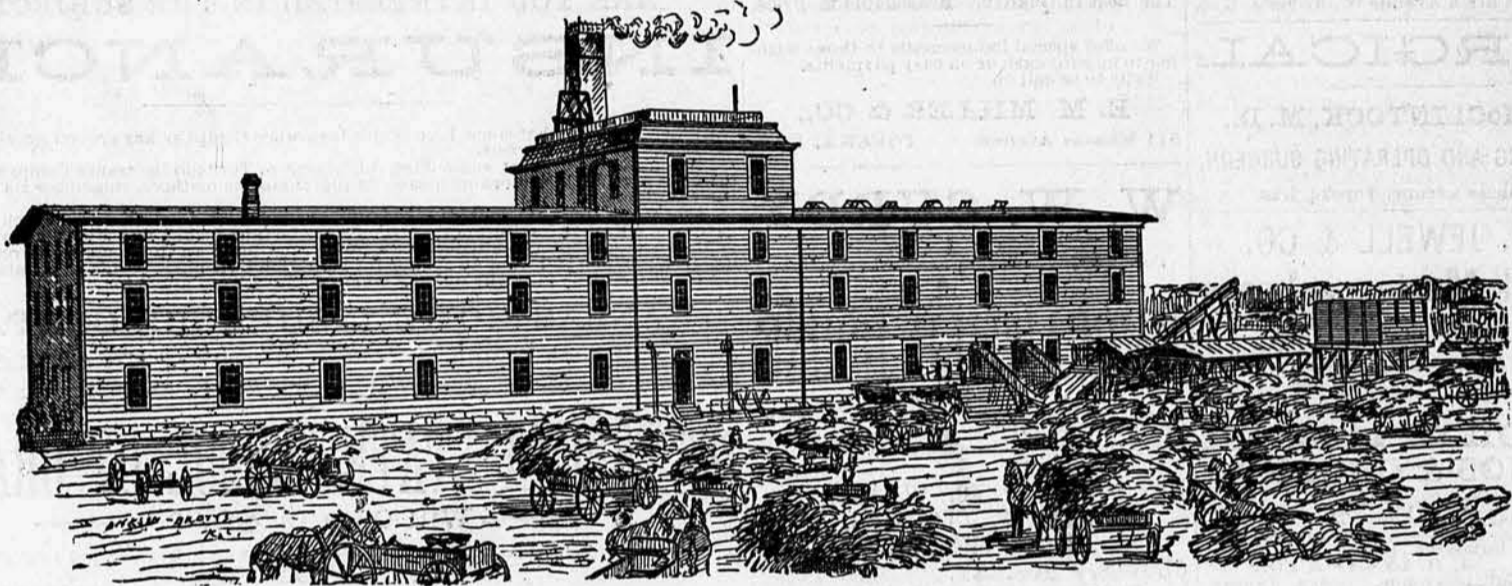




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TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1887.

\$1.00 A YEAR.



PARKINSON SUGAR WORKS, FORT SCOTT, KAS. [See Page 14.]

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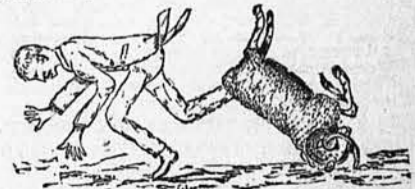
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[Mention Kansas Farmer.]

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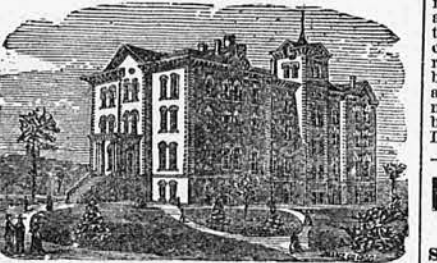
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## Agricultural Matters.

### A Plank Drag, and How Make It.

The philosophy of pulverization includes the rubbing or grinding principle. A harrow, with fine short teeth, will cut the ground, but will not necessarily pulverize it. If the teeth slant backward, their efficiency is greatly improved because of the sliding, and therefore rubbing or grinding movement. A drag made of plank and hauled over the ground, will break up clods and fill hollows, fining the surface, all by reason of this rubbing or grinding principle. Waldo F. Brown, a successful Ohio farmer and an interesting writer, thus describes his method of making a plank drag—(we copy from the *National Stockman*, Pittsburg Pa.): "I have just made a new one, and it took me about thirty minutes to do it, and I will tell how, so that I think any one can understand me. The material used was three pine plank one foot wide, ten feet long, and two inches thick, two pieces of 4x4 scantling, each thirty inches long, four carriage bolts eight inches long with two washers to each, and one pound of six-inch spikes, the whole costing \$1.65. I sloped the underside of the front end of the 4x4 pieces to which the plank were to be bolted, beginning ten inches from the end and cutting so that the front end was left but one inch thick. The object of this is to make the front plank turn up a little like a sled runner, as if it runs too flat it will load with earth when crossing a back furrow or any rise in the soil. I lay the 4x4-inch pieces down seven feet apart with the sloped side up and lay on a plank at the rear end and spike it down. The next plank is laid on so as to lap four inches on to the first one, and this brings the front end of it exactly to where you began cutting the slope. Spike this down and then bevel the upper edge of this plank so as to let the front plank which is laid on the slope fit down well on to it. Now bore holes so that the bolts will go through both plank and the 4x4 pieces, and put two bolts through at each of the cross pieces, turn your drag over and it is ready to use all but the arrangement for hitching to it.

"In hitching to a drag in order to have it run steadily you must attach a chain near each end and have enough slack to it so that the double trees will be near three feet in front of the drag. The chain can be stapled or spiked to the cross pieces to which the plank are bolted, or if you have old plow clevises you can attach them to the edge of the front plank by slipping them onto it and boring a hole for the clevis pin to go through. This implement has not the weight of a roller, and will not crush hard clods as well, but if used on fresh plowed land, or as soon after a rain as the land can be worked without sticking to it, it will make a better seed bed than a roller will. It smooths the land better than a roller, for as it is dragged along it levels off the lumps and ridges, and fills the small cavities, leaving a fine smooth surface for the drill. I have for many years urged farmers to keep a roller or a drag in the field when plowing for wheat, and mellow each half day what they plow, and this season illustrates the wisdom of it. We have had a summer of intense drouth, but about the middle of September we began having light rains. I had the plank drag on my land until it was smooth and mellow as a garden, and on September 18th, we had about a half inch rain, which wet down well for three inches, and we at once started the drill and our wheat

came up quickly and well; but during the following week I drove through the country for twenty-five miles and saw hundreds of acres of land which had been plowed and left cloddy, and the rain had made no impression on it, and at this date, September 26th, they are still waiting for rain to soften the clods, and are likely to be unusually late in seeding.

"Unless they made it a matter of personal inspection and experiment, many persons would not believe that that there would be so much difference in the degree of moisture between different parts of a field, one side of which was dragged till smooth and mellow the day it was plowed, and the other left rough and cloddy, but a single experiment in a dry fall will be convincing to the most skeptical. I am glad to notice through the eastern part of Ohio while the farmers were seeding this fall that the use of the plank drag is universal. I noticed this especially in Wayne, Washington and Columbiana counties, in which I scarcely saw a wheat field that was not as fine and mellow as an onion bed. I believe that the wise use of the plank drag on our wheat fields would add from one to five bushels to the acre in many seasons, and would be an advantage in all; and as the drag costs less than one-tenth as much as a good roller, and will do a third more work in a given time, what other way is there in which we can increase the yield and reduce the expense of our wheat crop so easily?"

### About Flax Production.

The Agricultural Department, in Report No. 44, new series, calls attention to some interesting facts in connection with the production of flax in the United States. The Commissioner calls flax a "pioneer crop" and says it has never been long popular in any particular locality. For new land, brought under the plow for the first time, he says, it is almost unequalled as a crop for subduing the natural wildness of the land, and being, like wheat, a ready-money crop, it is for a time in high favor with pioneer settlers. The center of production follows westward the frontier line of farming lands, its cultivation in the older regions gradually giving way to other and more permanently popular crops. In the older areas there is a decided prejudice toward it on account of injury to fertility of the soil, but new settlers in the West and Northwest, with their deep, rich soils, can and do disregard this objection.

It is undoubtedly true that flax does very rapidly withdraw certain constituent elements from the soil, the presence of which is necessary to its successful production, but the same may be said of other crops which are always in favor. Were it desired, American farmers would easily devise means to renew the elements withdrawn, so a further reason for its comparative abandonment in the older sections must be sought. Under present conditions it is not a paying crop, except on the fertile virgin soils of portions of the trans-Mississippi States. This is variously accounted for by correspondents, but the main cause is undoubtedly the fact that there is no general demand for anything except the seed, the straw and the fiber going almost entirely to waste on account of lack of facilities for its utilization. In a few localities in the more Eastern States the fiber is used in rough bagging and rope-making, and there are a few establishments where it is converted into tow for upholstering, while many correspondents in Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas speak of the straw as being fed to cattle to a considerable extent as a

substitute for straw and cornfodder, and others of its use as a material for thatching houses and cattle shelters, but as a general rule the straw and fiber together are burned or returned to the soil as a dressing. In primitive days, before the development of our cotton and wool manufacturing industries and transportation facilities, the hackel and brake and the spinning wheel and hand loom were implements almost as necessary to the farmer as the plow and flail.

The report sets out in tabular form a statement of the quantities and value of flax, hemp, jute and other similar substances imported in the last two years and very prudently suggests that there is a large field open to the enterprising American farmer and the skillful mechanic in devising means by which the large portion of this crop which now goes to waste shall be successfully utilized.

The imports of flax, hemp, jute, and other similar substances, and their manufactured products during the past two years, were as follows:

Articles.	1886.		1887.	
	Quantity, tons.	Value.	Quantity, tons.	Value.
Unmanufactured:				
Flax.....	5,557	\$1,576,518	7,140	\$1,922,182
Hemp and substitutes.....	28,665	3,817,376	32,739	4,041,522
Jute.....	83,054	2,267,023	83,514	2,616,123
Sisal grass, etc.....	35,300	2,299,450	36,855	3,733,001
Total.....	152,566	9,960,367	164,748	12,312,833
Manufactures of flax, hemp, or jute, etc.....		20,963,135		21,930,592

### Take a Farm Paper.

How many farmers take a newspaper of any kind? Half of them, probably. How many take an agricultural paper? Not one in ten, would be an answer giving the agriculturist the benefit of the doubt. How many farmers who take agricultural papers read them with the regularity and thoroughness that they deserve? One in twenty would be an estimate unfair to the newspaper. All the world over the recognized "poor farmer" cherishes the same antipathy to agricultural literature that the "poor white" of the South does to education and physical labor. While it is not the purpose of the writer to attempt a solution of the problem, "Why does such a deplorable state of affairs exist?" he will briefly state a few of the many good reasons why the agricultural paper should be in every farmer's home:

First, it has done more for the advancement and elevation of agricultural industry than all other agencies combined.

Second, the editorial writers are men of recognized ability, and are, in many instances, practical and highly successful farmers. True, they write for pay,—good pay, too,—but they take other than a pecuniary interest in their work. They are earnest, thoughtful men, anxious to give their less favored fellows the benefit of their rich experience.

Third, the columns of the agricultural paper offer the only opportunity for the free interchange of thought and experiment of which widely separated farmers can avail themselves. This feature of itself should recommend the paper to the thinking farmer.

Fourth, every number is a cyclopædia of information pertaining to the everyday affairs of farm life. The money saved by acting on the suggestion of a three-line squib might pay for a year's subscription.

The agricultural paper seeks to place agriculture on a higher plane; to systematize the farmer's work, and thereby make it easier; to divest farming of the unceasing round of drudgery, and clothe it with the charm of a delightful and remunerative occupation. By all means take a farm paper; not only take it, but read it, and read it well. Shape your life in line with the leading thought,—the elevation of agriculture; pay close

attention to details; in short, reduce farming to an art, a science. It can be done by the exercise of a reasonably fair order of intelligence and the aid of a wide-awake agricultural paper.—Supt. Thompson, in *Industrialist*.

### Farm Notes.

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

A narrow stall tends to make a horse restive and uneasy, and frequently induces him to kick violently against the contracted sides of his narrow prison, and develops in him the objectionable practice of crib-biting.

There are no words in the Japanese language for beef, butter and cheese, except those recently framed from the English for convenience sake, and in use only at the treaty port. These words are not known or used in the interior of the country.

The brain of a sheep is smaller in proportion than that of a man, but is shaped so nearly like the latter, and so closely resembles it in general structure and conformation that it furnishes the medical student with a substitute for the brain of the human subject.

Sheep manure contains 90 to 95 per cent. of the plant food contained in the rations consumed by the sheep. It is, therefore, a very rich fertilizer, as experience has shown. It is especially rich in nitrogen, and in available form, and for that reason is excellent for use as a starter in the hills for corn and potatoes.

There is a point to be observed in fitting a barn for the reception of horses, and that is the size of the stalls. The narrow dimensions of the stalls are a positive cruelty to the horse. Many stalls are built too narrow to enable the horse to extend his limbs up under him; his legs are thus kept in a cramped position, when he ought to be completely at rest.

No small seed should be put in a lumpy soil. It is the one great fault of grass-growers to seed on lumpy soil. The first little feeding roots are almost microscopic in size, and among the lumps and cavities of a rough soil, die or starve in a bad season, to a large degree. A rich soil and fine will give a good crop from the use of three to four pounds of seed; the balance that we use is tribute to poor culture and poor seed.

A device that is readily applicable to any bridle, and by which a horse may be quickly and effectually prevented from seeing, the device being operated from either the saddle or a vehicle, has been invented. The invention consists in providing the blinds or winkers with small pulleys, in connection with straps or cording passing through the pulleys, the straps or cords being united over the neck and operated with the reins.

The Hessian fly is double brooded, the flies appearing in April and again early in September. The fall brood lay their eggs on the leaves of the wheat, and the larvæ when hatched crawl down between the stem and the leaf, feeding upon the juices of the plant, change to the pupa, in which state they pass the winter, hatching into flies in April, and laying eggs for the summer brood which does the mischief to the growing harvest.

Were wheat to sell steadily at \$1 a bushel on the farm, still clover and grass, to a much larger extent than now, would be judicious policy, for it is only in presence of these crops that the best results can be obtained in farming. They are the earth's nearly universal crops and her great conservators of fertility, and the cheapest sources of animal food; and as stock farming is the best and most successful farming we have, therefore, they are directly the most profitable foods we can raise and indirectly the shortest road to double our wheat and corn crops per acre.

When is a sweet potato ripe?—Upon this subject a writer in the *Southern Cultivator* says: "Potatoes should be dug when fully ripe, whether the vines have been nipped by a slight frost or not; but as a general rule it is best, or as well, for a slight frost to nip the vines before digging should occur. To ascertain when to dig and put up potatoes, a few should be selected and cut or split open. If the cut dries white, dig; but should they dry dark, let them stand a few days. Potatoes ripen rapidly at this season (early autumn) of the year, and nothing is lost by delay, unless there be danger of a killing frost."

## The Stock Interest.

### DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

OCTOBER 14.—W. T. Hearne and U. P. Bennett & Son, Short-horns, Lee's Summit, Mo.  
NOVEMBER 24.—C. C. Logston, Short-horns, Independence, Kas.

