GRANGE AND THE KANSAS FARMER.

Among the warm friends of the KANSAS FARMER we are pleased to number many members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, an organization which has done a great deal of good, is now doing good, is destined to still greater usefulness in the years to come, and for which we have a profound respect. The question—"Why do you not print more Grange matter in the KANSAS FARMER?" has been submitted to us often, several times recently. The question is a proper one, and it is due to the Grange as a body, and to those of our readers who are members of the order, that we state the reason. Before doing so, however, it is proper to repeat that we entertain a high opinion of the Grange and are in sincere and earnest sympathy with its objects—the advancement of agricultural interests, the education of farmers, the emancipation of woman, and the betterment of social conditions generally. We have read much Grange literature, and never saw a line of it that was not intended to do good. So that we are with the Grange rather than against it.

But the Grange in Kansas has an organ of its own—*The Patron*—printed at Olathe, Johnson county, and that, of itself, relieves us of all responsibility in the matter. The Grange as an organization, supports *The Patron*; all official matter of the order in this State is published in that paper, and members of the Grange, by appointment, contribute original and news matter to its columns regularly. At the head of the *Matron's* Department in *The Patron* are the names of five excellent ladies of Kansas announced as editresses. The State lecturer uses its columns, as do other prominent members, when they would address the order generally throughout the State.

Besides this, the KANSAS FARMER is not an organ for any party, sect or order. Its mission is broader than that; it wholly ignores lines distinguishing political, religious and social differences; it goes out to the people with messages concerning interests and aims which can be and must be discussed independently. The Grange discusses matters of public concern independently; but if the KANSAS FARMER were to go out freighted with the fragrance (sweet as it is and healthful) of the Grange, nineteen-twentieths of its readers, not being members of the Grange, would soon conclude that it is a Grange organ, and they would subscribe next year for the *Country Gentleman*, *Prairie Farmer*, *Rural New Yorker*, or some paper which is not an organ.

However, we are pleased with this manifestation of interest in our conduct by Patrons of Husbandry, for it shows that in their opinion all the KANSAS FARMER lacks to bring it up to their standard of excellence is the regular printing of some matter particularly appropriate to the objects and purposes of the Grange and so presented as that readers would understand its origin and aim. This one thing lacking can easily be provided if the Grange takes hold of it. A column or two of the paper might be set apart as a special department for matter furnished by one or more persons appointed by the Grange, and it would be recognized by an appropriate heading.

We receive regularly in weekly installments good matter specially prepared by Mortimer Whitehead, lecturer of the National Grange, and we use a good deal of it, omitting such portions as show its special character as Grange literature. We have ideas of our own about the make-up of a paper, the char-

acter of matter and its distribution; and our plans must be followed or dangerous confusion will result. There would be little difficulty, however, in securing a Grangers' Column, if the Grange, as such, wants it.

Until action somewhat of the kind above suggested, is taken, these good friends have opportunities equal with those of other correspondents to talk to our large constituency on any subject of interest to farmers and farmers' families, generally, without regard to whether they are members of any order or party, or sect. On the general platform of the people we all stand equal and wear no distinctive badges.

Work for the New Congress.

There will be lively times in Congress during the coming session. There are a few important matters that the people want attended to, and this the members understand well enough; but there is to be a national election next year, and partisans will want to make as much party capital as possible. It so happens that some things have been promised by both parties—things which the masses of the people have been asking for some time, things which cannot be safely postponed much longer; and it so happens, also, that as to these very things members of both parties are disagreed, and as to at least two of them there has not been a single determined movement made by either party.

Take the surplus revenues, for example. The party in power has been clamoring about that matter several years and promised loudly to reduce it some proper way. The party out of power promised quite as loudly to assist in providing a way to reduce the revenues so that the surplus would soon diminish by reason of the supply being reduced. But nothing more than skirmishes have been had thus far. No well digested plan has been proposed and pushed by anybody. The party that fails in this respect during the coming session will hear something discouraging in November, 1888.

Take the silver question as another instance. The people want bi-metalism, gold and silver as the basis of our metallic money, and they want silver put on an equality with gold as to coinage; that is to say, they want free coinage of both metals so that our monetary dependence upon other nations and upon monometalists as individuals may be discontinued. Neither of the great parties has ever come out squarely on this subject, though both have wrangled over it some, and have usually leaned toward the money changers of the East. This silver business must be attended to promptly. A monometal party will be defeated in 1888.

Transportation is another case in point. More than a dozen years have the people been complaining of discriminations and other forms of injustice and oppression by common carriers, and both parties have talked and promised favorably, at length giving us a law which is conceded to be one step in the right direction, and now it is proposed to strike out the very heart of the inter-State commerce law.

Civil service reform, though a hobby with both parties, has not been advanced a single step in the last two and half years. Just what the law-makers intend the law to be must be made known plainly, and it must not be in favor of the spoils system, or the party that so declares will go down before the people.

Party lines are not strong enough to hold the people if these vital matters are not attended to. The coming Congress must take up these subjects and

others of equal importance and dispose of them in the common interest. That party which shows most wisdom and most zeal in this respect will elect the next President and a majority of the next Congress.

The Business Condition.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* show a healthy state of trade throughout the country generally. The fall trade has been rushed at somewhat higher pressure than usual at a number of points this year, and while the total volume is materially smaller than it was three weeks ago, it appears to be in excess of the movement one year ago.

At New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore there is only a fair distribution by jobbers in leading lines.

At Chicago trade is moderate, but in excess of a year ago; at Kansas City it is 30 per cent. heavier than last week, notably in dry goods and groceries; at Omaha it is fairly active, with merchants confident of continued large movement; at St. Louis the volume of goods distributed has been stimulated by cool weather, and at New Orleans trade is good, owing to free sugar and cotton receipts, although not equal to the previous week. At Pittsburg the demand for iron holds out exceptionally well. The volume of trade is smaller than last week at Cincinnati and moderate at Galveston, with a less encouraging prospect, owing to the promised short cotton season. Denver and San Francisco report business quite satisfactory.

Money is easier at New York and Boston, with funds sufficient for all demands at Philadelphia, New Orleans and Cincinnati, with less demand for funds. Money markets are active at St. Joseph, Kansas City and Chicago with large demand, but light request for funds at the interior.

Gross earnings of 116 railroads show for the nine months from January 1 to September 30 an increase of 13 per cent. for 1887 over 1886, and gains of 20 per cent. over 1885, and 18 per cent. over 1884, the earnings of the month of September showing a gain of 9.5 per cent. over September, 1886.

Wheat has advanced about one and one-half cent on the week, Indian corn seven-eighths of a cent, and low grade flour has advanced some. Exports continue light and receipts at the interior quite heavy, pointing to a large increase in the visible supply report on Monday. The world's resources are about 100,000,000 bushels less than they were two years ago, but that may not affect prices until in 1888 when consumption shall have disposed of a considerable proportion of the crop grown in 1886-87.

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, October 22, 1887:

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 70° on the 19th; lowest at same hour, 56° on the 21st. Highest recorded during the week, 70° the 19th; lowest 45° the 21st. Light frost the 18th and 21st.

Rainfall.—.01 of an inch.

The Kansas Academy of Science meets in Representative hall in the State capitol October 26, at which time a large and very profitable meeting is expected. Visitors will be welcomed at all the regular sessions, and especially at the evening lectures.

A natural gas explosion at Pittsburg, Pa., was attended with loss of life, injury to persons and destruction of some of the best property in the city.

Silk Culture in Kansas.

The action of the Legislature in authorizing the establishment of a silk station and appropriating money for the purchase of cocoons and the reeling of silk had the effect to encourage the friends of silk culture in the State and to stimulate invention in that field. A friend in Washington county sends us a clipping from a local newspaper giving an account of an invention, by a citizen of that county, of a machine which greatly simplifies and cheapens the process of reeling. The inventor is W. J. Miller, formerly of Switzerland, and whose early life in Europe was spent in the silk manufactories of Zurich, and Lyons, France. Mr. Miller has succeeded in inventing a machine that reels and twists the silk from the cocoon at the same time. The partially twisted silk is then put in another apparatus of his own, some six feet long, with about fifteen spindles and one long reel; the spindles are run very fast and the reel slowly. This machine is turned with a crank and small balance wheel which a child can turn, and when taken off the reel is ready for the loom.

Mr. Miller raised some 50,000 cocoons last summer from eggs sent out by the State Silk Commissioners, so that he had material of his own to work on. Besides this his wife, a Spanish lady, is a silk weaver by trade, having worked in Europe and in New Jersey. Her shuttles are obtained from Lyons, France, and her loom, harness, and other materials are now ready for the manufacture of silk goods.

Dr. Charles Williamson, of Washington, one of the State Silk Commissioners, in a letter referring to the invention of Mr. Miller and the weaving machinery of his wife, says theirs will perhaps be the first home-made silk produced in Kansas. Dr. Williamson himself is an ardent friend of silk culture in Kansas. He raised about 50,000 cocoons this year. His worms were fed on Osage orange leaves, while those of Mr. Miller were fed on mulberry leaves. The Doctor calls attention to what he says was recently demonstrated by tests at Philadelphia—that less weight of cocoons spun by Osage-orange-fed worms is required for a pound of reeled silk than of cocoons spun by mulberry-fed worms.

The establishment of a State station insures a market for cocoons, and the invention of Mr. Miller will go far toward establishing silk culture as one of the permanent industries of the State. The work already done in this State will very much encourage friends of silk culture generally. A good deal of interest has been developed in several other States, and at least one national silk association has been organized, that in Philadelphia. Until recently there was no market in the United States for cocoons. Raw silk is admitted at our custom houses free of duty. Nearly \$25,000,000 worth of raw silk comes to our shores annually from other countries to be worked up at our factories. Manufactured silk is subject to duty. But within a few years last past markets for cocoons have been established at Philadelphia, Pa.; Corinth, Miss.; Memphis, Tenn.; Peabody, Kas.; San Jose, Cal. Prices range from 75 cents to \$1.50 per pound. An average family, understanding the work, can earn anywhere from \$50 to \$200 in a season of six weeks, raising cocoons. Indications now are favorable for the early establishment of one or more silk manufacturing establishments in Kansas. In due season the KANSAS FARMER will present to its readers a detailed description of methods of raising silk worms and cocoons. Several such articles have appeared in these columns, but in view of late

encouraging indications, a fresh one will doubtless be of service to many persons who have not studied the subject and who want to learn something about it.

Kansas Dairying.

