

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.
VOL. XXVI, No. 47.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1888.

TWENTY PAGES.
\$1.00 A YEAR.

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TOPEKA : BUSINESS : INDEX

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DR. ADELIN E. METCALF, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, 717 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kas.

H. C. ROOT, Attorney at Law. Practices in the Supreme Court and U. S. Courts. Collections a specialty. 110 Sixth street West, Topeka, Kas.

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1889. ILLUSTRATED.

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TERMS: One dollar a year. Published by the KANSAS FARMER Company, Topeka, Kansas.

Agricultural Matters.

ADDRESS TO THE FARMERS' CONGRESS.

Following is the address of the President of the National Farmers' Congress, Hon. R. F. Kalb, of Alabama, delivered at the session in Topeka, Kas., on the 15th day of November, 1888.

GENTLEMEN:—We are here as a brotherhood in convention assembled, coming from every section of our common country, and it is pleasant for us to meet again and renew the acquaintances and friendship formed at other times and in other places where we have met together in council for our common good. Some members who were with us in our last congress in Chicago are not in life with us now; some are detained elsewhere by life's busy engagements, and we find present with us to-day, some whom we have not had the pleasure to meet with heretofore. To you all I extend a hearty greeting, and I am specially commissioned by the good people of my far distant Alabama home to extend to you individually and collectively their fraternal regard, and to express their well wishes for your prosperity and happiness. Mountains and rivers, fields and forests, widely separate us, but a common sentiment of patriotic devotion to our country inspires the hope that your deliberations will eventuate in our general welfare. At the annual convention in August last of the farmers of Alabama, resolutions were unanimously passed cordially inviting the Congress to hold its next annual meeting at Montgomery, the beautiful capital city of my State, which I trust at the proper time you will give your favorable consideration.

Our country has just emerged from the struggle of opposing parties for political supremacy, and to this agitation our people are periodically subjected under the organic law of our Republican form of government. England, our mother country, has no constitution and no periodic elections by the people of the sovereign executive head of the government. Here every American citizen is a sovereign, and no titles of nobility can be conferred by law. He is a part and parcel of the great American government, and well directed individual effort, supported by merit and capacity, make it possible for him to attain the highest honors of the best government the world has ever known. Are we less virtuous in life, or less useful to civilization or Christianity, by reason of our form of government, lodging its political power in the hands of the people, for whose protection and security government is established? That splendid civilization of which we so justly and proudly boast, commanding the respect and admiration of the old world, is the recognized basis of our national growth, in prosperity, wealth and power. Antagonisms of political thoughts and personal ambition have characterized the people of all governments on earth. They appear to be almost the necessary conditions of man under all forms of government. We have no exemption here from the excitement incident and common to national popular elections, but we do witness the acceptance in good faith of the expressed will of the people, and a consequent obedience to the constitution and laws of the country. Ever since the confederation of the States, conflicts of political parties attended at times with a friction of great severity, have agitated and disturbed the people; but when the crisis has passed, they have resumed the obligations and duties attaching to their citizenship, and yielded a willing support to the constitution and laws of

the country. And so it will ever be with us. The highest duty we owe the government is allegiance to its authority, and the highest test of patriotic devotion is a willing obedience to its law.

Under our form of government, and system of revenue for governmental support, in connection with the vastness of our territory, the many and varied products of the soil, the great variety of industrial pursuits, extent of commercial growth, our climatic conditions, and our waterways and railways for intercommunication, there must and will arise many conditions variously affecting the business of the people. We have not assembled to consider all these conflicting interests and to supply a remedy, for these are properly the subjects of legislation on the part of the Congress of the United States. We have assembled to promote, in a legitimate way, the best interest of the people engaged in agriculture and in the production of supplies of every kind for the use and comfort of man. Organized effort, intelligently directed, in every department of practical business life attain the highest and best conditions of human success. The benefits we are to receive resulting from co-operative effort, will be proportioned to the integrity of our purpose, and the fidelity given to our work. It is gratifying to see here to-day such a large number of intelligent and successful business men from every section of our common country. It inspires not only confidence in a matured purpose to do well the work we have in hand, but it gives assurance of successful results to individual and co-operative effort, directed to the end of human prosperity and human happiness.

The distinguished gentleman who had the honor to preside over your deliberations last year in the city of Chicago, gave you in his annual address, a synopsis of the important measures to which he had invited the attention of Congress at Washington. These several subjects, presented to our national legislature, are matters in which we have a very great interest, for they immediately pertain to the economies of the farms and farmers. We have a numerical strength as affected by our relations to society and government, equal to fully 60 per cent. or more of the population of the nation, and being the producing power of this country, we are enabled, if we will, in concert of action, to protect our interests by appropriate and necessary legislation. The law making power of this government cannot disregard the necessity for appropriate legislation properly demanded. The stability of government itself rests upon a prudent and wise adjustment of a system of laws for the protection of life, liberty and property. And while we feel that the principles of protection to life and liberty are secured to all, under the Federal and State constitutions, yet we feel that the necessary protection to property, and incidental property rights, is not secure to us under the present laws of the national government.

The governmental fabric rests upon the strength of its agriculture, manufactures and commerce, supported by loyalty of the people. If loyalty be lax, representation inadequate, and taxation burdensome, because high and unequal, then the government is wanting in the elements of strength necessary for preservation. I have had an abiding faith in the integrity and strength of our national government, and believed for many years past that we were to secure the establishment of the department of agriculture at Washington as a co-ordinate depart-

ment of the government, and through which we may now reasonably expect a just recognition of the agricultural conditions and necessities of this great and growing country. The department of agriculture, when properly organized, will by its inherent power, secure to the vast army of the tillers of the soil all the advantages to come from a well-regulated signal service, a systematized plan for preventing animal diseases, and will also give an intelligent direction to the operation of all the experiment stations of the country.

The impress made upon the prosperity of the country by its agricultural development can not escape the consideration of those men to whom we have given legislative power. We are reasonably to expect at their hands such a system of laws as will give to us in our several varied business interests the protection necessary for our present and future conditions. Our business interests are varied by different business engagements in different sections of this great and powerful country. And the fullest measure and scope of statesmanship is required to create, if possible, no inequality in the burdens of government. This work of legislation, we all know, is a difficult task, and law-makers and politicians have for a long while been divided in judgment on the tariff issues in Congress. But let us hope for the best results to come from the honest efforts of honest men in the discharge of a public trust. The payment of taxes, in whatever form they are laid by authority of law, ought to be a patriotic duty, and the American people will never prove recreant to the duty attaching to American citizenship, and whatever may be the difference in judgment on questions of revenue and tariff, there will exist forever the common purpose to maintain at all hazards the integrity and unity of our national government.

American citizenship rests not alone upon American nativity. It also includes those of the old world, who have come to us to enjoy the blessings of religious liberty. Those who love our institutions would lay down their lives for the preservation of the political integrity and unity of the best government in the world. Our national territory is large, and our national strength is great. England retains intact her Canadian provinces as they existed when the independence of the United States was secured by a baptism in fire and blood. We hold Alaska as the subject of purchase. We have a magnificent domain between the two largest oceans of the world. One of the greatest elements of our national strength is our isolation from the strong powers beyond the mighty waters that so widely separate us. No harm can ever come to us from foreign invasion. Our cities by the waterside may be bombarded and sacked, our commerce on the high seas may be intercepted, paralyzed and destroyed, but the armed legions of the strongest powers on earth, can never successfully wage against us a war of invasion, nor penetrate the interior of our vast and powerful country.

Our national history has been one of prosperity and continuous growth. The republic of Texas voluntarily came into our sisterhood of States, and transfixed her lone star to the constellation that glitters on our national flag. She asked to retain her proprietary ownership in her public lands, and our government justly conceded it to her. The rapid advancement of Mexico in agriculture, manufactures and commerce has come not from an invasion of arms, but from the invasion of our civilization, genius and capital. Twenty-five years ago she had not a single railroad in operation

within her vast territorial limits. Now her rushing trains are giving a new inspiration to commerce and travel. Our international relations are friendly and cordial, and will remain so forever, unless like accretions to the soil, she becomes a part and parcel of our national body politic. American civilization and genius demand that we shall preserve forever American territory for American citizens, free from all foreign interference or governmental control.

The civilization of America, and the future of this continent will be ours. "A continent, that with all its various states, shall be a plural unit, with one constitution, one liberty, and one destiny."

Every American citizen should be proud of this great country of ours. Being a native Alabamian, I am naturally proud of my State, and rejoice in the fact that she is fast coming to the front in all things that go to make a great and prosperous commonwealth; but while I thank God that I am an Alabamian, I also thank God that Alabama is only a part of our common country, and that I am an American citizen. No citizen of this great State of Kansas rejoices more than I do at the high position she has taken in our sisterhood of States and the rapid progress she has made during the past twenty-five years. But I trust I have a heart big enough and love of country great enough to take in our American Union, and no matter where I go or where I am, whether in Alabama or Kansas, in Maine or Texas, I remember that the same flag floats above us all, and I can from my inmost soul thank God it is all our common country.

Horses and Barb Wire Fences.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Considering the cost, the durability and the effectiveness, a good barb wire fence, if properly constructed, is one of the very best that can be built. Yet, put on a new farm, or where the stock have not been accustomed to it, there is always more or less risk of injury unless something is put up that will make it plain, and even then there is often considerable harm done. After they once learn that the fence is there it will be more of an accident if the stock hurt themselves, as they very sure learn that the fence is something that had better be left alone and will generally manage to keep away from it. One very good plan of keeping stock away from a fence is to run a couple of furrows reasonably close to the fence, throwing the dirt towards the fence. When it can be done without washing into deep gullies it will not only aid to keep the stock away from the fence, but also strengthen it and add to its durability by providing good drainage.

When the stock is first turned into a field that is fenced with barb wire, a very good plan is to lead or drive the stock close up to it and let them get thoroughly acquainted with it at the start. This will at least aid to prevent them from attempting to break through of their own accord. Barb wire wounds are often bad, whether it is the way the cuts or wounds are made or because there is some kind of poison in the iron or paint, they often make very serious sores. They should be washed clean with lukewarm water and castile soap, taking pains to wash out the blood clean; and if it is a bad cut it will be better to take two or three stitches to hold together. This is not necessary unless the wound is deep and needs stitching to keep the parts together. The best remedy I have ever tried is veterinary vaseline. This is an ointment, is readily applied, and is one of the best healing ointments I have ever tried. It is preferable to a liniment. Turpentine is good if on hand; sugar and campher is also good in places where it can be applied in such a way that it will remain. A good ointment is in a majority of cases preferable, more on account of the ease in applying than anything else.

They ought to be attended to as soon as possible after the injury is done, as the quicker a remedy is applied the better. Use reasonable pains to prevent, as it is in many cases easier to do this than to cure.

The danger from injury should not prevent using whenever necessary, as with good precautions the risk can be made very small. N. J. SHEPHERD, Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

The Stock Interest.

Extremes in the Stock Business.

If farmers could keep their heads level there would be no great extremes in the prices of farm products, says the Iowa *Homestead*. It is the extremes in prices that keep men poor. When prices are advancing every one works up everything he has to sell, and then if he can raise the money turns in and buys. When prices are falling he puts everything he has on the market and does his part to depress prices still more. When a certain line of stock is going up he increases that line all he can and decreases the line that is declining in price. When farmers in general lose faith in a particular class of stock there is apparently no bottom to the depression, and they keep on selling and crowding their stuff on the market long after the reason for the decline has disappeared. The result is disastrous. The present condition of the hog and cattle markets furnishes a striking illustration of this tendency of the farmers to rush to extremes. Hogs are unusually high. There are good reasons for it. Cholera two years ago in the West and this year in the East, high-priced corn for a year, and a cold, wet spring made hogs scarce, and therefore dear. They will remain comparatively high until a new crop can be raised, which will not be inside of twelve months. With plenty of cheap corn we expect to see farmers rush pell-mell into hogs, and the farmers who have been fighting shy of hogs for a year, and are now rushing in, will be in time to sell a big crop for low prices. Cattle have been low for two or three years. There have been good reasons for it. The range was overcrowded and had to be emptied. There were two years of drouth in the West. Many farmers had to sell to save their cattle alive. Hence, the markets were glutted, and whenever that is the case, from any cause, prices fall. The supply from the range has kept pouring in and selling, the best of it as well and even better than common natives, so that the farmer has concluded that there will be no end of it, and he is dumping his cows and heifers on the market, doing anything to get rid of them. There is no sense in this, or rather there is no sense in forcing a sale of anything that is good enough to use as breeding stock. We will give our reasons. This vast outpour of range stock does not mean that the supply is limitless and will always be a stone around the neck of the prairie farmer, but on the other hand it means that the range is becoming limited and the cattle must go out of the way of the settler. We met Hon. Alex. Swan, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, the other day and asked him for the exact facts—for the true reason of this outpouring of range stock. He states it as follows: The range is rapidly decreasing. The settlers no longer spread out over the country, but creep along the streams. They utilize the water for irrigation and shut out the cattle. Ranges that would be good for a hundred years if there was access to water are fast becoming worthless. This high land lying back of the streams cannot be farmed for it is too dry; nor can it be grazed, for the settler has cut off the water. Hence, every cow that can be made fat is sold. Not only this, but every large range is spaying the heifers, thousands and thousands of them. Mr. Swan tells us that when spayed young they sell about as well as steers. Whilst four years ago the ranchmen were buying up every heifer they could find, now they are selling all the stock. This means that the range

will gradually become smaller and competition less severe. There will, however, always be a certain amount of stuff raised on the range, enough, with cattle raised on farms of practically the same value to supply the demand for the lower quality of beef. Heretofore the range has been the unknown quantity threatening the stability of the cattle industry in the States. The unknown has now been explained and defined, and it is clearly and definitely ascertained that it will not seriously injure the business of producing the best. Farmers ought to begin to understand this, and have confidence in a business which, from the time of Abraham, has been one of the most reliable on earth, and will be until the Anglo-Saxon race gets a different sort of stomach. We do not blame farmers for getting rid of inferior cows and heifers. We think they ought to do so as soon as possible, but it is the madness of folly for them to sacrifice grades that will be legal tender for almost anything in the near future, merely because their neighbors are doing the same thing. They will realize in the next year or two that the supply of breeding cattle has been seriously decreased, and then they will be as wild to get into the cattle business as they are now to get out. When from any reason receipts slacken, and we have shown that this must come in the near future, prices must advance, and so soon as this advance is maintained for a reasonable length of time and the farmers have confidence in the cattle business, the advance will be rapid, and it may be too rapid for the good of the business. We never wish to see farmers as "cattle crazy" as they were a few years ago. This sort of craze sets fools to buying anything in the shape of a calf that has hide and hair, and the result is in the end loss, and often financial embarrassment. Meanwhile, we consider good grades good property at present prices, and when we get the full force of the upturn it will last for years. One extreme always begets another.

Poland-China Swine-Breeders.

As has been previously announced, the stockholders of the Northwestern Poland-China Swine Association met in annual session at the Secretary's office in the court house, at Washington, Kas., October 26. The meeting was fairly represented by stockholders and breeders of the Poland-China hog, from Kansas and Nebraska, and communications were read from stockholders of other States expressing to the meeting their regrets for not being able for various causes to meet with us.

Reports made by the officers of the association show the standing financially to be good, with about 400 volumes of its records yet on hand unsold.

The following named persons were elected as directors for the ensuing year: C. A. Brown, Syracuse, Neb.; J. B. Besack, Washington, Kas.; H. E. Billings, Linn, Kas.; Z. D. Smith, Greenleaf, Kas.; A. Stolzer, Washington, Kas.; James Johnson, Marysville, Kas.; J. O. Young, Washington, Kas.; J. O. Booth, Onaga, Kas.; H. Geffert, Ballards Falls, Kas.; C. H. Warrington, West Chester, Pa.; R. Dibble, Beatrice, Neb.

The officers chosen are as follows: H. E. Billings, President; Z. D. Smith, Vice President; J. O. Young, Secretary; A. Stolzer, Treasurer.

Executive Committee—J. B. Besack, J. O. Booth and H. Geffert.

The meeting adjourned to meet as a board of directors on the first Friday in June next, to then take action in regard to publishing volume IV. of the Record.

J. O. YOUNG, Secretary.

Butchers' National Protective Association.

Officers—President, Charles James, St. Louis; First Vice President, R. H. Nooney, New York; Second Vice President, Wm. Peters, Pittsburg; Recording Secretary, Chris. Brokate, St. Louis; Financial Secretary, G. W. Schenck, Philadelphia; Treasurer, Henry Cheatle, Chicago.

Following are extracts from the constitution:

ARTICLE I.

The corporate name of this association shall be "The Butchers' National Protective Association of the United States of America."

ARTICLE II.

The object of this association is to unite in one brotherhood all butchers and persons engaged in dealing in butchers' stock within the States and Territories of the United States of America, for the following purposes, to-wit:

First.—To protect the common interests and those of the general public in the matter of dealing in, slaughtering, handling and selling butchers' stock and fresh meat designed for human food; and to see that such stock be so slaughtered and the flesh so handled as to secure the highest sanitary condition thereof for human food.

Second.—To oppose by the whole power and influence of this association the policy and action of all persons and organizations which disregard the public good and endanger the health of the people by selling, for human food, diseased, tainted or otherwise unwholesome meat.

Third.—To oppose all monopolies and combinations which ultimately injure and oppress the people by controlling and manipulating the market in a staple and indispensable article of human food.

Fourth.—To elevate the business to a standard commensurate with its importance to the general public.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

The membership of this association shall consist of all members in good and regular standing of local associations duly chartered by this association.

ARTICLE VI.—LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

SECTION 1. Ten or more persons of good character, actually engaged in the business of slaughtering, preparing or selling fresh meat for food, or handling and selling animals designed for human food, may make application for a charter to form a butchers' local association at any place, and such application for a charter must be signed by the applicants, and must designate the persons who shall serve respectively as President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer of such local association for the ensuing year, and shall forward therewith the sum of \$50 as a charter fee.

SEC. 4. Any local association in good standing shall have the right to call upon this association for aid and assistance, when deemed necessary by such local association, on any matter or thing within the objects and purposes of this association as expressed in article II of this constitution.

SEC. 5. Upon the receipt of any such appeal or application, provided for in section 4 of this article, it shall be the duty of the President and Trustees to immediately investigate the matters involved in such appeal or application, and take such action thereon as they shall deem just and proper, having due regard to the objects and purposes of this association.

ARTICLE VII.—REVENUES.

SECTION 1. The revenues of the na-

tional association shall consist of charter fees and a *per capita* tax or assessment, as hereinafter set forth or provided for in the by-laws.

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Stock Notes.

If you have any sick or unthrifty sheep separate them from the others in sorting up your flock for winter.

The amount of wool produced in the United States in 1886 was 285,000,000 pounds, and in 1887 the best estimate of the agricultural bureau placed the amount at 269,000,000 pounds.

Reject a horse that is "split up"—that is shows much daylight between his thighs. Propelling power comes from behind and must be deficient in horses without due muscular development between the thighs.

If the pigs or large hogs are found to be out of condition, it is better to seek out the cause and remove it than to commence at once to dose with all the recommended nostrums, without knowing what the real trouble is.

The marketing of mutton is everywhere pretty free for this season of the year, though we do not think this is so much to blame for low prices as the mean quality of the sheep which are sold for the block. When the position of cattle and hogs is considered sheep should be higher, and we believe they would be if better.

While it is urged that farmers should give greater attention to the production of a larger proportion of lean meat in hogs, the fact remains that they can get a better price for lard than for lean which will always prompt them to have the hogs as fat as possible before killing. Another fact is that fat can be produced at a smaller cost than lean, while the hogs sold in a fat condition carry away less of the fertility of the soil than the same weight of lean.

The British agricultural societies have decided to put an end to the numerous names of kinds of swine and reduce the whole to about eight classes. They take all the white swine of the Kingdom and amalgamate them to three breeds, and designate them as "Large Whites," "Middle Whites" and "Small Whites." In the same manner they will name the black swine, although there is not so great a difference in the respective weights as with the whites. They will also continue the Berkshire and Tamworth.

It is not fair to use a particular horse more than the others. The work should be shared around, and if there is nothing to do, and the weather will permit, all the horses should be turned out for a run at least once a day. But they should be blanketed as soon as they go back to the stalls. Enforced idleness causes horses to become lame, and also to acquire vices. On cold days the blanket will save food, as well as preventing coughs and other ailments. Keep the stalls dry, give good bedding, avoid over-feeding, and the horses will come out in good condition for spring work.

And now steps forth a merciful horseman who sensibly declares it has for years been the altogether too common idea that the whip is a powerful agent for getting work out of a horse. It would be taking too high ground to say that it ought never to be used; but surely its use should not be attempted by the horseman who is himself out of temper. A man who cannot control himself is certainly unfit to control a horse. If the whip is used when the driver is in a fury, it is sure to be done indiscreetly and without restraint; hence the object aimed at is frustrated, as the horse becomes either unduly excited or obstinate. Kind usage will get much more work out of both men and horses in the long run.