#### How Much Food to the Animal?

Science is helpful in agriculture as it is everywhere else, though it do no more than to suggest theories. It is not well, however, to follow blindly the suggestions of science, or to obey to the letter every command of a scientist who, because he achieved certain results under certain conditions, believes he has discovered a rule that will apply in all cases. Eclipses of the planetary bodies are correctly foretold only when particular laws with reference to particular bodies are obeyed. Let a disturbing element intervene, or let a variation of any kind or degree interfere and the figures will not tell the truth. Laws governing animal life must be followed in the same way. Rules may be formulated, but that will not apply in dissimilar cases. What is just right for one animal at one time and under certain conditions, will not be precisely right for other animals under other conditions, or, indeed, for the same animal at other times or under other conditions. These variations can be discovered and properly treated by the practical farmer only.

Here are some practical suggestions on the subject by a writer in *The Farm, Field and Fireside*. He says: "Scientific agriculturists, and especially those connected with 'experimental stations,' have for years sought to determine just how much food was required by the different species and breeds of domestic animals. Starting out with the well-known fact that a large animal, as a rule, requires more food than a small one, they have endeavored to find the relative proportion of food to live weight demanded by each species and breed. The Germans long since established what they term a 'maintenance ration,' in which a definite weight of various substances is named as being required per 1,000 pounds of live weight to keep an animal without increase or decrease in its weight. These rations have been tested from time to time by breeders of cattle in this country, but from difference in climate or breed of cattle they do not appear to offer satisfactory results, the amount named being in almost every instance too large for simple maintenance. At a meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, held at Montreal, several reports of experiments relating to this subject were read, but none of the experimenters seem to have arrived at any definite conclusion as to just how much food was required as a maintenance ration.

"Professors Caldwell and Roberts, of Cornell University, have carried on a series of experiments with steers. In the first case, the ration upon which the animals gained 2.25 pounds per 1,000 pounds of live weight daily was very nearly the same as that established as the maintenance ration of the Germans and consequently had to be abandoned. All subsequent experiments with different kinds of food showed not only that the established rations were not correct, but that up to the present time none could be named with certainty for stock in this country.

"Another report or paper, read at the same meeting by Prof. J. W. Sanborn, Professor of Agriculture in the University of Missouri, recounted various experiments in the feeding of cattle; but all showed that the German rations were too high. Prof. Sanborn also re-

ported that the amount of water drank varies with the food consumed. The largest proportion of water was drank with small rations. Grain rations required less water than coarse food, per pound of organic food, but the kind of food affected the disposal of the water drank. Coarse food rations, while requiring more water, were followed by a change in the direction of its disposal; a very much larger portion is discharged with the solids, rather than by the kidneys, as with heavy grain rations.

It may be of some importance to the scientific agriculturists to know that cattle in Germany require more food to keep them in good condition than the same breed in America, but it must be evident to every practical farmer. Nothing like an exact amount of food required per 1,000 pounds live weight for any animal, either for its support in health or for fattening, can be ascertained, owing to the wide difference in habit and digestive organs of individual animals in all herds. We have only to examine the cattle in almost any farmyard to find one cow waxing fat upon the same rations that cause another to grow poor, though one may be larger, giving more and richer milk—in fact, doing more work on less food than her companion. There may be no accounting for this, but the fact is quite apparent to the owner or close observer.

"The same difference exists among all animals, large or small. Who has not seen a pair of horses, both of which have been fed exactly alike and worked the same, and with no great difference in weight, but one of which would keep fat and the other poor unless frequently stimulated with extra food? With man we find the same or even a greater difference, and it is only necessary to look at the rations or amount of food consumed among the laborers on any of our public or private works where a large number are employed, to see that size, weight or amount of work performed have little to do with quantity of food consumed or actually required to keep a man weighing 150 to 200 pounds in good health and spirits. We have known individuals working in a gang of laborers, who would consume at every meal four times as much as others and still were no larger and did no more work than their companions.

"Of course, it is not to be denied that we may find the approximate quantities of food required to support animals, but all attempts to establish rules or exact rations will prove futile, owing to the individual characteristics of every breed and species of animals. A favorite theme with physicians has been, 'What shall, and how much should a man eat to remain healthy and live to a great age?' But, unfortunately for the theorists, nearly all their rules laid down for our guidance in this matter have been broken with impunity, and, we might say, to the great advantage of mankind. There was probably never a more truthful saying than 'What is one man's food is another man's poison,' for there are hundreds of well-known instances of kinds of food which are positively hurtful to one person being wholesome and nutritious to others. To talk and write about what kinds of food are most healthful, and how much or how little one should eat, are excellent themes for one-idea persons to discuss; but in practical life they pass for what they are worth, and that is very little."

#### About Walking as a Gait.

An exchange very properly suggests that horsemen and not farmers largely control the agricultural fairs, and in the interest of fast trotters and fast runners rather than of fast walkers. The

farmer is certainly interested in the development and improvement of the horse; but the improvement he should seek to make is not that which the average horseman endeavors to make. The latter is mainly interested in getting horses to run, trot or pace a mile in the quickest time possible. While it is well that speed in these gaits be developed, yet they altogether are of less importance in practical life than speed in walking. The fast runner is needed only in cases of distress or danger; the fast trotter or pacer is pre-eminently a pleasure horse; the fast walker is the horse for business on the country roads, the city streets and the farm. A horse that will walk a mile inside of twelve minutes, is of more practical value to a farmer than one that can trot a mile in 2:40. The difference between a slow and a fast walking team on a farm makes the difference between plowing one and a half acres in a day, or two; cultivating six acres of corn or eight; cutting ten acres of grass or twelve; going to town five miles away in one hour or taking two for it. But how much pains do the fair associations take to develop this gait in horses by establishing walking races and giving premiums?

#### About the Winter Care of Hogs.

Hogs do not require much extra attention in winter, but what they do need ought to be wisely bestowed, based on the known habits of swine, and so disposed as to keep the animals in good spirits, clean and comfortable. They ought to have shelter, and that means protection below and beside, as well as above. A wet, filthy, stable or yard for hogs is worse than none. It is much better to let them rough it all winter, even to hunting their own beds, than to confine them to mud and wet, filthy bedding. Hogs are subject to disease just as men are, and they are more susceptible to lung affection than most other animals. A hog does not sweat; there is no escape of moisture or gases except through the mouth and the excremental passage. Pens should be small, so that not many hogs would be allowed to sleep in one. If the number of animals is large, have more pens and so divided as that equal comfort and cleanliness will exist in all. Have the pen or pens on high ground—high comparatively—so that the place is naturally well drained; have one opening—on the lower side, which ought to be on the south or east, with plenty of open, dry yard for exercise. Pens may be made cheaply, they need to be high enough for getting about comfortably, and so that a man can go in and out to change bedding when necessary, and the roof and sides should be tight enough to shed rain and prevent snow from sifting through. Thatch makes an excellent roofing and siding for winter hog pens.

In a recent issue of the *Country Gentleman*, F. D. Curtis tells about a "bunch of hogs" that he knows about. They ran in a field, ate grass, and rooted a little; were fed a little shelled corn scattered on the ground, and two meals of slop made of water and wheat middlings. There were nearly a score of them, and they were thrifty and pictures of health. They slept under a shed all enclosed, except an open door in the middle, through which they entered. Their bed was dry, and a fresh lot of straw once in a while made it inviting. Here was a real pig paradise, and the sprightly ways and bright looks of the inmates were proof beyond dispute, of comfort, health, and rapid growth. By-and-by winter came. The shed was required for sheep, and the pigs were shut in a large building with a lot of straw put in one corner for a bed,

and the rest of the space for a feeding place, and other uses natural to the pigs. Outside of the bed and around the troughs the place soon became wet and muddy, and this wet and muddy condition soon extended over the fed; and if a new lot of straw was thrown upon it, in one day it would become saturated. Here the pigs would pile upon each other, and the steam would rise from the mass of uncomfortable and struggling animals until each one was hot and wet.

The pigs were fed twice as much grain as they had had while in the field and shed, but still there was no visible gain. They all looked gaunt and starving. In a few weeks they began to cough, and some of them to pant, showing an affection of the lungs, or at least more or less congestion. Not long after the weaklings began to die. They would be found under the pile, smothered.

The owner of the pigs, after losing a few of them in this way, began to think about the causes, and concluded to change his plan. "He put the pigs in lots of five, graded according to size. He gave each lot a pen by themselves, and room to eat and move about, in one place, and a bed in another. The bed was always dry and the place warm. The pigs which were not too far gone recovered, and the rest began to grow and did well."

#### Some Points in Sheep Management.

A writer, some time ago, in the *Farm Journal*, gave a few good points in the management. He says one acre of turnips will equal ten of grass for sheep. Hurdle, or pull as wanted. Four bushels chopped, to 100 sheep, is proper feed. If lambs are kept, wean at four months and put dams on short dry feed a few days to stop milk. Turn the lambs into second-growth clover and give bran every morning. Grain the sheep lightly on pasture as soon as milk is dry. Grain pays better than until winter than any other time. It is an essential. Clover pasture is best for sheep. To enrich pastures as you feed, give oil-cake, peas, beans, or bran. Three weeks before putting to the buck increase artificial food. Oats, oil-cake, or cracked corn at the rate of half a pound per ewe given at night will increase fecundity and produce better lambs. Yarding the sheep at night will also hasten this work. After taking the buck the feed should be such only as to keep them in good condition. The ram should be fed one pint of corn daily, during period of action, to get healthy lambs. The change to winter feed and to grain should be gradual. Allow them to run, if pasture permits, until snow comes. Feed hay in the rack in the fall. After heavy frosts the pasture loses much nutriment and should be filled out by artificial food. Crushed corn, oats, beans, or roots in small quantity make up the loss and prepare for winter treatment.

#### Stock Notes.

Clover is not fit for a driving horse, though it may do for work horses.

The time has undoubtedly come when every farmer should turn his attention more and more to sheep.

Feed and flesh are better spurs for your horse than the saddler sells and a great deal cheaper in the long run.

What sometimes seems like total depravity in the horse, the bull or any other animal, comes from bad treatment.

If an overheated pig is exposed to the cold, it will cool too suddenly, and be likely to have a turn of congestion in some vital part.

It is true that all sheep are not profitable as mutton-producers, or rather some are more so than others. So certain breeds of sheep are especially profitable as fleeces.

producers, yet this does not invalidate, in any way, the general statement of the three-fold value of sheep, as against other farm stock.

Rough usage but strengthens and fixes fear, and this in time begets vicious habits, and when these are once fixed it is difficult to eradicate them.

Light feeding is to be given during hard or rapid work, and the full feed is only given after sufficient rest. Overfeeding is to be especially avoided, and regularity is very important.

One twelve-quart pailful of cut hay and four pounds of meal is a full feed for a thousand-pound horse, given twice a day, with an equivalent feeding between of oats or corn and long hay.

A pig does not perspire like a horse, and on this account it should never be driven fast or chased by dogs. It only takes a little hurrying to get a pig very much heated, and often fatal results will follow.

If the horse has been out to grass and "slobbers" badly, just before you are ready to start give him a head of cabbage—one which is not hard enough for use or sale will do—and it will remedy the unpleasant habit.

Clover or rye should be cut after the dew is off or before the heat of the day, and spread in the shade to wilt, or in the afternoon and left to wilt until the next day. A sprinkling of salt will tend to avoid trouble with such food, as it prevents fermentation.

The flesh and fat made from grass alone is invariably of that character termed soft; and when winter first comes, this soft deposit, the fatty portion shrinks, and unless the feed be generous, it is quickly absorbed, going into the blood to meet the demands made by the inclement conditions.

Wheat is found to contain ten parts of flesh-forming material, while it is stated to contain 70 per cent. of starchy material. Upon this latter, the ability to stand cold largely depends; hence the value of wheat offal, especially the richer portions of it, should be estimated at a high figure.

While nothing approaches oats for horses, in conjunction with a small allowance of hay, if they are required to make time upon the road, or pull heavy loads, so nothing excels the offal of wheat, with a sprinkling of corn meal and oil-cake, or cottonseed meal, for cattle; and the same is true of breeding swine.

F. D. Curtis says: "I have never had hogs do as well as when they came out of doors to eat, and had no protection other than a snug little building running north and south fifteen feet, with a door at the south end, and the bed at the opposite. The width was only eight feet. The sty and yard were so located that the cold winds did not strike either."

Horses are subject to colds the same as men, and treatment which is effective in one case will generally be in the other, in proportional doses. Colds in horses are often taken for more aggravating diseases, such as distemper, etc. A good purgative, good healthy food, good grooming, and plenty of exercise, not too violent, is the best treatment to give them.

Many persons suppose that it is not feasible to keep sheep with other stock in the same pasture or feeding yard. It is not safe to keep sheep in the same pasture with young horses. Both animals feed on short grasses and also weeds, and playful young horses sometimes injure sheep by racing them. With cattle the horns are the only danger, and sheep soon learn to keep out of the way of them. While it is better that sheep should be kept by themselves, especially in winter and in the case of large flocks, decidedly so, yet when few sheep are kept they may be safely allowed to run with cattle in the pastures, and also in the feeding yards in the winter.

#### A Good Appetite

Is essential to good health; but at this season it is often lost, owing to the poverty or impurity of the blood, derangement of the digestive organs, and the weakening effect of the changing season. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, toning the digestion, and giving strength to the whole system. Now is the time to take it. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## In the Dairy.

### More Milk, More Butter, More Cheese.

It is important that every farmer reduce his products to the most valuable form. By putting grass, hay and grain into milk, butter, cheese, eggs, or meat, and doing it on his farm, he not only gets the best return for the greatest amount of product, but he saves to the place all benefits flowing from feeding the crops on the land where they grew. What we desire to say more particularly in this article is, that farmers of Kansas ought to convert more of their grass, hay and grain into dairy products than they are now doing, and because it will be profitable to do so. It pays to have an abundance of good milk in a family even without making butter. Pure, sweet milk is a perfect food. The elements may not be quite so well proportioned as in an egg; but human life can be prolonged indefinitely on milk alone. Milk is good as a drink, a thousand-fold better than either coffee or tea, or any other of the preparations used at meals. It is useful in cooking. A good cook will find a hundred different uses for milk in the course of a year.

Butter is healthful food, and it is better in almost every respect than lard for culinary purposes. The sweetest, most luscious steaks are always cooked and dressed with butter. In making biscuit, pie crust, and other combinations of fat and flour, butter is the best of all oily substances yet discovered. And when there is not time to cook a meal with meat, a luncheon of bread and butter—plenty of butter, and milk, will pass muster well. Milk and butter may often take the place of meat.

But aside from these considerations there is money in milk, and butter, and cheese. When a farmer is near a town of considerable size, he can dispose of large quantities of milk and butter to private and regular customers. Where he is not so well situated in that respect, he can so arrange his milking seasons as to begin the principal butter-making in the cooler weather of autumn, when, by a little care, he can preserve his butter for a favorable market. A little labor judiciously performed will secure cool, well-ventilated quarters to handle the milk and butter in. If a farmer will but study this matter carefully and set out determined to succeed, he will find great profit and a good deal of comfort in butter-making.

The creamery or the stock dairy is another, and in many instances a better means of obtaining the object sought. A few farmers can combine and establish a creamery or dairy of their own, and by the employment of a competent person to superintend the work, make a profitable investment. Population is rapidly increasing in all the towns and cities of the country, so that more milk and butter will be required every year. Good butter is always in demand at fair prices and it is a cash article, as much as wheat or pork. An inferior article nobody wants. And as to oleomargarine and other substitutes, they will not take the place of good, pure, fresh, home-made or creamery butter among people who are able to pay high prices for what they eat. A great many people are now using substitutes and they will continue to do so because it is cheaper, but such persons as have been in the habit of demanding first-class butter and of paying high prices for it, they will not use any substitute knowingly if they can avoid it.