A very interesting letter is printed in the KANSAS FARMER this week, concerning the organization of Kansas dairymen. The suggestions are important. We have frequently urged the same subject upon the attention of our readers. It would be of great benefit to persons interested. No industry can succeed nowadays without some means of communication among the individuals engaged in it. Wherever farmers organize for any purpose they make money by it. It would be the same with dairymen. They cannot do much single-handed, but they could do wonders if they were operating as a body.

The KANSAS FARMER will gladly be the medium of communication to effect an association of Kansas dairymen. Let the subject be discussed in general and in detail in our columns, and when the time to organize is at hand, we will find a comfortable place for the meeting if our new quarters are not then completed. Don't let the subject drop. Agitate it; write about it; talk about it, until Kansas dairymen are prepared to act together.

The Beloit Fair.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:

The Mitchell county people, owing to the adverse season, had abandoned the idea of holding a fair this year, but the rains that came in July and August revived the crops and the spirits of the people, and about the 1st of September it was decided to make an exhibit. The beautiful Williams park was put in order and the buildings prepared to receive the exhibit. A premium list was gotten out and was given to the public only three or four days previous to the opening of the fair, but notwithstanding all this the fair was a success. The main building was crowded with the finest products of the farm, garden and orchard, the display in the latter being especially fine.

There was not a very large display of stock, but those shown were equal to any in the State. In fact they have won prizes at the largest of our stock exhibits. The weather was perfect, and the attendance good.

The FARMER representative received a kind welcome, and was rewarded with forty or more additions to the subscription list, which for about three hours' work was not so bad. We hope next year to meet the farmers of Mitchell county at their annual exhibition and that this excellent exhibition will be eclipsed not in quality maybe, but in quantity. Mitchell county is in the center of one of the finest regions of the world, and her capital city, Beloit, is worthy the place she holds. F.

How long, asks a granger friend, shall we wait for that full acceptance of duty that farmers owe the Republic, as well as themselves—the duty of establishing and maintaining manly independence in politics? Party may be right, or wrong, as its leaders direct. But when it is wrong it deserves no support, and it is always wrong when it acts without regard for public interests—wrong when it puts forward unworthy men, wrong when it makes party paramount in the selection of officers. It is never better than the conscience of the people and never worse than when it refuses to be guided by conscience. Farmers are no better, and no worse, because of their business, but as they are more numerous than men of any other vocation their responsibilities are

greater. There are many districts in which their votes decide every election. In such cases they have all the responsibility. Let them refuse to be led by men who have only selfish purposes to serve, and the very fact of their refusal will have beneficial influence in public affairs. These suggestions are timely now, because an election is approaching. Not every bad man will be defeated, but if farmers will be true to themselves the best will be elected, and politics will begin that purification which honest men have long desired in the interest of good government.

Inquiries Answered.

PAPER MILL.—There is but one paper mill in the State—at Lawrence.

TOMATOES.—A correspondent inquires why his tomato vines did not bear. We do not know, though if we could see his vines and ground, and learn the history of the work, we might help him out. Next year pinch off the ends of the vines after they have grown to a reasonable length, and keep them pruned back, and see that insects do not destroy the settings.

INDIGESTION.—I have a young mare which has run in pasture all summer, had distemper bad, but got over it apparently; is now very thin in flesh with no appetite. When fed oats eats a little, but is in distress after it; lies down, looks around at her side and acts like colic, but does not bloat. Bowels seem to be all right. Haven't given her anything. She is now on clover pasture.

—Feed wheat bran and ground oats mixed; if you have no oats, feed bran alone mixed with warm water. Don't feed any corn. Give Stewart's condition powders in half doses. If you can't get them, give a half tablespoonful of powdered ginger and gentian, equal parts mixed; mix with feed. Give plenty of salt and clean water, keep in comfortable quarters, and be particular not to expose the mare to storms or cold, raw weather. Let exercise be light. It is a case of indigestion.

PRICES.—How can a barrel of \$2 flour be made out of 83-cent wheat, or \$3 flour made out of 95-cent wheat? In your reply to J. F. Tallant, you do not question his quotations of prices in New York in 1840 and 1886. And his quotations of oats, hops and pork, I am sure are incorrect.

—The list of prices from which, we suppose, Mr. T. quoted his figures, is published in the American Almanac for 1887 on pages 100 to 102. At the head of the table are several notes of explanation. We quote part, as follows: "The following table, carefully compiled from the sources indicated, takes the prices of the twelve months in the year, selecting the highest and lowest quotation for each article. It is to be understood, where no mention of quality is made, the price quoted is for the cheapest grade of each commodity." Then follows the table. The prices given—highest and lowest—for the articles referred to are

	1840.		1886.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
Beef, mess.	\$14.75	\$9.75	\$12.00	\$5.00
Flour, western.	6.50	4.62	3.50	2.65
Wheat.	1.25	.95	.85½	.83
Oats.	.43	.24	.35	.30½
Hops.	.62	.18	.28	.05
Cotton, upland.	.10	.08	.09½	.08½
Pork, mess.	16.00	13.00	12.50	10.00

CONTRACT OF RENTING.—A. rented to B. land for oats. A., supposing that a share of straw was his, and none could be hauled off from the farm, said nothing in verbal contract about the straw, and when it came to threshing, A. was on the ground to stack the straw. B. said no; the straw was his, he would stack it, and did so. To whom belongs the straw? or can B. remove it or cause it to be removed from the farm?

—If there is any custom in the neighborhood as to matters of this kind, the custom will rule. If not, then if there was any agreement as to how the oats should be delivered, as in the sheaf, that might govern; and if B. is living on the farm where the oats are grown and would use the straw on the land, that would govern in his favor. But if there is no custom of the kind named, and if B. does not live on the farm and does not intend to use the straw on the farm, but does intend to remove it from the place, just as he would remove the threshed grain, the law would favor the owner. The rule is, that while grain may be hauled off the premises by renters, straw and fodder are to remain on the place to be fed there or made into manure for the benefit of the land, unless there is a special contract or an established custom to the contrary. In this case, we suppose the land in question is part of

A.'s farm, and that B. does not live there, and that B. does not intend to use the straw on the land. If we are correct, then, in the absence of a custom or contract, B. has no lawful right to remove the straw if A. objects.

LAW OF DESCENT.—Mr. A. and Miss B. marry and have children; Mr. A. dies and leaves Mrs. A. without any real property; Mrs. A. marries the second time—marries Mr. C., and they also have children and accumulate a large amount of real property, and then Mrs. C. dies. Now, under the laws of Kansas, what portion of the property would the children of the first marriage inherit, if any?

—When a married man dies, his wife and children are his heirs; if his wife died before he did, then their children are his heirs; if he leave neither widow or children, his property goes to his parents and descends through them. Likewise, when a married woman dies, leaving a husband and children, they are her heirs; if her husband died before she did, then their children are her heirs; and if she leave neither husband nor children, her property goes to her parents, just as the husband's property goes to his parents when he dies, leaving neither wife nor children. Children of the half blood inherit equally with the children of the whole blood. Applying these propositions to the case above, the children of the first marriage will inherit, equally with the children of the second marriage, whatever property descends through the deceased wife.

HEIRS.—CHILDREN.—In your paper of October 18 inst., in answer to law of descent, you say that in Kansas the property which a woman owns in her own right before marriage remains hers after marriage and descends to her heirs. In some States the husband is counted an heir, but I presume in this case her property goes to her children, and her husband has no share in her property; is this correct? And if the husband dies first she is entitled to one-half of his real estate; also one-half of his personal property. Is she entitled to it during her lifetime, and does it go back to his children at her decease, or does it go with her other property to her children?

—Persons frequently understand the word "heir" to mean children. The heirs of a deceased married woman are her husband and their children and children of either one of them by former marriage. If she leave a husband and no children, then the husband is her sole heir; if she leave neither husband nor children, then her property goes to her parents and descends through them. When a married man dies, leaving a wife and children, they are his heirs, and until the children are all of age, or until the widow again marries, they enjoy the use of the homestead in common; but upon the widow's remarriage or the coming of age of the youngest living child, the homestead is to be divided, one-half in value given to the woman, the other half to the children in equal shares. This applies to the homestead, remember. As to other real estate, the law is this: When the husband dies, leaving a widow and children, the widow is entitled to one-half the value of it, to be set apart to her under direction of the court at once on a proper proceeding; the other half is set apart to or for the children. Children that are of age, if any, take their equal share at once, and for the minors, the court will provide means of taking care of their portions. The homestead is not divided until the children are all of age, or until the widow again marries. The other real estate may be divided at once. The same rule applies in case the wife dies first. As to the homestead, it descends to the husband and the children, or to him alone if there are no children; and it shall not be divided until the children are all of age or until he again marries. As to the wife's real estate, upon her death, that descends at once to her husband, one-half in value, to their children one-half. If there are no children, then her husband takes it all. If the husband died before she did, then their children take it share and share alike. The Kansas law as to descent and distribution is the same for husbands of deceased wives as for wives of deceased husbands. After prescribing rules for the descent and distribution of property of deceased husbands, and providing for widows, the law—section 28, provides as follows: "All the provisions hereinbefore made, in relation to the widow of a deceased husband, shall be applicable to the husband of a deceased wife. Each is entitled to the same rights or portion in the estate of the other, and like interests shall in the same manner descend to their respective heirs. The estates of dower and by curtesy are abolished."

Horticulture.

A BOTANICAL MUSEUM.

The botanical department of the Michigan Agricultural College occupies a space of about four thousand square feet, and contains a great many specimens of interest to people in general, as well as to professional botanists in particular. Prof. Beal, in charge, recently sent out, in Bulletin No. 28, a description of the timber specimens in the museum, and we copy that portion for the information of our readers.

As a visitor passes about the rooms, he sees plainly labeled a collection of natural root-grafts of large pine stumps, white cedar and beeches, and fifteen or twenty natural grafts of stems above ground, including a union of two beech trees, each about fifteen inches in diameter. They were united twenty-five feet above the ground by a branch about seven feet long, which is about six inches in diameter in the smallest place. United they stood, united they fell, and still remain one and inseparable. One of the most interesting and natural grafts is that of a black oak and a white oak—oaks belonging to widely different sections of the genus. Other specimens illustrate various stages in the process of uniting.

Natural grafts of the stems of silver maples are more common in this vicinity than those of any other species. They frequently sprout at the ground, forming several trunks; the bark is thin and the trees grow rapidly.