Medical experts, by the use of the Microscope, have recently discovered and classified specific living germs in the blood of all persons suffering from Malaria, and say that to cure the patient these germs must be killed. Thirty years ago Dr. Shallenberger advanced this theory as the correct one, and prepared his "Antidote for Malaria" to destroy these poisonous germs. If you have Malaria in your system, a few doses of this medicine will destroy the poison immediately, and not injure an infant. Sold by Druggists.

In the Dairy.

Butter-Making in Ontario.

In a recent bulletin, issued by the Ontario (Canada) Department of Agriculture, James W. Robertson, professor of dairying at the Ontario Agricultural college, offers the following suggestions to those farmers who wish to excel in producing choice butter:

1. See that the cows have an abundant supply of good wholesome food. Supplement the grass with bran or grain. Corn and pease make firm butter. If grass be dry or scarce furnish green fodder. The quality of the feed determines to some extent the quality of the fat globules in the milk. Fine butter is mostly composed of these. Green fodder is fed with better effect on the quality of the butter after being wilted for a day or two.

2. See that the cows have a liberal supply of pure cold water. As well might a cook expect to make good palatable porridge out of musty oatmeal and stagnant water as to get pure, sweet-flavored, wholesome milk out of musty feed and foul drink consumed by a cow.

3. See that the cows have access to salt every day. They know best when to help themselves.

4. Let the cows be saved from annoyance and worry. Any harsh treatment that excites a cow lessens the quantity and injures the quality of her yield.

5. Where practicable, let the cows be milked regularly as to time and by the same person.

6. The udders should be well-brushed and then rubbed with a damp, coarse towel before milking.

7. All milk should be carefully strained immediately after the milking is completed.

8. Thorough airing of the milk for a few minutes by dipping, pouring or stirring will improve the flavor of the butter.

9. When set for the rising of the cream, milk should be at a temperature above 90 deg. F.

10. When shallow open pans are used for setting, it is most important that the surrounding air be pure. A damp cellar is not a fit place for milk.

11. When deep-setting pails are used, the water in the tank should be kept below or as near 45 deg. as possible.

12. The skimming should not be delayed longer than twenty-four hours.

13. Cream should invariably be removed from the milk before it is sour.

14. The cream for each churning should all be gathered into one vessel, and kept cool and sweet. A good practice is to mix twenty-five per cent. of pure water with the cream.

15. The whole of it should be well stirred every time fresh cream is added, and half a dozen times a day besides.

16. Two days before the churning is to be done about one quart of cream to every four pailfuls to be churned (or equal to 2 per cent.) should be set apart, and kept as warm as 70 deg. F.

17. One day before the churning that small quantity of cream (a fermentation starter which will then be sour) should be added to that which is intended for churning, and well mixed therewith.

18. It should afterwards be kept at a temperature of 60 deg. F.

19. During summer the best churning temperature is 57 deg. or 58 deg. During late fall and winter 63 deg. to 64 deg. are found to be preferable.

20. The agitation in churning should be kept up till the butter comes into particles rather larger than clover seed.

21. The buttermilk should then be drawn off and pure water of 50 deg. added in its place.

22. By churning this for a minute or

two the butter will be washed free from milk while still in a granular state.

23. The milky water will then be drawn and replaced by a weak brine at the same temperature.

24. After a minute's churning, the butter may be removed from the churn and pressed for salting.

25. Pure salt of medium fineness and with a body velvety to the touch should be used.

26. Three quarters of an ounce to the pound will be the right quantity for most markets and judges.

27. The butter should be kept cool during the working, and also during the few hours while it may be left for the salt to thoroughly dissolve.

28. As soon as the salt is thoroughly dissolved, the butter may be worked the second time, to correct any streakiness which the first mixing of salt may have caused.

29. It should then be put up neatly and tastefully, with as little crimping and beautifying as feminine fondness for these will permit.

Raising Calves by Hand.

I was taught by my father to wean calves. It was his general practice. I have never seen any good reason to change my practice and allow the calves to suck their dams. When the calves are allowed to run with their dams, no milk is got from the cows, and the only return for their keep are the calves. The calves may be allowed to draw their own milk rations, and yet some milk be got for the house or dairy by keeping the calves in a separate enclosure, admitting them to the dams night and morning. Then the cows can first be partly milked, the calves being allowed to have the residue. But this makes it necessary if the cows' yield is kept up, to strip them after the calves are done. And to get the calves away from the dams, and then strip the cows, with their udders wet with saliva, is very nearly as much trouble as to finish the milking and afterward give the calves their share. Or the calves may be allowed to the cows first; but then to get them away is troublesome indeed, and is apt to make the cows nervous and ill-tempered while they must be milked. When the calves suck the cows, no matter how the matter is arranged, the cows' teats being wet twice a day by saliva, are often sore, and as a result many a bucket of milk is kicked over, or a cow is milked only after racing back and forth across the lot; and when the calf can no longer be allowed to suck the cow, weaning it is extremely difficult. Some calves never can be weaned after they have sucked three or four months.

To weaning the calf there is no objection; that all the milk must be drawn and then the calf be fed—this is the only objectionable feature. There is no doubt that better calves are made by hand-raising; or that they are more economically raised, for the composition and amount of their food can be perfectly regulated. The additional labor is very little. To milk the cow and feed her calf is, when properly managed, little, if any, more labor than to milk the cow partly, let in the calf to get its share, fight it away from the cow, and draw the udder dry.

The calf should be allowed with its dam until it is forty-eight hours old. Then separate them, admitting the calf to suck morning, noon and night. When the calf is five or six days old, wean it. The effort to wean the calf should not be made earlier. It took me some years to learn this. I feared if I allowed the calf to suck too long, it would be very difficult to learn it to drink. This is true, only I made the proper period too short. The calf

should be weaned before it is a week old, yet usually it will learn to drink more readily when five than when three days old.

Take the calf from the cow in the morning. In the evening draw a quart or three pints of the cow's milk; not more, as it may get cold before the calf will drink it. A strap should be put around the calf's neck to enable your assistant to hold it backed in a corner. It is best to have the milk in a wide, low bucket, or in a common earthenware crock. Dip your hand in the milk and insert one of your fingers in the calf's mouth. It will begin sucking the finger, then lower your hand until it rests in the milk. Then the calf will suck up some milk. After one or two swallows it will jerk up its head to breathe. Then the operation must be gone over again. And, "if at first you don't succeed, try, try again." As soon as the calf has learned to suck nicely, gently withdraw your finger, and for a time the calf will suck up the milk. When it raises its head, give it the finger again, and withdraw it as soon as the calf is sucking up milk again.

Some calves learn very readily. I have had calves that it was necessary to give the finger only once. As soon as they got their noses to the milk, they began to drink. But some are provokingly slow to learn. The calf should have nothing for twelve hours before the first attempt—its hunger will make it quicker to learn.

The calf's milk ration may be adulterated with skim-milk when the animal is two weeks old. But little skim-milk should be given at first, but the quantity may be gradually increased until the calf gets only skim-milk when six weeks old. When skim-milk is fed, linseed meal must be given to supply the carbonaceous elements taken away in the cream. Begin with a tablespoonful for each calf, increasing it gradually up to a gill. Pour hot water over the meal, and let it stand until it softens and forms a jelly. Prepared in this way, no evil effects result. The milk ration should always be of the temperature of milk just from the cow's udder.

When the calf is ten days or two weeks old, a little wheat bran and corn meal, mixed, or similar feed, should be put before it, where it can get the feed easily, yet can not foul it. A little hay, clover preferred, should always be within its reach. It will soon learn to eat; and from the first, no feed should be in its box or manger longer than forty-eight hours. If not eaten then, take it out and give it to some other animal. Give the calf all the corn meal and wheat bran (adding oats and shelled corn as soon as the calf will eat them,) with hay or grass, it will eat, until it is four months old. There is nothing lost by feeding calves liberally.

The earlier the calves can get on pasture, the better. The young animal does better on fresh grasses than any other feed. Fresh grasses are growing, muscle-forming foods, the average of their albuminoid ration being about 1.6. Besides, the fresh grass is palatable and easily digested. If the calves do not keep the grass down at first, mow it off, that they may have a fresh growth to graze.

About the only thing to guard against is the scours. Watch for it, for it should be treated without delay. If allowed to become chronic, it is very difficult to get control of the diarrhoea. First try a fresh egg or two in the milk. If this does not check it, then try the flour remedy. Tie wheat flour in a rag and boil it for two hours. Let it dry and then pulverize it. Give a little to the calf in its milk, increasing the

High-Pressure

Living characterizes these modern days. The result is a fearful increase of **Brain and Heart Diseases—General Debility, Insomnia, Paralysis, and Insanity.** Chloral and Morphia augment the evil. The medicine best adapted to do permanent good is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It purifies, enriches, and vitalizes the blood, and thus strengthens every function and faculty of the body.

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for years. I have found it invaluable as

A Cure

for Nervous Debility caused by an inactive liver and a low state of the blood."—Henry Bacon, Xenia, Ohio.

"For some time I have been troubled with heart disease. I never found anything to help me until I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have only used this medicine six months, but it has relieved me from my trouble, and enabled me to resume work."—J. P. Carzanett, Perry, Ill.

"I have been a practicing physician for over half a century, and during that time I have never found so powerful and reliable an alternative and blood-purifier as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Dr. M. Maxstart, Louisville, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

amount until a cure is effected.—E. J. Phelps, in *Farmers' Call*.

A dairywoman gives the following advice about churning, in the *Farm and Home*: Cream should never be churned fast until it has thickened some, as it is likely to become frothy, especially in cold weather, as there is more milk taken off with the cream than in warm weather, where open setting is practiced. If one is in a hurry the best plan is to make haste by churning slow at first.

Are you sad, despondent, gloomy?
Are you sore distressed?
Listen to the welcome bidding—
"Be at rest."
Have you aches and pains unnumbered,
Poisoning life's Golden Cup?
Think not there's no balm in Gilead, and
"Give it up."
A Golden Remedy awaits you—
Golden not alone in name—
Reach, oh, suffering one, and grasp it,
Health reclaim.

There is but one "Golden" Remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It stands alone as the great "blood-purifier," "strength-renewer" and "health-restorer," of the age! The Liver, it regulates, removing all impurities. The Lungs it strengthens, cleansing and nourishing them. The whole system it builds up, supplying that above all other things most needed—pure, rich Blood.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S

IMPROVED

Butter Color.

EXCELS IN { STRENGTH
PURITY
BRIGHTNESS

Always gives a bright natural color, never turns rancid. Will not color the Buttermilk. Used by thousands of the best Creameries and Dairies. Do not allow your dealer to convince you that some other kind is just as good. Tell him the BEST is what you want, and you must have Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color. Three sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. For sale everywhere. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington, Vt.

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are the Purest, Cheapest, Strongest, and most Durable Dyes ever made. One 10c. package will color 1 to 4 pounds of Dress Goods, Garments, Yarns, Rags, etc. Unequaled for Feathers, Ribbons, and all Fancy Dyeing. Also Diamond Paints, for Gilding, Bronzing, etc. Any color Dye or Paint, with full instructions and sample card mailed for 10 cents. At all Druggists WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

Correspondence.

Letter from the State Printer.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—My attention was called this morning to an article in your issue of November 8th, respecting the Report of the State Board of Agriculture for the months of August and September, issued in one pamphlet. The requisition on the State Printer bears date October 13th, showing that the first copy was received on that date. The book contains 50 pages, almost one-half of which are covered with solid rule and figure work. I claim to have the most proficient printers in the city, and it is generally conceded that they work as rapidly as the average printers. I fully understand the desirability of the prompt issuance of this pamphlet, and have given orders to lay aside other work when that comes in.

So much being "table work" it was practicable to put only a certain number of compositors on the job. However, enough were put on and there was no delay.

You say six of your printers could set up the pamphlet in five days. Perhaps so, if the copy were all in hand. As a matter of fact, all the copy for this report rarely comes in at one time. It is often impracticable for Secretary Mohler to send it all in, owing to several causes. In the instance under consideration the copy did not all come in at one time.

After the type is set the proof must be read and corrected. In your office you would read your own proof and there would be no changes from copy. You probably have not stopped to remember that the State Printer must send the proof to the office of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. It is not always returned as soon as I would like to have it, perhaps through the pressure of other business in that office, or because the State House messenger is not at hand to send with it, or for some other cause, not necessarily the fault of the Secretary.

This is a 50-page pamphlet and not a 20-page newspaper. The edition was 10,000 copies. After printing, the sheets must be carefully folded, then "gathered" and "pressed," then "stabbed" and stitched, then covered, trimmed and delivered. You probably forgot these little matters, else you would have taken the pains to mention them.

I said, above, that the record shows that the first copy was received October 13. It also shows that the delivery of the pamphlet commenced on October 24. You ask me to get out the 10,000 copies in a week. If you did forget the items connected with publication, other than type-setting, you are ready now, I trust, to say that ten days is not too much time to give even the State Printer, who is not paid for the time lost in waiting for proof, or for changes in copy, and the other little things which help to make delay.

Will you be so kind as to give these statements as wide circulation as the article reflecting on this office had, and may I ask the favor, generally conceded by newspaper men to be a reasonable request, that when you again have occasion to criticize this office you will first come and learn the facts, and thus avoid an injustice which I do not believe you would intentionally do me,

Yours truly,

CLIFFORD C. BAKER,
State Printer.

Topeka, Kas., Nov. 16, 1888.

We understand well enough all the difficulties enumerated by Mr. Baker, and understood them when the article to which he refers was written. The State Printer is an earnest, energetic business man, and he has a force of as good printers as can be mustered in the State. The same may be said of his predecessor. We have been personally acquainted, too, with all the Secretaries of the State Board of Agriculture since the appointment of Alfred Ray, and they were all careful and competent men. Still, these Reports do not get out until some of the matter in them is old. We are complaining on general principles, not scolding anybody in particular. We have called attention to the matter several times before, and urged that at least those parts of the reports which are of immediate interest to the people might be put out

earlier. Mr. Baker is the first person to make answer, and we thank him for it.—EDITOR.

British and American Prices.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—You appear to have a singular faculty for misunderstanding my letters and applying to them meanings neither contemplated by me or that a fair rendering of the text will justify.

In that portion of my letter expunged by you, there was merely a personal statement (that although I held with Cleveland in the then pending election), I was not a Democrat. The "insinuation" you speak of was purely imaginary on your part.

Now, sir, I want to put a little "tu gauge" argument to you. Suppose you went to reside in England and you see all sorts of rubbish anent Kansas, Topeka and America generally, inserted in a local paper. Don't you think you would be like me? "Incredulous," you put it, (contemptuous you might almost have said). Would the production of any amount of hearsay (for it is not evidence) by the editor of that paper, or his American friend or correspondent, have the slightest effect towards making you believe or allow that he was right, and that all the time you had been living in Kansas you had been dreaming? I know the cause of all the trouble, and it is this: You judge everything from an American standpoint, and though many of your conclusions may appear to you as solid as rock, excuse my telling you so, but they are simply ludicrous. Napoleon I. said truly that the sublime and the ridiculous were the nearest conditions. Similarly, where a man makes even a fair conclusion from false premises, (which he believed to be true,) the conclusion will be more or less of an absurdity.

Your quotation of prices from the list of the Bristol Wagon company is a case in point. The load given is nominal, like the capacity of a ship; the tonnage is one thing, the burthen much more; besides if you know, your readers do not know, that 1½ tons British is 3,360 pounds. The Bristol Wagon company's wagons and carts are all extra heavy and extra strong; I know them quite well. They are of a perfectly different type from what I used to use, and much stronger as well as heavier. I constantly drew on mine two tons (British) over hilly roads with a gradient of 450 feet in a half mile. Those wagons are rendered so costly by the extra strong and elaborate butts (boxes). They will last with ordinary usage twenty years. There is nearly as much work on the Bristol wagon box as there is on the whole of an American wagon; a bare comparison of prices is absurd. I find the life of a wagon box here about five years, and not drawing more than half the weight. Do I advocate that English type of wagon for use here on farms? No; but the English tip-cart would be a great acquisition. This reminds me of the perfectly wrong conclusion you arrived at with regard to what I said in my former letter anent wooden articles. I said wood is much cheaper here than in England, not wooden articles; the raw material, not the manufactured; so that unless there were a very heavy margin, it would be almost an economic impossibility to import wooden articles from England. The types of wagons I used when in England would do here very well, especially with slight modification, and the price was less and amounted to hardly \$60 for the heaviest. Here let me remark that the wheels of the American wagons are superior, weight for weight, to English wagons; they are almost the only article I see honestly made and thoroughly put together; they are admirable; but the boxes are paste-board; the material poor as well as the putting together.

The long article which you quote from the Consul is very weak. It says in one place, "cheaper, or as cheap considering," etc.; that is to say in plain English without any qualification the article was dearer. I don't know much about "women's underwear," but I know that American shirts (ready-made) contain from one to two yards less material; this will make a considerable difference in cost—less material and less sewing,—and I for one do not care for a shirt that reaches only half way down my sides. For cotton unbleached elastic drawers, the price here in Florence is nearly double the cost in a small country town in England, and the wear less than one-half.

This is personal experience. American cotton sheeting is fairly good, and the price not excessive, but in cotton prints my work people tell me "there is no comparison in quality or price. The common varieties sold here would only be worn in England by 'rag-molls,' (rag-collectors) the dregs of the city population."

My "work people" are quite as entitled to credit as your "gentlemen;" they can show a good record of twenty-four years in my employ, besides some twenty previously, and I have a shrewd suspicion that my English standing in "society," a descendant of land-owners for some three hundred years at least, is as good at least as your friend's to whom I gave the Londoner's "title," as is usual.

Please read Thackery's essay on the subject; it "lets him down very easy" for Thackery.

I. BROWSE OLDFEIVE.

Money and Interest on Money.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you permit me to occupy a small space again this week in answer to Mr. P. P. Faidley's article two weeks ago?

Mr. Faidley, like a good many other well meaning people, is inclined to deceive himself as to rates of interest in western Kansas.

I have taken the pains to enquire of a gentleman who lives in Topeka now, but who lived 120 miles west of the centre of the state for twelve years, and from his information I learn as follows: At Hays City, Kansas, Martin Allen, Montgomery & Harris, and S. Montz are loaning agents, and their rates on farm property are, 6 per cent. with a commission, and 7 per cent. without any commission.

He also informs me that A. L. Voorhees and other agents at Russell, Kansas, have been placing money on farm property at the same rates for more than one year.

Mr. Faidley can easily find out the truth of the matter by writing any of these gentlemen. He will also find that on city property in the towns mentioned the rate is 8 per cent. with a commission.

JAMES CLINTON.

Letter From Pawnee County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We have had an extremely dry season, and the most destructive hot or drying winds that we have ever experienced. We did not feel so much slighted by the hail storm passing round on every side as we did the rain. The refreshing showers would often come within sight of us, wafting their cool and refreshing breezes around and over us, but not a drop of rain would fall on us for months at a time, when copious showers would pour down within a few miles on the east, west and south.

This has been the case for the past three years; our gardens and potato crops consequently was a total failure; still we live after a fashion, and but very few are inclined to give it up and leave for places as bad or worse than this.

Our wheat and rye crop was quite light; oats and millet are most a failure; in fact the general crop was even less than a year ago. Corn is about the same. Calves and young steers are selling briskly, although the prices are low. That is about all the stock that can be sold at any figure. There is no money to do business with; consequently what little produce there is to sell brings very low prices. I think we either want a higher protective tariff or a less production (which would be none at all); or else we want the bank trusts, coal trusts, beef and coal trusts, sugar, and in fact all robberies of the kind put out of existence; or else we want money issued to the people, and not through the grinding mills that takes all except the bran, and that comes so high that only the most fore-handed can procure it, and they are growing fewer every day.

Union Labor took a big and extended boom through several counties, and had it not been for the money power and mortgage power and bare-faced bull dozing, and all manner of dirty work, we would have made a perfect success. Our Democratic friends who proposed to endorse the Union Labor doctrine returned to their wallows like pigs in hot weather. But the battle is over for the present, only for a breathing spell, and then up and at it again. Never give up a

good cause, but keep it hot; victory is ours in the end, like our late rebellion.

We hear of a tremendous snow and wind storm east of us. I wonder if that was the storm our weather prophet has told us about? I have no doubt it is, as I have the utmost confidence in his predictions. We had a very little cold rain and some flakes of snow; nothing more. Sunny Kansas still prevails with us, and we live in hopes of a better season coming. We have had many of them in times past, and naturally will have them again if we can exist long enough to see them or enjoy them when they come.

Now I will give my friends a little advice: For many years after coming to Kansas I did my own work, or superintended the doing of it; I cleaned my yards and corral twice a year and spread it on my poorer land; I kept good teams and did my plowing early and deep. Any time after January first always harrow and roll after plowing, but never planted until May 10th or 15th, and as late as July 20th. But my late planting land was twice or three times tilled, usually with a heavy 7-tooth cultivator, and rolled after. I seldom cultivated more than once after planting, and my millet and sown sorghum not at all, and I never missed a crop or harvested a light one. Drought or hot winds did no harm. I had no weeds or sand burs to fight. It is easier and more expeditious to till the land before planting than after, and it is more beneficial. Worms are worse in late corn than early, when they come, but they do not always come. A late crop where the land is well and properly tilled grows much faster and ripens quicker than an early planting with poor or ordinary tilling. I am going to try milo maize another year if we have one and are able to plant anything. I notice it pays little attention to drought or hot winds, and makes a tremendous growth of feed as well as heavy seed. It has kept green until the late freeze. I think it will do best on well tilled land planted late in June, then cut after the weather gets cool and other work is out of the way and before heavy frost. Cut and put in good sized piles, crossing the armfuls until a shock shape is made. It keeps green and fresh, and I have had no sorghum or corn heat in that way, besides the seed is protected. I haul in mid winter and feed or stack, and often summer over and feed the next winter as good as the first. Broom corn and orange or red seed cane, half and half, sown one bushel to the acre last of June on well tilled land, makes the best feed I have got for stock of all kinds.