E. H. Cleveland, of Franklin, Vt., has a dairy of Jersey cows; he calls them "reconstructed Jerseys." Con-

clude he has been breeding up in accordance with his ideas of improvement. In a recent letter he wrote: "I have a friend who has the reputation of having the best native dairy in this town; he carries his milk to the separator, and for June, July and August, he received for it \$252 and bought the butter used in his family. I received for the same time for my butter \$334.60, beside what we used in our own family, each having the same number of cows. It will be seen that Mr. Cleveland received \$82.50 more than did his friend, to say nothing about the butter used in his family."

### Interest in Dairying.

An Iowa friend of the KANSAS FARMER sends us a copy of part of a letter which he received from a Leavenworth (Kas.) man in relation to dairying in that county. The writer says:

"Dairy talk and arguments have at last borne fruit, and I don't think it will be long before you will get a number of orders for creameries from this neighborhood, as the farmers are rapidly becoming inoculated with the idea of 'dairy farming,' and rightly so, too.

"In my own opinion it is the height of folly for them not to be for this reason: Thirty miles east of here is Kansas City, which, with its suburbs, has a population of 200,000; Leavenworth, twenty-one miles north of us, has a population of 30,000, and Lawrence, fifteen miles south, has 12,000. So you see we are surrounded by a large population of butter-eaters, and why the farmers cannot see that it is more to their interest to supply them with a fancy article of butter instead of the 10-cent store article that they make, is beyond my comprehension.

"Our dairy association is only a local affair, but it is doing a good work. You spoke in your last about forming a State association. As far as I know this is the only dairy association in this State, and we will have to wait a while until the good work has commenced to spread before we have a State association, although I recognize its benefits.

"Whether in localities where a home market is provided as described above or in localities where the markets are more distant, it must be clear to the intelligent reader that it pays to make only a good article of butter and put it up in proper shape for the market to which it is sent."

The Moseley & Pritchard Manufacturing Co., of Clinton, Iowa, have recent advice of several awards made to Moseley's Occident creamery, among which is first premium awarded at the following county fairs: Fulton and Montgomery, New York, and Medina, Ohio. One of more importance was made by the Farmer's Exposition, held under the auspices of the Farmers' Club of Hornellsville, Steuben county, N. Y. At that fair the Occident was awarded the society's large medal. The Moseley & Pritchard Manufacturing Co. are to be congratulated on these successes; this the more so when it is understood that all of the above awards were made at fairs where the competition was of the closest character in each instance, several other leading portable creameries being entered for the premiums. That an Iowa manufacturing company can carry off the honors over several prominent Eastern manufacturers is no small credit to that State.

If a breed is to be kept up to the standard it must be fed. Feeding is part of a means used to create a superior breed. There is not an improved breed in existence which has not been largely made by feeding with a view to a certain line of development.

### Dairy Notes.

Let us all remember that excessive fat is a condition of disease, and not a source of health and strength.

We cannot cure disease unless we remove the cause of the disease, and when medicine is practiced on that basis, it will be much more successfully practiced than it is now.

Suppose the owner of a herd of common cows sees what he can do by giving his cows just as good care as the Holstein and Jersey gets. He must not expect to equal them, but he will probably be surprised, if such treatment is new to his management, with the result.

There is nothing that will lessen the flow of milk quicker than the chilling of the cow. If she becomes chilled, as a dairyman recently expressed it, "you have locked the milk glands and you never can pick the lock." The cow, in other words, will give less milk at the next milking, and she will never recover, until she has another calf.

There are cows that are naturally good for nothing; and nothing can be done with them but to send them to the butcher. But there are many valuable cows among our natives, and many indeed that are exceedingly fine cows. If such cows are well fed and well cared for, they make good breeders and are themselves eminently satisfactory for dairy purposes.

None of what we call our native stock have anything like a fair chance. If we buy a high-priced improved dairy cow we think nothing too good for her. We are almost inclined to take her into the parlor, and if we do not, we do not think that the parlor is any too good for her. She gets the best food that the farm affords, and if that is not first-class, we buy that that is. If there is anything of merit in the animal it can't help coming out conspicuously. But anything is good enough for the common cow.

The question of supplying the demand of the country for good, pure butter is certainly one worthy the attention of every farmer and butter-maker in the land. Dairy men and all classes of butter producers may continue to rail against buttermine, oleomargarine, or any of the compounds which are manufactured and sold in lieu of genuine butter, but with no avail until they come squarely into competition with the manufacturers of these compounds by making and putting into the markets a superior article.

The country dealer seldom thinks of grading his butter. He generally pays the same price for whatever comes in on the same day, regardless of whether it is good or bad. When bought it all goes together to assist the accumulation of a sufficient quantity for shipment. During this time it is not infrequently kept in a cellar, poorly ventilated, and reeking with poisonous gases escaping from decaying vegetables, which are seldom absent in the average country storekeeper's cellar. Is it any wonder that city people, as a rule, have not a good opinion of what is often sold as "fresh country butter?"

### The Bilious,

dyspeptic, constipated, should address, with 10 cents in stamps for treatise, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

### For Sale.

By a grandson of Stok's Pogis 3d 2338, out of highly bred imported cows, an inbred Coomassie bull. Also some choice cows with good butter records. Bulls ready for service and will be sold very low, if taken at once. Address S. B. Rohrer, Newton, Kas.

A little linseed meal is excellent for horses and colts, and any team will do better with a sprinkling of it in their oats every day. Sheep will fatten faster with a mixture of it, and their wool will be brighter and better. Linseed improves the looks of the coat, whether it be hair or wool.

### Catarrh Cured.

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

Correspondence.

The Tariff Fine Abominations Considered Further.

Kansas Farmer:

In finally replying to some of your assertions, allow the writer to express his pleasure that one of your readers, Mr. Gill, in your issue of Sept. 29th, has been induced to reflect and think about the way he is paying out his money and getting nothing whatever in return for it, and also his regret that many others have not done likewise. Six or eight letters have been received from farmers who concur in these views, but their number ought to have been legion, if the people knew their own interests, and how to protect themselves.

As before stated it makes no difference what the views of any writer are about free trade, though it does seem disgraceful for the price of an overcoat this side of the Niagara river, that you can throw a stone across, to be double the cost it is on the other. For this there is not and cannot be any excuse. But free trade is not under discussion at all. Revenue reformers take a common sense, practical view of the question, and try, first to keep down government expenses to an honest, economical standard, and second, to limit the rate of tax penalties to the amount needed, and no more, and to hold government officials as rigidly to this, as other clerks are held by their employers. Is there anything wrong in this? If so, Mr. Editor, will you please point it out?

At present the absolutely useless taxes extorted from the western farmer for the benefit of millionaires like the Edgar-Thompson Steel Co., and the Carnegie Works before mentioned, amount to fully one thousand millions of dollars a year, paid for nothing at all.

Instead of any deficiency, in 1886, as you try to figure out, the government receipts were \$386,000,000 and the expenses were \$242,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$154,000,000 more than an extravagant Congress and officials could possibly spend and steal. The last year of a republican administration, 1885, spent 23,000,000 more—265,000,000.

Is it fair or candid for you to claim that a payment of \$205,000,000 on the national debt is a "necessary expense"? Is the present generation to leave posterity nothing to do? Why should we be so outrageously taxed to create a surplus in the federal treasury that can only be got out by buying bonds at a premium of 24 per cent. that are not yet due, and make a lot of rich men still richer by both tariffs and premiums on bonds?

Is it candid or fair for you to ignore the internal revenue altogether? Last year that was nearly \$117,000,000, mostly from whisky and tobacco. To make high tariff indispensable, the republican party unanimously proposes to take off these taxes altogether, and to pension every soldier who served in the war, whether injured or not. Do you, dear Mr. Editor, really want cheap whisky and tobacco, and dear clothing and groceries? Do please answer, yes or no, straight up and down, and no dodging. Do you really think that this tariff fine does not increase the price of goods? With a tax of 92 per cent.—nearly double—on clothing, is the price really no more? If so, why can men make money by going 6,000 miles to Europe and back, on a year's clothing? Why is the price of coats in Canada less than half the price here? The writer knows this to be so, for he has tried it himself.

Do you really believe what you say about the price of farm products in 1840? The American Almanac for 1887, page 102, gives the highest and lowest prices of staple commodities for forty-seven years, in New York, taken from United States Treasury reports and New York price currents. The following are the prices for 1840 and 1886.

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1840 price, 1886 price. Items include Mess beef, Flour, Wheat, Oats, Hops, Cotton, and Pork.

Here are figures that will not lie. Now, dear Mr. Editor, do please state how farmers profit by the exactions they suffer now. It is true that railroads have made the transportation of produce from Kansas to

the seaboard cheaper and easier now than it was from Pennsylvania in 1840. But will anyone have the cheek to say tariff fines have worked these benefits? They have been effected in spite of a penalty of 65 per cent. on steel rails, and everything else used by railroads.

The following are some of the direct and indirect penalties that farmers now pay on everything consumed by them—upwards of 3,000 articles in all: cotton goods, generally, 40 per cent.; queensware, 56 per cent.; flax and linen goods, 29 per cent.; lumber, 18 to 30 per cent.; glassware, 55 per cent.; steel rails, \$17 a ton, or 65 per cent.; pig iron, 55 per cent.; wagon tires, 70 per cent.; women's woolen garments, 71 per cent.; clothing, men's, 92 per cent.; sugar, 70 1/2 per cent.

It is trifling with common sense to say these taxes do not increase the price of goods used by the public. That is just what they are levied for, and why the slightest reduction is so bitterly opposed by the tax eating ring that gains fully \$1,000,000,000 a year by these fines, yet gives nothing whatever in return, except falsehood, sophistry and misrepresentation.

In these letters, the writer specially disclaims any political purposes whatever, though it is true that the Republican party, for its own purposes, unanimously supports and maintains these abominations that constantly make the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

In thanking you, Mr. Editor, heartily for your fairness in permitting arguments to appear in your paper that are so much opposed to the prejudices you were born into and now indulge, do please allow me to say that this is Kansas, and not Pennsylvania, that you now live in. The latter state is mean enough to try to profit by robbing its fellow states. But the writer takes a broader view of the case, and knows very well, that it would be far better if the tremendous shackles were taken from trade—even for Pennsylvania, so that all could prosper, and not a privileged few iron, cotton and woolen mill owners. J. F. TALLANT. Garden City, Kas., Oct. 1, 1887.

REPLY.—Mr. T. is a ready writer, and his letters are all well worth reading. If he had studied closely what has been said on the same subject editorially in the KANSAS FARMER, he probably would not have found it necessary to write so long a letter this time. We have said many times, and said it in the articles which he criticises that the prices of a great many articles are higher in this country than they are in Europe, and we mentioned some of them; we also stated that some articles are not any higher in price here than they are elsewhere, and we mentioned some of them. We also gave a rule by which this matter of price may be gauged. We stated also that about one-third in value of the entire importations of foreign goods now come in free of duty. We have not said that existing rates of duty are not too high, or that they ought not to be reduced. But friend Tallant overlooks all these facts in our favor, and then flippantly asks us to answer yes or no, without "dodging," whether we are in favor of cheap whisky and tobacco and dear clothing and groceries. We answer plainly, NO. We want cheap clothing and groceries, and we do not want any tobacco or whisky at any price.

Mr. T. asks—"Is it fair or candid for you to claim that a payment of \$205,000,000 on the national debt is a necessary expense?" Yes. It was a necessary expense, though not what is classed as an "ordinary expense." Every dollar of the debt must be paid, and the money must be raised by taxation. But there is no need to anticipate the payment of obligations not yet due.

In answer to the question whether we believe our own statement as to the value of property among the farmers in south-central Pennsylvania in 1840, we submit only that we prefer to believe our correspondent did not mean to charge that we are deliberately trying to deceive our readers. His array of New York city prices of certain articles the same year does not in any degree affect the correctness of the prices we gave of certain other articles in another locality 250 miles away where transportation facilities were not as well developed as they have been since.

Mr. T. makes this statement:

"The following are some of the direct and

indirect penalties that farmers now pay on everything consumed by them, upwards of 3,000 articles in all: Cotton goods generally, 40 per cent.; queensware, 56 per cent.; flax and linen goods, 29 per cent.; lumber, 18 to 30 per cent.; glassware, 55 per cent.; steel rails, \$17 a ton or 65 per cent.; pig iron, 55 per cent.; wagon tires, 70 per cent.; women's woolen garments, 71 per cent.; clothing, men's, 92 per cent.; sugar, 70 1/2 per cent."

We ask particular attention to that paragraph because it illustrates a flippancy and looseness of statement characteristic of much that is written on this subject. In the first place, the whole number of articles mentioned in the entire tariff list is only about 3,000, and nearly one-third of them are not taxed at all. They are admitted free of duty absolutely. In value, the free list was a trifle more than one-half that of the dutiable list for the year ending June 30, 1887. These are the exact figures, as stated by the statistical bureau of the Treasury Department:

Total value of dutiable merchandise..... \$423,084,333 Total value of merchandise free of duty..... 231,169,017

For the year ending June 30, 1886, the figures are:

Total value of dutiable merchandise..... \$423,276,840 Total value of merchandise free of duty..... 212,159,296

In the second place, farmers are not paying, nor are any other persons paying, either directly or indirectly, the amount of taxes named on the articles mentioned in the list above quoted, except only upon sugar, and that tax, our correspondent knows, the KANSAS FARMER proposed, long ago, to remove. As to cotton goods, the finer grades are some dearer here than in England; but as to plain goods, such as farmers generally use, prints, sheetings, shirtings, etc., they are as cheap in New York as they are in London, and they are successfully competing with English goods of like character in foreign markets. Our exports of cotton goods now amount to more than \$12,000,000 annually. So of queensware and glassware. The finer varieties, and such as require a good deal of hand work, are cheaper abroad than here; but the more common and plain manufactures, such as the great mass of farmers and work people use on their tables and in their houses, are made and sold as cheaply here as in England. Hardware, tinware, and furniture, generally, such as used in the homes and about the farms of our hard workers, cost no more at American factories than they do in English factories. This includes stoves, axes, shovels, common cutlery and edge tools, nails, screws, table ware, common furniture, etc. The tariff duty on steel rails is \$17 a ton. It was at first \$28 a ton. Still it is true that American-made steel rails have been sold as low as 25 per cent. of the price that English steel rails sold for when the building of American rolling mills was begun twenty-three years ago. In 1867, when American mills began to make steel rails, the price of English rails in English ports was \$75 to \$100 a ton, and within three years past American rails sold as low as \$25 a ton. The average price at the mills for the year 1886 was \$28.50. The tariff duty has been \$17 a ton since 1883. The per cent. of duty depends on the market price. Bradstreet's quotation for steel rails at the mill, September 30 ult., is \$36 to \$37 a ton. The duty in that case would be 47 1/2 per cent. The per cent. was much higher in 1884. As appears in the market reports of the New York Iron Age—(that is our authority, and not a London paper, as stated last week)—under date of August 28, 1884, the price of steel rails the day before (27th) at Philadelphia was \$26. At that time the per cent. was 65 1/2, notwithstanding the fact that on the same day English steel rails at London were quoted at £4 15s to £4 17s 6d, f. o. b., which in our money was \$23 to \$23.60, an actual difference of \$2.40 to \$3, when the tariff duty was \$17—about six times as much as the difference in price. What would now be the price if we had no rail mills of our own?

The tariff duties on lumber are \$2 per 1,000 feet board measure on pine lumber in the rough, with 50 cents per 1,000 feet additional for each side which is planed. The average retail price of unplanned lumber at Topeka is about \$20 per 1,000 feet. The tariff duty here, then, would amount to 10 per cent., and not 18 to 30 per cent., as put by our correspondent.