Here are roots of white willow which had run a hundred feet to fill a three-inch tile twice in four years, and a large mat of roots which had filled one-third of the diameter of a tile eighteen inches in diameter. And here are some roots from a cottonwood which had run a long way and filled a tile. The willows and the cottonwood and some elms were felled to prevent further trouble.

When a long limb grows in a position where the end is much swayed back and forth by the wind, its base will thicken to enable it to stand the strain, making a large, stout shoulder. In a similar manner the base of a second-growth tree which has grown in an exposed place will be broad, stout and tapering; while one in a dense forest not so exposed will be much more nearly cylindrical near the ground. Specimens from the college grounds in the museum illustrate this fact.

Three specimen—two of oak and one beech—each contain a deer's antler imbedded in the wood, where two of them had been completely covered. A broken chain link was found when a stick of maple was split.

Here are thirty-one young trees of full length, usually nine years old, taken from our arboretum.

An assortment of slabs, carefully selected, illustrate the barks of most of our leading sorts of native trees, some of which are already scarce or wanting in many neighborhoods.

There are a large assortment of knots from most of our species of trees. These are to illustrate the damage which is done to the tree by dead knots. Some sound knots are cut and polished, and some that are defective are also cut to show this fact. Limbs of an apple tree and another from a buttonwood show two series, illustrating the various stages in healing over.

The trunks of some trees are very winding. To illustrate this are two ironwoods, a tamarack, a white cedar and a yucca.

Next we come to numerous examples in which one tree had damaged another by rubbing or growing against it.

Of such we have the blue beech, silver maple and white ash, locust and others. Vines of various kinds wind about and damage trees and branches. Here a bittersweet has died in the first attempt to strangle a white oak. A branch was repeating the operation when the specimen was brought to the museum.

A vine of moon seed about a blue beech illustrates precisely the same condition of things. A grape vine of one hundred feet long winds gracefully about among the upper timbers of the museum, and a section of another is about seven inches in diameter.

Next we come to some trees badly scarred and healing over where floating ice had passed by in the spring. And next we notice how maples, hickories, oaks and basswood were shivered or bent in different manners by a tornado. A photograph illustrates barns, houses, orchards much damaged on the spot where they were entirely demolished.

There are species of the trunks of a basswood, white ash, white oak, showing the work of lightning. Next appear three miserable looking specimens, showing the struggles of a poplar and two maples to heal over their wounds made by horses hitched to them for want of suitable posts.

Specimens illustrate the damage done to maples by sap-suckers, and others the attempts to heal over where the bark had died, or the trunk had been checked. These beeches, maples, basswoods, show the effect of sap-suckers, which dug for the cambium layer years before. There are no indications of any insects. A squirrel kept this hole open where a limb had died; woodpeckers had made these holes in decayed poplars for their nests; and here are a large number of boards, barks, limbs, showing the effect of borers. Larvæ of numerous insects as they had damaged apple trees, locust, hickory, ash, tamarack, pine, and there hangs a small tree with all its branches. The latter was a Scotch pine, and died soon after setting in spring. Beetles ate the young wood and young bark, so the outer bark was easily removed.

Here is a good start towards a collection of tough wood of our valuable oaks, hickories, ashes, elms, ironwood, beech, basswood, and near them should be placed samples of brush or defective woods. Near by are two samples showing how two elm boards warp when exposed to the sun on one side only, and showing which way the board near a slab or the side of a log will warp. Also near them a large number of specimens showing various defects in wood caused by branches, checks, decay, etc.

Here are four panels, each eight by fourteen feet, covered by polished boards, and some not polished, each usually eight by sixteen inches. There is an assortment of duplicates, especially of our most valuable woods, and show various good and weak points, different sections, etc. The enterprise of one grange is still manifest by the large gilt letters as follows, "Sassafras, by Port Huron Grange, Mich., No. 480."

In the ceiling of the wall, by some choice native woods, a chestnut board from Wayne county shows a bullet left long ago by some marksman. One suit of specimens contains the core of a birch log three feet long, which had been steamed and the veneering turned off. This was dried, several layers placed at right angles to each other and pressed, and held together by hot glue. The surface of the veneering cut around the log in this way is often very beautiful, and presents a different appearance from boards cut from a log.

There is a beginning of a collection of cork, tan-bark, sawdust, thin wood for covering walls of houses, business

cards made of cross sections of two sorts of soft maple, four large samples of hard wood mosaic suitable for floors of dining rooms. Here are short cross sections steamed and stamped to imitate carving, and they are very pretty.

Over there are some young trees twisting about each other, doubtless the work of some student, and a beech slab, with names and dates carved in the bark; a vine of Virginia creeper, with an enlargement above a string tied years ago; a hollow buttonwood log, such as was once used for smoke-houses, samples cut through the heart, showing that a young tree grows straighter as it grows older, by filling in most in the hollows; samples of American elm and catalpa, in which the defect of weak crotches is illustrated; samples of maple, white and blue ash, and beech and walnut that are curly; blocks showing bird's eye maple, as seen below the bark, as well as in polished boards. There are fifty-four sticks of wood of thirteen kinds of timber, once set in the ground to decide whether it is of any use to set posts top end down to increase their durability. The results were given in a former report, and showing that it makes no difference which end up the posts is set. Here a few rough boards of our leading sorts of timber for students to study, also boards to show some of the grades of white pine, and cross sections to show the various ways in which unprotected logs check at the end; several hundred truncheons, a polished cross section of each native tree, samples of Michigan willow ware, with willow as it grew, some peeled, some split; a lot of nuts, fruit, cones and seeds of trees; cocoanuts, coconut fibre, tampico used instead of hair for brushes, and rice roots used for coarse brushes. There are the gums and dyes, mostly from the pulse family, some St. John's bread (sweet edible pods,) some wood from the bottom of a deep well in Dakota where no wood is now found; products of southern pines, as turpentine, lampblack, rosin, tar. We have some wood-pulp for making paper, and samples of charcoal, and other products taken from the kilns.

In one case are partially decayed limbs, boards, black knot of plum, cherry, oak, hickory, etc. These knots are caused by certain fungi. Wood will not decay till bacteria and other fungi work upon it. Here are cedar apples, caused by fungus, and galls caused by insects.

So far as practicable, all of these things are placed together, according to the natural orders to which they belong. In collecting specimens, most attention is given to our own common native and useful trees. An effort is made to illustrate woods as manufactured, or partially manufactured, as well as in the natural condition. For want of room, many articles will be made in reduced size. For example, it is intended to show sashes, doors, blinds, pieces of mouldings, flooring, well and poorly cut, weather strips, canoes, oars, tackle-blocks, spokes, neck-yokes, poles, shafts, hubs, rims, saddle-trees, hames, handles of hoes, forks, shovels, chisels, planes, mallets, spools, lasts, kegs, barrels, hoops, baskets, matches, wooden-ware, etc., etc. In time a guide-book should be issued for the use of students and visitors.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph says: "I have set out trees of every sort of fruit and a great many sorts of shade and ornamental trees in the last forty years, and have never yet failed. But I always do one thing which I never saw recommended. If a tree is set in the ground as received from the nursery the small ends of the roots are invariably dried dead. Dead roots can

make no new growth; consequently, unless the tree can obtain nourishment from the sap in the large roots, trunk or branches until new eyes in the roots are forced out and take new root, the tree must die at once or be greatly weakened by its efforts, and then is sure to die upon any great strain upon it from drought or cold. But if every root is trimmed off to sound, live wood, it at once becomes a cutting, with numerous ends to callous over and form a bunch of new and most vigorous roots. When this is done the tree scarcely falters in its growth."

Horticultural Notes.

Apple merchants state that there will be a remarkable scarcity of red winter apples this winter.

All plants down to strawberry plants must be root-pruned to insure prompt growth. Always have your knife as sharp as a razor.

The rose is the queen of flowers. The name is Celtic, signifying red, and the genus, according to some authors, includes one hundred and fifty different species, but the varieties produced by cultivation amount to nearly 2,000.

The former estimate of a good average crop of Canadian apples has not been modified in any way by recent reports. The quality is uniformly good and the grumbling about speckled fruit is not likely to be heard to the same extent as last year.

Tomatoes raised in light, rather poor soil, in a sheltered or warm situation, are always sweet in favorable seasons, while those raised in rich soil or partial shade are always sour. A rank growth of foliage shades the fruit densely and interferes with the development of the saccharine principle. Again, tomatoes raised in poorish, light soil, ripen earlier than those in rich soil.

Trees and plants are now being delivered, and it is very important that they should be carefully handled and well protected for winter. Large shade trees should be trimmed to bare poles and set where they are to grow, care being taken to firm the earth closely around the roots; they should then be mulched several inches deep with coarse manure. Fruit trees, timber seedlings and small shade trees should be heeled in until spring.

Many of our wild flowers exhibit beauty and delicacy of form and color equal to cultivated plants, but it is rare to see an arrangement of these exhibiting anything like delicacy. The reason is that the blossoms are very succulent and easily bruised, and will not bear the pressure of the hand in a bunch without wilting. But if plucked carefully and carried in a box from the air and sun and placed loosely in a vase, giving the same after care as to other flowers, they will remain beautiful for many days.

When trees are received during the fall, soak the roots in water over night; select a dry, well drained piece of ground, open a trench as wide as the length of the trees to be buried, make it a foot to a foot and a half deep at one side and three or four inches at the other, cut the strings and spread out the trees so the soil can be worked evenly around every root and branch, and cut away all bruised or broken roots or branches; cover all up with dirt, smoothing the top nicely, and cover the whole with a load of manure. If this is well and carefully done the trees will come out in the spring full of sap and ready to grow.



BABY'S
SKIN & SCALP
CLEANSED
PURIFIED
AND BEAUTIFIED
BY
CUTICURA.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA, the great SKIN CURE, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, invariably succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers, free from poisonous ingredients.

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

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

Seed Wheat!