W. J. COLVIN.

TO COLORADO AND RETURN \$10,000.

The Grandest and Cheapest Excursion Ever Known.

To celebrate the opening of its great system to the Rocky Mountains (the Rock Island Route,) the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railway will give a grand excursion on Tuesday, November 27th, from St. Joseph and Kansas City to Colorado points, the rate for which to Colorado Springs, Denver or Pueblo and return being fixed at \$10.00, with tickets good for fifteen days.

The excursion train will run on the same time as the regular Royal Vestibule express which leaves St. Joseph at 9:45 a. m., Kansas City at 9:50 a. m., and Topeka at 12:55 p. m. The lowest rate ever known in the history of western travel, and the most attractive excursion, affording a magnificent view of the mountains for seventy-five miles.

Topeka Weather.

Our weather-report for last week's issue did not reach this office until after the paper was printed, and the report for this week has not reached us yet. We have not yet ascertained who or what is to blame for the delay. On the 7th, 8th and 9th days of this month nine and one-fifth inches of wet snow fell, which with the rain that fell about the same time, amounted to about two and a-quarter inches of rain water.

Attention, Farmers!

The Woman's Exchange, 114 West Seventh street, has become the most popular place in the city as a resort for the hungry. Transient rates 50 cents per meal; lunches from 25 cents upward.

AMERICAN STOCK SHOWS.

Comprising the Annual Exhibits of the American Fat Stock Show, the American Horse Show, the American Dairy Show and the American Poultry Show.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:

The FARMER representative was duly on hand to witness this great aggregation of the pure-bred stock displays, and is delighted to announce the continued success of this highly educating and interesting exhibition of the great breeding industry of America. Every department excepting swine and sheep is fully as large as former shows. The character of the cattle exhibit is much improved, especially is this true of the Short-horns, Angus and Herefords.

The American Horse Show has grown to immense proportions and tends to overshadow every other department. The draft horse breeders and importers have taken hold of the matter with such characteristic vim that it has become the greatest horse show in America, and a premium won here is regarded now as the greatest prize possible to be secured at any of the agricultural fairs in this country.

The American Dairy Show makes a fair display, but not a representative, one commensurate with the importance or the magnitude of this great industry. Some misunderstanding with the State Board of Agriculture probably accounts for this as well as the attitude of the same to the great butterine and oleomargarine manufacturers who make annual exhibits of their products, which this year eclipses altogether that of the dairy, not only as to the very artistic features, but as to quantity as well. The crude and the raw materials were shown, as well as the finished products. Intelligent and courteous attendants were present to explain the merits of the article, and tempting morsels of it with nice crackers were presented to every visitor. The dairy people see that the butterine interests have some advantage, and before the show is over will organize and perfect an organization that will benefit the industry hereafter, and, it is hoped, will make exhibits at future shows that will do them credit.

The Poultry Show, while very large, does not compare in numbers with last year, but is a grand exhibit. Very many new exhibits are here this year, while some of the veteran exhibitors are absent. About nine hundred entries of birds, the heavy varieties, as usual, predominating. **HEATH.**

Gossip About Stock.

The public sale of Herefords by G. W. Henry, of Chicago, last Saturday, did not bring very large prices. Makin Bros., Florence, Kansas, secured five head at a bargain.

That careful breeder, Wm. Doyle, Maryville, Mo., writes that his Poland China pigs are looking very well and sales quite frequent. This item suggests the fact that the reputable and permanent advertiser in the KANSAS FARMER is sure to prosper.

The public sale of Herefords, at Chicago last week, by the Iona Hereford Cattle Co., brought \$15,303, for 57 animals; an average of about \$93. Makin Bros., Florence, Kansas secured seven head, including the highest priced and sensational female of the sale, Stately 10th, for \$310.

The Aberdeen-Angus men are jubilant over the victory at the American Fat Stock Show, having won the grand sweepstakes for best steer in show, awarded to the steer, Dot; owned by John Imboden, Decatur, Ill., and bred by Hugh W. Elliott, of Estill, Mo., formerly of the firm Estill & Elliott.

The dispersion Aberdeen-Angus cattle sale held at Des Moines, Iowa, last week, by W. M. D. Lee, Leavenworth, Kansas, was quite well attended and a highly successful sale. Ninety-six head brought nearly \$26,000; 33 bulls averaging \$203.50, and 63 females averaging \$304.50, making a total average of \$269.80.

A dispatch dated Stony Ford, N. Y., November, 16, says: In November, 1876, Governor Leland Stanford visited Stony Ford and purchased of Charles Backman thirteen head of gilt edge trotting stock for \$41,200. This purchase (the largest ever made by one man up to that time) included Electioneer, by Hambletonian, out of Green Mountain Maid, and Elaine, by Messenger Darock, out of Green Mountain

Maid. The price of the stallion was \$12,500, and of the filly \$7,000. Since then \$100,000 has been refused for Electioneer, and Elaine has trotted in 2:20 and produced Norlaine with a one year old record of 2:31½. To-day Wm. Russell Allen, who is founding a breeding farm at Pittsfield, Mass., visited Stony Ford with Hamilton Busby, and beat Stanford's record. He paid Mr. Backman \$41,100 for ten head. This is the largest sale ever made to one man. Mr. Allen has secured a son and daughter and two granddaughters of the famous Green Mountain Maid, a daughter of the sister of Guy (record 2:21) and a son of the sister of Dexter (2:17½) and Dictator, sire of Jay Eye See (2:19).

At G. W. Glick's Shannon Hill Stock farm, Atchinson, Kansas, may be seen a number of choice Kirklivington, Princess or Bates Short-horn bulls that may be needed by some readers of the KANSAS FARMER. It will pay any one to visit this veteran Kansas establishment or write for detailed information.

MORE CROP REPORTS.

Brown County.—The corn crop is above the average and will yield forty-five bushels per acre in the west part of Brown and the east part of Nemaha. Fall wheat did not all start till after our heavy rain of October 14; the weather has been favorable since then; looks well but is small for the season. Stock is in good condition and healthy, except there is some hog cholera lurking about. Hay and fodder is plenty, a good deal of corn has been cut up; more cattle are being fed in this immediate vicinity than ever before. Potatoes are a light crop, will average about 100 bushels per acre. Apples were a big crop, and were sold at the orchard—good winter fruit—for 25 to 35 cents per bushel.

Barton.—Corn in most of the county is an entire failure; the only corn raised worth the mention is on the very sandy soil, the more sandy the better crop, and there is but little of that kind in Barton county. Wheat seeding in area is greatly increased, probably 25 per cent., but did not start to grow promptly; some lay in the ground from four to six weeks; but after a few light showers and some snow has started and is doing well. Stock is in fair to prime condition. Hay was all cut, but a very light crop. Fodder was generally cut, but poor in quality; there will be but little left when grass comes. Potatoes very light crop and small.

Chautauque.—Our corn crop is the best for five years. There has been fully twice as much wheat sown as ever before, and it could not look better. The fall season has been perfect, all kinds of work well along; in fact, all our crops this year have been a success, except the late potato crop; even the hay crop was grand.

Cheyenne.—Corn will average twenty bushels per acre over two-thirds of the county, the other one-third nothing. A very large acreage of fall wheat sown and it is in splendid condition. Stock in extra good condition; plenty of hay and fodder. Potatoes generally excellent in two-thirds of the county. Ground moist and much fall plowing done. Fall work well advanced. In the region where crops failed much suffering will occur if the settlers remain and are not helped. They must be aided either locally or by the general public in the State. I was over that locality, and they are absolutely destitute of everything for man or beast.

Clark.—Corn crop was light and mostly of a poor quality; some good; think there will be enough to supply home demands. Wheat is looking well but needs rain. There is a much larger acreage than ever before sown in the county. Stock of all kinds in excellent condition. Prairie hay is good and plentiful; nearly every farmer has plenty of fodder. Potato crop was a failure. Sweet potatoes, cabbage and turnips, fair crops.

Coffey.—Weather pleasant up to November 7, when occurred the severest snow storm ever known this time of year. Corn most all gathered. Fall wheat doing well. Stock wintering good; hay plenty. Potato crop not very good. Corn 20 cents, largest crop for years.

Comanche.—The corn crop is very spotted; some localities none and some as high as forty bushels to the acre. Comanche has raised plenty of all kinds of grain and hay for home consumption and some to spare. Potatoes nearly a failure. Sweet potatoes a good crop. We raised the finest millet and sorghum I ever saw grow. Peanuts a good crop. Wheat sowed first of September, looks extra well; later sown not so good. Stock looks well. Plenty of feed. A good many cattle stall fed.

Crawford.—Corn a better than usual, think it will average thirty-five bushels per acre the county over. Wheat looking well considering the dry fall; not a very great acreage sown. Stock generally in good condition at present. Early in the season had trouble with cows having sore mouths, which left them thin to commence the winter. Hay and fodder of good quality and plenty to winter all stock well. Early potatoes fair crop, late potatoes better than usual.

Decatur.—In some parts of the county corn is good, in others almost a failure. More than an average amount of fall wheat sown; seeding continued up to November 5. Fall pasture poor. Stock doing well, but the calf crop will be short, a great many cows failing to get with calf. Hay crop short; fodder plenty and in good condition. Potatoes a light crop. The season has been bad, and but few farmers have made any money.

Ellis.—Potatoes, almost none; sweet potatoes were better but light. Corn ran from nothing to fifty bushels per acre, the average not being over seven or eight bushels in the county. An immense area of wheat has been put in in the eastern half of the county, and it is looking well and being used largely for pasture. We have had but little rain; the ground is dry, but enough moisture for the wheat to grow.

Greenwood.—Corn is averaging about thirty bushels per acre; listed corn is much the

poorer. The amount of fall wheat planted was not large, but it looks well. Stock is in excellent condition. A large number will be fattened in the county this fall and winter. The hay crop was fair, and every available acre of grass was cut. Many of our farmers raise sorghum fodder, which they claim is far superior to hay or straw. Potato crop was fair where properly tended; Irish did much better than sweet.

Greeley.—Corn all sound, from ten to forty bushels per acre. Fair acreage of wheat and rye sown; early seeding looks well, late is coming on fair. Abundance of roughness. Potato crop light; late ones best.

Harper.—Corn as a general thing is a good crop, but where planted too thick it was injured by hot winds; taking the county over, will average say thirty bushels per acre. There was a great breadth of wheat sown; it has made a fine start. Stock in fine condition. Hay is of good quality and plenty. Considerable corn and sorghum cane was cut for fodder. Early potato crop was light, but farmers have learned that a second crop may be grown if planted during August or September.

Kingman.—The corn crop is barely sufficient for home consumption. In some localities they have none. The acreage sown to wheat is quite large and the plant looks well. Stock generally is in fine condition and very healthy. There will be plenty of hay and corn fodder on which to winter the stock of the county. Potato crop light. The sugar industry is being agitated by the farmers and business men of the county, and it is bound to go.

Lane.—Corn in the south part of the county an entire failure, but the north part of the county had a fair crop, averaging about twenty-five bushels. Larger acreage of wheat and rye sown this fall than last, and they are looking fine, as we had a good rain the first of November. Stock is healthy and in good condition for winter, there being more feed this fall than last. Sorghum is our principal crop. Potatoes light.

Lyon.—Corn crop is a little spotted; some fields make as high as sixty-five bushels, others as low as fifteen bushels per acre, but it is all sound and good. Fall wheat seeding has been on a larger scale than last year, and about 50 per cent. of it looks promising, the balance not so good. Stock is in fine condition. Hay and fodder abundant for home use and some to spare. Potato crop is poor, but of apples there is a plentiful supply.

McPherson.—Corn in west half of county almost an entire failure; whole fields have not as much as a load of corn in them; eastern part of county about one-half or one-third crop. Wheat seeding all done; at least 100 per cent. more wheat sown than last fall, and wheat looking very fine except the last sowing. Stock in very good condition. Hay rather short, but every available acre of grass cut and a great deal of hay put up. More corn fodder cut up than ever before, but of rather poor quality. Potato crop very light; potatoes being shipped here from the east and selling for 50 to 60 cents per bushel.

Morris.—Corn will go about fifty bushels per acre on the bottom. No fall wheat sowed. Stock going into winter quarters in good shape. Hay plenty, also millet; not as much corn fodder as usual. Potatoes very light yield; not more than one-fourth crop. Hogs scarce.

Morton.—The corn crop was a failure except in the southern part of the county, where it yielded thirty to thirty-five bushels to the acre. There were some fields, however, that made a fair yield in the west part of the county. A large acreage of fall wheat has been sown and it has made a very good start, in some sections remarkably good; some fields of the late sowing have been injured by dry weather. The hay crop is light, most of the crop being secured on the river. There is plenty of millet, however, and it is good. There is also an abundance of corn fodder, and a goodly quantity of sorghum cane in the county for fodder.

Nemaha.—Corn will average about forty bushels of good sound corn per acre, possibly a little more; listed corn a little ahead (as usual). Small acreage of wheat sown; weather favorable for its growth. Stock in good condition. Tame hay a fair crop, but has been damaged in stack by wind and rain; prairie hay good crop and in good condition. A comparatively small amount of fodder was cut up, but stalk fields are abundant and good. Potato crop very good; early varieties seem to do best generally. On the whole the season has been a prosperous one for our people.

Phillips.—Corn in north half of county averaged thirty-five to forty bushels per acre; in the south half much lighter. Fall wheat looking good, although the acreage is light. The wild hay crop was excellent, and there will be more than enough for home consumption. Stock is in good condition; plenty of fodder for winter use. Potato crop good. The people of our county are in fair condition for the coming winter.

Republic.—A nice fall for work. Corn is being cribbed rapidly, yield thirty to sixty bushels per acre. Wheat acreage decreased, looks well. Hay plentiful. General health in man and beast is good. Potato crop light, selling at 40 to 60 cents per bushel; corn, 20 to 21 cents.

Scott.—Corn crop generally light, some pieces averaging from ten to fifteen bushels per acre. Fall grazing has been very fine and stock gone into winter in the best condition. Hay and fodder abundant. Potato crop light. An unusually large acreage of fall wheat and rye sown.

Smith.—Corn is about one-half a crop for the county. Fall wheat is small, as it has mostly come up in the last two weeks. Stock in fair condition and healthy. Double the usual amount of prairie hay was put up and of splendid quality; also a large amount of fodder and a good supply of millet; enough rough feed for home use. Potatoes two-thirds crop, fair quality.

Stafford.—Corn not more than one-half crop—hot winds. Fall wheat looking fine with a large acreage, mostly in corn and stubble fields. All kinds of stock in fine shape and go into winter well provided with good millet, sorghum, prairie hay and plenty of good fodder. Potato crop a failure, except sweet potatoes, which made a fine yield. Fine fall rains.

Stevens.—A few good fields of corn raised, averaging from twenty to thirty bushels per acre. The farmers are now cribbing their corn, and the yield is coming up to the general expectation. A small acreage of wheat only has been sown, owing to the inability of the people to procure the seed. The farmers generally have cut up their corn, and have an abundance of fodder. The potato crop in

some instances is yielding remarkably well; small acreage planted. Stock are in good condition throughout the county.

Sumner.—The corn crop is about an average. Never had a better fall for wheat seeding; plenty of rain, the plant is rank and vigorous. Stock of all kinds in fine condition; abundance of hay and fodder. Potato crop a failure. Not so many cattle on feed as usual.

Wabaunsee.—Corn, while good, is not yielding near what many expected. Late varieties planted early are making the best yield. Quite a large acreage of wheat has been sown in this county and it is very promising at this writing. Stock of all kinds doing well. More prairie hay has been put up than for many years. Feed of all kinds plenty. Potato crop short.

Book Notices.

PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE.—We are in receipt of a little pamphlet of seventy pages, giving the platform, with explanations thereof, of the American Progressive League, a new organization just forming. The object is to protect American working people against excessive foreign competition. The officer to be addressed for information, until further notice, is Dr. E. R. Wingate, at Dalles, Wasco Co., Oregon.

FAMILIES OF INSECTS.—This is a little pamphlet describing insects and their parts in such manner as to aid persons in determining to which class any given one belongs. The book is entitled "A Key to the Families of Insects," and will be of great value to all persons who are studying insects and their habits. Prepared by Prof. Noble M. Eberhart, B. S., P. H. D., author of several other works on insects. Published by Popular Publishing Company, Chicago Lawn, Ill.

ENSILAGE AND SILOS.—E. W. Ross & Co., Springfield, Ohio, manufacturers of feed-cutters and powers, have just issued a useful book on ensilage and silos. The book contains 176 pages, and while some of the matter is to advertise the company's machinery, that does not detract anything from the value of the matter which relates to the subject treated—Ensilage and Silos. The company will send a copy of its book free to any person who will send in the names and post office address of ten farmers in any community where the subject is being considered. Address, E. W. Ross & Co., Springfield, Ohio.

HEREFORD RECORD.—Volume VIII of the *American Hereford Record* is published, containing entries 30,000 to 32,499, inclusive, with illustrations of prominent representatives of this popular breed in America. This volume has entries of 946 bulls and 1,554 cows. The pedigree of each entry is given in full, together with the names of the breeders, of both sires, and dams in all cases where they could be obtained. The arrangement of the matter is excellent, so that the pedigree of any animal or the name of any breeder may be found without trouble. C. R. Thomas, Independence, Mo., Secretary of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, will please accept our thanks for a copy of the volume.

MILCH COWS AND DAIRY FARMING.—This is a revised edition of Hon. Charles L. Flint's excellent work, just out, comprising the breeds, breeding and management, in health and disease, of dairy and other stock, the selection of milk cows, with a full explanation of Guenon's Method, the culture of foreign plants. Much progress has been made in dairy husbandry, especially in associated dairying, since the work was first issued, and the changes and improvements in this direction will appear in the chapter on "Associated Dairying." It is believed confidently that this work will meet with that degree of favor usually accorded to an earnest effort to do something to advance the cause of agriculture. This book is published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, and sold by S. B. Brett, bookseller, Topeka, Kas., to whom we are indebted for a copy. Price \$2, post-paid.

Messrs. T. J. Kellam & Co., Topeka, dealers in books and stationery, have favored us with a few copies of Lee & Shepard's publications, Boston. That house is publishing a large list of books of uniform size and style for general use, consisting of biographies, travels, essays on home life, country scenes, stories, etc. The books are well printed and bound, are neat and pretty, and will answer well for holiday presents. The volumes before us are: "A PHYSICIAN'S PROBLEM; THE LOVER; DREAMTHORP." To such of our readers as want to make selections of books for general reading we would suggest that a postal card addressed to T. J. Kellam & Co., Topeka, Kas., with request for it will secure one of Lee & Shepard's catalogues, from which selections can be made, and Messrs. Kellam & Co. will fill any orders resulting. (The price of these books of uniform style is 50 cents a volume.)

There are many hair preparations in the market, but none have so desirable effect upon the hair and scalp, as Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Trade at the Golden Eagle Clothing house, Topeka, and you will be assured of fair treatment and no misrepresentations.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

Yesterday, To-Day and Forever.

BY PHEBE PARMALEE.

The sun shone yesterday, and all was well;
Our friends were true, and soothed us with
their smiles;
The words they spoke were full of praise and
cheer,

Their hand-clasps eloquent of words unsaid;
All fruits and flowers, perfected for our good;
No thorn appeared, and not a blighted rose;
Earth's every blessing crowned the happy
day.

Ah! then we knew that Providence did smile.
To-day a cloud shades all our earthly way;
We look in vain for rifting clouds and light.
Fruits fall with perfect promise unfulfilled;
Those that we called our friends have passed
away—

Some gone the way of all the earth, and some
Avert their gaze, which once was fondly
bright.

We have not left one blessing for our own—
Oh! is it true the Lord reigns over all?

To-morrow's sun may rise with golden hope,
Or rain may fall, and tear-drops fill our eyes.
We know not what may come to us of joy,
Or, if but sorrow shall remain with us.
If hopes shall be fulfilled and blessings given,
We then can say, "A wise God rules us all!"
If naught but troubles come, who then shall
say:

"God's hand is not o'er all—there is no God?"

A sweet old verse comes soothingly and clear,
"I am the same in yesterday's sunlight;
The same, though doubts oppress thy heart
to-day;

And so, whate'er may be to-morrow's sky,
I am—forever and forever—God."
Then faint not, heart, since over all our days
A father reigns—the Lord, who pities us.
And should some dreary days bring scanty
faith,

There still will be a patient Friend who waits
To show His steadfast, smiling face behind
the cloud.