As to pig iron, bar iron, etc., without stopping to inquire about percentages, it is a fact that farmers do not use pig iron and bar iron except as they are manufactured into imple-

ments used on farms; and it is a fact, further, that all kinds and varieties of farm utensils and machinery, including wagons, plows, forks, mowers, reapers, threshers, engines, etc., which are made in this country are better than similar articles which are made in other countries, and they do not cost any more.

Common coarse woolen cloth is as cheap here as an equally good article made in England is there, and the same is true as to clothing made from that kind of cloth.

We cannot go further into details. Suffice it to say that the statements here made as to prices are made on the authority of government reports made from statements of persons specially appointed and commissioned by the President of the United States to inquire about these particular matters, and on authority of the Agricultural Department in special reports. All these matters have been reported upon repeatedly in the last ten years, and the good work is now in progress under direction of the State Department.

One suggestion: If the citizens of a town should all go somewhere else to do their trading because they could get some articles cheaper at the other place, the first-mentioned town would soon be starved out. Moral: Take care of home interests first; don't build up a rival town at the expense of your own. We have wool, cotton, wood, sand, lime, etc., for our own manufacturing as much as any other place, and keep our own people at home by adding up our own nation rather than sending it over. The reader will find more on this subject in an article in the next issue under the heading "Revenue and Protection."

The Brown County Exposition.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:

After a week of continued rain—which was much needed—the skies lifted their curtains on Monday, October 3, with a gentle breeze, and by Tuesday morning mud and slush had disappeared, with the weather "just lovely." At Hiawatha the gates of the attractive fair grounds were thrown open to exhibitors and spectators. The display in floral hall and art gallery soon became the center of interest and attraction. Fine cattle, horses and hogs began to pour in from every part of the county. But the attendance from the country was very small, on account of the recent rains and farmers in general being behind with their work.

The second day opened with another beautiful display of sunshine and a cooling breeze from the south. The exhibits of fine fruit, apples, peaches, pears, grapes, etc., it seems to me, could not be excelled by any county fair. Corn and other grains are above the average in quality. Exposition hall never was such a place of attraction before, in point of quantity, quality and variety of articles exhibited. The hardware, the saddlery and harness, the marble, the fine arts, the culinary, the W. C. T. U. and many other departments, are a colossal combination of taste, beauty, and manufacturer's skill, showing what can be done where will and effort are put together.

The officers of the Fair Association, G. R. F. Roberts, President; C. H. Lawrence, Secretary; John E. Moon, Treasurer, and the Board of Directors, all practical men, are untiring in their efforts to make the fair a credit to the county. The Brown County World and the Democrat are each publishing bright, brisk dailies, adding much to the life and stir of fair week. Our county papers are a credit to Kansas and do much for the material advancement and to some extent the moral good of our highly favored county, and they are liberally patronized by our people. The display of farm implements of all kinds was never better at our fair. A fine lot of swine, Polled and Short-horn cattle, and various other breeds, and fine horses for various purposes, demonstrated that Brown county is not in the rear in the line of first-class and high-bred farm animals. The poultry show was also in keeping with the rest of our exhibits.

Thursday and Friday were both lovely days. The attendance on Thursday was an immense mass of moving human beings and horses and vehicles. Friday was not attended so largely, but still very satisfactorily, when the lateness of the season is considered, and people having been to fairs all around. I will not report the races, because I do not believe in them; they keep

away many of our best people, while, of course, they will attract others who would not come otherwise. To tone up fairs in general, higher premiums must be held out to farmers and mechanics and to their well-earned industries. To the general reader, all over the State, I would like to say: that too many of our hard-working farmers fail to take and read our faithful farmer's friend and constant adviser, the KANSAS FARMER. They send off East for other agricultural papers, and do not even become acquainted with our home paper, which is just as good as the best, and then it is printed at home.

C. H. ISELY.

#### Gossip About Stock.

The thoroughbred Short-horn bull that won the first premium and sweepstakes prize at the Jewell County Fair is now for sale at \$50 by H. E. Faidley, Burr Oak, Kansas.

Remember that on Monday, Oct. 24, at Newton, Kansas, there will occur a very important sale of live stock of various classes that should attract a large attendance of stockmen and farmers that desire good milking cattle. Look up the advertisement.

Major Seth E. Ward & Son, Westport, Mo., the veteran breeder of fancy bred Short-horn cattle, have decided to have a closing-out sale at Riverview Park, Kansas City, on November 2 and 3, during the Fat Stock Show. Be sure to send for a catalogue and say that the KANSAS FARMER advised it.

Fanciers of that gentle and hornless breed of beef cattle, the Galloway, should, at the first opportunity, see fifty Galloway steers that are past two years old, which are now being fattened for market by the breeder, Mr. J. R. Blackshire, Elmdale, Chase county, Kas. At present they will average 1,500 pounds.

In the horse department of the Breeder's Directory will be found this week a new candidate for public patronage, Mr. R. I. Blackledge, Salina, Kas., breeder of Clydesdales, French Draft horses. It is always safe to deal with those breeders who are not afraid to advertise their stock, because they sell in an open manner on the merits of the animal offered.

G. A. Laude, Center Ridge, Woodson county, writes: "Everybody is feeling as good as can be expected such a season. Grass is drying fast. Feeding will soon begin. Stock will go into the winter in good condition. Rough feed in abundance. Grain enough in the country, but not evenly distributed. Wheat sowing mostly done; acreage large; ground in extra condition.

We direct especial attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. Monroe Leer, Paris, Ky., of twenty-five extra black jacks, from 14½ to 16 hands high, from 2 to 5 years old, and some fine jennets, all descended from the best blood in the State. Mr. Leer has long been known as one of the most reliable breeders of jack stock in Kentucky, and persons wishing extra first-class stock will do well to correspond with him.

Wm. Roth & Bro., of Deerfield, Mo., made a choice exhibit of their pure-bred Poland-China swine at the Fort Scott Fair last week, and were successful in securing six first and two second premiums in class and general sweepstakes on best boar of any age or breed. These gentlemen have only the choicest animals of the most approved pedigrees and breeding, and consequently their herd is bred to a very high state of perfection. With prices reasonable and quality of stock second to none, they solicit patronage from our readers. Try them.

E. S. Shockey, Secretary, writes: We sold and shipped last week to Col. J. C. Tiffany, of New Mexico, the foundation for a thoroughbred Hereford herd, consisting of seventeen head of cows, heifers and calves, headed by the grandson of Lord Wilton, Sir Julian, out of the famous English show cow, Lovely by Preceptor. We also sold and shipped to the same party one car of grade Hereford yearling bulls, and two 4-year-old half-blood Norman mares bred to our prize-winning Clyde horse, King O'Charles. We have now ready for market an exceedingly choice string of Beau Monde and Beau Real bull calves, 6 to 12 months old, we will sell worth the money. Also some choice cows and heifers that will drop calves in five to sixty days. We feel a little proud of the fact that every visitor intending to purchase

has been able to find in the Early Dawn Herd just the things he wanted, and has gone away with them happy in the possession of the same. Fair dealing, the best of cattle and moderate prices are making a reputation for this herd beyond our most sanguine expectations.

E. V. Mahaffey, superintendent of the home farm of the Kansas State Insane asylum at Topeka, purchased of Henson & Rathbone this week a pair of fine Holsteins, (bull and heifer) for \$400. This is quite a compliment to Morris county, as Mr. Mahaffey looked through all the herds at the State fair and then came down and bought of our home breeders. Messrs. Henson & Rathbone are certainly gaining a wide and favorable reputation as breeders of fine Holstein cattle. The dairy interests of this county are being shown up by a first-class creamery and several herds of dairy cattle, and seem to be well advertised by shipments to all parts of the State.—*Council Grove Guard*.

#### Inquiries Answered.

**BIG HEAD.**—When a steer has "big head" or "big jaw," but is otherwise thrifty, and apparently healthy, is he fit for beef? Please answer through the FARMER. Is there any known remedy for a well developed case?

—(1) We would not hesitate to use such beef. (2) None, that we know or ever heard of.

**PROUD FLESH.**—I have the mare at home that I wrote you about yesterday; there is a wound on her shoulder as big as a plate with proud flesh in it; have used alcohol, corrosive sublimate, and muriatic acid for it without effect. Do you know anything better? Please prescribe.

—Pulverized alum is good to remove proud flesh; so is brown sugar. Two applications a day, and thorough washing with castile soap before applying the alum or sugar. Continue till the wound is clean.

**FISTULA.**—I have a good mare four years old that has fistula on the right shoulder, and is in the hands of a veterinarian for about six or eight weeks to cure, and he does not succeed very well. He has cut it open and removed some of the pipes, but as soon as he thinks it about well, there is another tube in it, and besides, if he does not cure he is very costly. I would be very much pleased if you would advise me what to do. The mare is in good health otherwise.

—It is doubtless a bad case, and there is no way to cure it but heroic treatment; that is, cutting away the injured parts, and getting the wounds thoroughly cleansed, at the same time feeding light but nutritious food. Make a contract with your veterinarian.

**MEASURING HAY.**—Please give us correct rule for measuring hay in the stack.

—There is no absolutely accurate rule. After using the best rule, we have to do some guessing. This rule is given: Find the cubic contents in yards, and divide by 15, for the number of tons. Another rule: Find the number of cubic feet and divide by 512, for a ton. Some hay is heavier than others, and some does not lie as compactly. Allowances must be made for these things. To find cubic contents, multiply length, width and height together. The slope of a stack must be averaged; that is, get the average width, as best you can, like you would a board which is wider at one end than at the other.

**LAW OF DESCENT.**—Mr. A. marries Mrs. B., both having children by former marriage, and each worth \$5,000 in real estate and personal property. They live together ten years, having one child in the time. Mr. A. dies. What share of his property does Mrs. B. get, and how is the residue divided? Six months after Mr. A.'s death Mrs. B. dies, who inherits her property? Supposing Mrs. B. dies first, what share of her property does Mr. A. get, and who gets the remainder? Six months after Mrs. B.'s death Mr. A. dies, how is his property divided? No wills in the case.

—In Kansas the property which a woman owns in her own right before marriage, remains hers after marriage, and descends to her heirs. All the property in which a man has any interest during his married life with one woman, is subject to her equal share in it with him, after payment of lawful claims. Children of the half blood inherit equally with children of the whole blood. These propositions cover all your questions.

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

#### Kansas at the Farmers' Congress.

Governor Martin appointed the following named gentlemen, farmers, to attend the Farmers' Congress to be held at Chicago November 10, 11 and 12:

Delegates—at large—Hon. A. W. Smith, of McPherson, McPherson county, and Hon. Matt. Edmunds, of McLouth, Jefferson county.

First district—B. F. Wallace, of Effingham, Atchison county.

Second district—Hon. L. W. Breyfogle, of Lenexa, Johnson county.

Third district—A. P. Sanders, of Mound Valley, Labette county.

Fourth district—Thomas M. Potter, of Peabody, Marion county.

Fifth district—Hon. A. P. Collins, of Solomon City, Saline county.

Sixth district—Captain A. B. Balch, of Cerro Gordo, Jewell county.

Seventh district—Hon. R. E. Lawrence, of Wichita, Sedgewick county.

Alternates—at large—Hon. James C. Cusey, of Louisburg, Miami county, and Hon. J. J. Veatch, of Morrow, Washington county.

First district—Hon. J. J. Elliott, of Merrill, Brown county.

Second district—Hon. S. J. Stewart, of Iola, Allen county.

Third district—W. H. Gibson, of Sedan, Chautauqua county.

Fourth district—John C. Rankin, of Queeno, Osage county.

Fifth district—Theodore Ingersoll, of Clay Center, Clay county.

Sixth district—Martin Mohler, of Osborne, Osborne county.

Seventh district—Hon. H. C. St. Clair, of Belle Plaine, Sumner county.

#### Topeka Weather Report.

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

Abstract for the week ending October 8, 1887: Temperature.—At 2 p. m.—Highest, 89° Thursday; lowest at same hour, 65° on Saturday. Average for the week, 65.8°.

Rainfall.—Total rainfall for the week 2.93 inches.

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

The death of a woman in Vienna who suffered from trichinosis caused the authorities of that city to investigate the matter, the cause being placed on the eating of horse-flesh.

If you have a good horse on your farm try and learn his worth and appreciate his value before some one has purchased him for half his value. There is a great deal of pleasure as well as profit in realizing what your stock is worth.

The Arkansas Valley Business College at Hutchinson, Kansas, is evidently an institution deserving the patronage of all interested in a business education. The institution comes squarely before the public asking for patronage upon its merits as a first-class institution. Mention this paper and write for a free copy of their *Business College Journal*.

The Trumbull Picture Frame Factory is to be complimented in securing a fine marine painting, executed by Wesley Webber. Price \$500. For a rich treat see this picture. They also have a large variety of mouldings in natural wood; bronze and gilt; also a full line of Etchings, Steel Engravings, studies, easels and brackets at reasonable prices.

702 Ks. Ave., Topeka, Ks.

Grafting old apple and pear trees for the purpose of changing the variety of fruit produced by them, is a very old and common practice among farmers and fruit-growers; and now the question arises cannot the same thing be done with nut trees, like the chestnut, hickory and butternut? If the branches of the trees are too large for convenience in inserting the scions by any of the ordinary modes of grafting, the entire head of the tree may be cut back, and a certain number of young shoots be allowed to grow, and then insert the grafts upon them the following spring. This is probably the best way to treat large chestnut trees, for they produce new shoots readily, and these are usu-

ally of excellent form and size for grafting when a year old, and the scions appear to take far more readily on this young wood than on the older branches.

#### A Rare Opportunity.

Now is the time for the breeder and ordinary farmer to prepare to supply the great demand at high prices that will surely be made next year on all swine breeders. The time for one to commence producing a staple article like pork, in any quantity, is when from any cause others are quitting, as is now the case throughout the great corn belt.

Heretofore it has been my policy to never allow the best to be selected from my herd at any price, but now for the first time during an experience of eleven years as a breeder of Large English Berkshire swine, I offer a majority of the very best of either sex, both matured and younger, composing the famous Manhattan Herd. The females represent ten families, and are headed by six larger boars than can be found in any other herd in the country, and that could be made to average 800 pounds each.

No expense or care has been spared in making this herd second to none in America. We retired from the show ring some few years since, but not until after five years' exhibiting demonstrated the ability of the Manhattan Herd to win a majority of the premiums competed for at the leading fairs in the West.

My Berkshires are in the pink of thrifty breeding condition, and I have never owned as many high-class individuals as at present. A better opportunity to found a new herd of the highest excellence, or to improve old herds by selections from mine, has rarely if ever been offered.

To those that are unable to make personal selections I would say that good health, usefulness and satisfaction regarding any sale made is guaranteed.

Prices will be made very low and to suit the animals taken. Special prices on large orders. Refer to my many customers all over the United States, whose purchases have often been winners at State and District fairs.

Lose no time in ordering if you wish the best.

A. W. ROLLINS,  
Manhattan, Kas.

A correspondent of the *New England Homestead* says: Cabbage worms never trouble an English gardener of my acquaintance. When they first appear he dissolves a tablespoonful of saltpetre in a pailful of tepid water and gives the plants a good sprinkling. The worms will disappear speedily. If they begin after a few days to appear again, renew the sprinkling and you will seldom have occasion to apply it a third time. It promotes the growth of the plants, too. Seeing him planting his melons, squashes and cucumbers, I asked him if the bugs would not destroy the vines. He said he was never troubled by striped bugs. When he prepared the hills he planted a circle of beans six inches apart around the outer edge of each hill. The beans would come up just before the melons, etc., would appear, and no bug would ever molest the vines. I have tried these two remedies myself for ten years with perfect success.