$\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25, 1 bu. \$2.25, 5 bu. at \$2. NEW MONARCH. Our crop yielded 45 bu. per acre. Very scarce. Red grain, beardless, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c., 1 bu. \$1.25, 5 bu. \$2.25, 5 bu. at \$2. BEST LONCHERRY. The best longberry wheat in the country. Immense yielder. Red grains, beardless, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 75c., 1 bu. \$1.25, 1 bu. \$2.25, 5 bu. at \$2. HYRID MEDITERRANEAN. Pleases everybody. Red grain, bearded, $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c., $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1, 1 bu. \$1.50, 5 bu. at \$1.40. MARTIN AMBER has made the largest yields of any wheat ever introduced. Light amber grains, smooth head, 3 pecks seed enough for 1 acre; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c., $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$1.25, 1 bu. \$1.50, 2 bu. \$3.00, 5 bu. at \$2.50. TATION charges must be paid by purchaser. RATES from Indianapolis to Chicago, 3¢ a bushel in place. WILL SEND BY RAIL. For further, 1 lb. 40c., 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To Kentucky, 1 lb. 45c., 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To New York, 1 lb. 50c., 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To London, 1 lb. 60c., 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To India, 1 lb. 75c., 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To Australia, 1 lb. 80c., 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To Japan, 1 lb. 90c., 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To China, 1 lb. 1.00, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To Mexico, 1 lb. 1.10, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To South America, 1 lb. 1.20, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To Africa, 1 lb. 1.30, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To Europe, 1 lb. 1.40, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To Asia, 1 lb. 1.50, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To Oceania, 1 lb. 1.60, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To Antarctica, 1 lb. 1.70, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Moon, 1 lb. 1.80, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To Mars, 1 lb. 1.90, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To Venus, 1 lb. 2.00, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To Jupiter, 1 lb. 2.10, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To Saturn, 1 lb. 2.20, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To Uranus, 1 lb. 2.30, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To Neptune, 1 lb. 2.40, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To Pluto, 1 lb. 2.50, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Sun, 1 lb. 2.60, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Stars, 1 lb. 2.70, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Universe, 1 lb. 2.80, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the End of Time, 1 lb. 2.90, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Beginning of Time, 1 lb. 3.00, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Creation of the World, 1 lb. 3.10, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Destruction of the World, 1 lb. 3.20, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Resurrection of the Dead, 1 lb. 3.30, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Judgment of the Living, 1 lb. 3.40, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Eternal Life, 1 lb. 3.50, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Kingdom of God, 1 lb. 3.60, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the City of the Living, 1 lb. 3.70, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Temple of the Holy Spirit, 1 lb. 3.80, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Church of the Firstborn, 1 lb. 3.90, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Throne of the Father, 1 lb. 4.00, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Right Hand of the Father, 1 lb. 4.10, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Left Hand of the Father, 1 lb. 4.20, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Feet of the Father, 1 lb. 4.30, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Head of the Father, 1 lb. 4.40, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Heart of the Father, 1 lb. 4.50, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Mind of the Father, 1 lb. 4.60, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Will of the Father, 1 lb. 4.70, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Power of the Father, 1 lb. 4.80, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Love of the Father, 1 lb. 4.90, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Mercy of the Father, 1 lb. 5.00, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Grace of the Father, 1 lb. 5.10, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Peace of the Father, 1 lb. 5.20, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Joy of the Father, 1 lb. 5.30, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Hope of the Father, 1 lb. 5.40, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Faith of the Father, 1 lb. 5.50, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Charity of the Father, 1 lb. 5.60, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Wisdom of the Father, 1 lb. 5.70, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Knowledge of the Father, 1 lb. 5.80, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Understanding of the Father, 1 lb. 5.90, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Counsel of the Father, 1 lb. 6.00, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Strength of the Father, 1 lb. 6.10, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Courage of the Father, 1 lb. 6.20, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Patience of the Father, 1 lb. 6.30, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Kindness of the Father, 1 lb. 6.40, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Gentleness of the Father, 1 lb. 6.50, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Meekness of the Father, 1 lb. 6.60, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Goodness of the Father, 1 lb. 6.70, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Beauty of the Father, 1 lb. 6.80, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Holiness of the Father, 1 lb. 6.90, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Purity of the Father, 1 lb. 7.00, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Innocence of the Father, 1 lb. 7.10, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Simplicity of the Father, 1 lb. 7.20, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Modesty of the Father, 1 lb. 7.30, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Humility of the Father, 1 lb. 7.40, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Lowliness of the Father, 1 lb. 7.50, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Poverty of the Father, 1 lb. 7.60, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Solitude of the Father, 1 lb. 7.70, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Silence of the Father, 1 lb. 7.80, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Stillness of the Father, 1 lb. 7.90, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Quietness of the Father, 1 lb. 8.00, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Peace of the Father, 1 lb. 8.10, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Joy of the Father, 1 lb. 8.20, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Hope of the Father, 1 lb. 8.30, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Faith of the Father, 1 lb. 8.40, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Charity of the Father, 1 lb. 8.50, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Wisdom of the Father, 1 lb. 8.60, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Knowledge of the Father, 1 lb. 8.70, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Understanding of the Father, 1 lb. 8.80, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Counsel of the Father, 1 lb. 8.90, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Strength of the Father, 1 lb. 9.00, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Courage of the Father, 1 lb. 9.10, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Patience of the Father, 1 lb. 9.20, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Kindness of the Father, 1 lb. 9.30, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. 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To the Peace of the Father, 1 lb. 11.00, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Joy of the Father, 1 lb. 11.10, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Hope of the Father, 1 lb. 11.20, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Faith of the Father, 1 lb. 11.30, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Charity of the Father, 1 lb. 11.40, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Wisdom of the Father, 1 lb. 11.50, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Knowledge of the Father, 1 lb. 11.60, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Understanding of the Father, 1 lb. 11.70, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Counsel of the Father, 1 lb. 11.80, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Strength of the Father, 1 lb. 11.90, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Courage of the Father, 1 lb. 12.00, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Patience of the Father, 1 lb. 12.10, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Kindness of the Father, 1 lb. 12.20, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Gentleness of the Father, 1 lb. 12.30, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Meekness of the Father, 1 lb. 12.40, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. To the Goodness of the Father, 1 lb. 12.50, 3 lbs. on \$1.00. 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The Busy Bee.

Winter Feeding of Bees.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* says the proper season for feeding for winter is during the warm days of autumn, as soon as the honey flow for the season has ceased. Feeding should be done after sunset, so it can all be stored during the night. If fed during the day when the bees are flying, robbing is liable to result. I would put especial emphasis on the caution to prevent robbing.

No one but those who have experienced it can form any idea of the perfect bedlan which an apiary presents when the bees get to robbing in earnest. At such times it requires prompt action and the best skill and thought of the apiarist to prevent heavy losses. If by any means colonies should get to robbing, put a good bunch of hay or grass tight against the entrances of all the colonies which seem to be affected. The robbers will become confused in trying to pass through the hay into the hive, and the bees will be able to make a more successful defence of their home. Perhaps a more successful remedy is to completely cover the affected hive with sheets or clothes of any kind, thus barring either egress or ingress. When the robbers find themselves cornered they are quickly subdued.

Most of the feeders offered by supply dealers are too small for winter feeding. The Page Feeder is, perhaps, the best. It permits of little loss of heat from the brood chamber, is easily reached by the bees and quickly filled by the operator. The regular size, holding about one and a-half pound, is too small for rapid winter feeding, but could be made large if so ordered.

D. A. Jones, of Beeton, Ont., has for many years practiced feeding quite extensively. He has a hive with a tight bottom-board, and pours the sirup into the hive after tilting it back to prevent leaking at the entrance. Before beginning to feed he contracts the brood-chamber with a division-board, leaving only frames enough for the bees to cluster on, and to hold the food. Paint is daubed on any open joints or cracks around the bottom to prevent leaking. When all is in readiness the operation of feeding is quickly performed.

Another good and cheap method is to remove from the brood chamber one or two frames containing the least honey and no brood and replace them with a division-board, which is narrow enough to leave a space of three-eighths of an inch between its lower edges and the bottom of the hive. There should be a space of at least three-eighths of an inch between the division-board and the wall of the hive. The space may be enlarged according to the amount of vacant room. Fold back the quilt or cloth cover of the brood chamber tightly upon the division-board, to allow the bees to pass upward. Now put a heavy piece of duck or enamel cloth, of the size of the brood chamber, over the latter. Make this basin-shaped by placing sticks along the under edge of each side, and pour the sirup into this basin. I have practiced this method in my own bee yards for several seasons and have had the best of results. It has the advantages of being cheap, is adapted to all styles of hives with tight or loose bottom-boards, permits of no loss of heat from the brood chamber, while the receptacle is easily and quickly filled by the operator, and the capacity may be made of suitable size.

Bees will winter better on six or seven Langstroth frames than on a greater

number, as the food is within easy reach of the cluster and there is less space to keep warm.

Forest Tree Notice.

OGALLAH, KAS., October 20, 1887.

Notice is hereby given to the people of the State of Kansas that the application books of State Forestry Station No. 1 will be open for thirty days from the date of this notice, at which time they will be closed and the trees on hand for distribution equally divided between the applicants in number and kind. The trees will be delivered at the Station free of charge upon properly signing the conditions for planting, culture and reports, blanks for which will be furnished immediately to each applicant.

Address S. C. ROBB,
Commissioner of Forestry,
Ogallah, Kas.
State papers please copy.

If a mare is worth breeding at all, she is worth breeding to the most available horse in the country.

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

Do not use nostrums or remedies suggested for diseases of animals until you shall be sure the animal is affected with the particular disease to be cured.

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

A stick flattened at the end will be found a remarkable help in planting flower seeds; make a shallow hole with the flat end of the stick and scatter the seeds in it, covering lightly.

Fanciers generally advise the use of pullets rather than hens for breeders. With the pullets it is thought best to use a vigorous cock; say a two-year-old cock. This it is thought gives strength to the chicks.

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.

Forty-two years ago a lawsuit was begun in Illinois for the possession of a pig valued at \$2. As figured up a few days ago, the expenses on both sides had amounted to about \$7,000. Each contestant was determined to have the whole hog or none. This shows what insisting on one's rights will sometimes do.

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.

Henry Stewart says: Nature uncontaminated; pure food; pure air; personal purity; an instinct of cleanliness which naturally revolts at any departure from purity in any manner, as it would refuse to put filth in the mouth; this is the grand secret of pure butter, the essence of pure herbage and grain, worked over in nature's pure laboratory, the veins and milk glands of a cleanly kept and cleanly fed cow.

Excursion to Birmingham, Ala.

KANSAS CITY, October 15, 1887.

A grand inaugural excursion to Birmingham, Ala., at 1 cent per mile, celebrating the completion of the Kansas City, Memphis & Birmingham R. R., will leave Kansas City via this line on Tuesday, November 8. Tickets from Kansas City to Birmingham and return for this excursion will be \$15. Train will leave Kansas City at 9:50 a. m. and 9:20 p. m. Tickets good to return within twenty days. Such as desire sleeping car accommodations should reserve berths not later than Sunday the 6th. For full information see excursion bills.