O, Lord, methought what pain it was to drown.
What dreadful noise of water in mine ears!
What sights of ugly death within mine eyes!
Methought I saw a thousand fearful wracks:
A thousand men that fishes gnawed upon;
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels,
All scattered in the bottom of the sea.
—Shakespeare.

O, happiness! our being's end and aim!
Good, pleasure, ease, content! whate'er thy
name;
That something still which prompts th' eter-
nal sigh,
For which we bear to live, or dare to die.
—Pope.

There is strength
Deep-bedded in our hearts, of which we reek
But little till the shafts of Heaven have
pierced
Its fragile dwelling. Must not earth be rent
Before her gems are found?
—Mrs. Hemans.

JUST BEFORE THANKSGIVING.

THE TURKEY—HOW TO CLEAN, STUFF,
TRUSS AND ROAST IT.

As there are so many people who are not familiar with the best method of preparing poultry for the table, I will give minute directions: Pick out the pin-feathers and singe the hairs and down over blazing paper. Then wash the skin of the turkey thoroughly in warm water in which a little soda has been dissolved. It is better to do this before the bird has been eut. The drum-stick of a turkey is greatly improved by removing the tendons, which always become hard and bony in baking. Cut carefully through the skin below the leg-joint, but do not cut the tendons; bend the leg at the cut by pressing it on the edge of the table, and break off the bone. Then pull out the tendons, one at a time, with the fingers; or, all at once, by putting the foot of the fowl against the casing of a door that opens towards you, then pressing the door hard against the foot, and pulling on the leg. The tendons will come out attached to the foot; but if they are once cut they can never be removed. There is an advantage in breaking the leg below instead of at the joint, as the ends of the bones afford more length for trussing, and, after roasting, this is easily broken off, leaving a clean, unburned joint at the table.

Cut off the head. Slip the skin back from

the neck, and cut the neck off half-way down, or close to the body, if you prefer; but always leave the skin longer than the neck, so it may be folded over on the back. Remove the wind-pipe, and turn the skin over; pull the crop away from the neck and breast, and cut it off close to the opening into the body. If the bird be not drawn at the market, make a circular cut around the vent to free the end of the intestine. Cut out the oil-bag in the tail. Make a horizontal incision through the skin one inch above the vent and wide enough to insert the two fingers. Keep the fingers close to the breast-bone until you can reach in beyond the gizzard and heart, and loosen the membranes on either side down towards the back. Then draw out the whole mass, and afterwards remove the lungs, which lie close to the ribs, and the soft, brown kidneys, found in the hollow of the back.

Wash the bird quickly in warm soda water, and then in cold water, and wipe dry. Washing does not mean soaking in a pan of water, but a quick rubbing all over and rinsing.

Place the fowl in a deep bowl, and put in the stuffing at the end of the neck until the breast is filled round and plump. Draw the neck skin together at the end, and sew it over on the back. Put the remainder of the stuffing into the body at the other opening. Use enough to fill in lightly.

The best and most wholesome stuffing is made by crumbling the soft inside of a loaf of stale bread; moisten the crumbs slightly with melted butter, and season with salt, pepper and thyme. The steam from the fowl will furnish sufficient moisture, and the stuffing will be light and delicate, instead of soggy, rank and heavy.

Draw the thighs close to the body, and put a long skewer through the thigh into the body and out through the opposite thigh. If the incision be made as directed, the ends of the drum-sticks may be put through the opening and out at the vent, and then fastened to the tail with a skewer or with twine; but, if made in the usual way, cross the drum-sticks over the tail. Turn the tips of the wings back, and keep them in position close to the body (not up on the breast) by running a skewer through one wing, under the breast, and out through the other wing. Wind a string from the tail to the skewer in the thigh, then up the back to the one in the wing, across the back to the other wing, then down to the opposite thigh, and tie firmly at the tail.

Put the turkey on a rack in a pan, rub well with butter, salt and flour. Put it into a hot oven for five minutes, or until the flour begins to color; then reduce the heat, and add a pint of water. Melt one-quarter cupful of butter in a cupful of hot water, and baste with it often until some of the fat of the turkey has been drawn out into the pan; or spread a piece of clean paper with soft butter, and lay it over the turkey. When the paper is dry and brown, lay on another piece, and when this is dry, baste with the dripping and add more water as it boils away. Baste often, and when half done dredge again with flour, to give the outside a frothy appearance. Cook the turkey slowly after the first slight browning, and quicken the fire the last half hour, if the bird be not sufficiently browned. An eight or ten-pound turkey will cook in two or three hours. It is done if the thigh seems tender when pierced with a small fork, and appears as if it would separate easily from the body.

Remove the turkey to a small pan, and keep it warm while you make the gravy. Pour off nearly all the fat from the dripping-pan. The water will be nearly if not wholly gone. Set the pan on the stove, and stir two tablespoonfuls of dry flour into the fat. Scrape off all the brown fat that has adhered to the edges, and add more flour till the fat is all absorbed. When the fat and flour are brown, and not until then, add gradually the boiling water. As it thickens, at first it will seem as if the fat and flour would separate, but continue to add boiling water; stir constantly, and you will soon have a smooth, brown gravy, free from grease. Add more salt, and strain it before serving. Heat the chopped giblets in a little of the water in which they were boiled, and add half of the gravy. Serve the remainder of the gravy plain.

TO CLEAN THE GIBLETS.

Slip off the thin membrane around the heart, and cut out the veins and arteries.

Remove the liver, and cut off all that looks green near the gall bladder, being careful not to break it. Trim the fat and membranes from the gizzard; cut through the thick part, open it and remove the inner lining without breaking. Cut off all the white gristle, and use only the thick, fleshy part. Rinse them all in cold water, then put them into fresh cold water, and simmer until tender. The neck and tips of the wings are often cooked with the giblets.—*Good Housekeeping.*

The Women of the West.

Rose Eytling writes in the current *Bel-ford's Magazine* on "The Women of the West," of whom she finds not much is said as a class, though investigation will show them to be the strongest and best types of womanhood in the country. "The fact that they are strongest and best," she says, "grows out of their surroundings and circumstances. The powerful spirit that animates the Western country and the freedom and swing of Western life, urge them to the front in all the movements of advancement that so fill this restless age. And that same restless and independent spirit makes them persevering and persistent travelers; and their powers of absorption and their keen judgment enable them to take back to their homes in the wilderness, and to disseminate through the community growing up around them, all the enlightening and refining influence of travel. Thus, as the Western men, who build our railroads and lay out our cities, are the pioneers of our industrial prosperity, so the women who go with these men, and who share with them the hardships of life in a log cabin, are the pioneers of our

HIGHER CIVILIZATION.

"Sometimes this log cabin is built in a notch in the Rocky mountains, or is set up in a clearing in a pine forest in Washington Territory, or rears its head to break the sullen monotony of the prairie; and these women take with them into their rough, primitive homes their favorite authors, their sketching-blocks, their pianos and easels and embroidery frames. And these evidences of a higher civilization that they take with them help and strengthen them to endure the privations and hardships that must necessarily be theirs. I know a woman who was born and reared in Michigan; she is young, beautiful and educated—nay, more, she is learned. This woman lives with her husband and child in a log house built against the side of her husband's saw-mill, in a clearing in the heart of a Michigan forest. The logs that form the walls of her home are covered with paintings; the windows of her home are draped with rarely beautiful embroidered tissues, all her own work, and there is not a nook or corner of her home that is not made

BEAUTIFUL AND ATTRACTIVE

with her own handiwork. And when her husband brings home a string of trout she can broil them, and she can serve them with snowy biscuit and golden coffee and pickles and preserves, all delicious and all equally her handiwork. And, in addition to these manifold accomplishments, she can saddle her own horse and ride thirty or forty miles in the saddle beside her husband, when he makes his trips after lumber. And she can hit the bull's eye six times out of seven with the revolver, and she can sling her rifle over her shoulder and go after game, and she can bring it down with a keen eye and a steady hand; and there are plenty just such women in the West, and the Western men know where to find them.

"The woman born and reared in the West is a grand and goodly type of womanhood. She is strong and keen and comprehensive; she is full of life and grace and freedom; she is quick to feel an injury, and she is quite equal to being her own avenger. Her eye is keen and her tongue is sharp; but her heart is warm and her hand is open. She is always ready with her sympathy and prompt with her help. Her business ability and executive talent are of a very high order, as a proof of which is the fact that some of the finest cattle ranches and most extensive and most prosperous sheep runs are owned and

MANAGED BY WOMEN.

"I have now in my mind the case of a woman, born in Ohio, who ten years ago, in the city of New York, was earning five or six dollars a week, with which sum she supported her mother and her father's brother,

a semi-invalid old man. At the time I speak of, when this woman was about 19 years of age, she obtained, after much difficulty and delay, a grant of a quarter section of government land, to which her dead father had become entitled through his services in the rebellion. This land was located in Oregon. She sent her old uncle out to take up the land, and she pinched and saved, and sent to him from time to time, almost dollar by dollar, money with which to hire help to clear a space in the timber and to put up a log house. As soon as this poor shelter was provided for them, she took her mother and went out and lived on her land. As she could, from time to time, she bought stock, and so she crept on step by step, until now she has a good home and barn, and last year she cleared from the sale of stock she had raised, and from the sale of her crops, several thousand dollars. And what this woman has done hundreds of women are doing every year. And if many of these women have not much education, their sons and daughters will have. And it is well with a land that breeds such women, and it is well with the men of the land who have such mothers."

Notes and Recipes.

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

After frying fish, or meat of any kind, never allow it to cool in the grease, but always take it up while boiling hot.

When a person is "sick at the stomach," ice taken into the mouth in small pieces and allowed to melt before swallowing will, in very many instances, relieve the discomfort.

To save both time and temper, never leave a bottle or box on your closet shelf without being plainly labeled. All packages which do not clearly indicate their contents should be marked.

Remember that salt will curdle milk; hence in preparing dishes of which milk is the foundation, as milk toast and the like, do not add the salt until just before removing them from the fire.

Avoid the use of too much salt in cooking, as it is preservative in its nature; it retards digestion, and will in time derange the digestive organs. It is easy to add salt to food, but difficult to take it out.

To cure a wart, place the thumb upon the wart and press it against the bone. Move the wart backward and forward upon the bone until the roots become irritated or sore, when the wart will disappear.

To Clean Mirrors.—Sponge them perfectly free from all dirt, drying with soft cloths, and when quite dry, rub a little powdered blue over the glass, polishing it finally with a soft old silk handkerchief.

Broiled Kidneys.—Split the kidneys through lengthwise, and run an iron skewer through them to keep them flat; pepper and broil over a clear fire; sprinkle with salt, put a bit of butter on each, and serve on a hot dish.

Griddled Oysters.—Wash a quart of oysters, and dry them by spreading on a towel; have the griddle hot, and put a bit of butter on it; put the oysters on till the griddle is full; turn each oyster over as it browns, and serve hot on buttered toast.

Moths are attracted by anything bright, and if the spring visitors are flying about your house, set in a dark corner or under some piece of furniture in the room a bright tin patty pan, or child's toy pan, or tin candlestick that costs a cent or two. Put about an inch of kerosene in each, the idea being that the moth will be killed with the kerosene while trying to light in the bright pan.

Delicious Buckwheat Cakes.

Scald one-half cup of cornmeal with three cupfuls of boiling water; when nearly cold add equal parts of buckwheat and whole wheat or white flour to make the batter a little thicker than required, as it becomes thinner in rising. Add one teaspoonful of salt, one dessertspoonful of molasses and the proper proportion of whatever yeast is used. Beat well, and let rise in a warm room over night. In the morning dissolve one-third teaspoonful of soda and stir into the batter. One well-beaten egg added is liked by some. Deliciously tender "buckwheats," which were the rule in our household, were so made, says a correspondent of *Good Housekeeping*, by placing the vessel containing the foamy batter, ready for baking, in the snow for perhaps an hour.

The Young Folks.

Master and Reapers.

The master called to his reapers:
 "Make scythe and sickle keen,
 And bring me the grain from the uplands,
 And the grass from the meadows green;
 And from off the mist-clad marshes,
 Where the salt waves fret and foam,
 Ye shall gather the rustling sedges
 To furnish the harvest home."

Then the laborers cried: "Oh, master,
 We will bring thee the golden grain
 That waves on the windy hillside,
 And the tender grass from the plain;
 But that which springs on the marshes
 Is dry and harsh and thin,
 Unlike the sweet field grasses,
 So we will not gather it in."

But the master said: "O foolish!
 For many a weary day,
 Through storm and drought have ye labored
 For the grain and the fragrant hay.
 The generous earth is fruitful,
 And the breezes of summer blow
 When these, in the sun and dews of heaven,
 Have ripened soft and slow."

"But out on the wide, black marshland
 Hath never a plow been set,
 And with alpine and rage of hungry waves
 The shivering soil is wet.
 There flower the pale green sedges,
 And the tides that ebb and flow,
 And the biting breath of sea wind,
 Are the only cares they know."

"They have drunken of the bitter waters,
 Their food hath been sharp sea sand
 And they have yielded a harvest
 Unto the master's hand.
 So shalt ye all, O reapers,
 Honor them the more,
 And garner in gladness, with songs of praise,
 The grass from the desolate shore."

Zoe Dana Underhill.

Yet still there whispers the small voice
 within,
 Heard through Gain's silence, and o'er Glory's
 dim:
 Whatever creed be taught, or land be trod,
 Man's conscience is the oracle of God.
 —Eggon.

Wisdom that scorns the poet's tenderness,
 That cannot love the beautiful and bright,
 And is not moved by sorrow and distress,
 Hath never read the page of Nature right.
 —Middleton.

Money, the life-blood of the nation,
 Corrupts and stagnates in the veins
 Unless a proper circulation
 Its motion and its heat maintains
 —Swift.

How the Tiger Kills and Eats.

In a paper read before the Bombay Natural History Society, recently, and published in its journal, Mr. Inverarity, a noted shikari, discussed the habits of the tiger, and especially the mode in which it kills and eats its prey. Some think he seizes by the throat, others by the nape of the neck from above.

Mr. Inverarity has examined scores of slain animals with special reference to this point, and in every case but one the throat was seized from below. The exception was an old boar who had been seized by the back of the neck from above. One of a single file of villagers who was once seized by the nape of the neck by a man-eater, but saved by his companions, had no idea when he recovered his senses what had happened. Whether dislocation of the neck takes place is doubtful.

The tame hunting leopards always kill by pressure on the windpipe, without breaking the skin; possibly the tiger kills in the same way. It is only by accident, if at all, that tigers in killing sever any important vein or artery, and no blood to speak of flows from the throat wounds. Very large and powerful animals like the bull, buffalo, and bison, if attacked at all, are in the first instance attacked from the rear, with a view to disable them.

Having killed, the tiger almost invariably begins eating a hind quarter, consuming one or probably both. Sometimes he leaves the stomach and intestines as they are; sometimes he will remove them to one side, making a neat parcel of them. A tiger and tigress together will finish an ordinary sized animal at one meal, leaving only the head. In this case it is probable that the second begins at the fore quarter. Animals are never eaten where they are killed, but are always dragged a short distance. They are not lifted clear of the ground, but dragged.

Having gorged himself, the tiger sometimes lies close by his prey, but if it is hot weather and there are hills in the neighborhood, he will go a long distance off before resting for the day. He prefers to lie in a cool cave or in a breeze on the hillside than in the close, hot jungle.

He returns next night and finishes what is left, but he never eats a second time on the

same spot, dragging the remains of the prey forty or fifty yards off. Sportsmen coming on a half-devoured animal and desiring to catch the tiger, tie the prey to a tree. The tiger takes about two hours' steady eating to finish the fore quarters of a bullock.

Mr. Inverarity sat over a small tigress one night who ate for ten minutes, then went away for twenty, probably to drink, and on her return ate steadily for two and a quarter hours. He did not fire, as he could not see her.

Tigers are cannibals; they will make their meals off each other. They are supposed to kill once in five or six days, and no doubt the tiger after a heavy feed does not care to hunt much for a few days; but a tiger kills whenever he can. They have been known to kill on fourteen consecutive nights.

Mr. Inverarity believes that animals killed by tigers suffer little beyond the panic of a few seconds. The shock produces a stupor and dreaminess in which there is no sense of pain or feeling of terror. The powerful stroke of the fore paw of the tiger is a fiction; he clutches with his claws as one might with the fingers, but does not strike a blow.

Tigers wander immense distances at night, and, as they like easy going, they go on roads and paths. They do not like to move during the heat of the day, as the hot ground burns their pads and makes them raw. They can on occasion climb trees.

In Salsette one climbed after a certain Pandoo, but could not reach him, and retired. Pandoo, thinking the coast clear, got down and ran toward home, but on the way was caught by the tiger and killed.

The inquest report stated that "Pandoo died of the tiger eating him; there was no other cause of death. Nothing was left except some fingers, which probably belonged to the right or left hand." Natives have a belief that the ghosts of the man-eater's victims ride in his head and warn him of danger, or point the way to fresh victims.

A Natural Thermometer.

"The spiders' webs that one meets these mornings in fields and meadows are not so indicative of the kind of weather that we shall have during the day as some suppose," said a merchant the other day. "It is not exactly true that these spider webs are more abundant on some mornings than on others, and that they presage fair weather. As a matter of fact, during the latter half of the summer these webs are about as abundant one day as another, but they are much more noticeable on some mornings than others, by reason of a heavy dew which makes them more conspicuous. They are especially noticeable on a foggy morning.

"These webs are little nets that catch the fog, and on every little silken thread is strung innumerable minute drops like glass beads. After an hour of sunshine the webs are apparently gone. But they are still there, stretched above the grass, at noon and at sunset as abundant as they were at sunrise, and are then more serviceable to the spiders because they are invisible. The flies and other insects would avoid them in the morning.

"Farmers consult these little webs as regularly as they would a thermometer, if they had one, and in many houses they often take the place of that instrument. A heavy dew occurs under a clear, cool sky, and the night preceding a day of rain is usually a dewless night. The dew then means fair weather, and a copious dew discloses the spiders' webs. It is the dew that is significant and not the webs."

Paper Pencils.

London Invention states that paper pencils are the subject of a patent which promises to lead to a large industry, as it understands that the price at which they can be produced is marvellously low. Ordinary cedar-wood pencils, as every one knows, are made by glueing two pieces of wood together after having placed into a slot made in one of them a prepared slip of graphite or other marking material.

Although it seems so simple, there are a great many operations to be performed in doing this, such as cutting the large wood into strips of the right size, making the slot or groove in which the lead has to be placed, preparing the leads of the required size, firing these to make them firm, then placing them by hand in the slots of the wood

strips, glueing these strips together, and after the glue is set, the two pieces of glued wood have to be rounded off and then polished, etc.

The idea of using paper instead of wood for pencils is not new, but an objection to pencils thus formed was the difficulty of sharpening, paper being so tough that even with the sharpest knife the jerking from the paper to the lead caused the latter to snap off. Then again the paper having to be folded round a previously formed and hardened marking material was a tedious and expensive labor. These objections to the use of paper are overcome by Mr. Green's process.

The paper is first made into tubes; a gross or more of these are placed in a frame forming the lower end of a cylinder, and the substance to be used as a marking material being put in a plastic state into the body of the cylinder, by pressure is forced into the hollow centres of the paper tubes. The marking material, which now forms the center of each tube, is hardened by gradual drying during six days at increasing temperatures.

Up to this point, the paper tubes are simply tough cases; but by plunging them into melted paraffin wax, the paper becomes of such a nature that it can be cut as easily as the best cedar wood.

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An Institute was held at McPherson last week by the McPherson County Farmers' Association.

The National Grange is still in session. The work done, up to the time of our going to press, was chiefly routine work of the order, which is not given out for publication.

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Veterinary Medical Association will be held at the Windsor hotel in Topeka, on Thursday, December 13, 1888, at 4 p. m. All who are interested in the elevation of the science of veterinary medicine are cordially invited to attend.

DEAR READER: If you are a subscriber to the *KANSAS FARMER*, please consider yourself a committee of one duly commissioned to increase the paper's circulation by soliciting subscriptions. Read our terms. The new year will soon be with us, and we want at least five thousand new subscribers to celebrate on.

The Agricultural Department at Washington is actively engaged in organizing a force and in collecting specimens for exhibition at the Paris Universal Exposition to be held next year. Application has already been made to our State Board of Agriculture for assistance. We hope Kansas will be on hand with a few astonishers. It would be a mistake to let so favorable an opportunity pass unimproved.

Mr. Secretary Sanborn, of the Missouri Board of Agriculture, in his November crop report says the poor condition of wheat noted at the present date is due to dry weather. Germination was imperfect, while much wheat has been late sown and it now stands short and not as vigorous as desirable. Pastures are short where the drouth most prevails, but not seriously so, as an abundant summer growth has not been wholly consumed. Apples have not only made a fine crop, but a rarely good one in quality, being large, smooth, and comparatively free from insect injury.

THE GRANGE AND THE CONGRESS.