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

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

#### Homes in the Sunny South.

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

#### Farm Loans.

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

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

## The Home Circle.

### Autumn.

BY PHEBE FARMALIEE.

The autumn is so fair and sweet;  
The earth and sky so warmly meet;  
The air so soft with hazy light;  
The maple leaves so rich and bright.

And yet it's late—so very late—  
Like every fall 'twill meet its fate;  
The wind will change, the leaves will fall,  
And snow and darkness cover all.

So strange it is, and dear though strange,  
So long has stayed away the change  
That brings the cold and lonely days,  
The distant sun, the cold white rays.

I listen for the autumn rains  
And autumn's lonesome wind refrains;  
I hear the merry out-door play,  
That tells how warm it is to-day.

Cheerful and warm, serene and still,  
I have no wish it does not fill.  
Could all my life pass so content,  
It truly were a life well spent.

And as I feel the sunny air  
And see the maple leaves so fair,  
And hear the merry children play,  
And glory in a glorious day,

I think of one whose life has passed  
Through spring and summer till at last  
The autumn time has brought her near  
The winter cold, so sad and drear.

So lightly touched with age and cold,  
I scarcely think her growing old.  
Softly and kind the frost of care  
Has touched and left true beauty there.

Her love is deep, her ways are calm,  
Her cheer is like a healing balm.  
Serene and dear her life still flows,  
And yet it must be near the close.

Oh! autumn day, perfect with rest!  
Oh! mother with thy tranquil breast!  
Stay with me till we both can go  
And be at rest beneath the snow.

Shun delays; they breed remorse;  
Take thy time while time is lent thee;  
Creeping snails have weakest force;  
Fly their fault, lest thou repent thee,  
Good is best when soonest wrought.  
Lingering labors come to naught.  
—Southwell.

One self-approving hour whole years outweigh  
Of stupid starers and of loud huzzas;  
And more true joy Marcellus exiled feels  
Than Cæsar with a senate at his heels.  
—Pope.

It will become a man to do what'er he can;  
What fortune still may add depends not on the man.  
—Wisdom of the Brahmin.

### Information Concerning the Work of Milliners.

There are 10,000 milliners in New York and Brooklyn—about one bonnet-maker to every fifty adult women. Ten years ago an artistic milliner was something of a rare bird. To-day, it is safe to say, the best New York milliners are hardly excelled in the world. The imported bonnet is still looked upon by society women as the model of what a bonnet ought to be, but, in spite of the continuous growth of wealth and dress expenditure, imported bonnets have appreciably diminished in number in the past five years.

"Your bonnet is in the Custom House, Mrs. Browne; it came by La Champagne, but the steamer was late in getting in and those officials are so tiresome that I don't expect to see my goods before this time tomorrow. So sorry to disappoint you."

Mrs. Browne looked vexed as well as disappointed. "Isn't that too dreadful? I had my plans all made to start for Lenox tonight, but there's no use going without that carriage bonnet from Viot. Do send it round the instant it comes in."

At this point, in an actual discussion not many days since, Theophile, the little French milliner's little boy, who had just trotted out from the penetralia of the work-rooms, came to the rescue of both parties with the zeal of an enfant terrible. "They are trying it on, Maman," was what she said. "Estelle has it just finished."

Less than an hour later, in a fashionable millinery show room, I noticed a blonde beauty enjoying unalloyed bliss in the contemplation of a dainty thing in blue and gold. "You don't need to tell me, madam," she said, turning to the waiting milliner, "that this is French. There is nobody in America who could have given such a droop to that feather."

The milliner said nothing, and the brown-

eyed girl who had arranged the droop of that feather and a great many other equally important feathers, stood at my side and smiled.

So much is expected of a bonnet nowadays that a competent bonnet-maker has a trade requiring not skilled labor merely, but artistic capabilities, and, for no small number of crafts-women, an apprenticeship longer and more severe than the average doctor or lawyer undergoes in the professional schools. Millinery, indeed, has grown into a profession, but one which, when mastered thoroughly, pays a woman better than almost any wage-earning pursuit she can enter.

To become a first-class workwoman requires from six to seven years' time. According to the figures given me by the head of the largest establishment in New York, it is worth from \$15 to \$30 a week for mediocre to good hands, \$50 to \$75 or even higher figures for trimmers and designers of exceptional talent.

I spent an hour yesterday in a millinery work-room where some sixty women are employed, and watched the evolution of a round hat. The raw material of the hat is its frame, and this went first through the hands of the chief designer.

"This is a French model," she said, "and altogether too low-crowned and flat-rimmed. French fashions jump from one extreme to another; last season hats were high; this season they must be low. That is Parisian doctrine, but in modifying it for American tastes one must shade off a little more gradually." A few touches with the scissors and manipulations with the fingers gave the inchoate hat a more jaunty and tip-tilted look, and then it went to a miss in her teens with long yellow braids of hair who sat by herself at a window.

"I sew wires about the brims of hats and straw bonnets," she told me. "I have been here eight months, and they are just beginning to let me put in silk linings, snipping some lengths of brown silk for the purpose." The hat whose fate I was watching went from her hands to those of a pretty girl somewhat older and with nearly two years' experience, who faced it daintily with velvet. It was then passed to a milliner proper, as the word is used in a somewhat restricted technical sense, who prepared it for the trimmer. The milliner put a band of pheasant's plumage about the rim, and covered the crown with a glossy plush, blending shades of brown, bronze and olive to match the feathers. The milliner was a piquant brunette. She had been at work nearly four years, and aspired shortly to become a trimmer. This important personage, who keeps about four milliners busy supplying her with material, received the hat last of all, mounted it on the ends of her fingers, gazed at it reflectively a minute, and then proceeded to concoct a bew, which she planted in exactly the right place on the front, and pronounced it done.

The little apprentice girl who sews wires doesn't earn more than \$2 or \$3 a week. The older girl, who can be trusted to cut velvets and plushes for facings, is paid anywhere from \$6 to \$10. The milliner, who is often a woman who hoped to be a trimmer, but never developed ability enough for that grade of the profession, does nothing but put the outer cover of lace or beads or plush upon a bonnet, and is paid from \$10 to \$14. A trimmer has to have inventive gifts and be something of a designer. If she has genius in this line she can name her own wages.

Millinery is becoming so much of a fine art that it attracts better educated girls every year. It is going to be a profession to which it will pay them to turn their time and attention in preference to teaching.—*New York Mail and Express.*

### Girls Becoming Superior to Boys.

The Superintendent of Schools in Cleveland, Ohio, (perhaps the model school city of the second class in America), two years ago reported, on the part of the boys in the High School, a loss of 10.6 per cent. from the ratio as it stood ten years before. The Superintendent at St. Joseph, Mo., whose own proportion of boy graduates stood sixth highest in a list of thirty schools that he tabulated, says: "The young men of the country will be compelled in self-defense to prolong their time of study at school or college, or else submit to a continual reminder of their inferiority in scholarship to the young ladies with whom they mingle in the social circle."—*American Magazine.*

### Notes and Recipes.

**Rye Mush.**—Stir rye meal into a saucepan of boiling water; cook twenty minutes. Eat with cream and sugar.

**Steamed Oat-meal Mush.**—To one quart of water add a teaspoon of oat-meal, put in a steamer and cook three hours.

**Barley Mush.**—To one quart of boiling water and a pint of milk add six tablespoons of barley meal; boil one hour slowly.

**Wheat Mush.**—Stir granulated wheat into boiling water, beat out the lumps and boil five minutes; salt to taste. Eat with cream and sugar.

**Oat meal Mush.**—Boil a pint of water, add a teaspoon of salt, stir in oat-meal until thick; boil slowly half an hour. Serve with sugar and cream.

In a basin of water, salt, of course, falls to the bottom; so never soak salt fish with the skin side down, as the salt will fall to the skin and remain there.

For stains on the hands, nothing is better than a little salt, with enough lemon juice to moisten it, rubbed on the hands and then washed off in clear water.

Far prettier than the three initials worked on a band for a gentleman's hat, is the newer fancy to make a lining for the hat of silk and to embroider the initials on it.

A very nice sauce to eat with game is made of figs chopped very fine and then stewed gently with a little vinegar, sugar and spices; a small lump of butter adds richness.

### Fashion Notes.

Low-crowned bonnets have appeared, but it will take two years, at least, to make them general.

Three months hence it will be apparent to everybody that sealskin is quite as fashionable as ever.

The shepherd's crook is the latest thing in alpenstocks, and orange the color of the ribbon at the top.

Royal purple, according to a fashion authority, is to be the leading and fashionable color the coming season.

Among the fall colors yellow holds its own. For bringing out real beauty of complexion the once-scorned hue has few equals. It is especially effective out of doors, with sunshine, wind and water to bring out its possibilities, and hoods, caps, sashes, and even full costumes of yellow China silk, accentuate that fact charmingly at the seashore or on yacht-board.

The yellow to be used this fall is a deep orange, so vivid that it is employed in small quantities. A black velvet hat, for instance, low-crowned and wide-brimmed, has as its single touch of color a tiny bunch of these orange aigrettes. There are half a dozen new greens, none of them pretty. Absinthe and pale blue is going to be a leading combination. Red, now as always, will be dashing, dashing employed till heavy frosts have killed off nature's carnival and checked the recklessness which always, after the latitude of summer dressing, characterizes autumn toilets.

### Happy Children.

Coddling, pampering and gratifying every wish of the child is more the result of selfishness than love. A love that cannot see future good in present discipline is both narrow and stupid. True love can deprive the present minute of pleasures for future hours of good, and pure happiness.

"I try so hard to make my children happy!" said a mother, with a sigh, one day, in despair at her efforts. "Stop trying," exclaimed a practical friend at her elbow "and do as a neighbor of mine does." "And how is that?" she asked dolefully. Why, she simply lets her children grow up and develop naturally, only directing their growth properly. She has always thrown them, as far as possible, upon their own resource, taught them to wait upon themselves, no matter how many servants she had, and to construct their own playthings. When she returns home from an absence, they await but one thing,—their mother's kiss. Whatever is bought for them is bestowed when the needed time comes. Nothing exciting is allowed to them at night, and they go to bed to sleep in a wholesome mental state, that insures restful slumber. They are taught to love nature, and to feel that there is nothing

arrayed so finely as the lily of the field, the bees, and the butterflies; that there is nothing so mean as a lie, nor anything so miserable as disobedience; that it is a disgrace to be sick, and that good health, good teeth, and good temper come from plain food, plenty of sleep, and being good.—*Christian Union.*

### A Bit of Recreation.

The woman whose mind never goes beyond housework cannot be that companionable wife that she ought to be to her husband, nor the guiding mother that she ought to be to her children. Some house-wives seem to have no higher ambition than that of being a clean housekeeper to their families. The warfare is carried on with ceaseless scrub, and rub, and wipe, and wash until it is a wonder that the detritum does not use up furniture and utensil and, indeed, the whole interior of the house. It is an actual necessity for their well being that housekeepers should have some time set apart for recreation, and more particularly should this be the case with those women who are merely housekeeping machines.—*Good Housekeeper.*

### A Glimpse of Lincoln.

Mrs. Hancock gives us an interesting glimpse of "The Martyr President:"

"Mr. Lincoln's careworn face I recall to-day as vividly as then. At one of his levees, in passing him I remarked that it would be showing a greater consideration if I were to refuse his proffered hand, as he must be weary enough of hand-shaking. To this he replied, in never-to-be-forgotten tones: 'Ah, if this were all that I was called upon to do, how willingly would it be done for all time; but to say 'no' to the poor unfortunates who come to me in the belief that I am all-powerful to pronounce that little word of only three letters, and who do not and will not understand that I cannot act always as I wish, but have others to consult—this keeps me always unhappy.' Mr. Stanton frequently said to me: 'Mr. Lincoln has the biggest heart of any man in the world, and for that reason we have to watch him, or the Southern women, with their winning ways, would get his permission to carry with them enough contraband goods to supply the Southern army.'—*Reminiscences of Hancock.*"

We are willing to bear personal testimony to the efficacy and value of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which we have been advertising some years in our paper, having used it for blood impurities with great success. It is a preparation of standard merit, made of perfectly pure ingredients, and thoroughly effective in cleansing and purifying the system. For eruptions, boils, etc., it can be relied upon every time. Our own experience with it has been most gratifying, and we are glad to give it this endorsement.—*Athol (Mass.) Transcript.*

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# The Young Folks.

## Singing Itself.

I asked a wee maid with winsome way  
How she sang her songs through the live-  
long day.  
Are they woodland echoes that come at call?  
Are they fairy footsteps that round you  
fall?  
Did you borrow or steal each happy note  
From some feathered songster's bursting  
throat?  
Do you make them out of the flowerets gay?  
Or weave in the sunbeam's golden ray?  
"O, I cannot tell," said the merry elf,  
"I cannot help it, it sings itself."

There's a song in my heart whose gay notes  
ring  
Louder than woodland songsters sing.  
Grandier than those which have found a  
tongue,  
Sweeter than any my lips have sung,  
Brighter than sunbeams or flowerets gay,  
This song that sings through the livelong  
day.  
It never ceases, through storms or ill  
Of one sweet joy will it carol still.  
I will borrow your phrase, my merry elf,  
For this song in my heart that sings itself.

—Ada M. Simpson, in Good Housekeeping.

## Good-Night.

Come, Mr. Dream Maker, sell me to-night  
The loveliest dream in your shop;  
My dear little lassie is weary of light,  
Her lids are beginning to drop,  
She's good when she's gay, but she's tired of  
play,  
And the tear drops will naughtily creep;  
So, Mr. Dream Maker, hasten, I pray,  
My little girl's going to sleep.

—St. Nicholas.

Who can paint  
Like nature? Can imagination boast,  
Amid its gay creation, hues like hers?  
Or can it mix them with the matchless skill,  
And love them in each other, as appears  
In every bud that blows?

—Thomson.

God hath set  
Labor and rest, as day and night, to men  
Successive.

—Milton.

## HOW BLIND AND MUTES ARE TAUGHT.

The programme of exercises presented by the scholars of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, at Berkeley, was as full of interest as any of its predecessors, and the hall of the building was crowded almost to suffocation. The exhibition was under the management of Prof. Wilkinson, whose success in the training of his unfortunate fellow-beings approaches the phenomenal, and whose success is bruited all over the world.

After the rendering of the chorus, "Peace," by the class of blind girls, the Lord's Prayer was given orally in signs by Rosa Mucha and Bessie Cole.

Perhaps the most remarkable of these exhibitions was the blackboard exercise in language. The exponents of the professor's education were four tiny children—two boys and two girls—who had not long been in the school, and who on their arrival had not the faintest conception of language. In less than six months these children were able to catch the meaning of words and could write short sentences when given either a verb or a noun. For example, when the noun cat was given, a boy composed the following sentence: "The cat has two eyes," and "The cat sees a mouse." One of the little girls who had been given the word "doll" as a subject wrote: "A doll is small. The doll is pie. The doll has four legs. The doll eats bread." Prof. Wilkinson explained, when this noun was given, that he thought the subject was rather too difficult for her, as her experience with dolls was somewhat of a limited nature. The ages of these children were 10, 9 and 8 respectively. Dr. Wilkinson explained that the children were taught the sound of words by manual signs—for when asked where they lived he passed his hands over his body, and explained that the sign of the blood coursing through the veins signified place of residence.

After some music five members of the first class went to the blackboard, three being young men and two young ladies. One of the boys, who has just commenced the study of Latin, was given certain passages from the first book of Cæsar to translate, which he did in a remarkably faithful and picturesque manner, whilst the balance of the class wrote several lengthy sentences. The salutation of one of the young ladies being, "We are very glad to see you here to-day at our close of school, and hope you are interested in our exhibition. We are endeavoring to show how we can understand what we have learned. It is a nice day to-day, and the weather is considered beautiful here. Call-

ifornia has a healthy climate, and most people from the East say they like her climate."