J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, October 24, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 850, shipments 1,010. Market firm. Fair to choice native steers 4 20 to 4 70, fair to good steers 3 60 to 4 20, fair to choice butchers steers 3 00 to 3 70, Texans and Indians 2 00 to 2 25.

HOGS—Receipts 870, shipments 1,160. Market fairly active and higher. Choice heavy and butchers 4 50 to 4 65, mixed and choice packing and yorkers 4 15 to 4 45, common to good pigs 3 70 to 4 10.

SHEEP—Receipts 200, shipments 1,210. Market firm. Fair to choice 2 50 to 4 15, lambs 3 50 to 4 50.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:

CATTLE—Receipts 9,000. Market strong. Choice steers 4 70 to 5 10, good 4 25 to 4 60, medium 3 60 to 4 20, common 2 60 to 3 40, stockers 1 60 to 2 50, Texas cattle 1 50 to 2 80.

HOGS—Receipts 18,000. Market stronger. Mixed 4 10 to 4 35, heavy 4 25 to 4 65, light 4 20 to 4 55, skips 2 85 to 4 20.

SHEEP—Receipts 6,000. Market slow. Natives 2 25 to 3 90, Western 3 00 to 3 50, Texans 2 00 to 3 25, lambs 4 00 to 4 25 per cwt.

Kansas City.

Received from 5 p. m. Saturday to 12 m. today, 1,849 cattle, 3,851 hogs and 622 sheep. Held over, 746 cattle, 798 hogs and 996 sheep. Total, 2,595 cattle, 4,649 hogs and 1,618 sheep.

CATTLE—The dozen loads of fresh native cattle on to-day's market were mainly cows and feeders. There were a few half fat steers, and the best on sale only brought 3 55.

HOGS—A load of extra good 313-lb. stock sold late at 4 60 against 4 45 for tops Saturday. The 4 60 load would have brought 4 50 Saturday. Sales were not uncommon at 4 50, with the bulk at 4 35 to 4 50, against 4 30 to 4 40 on Saturday. The common to medium grades which sold Saturday at 4 15 to 4 25 were considered to be stronger than the good hogs, and will break more on a large run.

SHEEP—The early supply was fair. Some Western sheep sold at 3 00, such as went at 2 90 to 2 95 at the close of last week, but the general market was steady. Some choice 100-lb. Missouri mixed sheep and lambs sold at 3 50.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 71 1/2 to 72 1/4 c.

CORN—Cash, 40 1/2 c.

OATS—Cash, 24 1/2 to 25 c.

RYE—49 1/2 to 50 c bid.

BARLEY—Fancy, 80 c.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 70 1/2 to 70 3/4 c; No. 2 red, 71 1/2 c.

CORN—No. 2, 40 1/2 c.

OATS—No. 2, 25 c.

RYE—No. 2, 52 c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 71 c.

FLAXSEED—No. 1, 1 08 1/4.

TIMOTHY—Prime, 2 20 to 2 22.

PORK—13 00.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—No. 2 red winter, none on the market. On track by sample: No. 2 soft, cash, 67 1/4 c.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 452 bushels; withdrawals, 714 bushels; leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 45,102 bushels.

OATS—No. 2 cash, 22 1/4 c bid, 22 1/2 c asked. On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 23 1/4 c; No. 2 white, cash, 25 1/4 c.

RYE—No bids nor offerings.

HAY—Receipts 41 cars. Quality of receipts poor, and the market is well supplied with common and poor stock. Strictly fancy is firm at 9 00 for small baled; large baled, 8 50; wire-bound 50c less.

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

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, 90c per bu. on basis of pure; castor beans 1 00 to 1 03 for prime.

Topeka Markets.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—Corrected

weekly by W. W. Manspeaker & Co., 711 Kansas avenue. (Wholesale price).

Butter, per lb.	20a	25
Eggs (fresh) per doz.	15a	20
Beans, white navy, H. P.	per bus	2 25
Sweet potatoes	"	50a 75
Apples	"	40a 60
Potatoes	"	50a
Onions	"	60a
Beets	"	50a
Turnips	"	50a
Tomatoes	"	50a
Cabbage	per doz	30a 40
Pumpkins	"	75a
Squash	"	60a 1 00

Agricultural Books.

The following valuable books will be supplied to any of our readers by the publishers of the *KANSAS FARMER*. Any one or more of these standard books will be sent postage paid on receipt of the publisher's price, which is named against each book. The books are bound in handsome cloth, excepting those indicated thus—(paper):

FARM AND GARDEN.

Allen's New American Farm Book	25c
Barry's Fruit Garden	25c
Broomcorn and Brooms (paper)	75c
Flax Culture (paper)	40c
Fitz's Sweet Potato Culture (paper)	40c
Henderson's Gardening for Profit	15c
Hop Culture (paper)	30c
Oxalons: How to Raise Them Profitably (paper)	20c
Stiles and Enslage	50c
Stewart's Irrigation for the Farm, Garden and Orchard	15c
Tobacco Culture: Full Practical Details	25c

FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Elliott's Hand-Book for Fruit-Growers	10c
Every Woman Her Own Flower Gardener	10c
Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist	15c
Fuller's Grape Culturist	15c
Henderson's Practical Floriculture	15c
Parsons on the Rose	15c

HORSES.

Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor	15c
Jennings' Horse Training Made Easy	12c
Horse-Breeding (Sanders)	25c
Law's Veterinary Adviser	80c
Miles on the Horse's Foot	75c
Woodruff's Trotting Horse of America	25c
Yount & Spooner on the Horse	15c

CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

Allen's American Cattle	25c
Coburn's Swine Husbandry	17c
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor	15c
Harris on the Pig	15c
Jennings' Cattle and Their Diseases	17c
Jennings' Sheep, Swine and Poultry	17c
Randall's Sheep Husbandry	15c
Stewart's Shepherd's Manual	15c
The Breeds of Live Stock (Sanders)	30c
Feeding Animals (Stewart)	20c

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Standard of Excellence in Poultry	10c
Wright's Practical Poultry-Keeping	20c
American Bird Fancier	50c
Quincy's New Bee-Keeping	15c
Dogs (by Richardson)	60c
Atwood's Country Houses	15c
Barns, Plans and Out-buildings	15c
Arnold's American Dairying	15c
Fisher's Grain Tables (boards)	40c
Fuller's Forest Tree Culturist	10c
Willard's Practical Butter Book	10c
Willard's Practical Dairy Husbandry	30c
Practical Forestry	15c
Household Conveniences	15c

Address KANSAS FARMER CO.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

OAK GROVE HERD —OF— BERKSHIRES!

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

The prize-winning bear 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 bears in December and January, or sooner if parties desire. Also first-class pigs of both sexes, from one to four months old.

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

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

DAVID E. DELONG. MARSHAL JOHNSON.

DELONG & JOHNSON,

Regular authorized DETECTIVES, and have a regular correspondence with the leading detective agencies, detectives and Sheriffs throughout the country. We investigate all kinds of civil and criminal cases throughout the United States, Canada and Europe, and do a general detective business in all its branches. We are prepared to print descriptive cards and photographs and mail same on short notice. A man at every train passing through the city. Business by mail or telegraph promptly attended to. Address DELONG & JOHNSON, Lock Box 103, NORTH TOPEKA.

SURE cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours Free to poor. Dr. Kruse, M.C., 2334 Hickory St., St. Louis, Mo.

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

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

We do not speculate, but sell exclusively on commission.

CREAM OF A WEEK'S NEWS.

Snow in Detroit the 21st.
Hon. Elihu B. Washburne died suddenly of heart disease.

A snow storm was reported at Dubuque, Iowa, the 22d inst.

Springfield, Mo., voted in favor of prohibition by 189 majority.

The President and wife received a procession in the rain at Atlanta.

Two hundred thousand Russian troops, after a three weeks' drill, were sent home to await orders.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland returned to Washington Saturday safely and in good health.

Western railway passenger agents have agreed to issue two-thousand-mile tickets at the rate of 2 cents a mile.

Idle workmen in London, England, are causing trouble by riotous proceedings. They want employment and food.

The mayor of Tampa, Florida, says the people there need assistance from the outside on account of yellow fever ravages.

One of the results of the purchase of the B. & O., telegraph lines by the W. U., is the discharge of about two thousand employees.

Since the Union Pacific investigation some persons want to have Jay Gould and Russell Sage prosecuted for larceny of railway bonds.

Application has been made to get a hearing of questions involved in the Chicago anarchist cases in the Supreme court of the United States.

The great liberal leader in England, Gladstone, in a speech at London, said the cause of Ireland is growing stronger among the English people.

The roads between Chicago and Kansas City have agreed to reduce the rate on packing house products, salt meats and provisions 5 cents per 100 pounds.

A woman at St. Louis was fined \$50 for throwing a pancake into Mrs. Cleveland's lap at the fair grounds. She said she meant no disrespect—did it simply for fun.

The American Shipping and Industrial League was in session at Boston. The object is to arouse public interest in the subject of increasing the American merchant marine.

The National Republican committee is called to meet at the Arlington hotel, Washington City, December 8, to fix the time and place for holding the next national convention.

Delegates to the National Employing Brick Makers Union met at Chicago. The principal subjects considered were brick-making machinery and arbitration as a means of settling differences between employers and employees.

A Philadelphia dispatch of the 19th says: "By order of shoemakers' assembly 70, Knights of Labor, 5,000 hands engaged in the manufacturing of shoes in this city quit work to-day, and twenty-four factories paid off their hands and closed their doors.

A twelve-foot-high bronze statue of Ex-President Lincoln, was unveiled at Lincoln Park, Chicago. "Little Abe," son of Robert T. and grandson of Abraham Lincoln, pulled the rope which held the covering, and the statue was hailed by the people.

The president of the jockey club at Memphis, Tenn., left the judges' stand and joined some friends in welcoming delegates to the Waterways convention in that city. When he entered the club house he was called upon for a speech, and after saying—"Gentlemen, you are welcome," he fell back dead.

Charles H. Plummer, a wealthy lumberman of Detroit, offers to give to each of the families of the police officers murdered at the Haymarket square riot in Chicago, forty acres of good farm land conditioned only on their occupying the same, and will also give each family enough lumber to build a house thereon.