It would hardly be possible to present more conclusive evidence of the superiority of a well organized body over one that is not so organized than was witnessed in this city last week when the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry were in session in the west wing of the State House and the National Farmers' Congress was in session in the east wing of the same building. As to the Congress, two men, Messrs. Smith and Sims, looked after it, securing a place of meeting and attending to arrangements generally. Ten States were represented—Alabama, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Texas. The delegates were good-looking men, doubtless gentlemen of high character, every one of them, yet there was no prearrangement of work to be done, no particular subjects announced in advance for discussion; the body, when it convened, seemed aimless, a coming together without order and without object. Some of the delegates presented resolutions, and all of them related to important subjects, but there was not one studied address delivered during the entire session on any subject embraced in any of the resolutions, except that of Prof. Cowgill. The resolutions cover a wide range of subjects of interest to the farmer, and they will have weight, too, but there was nothing in the proceedings to indicate that the body was national in its character, or that it has to perform a mission among men.

The Grange, on the other hand, came in like parts of a great machine, every man and woman having a constituency that will expect a report. They came among friends who welcomed them as members of a great family. The local Patrons here had everything arranged for the comfort of the visitors during their stay, and spent time, labor, skill, and money in decorations of the hall where the meetings were to be held. The *Capital Commonwealth*, Wednesday morning, gave this description:

In Representative hall the ladies have done a great deal. The Speaker's desk is appropriately draped in mourning, out of respect to the memory of the late Hon. Put Parden, Worthy Master of the National Grange, who died in July last at his home in Fayette, Miss. The Speaker's chair is similarly draped. The Clerk's desk is almost entirely concealed by a collection of the choicest potted plants and hot-house flowers, whose rich colors blend in exquisite harmony and relieve the somber drapery in the back ground. At the right of the Speaker's desk is a table laden with lovely products of Kansas orchards, while above all are cables of evergreen and mountain ash which add to the bright and cheerful aspect of the hall. In the basement corridor of the same wing of the State House there is a noble display of grains, grasses, etc. Under the supervision of Prof. Worrell this exhibit was completed yesterday afternoon. The panels of the north and south walls are filled with sheaf grains and native grasses displayed upon a crimson background. The center of the corridor, and the sides, are occupied by cases and cabinets containing rare collections of every sort of creature from the brilliant winged butterfly to the homeliest black beetle. Kansas wheat, oats, rye and barley, mingle their golden hue with the rich green color of corn stalks from sixteen to twenty feet in height, and the rich, ripe grains of the one harmonize beautifully with the full ears of the other. Eighteen incandescent lamps light up this corridor, which, together with the numerous gas jets, make the scene a brilliant one.

Delegates had their wives with them. One of the distinguishing features of this order is its attention to the family. Wives, mothers, daughters are members of the order the same as they are members of the family. And this ornamentation of the hall, the placing of flowers and the hanging of drapery to beautify the place of meeting was the work of women. The body, when convened, had work to do, every delegate knew what he had come for, there was system and order from the beginning; and there was something which bound the members in sympathy, making them friends and co-workers. The work of the National Grange will be felt in two directions, downward through State

and subordinate Granges to the people as individuals, and upward through the press and through personal efforts to the Legislatures of the several States and to the Congress of the United States.

When the Congress adjourned, there was nothing left of it but the President and Secretary. Not one of the delegates holds over; his presence at adjournment was his last official act. Every delegate to the next meeting must be appointed next year by the Governor of his State. But the Grange does not die after holding one session; it grows stronger and better as it grows older.

THE SORGHUM SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Prof. E. B. Cowgill delivered an instructive address before the Farmers' Congress in this city last week. His subject was, "Have we a Northern Sugar Industry?" He treated it historically, giving many instructive facts, showing how, from small beginnings, sorghum sugar-making has finally been placed where there is no longer any room for doubt about its profitable expansion to the extent of the efforts put forth on the line of what is already known.

In concluding his address, Prof. Cowgill gave a good deal of practical information touching the yield of cane, its cost, product, and cost of sugar, etc.

The average yield of cane, including tops and leaves, he said, may fairly be placed at ten tons per acre. Some place it higher. The sugar factories have paid for this delivered \$2 per ton, or, say \$20 per acre, for the farmers' part. Sorghum yields ten tons per acre as surely as corn yields thirty bushels or wheat yields fifteen bushels per acre. At average Kansas prices the corn and wheat will net not more than an average of \$10 per acre. Farmers who have produced all these crops estimate the labor and expense of producing and delivering an acre of cane at about 10 per cent. more than the labor and expense of producing and marketing an acre of wheat or corn. To arrive at results by another method. The Sterling Syrup works have produced their own cane for seven years. Their estimate of the cost of cane delivered at the factory is \$1 to \$1.15 per ton.

The cost of manufacturing has often been estimated. It is difficult to obtain accurate figures from experience from the fact that the expenses of experimental work have not been separated from expenses of manufacturing. It is probably safe to place the expenses properly chargeable to manufacturing including superintendence, labor, fuel and incidentals at \$2 per ton of cleaned cane. The seed and leaves are worth more than the cost when purchased with the cane at \$2 per ton, so that the cleaned cane may be put down as costing \$2 per ton. Add for manufacturing \$2 per ton, and we have a gross cost of product amounting to \$4 per ton.

The product as realized in properly equipped and skillfully operated factories this season will be not far from sugar, 100 pounds at 6¢ cents, \$6.25; molasses, 15 gallons at 15 cents, \$2.25; total, \$8.50; cost of cane and manufacturing, \$4; balance, \$4.50. A factory using 150 tons per day will thus pay interest on a considerable investment. When we consider that sorghum cane, grown as the farmers at Conway Springs and at Douglass have grown it this season for their factories, contains above 225 pounds of sugar per ton, a yield of only 100 pounds seems shameful and shows abundant room for improvement. That improvement will be made there is no doubt. Industry appeals to science to point out the way

and she should not still her voice until cane containing 225 pounds of sugar per ton is made to yield in pure white crystals at least 200 pounds.

The Northern sugar industry is represented by four factories in Kansas this season; all of which are turning out a merchantable article of sugar. Their aggregate product for the season will be about 750,000 pounds, of which one factory has produced more than half, besides train loads of molasses. This is only a beginning when it is remembered that the people of the United States are paying to the people of foreign countries over \$100,000,000 annually for sugar and are paying into an overflowing treasury over \$50,000,000 annually as import duties on the same.

In conclusion let us say that we have a Northern sugar industry in its infancy but now established on a basis of profit with a cash home market for its products to the amount of \$150,000,000 for the sugar and a large additional amount for the molasses and other by products.

The Sugar Bounty Question.

The Southern members of the Farmers' Congress opposed the sugar bounty proposition with a warmth and resolution which indicated a suspicion on their part that the resolution was a thrust at the Southern sugar interest. It was evident, however, that they were not only wrong in their suspicion, but they did not understand the object of the gentleman who proposed the resolution and of those members who supported him. Their object is perfectly plain and simple, and altogether wise. We are now paying a bounty to American sugar-makers, and a very large one, too. It amounts to five times as much as the entire product is worth at 4 cents a pound. We pay it indirectly through duties on foreign sugar. Of every eleven pounds of sugar which the people of this country use, they make one pound themselves and buy the other ten pounds from foreigners, and on every one of those ten pounds there is an import duty of 2 cents (average), all, or nearly all of which is paid by the consumers in increased prices when they purchase the sugar. The amount paid in duties on foreign sugar and molasses during the last fiscal year reported was \$56,000,000, and our home crop of sugar was not worth more than \$10,000,000 at the factories. That is paying more for needed protection than it is worth. The object of the free sugar men is to save to our own sugar-makers all needful protection and at the same time to secure cheaper sugar for the people.

What does it matter to the sugar-maker whether his protection comes directly from the treasury in money or whether it comes through the hands of persons who purchase the sugar? The total home product is about 200,000,000 pounds annually. A bounty on that of 2 cents a pound, and that as the average duty would amount to \$4,000,000. If we can, for \$4,000,000, afford our sugar industry as much protection as is afforded by the tariff law which costs us upward of \$50,000,000, why should we not do so, and save the difference? The people could save annually in this way an average of \$40,000,000, during the next ten years. Sugar-making will be wonderfully developed in this country in the near future, we believe; but it will be twenty years at least before the home product equals the imported, and until that time, it will be cheaper for the people to pay direct from the treasury whatever may be needed to place the home manufacture on a competing basis. When the time comes that our own sugar-makers can supply the home market, or so much of it as to materially affect prices, then drop the bounty and return to the tariff again, so that as fast as our people gain control of the home market they may be made secure in holding it if they want to do so.

Defects in the Organization of the National Farmers' Congress.

The membership ought to be continuous—part of them always holding over at least one year, so that there would be some old members at every session. Heretofore the delegates were appointed for one session only, and that necessarily makes the membership of every session new, unless last year's men were re-appointed; but even though all the delegates appointed for one year should be again selected for the next year, it is not known in advance that such will be the case, the appointment is made only a short time before the time of meeting; hence there is but little of the force and effect of organization about the Congress, the members making no special preparation for work to be done, because no work has been laid out. At the session in Topeka, last week, the constitution was amended so as to make the term of membership two years. That is an improvement, but it does not remove or remedy the defect, except for one-half the time. If the amendment had provided that one-half the members next appointed should hold one year only, that would leave one-half the members holding over every year. If the tenure were made three years, one-third the members being appointed every year, it would still be better, for in that case two-thirds of the members would always be "old" and only one-third "new." The particular advantage of this lies in the opportunities it would afford for method in the work of the Congress. A plan of work would be begun and followed systematically from year to year, with such improvements as time and experience would show to be needed.

And then, members of the agricultural press ought to form part of the Congress. The business or editorial manager of every farm journal of general circulation in a State, ought to be a regular member of the Congress. One effect of this would be to keep the work of the Congress continuously before the people, and another good effect would be timely suggestions touching matters to be brought before the sessions.

Another defect, and perhaps the most serious one, is the lack of such authority as will attract not only the attention of the people, but their confidence. The Congress ought to be made a very useful body. If the persons who are appointed next year should give notice at their first meeting that at the session in 1890 it would be proposed to amend the constitution so as to authorize the forming of a perpetual association, with authority to establish State associations of like character and through them local bodies, and in this way build up a national body, there might be established an organization which would command such influence in every State as to ensure plenty of funds from members to pay all expenses of meetings and for the publication of proceedings. It is not a good plan to ask appropriations from State legislatures. If men will associate themselves together in the interest of agriculture, they can easily raise all necessary funds.

What's the Matter With the Mails?

We are having a good many complaints about the irregular arrivals of the KANSAS FARMER at places to which it is directed. There has been unusual complaint of this character among subscribers to other papers as well as among ours. We have not yet been able to locate the responsibility. The KANSAS FARMER is made ready for mailing every Thursday in time for the afternoon and night mails and de-

livered at the postoffice in Topeka. It ought to reach every Kansas subscriber's postoffice on or before Saturday. It is charged, but we do not know whether truthfully or not, that there is not help enough in the postoffice department, and that clerks, on the postal cars, being overworked, often are compelled to carry packages a day or two before opening them. Weekly papers are rarely published earlier than Wednesday; hence the first three days of the week, newspaper mail is not heavy; but it grows enormously on Thursday and Friday. We are doing all that we can to find where the trouble really lies, and will do our part in removing the cause.

A Remedy for Drought and Hot Winds.

Captain Pierce, in his address on Silos and Ensilage, before the Farmers' Congress, in this city last week, said some things which, if there is half as much in them as he thinks there is, are well worth not only study, but general application. He referred to a field of his own corn that was being injured seriously by dry weather. He did not care to take any risks on the weather's account, so he set hands at work cutting up the corn and putting it in the silo. He is now feeding that same corn to his cattle, and it is as good feed as any he has. He said that if he had left the corn standing in the field, it would have so dried out as to be comparatively worthless.

Judging from his own experience in this case, he believes that farmers in the western part of Kansas, if they would prepare silos, could save every bit of their corn in dry seasons by doing just as he did in this case. He is now getting the full value of a fair corn crop that would have been of but little worth had he not saved it as he did.

This matter is worth more than a passing notice. There is a great deal in it, or there is nothing, and the personal experience of a man like Captain Pierce, who is feeding cattle in large numbers, is entitled to great weight. He fed five head of cattle last winter on the corn which had grown on one acre of ground. The stocks were cut up when the corn was in dough, and put in silo. He used a little hay and straw with the ensilage. A silo is not hard to make, and it need not be expensive. The secret of success in preserving green food is in keeping air and water out of it. A silo may be made under ground or above ground; it must be strong, and the ground must be well drained. An excavation in a side hill is a good place, but it may be built wholly above the ground. A strong framework tightly lined with boards, tight enough to keep out the air, is all that is needed. The stalks of corn ought to be cut into short pieces by a cutting machine, but where that is not convenient, lay them down straight in the silo in such manner as to get the most in, and then tramp it solid as the filling is done. When the silo is full, cover the stalks over well with hay or straw, then lay boards on that the right length to reach fully across the silo and just short enough to slip down inside as the corn settles. Cover the whole this way, then throw a few pieces of scantling across the boards and put a heavy weight on. Rocks or earth may be used for weighting. Let it be heavy, say 300 pounds to the square yard. Some persons do not use weights, they simply cover well with grass or similar substance and let it go. But Captain Pierce began with weights and he advises their use.

Extravagance marks the work of too many,—extravagance in feed, shelter and carelessness which is the worse kind of extravagance.

Work of the Farmers' Congress.

The Farmers' National Congress met at 11 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, the 14th inst., and adjourned Friday following at 12 m. Besides the President's annual address, there were but two formal addresses delivered during the session, one by Prof. Cowgill, of Sterling, Kansas, on the sugar industry, the other by Prof. Hay, of Junction City, Kansas, on the salt industry. Mr. Pierce, of Davis county, Kansas, gave an informal talk on silos and ensilage, and Mr. Barclay, of Kentucky, talked a few minutes on the better organization of the Congress. All the rest of the talking was in brief discussions of matters brought up by motion or resolution, and there was no appearance of serious difference on any subject except on a proposition to reduce or remove the tariff duties on sugar and pay bounties from the national treasury to domestic sugar-makers to equal in amount the present duties on foreign sugar. Members of the Congress from all the southern states represented, except Texas, were opposed to even discussing the subject; they insisted on keeping it out of the way by motions to lie on the table, indefinitely postpone, etc. On a call of states the whole matter was laid aside within thirty minutes after it was called up.

Following are the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the Farmers' Congress approve of the encouragement and assistance extended to the sugar industry by the United States department of agriculture.

Resolved, That we commend the liberality of Congress in making appropriations for experimental work in furtherance of this industry, and we earnestly request that like appropriations be made from time to time to be expended to secure the highest possible developments of the sugar industry.

Resolved, That we are opposed to all combinations of capital in trusts or otherwise to arbitrarily control the markets of this country, to the detriment of our productive industries; and we demand of the Congress of the United States such legislation as will secure to the farmers and the stockraisers of this country the best possible reward for their labor.

Resolved, By the National Farmers' Congress now in session at Topeka, Kan., that we urge our delegations in Congress to use all honorable means to secure the speedy passage of the bill now pending before that honorable body, creating the cabinet position of secretary of agriculture and recommend that said position be filled by a practical farmer.

Resolved, That the Farmers' National Congress, assembled at Topeka, Kansas, this, the 18th day of November, 1888, do hereby most earnestly, but respectfully request the honorable senators and representatives in the Congress of the United States to provide by appropriate legislation, for the speedy construction of a deep water port or harbor on the northwestern coast of the Gulf of Mexico, at such eligible place as shall be found best suited for the purpose, of sufficient capacity to accommodate the largest ocean going vessels for the commercial and naval necessities of the country. We regard this as of paramount importance to this great southwestern and northwestern section of our common country.

WHEREAS, Very large pecuniary losses are annually sustained by western cattlemen from splenic or Texas fever, and these losses are too burdensome to be longer patiently borne; therefore

Resolved, By the Farmers' National Congress in convention assembled, at Topeka, Kan., that we respectfully request the Congress of the United States to pass such legislation as will enable the bureau of animal industry to investigate and apply the proper remedies for the grievance complained of.

Resolved, That the Farmers' National Congress respectfully ask of the cotton and merchant's exchanges of this country that they will do all in their power to have adopted throughout the commercial world, the bill providing that the actual tare shall be deducted for the bagging and ties in the sale of cotton.

WHEREAS, The farmers of the United States debarred from participating in any benefits of the National bank system by reason that the banks are forbidden by their charters to loan money on real estate, thus depreciating the property of the farmers by declaring it worthless as a security, and to forcing them into the hands of outside men and money sharks, by reason of which the farmers who receive the smallest returns on their capital and labor of any other class of our citizens, yet pay the highest rate of interest on money, of any class, be it

Resolved, Therefore, by the Farmers' National Congress, that we do most respectfully but urgently request all of our representatives in the United States Congress to repeal the clauses in the said charters that forbid the loaning of money by the said banks on real estate, thus restoring our property to its rightful position in the commercial world, and so enhancing its value and giving the farmer cheaper money.

WHEREAS, There has been no provision made by the legislatures of the various states to defray the expenses of their delegates to the National Farmers' Congress; and

WHEREAS, The deliberations of that body are for the benefit and general welfare of the whole country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Congress heartily recommends the enactment of laws providing for sufficient mileage and per diem for the delegates who annually attend said Congress, and that a copy of this resolution be sent by the secretary to the governor of each state with the request that he bring the matter before each legislature as soon as possible.

Resolved, That it is the judgment of the Farmers' National Congress that the agricultural activities would be much improved by an increase of the circulating medium, per capita. And we respectfully ask our members of the United States Congress to devise

and enact the legislation needed to give the necessary relief.

Resolved, That we favor the free coinage of silver.

WHEREAS, It has become necessary to more largely diversify our farm products, and for that purpose to provide home markets for their immediate distribution and consumption, especially of those articles which, while the most profitable to raise, will not bear long transportation, and

WHEREAS, Experience has proven that an extensive domestic market for the surplus products of the soil is of all things that which most effectually conduces to a flourishing state of agriculture, therefore

Resolved, That we approve and recommend that policy of government which will tend to increase and enlarge our home markets by developing and utilizing the natural advantages of the whole country, and by encouraging the establishment in the United States of every branch of human industry for which its unequalled resources and the varied talents of its people are adapted.

Resolved, That the Farmers' National Congress approves the general purposes of the inter-state commerce act of Congress, and recommends its amendment so as to more fully carry out its object, and especially that it be so amended as to furnish just and equitable maximum freight rates on all classes of inter-state commerce.

Resolved, That every state in the United States should at their earliest convenience adopt a railroad commissioner system and thereby assist in enforcing the inter-state law.

Resolved, That the farmers of the United States look with much interest on the improvement being made by the United States government in its navigable water courses, and heartily approve the judicious use of the public moneys for this purpose, with the view of cheapening transportation and so enhancing the value of farm products.

Resolved, That the farmers of the United States are receiving much benefit from the signal service and the experimental stations, and would respectfully ask the United States Congress to continue to improve and enlarge and to make liberal appropriations for the support of the same.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Farmers' Congress are hereby tendered to the citizens of Kansas, and state officers, for the kind and hospitable manner in which they have entertained us. Thanks are also tendered to the executive council for the use of the state house for our meetings.

D. M. Russell, of Mississippi, moved that one delegate from each state be appointed to represent this Congress at the Paris exposition. Carried.

On motion of E. Scott Brown, of Kentucky, the delegates named were empowered to name their alternates if they could not attend.

Upon a call of states the delegates present named a representative as follows:

Alabama—P. M. Mell.
Iowa—B. F. Clayton.
Kansas—W. A. Peffer.
Kentucky—E. Scott Brown.
Mississippi—Jas. Alcorn.
Missouri—Benson Bond.
North Carolina—L. L. Polk.
South Carolina—E. T. Stackhouse.
Texas—R. J. Sledge.

Inquiries Answered.

MAKING A LAWN.—A correspondent desires the benefit of some one's experience in preparing ground for a lawn, sowing the seed, etc., in western Kansas. Who will help our brother out? There will be an editorial article on this subject in next week's FARMER, but the editor has had no experience in the western part of the State. Let some western writer give us something on the subject.

SUGAR-MAKING.—I want to know how we can get to making sugar here? If you can give the needed information you would confer a great favor, or if not, tell us where we can get it. It is necessary we should begin soon to get a crop next season. How much the cost of plant, how much fuel to run it, water, etc.

—This correspondent lives in Lane county. He says "sorghum seems to be the only reliable crop here." Sugar-making from Kansas sorghum is an established success. In next week's FARMER will appear an editorial article on this subject. Sugar-making is attracting a great deal of attention now, as it ought to.

STATE BANKS.—How were the banks established that issued the wild-cat money before the war? What were they based on? And what caused the money to depreciate in value?

—State banks were authorized under State laws, and their circulation was based upon the credit and commercial responsibility of the stockholders or partners. An officer was designated to examine securities offered by persons proposing to open a bank, and his judgment determined the matter. Every bank of issue was required to keep on deposit as a redemption fund specie equal in amount to a certain per cent. (usually 25 or 30) of its circulation. Depreciation resulted whenever, from any cause, more of the bank's notes were presented for redemption than the specie on hand would pay, and this happened every time an issuing bank of prominence failed. Failure came from speculation or from carelessness in transacting the bank's business. Business men deposit their loose money in banks for safe keeping, subject to their call, and they care not whether the bank uses it, if only their checks are paid when presented. Sometimes bank officers lent to customers more of the deposits than was proper; then the cashier would draw on the reserve, and if a "run" was then made the bank was soon "broke."