Naturally the chief interest in the exhibition was in those exercises which showed the remarkable training of the blind children, whose nimble fingers so rapidly ran over the raised letters that it could be hardly believed that they were deprived of sight.

Among the marvelous performances of the senior class was the translation of a fable, first dictated to Prof. Wilkinson by Dr. Benton, and then given by the Professor in the sign language to the students.

"It must be borne in mind," said the Professor, "that the English language to these people is a foreign language. It is worse than a dead language, for they have not the faintest conception of sound, but to give an example of what can be done I will show to you the force of this, their silent vernacular."

Dr. Benton then spoke a fable. The Professor translated it to the class in this, their strange manual speech, while the mute students followed each move of his hand, and noted the play of his eyes with close attention. When he had finished they turned to the blackboard and wrote faithful translations, one of which was: "Once a wolf was passing some shepherds in a tent, and saw the shepherds eating mutton. The wolf said to himself, 'What a great row there would be if I ate mutton.'"

It would seem that though Providence had denied sight to these poor people it had gifted them with such an extraordinary delicacy of touch that it almost compensated them for their lack of vision. Perhaps there can be no women in the world with so sensitive a touch as Miss Katey Foley, aged 14 years, of Los Angeles, and Miss Gussie Mast, 14 years of age, of San Francisco. These two girls read on raised letters, from "The Tale of Two Cities," long passages through the thickness of eight folds of a linen handkerchief without a stumble. Another blind girl, Miss Mary Eaton, of San Francisco, aged 16, has so retentive a memory that she recited, without mistake, numerous passages from the poem of "Evangeline."

The difficulty of teaching the blind to write is now almost overcome by a method which is variously styled the New York method or the Braille one. The writing is done on a brass slate, on which are numerous grooves over which the paper is spread, and indentations are made upon the paper with a sharp steel stylus. Dr. Wilkinson thinks that the success achieved by this method induces the hope that a new field of labor has been discovered for the blind in the way of type-writing, and which was proved by the masterful manner in which Katey Foley wrote with the type-writer, having learned the notes only by means of locality.

The debate in signs was one of the best pieces of pantomimic acting seen without the walls of the theater. The disputants were Harry J. Raymond, of Clermont, and Miss Angele Gilbert, of San Francisco, and the subject was the relative merits of men and women, which the Secretary, who had been keeping the notes, afterward rewrote in long-hand.

"You will observe, now," said Dr. Wilkinson, "that we have come to that part of the programme entitled lip-reading and articulation, the most important art we teach these poor people. The same day that De la Paye opened his school in Paris, S. Henniker opened another in Saxony, and that was in 1756. Now, De la Paye said as long as two men agreed upon a certain symbol of thought and it could be so understood that it constituted language. Henniker, on the other hand, declared that there could be no mental development unless there was speech, and so gave all his pupils articulation. At first the French method found favor in France, England and this country, but in the last twenty-five years the German method has gained followers not alone throughout all Germany, but through England, France, Italy and in this country, and to-day all the schools are endeavoring to teach deaf mutes the power of articulation."

The Professor then took several small children who spoke remarkably well, each of them having the power to give utterance to several sentences, whilst the older of the scholars showed an extraordinary proficiency.

The Doctor then showed the success which could be brought about by means of teach-

ing mutes language with the lips, which is called lip-reading. Fred Watson, though not being able to hear a word, replied to everything the Doctor said to him by closely watching his lips, and this he did as easily when the Doctor looked in a glass as when he stared him in the face.

Theophilus d'Estrella then gave an interesting exhibition of the sign language, showing, in a picturesque way, the walk of the elephant and the speedy flight of a humming bird, which kept the audience in roars of laughter. This gentleman also gave a wonderful pantomime of the seven ages of man, and then a humorous pantomime of fly-fishing.

There is considerable attention paid to art and mechanical work, and the Russian system is used, and a set of models was exhibited, made by a boy 14 years of age, after a month's tuition, and some handsome desks were shown, which were finished and painted by the boys in the shop. Remarkable among these specimens was a locomotive made by H. Haddock, which had been constructed by him even to the minutest details without instruction and from small scraps of wood and old tin cans which he had picked up. Certain works of art were also shown by Douglas Tilden, one being the "Tired Wrestler," and another of "Gallaudet." The directors, seeing the wonderful talent of this man, have decided that \$500 be given him for the next five years, in order to enable him to prosecute his studies in New York. Mr. Tilden is a handsome young man of about 25 years of age, is a writer for the magazines, and uses language with as much facility as one who is in the possession of every sense.

Dr. Wilkinson pays considerable attention in the school to gymnastics, the boys as well as the girls being under training, and the manner in which the Misses Patty Priestly, Emily Steferman and Lucy Johnson managed the Indian clubs in forty movements gave an evidence that their training was a careful one.—San Francisco Chronicle.

## History of Mother Goose.

Mother Goose's name, according to the Lewiston (Me.) Journal, was Elizabeth Foster. She was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1635, and married Isaac Goose, of Boston, in 1693. She was his second mate, and began her maternal life a step-mother to ten children. She added six more to that number. Think of it! Sixteen goslings to a single goose! Is it any wonder that she poured out her feelings in the celebrated lines:

"There was an old woman who lived in a shoe,  
She had so many children she didn't know  
what to do."

Yet her family cares sat lightly upon her, and she survived Father Goose many years. Still she stayed by her nest, and led and fed her flock until they were able to swim by themselves. One of her daughters married Thomas Fleet, a printer by trade, with whom she went to live, and insisted on being a nurse to his children, and there she lived and sang from morning till night—

"Up-stairs and down-stairs,  
And in my lady's chamber."

Thomas Fleet sold songs and ballads at his printing office, and one day a happy thought struck him. So, while she sat in her arm-chair or shuffled about the house lost in sweet dreams, he carefully wrote down what he could of the rhymes which fell from her lips. Soon he had enough to make a volume. These he now printed and sold under the name of "Mother Goose Melodies for Children. T. Fleet, Printer, Pudding Lane, 1719. Price, two coppers."

The Rev. J. M. Manning, D. D., formerly pastor of the Old South church, Boston, at a festival not many years since, spoke very truly to my mind when he said: "Not Homer or Shakespeare is so sure of immortal fame as Mother Goose. Considering the love in which her melodies are everywhere held, their freedom from anything which might corrupt or mislead the infantile mind, their practical wisdom, their shrewd mystery and motives of human conduct, one is in all soberness forced to admit that her name is among the brightest of the jewels which adorn the brow of the Old South. Let us

hope that the day is not far distant when a memorial statue will be erected to this venerable woman in one of the parks or squares of Boston."

## Scrofula

Probably no form of disease is so generally distributed among our whole population as scrofula. Almost every individual has this latent poison coursing his veins. The terrible sufferings endured by those afflicted with scrofulous sores cannot be understood by others, and their gratitude on finding a remedy that cures them, astonishes a well person. The wonderful power of

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The Anti Horse-Thief Association will meet at Anthony, Harper county, the 26th inst.

Texas State Fair will be held at Dallas, beginning October 20th and ending November 5th.

The boot and shoe trade is larger than that of last year, shipments thus far showing an increase of 5 per cent. and the outlook is considered encouraging.

The National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association will hold its annual convention this year at Manchester, Delaware county, Iowa. A large attendance is expected.

Last week's business reports show wool easy and dull; Boston receipts and sales are less than half of last year's, and the sales since January 1st, are over 28 per cent. below last year's.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number: For the United States, 185; for Canada, 17. The casualties in Eastern and Middle States are very light, the great bulk of the failures of the week being reported from the West and South.

The commercial firm—R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade say that every condition for a marked advance in prices has been supplied that the government or operators can control. If the advance does not come, it will be clear that the locking up of capital in railroad and other buildings, in real estate operations and in speculations of various kinds, has a more depressing influence than many realize.

The time for holding the National Farmers' Congress has been changed from November 1-5 to November 10, 11, and 12. The Congress will be held in the club room of the Palmer House. Railroads will carry delegates at reduced rates, on these conditions: You take a receipt for full fare from each road over which you pass in going, and return tickets will be issued at one-third fare by each company, upon presentation of the receipt countersigned by the Secretary of the Congress.

The Kansas City Fat Stock Show will be held this year from October 27th to November 3d, both days inclusive. The prizes in some cases are very liberal, \$100 being offered for best herds of the Short-horn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, and Galloway breeds, as well as for herd of grades, the herds to consist of three animals—one two-year, one yearling, and one calf, with a sweepstakes prize of \$200 for best herd in the show. In other classes the premiums are equally liberal, even down through a list of sixty-three poultry items.

**REVENUE AND PROTECTION.**

Those of our correspondents who have recently criticised our tariff articles agree with the KANSAS FARMER in at least one particular: That the subject is one of very great interest to the farmers. And now it appears to be admitted that the only difference between us is as to the principle of protection. One correspondent states the case thus:

But free trade is not under discussion at all. Revenue reformers take a common sense and practical view of the question, and try first, to keep down government expenses to an honest, economical standard, and second, to limit the rate of tax penalties to the amount needed and no more, to hold government officials as rigidly to this as other clerks are held by their employers.

Very well. That is good doctrine well stated. But how shall we work it out in practice? Shall we adopt the "revenue only" theory and levy duties on all imported articles indiscriminately at such rates or per cent. as will produce the revenue required, or shall we adopt the protection theory and discriminate in favor of our own people and our own industries by admitting free of duty all classes of articles which are not produced in this country and laying duties on all classes of articles which are produced here, adjusting rates in such a manner as to best protect our own workers against the competition of persons in other countries who work for less wages than Americans care to work for? In other words, shall we impose duties on imports for revenue only, or for protection as well as for revenue? The KANSAS FARMER believes in the latter doctrine. Our national history is alive with interesting facts in this direction. We have had tariff laws for revenue, and we have had tariff laws for protection as well as for revenue. Two particular periods of fifteen years each, one from 1847 to 1861 inclusive, the other from 1873 to 1887 inclusive, may be taken as illustrating the two theories, the former period having a revenue tariff law in force, and the latter period having a protective tariff law in force. Let us study the facts of those two periods. The act of July 30, 1846 varied slightly from a strictly revenue tariff in that it reserved a short free list. The whole number of articles enumerated in that act is about 1,200, of which twenty-one were admitted free, namely: Adhesive felts, animals, bulbous roots, bullion, cabinets of coins, etc., coffee, coins, copper in certain forms, cotton, guano, junk, medals, nuts for dyeing, oakum, paintings, plants, plaster of Paris, seeds of certain kinds, tea, shrubs and trees. The general range of duties was 10 per cent. to 30 per cent., most of them being 20 to 25 per cent. though some, as on broken bells, berries, bristles, clay, flints, grindstones, etc., were as low as 5 per cent. some as on alabaster, anchovies, cloves, ginger black pepper, prunes, raisins, sardines, wines and a few other articles, were rated at 40 per cent. and absinthe, liquors, marachino and rafia, were put at 100 per cent. The average rate was 26½ per cent. In 1857 the rates on some articles were reduced, and the free list was somewhat enlarged, leaving the average rate 20½ per cent.

The act of 1846, with the amendments made in '57 continued in force until 1861, just fifteen years. During those fifteen years the Mexican war took place, the Mormon rebellion occurred, gold mines in California were opened; and among the interesting events abroad were the Crimean war, which helped our farmers some. The gold mines during eleven years, from 1850 1861 yielded \$641,000,000. The total amount of gold and silver exported to other countries from the United States during that time was \$434,206,752, of

which amount \$1,150,000 was silver, leaving \$433,056,752 gold, or more than two-thirds of the entire product of the mines. Imports of gold and silver coin and bullion during the same period amounted to \$82,316,736, leaving a difference against us of \$350,740,016, specie exported in the eleven years. The balance against us of gold and silver for the entire period—'47 to '61—was \$389,390,025.

As to imports and exports of merchandise (commodities in general) during the period, the figures are these:

Total value of merchandise imported during the fifteen years	\$3,506,870,837.00
From 1847 to 1861	534,744,635.00
Total value of free goods	2,972,126,202.00
Total value of dutiable goods	233,791,389.00
Average annual importation	233,791,389.00
Average per head of population, taking the year 1855 as the average year (population 25,143,315)	9.29
Average per capita, free goods	1.39
Average per capita, dutiable goods	7.90

The free goods amounted to 15 per cent of the total importation and to 18 per cent. of the dutiable goods.

In 1846 the public dept, July 1st, was \$15,550,202.97; the next year it was \$38,826,534.77; it increased regularly until 1851, when it was \$68,304,796.02. Then it diminished yearly until it dropped to \$28,699,831.85, in 1857, and from that forward there was a yearly increase up to 1861, when it amounted to \$90,580,873, and the public credit was down as low as 75 cents on the dollar, and the national treasury was empty. The highest price paid in New York city for government bonds in 1861 was 98 cents on the dollar, and the lowest was 75 cents. It will be observed that at no time during the entire period of fifteen years from '47 to '61, was the public debt as small as it was the first year of the period, and it was nearly six times as large at the end of the time as it was in the beginning, besides the public credit being 25 per cent. below par and the treasury without funds.

The balance of the foreign trade was against us every one of the fifteen years except two—1847 and 1858. Deducting the balance for us in the two favorable years from the balance against us in the thirteen unfavorable years, we have a total merchandise balance against us for the entire period of \$431,655,621. That is to say, we bought \$431,655,621 worth of goods, wares and merchandise from people of other nations more than we sold to them; and we sent out of the country \$398,390,025 of gold and silver more than we received from other countries during the same period. The financial condition of the country at the close of that period was bad. President Buchanan in a message to congress said it was "deplorable."

The period of 1873 to 1887 illustrates the protection doctrine about as well as the period '47 to '61 illustrates the revenue; neither of them perfectly, but fairly well. The war tariff acts were revised in May and June, 1872; duties were removed wholly from many articles, and reduced as to many others. Several amendatory and supplemental acts were passed after those of 1872, the most important one being the act of March 3, 1883, which is the law now in force. In that act there are 821 leading items named, many of which are subdivided so that the whole list, alphabetically arranged amounts to about 3,000, of which aggregate number 714 are admitted free of duty. The free list contains chemicals, drugs, and a great many miscellaneous articles, as albumen, aconite, bone dust, guano, cochineal, articles used in dyeing and tanning, ipecac, rennets, asafetida, barks, cinchona, or other barks used in the manufacture of quinia, (quinine) camphor, charcoal, cinnamon, cloves, ginger root, indigo, iodine (crude) licorice root, madder, nutmegs, analine,

pepper unground of all kinds, turpentine, (Venice) acids (used for medicinal, chemical or manufacturing purposes,) arsenic, antimony, chalk, phosphates, (crude) quinia, (quinine) sulphur, animals for exhibition or for breeding purposes, teams brought in by immigrants, bed feathers, bolting cloths, burr stones, coal, (anthracite) cocoa, coffee, corkwood, dyeing or tanning articles, (crude) eggs, fish, (fresh, for immediate consumption) fruits of different kinds, green, ripe or dried, as apples, bananas, berries, cherries, citrons, plums, prunes, etc., hair, (not manufactured) hides, (raw or uncured) hones or whetstones, ivory, logs, hoop timber, 6 to 14 inches in diameter, ship knees, ship planks, telegraph poles, cedar logs and posts, oil cake, railroad ties of wood, raw silk, tea, tin ore, umbrella sticks, (in the rough) whalebone, certain kinds of wood, as cedar, mahogany, rosewood, all cabinet woods unmanufactured, and six hundred and forty other articles.