The commissioner of patents has rendered a decision to the effect that an applicant cannot embrace in one and the same

application for letters patent more than one distinct and separate invention. The case decided is one in which the applicant sought to patent the machine and the process for separating garlic from wheat.

Ranchers in the Texas Panhandle are evicting settlers. The ranchmen own a large body of land, and there are small tracts of school land scattered about in it. The settlers are on the school land, and the ranchers are inclosing their own possessions which, of course, shuts the settlers out. Trouble is expected.

A convention of the United Labor party was held at Chicago. The President denounced anarchy and anarchists, and the resolutions adopted express confidence in the ballot as a remedy for existing evils which burden the producing classes; recognizes the constitution and laws as the inheritance of the people; demands free speech, free press, free schools, equal taxation and an incorruptible ballot.

The Santa Fe's new line between Chicago and Kansas City is progressing. There are forty miles of rails now laid in Missouri and sixty miles in Iowa and Illinois, while the two bridges at Fort Madison and Sibley are ready for the rails. All the grading between the two cities is done except some of the heaviest work, which will be completed by the middle of November. It is expected that regular trains will be running over the line before January 1.

"We Point With Pride"

To the "Good name at home," won by Hood's Sarsaparilla. In Lowell, Mass., where it is prepared, there is more of Hood's Sarsaparilla sold than of all other medicines, and it has given the best of satisfaction since its introduction ten years ago. This could not be if the medicine did not possess merit. If you suffer from impure blood, try Hood's Sarsaparilla and realize its peculiar curative power.

Men don't become wise by being too lazy or indifferent to study, nor rich by being averse to work.

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

It is thought that the earlier laying pullets be selected season after season finally a strain is produced of pullets which mature and lay early.

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 laws of breeding must be mastered in order to become a breeder. If a man mates his flocks ignorantly, he need not be surprised when bad results are produced. Knowledge, not ignorance, is power, in breeding fowls as in anything else.

Homes in the Sunny South.

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

At Isigny, a place in great repute for making butter which sells in the Paris markets for an equivalent of 60 to 70 cents a pound, extraordinary care is taken with the vessels used for the milk and cream. After using they are rubbed with green nettles in the first place, then plunged in boiling water, where they remain for half an hour, and are afterwards dried before a charcoal fire.

Farm Loans.

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

T. E. BOWMAN & Co.,
Bank of Topeka Building, (upper floor),
Topeka, Kas.

Every good thing has its price, and the price of becoming a good breeder is somewhat high, though none too high in comparison with its value.

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.

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.

Short-horn Bulls for Sale.

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

A vigorous young cockerel with reliable, fully-matured hens, two and three, or even four-year-old hens, will produce the largest, healthiest, most vigorous, and altogether most satisfactory stock.

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.

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SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

Advice to the Aged.

Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and bladder and torpid liver.

Tutt's Pills

have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, giving natural discharges without straining or griping, and

IMPARTING VIGOR

to the kidneys, bladder and liver. They are adapted to old or young.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

\$25! PER ACRE! \$25!

TOO CHEAP

I WILL SELL OR TRADE

80 ACRES OF NICE LAND

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

Also a nice stock of

HARDWARE and LUMBER.

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

Address Box 9, Wilmot, Kas.

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

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100 FREE FARMS IN SOUTHWEST COLORADO.

Unquestionably the garden spot of the earth. Climate finer than that of California. No droughts. Every acre under irrigating canal. Finest crops and a good home market. For full particulars, address GURLEY BROS., Room 14 Tabor Block, DENVER, COL.

WESTERN KANSAS!

Full information regarding the great and rapidly-developing Southwestern Kansas given on application.

200,000 ACRES OF CHEAP LANDS FOR SALE!

Price \$2.25 to \$5.00 per acre. Terms easy. All inquiries about Western Kansas promptly answered, and the "Settler's Guide" sent free. Railroad fare one way free to buyers of a half section, and round trip fare refunded to buyers of a section of land.

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FAY'S MANILLA ROOFING.

CHEAP WATER PROOF, Applied by our new STRONG WATER PROOF, Patent method with 1/4 the labor of any other way. Unlike any other roof. No rust or rot. An Economical and DURABLE SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER on walls. Ornamental CARPETS and RUGS of same material, cheaper and better than Oil Cloths. Catalogue and Samples Free.

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CITY HOTEL, CHICAGO.

State Street, Corner Sixteenth Street.

Rate \$1.50 Per Day.

Convenient to Stock Shippers. A good Family Hotel.

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

W. F. OGCUTT, Proprietor.

ELY'S CATARRH

CREAM BALM.

For months I suffered from a very severe cold in head.

Ely's Cream Balm has worked like magic in its cure after one week's use. I feel grateful for what it has done for me.—

Samuel J. Harris, (Wholesale Grocer), 119 Front street, New York.

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

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad different from all others. Is cup shape, with Self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.

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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.

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MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT should always be kept in House, Stable and Factory. Saves loss!

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

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

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MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT should always be kept in House, Stable and Factory. Saves loss!

The Veterinarian.

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

LUMPY JAW.—I would like to ask your veterinarian a question in regard to a fine cow I have. First a lump came on her jaw; it swelled up and got very hard and then broke, and has been a running sore ever since. She is very fat and has a good appetite all the time. Has been this way for two months. I would like to know what it is and what to do for it. [The disease is apparently what is commonly called the "lumpy jaw." Except in the early stage, the disease is incurable, and we would advise you to dispose of the animal to the butcher, at the same time providing that the head be deeply buried or burned.]

SPRAINED PASTER.—I have a valuable mare, five years old, with a sprained pastern, left hind foot, caused by kicking back and striking fore wheel of wagon. I am afraid of permanent enlargement of joint. What shall I do for it? [After continued application of cold water for two days, maintained by aid of abundance of rags wound loosely around the limb, place the mare in a loose box-stall or shed; then clip the hair short around the pastern and apply twice daily, during a week or ten days, a sufficiency of a mixture, composed of equal parts of tincture of iodine, tincture of cantharides, and tincture of camphor. No bandaging necessary with this treatment. Long-continued rest will be required, and if after a fortnight subsequent to the last application—that is, after days of no treatment—any local pain or much lameness yet remains, the application may be repeated as before. Such continued treatment may be required with a view of preventing if possible, the development, of so-called ring-bone, which often results from severe sprains or other violence to the pastern joint.]

RENAL DROPSY.—I have a fine brood mare that has become swollen badly on the hind leg and belly. I noticed she passed blood and since it stopped the swelling has come on and I do not see her urinate. She is badly off now and if I do not get relief for her she will die soon. We gave her nitre in large quantities, rubbed her legs with liniment that has taken the hair off, and it looks as if she had been scalded in hot water. She does not eat; seems in pain all the time. [The description given indicates clearly defined case of nephritis, caused by the kidneys being gummed up after being affected with hæmaturia, as indicated by the previous discharge of blood. Apply hot fomentations across loins and keep a double thick blanket constantly warm over them. Get up a state of perspiration as quickly as possible as soon as you read this. Give internally powdered marsh-mallow 2 ounces, powdered digitalis leaves 1 ounce, powdered licorice 2 ounces. Decoct in one quart of boiling water. Give two tablespoonfuls in one pint of flaxseed gruel every two hours, and if the pulse is low and weak give one glass of sherry wine mixed in the gruel till you stimulate the circulation and are able to keep the pulse steady at from fifty to sixty beats per minute. Rub the legs with glycerine and arnica three times a day.]

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.

The best and cheapest way to salt horses is to keep a piece of rock salt in the manger. They are then able to get all they want and when they want it, without wasting it.

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.
RUMSEY BROS. & CO.,
EMPORIA, KANSAS.

TIMBER LINE HERD Holstein - Friesian Cattle.

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

ROHRER STOCK FARM

—OF—
NEWTON, - - KANSAS,
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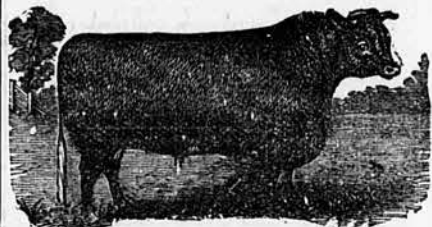
Jersey Cattle.

The herd is headed by the Stoke Pogis Victor Hugo Duke bull, St. Valentine's Day 15278, and the Coomassie bull, Happy Gold Coast 14713. Sons and daughters by above bulls out of highly-bred cows, for sale for next ten days.
Address **S. B. ROHRER.**

BRIGHTWOOD HERD OF SHORT-HORNS

Bates and Standard Families, including
PURE KIRKLEVINGTONS,
Places, Harts, Craggs, Roses of Sharon, Young Marys and Josephines.
Have extra well-bred young bulls, ready to head herds, for sale now at terms to suit.
Also two handsome, rangy,
FINELY-BRED TROTTER STALLIONS
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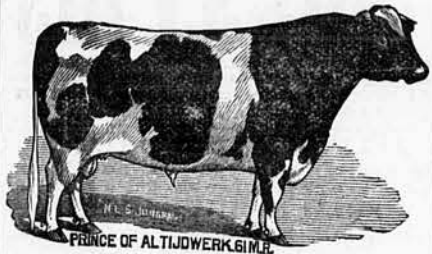
SUNNY SIDE HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.



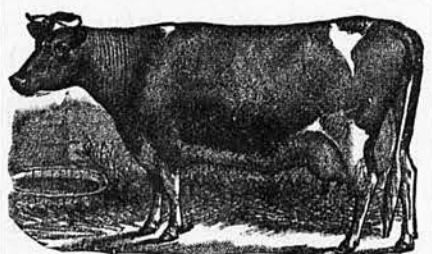
Is composed of such strains as MARYS, KIRKLEVINGTONS, BATES, ROSE OF SHARON, JOSEPHINES, YOUNG PHYLLIS, and other noted families. **DUKE OF RAINBOLD**—heads the herd. Animals of good individual merit and pedigree for sale on terms to suit purchasers. Address **FRANK CRAYCROFT, SEDALIA, MO.**

Holstein - Friesian Cattle

Of European Herd Book Registry.



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



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

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



Descendants of Royal English winners and Sweepstake 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 3080**, 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 9850**, one of the best sons of Lord Wilton 4057; **Grove 4th 13732**, an illustrious son of Grove 3d 2490; **Dewsbury 2d, 18977**, by the celebrated Delley 9495.