Horticulture.

Experiments in the Treatment of Black Rot of Grapes.

At the recent meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, held at Cleveland, Ohio, I briefly announced the success of the experiments made this year at Vineland, N. J., in treating black rot of grapes by applications of solutions of sulphate of copper. The results that were there obtained from Bordeaux mixture conclusively demonstrated that by the proper application of this compound we may successfully combat the most terrible scourge of the vineyardist—black rot.

At Vineland the applications were made with the Eureka sprayer, May 29, June 4, 21, July 2 and 11. The variety selected for treatment was the Concord. On the untreated vines rot appeared on the leaves June 8, on the fruit June 27, and by July 15 more than three-fourths had been destroyed by the disease. There was no sign of rot on the vines treated with Bordeaux mixture previous to July 20. Soon after this date these vines showed some signs of rot particularly on bunches that were hidden under masses of foliage where the spray from the pump could not easily reach them; the most exposed bunches—those most readily sprayed—remained wholly free from disease, a striking proof of the efficacy of this treatment.

By July 30 there was considerable rot on treated vines, evidently the result of a recent attack, as none of the diseased berries were blackened or shrivelled. On the untreated vines one could scarcely find a bunch with more than a half dozen sound berries in it. Knowing as we now do, that the period of "incubation" or the time from the moment of infection to that when the disease becomes internally manifest, is from six to eight days, we conclude that this attack of the treated vines occurred about ten days after the last application was made. In making the applications, care was taken to spray the clusters; the foliage was very thoroughly sprayed, however, and of course the bunches received more or less of the mixture; those clusters which were concealed by the foliage received the least, and as stated, these were the first to show signs of rot. Had special care been taken to spray the bunches, and had another application been made about July 17, we believe, from what was really accomplished, that the protection would have been complete, and the loss from rot practically nothing.

It was learned from the experiments made by Col. Pearson, who had charge of and personally conducted the experimental work at Vineland in his own vineyard, that there were two well-marked periods of attack, one about June 22, becoming manifest June 27, and another July 18 or 19, becoming apparent July 26. The first period was detected through having bagged the clusters on successive rows of vines extending the work of bagging over a number of days. On July 30 an examination of those bagged on or before June 21 showed them to be entirely free from rot, while those enclosed in bags after that date were more or less diseased. The vines sprayed with the Bordeaux mixture entirely escaped this first attack. It is interesting to note that they were sprayed June 21. Had this spraying been delayed for a couple of days the results might have been quite different, for the spores of the fungus, then especially active would have had time to germinate, penetrate the skin of the berry, and gotten

beyond the reach of the fungicide. This is not pure speculation, but a conclusion drawn from a knowledge of the habits of the fungus.

The following experiments made by Colonel Pearson are interesting in this connection: Clusters of grapes bagged before June 21, were unbagged August 1, and left exposed for a few days, and then sprayed with the Bordeaux mixture. Within a week these clusters showed a few rotten berries; these were picked off, and up to August 27 no further indications of disease had appeared. About the middle of August a number of clusters were unbagged and sprayed at once, others were unbagged and left without spraying. The former are yet (August 27) sound, while on the latter rot spots are now appearing. This experiment gives additional and seemingly conclusive proof of the efficacy of Bordeaux mixture in combating black rot.

Mr. John Hertlein, of Spielerville, Logan Co., Arkansas, reports successful treatment of black rot with the simple solution of sulphate of copper. He made three applications, April 18, May 2 and May 20. Four hundred vines, embracing several varieties, were treated. A row through the middle of the vineyard was left untreated to serve as a check on the experiments. Strength of solution used at first application was one pound to twenty gallons. This burnt the foliage of Ives, Norton's Virginia, Mo. Riesling and Berckman's, but not that of Delaware. Strength of solution in the second and third applications was one pound to thirty gallons. Even at this strength the foliage of four varieties was injured when the applications were made in the morning. No injury resulted to the foliage when applications were made in the evening.

Black rot was first seen May 26. By the first of July the difference between the treated and untreated vines was very marked—very little rot on the former while the latter were badly rotten. The varieties were not all alike protected by the applications. There was no visible difference between treated and untreated Berckmans and Vergennes, both rotted equally, while the difference between the treated and untreated Concord was very striking; the former yielded at the harvest (August 6) ten pounds on an average, per vine, the latter only three and a half pounds. Mr. Hertlein concluded by saying that he has entire confidence in the remedy (simple solution of sulphate of copper.)

From what the experience of the present season has already taught us, together with the additional knowledge which will be afforded by the reports of others whom we know have been experimenting, we expect to be able to indicate a course of treatment for black rot of grapes which will be economical, practical and efficacious. We do not hesitate now to affirm that the Bordeaux mixture properly applied is a certain preventive of the disease.—T. Lawson, in *Orchard and Garden*.

Keeping Grapes During Winter.

The cultivation of out-door grapes for domestic use has become so general that the subject for keeping them for winter use, and the best method, may profitably claim attention, says Wm. Mead, in the *American Agriculturist*. The past season I selected from over 100 varieties in my grounds forty of those in general cultivation, and a few very recent introductions, to test their keeping qualities. It is the generally received opinion that the thick-skinned native seedlings are the only keepers. This is correct so far as regards preserving flavor, but several hybrids of foreign blood are the best keepers known. The

varieties intended to be laid up for winter use should be those only which adhere well to the stem and are not inclined to shrivel soon after removal from the vine. They should be allowed to remain on the vine as long as they are safe from frost; a clear dry day is necessary for picking; careful handling and shallow baskets are important. The room in which they are to be kept for awhile should be well ventilated and the fruit laid out in single layers on tables or in baskets where the air freely circulates, closing the windows at night and in damp weather. In about ten days the stems will be dried out sufficiently to prevent molding after they are laid away. When danger from this is over, and the stems resemble those of raisins, the time for packing has arrived. I have used baskets for permanent packing, but much prefer shallow trays or boxes of uniform size to be placed one above the other so that each box covers the one below, the uppermost only needing a cover. Until very cold weather the boxes can be piled so as to allow the remaining moisture to escape through a crevice about the width of a knife blade. Before packing, each bunch should be examined, and all injured, cracked and rotten berries removed with suitable scissors; if two layers are packed in a box, a sheet of paper should intervene; the boxes must be kept in a dry, cool room, or passage, at even temperature. If the thermometer goes much below freezing point, a blanket or newspaper can be thrown over them to be removed in mild weather. Looking them over once in the winter and removing defective berries will suffice, the poorest keepers being placed accessible. Under this treatment the best keepers will be in good eatable order as late as February, after which they deteriorate.

Precautions in Tree-Planting.

A writer in the *New York Tribune* suggests some precautions in tree-planting that are well worth considering at this time. Trees carried long distances sometimes arrive in bad condition, owing to imperfect packing or to carelessness of the forwarder. Also, the extremes of weather, heat or cold, exert a damaging effect on plant life. Excessive heat in the packing box is not necessarily injurious to the contents unless the material be very wet. In the latter case some of the lower forms of plant life will generate, and prove deleterious to vegetation. If a superabundance of moisture be not present, the tree will shrivel and dry with heat, and this can be remedied when the trees are unpacked, by burying them root and branch in a trench, having first deluged them and the surrounding soil with water. A few days later they may be lifted and planted, as the bark and roots will have plumped up to their normal condition.

In instances of mutilated roots or branches it is best to cut them off smoothly, low enough down to prevent injury from the lacerated wood. A clean, smooth cut invariably heals quicker and with less risk of forming a blemish than if a ragged wound be left. In heeling-in trees, when the ground is not ready for immediate planting, many persons suppose it merely necessary to throw a little soil over the roots to shade them. Air, especially if dry, will penetrate loose earth and act disastrously upon roots, causing them to wither, owing to rapid evaporation. As great care should therefore be exercised in placing the trees in temporary trenches as when planting in permanent position. The soil should be mellow and carefully distributed among the roots, so as to avoid an air-chamber in their vicinity, and due regard must always be paid to

making the soil around them as firm as possible.

Exposure to air when out of the ground is one of the most fruitful causes of failure, and often the nurseryman is blamed for selling unhealthy trees when the fault lies with the planter from this cause alone. Trees should remain in the trenches until all the holes are dug, and the preliminaries adjusted to our satisfaction, then taking one at a time and devoting a sufficient period to each, we can be reasonably sure to succeed. How much better this than to scatter the trees over the would-be orchard, exposed to the enervating influence of wind and sun, until all are planted. Few are aware how important it is to moisten the tops as well as the roots, and yet many a tree has been saved by this simple foresight. Wrapping the entire tree in wet cloths until set in its new home is a prevention worth many pounds of cure. As a rule we plant in haste and repent at leisure.

Horticultural Notes.

When large quantities of roots are to be stored, and there is no root cellar, it is far better to construct pits than to fill the cellar of the dwelling house with them to vitiate the air of the entire house.

Sunflowers are used in Wyoming Territory for fuel. The stalks, when dry, make a hot fire, and the seed heads with the seed in are said to burn better than hard coal. An acre of sunflowers will furnish fuel for one stove for a year.

Small fruit-growing is becoming every year more popular among progressive, wide-awake farmers. Every farmer should have plenty for home use, and all that is needed is that the determination to do so should be kept up for twelve months in the year. The time required is very little, but too many only get the small fruit fever in berry time, and have a chill in hoeing time. This intermittent kind of attention never makes a success of any kind of business.

The cause of so many lawns running out is because the soil under the grass is not deep enough and strong enough to carry the grass through our hot summers, when lawns become parched and brown. We often hear of English lawns, and their perennial freshness, but the fact is, while we must allow something for the greater humidity of that climate, the English people prepare their lawns with more care, and a depth of three feet of well-prepared soil under an English lawn is not considered too much.

The tops of pine and spruce trees are now utilized in the manufacture of paper. The discovery is of immense value, as it makes marketable a vast mass of what has hitherto been waste material. Hereafter the branches of all evergreens will be gathered, and after a process of steaming to extract the resinous matter will be ground into dry pulp, which may be shipped to any distance. This with what of the pine "straw" is used for bagging will make the "carpet" of some forests thinner than it has been in the past.

A sufficient length of time has now elapsed since the Japan maples commenced to be planted in this country to assure us of the hardness of some of the finer varieties. *Acer polymorphum*, and its colored-leaved varieties, bear the winters here without injury, and as they are planted from year to year our lawns are being enriched with them. The specific name of this maple, meaning many forms, indicates its striking peculiarity, that of producing its leaves in a variety of forms. The plant is a shrub rather than a tree, as its growth is very slow, and probably it will not, at the best, exceed ten feet in height. Trees of eight or ten years' planting are now only some six feet high. The leaves are small, five-lobed, bright green, changing in autumn to a dark crimson.

"I Don't Want Relief, But Cure,"

is the exclamation of thousands suffering from catarrh. To all such we say: Catarrh can be cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It has been done in thousands of cases, why not in yours? Your danger is in delay. Enclose a stamp to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for pamphlet on this disease.

The Poultry Yard.

Toulouse and Embden Geese.

Geese are among the most profitable fowls which the farmer can keep, for they cost little or nothing to keep after the first month or two. They are excellent foragers, and do not leave much that is edible for any that may come after them. They are especially useful on the stubbles after harvest, and in some parts of this country geese are employed to do the greater portion of the "stabling" of the farms. They do not ramble as far as do ducks, nor eat the garbage which those birds delight in, but when kept in quantities it is desirable to have some one to watch them. They require to be dry housed, and if provided with plenty of litter, either fresh straw or leaves, they will supply a splendid manure. They do not absolutely require a pond, but are all the better for it, and nothing in the way of vegetable food, which is their staple diet, comes wrong to them.

Toulouse, or as they are frequently called, "gray geese," are preferred by many to the Embden, or white goose, and of the two varieties they are the stronger, but in other respects there is very little to choose between them, both being rapid growers, fleshy and of a large size. For early killing the Embden are to be preferred, as the Toulouse does not lay on its flesh until farther advanced. On this point a goose breeder recently said: "Toulouse goslings grow bone very fast, and being loose in skin they soon fill the eye and the exhibition pen. But they are very deceptive weighers when young and raw; even under favorable circumstances many strains of them will not gather flesh and fat until fully matured, when they can then be fed to an enormous size and weight, unsurpassed or unequalled by any other variety; they are, therefore, not so well adapted for early maturity, and are seldom fit for the table before Christmas, previous to which they dress very loose and blue in appearance. Used, however, as a cross with any other variety of geese, they produce, mature and fatten very rapidly." Both male and female should be very massive in all proportions, with deep, perfectly divided double breast touching the ground and extending well in front of legs. This gives the bird, when standing at ease, a square appearance, but it is capable of raising its body to majestic height and presenting a bold front; the head and bill are very strong, joining with a uniform curve which gives the head a pleasing and uniform expression; the throat is "dewlapt;" the color of bill and feet is dark orange; the head, neck, back, and thighs, a dark-shaded brown gray, the outer edge of each feather distinctly and boldly laced with a very light, almost white shade of gray; the breast is of the same color, but descending evenly lighter beyond the legs, from which to the tail is perfectly white, presenting an attractive contrast. The gray feathers on the thighs should form a perfectly three-quarter circle; tail white, with broad gray band across center of top; wing flights very dark shaded self-colored gray. The Toulouse breed very truly, are very uniform in color, the male and female being alike. These geese are, as a rule, non-sitters, in which respect they are distinctly different from the Embden, and wonderfully good layers. As a rule there is not much trouble with the goslings,

which hatch out and thrive well. The weight attained by Toulouse is often most extraordinary, and at Birmingham specimens have been exhibited scaling over thirty-five pounds. Young birds at twenty-five pounds are by no means uncommon, and the best breeders and feeders produce numbers upwards of twenty pounds. As already stated it is somewhat slow in filling out as compared with the Embden.

Emden Geese.—The other principal variety of the goose is the Embden, which is entirely white plumage, with a flesh-colored bill and orange-colored legs and feet. It is not quite so squat in appearance as the Toulouse, and has a somewhat more erect appearance, but in other particulars, such as shape, the two varieties are very similar indeed. In consequence of the color of the plumage, it is necessary to give the Embden more water than needed for the Toulouse, but with this exception the methods of management and of rearing are identical. The white goose does not usually attain the same weight as the gray by several pounds, and this is a decided advantage except for early stock, as then the Embden can claim the first place, growing more rapidly than the Toulouse. Still many Embdens have attained great weights, and pairs have occasionally been exhibited at Birmingham, weighing nearly sixty pounds. This variety takes its name from Embden, a Hanoverian town in Germany, in the district around which large numbers of white geese are bred and reared. The best of the English birds originally came from Holland, which has thus been the country whence we have derived several varieties of poultry. It has also been pointed out that the feathers of the Embden are more valuable than those of the Toulouse, being pure white, and where there are enough birds bred to make the feathers a consideration, this is one of the points to be considered. The flesh is about equal in quality in both breeds. —*Stephen Beale, in Country Gentleman.*

White Holland Turkeys.

Of late years, since the Bronze has taken lead, we do not hear quite so much about the White Holland or Narragansett breeds of turkeys. The White Holland has long been a favorite with many breeders, who claim for them merits which they will not grant to other varieties. They are not as large as the Bronze or Narragansett, but seem to fill a "happy medium" in the turkey line. They should not be confounded with the small white turkey so often seen on farms, but is a distinct variety, though of the same color and general characteristics. In point of hardiness the White Holland is desirable, though all young turkeys irrespective of breed are very tender when young. They do not wander so far from home as the Bronze, and are more quiet and domestic in their habits. While they do not grow to the size of the Bronze, they are in good demand in market, as they attain medium size and plumpness, and are well adapted for small families. A medium-sized fowl of any kind sells well, for there are a dozen housekeepers that prefer medium size to one that looks for an overgrown specimen. In color they are a pure and spotless white, with bright red heads, and long black beards or bunches on the males. The white often becomes discolored toward the end of the summer season from running through weeds and dusting themselves in the soil,

especially if it is largely impregnated with iron, which latter affects in many ways the clear white we expect to find in birds that should have that color in its purity, so as to conform with the requirements of the standard. Their flesh is sweet and tender, and their feathers more valuable for artistic and commercial purposes than those of other varieties. They are a handsome and pleasing sight on a lawn, and admirably suited to nice suburban homes.—*Ohio Poultry Journal.*

Poultry Notes.

A little sulphur once or twice a week in the feed of moulting hens will be beneficial.

The best breed of fowls on earth will not prove satisfactory unless well fed and well cared for.

Complete cleanliness of poultry houses and yards is one of the essentials to success in poultry keeping.

The date of the Cleveland Poultry and Pet Stock Association has been changed to December 15 to 22, 1888.

"If your neighbor's hens are troublesome, And steal across the way, Don't let your angry passions rise, But fix a place for them to lay."

Do you notice some of the chicks trailing their wings? Look out for lice. Examine beneath the wings, on top of the head and about the vent. Look closely and you will find the cause.

One of the difficulties encountered by poultry is that of securing grinding substances when the ground is frozen, but this may be supplied in the form of pounded oyster or clam shells.



How to Cure Skin & Scalp DISEASES with the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remedies and methods fail.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from the finest ingredients, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; SOAP, 25 cents; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

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WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

By Prof. C. C. Blake, Topeka.

[Correspondence on account of this Weather Department should be directed to C. C. Blake, Topeka, Kas. See advertisement of Blake's Weather Tables on another page.]

BLAKE'S TABLES

Of Weather Predictions for 1889 are now going through the press. If nothing unusual happens we shall commence mailing them to subscribers November 23d. We have worked for over a year, much of the time with several assistants, to make these Tables as perfect as possible. It makes a book of 60 pages, 6 by 9 inches, and will contain 10 pages of solid figures, which give the predictions in minute details as shown in an advertisement on another page. The extraordinary weather conditions therein recorded will cause great astonishment generally, bringing joy to the people in many states, but sad disappointment to the citizens in a greater number of states and foreign countries. The disappointed ones will generally be those who least expect it. Much misfortune can be avoided if the people act promptly upon the suggestions contained in the Tables.

WAMEGO, KAS., Nov. 10, 1888.

C. C. BLAKE:—Send two Tables. I read your weather predictions with much interest. Your rejoinder to "D. R." was most excellent; well worth the price of the KANSAS FARMER for a year. Throw in all the light you possibly can; we are very much in need of it, because darkness pervades husbandry largely.

DAVID HOMEWOOD.

Thanks. It is a weakness of human nature to love to be appreciated when one has tried to do his best, and we are afflicted with that weakness. In conducting farming operations we frequently do not apply our muscle at the right time or in the right direction. Nearly thirty years ago we attended a course of lectures in New York City. Professor Walter Hyde in one of his lectures showing the power of mind over matter illustrated different points with paintings on canvas. One illustration was of a long train of cars with a multitude of men pushing and trying to start it, but in vain. The conductor then stepped out of the depot and with a gentle wave of the hand accomplished what a hundred strong men could not do. The train moved off without an apparent effort. This made a deep impression upon our then youthful mind, as showing the power of mind when properly applied. In regard to agriculture we have often thought that it needed the aid of astronomical mathematics to show the farmers what the weather will be, and thus enable them to raise better crops and avoid many losses.

Then by knowing what the weather will be in other countries for a year in advance we can estimate pretty closely as to what the world's supply and demand will be, and can anticipate the speculator as to future values, and know when to sell and when to hold for better prices. The science of astronomy (not astrology) when properly applied enables the agriculturist to manage his farm as easily as the conductor did the train; thus rendering life's labor one of love and good humor, instead of our constantly being cross and ill-natured through a superabundance of care, anxiety, vexation, loss and disappointment, mostly caused on account of the constantly repeated fact that nature does not furnish the kind of weather we have planned for. Since nature stubbornly refuses to follow our plans, we make a virtue of necessity and follow nature's plans with pleasure and profit.

WINFIELD, KAS., Nov. 8, 1888.

C. C. BLAKE:—Send your Tables. You seem to have discovered a sure method for successfully forecasting future weather. I read with interest your column in the KANSAS FARMER each week. It does not seem possible that mortal man could acquire such infallible prophetic powers as you seem to possess. Whether or not your astronomical and mathematical methods of penetrating the future will always prove a blessing to mankind in general remains to be proven. Is it not possible that an overproduction of products and consequent depression of values will sooner or later ensue as the result of such knowledge? Such scientific progress is remarkable and astonishing. It inclines one to believe that the fountain of perpetual youth is among the possibilities of the future. So long as your scientific labors are not monopolized in the interest of a few, you must be considered a benefactor of mankind. I followed your advice in regard to wheat sowing this fall, and seeded up to the first of November. I shall note carefully the fulfillment of your conclusions. M. H. MARKUM.