During the four years—84 to '87, the total value of the free goods imported was \$833,679,647, and the total value of the dutiable goods imported same time was \$1,704,234,117. It will be seen that the value of the free goods was nearly one-half that of the dutiable goods.

For the whole period of fifteen years from '73 to '87 we have these figures:

Total importations	\$8,065,065,956.00
Goods admitted free	2,613,372,012.00
Goods subject to duty	6,051,693,944.00
Average annual importation	557,671,063.00
Average per capita (population 1880 taken as the average for the period)	11.51
Average per capita, free goods	3.45
Average per capita, dutiable goods	8.06

Bringing the tables for this period and the other together, we have:

	1847-1861	1873-1887
Average value of annual importations	\$233,791,389.00	\$577,671,063.00
Average per capita	9.29	11.51
Average per capita—free goods	1.39	3.45
Average per capita, dutiable goods	7.90	8.06

It appears that the importations during the protection period were larger than they were during the revenue period, both absolutely and relatively; larger in totals and larger in proportion to our population; it further appears that while the average importations to the head of population was \$2.22 more under protection than under revenue, all of that difference, except 16 cents, represents free goods. In other words, the actual difference in the value of importations per capita is \$2.06 in favor of the protection period, and all of it represents free goods.

As to the financial situation, the reports for all of the fifteen years except 1873 and 1875, show a balance of trade in our favor, and the treasury has more gold and silver in it than ever before. The trouble now seems to be in reducing it. There need be nothing further said under this head, except that large amounts were paid on the public debt and for pensions every year.

Let us now look at the markets during the two periods. The first six years of the second period our prices were abnormally inflated and they must be reduced to a coin standard in order to make a fair comparison. We will not take the time to do that, but will, instead, take the last ten years save one of each period—'51-'60 and '77-'86. Market reports are made up for calendar years; therefore our comparison will end with 1860 and 1886.

Bar iron, in the New York market, ranged in

1851	\$33.50 to \$41.00
1852	34.00 to 55.00
1853	55.00 to 75.00
1854	62.50 to 77.50
1855	55.00 to 65.00
1856	59.00 to 65.00
1857	52.00 to 62.50
1858	44.00 to 55.00
1859	42.50 to 50.00
1860	41.00 to 44.00

Average.....\$46.95 to \$59.00  
During the ten years, 1877 to 1886 in-

clusive, bar iron, in the same market, ranged:

1877	.....	\$44.80 to \$48.72
1878	.....	42.50 to 45.00
1879	.....	45.00 to 78.50
1880	.....	50.00 to 85.00
1881	.....	53.75 to 65.00
1882	.....	56.00 to 67.20
1883	.....	47.00 to 50.00
1884	.....	37.00 to 44.80
1885	.....	34.75 to 38.00
1886	.....	34.00 to 47.00

Average.....\$44.46 to \$57.52

Difference in favor of the latter period, \$2.49 to \$1.48

Taking average yearly prices at Philadelphia during all the years 1846 to 1860, inclusive, we have these general averages for the period: No. 1 anthracite pig iron, \$26.25; best refined bar iron, \$71.52; iron rails, \$58.75 (all per gross ton); cut nails, \$3.87 per keg of 100 pounds.

Beginning with 1874 and ending with 1886, taking prices of the same articles in the same market, we have these general averages: pig iron \$23, bar iron \$53; steel rails (average of Pennsylvania mills) \$50.77; cut nails \$2.98. Bring the figures together we have this table:

1846 to 1860	1874 to 1886
Pig iron, average per ton.....\$26.25	.....\$23.00
Bar iron, average per ton.....71.52	.....53.00
Iron rails, average per ton.....58.75	Steel.....50.77
Cut nails, average per keg.....3.87	.....2.98

The average price of foreign steel rails, as invoiced for tariff duties at American ports, in the thirteen years from 1871 to 1883 was \$52.05. We have no later official figures. Estimating the averages for 1884-5-6 at \$30, \$25, and \$22, we have a general average for the sixteen years of \$46.16. A comparison of averages for the years since '73 shows:

1874 to 1886
Foreign steel rails, average price per ton for the period.....\$44.54
American steel rails, average price per ton for the period.....50.77

Difference, per ton average .....\$ 6.23

Tariff duty \$28 a ton part of the time; \$17 a ton since 1883.

As to salt, the tariff duty is 8 cents per one hundred pounds, a trifle over 4 cents a bushel of fifty-six pounds. Foreign salt has not decreased more than about 3 cents a bushel in the last sixty years (without reference to the tariff), while American-made salt has fallen at least 50 per cent. since 1860. The Western farmer gets American salt cheaper than he could get foreign salt from New York even if he got it free of duty.

In the KANSAS FARMER of date June 16, 1887, we gave some prices which it may be well to recall. We quote:

The kind of clothing which farmers wear is not broadcloth and fine linen or fancy cotton; but it is common plain wool and cotton goods. The latest official figures we have on prices of that grade of goods in England are those furnished by our consul for the great manufacturing district of Bradford in 1883. Prices paid by the work people there and then were for calicoes 4 to 12 cents a yard, an average of 8 cents; for cotton shirtings 9 to 18 cents, an average of 13; for blankets, per pair, \$1.94 to \$4.25, average \$2.92; stockings (good worsted) per pair 22 to 60 cents, average 32; tweed suits, \$8.07 to \$10.21, average \$7.29; worsted suits, \$9.73 to \$14.59, average \$12.16; boots (men's) per pair, \$1.70 to \$2.92, average, \$2.06; boots (women's) \$1.21 to \$2.43, average \$1.58.

Our readers, away out here in Kansas, did not have to pay as high an average as 8 cents for calicoes in 1883, nor at any time within a dozen years last past. They did not pay as high an average as 13 cents for cotton shirtings; they got quite as good stockings as our English brethren wore and paid no more for them; if they wore shoes of the quality which the Bradford people wore, they paid no more for them; and as to men's suits, they were then, as they had been before and have been since, sold in Kansas towns, fifteen hundred miles away from New York, at \$8 to \$15. The writer of this has purchased wool suits in Kansas for his own wear at \$10 to \$16. He had a suit ordered from a large clothing house in Chicago, last fall, made of American wool by American mechanics, and the cost there was \$12.20, not including any profit for the clothier. The suit was sent by express, and by the time all additional expenses were paid, including the clothier's profit, the agent's commission, and the expressage, the total cost was \$15.25. Wool suits are made by the thousand and sold for \$5.50 upwards, at the great clothing factories of Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

As to farm machinery and implements, at the same time—we copy from special report No. 50 of the Department of Agriculture at Washington under date February, 1883—"The prices of English mowers, as reported, are \$85 to \$100; of American, \$75 to \$95. Reapers, English, one-horse, \$77.50; two-horse, \$85 to \$185; American, \$115 to \$135. Combined mower and reaper, English, \$105 to \$135; American, \$120 to \$175. The wire-binding harvesters, American, are sold, C. H. McCormick's, in

England for \$325; the Champion in this country for \$260."

As to plows, our farmers would not use an English plow if they could avoid it; they are clumsy. The prices of English plows at that time ranged from \$8 for very light to \$55 for very heavy, while the average price of American plows for export was \$9.12 at the same time. English steam thrashers were then selling at \$740 to \$925. Other classes of farm machinery rate proportionately.

As to furniture and such articles of earthen and glassware as farmers use, and table cutlery, and hardware and axes, shovels, spades, forks, nails, harness, etc., all these are as cheap in the United States as they are in England.

We will not trouble our readers with so long an article on this subject soon again. The importance of the subject, and the large number of facts given are sufficient to justify this effort.

#### The President's Speeches.

President Cleveland is saying some good things and saying them well on his journey among the people. The leading ideas in most of them are the energy and thrift of the people and the development of their localities. Through the praise of progress and the tributes to local pride, however, runs a vein of patriotic thought pleasing to all the people and creditable to their President. At Chicago, after referring to the origin of the city, its wonderful growth, its great fire and marvelous resuscitation, he said: "Sixteen years have passed (since the fire) and there has arisen a city many fold more populous, more beautiful and more prosperous than you lost in 1871. Who have a greater right to be proud and satisfied than the citizens of Chicago? You have said the President ought to see Chicago. I am here and see it and its hospitable, large-hearted people. But because your city is so great, and your interests so large and important, I know you will allow me to suggest that I left at home a city you ought to see and know more about. In point of fact it would be well for you to keep your eyes closely upon it all the time. Your servants and agents are there. They are there to protect your interests and aid your efforts, to advance your prosperity and well being. Your bustling trade and your wearing, ceaseless activity of head and brain will not yield the result you deserve unless wisdom guides the policy of your government, and unless your needs are regarded at the capitol of the nation. It will be well for you not to forget that in the performance of your political duties with calm thoughtfulness and broad patriotism, there lies not only a safeguard against business disaster, but an important obligation of citizenship."

At Milwaukee, in his response to the general welcome, he said: "When we left home and in passing through the different states on our way, there has been presented to us a variety of physical features characteristic of their diversity in social conformation, but the people we have met at all points have been the same in their energy and activity, in their local pride and in that particular trait of American character which produces the belief adhered to by every individual, that his particular place of residence is the chosen and most favored spot which the world contains. This condition creates an aggregate sentiment invincible in operation, furnishing the motive power which has brought about the stupendous growth and development of our country. But there has been another element of character displayed among the people everywhere on our travels which has been universal and not disturbed or changed by any difference in place or circumstances. No State lines have circumscribed, no local pride has diminished, and no business activity has in the least stifled the kindness and cordiality of the people's welcome. There is bitterness enough in the partisan feeling which seems inseparable from our political methods, but the good people of the United States have, I believe, decreed that there are occasions when this shall have no place."

And at the banquet given in his honor in the evening, responding to a toast, the President said: "I feel like thanking you for remembering on this occasion the President of the United States, for I am sure you but intended a respectful recognition of the dignity and importance of the high office I for the time being hold in trust for you and for the American people. It is a high office because it respects the sovereignty of a free and mighty people. It is full of solemn responsibility and duty, because it embodies in a greater degree than any other office on earth the suffrage and trust of such a people. As an American citizen, chosen from the mass of his fellow countrymen to assume for a time the responsibility of this duty, I acknowledge with patriotic satisfaction your tribute to the office which belongs to all. And because it belongs to all the people, the obligation is manifest on their part to maintain a constant and continuous watchfulness and interest concerning its care and operation. Their duty is not entirely done when they have exercised their suffrage and indicated their choice of the incumbent, nor is their duty performed by sitting down to bitter, malignant and senseless abuse of all that is done or attempted to be done by the incumbent selected. The acts of an administration should not be approved as a matter of course, and for a better reason than it represents a political party; but more unpatriotic than all others are those who, having neither party discontent nor fair grounds for criticism to excuse or justify their conduct, rail because of personal disappointment, who misrepresent for sensational purposes and who profess to see swift destruction in the rejection of their plans of governmental management. After all, we need have no fear that the American people will permit this high office of President to suffer. There is a patriotic sentiment abroad which in the midst of all party feeling and all party disappointment, will assert itself and will insist that the office which stands for the people's will, shall in all its vigor minister to their prosperity and welfare."

#### A Big Country, This.

The President, at Chicago, called attention to the fact that some one had suggested to him soon after his election that no man who had never seen Chicago was fit to be President. It is a fact that Mr. Cleveland was never west of the Ohio river before his election, and the first time he saw the capitol of his country was when he went there to assume the duties of his great office. That fact is interesting, for this is a big country. There are half a dozen of the most powerful nations of Europe occupying less territory than we have. Great Britain is only a little larger than Kansas; neither France nor Germany is as large by several thousand square miles as Missouri, Kansas and Indian Territory; Austro-Hungary is but little larger than Minnesota and Dakota as one; Italy is not quite as large as Georgia and Florida, and Norway is only a little larger; Spain is less than Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa; Sweden is less than New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and the two Virginias; Turkey is not as large as Missouri; Greece is about the size of West Virginia; and Switzerland is but little larger than Maryland.

The longest river of Europe, the Volga, is but little longer than the Ar-

Kansas; the Danube's navigable length is less than that of the Ohio below Pittsburg; and all the lakes of Europe in one would not be half as large as Lake Superior.

Taking Paris, France, as a center, and drawing circles around it, 150 miles out would reach Brussels, the capital Belgium; 50 miles farther would take in London; 500 miles out would go about to Berlin, to Vienna, Rome, and Madrid; and 1,200 miles would go as far as St. Petersburg and the Caspian Sea.

Going as far in Europe as the President will have travelled when he again reaches Washington, one could visit the capital of every important nation there, and Mr. Cleveland will have passed over only twelve of the thirty-eight states of the American Union. A big country this.

#### Looking at the President.

People of all ages and conditions enjoy a look at men who are called great or who occupy exalted positions of public trust. Thousands of people would willingly deny themselves many comforts if that would secure for them a sight of the President of the United States. No person that has not seen this popular characteristic demonstrated has or can have any adequate conception of its influence on men and women without distinction of party. Here are brief descriptions of two scenes in Chicago. In the procession: As the procession moved along the President was kept busy bowing and smiling. Most of the time he was uncovered. The ladies seemed particularly anxious to get a good look at the President's wife, and many of them were more aggressive in thrusting themselves forward than were the men. It was a succession of ovations that the President received all along the route. Up Michigan avenue there extended thousands and thousands of spectators. Faces looked from every window; men were to be seen on the roofs of houses and all over flashed the stars and stripes, while the music of many bands and the cheering of the populace filled the air.

At the Palmer House: With one bursting, frantic cheer, crashing through the great rotunda, a mob of a hundred thousand people rushed like wild beasts at President Cleveland and wife this afternoon in the Palmer House. It was the reception to the general public, and the Chief Magistrate with his radiant companion, had just descended the main staircase. So thunderous was the din that the score of perspiring trumpeters seemed making a dumb show. In vain did the police, club in hand, attempt to still the rush. The rope had been swept away at the first onset. It was well that a nook of safety had been provided for Mrs. Cleveland. Immediately to the right of the staircase was an alcove almost hidden in silken bunting and waving green plants. Into this she was hastily thrust, while the President, giving a single sweeping glance at the surging crowd, plunged into the midst and sturdily shouldered himself into the place it had been decided he should stand. The President meanwhile was shaking hands right and left till he was red in the face and his fresh linen collar lay limp over his black Prince Albert coat. He shook hands with vigor, and an actual count at this juncture showed his gait to be forty-seven hand shakes a minute. The rate was kept up without intermission until the time fixed for the reception to end, and not a person in the line was missed. A low estimate of the number who marched passed him is 6,000 persons. But they were the fortunate few. Thousands in the corridors and thousands upon thousands in the street failed to catch even a sight of his face.

**Horticulture.**

**Foreign Fruit Trade of the United States.**

Forty years seem a long time in the course of one human life, though it is a short period in a nation's history, and yet great and important changes occur in that time. It is not quite a hundred years since a few bags of American cotton created some surprise in England—surprise that so much cotton was grown in this country. Now cotton is shipped to the same part by millions of bales. It is only about forty years since American fruit was first exported—five barrels of apples in 1845. Now our foreign fruit trade amounts to millions of dollars every year.

In the last number of the *American Agriculturist*, C. P. Dewey has an interesting article on this subject showing the distribution of our fruit exported. By the census of 1880, the value of the orchard products of the United States was nearly \$51,000,000. This includes apples, peaches, pears, etc. The special inquiry now is as to the apple crop, which is, no doubt, the largest proportion of the above-named sum. The export of apples, dried and in barrels, reaches the very respectable figure of nearly \$3,000,000 in value—a boon and a "boom" of no inconsiderable account to the farmer—while canned fruits exported aggregate a value of more than \$500,000. We will soon come to the figures, and show also where this fruit goes.