FOR SALE—Cows, Bulls and Heifers, either singly or in car lots, at the very lowest prices consistent with first-class breeding and individual merit. Special prices given to parties starting herds. Visitors always welcome. Catalogues on application.
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EARLY DAWN HEREFORD HERD,

The Champion Herd of the West,

—CONSISTING OF—
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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**CLYDESDALE,
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AN IMPORTATION OF 125 HEAD,
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Terms to Suit Purchasers. Send for illustrated catalogue. 37 Stables in town.

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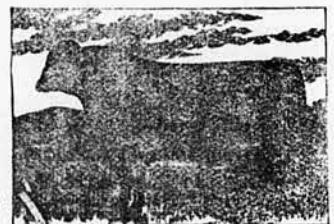
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We have on hand a very choice collection, including a recent importation of horses, several of which have won many prizes in England, which is a special guarantee of their soundness and superiority of form and action. Our stock is selected with great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



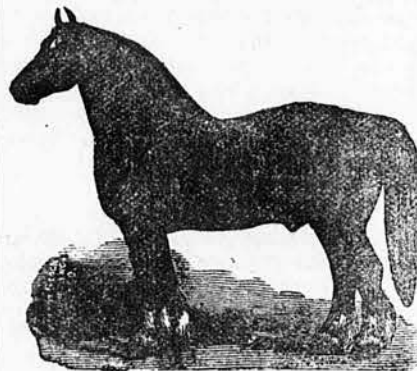
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Have now on hand for sale horses of each breed, thoroughly acclimated. Stock guaranteed. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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

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. GIBBONS & Co., West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.**
Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

Cob-meal and bran, mixed with hot water and allowed to ferment slightly, is an excellent food for pigs.

Do you suffer with catarrh? You can be cured if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. Sold by all druggists.

Luminous harness is the latest device used in England to make the horse visible at night. A phosphoric paint is applied to the prominent parts.

The most strict regulations in regard to cleanliness as regards the feed, care of cows, care of milk, the gathering of the cream and special care in this regard in the manufacture of the butter. This is the whole story of success in dairying.

I have known pigs to do well upon corn-meal mixed with short cut clover hay, and all cooked together. The clover hay in this case performs the important office of rendering the corn-meal porous in the stomach. Besides, the pig is as much a grass-eating animal as the horse.

Well-conducted experiments at the Massachusetts agricultural station show that medium-sized, whole potatoes gave larger yields than half potatoes obtained from tubers of a corresponding size. In the above trials sulphate of potash produced better results than the muriate of potash.

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 drift for themselves the rest of the season. The result is they come to winter in a thin condition, and are ill able to stand its rigors. Stock can only be made profitable by keeping up a steady growth till maturity.

Somebody's Child.

Somebody's child is dying—dying with the flush of hope on his young face, and somebody's mother thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it—because there was no cure for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's, take this comforting word to the mother's heart before it is too late. Tell her that consumption is curable; that men are living to day whom the physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung had been almost destroyed by the disease. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds; surpasses cod liver oil, hypophosphites, and other medicines in curing this disease. Sold by druggists.

An animal can starve to death, and animals often do starve to death that are too fat to get up when they are down. They are fed corn and other fattening foods until they are nearly burst with fullness, and yet they are hungry, starving. Did the reader never feel a raging desire for something that he seldom has an appetite for, something sour for instance? That is the cry of the system for something that is necessary. Did the reader never see an animal eating dirt and other things that are unnatural food? And has he not seen the fattest and greediest animals do it? That animal is starved. There is a hungry spot in its system which is crying for food, and the very fat that is on the animal and every mouthful of fattening food that it takes, only makes its real hunger greater.

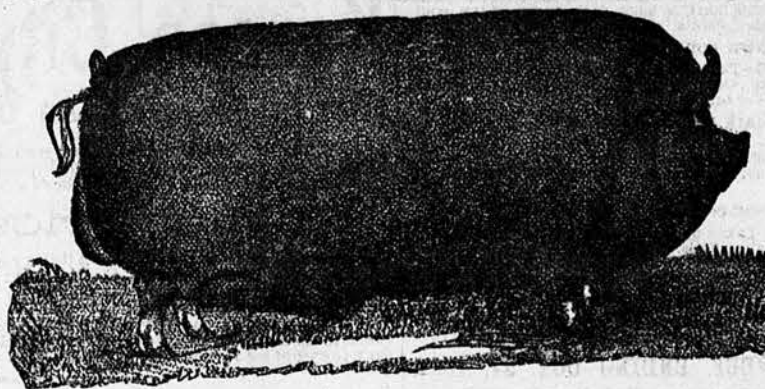
Are You Going South?

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

PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINAS.



LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

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

LANEY & PFAFF, GREEN RIDGE, MISSOURI.

THOROUGH-BRED

POLAND-CHINA HOGS

FOR SALE.

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

Pure-bred Poland-Chinas



C. G. SPARKS,
Mt. Leonard, -- Mo.

BLACK U. S. at head of herd. About sixty choice pigs, both sexes, for sale.

Stock recorded in A. P.-C. and O. P.-C. Records. Special express rates.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS!

135 FOR SALE.



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

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

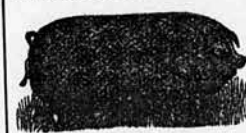
OTTAWA HERD.



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.

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF THOROUGH-BRED POLAND-CHINAS.



Choice Spring, Summer and Fall Pigs of both sexes, for sale in pairs or trios not akin. All breeders recorded in A. P.-C. Record.

In excellence and purity of blood my herd is not excelled.
Pedigree with every sale. F. W. TRUESDELL,
LYONS, KAS.

NATIONAL HERD.

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



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.

Swine Journal 25 cents to 1 & 2-cent stamps.

Gold Dust Herd of Poland-Chinas.



J. M. McKEE, WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

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

CHOICE Berkshire and Small Yorkshire

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

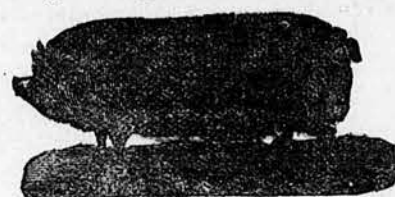
SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES!

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

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

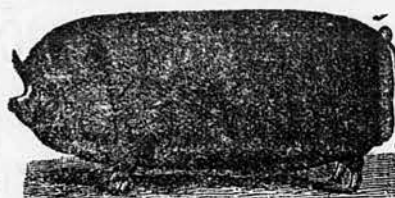
For Berkshire Swine, South-down Sheep, and Bronze Turkeys, that are first-class, or money refunded, call on or address J. M. & F. A. SCOTT, Box 11, Huntsville, Mo.
[Mention KANSAS FARMER.]

LOOUST GROVE HERD OF Large English Berkshires



Headed by GOLDEN CROWN 14823, A. B. R. CHOICE Pigs for sale, either sex. Everything as represented. Write me, and please mention this paper.
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.

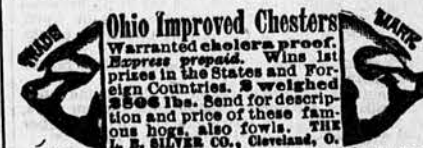


I have thirty breeding sows, all matured animals and of the very best strains of blood. I am using three splendid imported boars, headed by the splendid prize-winner Plantagenet 2919, winner of five first prizes and gold medal at the leading shows in Canada in 1881. I am now prepared to fill orders for 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 bears 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 pedigree." I am personally in charge of the herd.
T. B. EVANS, Geneva, Ill.



Ohio Improved Chesters Warranted cholera proof. Express prepaid. Wins 1st prize in the States and Foreign Countries. 3 weighed 350 lbs. Send for description and price of these famous hogs, also sows. THE L. E. SILVER CO., Cleveland, O.

If these hogs are really cholera proof, as guaranteed, have we not the solution to the problem, "How to banish hog cholera?" Write for particulars, and investigate and mention this paper.

Maple Grove Duroc-Jerseys.

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

J. M. BROWNING, Perry, Pike Co., Ill.



C. W. JONES, Richland, Mich.

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

PURE-BLOOD PARTI - SCALE

CARP

at \$3.00 per 100.

The original stock direct from Washington, D. C.

Thousands for sale by

M. FICKEL,
HOLTON, KANSAS.

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

Burlington Route

ESTD 1858

5,000 MILES IN THE SYSTEM, With Elegant Through Trains containing Pullman Palace Sleeping, Dining and Chair Cars, between the following prominent cities without change:

CHICAGO, PEORIA, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, DENVER, OMAHA, ST. JOSEPH, QUINCY, BURLINGTON, HANNIBAL, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, ROCK ISLAND, LINCOLN, COUNCIL BLUFFS, ATCHISON, TOPEKA, LEAVENWORTH, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS.

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

ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, MINNESOTA.

Connecting in Union Depots for all points in the States and Territories, EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH. No matter where you are going, purchase your ticket via the

"BURLINGTON ROUTE"

Daily Trains via this Line between KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS. KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and QUINCY, HANNIBAL and CHICAGO, Without Change.

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

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 appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

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

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

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

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

Any person taking up 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 appraisement.

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 13, 1887.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. A. Sims, in Walton tp., September 9, 1887, one black and white horse, salt in each ear, branded K on left ham and on right shoulder and letter L on right ham; valued at \$40.

STEER—Taken up by O. B. Acton, in Walton tp., August 19, 1887, one red and white 2-year-old steer, white spot in forehead and white spot on each shoulder, somewhat "staggy"; valued at \$17.

MARE—Taken up by O. H. Tracy, in Dixon tp., August 29, 1887, one bay or roan mare, 7 or 8 years old, branded 4-T, both hind feet white; valued at \$30.

MARE—By same, one black mare, 6 or 7 years old, branded T inclosed in diamond; valued at \$20.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Remben Lowry, in Walker tp., (P. O. Greeley), one red cow, 6 years old, white spot in face, crop off right ear, lower half of tail white; valued at \$22.

Garfield county—C. Van Patten, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by James E. Dawson, in Center tp., (P. O. Ravanna), one sorrel mare mule, 7 years old, 5 feet and 1/2 inch high, blind in left eye, harness mark on back; valued at \$50.

Bourbon county—E. J. Chapin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Watson, in Osage tp., October 7, 1887, one 3-year-old steer, white with red ears, red spots on neck, short, thick neck and large horns, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$30.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 20, 1887.

Rush county—L. K. Hain, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by L. D. Wood, in Brookdale tp., (P. O. Rush Center), September 30, 1887, one cream-colored mare pony, 3 years old past, brand on lower part of right shoulder, black mane and tail; valued at \$20.