Mr. Markum, you have thoroughly answered your own question. After asking about

the effect of overproduction, you state that the fountain of perpetual youth will be next in order. You have given a more complete answer to your question than we possibly can. You have stated the contents of a volume in a nut shell. The idea of overproduction is a myth, a relic handed down from the barbarous ages of the past—a relic of such monopolists and "trusts" as restrict production in order to levy a greater tax upon their victims. Let us examine nature and see what God's plan is. In early ages barbarous men lived only by fighting. They fought and killed bears and other game for a living, and then fought and exterminated each other. It was a constant struggle for existence, as Darwin and Spencer have shown. But gradually they made a few implements for tilling the soil and then they began to advance in intellectual development and refinement. As produce and manufactured goods become more abundant, the people have more time for intellectual improvement, and then they rapidly progress till they reach the station which nature and nature's God intended them to occupy—the crowning glory of creation. Suppose every factory and every store in the land were full of manufactured goods, and every barn and granary in the world full of grain, what would be the result? Even if a few "trusts" monopolized all the money, the people would not care much. They could live without money better than with plenty of money and no bread. The weak point about the "Greenback Party" a few years ago was that some supposed we could live and grow fat on money alone, whether we raised anything to eat or not. If we had such an abundance of produce and it was so easily raised that three hours' labor for each man per day would keep the granaries full, the remainder of our time would be devoted to study and mental, moral and physical improvement. God intended that we should develop wealth as a means for developing the man. Heretofore the position of the world has been as described by Goldsmith: "Where wealth accumulates and men decay." The grandest sentence Henry Ward Beecher ever delivered was, "Every man will find sooner or later that he cannot reach a very high standard in human development without dragging all other men up with him." But some of our great millionaires have had the delusive idea that they could reach the acme of human perfection by climbing over the dead bodies of their victims. We are beginning to learn that each man is a "part of one stupendous whole," and that when one member is diseased the whole body suffers. There is no reason why the farmer's daughter should not have a piano, and wear dresses made of silk grown on the farm during leisure hours obtained on account of the overproduction of coarser stuff. Farmers will no longer be looked down upon as "hewers of wood and drawers of water" (as now, except just before election) when they produce such an abundance that they can build factories at home and employ their own leisure and that of others in making up raw material into articles of usefulness and elegance, thus saving large sums which they now pay out uselessly. Then all will have plenty and can "ride in chaises," while they sing:

"Verdant wheatfields stretching southward,
Fruitful orchards east and west;
Not a spot in all the prairie
That the spring-time has not blessed;
Every field a smiling promise,
Every home an Eden fair;
And the Angels—Peace and Plenty—
Strewing blessings everywhere."

LIVINGSTON, CAL., Nov. 12, 1888.

Send the Weather Tables. I take the KANSAS FARMER and am very much interested in your weather predictions, as you tell right along in advance about the kind of weather we are going to have here on the Pacific coast. I notice by your report in the FARMER of November 1 that there will not be much rain in the San Joaquin valley for this month. I am a farmer in this great valley. Over one year ago you stated that the California crops would be light this year. I thought at the time that you must surely be mistaken, but it has turned out just about as you stated it would. Our crops are very light in most places. You now say there will not be much rain on the Pacific coast before January next. I think you are going to hit it about right, as I do not look for much rain this year before the holidays. I hope you will keep right along with your good work. I think it a great treat more to have someone to tell us about the weather so long in advance so correctly as you are doing, and over such a large part of the globe too. Few appreciate the grand work you are doing for mankind.

R. A. WEAVER.

The people on the Pacific coast will be deeply interested in the Tables for 1889. If what we have heretofore done is a "treat," the Tables will be a sumptuous feast.

When, from any cause, the digestive and secretory organs become disordered, they may be stimulated to healthy action by the use of A. A. Er's Cathartic Pills. These Pills are prescribed by the best physicians, and are for sale at all the drug stores.



THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, the most famous of living Statesmen, has written an article of great interest especially for THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, which will appear in November, on "The Future of the English-Speaking Races."

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

Is now received every week by nearly Half a Million families, and has at least Two Millions of Regular Readers.

It has won its way to this great success by providing the best and most interesting matter that the writers of the world can supply, and by the extreme care with which it is edited.

THE COMING VOLUME WILL CONTAIN:

Six Serial Stories—150 Short Stories

Profusely Illustrated by Eminent Artists.

Tales of Adventure; Illustrated Articles of Travel; 1,000 Anecdotes; Historical and Scientific Articles; Sketches of Eminent Men.

\$5,000 in Prizes for Short Stories.

Three Prizes of \$1,000 each, three of \$750, and three of \$250, are offered by the Publishers of THE COMPANION for the best Short Stories. Send stamp for full particulars.

Four Holiday Numbers

Are in preparation, and will be exceedingly attractive, filled with the special work of our favorite writers, and profusely illustrated.

Thanksgiving—Christmas—New Year's—Easter.

These Souvenir Numbers will be sent to Each Subscriber.

Illustrated Weekly Supplements

Were given with nearly every issue during the last year, and will be continued. No other paper attempts to give such a large increase of matter and illustrations without increase of price.

Free to Jan. 1st, 1889.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS who send \$1.75 now, will receive the paper FREE from the time the subscription is received to Jan. 1st, 1889, and a full year's subscription from that date. This offer includes the FOUR HOLIDAY NUMBERS, the ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENTS, and the ANNUAL PREMIUM LIST, with FIVE HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS. Send money by Post-Office Money Order, Express Money Order, Check, or Registered Letter, and mention this publication. Sample Copies and Colored Announcements free.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 41 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

\$1000 for a Husband!

The above sum in cash and goods will be paid to the first 200 who send 50 cents for a sample of our goods, and tell us correctly where in the Bible is the word "HUSBAND" first found. Mention book, chapter and verse. The first person who sends the correct answer will be paid \$100 IN CASH, the second \$50, the third \$25, the fourth \$15, the fifth \$10, and to the next 195, if there are as many, a SOLID GOLD PLATE Half Round WEDDING RING. We want new agents, and for 50 cents will send a SEVEN HUNDRED PAGE DICTIONARY of the English Language, well bound, in cloth and gilt. An excellent Christmas gift. Last year we paid \$20,000 for advertising, and we wish to try the effect of a new method. LOSE NO TIME if you would secure one of the Cash Payments, as all answers must be sent before Feb. 1st, 1889. The Premiums will be paid Feb. 10th. Send postage stamps, postal note, or silver. Mention this paper. Address at once WORLD MANUF. CO., 122 Nassau Street, N. Y.

All the farm implements should now be taken apart and well cleaned. Rub kerosene on the iron portions as a protection against dampness and rust. Knives should be sharpened and all such work performed, while other farm work is not urgent.

The world is a few thousands years old, keeping within the safe records, and farmers have tilled and maintained farms since title deeds were invented, yet they have not yet settled the different degrees of durability between posts, top ends and lower ends in the earth.

When straw is thrown in the barn yard, to be added to the manure heap, it does not rot quickly, but if cut into short lengths, used as bedding, and then thrown into the barn yard, it decays rapidly, and is more easily handled when loading the manure into the wagons.

In reality there are but two questions for the dairyman. They are: How can I make the best butter; for it is quality that fixes the price? The second is: How can I reduce the cost of making a pound of butter to the lowest point; for it is the cost of production that fixes the ratio of profit?

Look Here, Patrons and Farmers!

Delegates to the National Grange and National Farmers' Congress will find the Central Barber Shop the best place in the city for baths and barbering. Ten good barbers. Everything first-class. Crawford's opera house.

Milk fever is more prevalent with overfed cows than any other. After the cow is dried off she should be given plenty of hay or allowed on the pasture. She should have no grain except at night, when a limited allowance of ground oats may be provided. If she becomes too fat before calving the chances will be that she will have milk fever.

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.,
Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street,
Topeka, Kas.

Most men have a purpose in what they do on a farm, though some do not. But while it is impossible to tell what some men are aiming at in the cow-yard, we presume they have an object or think they have. It is pretty difficult to conjecture what a man thinks he is accomplishing, when he is breeding and feeding stock which never pays him anything.

Mr. Miller, in the *Husbandman*, refers to the fact that the recent experiments made by the Agricultural college of Michigan showed that the Holstein calves made the largest average gain, on the least quantity of food in a given time, of all standard breeds, excelling even the Short-horns, the Galloways and the Herefords. The more the good qualities of this breed of cattle are known the better they are appreciated.

Holiday presents will soon be in season, a fact suggested to us by *Peterson's Magazine* advertisement which appears in another column. A man could not offer his wife, daughter or sweetheart a more attractive and useful gift than a year's subscription to this excellent periodical. It will give her capital reading matter, exquisite engravings, beautiful needlework patterns, shows her how to dress in the newest style at a moderate expense, and its household department is invaluable.

Vandalia and Pennsylvania Route--St. Louis to New York.

Three daily trains as follows:
No. 20. No. 6. No. 8.
Lv. St. Louis, 8:10 a. m. 8:00 p. m. 7:25 a. m.
Ar. New York, 4:00 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 9:35 p. m.

No. 20 and No. 6 have through Pullman Vestibule Buffet cars, St. Louis to New York without change. And only one change for coach passengers, either first or second class. Through Sleepers to Washington and Baltimore without change. For full information address, Chas. Conklin, North Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.; or E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

"The SCIENTIFIC GRINDING MILL," manufactured by THE FOOS MFG. CO., of Springfield, O., was awarded the highest and only medal on grinding mills, at the Cincinnati Centennial, just closed, as the following correspondence conclusively proves.

Office of THE FOOS MFG. CO.,
SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 10, 1888.
E. O. ESHELBY, Secretary,
CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, Cincinnati, O.

Dear Sir—One of our competitors having published statements to the effect that they received an award for the best grinding mill at the Centennial Exposition, will you kindly, in the interest of "Truth," inform us to whom said medal was given, and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully,
THE FOOS MFG. CO

CENTENNIAL OF OHIO VALLEY AND CENTRAL STATES,
CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 10th, 1888.

THE FOOS MFG. CO., SPRINGFIELD, O.
Gentlemen:—Replying to yours of even date, will say, that the ONLY award made on Grinding Mills, was to THE FOOS MFG. CO., of Springfield, O. Silver Medal. Very respectfully,
E. O. ESHELBY, SECRETARY.
LEVI C. GOODALE, CHAIRMAN ON R. J. & A

The President's Message.

The inaugural address of the Great Rock Island Route, the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska railway, is to announce that on November 18 solid vestibule trains will be run between Chicago and Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo without change, making close connections at the above points with all trains for Salt Lake, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon and all points west, and at Kansas City and St. Joseph eastward for Chicago, St. Louis and all points east, north and south.

These royal trains consisting of Pullman sleeping cars, restful reclining chair cars magnificently furnished day coaches, were built expressly for this service by the Pullman company and are without question the handsomest ever turned out by that famous establishment. The reclining chair cars spoken of are free to all holders of first-class tickets, and a courteous attendant will be found with every car to care for the wants of our patrons. Ask your nearest ticket agent for a ticket via "THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE" or write to
JOHN SEBASTEAN,
Gen'l. Ticket and Pass. Agent,
Topeka, Kas.

Splendid underwear at extremely low prices at the Golden Eagle Clothing house, Topeka.

Sweet or sugar corn should be planted as early as the ground has become sufficiently warm, and for a succession continue planting every two weeks until the middle of July, in rich, well-manured ground, in hills three feet apart each way, two to three stalks to the hill, or in drills three and one-half feet apart and stalks three inches apart in the row.

Ask for the celebrated Miller hats, at the Golden Eagle Clothing house, 610 Kansas avenue, Topeka.

The *Spirit of the Farm* gives some excellent advice about purchasing trees at nurseries and of the advantages of small or moderate-sized ones, instead of older and larger trees: 1. They may be had at a reduced price, but this reason should not prevent securing the best. 2. They are more easily dug, and with less mutilation of the roots. 3. They are more easily securely packed. 4. The freight or express charges are less. 5. They are more easily and well set. 6. They stand more firmly when well set, and do not require staking.

ONE YEAR FREE.

The KANSAS FARMER will be sent one year free to any reader of this who will send ten trial three month's subscriptions at 25 cents each. Any one can easily do this in an hour any time. We might have many thousand new subscribers in a short time if every friend would make this effort. You get your paper for a year for a little effort, and do us and your friends a good thing.

How to Get a Useful Little Book for Nothing.

For a limited time we make the following offer: To every one of our readers who will send us the name of one NEW yearly subscriber and one dollar, we will send one copy of "PEPPER'S TARIFF MANUAL."

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, November 19, 1888.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 2,040, shipments 1,160. Market easy. Choice heavy native steers \$5 00a5 50, fair to good native steers \$4 40a5 00, medium to choice butchers' steers \$3 35a4 40, fair to good stockers and feeders \$2 25a3 15, grass rangers \$2 10a3 15.

HOGS—Receipts 1,705, shipments 3,615. Market a shade higher. Choice heavy and butchers' selections \$5 20a5 35, medium to prime packing \$5 00a5 30, ordinary to best light grades \$5 10a5 30.

SHEEP—Receipts 595, shipments 475. Market steady. Fair to choice, \$3 00a4 40.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Receipts 20,000, shipments 40,000. Market 10a20c higher for desirable natives. Beeves, \$5 00a5 30; steers, \$3 00a4 50; stockers and feeders, \$1 90a3 30; Western rangers, \$3 00a4 25.

HOGS—Receipts 19,000, shipments 6,000. Market 10 cents higher. Mixed, \$5 25a5 50; heavy, \$5 35a5 60; light, \$5 30a5 55.

SHEEP—Receipts 6,000, shipments 2,000. Market steady. Natives, \$2 70a2 75; Western, \$3 00a4 00; Texas, \$2 50a3 50; lambs, \$4 00a6 00.

Kansas City.

CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 4,746. Market lower. Sales of butcher steers at \$3 40.

HOGS—Receipts since Saturday 4,823. Market 5a10c higher. Extreme range of sales \$5 00a5 45; bulk at \$5 35a5 40, with a good many at \$5 42 1/2.

SHEEP—Receipts since Saturday 270. Market strong at Saturday's prices. Sales: 130 lambs, 63 lbs., \$5 25; 121 muttons, 87 lbs., \$3 05; 123 do., 71 lbs., \$2 90.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York.

WHEAT—Heavy. No. 2 red, \$1 09 1/2a1 09 1/2. **CORN**—Weak, dull. No. 2, 49 1/2a49 1/2c.

St. Louis.

FLOUR—Quiet and easier. **WHEAT**—No. 2 red, cash, \$1 04 1/2. **CORN**—No. 2 cash, 37 1/2c. **OATS**—No. 2 cash, 25c bid.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows: **FLOUR**—None, and unchanged. **WHEAT**—No. 2 spring, \$1 08 1/2a1 09; No. 3 spring, \$2a2 5c; No. 2 red, \$1 08 1/2a1 09. **CORN**—No. 2, 40c. **OATS**—No. 2, 25 1/2c. **RYE**—No. 2, 52 1/2c. **BARLEY**—No. 2, 77a78c. **FLAXSEED**—No. 1, \$1 50 1/2a1 55. **TIMOTHY**—Prime, \$1 48. **PORK**—\$14 87 1/2a14 90. **LARD**—\$8 50.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report 2,140 bushels; withdrawals, 11,233

1,200 DOZEN FINE HOSIERY FREE!

We have secured a big drive in Ladies' Fine Hosiery (1,200 dozen) and propose to clear them all out in six weeks by giving them away with the Household Companion, in order to advertise and introduce it into new families. They are heavy, warm, well made and fashionable goods, in solid colors, stripes and checks. We have all the popular shades of cardinal, navy blue, seal brown, black, slate tan, in fact style and colors enough to suit all tastes. There is no need of paying from \$5 to 75 cents for a pair of fall and winter hose when you can get a dozen for nothing. The old reliable Household Companion, of New York, is a complete family paper, fully and beautifully illustrated, containing serial and short stories, romances, sketches, wit, humor, fashion, household hints, stories for children, &c., and stands in the first rank of metropolitan journals. Positively the entire lot (1,200 dozen) to be given away during the next 60 days. Here is our offer. We will send the Household Companion at 15c months free to 1,200 persons who will answer this advertisement and send us the address of 20 newspaper readers from different families. We are determined to lead the race in premiums, hence this liberal inducement. It is a colossal offer, and will not appear again. If you accept it send 15c, in silver or stamps, to help pay postage, mailing, &c. and your order will be filled promptly. Address, HOUSEHOLD COMPANION, New York, P. O. Box 2049.



This Offer Was Never Equalled!

bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 325,457 bushels. There was a steady market to-day on 'change. On the call No. 2 red, December, sold at 92c. No. 2 red winter, cash, no bids, 92c asked; No. 2 soft winter, cash, no bids, 97c asked.

CORN—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 2,990 bushels; withdrawals, 2,996 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 14,661 bushels. No. 2 cash, 28c bid, no offerings.

OATS—No. 2 cash, no bids, 20 1/2c asked.

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

HAY—Receipts 18 cars. Market firm on best. Fancy prairie, \$7 00; good medium, \$5 60 a5 50.

SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, \$1 30 per bu. on a basis of pure. Castor beans, \$1 35 per bu. for prime.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, f. o. b., \$1 25; \$11 00 per 1,000 lbs.; \$20 00 per ton; car lots, \$19 00 per ton.

FLOUR—Quotations are for unestablished brands in car lots, per 1/2 bbl. in sacks, as follows: **XX**, \$1 00; **XXX**, \$1 10; family, \$1 30; choice, \$1 65; fancy, \$1 90; extra fancy, \$2 10a 2 20; patent, \$2 40a2 50.

BUTTER—Receipts light and market firm for good. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 26c; good, 22c; dairy, fancy, 18c; good to choice store-packed, 13a16c; poor, 10c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 12a 12 1/2c; full cream, Young America, 12a12 1/2c.

EGGS—Receipts fair and market firm at 21c per dozen for strictly fresh.

APPLES—Supply large; \$1 25a2 25 per bbl.

POTATOES—Irish—Market overstocked with Northern, which forces down prices on Western; home-grown, 30a35c per bus.; Colorado and Utah, 40a45c per bus.; Iowa and Nebraska, choice, 30a35c per bus. Sweet potatoes, white and red, 50c; yellow, 55a75c per bus.

ADDITIONAL.

Cheap Excursions South--Memphis Route.

Another series of half-rate excursions to southern points has been arranged by the K. C., F. S. & M. R. R. Co., as follows:

On November 7, 13, 20 and 27, and on December 4 and 18, to points on its own lines in Southern Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama.

On November 13 and 27, to points on St. L. A. & T. Ry., in Arkansas (via Jonesboro.)

On November 7 and 20, and December 4 and 18, to West Point, Miss., Hammond, Baton Rouge, Jennings and Lake Charles, La.

Tickets sold from Kansas City and stations in Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri. Write for full particulars. Send for copy of *Missouri and Kansas Farmer*, an 8-page illustrated paper—mailed free.

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

Ashes are highly recommended for potatoes, but in all our practice we have never discovered any evidence of their superiority over other kinds of fertilizers. As good success as we have had in growing potatoes was dropping the seed in the furrow, covering thickly with partially rotten buckwheat straw, and then covered with earth; the potatoes were large, smooth and clean as though they had been washed.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

For Sale or Exchange for Good Real Estate, a

Herd of Fine Short-horn Cattle

And one IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION—an excellent breeder.

Also, one ENGLISH COACH STALLION—very fine. Address
D. H. SCOTT, Topeka, Kansas.

HAGEY & WILHELM, 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.
GENERAL AGENTS FOR COOPER'S SHEEP DIP.
We guarantee sale and full returns inside of TEN DAYS from receipt of shipment,

The Busy Bee.

Bees for Farmers.

The farmer, above all others, ought to keep a few bees. He need not keep enough of them to make it a burden or part of his business to care for them, but enough to supply his own table with honey—the purest sweet there is. It is always handy to have in the house. If one has never kept bees, he will be unwise to go into bee-keeping rashly or extensively. A few hints that may help some who are thinking of getting bees are given by Mrs. L. Harrison:

It is poor policy for beginners to purchase bees in boxes and barrels, as transferring is not the best kind of work for a novice. Better buy a good colony or two, not more, of Italians in a movable frame hive. Every hive in an apiary should be exactly alike, so that every cover, frame, etc., can be mixed up and all fit when put together. Better choose a hive first, and not get a half a dozen different ones to see which is preferable.

Success in bee culture is attained only by the faithful performance of many little items. Some persons never have any "luck" with bees. Why? One year the moths destroyed them, and another season the swarms left while the hives were being made ready, washed with apple-tree leaves and salt. A person who expects to make a success in bee culture must study his lessons well, learn the habits of these industrious insects and their wants, and supply them. Last year the honey crop was an almost complete failure, owing to the severe drouth, and many colonies this spring had not a day's ration ahead. Let there be a long continued cold storm, and bees in this condition must starve.

Their owner must know their condition, and this is one of the good things of the movable-frame hive. Bees consume stores very fast in the spring, because of the rearing so much brood. Scientists tell us that an insect in its larva state consumes more food than during the remainder of its life. If a colony is short of honey, the best way to supply it is to remove as quietly as possible to an empty frame, and insert a full one in its place. Where no frames of honey are obtainable, feed sirup made of any kind of sugar when bees are flying. Little wooden butter dishes make good feeders, as bees cling to their sides and never drown as they do in glass or earthenware, unless filled with cut straw or shavings.—Exchange.

Placing Bees in the Cellar.