Morris county—G. E. Irvin, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. F. Marshall, in Clark's Creek tp., October 13, 1887, one brown mare, 14 hands high, about 10 years old, branded V on left shoulder and 8 with a mark above on left hip; valued at \$25.

Pottawatomie county—L. W. Zimmerman, clk.

FILLY—Taken up by Thomas Smith, in St. Marys tp., September 17, 1887, one 2-year-old filly, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by A. C. Davis, in Tisdale tp., (P. O. Tisdale), September 28, 1887, one gray horse colt, two white feet and white face; valued at \$75.

Neosho county—T. B. Limbocker, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. T. Mitchell, in Walnut Grove tp., one sorrel mare, 14 or 15 hands high, blind in left eye, some white on hind feet, saddle and harness marks, 12 or 15 years old; valued at \$25.

Sedgwick county—E. P. Ford, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by R. T. Leach, of Minneha tp., one light bay gelding, 8 or 9 years old, blind in right eye, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Meade county—W. H. Young, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Fanehar, in Logan tp.,

October 30, 1887, one bay mare, about 4 feet 9 inches high, saddle mark on back, dark mane and tail, white on forehead, astula in both shoulders; valued at \$30.

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Jerome J. Heckstetter, in Walnut tp., October 6, 1887, one 1-year-old red steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Clark county—J. S. Myers, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by E. W. Walker, in Center tp., (P. O. Ashland), September 12, 1887, one light bay mare pony, 14 1/2 hands high, Spanish brand on left thigh.

Jefferson county—E. L. Worswick, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by J. D. Mathews, six miles north-east of Valley Falls, on or about September 27, 1887, one bay horse colt, star in forehead and barb-wire slit in right ear; valued at \$50.

Washington county—John E. Pickard, clk.

HEIFER—Taken up by R. A. Olant, in Haddam tp., October 7, 1887, one spotted heifer; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 27, 1887.

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wm. Trompeter, in Mission tp., one dry cow, star in forehead, letter S on right hip; valued at \$20.

COW—By same, one red and white dry cow, letter O on left hip; valued at \$20.

Jewell—Jno. J. Dalton, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by N. Reed, in Walnut tp., October 1, 1887, one red and white spotted 2-year-old steer, stiffened up and not in healthy condition, weight 900 pounds, red neck and ears, white spot in face, slight brand on left hip—no letter; valued at \$12.

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

—THE—

CHICAGO, KANSAS & NEBRASKA R'Y.

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

TOPEKA TIME CARD NO. 6.

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

GOING WEST.

	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.....	8:10 p. m.	8:20 p. m.
For St. Joseph, No. 4.....	8:45 a. m.	8:55 a. m.
For Kansas City, No. 2.....	8:10 p. m.	8:15 p. m.
For Kansas City, No. 4.....	8:45 a. m.	8:50 a. m.
Horton Accom., No. 26.....	6:55 a. m.	

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

Passengers desiring to take the first train out of the city in the evening, for WICHITA, WELLINGTON, CALDWELL, HUTCHINSON, PRATT and GREENSBURG, should take train No. 3, at 11:50 p. m. New Pullman Sleepers are attached to this train running through to points named, two hours and thirty-five minutes in advance of other lines—a fact worth remembering.

Train No. 2, leaving at 3:20 p. m., has a New Pullman Sleeper attached, running through to Chicago, arriving there at 2:15 p. m., next day.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and general information, call at Company's Ticket Office, No. 601 Kansas avenue, corner Sixth street, and at the Passenger Station, corner Kansas avenue and First street. City Office Telephone number is 439.

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

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY.

ONLY LINE RUNNING

3 DAILY TRAINS 3

BETWEEN

ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY.

Double Daily Line of Free Reclining Chair Cars to OMAHA.

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

2--DAILY TRAINS--2

ST. LOUIS TO WICHITA AND ANTHONY, KAS.

THE IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE

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

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

Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars to Memphis, Mobile, Malvern, Houston, Galveston, and all principal Southern points.

Information cheerfully furnished by Company's agents. H. C. TOWNSEND.

W. H. NEWMAN, Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt. Gen'l Traffic Man., St. Louis, Mo.

BREEDER'S LOWEST RATES ON ALL (MANUAL FREE) NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING OBTAINED THROUGH COMINGS BUREAU, Rockford, Ill.

Kansas City Stock Yards,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

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

Higher Prices are Realized

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

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

Kansas City Stock Yards Company Horse and Mule Market.

FRANK E. SHORT.

CAPT. W. S. TOUGH.

F. E. SHORT & CO.

Managers.

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

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

Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country.

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

C. F. MORSE,
General Manager

E. E. RICHARDSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

H. P. CHILD,
Superintendent.

CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

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

—FOR THE SALE OF—

CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

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

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



Per Year, 25c. KANSAS CITY, MO., U. S. A. Six Months, 15c.

The MISSOURI and KANSAS FARMER is the cheapest paper in the whole wide world. It has eight large, clean-printed pages, with six columns of matter on each page. Every number contains a large map, showing the best portions of Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas for settlers to locate in; showing the counties and giving the number of acres of Government Land remaining open to homestead, pre-emption, soldiers' claim and private entry in each county. Every number contains descriptions of the Land Laws, telling all about how to enter Government Lands. Every number contains descriptions of the counties, towns and townships, telling all about the soil, water, minerals, climatic influences, etc., of the prairie and timber lands, and their adaptation for farming, fruit growing and stock raising. Every number will be worth more to you than the price for a whole year. Send for it now—do not delay. It will be mailed to any address in the United States, Canada, Mexico or Mexico for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. If more convenient for you, you can send the amount in 1-cent or 2-cent American postage stamps. Write your name plainly, and give your town, county and state. [Always tell what paper you got this advertisement from, when you write.] Address,

ISSUED EVERY MONTH

MO. & KAS. FARMER, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Journalists' Drawer "B."

J. E. BONEBRAKE, Pres't. THEO. MOSHER, Treasurer.

O. L. THISLER, Vice Pres't. M. P. ABBOTT, Secretary.

Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,

—OF— ABILENE, : : : KANSAS

Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.

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

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

The Kansas Farmers' has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$80.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00; the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

Cheap Homes!

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

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

BROOMCORN

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

HOME STUDY

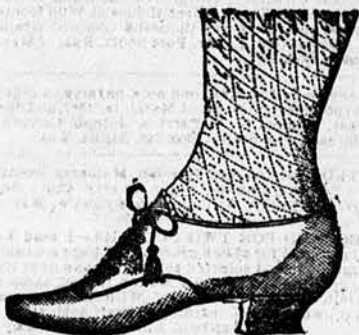
Thorough and practical instruction given by MAIL in Book-keeping, Business Forms, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Short-hand, etc. Low rates. Distance no objection. Circulars sent free. BRYANT'S COLLEGE, 423 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

B. M. PAYNE & CO.,

"HEADQUARTERS" for the Best Grades of
BOOTS and SHOES.



No. 87. Mens' Fine Hand Welt "KANGAROO," in Button, Lace, and Congress, in either London Tip or French Toe, C, D and E widths, Sizes 5 to 10. Price, \$6.00.



No. 12. Ladies' Fine Kid Walking Shoes, in C, D and E widths, sizes 2 to 7, of a reliable quality, two Grades, Prices, \$2.00 and \$3.00.



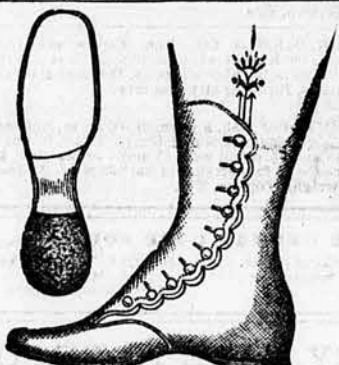
No. 1. Ladies' Fine Dongola, Hand Turn, Button Shoe, made on "SPANISH ARCH Last," "Artistic Style" Opera Toe, is very soft and flexible. Price, \$4.50, in A, B, C, D and E widths, Sizes 1 to 7.



No. 7. Ladies' Fine Kid or Dongola Button Shoe, Opera Toe, "NONPAREIL," Price, \$3.00. Is stylish and will give entire satisfaction. In sizes 2 to 8, widths B, C, D, E and EE. This shoe cannot be surpassed at the Price.



No. 5. Ladies' Fine Dongola, Hand Welt, "Walkingphasts" Button, made with low, broad heels, fit without pinching, no breaking-in trials, and have met with popular favor, because they combine all the elements of ease, comfort and good wearing qualities, B, C, D and E widths. Price, \$4.50, in sizes from 2 1/2 to 8



No. 8. Misses' and Children's Fine Kid or straight-grained Goat Button, Spring Heel, in B, C, D and E widths. Price, according to size, as follows:

Sizes	7, 7 1/2	8, 8 1/2	9, 9 1/2	10, 10 1/2	11, 11 1/2	12, 12 1/2	13, 13 1/2	14, 14 1/2
Prices	\$1.50	1.60	1.70	1.80	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50

Where the width is not mentioned, we send D.

Single pairs of Shoes, like the above cuts, can be ordered by mail, thus giving persons the advantage of procuring fine and reliable shoes at a small expense, by sending Postoffice Money Order or Money in Registered Letter and adding 20 cents for postage. We will exchange or refund the Money if unsatisfactory, provided they are returned not soiled or damaged, by the person paying the postage or express charges.

We want the confidence and patronage of persons requiring fine shoes of superior quality, in special styles, and will supply such goods, by mail or express, at the price named, and as represented. With the ability to Buy for Cash, the knowledge of shoes to buy right, and the Nerve to Sell for the closest MARGIN OF PROFIT, and recognizing that our success lies in the hands of our Patrons, that integrity and civility will command their confidence, and the big values will command their cash, we aim to attract the ECONOMICAL PRUDENT and careful BUYERS. WHERE THEY CAN GET THE BEST VALUES FOR THEIR MONEY.

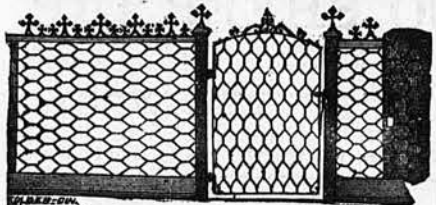
HOW TO ORDER.—State the No. of "cut," size, width and price. Reference, First or Central National Bank, Topeka. All goods are sold at the marked price and a child can buy as cheaply as a grown person.

B. M. PAYNE & CO.,

705 KANSAS AVENUE.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address, **SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.**

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