The first of November, as a general thing, is about the right time to place bees in winter quarters, if underground repositories are the protection used. Of course this time may vary as to the weather. If the weather remains fine they may be left out as long as it continues, but may be just as safely kept in the cellar, if properly put there. We would place them there by the time the first freezing weather comes. It is much better, if possible, to locate them on separate bottom boards, at such a distance apart as to keep them separated. It is true it requires much labor to keep them perfectly separated, but it is the only method of sure success. It will pay much better in the long run to make arrangements for them out-doors by using chaff hives. This is our method, after experimenting much. But if the necessary precautions are followed the cellar will prove good, and a great saving of honey is attained by its use. Bees should remain, when placed in underground repositories, the entire winter in a healthy condition;

CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

Rooms 23 and 24, Exchange Building, } Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of Stock in either of the above cities. Cor-
KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. } respondence invited. Market reports furnished free. Refer to Publishers KANSAS FARMER.

but if disease should present itself it may cause us much trouble, and if the winter is of a continuous cold and freezing nature, so that we cannot set them out to take a flight, we are liable to lose many of them. But out-door wintering may suffer from the same conditions.—National Stockman.

The use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, stimulates the secretions, and imparts new life and vigor to every function of the body. For nearly half a century, it has remained unrivaled as the best blood medicine ever discovered. Be convinced by a trial.

ST. JACOBS OIL

HOW CURES ARE WROUGHT.

Original Statement, 1880. Renewed Oct. 18, 1886. Mr. Percy A. Polson, Bloomington, Ill., writes: "Had rheumatism all my life until cured by St. Jacobs Oil in 1880. It settled in my ankle and I walked with a cane. I used one bottle and in a short time pain was gone. Have not had a touch of it since."

Original Statement, 1887. Renewed June 11, 1887. Mr. Frank S. Foulk, News Agt. foot of Liberty st., New York, N. Y.: "About four years ago w^r, much exposed and was stricken with rheumatism; was confined to bed for two days; I could not move hand nor foot; I tried St. Jacobs Oil; it cured me; have not been troubled with it since."

BETWEEN DATES NO RETURN OF PAIN.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Tutt's Pills

CURE CONSTIPATION.

To enjoy health one should have regular evacuations every two or four hours. The evils, both mental and physical, resulting from HABITUAL CONSTIPATION are many and serious. For the cure of this common trouble, Tutt's Liver Pills have gained a popularity unparalleled. Elegantly sugar coated. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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That the diseases of domestic animals, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS and POULTRY, are cured by Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics, is as true as that people ride on railroads, send messages by telegraph, or sew with sewing machines. It is as irrational to bottle, ball, and bleed animals in order to cure them, as it is to take passage in a sloop from New York to Albany. Used in the best stables and recommended by the U. S. Army Cavalry Officers.

500 PAGE BOOK on treatment and care of Domestic Animals, and stable chart mounted on rollers, sent free.

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

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One hundred and fifty choice Spring Pigs now ready to ship, at prices lower than ever. Order now, and secure selections from either sex, or pairs, trios, or small herds, not akin. Stock shipped from here over either the A., T. & S. F., Mo. Pacific or St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. All breeders registered in American P.-C. Record. Pedigree with each sale. F. W. TRUESDELL, Lyons, Kas.

F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, Mo., Breeder of the very best POLAND-CHINA HOGS. Pigs from ten first-class boars for the season's trade.

W. T. DOYLE, MARYVILLE, Mo., Breeder of Poland-China Swine of the most fashionable strains, has for sale a choice lot of boars and sows. Young stock not akin for sale. A few choice sows bred to Bravo C. 567 S. R. or Gold Dust I 1980 S. R. for sale. Correspondence solicited. Personal inspection invited. Special rates by express.

OTTAWA HERD OF POLAND-CHINA and DUROC-JERSEY Hogs. Twenty head of first-class boars from four to nine months old. Also seventy-five head of sows of same age, sired by Bruce 4695, C. R., Leek's Gilt Edge 2887, C. R., Whipple's Stemwinder 4701, Daisy's Corwin 4697, Dams—Mazy 24 5214, Zaida 3d 8250, Maggie's Perfection 8210, Vone's Perfection 9424, Fay's Gold Drop 11876, Jay's Dimple 12172, Eureka Mayo 12176, and many other equally as well bred, and fine as can be produced by any one. Part of sows bred to gilt-edge boars of the most popular strains. Will sell at prices to suit the times. Never had any cholera in the herd. Write for prices. I. L. WHIPPLE, Box 270, Ottawa, Kas.

JACKVILLE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS J. S. RISK, Prop'r, WESTON, MO.

I have 100 Pigs for sale, sired by such noted boars as Gov. Cleveland 4529, Royalty 6469, John 690, King Klever 2d 1309, and other equally noted ones. I can supply very choice pigs. Write for prices or call and see stock.

MAINS' HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.

Jas. Mains, Oskaloosa, (Jefferson Co.), Kas., is located two and a half miles southeast of Oskaloosa, on Maple Hill Stock Farm. All hogs eligible to Ohio Poland-China Record. A fine lot of spring pigs now ready, for sale at prices that will suit the times. Also some fall sows now ready to breed or will be bred if desired. Personal inspection solicited.

Gold Dust Herd of Poland-Chinas.

J. M. McKEE, WELLINGTON, KANSAS. Tom Corwin 3d 5293 A. P. C. R. at head of herd. Strains representing Model, Give or Take, Gold Dust, Black Bess and Black Beauty. Have some choice male pigs for sale. Also eggs of P. Rock, Brown Leghorn and Light Brahmas, \$1.25 per 13; Toulouse Geese, 15c.; Pekin Duck 10c. each. Write; no catalogue.

SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES!

Owned by G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas. My sows represent the Royal Duchess, Sallie, Hillside Belle, Charmer, Stumpy, Fashion, Queen Betsy, and other families of fine, large fleshy qualities. Herd headed by British Champion III 13481, Dauntless 17417, and the noted young show boar Peerless. Berryton—Is located nine miles southeast of Topeka, on the K., N. & D. R. R. Farm adjoins station. Come and see me and all my hogs at home, or address as above.



ROYAL GRANITE 10105. BERKSHIRE PIGS Of Best English and American-bred Families. Write for now Catalogue of breeding stock. SPRINGER BROS., Springfield, Ill.

ROME PARK HERDS T. A. HUBBARD, Wellington, Sumner Co., Kansas, Breeder of

POLAND-CHINA and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS. My herds are composed of the richest blood in the United States, with style and individual merit, representing such families as Corwins, U. S., Black Bess, I. X. L., Sallies, Dukes, Duchesses, Belladonnas, Hoods, Champions, etc. Show pigs a specialty. Am using twelve show boars on a bunch of sows that are pleasing to the eye of a breeder. Sows bred to my sweepstakes boars for sale. Come and see or write for prices.

The Echo Herd.

For Registered Prize-winning BERKSHIRE SWINE AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP or money refunded. Come and see or address J. M. & F. A. SCOTT, Huntsville, Randolph Co., Mo. Mention Kansas Farmer.

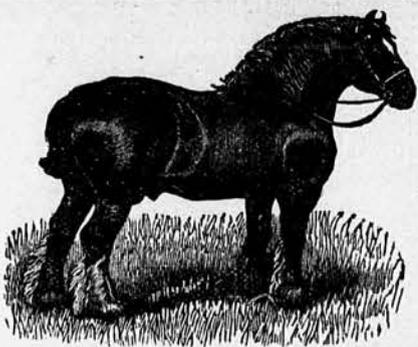
ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

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 catalogue and price list, free. S. McCULLOUGH, Ottawa, Kansas.

FAT FOLKS using "Anti-Corpulene Pills" lose 15 lbs. a month. They cause no sickness, contain no poisons, and never fail. Particulars (sealed) 4c. Willcox Specifics.



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RIX & GOODENOUGH, TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Importers and Breeders of English Shire, Clydesdale, Percheron and Cleveland Bay Horses.

Our horses are selected by a member of the firm from the most noted breeding districts of Europe. The lot now on hand have won fifty-four prizes in the old country, which is a guaranty of their superior qualities and soundness. Every animal recorded, with pedigree, in the recognized stud books of Europe and America and guaranteed breeders. Terms, prices and horses that induce people to buy of us. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

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STERLING. 4713.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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 guaranty 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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French Coach Horses.

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Selected by a member of the firm, just received.

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Over FOUR HUNDRED imported STALLIONS ready for service actually ON HAND, embracing all the leading Prize Winners at both the Percheron and French Coach Fairs of France, for 1888. We challenge the world to a comparison as to number, quality, price and terms. An investigation will demonstrate that we are prepared to maintain our present leading position in the trade. We have not only the largest importing establishment, but the largest Breeding Establishment in the United States, embracing 4,000 acres of well improved land, upon which is constantly kept from one to two hundred imported mares selected from the choicest strains. FRENCH COACHERS—Owing to the extraordinary demand for this popular breed of Coach Horses, our importation for 1888 consists of double the number brought out by any other individual or firm, all of which are the produce of Government stallions for which the French Government certificate will be furnished with each and every horse, and also the American Stud Book Certificate. Catalogue Free.

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Substance, flesh, early maturity and good feeding quality the objects sought. The largest herd of Scotch Short-horns in the West, consisting of Cruickshank Victorias, Lavenders, Vilets, Secrets, Brawith Buds, Kinellar Golden Drops, etc., headed by Imp. Baron Victor 42824, a prize-winner and sire of prize-winners. LINWOOD—is twenty-seven miles from Kansas City, on Kansas Division Union Pacific R. R. Farm joins station. Inspection invited. Catalogue on application.

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Offer a few choice-bred Bull Calves by such noted sires as the St. Lambert Duke 76 bull, ST. VALENTINE'S DAY 15278, whose sire was a son of Stoke Pogis 3d 2238, and a grandson of Victor Hugo 197; dam a daughter of the great prize bull, Duke P. 76 C.; and the in-bred Coomassie bull, HAPPY GOLD COAST 14713.

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Home of HASSELMAN'S BROWNEY 28777. Tested on Island of Jersey at rate of 83 pounds 12 ounces in seven days.

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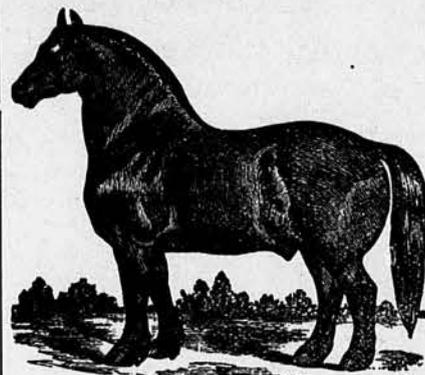
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Percheron and English Shire HORSES.



We have a choice collection of Registered horses on hand, from two to five years old, unsurpassed for quality and breeding. Our importation this year numbers thirty head, making in all fifty head, which we now offer to the trade. We have a large lot of two and three-year-old stallions, imported last year, which are now fully acclimated. Customers will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing. Prices low. Terms to suit.

WARSAW is four miles south of Keokuk and forty miles south of Burlington, Iowa.



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KNIGHT OF HARRIS 995 (Bell),

The property of H. W. McAFEE, will make the season at Prospect Farm, three miles west of Topeka, Sixth street road.

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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 10 1/2 ounces; milk records, 50 to 80 pounds daily. The sweepstakes herd. Write for catalogue. M. E. MOORE, Cameron, Mo. (Mention this paper.)

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I have a choice herd of these justly-celebrated cattle of all ages. Also some nice grades, for sale at reasonable prices. Personal inspection invited. Call on or address

JNO. D. PRYOR, Winfield, Cowley Co., Kas.

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Of nearly 6,000 miles of steel rail, well-ballasted, with iron and steel bridges, an equipment unexcelled with over 300 passenger trains daily, traversing the great States of Missouri, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Minnesota and the Territories, with trains made up of Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, the Burlington's Celebrated Dining Cars, and Improved Modern Free Chair Cars, is unquestionably the Route for travelers to take going East, West or North.

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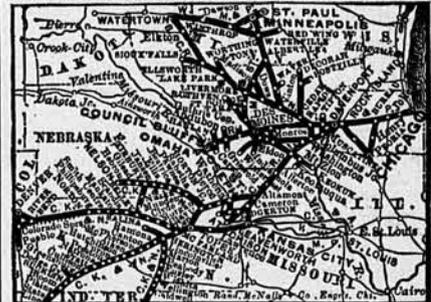
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The line carrying the government fast mail between the East and far West. Any ticket agent can give you maps and time table of this well-known route, or you can address H. C. ORR,

Gen'l Southwestern Passenger Agent, Or A. C. DAWES, Kansas City, Mo. Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Joseph, Mo.

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UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCH INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE



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It affords the best facilities of communication between all important points in KANSAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, NEW MEXICO, the INDIAN TERRITORY, TEXAS, and beyond. Its Main Lines and Branches include ST. JOSEPH, KANSAS CITY, NELSON, NORTON, BELLEVILLE, HORTON, TOPEKA, HERINGTON, WICHITA, HUTCHINSON, CALDWELL, DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, PUEBLO, and hundreds of other flourishing cities and towns.

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CALIFORNIA AGRICULTURAL LAND For free information concerning in Southern California, address with stamp JOHN B. ISLER, San Diego, Cal.

The Veterinarian.

[This department of the KANSAS FARMER is in charge of Dr. F. H. Armstrong, V. S., Topeka, a graduate of Toronto Veterinary college, who will answer all inquiries addressed to the KANSAS FARMER concerning diseases or accidents to horses and cattle. For this there is no charge. Persons wishing to address him privately by mail on professional business will please enclose one dollar, to insure attention. Address F. H. Armstrong, V. S., No. 114 Fifth St. West, Topeka, Kas.]

PARALYSIS.—I have six pigs, about five months old, that have lame or weak backs and swing their hind parts around, not able to walk when they first get out of bed. Have good appetite. I have tried coppers in thin will and turpentine on their backs, given sulphur and red pepper, all failures so far; so I come to you for a cure.

—We think that the paralysis has been induced by the heavy feeding of strong, stimulating food, with but little exercise. This partial paralysis is seen in cholera. Would advise you to lessen the amount of food, possibly a change of food. Give each animal about two tablespoonfuls of castor oil. Follow this up with the fluid extract of nuxvomica, beginning with ten drops and increasing to fifteen drops. Continue this treatment for a couple of weeks.

STERILITY OR BARRENNESS.—Will Dr. Armstrong please tell me through the KANSAS FARMER what to do for cows and heifers that do not come in heat; they are in good flesh, but never come in heat. Even 2-year-old heifers, and cows after calves have been weaned.

—Sterility or barrenness may be due to different causes, temporary or permanent. It may follow abortion, imperfect development of female organs, absence of some of the female organs, prolonged non-use of organs, old age, bad hygienic surroundings, too rich and stimulating food, diseased condition of female soft organs, closure of opening between female organs. Difficulty is often experienced in securing the impregnation of heifers that have reached maturity. It often depends on an undue sexual excitement which leads to a rigid closure of neck of womb. Animals excessively fat often fail to breed from the accumulation of fat upon the generative organs. Animals in this condition are generally placed upon a spare diet for some weeks, and an occasional dose of salts are given to further deplete the system. Foods of poor quality and in insufficient quantities, as ergoted grasses, smutty corn, etc., may induce ailments that cause sterility. We have in medicine drugs that are supposed to have an action in increasing the venereal excitement, but they are not to be recommended. You speak of your animals not coming in heat. I cannot advise you other than to practice dieting if your animals are fat; on the contrary, you may deem it necessary to better the quality and quantity of food. Give plenty of good water and keep animals in good comfortable surroundings. I see no reason why animals should not come in heat and breed; it is nature's process and we can only assist.

Farmers' children acquire a knowledge of botany easily, being much among flowers, and they will find the knowledge useful later. In answer to casual question, How easy and truthful to tell it's A cure for the worst indigestion. To take Pierce's Purgative Pellets. But few common farmers need expensive hog houses, and I believe they are in most cases detrimental, rather than beneficial, because they are not kept clean; or if clean it is on too costly a basis.

Consumption Cured.

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

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FINE, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 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, and he must at the same time deliver a copy of said notice to the County Clerk of his county, who shall post the same on a bill-board in his office thirty days.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the Justice of the Peace shall give before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered; also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the State of double the value of such stray. The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up (ten days after posting), make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to three householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraisers, or two of them, shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal. In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray. Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the State before the title shall have vested in him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV'R 8, 1888. Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk. STEER—Taken up by G. W. Draper, in Delaware tp., September 24, 1888, one red steer, red and white forehead and white jaws, 3 years old; valued at \$15. COLT—Taken up by J. M. West, in Reno tp., October 1, 1888, one bay horse colt, 1 year old; valued at \$85. Harvey county—R. H. Farr, clerk. COW—Taken up by W. H. Wagoner, of Newton, October 17, 1888, one cow, 7 years old, white spots on right flank and hip, large horns turned outward and upward; valued at \$25. Butler county—T. O. Castle, clerk. MULE—Taken up by W. H. Slatenbaugh, in Chelsea tp., October 15, 1888, one brown mule, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$35. MULE—By same, one brown mule, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$35. MULE—By same, one dun mule, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$35. MULE—By same, one gray mule, 2 years old, silt in one ear; valued at \$85. COLT—By same, one bay horse colt, age unknown; valued at \$85. COLT—By same, one bay mare colt, age unknown; valued at \$85. Nemaha county—W. E. Young, clerk. PONY—Taken up by G. H. Stuart, in Wetmore tp., (P. O. Wetmore), September 28, 1888, one black mare pony, 2 or 3 years old, white face and white hind feet and legs, half on tail thin; valued at \$30. Crawford county—J. C. Gove, clerk. STEER—Taken up by D. W. Shaw, in Baker tp., (P. O. Pittsburg), October 22, 1888, one red steer, white belly, end of tail white. Labette county—W. J. Millikin, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by William Page, in Howard tp., October 3, 1888, one bay horse, 15 1/2 hands high, silt in right ear and a scar on right hind foot; valued at \$75. HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, 15 1/2 hands high, large bell on when taken up; valued at \$75.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV'R 15, 1888. Smith county—John H. Ferris, clerk. STEER—Taken up by H. J. Hammond, in Harlan tp., October 20, 1888, one light red steer with a few white spots, some white on belly and white star in forehead; valued at \$20. FOR WEEK ENDING NOV'R 22, 1888. Jewell county—H. L. Browning, clerk. COW—Taken up by Mathias Sons, in Walnut tp., September 28, 1888, one medium-size cow, 7 or 8 years old, right horn broken off, large sore on side. CALF—By same, one bull calf; both valued at \$25. Elk county—W. H. Guy, clerk. STEER—Taken up by E. C. Sanger, in Oak Valley tp., November 15, 1888, one red steer, 2 years old last spring, white on forehead, white across hip, bush of

tall white, white on belly, brand on right hip but not distinct; valued at \$18. Hamilton county—Thos. H. Ford, clerk. MULE—Taken up by W. L. Gamage, in Syracuse tp., November 2, 1888, one chestnut sorrel mare mule, nick on both sides of point of right ear; valued at \$45. MULE—By same, one mouse-colored mare mule, 14 hands high, black stripes on both hind feet, white spot at root of tail, no marks or brands; valued at \$50. Russell county—J. B. Himes, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Thomas B. Nicholas, in Plymouth tp., September 10, 1888, one sorrel horse, white face, hind feet white, about 15 hands high, about 14 years old; valued at \$10. Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk. COW—Taken up by Alex. Weir, in Ridgeway tp., October 20, 1888, one strawberry-roan cow, 6 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20. Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Solomon S. Sewell, in Monroe tp., (P. O. Garnett), one gray or roan horse, about 15 hands high, 3 years old last spring, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$50. Wabaunsee county—G. W. French, clerk. COW—Taken up by J. L. Brown, in Wabaunsee tp., November 5, 1888, one cow, 8 years old, Mexican brand on left side, right horn lop down. Labette county—W. J. Millikin, clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. A. Morse, in Howard tp., October 28, 1888, one sorrel mare, about 10 years old, both left feet white, about 15 hands high, blaze face, brand similar to Fy on left side; valued at \$30. MULE—By same, one dark horse mule, about 10 or 12 years old, 13 hands high, saddle and collar marks; valued at \$10. Coffey county—H. B. Cheney, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Jacob Hachus, in Pleasant tp., one red steer, 2 years old, white spot on right shoulder and white on belly, under-bit in both ears and silt in top of right ear; valued at \$20. Miami county—H. A. Floyd, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by C. R. Johnson, in Mound tp., October 25, 1888, one roan heifer, about 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

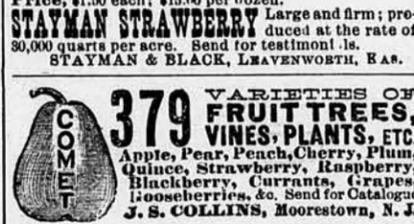
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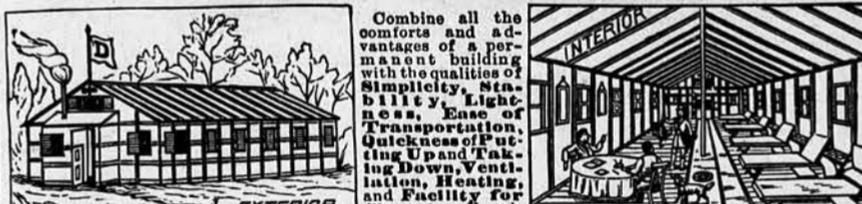
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