Many years ago, one Buchanan, a Scotchman, came to this country, and a few years later, with characteristic national foresight, devised the plan of sending American apples to Europe. In 1845 he dispatched five barrels from Boston to Glasgow. The venture paid, and he repeated it, until he had an established trade. The steamships then were half the capacity of those in our day, and took twice as many days to make the passage. The apple export began from Boston; now the export is mainly from Boston and New York, the two cities doing five-sixths of all this business.

In the export of dried apples, Baltimore is far ahead of Boston, while New York, as is natural, leads the record, and almost monopolizes the business. The dimensions of this export trade in apples are, in these days, imposing and grand; and Glasgow has yielded to Liverpool as the port of entry abroad. The five barrels of 1845 have grown to more than seven hundred thousand in 1885-6, and Canada has entered the field as a competitor. The receipt of apples at Liverpool for a few years are given.

	United States.	Canada.	Total.
1876-7.....	248,942	29,598	278,540
1880-1.....	609,102	161,333	860,435
1885-6.....	489,770	108,114	597,884
For ten years,	2,757,457	721,813	3,479,270

This is a part only of the exportation. The total for the United States alone, for the last two fiscal years, are as follows:

	Apples, Barrels.	Value.
1884-5.....	668,867	\$1,572,126
1885-6.....	744,539	1,810,006

	Dried Apples, Pounds.	Value.
1884-5.....	18,416,573	\$1,062,859
1885-6.....	10,473,183	548,434

The value of the canned fruits exported in the first named years was \$473,944—in the second \$580,422. Now where did this fruit go? To what eager appetites in other climes did our farmers minister? Of the apples exported in the two years 1,286,568 barrels were landed in England. The Dominion of Canada took 32,000; Germany, 18,000; British possessions, in Australasia,

22,901; Cuba, 10,000; Hawaiian Islands, 4,500; Mexico, 6,700. They went to every part of the known world. Out of seventy-four foreign countries to which the United States exported directly in 1886, fifty-nine partook of our American fruit. The canned fruit went to sixty-two countries; the dried apples to thirty-two. This is a wide and generous distribution, and may easily be made wider and larger. The market for American dried apples in the two years named was in Germany, 11,000,000 pounds; Belgium and France, 2,500,000 each; Netherlands, 8,600,000; Australasia, 1,500,000. The value of the canned fruit exported in the two years was a little more than \$1,000,000. Of this Great Britain and Canada took more than half; China had \$16,500 worth; Australasia, \$214,582; Colombia, \$19,869, and the Hawaiian Islands, \$56,508. The total value of the exportation of the orchard product for each of the last two years is about \$3,000,000, or one-seventeenth of the value of the full crop. The cereal harvest of the United States is valued at from two to three thousand million dollars. The total value of the export of breadstuffs and cereals for the last fiscal year was \$125,846,558, a sum which bears about the same proportion to the total value of the cereals, that the fruit export does to the total value of the fruit crop. The importance of the fruit harvest and fruit culture is at once enhanced by this consideration.

**The "Purslane Caterpillar."**

After the chinch bug, perhaps no insect in this region has attracted more general attention the past summer than an abundant caterpillar, feeding on purslane, in most localities completely destroying this familiar weed. Popular speculation has been rife regarding the sudden appearance of this caterpillar in armies sufficient to effect the destruction of the hitherto everywhere prevailing "pussley"; and fears have been expressed, very generally, that the caterpillar, after destroying the garden weed, would turn to useful plants as the source of its food supply.

Few of the observers of this season, not entomologists, have noted the previous existence here of the species of caterpillar in question, and the advocate of spontaneous generation has, so to speak, had it all his own way in the explanation of the phenomenon.

The caterpillar seems to have been abundant throughout a large portion, if not throughout the whole State wherever farming is carried on. Reports of its presence and interrogatory comments on its abundance have reached us from east and west, from north and south, indicating its general distribution.

To answer inquiries, the following general account of the transformations of this species is given.

Like all other caterpillars, the one in question comes from an egg. This egg is deposited by a beautiful moth, described below, and may be found on the under side of the purslane leaf, singly or in clusters of two to five. It is a flattened hemisphere in form, about one-half millimeter in diameter, attached by its flat side to the leaf; and under the magnifier is a beautiful object, being delicately sculptured with radiating grooves, and with dots in concentric lines. The young larva is hatched two or three days after the egg is laid, and at first is light-greenish, or yellowish green, with darker shading across the

middle of the body. The body is now thinly set with black hairs, arising from minute black points. Eight or nine days after hatching, the larva is full fed, having meanwhile moulted four times. It is now a smooth-bodied caterpillar, with the ground color, a light gray or dull white, marked with black dashes on the side of each segment, and with shadings of salmon pink. The full-grown larva enter the ground for transformation, excavating for themselves in the surface soil, to the depth of two inches, a tubular burrow, the lining layer of which is rendered firm by the application of the juices from the caterpillar's mouth, and the opening closed by a thin layer of particles of soil united in the same manner. These cases may, with moderate care, be removed entire from the soil.

The transformation to the pupal state is now effected. The insect in this state has the pointed oblong form and brown color of the pupa of moths in general, slight characteristics being found in the outlines of the apex of the head and tip of the abdomen. The exact duration of the pupal state was not observed. However, it may be said that the insect was underground about twelve days; at the end of this period appearing as a moth, female slightly larger than the average. This moth has the head and thorax of a brownish-gray color, the fore wings of the same color, marked with a broad, irregular line of creamy white, the outer edge of the wing, within the fringe, clear gray, with a row of black dots; the hind wings, buff, with broad, dark gray, or blackish margins, enclosing, near the inner angle, a spot of buff; the abdomen, buff, with dorsal line of brownish-gray spots. The males are somewhat smaller, but otherwise similar to the females.

Four broods of the insect have been traced the past summer, and some of the moths of the last brood are now flying. It is not certain, however, that they will generally leave the pupa before spring; and further observation is needed to determine the manner of hibernation.

The larva was seen at Manhattan in 1886, in moderate abundance, and the moth was bred that year. Previous to 1886 the writer has seen this moth only from the southwest, having collected numerous specimens at La Junta, Colorado, in 1881.

Specimens are reported by collectors from Arizona and Texas, the species having been described from the last-named region by Grote and Robinson, in the transactions of the American Entomological Society, Vol. II., for 1868-9, under the name of *Euscirrhopterus Gloveri*. It is included in the family *Zygonidae*, and allied to two or three species of "blue caterpillars" that are sometimes injurious to the grape-vine.—*Prof. Poppe in Industrialist.*

\*Now referred to the genus *Eudryas*.

**Horticultural Notes.**

During the mild weather grape vines and raspberry and blackberry plants should be trimmed and the refuse piled up and burned. Do not put this matter off until next spring.

At the recent meeting of the American Pomological Society at Boston, one interesting feature of the fruit exhibition was 165 different varieties of grapes exhibited by T. S. Hubbard Co., Fredonia, N. Y., being the largest collection of American grapes ever exhibited. The largest previous exhibition was by the same firm at St. Louis in 1881 when 135 varieties were shown. The Eaton grape, which attracted much attention by its enormous clusters, has been purchased by

this firm, who will introduce it. It is said to be similar to Concord in growth, foliage, health and quality, but much larger in bunch and berry.

A great point gained in summer transplanting of evergreens is the formation of new roots in the fresh soil, thus enabling the tree to endure the winter. The pine family, as a rule, are among the most difficult subjects to transplant properly, and the next, perhaps, is the fir. This is owing mainly to the character of the roots, which in the former at least generally have few fibres. On the other hand, the arbor-vitæ and yew are removed quite readily on account of the numerous small roots.

If the stem or trunk of a tree grows so close to the line that part of its actual body extends into each, neither owner can cut it down without the consent of the other, and the fruit is to be equally divided. If the stem of the tree stands wholly within the boundary line of one owner, he owes the whole of the tree with its products, although the roots and branches extend into the property of another. The law gives the land owner on whose soil the tree stands the right to cut it down at his pleasure, and to pluck down all the fruit from it while it stands.

Suppose the people of the older States when laying out their highways through the country and streets in villages fifty or a hundred years ago had planted hardy nut-bearing trees instead of the maples, elms, catalpas, poplars and similar kinds now seen on every side, doing service only for shade and ornament. Rows of fruitful and noble shellbark hickories would now be growing in hundreds of New England villages instead of the insect-infected elms, poplars and lindens, the wood of which is not worth one-fourth as much when cut down, as the hickory, or in fact that of any of the walnuts.

Prof. Budd: At the great forestry convention at Moscow, we were told that the united results of the many trials had been in favor of trees felled the latter part of June, while the bark would yet slip. The common practice now in all the government forests is to fell the trees at this time, and at once to peel the bark from the trunk as high up as it is valuable for timber. Above this point the limbs and foliage are left to aid in the work of evaporating the water from the cell structure of the log. In about ten days after felling, the logs are cut, and at once sawed or split into lumber, ties, posts, etc., after which the drying process is completed as rapidly as the most favorable conditions will permit.



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# The Poultry Yard.

## Raise More Ducks.

There ought to be more ducks raised on Kansas farms. Some places are not well suited to the habits of ducks, but a great many are. They need water, and running streams are the best because the current carries away impurities made by the droppings. Pond water and artificial lakes will do better than no water at all, though ducks can be raised without any water except what they get in their drinking troughs. For a small number of ducks, it is an easy matter to prepare means of holding water enough to afford them bathing places and a little space for swimming exercise. This can be done by making cement basins with tail-gate to drain off the water when desired, or a wooden tank can be devised on the same principle, leaving the middle of the bottom lower than the sides, so that when it is intended to drain the tank or basin, the water may be first stirred up well, loosening all filth that may have collected at the bottom, and it may all be drained off with the water. A little rinsing will clean and freshen the tank. This is a great deal of trouble, to be sure, but there is pleasure enough in having a few handsome ducks about the premises to repay the folks for the little time expended in taking care of them.

Where there is plenty of water in streams or natural lakes, then it is not only real pleasure to raise ducks, but it is profitable. Roast duck is quite as palatable as roast turkey, and many persons greatly prefer it. Plump, fat, young ducks are always salable in any market when offered seasonably. The feathers of ducks are about as valuable as those of geese.

As to the method of raising ducks, good authority says the breeding birds, while laying, should have comfortable quarters and be allowed their full liberty during the day. At night they should be penned up, after being fed, and kept there until after they have dropped their eggs in the morning, or else they will drop them wherever fancy seizes them. As soon as they commence laying, the eggs should be put carefully away. The first good motherly hen that wants to set should be allowed to hatch these eggs and care for the brood until they are able to care for themselves. For hatching duck eggs hens in many cases are preferable to ducks. They also make better and more careful mothers; while they will keep them from the water as much as possible until they are of good size, this is the very opposite of what the duck would do, for she would be continually taking them to water and often into danger.

As soon as the newly-hatched ducklings show a desire to eat, they should be cooped up for about two weeks on a nice grassy spot, and fed on cooked barley-meal or oat-meal mixed with milk or soup in which flesh has been boiled or bones stewed. The meat may be cut up small and mixed with meal, and if this is given sloppy very little water will be required for drinking, and it may be dispensed with entirely, except between meals. Ducklings are great eaters, and will eat almost anything in the shape of food. But in the beginning it is best to feed them on healthy and nutritious cooked food and grain, and to limit them somewhat until their digestive organs are able to digest and assimilate the food. Almost any kind of vegetable food, boiled potatoes, meal, coarse pieces from the slaughter house, cooked together, will make an agreeable and excellent food for ducks, and all that would be re-

quired to keep them in good condition the year through. Ducklings mature early in their lives. One would not feel the time passing before a flock is ready for market.

## Aylesbury Ducks.

Writing of Aylesbury ducks, Joseph Wallace, in *National Stockman and Farmer*, says that in Aylesbury and surrounding towns of Buckinghamshire, England, where this breed has been bred for generations, their merits are well known, and are rapidly gaining favor among breeders and consumers. An enormous traffic is being carried on in these ducks annually, and the bulk of the rearing is done by cottagers and ruralists around Aylesbury and adjoining villages, who make a good living and something to lay aside by the industry. Early ducklings are in great demand in London before game finds way to market. All the surrounding villages send their quota of young ducks to the railway stations twice a week for the London markets. Very often as high as twenty tons a week of fat ducklings are received in the spring season; the very early ones often sell at \$3 per pair, and the traffic nets to the breeders the snug sum of \$100,000 annually—furnishing for some families ample means for support.

During the season of demand and high prices, which begins in February and continues quite up to June, the "duckers," as they are called, are busy setting eggs, nursing the young broods as they leave the shell, and boiling food of one kind or another to induce growth and fat in the young birds. Every available spot from the shed to bedroom is occupied with sitters or young birds in hampers awaiting time and room. The tourists can smell Aylesbury miles off, days the "duckers" are boiling tallow, greave sand slaughter house offal for the ducklings. Although it is common to see from two hundred to as many thousand ducklings in flocks about one cottage and limited yard and lean-to shed, still the interior is cleanly kept by the women folk, for there is a well-regulated system carried out in their operations, which conveys to the mind of the visitor an air of comfort, thrift and industry.

The distinguishing characteristics of the Aylesbury breed are their fecundity and early maturity, combined with their great aptitude to fatten. The weight of the drake in good condition should be about eight pounds, or about fourteen pounds per pair. The eggs of this breed vary in color, some being white, while others are of pale blue tint. Both duck and drake are precisely alike in plumage, and the drake has a curled tail, the symbol of the Mallard species.

## Poultry Notes.

Onions are an excellent grain food; chop fine and feed in the morning; also a pinch of pulverized charcoal; the latter keeps the crop clean and sweet.

The poultry business does not demand uniformity throughout the whole country as soils, breeds, climate, and other factors serve to either cause mistakes or give assistance.

Short-legged fowls fatten quickly; long legs are hard to fatten. Those which are first hatched fatten quickest in a brood. Sell as soon as the chickens can be got in condition.

By a judicious system of winter feeding you can materially increase the comfort of your fowls, and get a suitable reward in an increased quantity of eggs and the good health of your stock.

Prominent poultrymen grow a large crop of cabbage for winter use. In the cold season the cabbage is either chopped fine and fed to the hens or tied to small stakes so that they can pick the heads at will. There

is no great amount of nutrition in cabbage, but it serves as a change from grain to green and bulky food. Every poultryman should lay by a few for the hens.

Great care should be taken at this season of the year not to overfeed, especially the larger breeders. No corn should be fed at all, or at least very little. Wheat and oats make the best feed, and the fowls will be less liable to disease on this diet than any other feed we know of.

A poultry house 17x13 feet will accommodate forty hens in the winter, and twenty pounds of coal per day at a cost of less than 5 cents will keep the temperature at about 40 deg. With this sort of a hen house you may look for eggs in the coldest months and the combs will never be frosted.

Are you a sufferer from Malaria? If you are, you will be anxious to get rid of it. Please notice what is said from time to time in this paper about Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria, and particularly what is said by those who have used the medicine. We give the address of each, and invite you to write them if you doubt the authenticity. The medicine is certain to cure you, and is always safe.

## Hedge Plants by 1,000,000

KANSAS STATE NURSERY, North Topeka, Kas.

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

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Jessie, Bubach, Jewell, Belmont, Ontario, Lida, Summit, Ohio, May King, Itasca, Parry, and all old varieties. Raspberries: Golden Queen, Marlboro, Souhegan, Tyler, with all the standard varieties. The largest collection of small fruits in the West. Price-lists free to all applicants.

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

# 850,000 GRAPE VINES

100 Varieties. Also Small Fruits. Quality unsurpassed. Warranted true. Very cheap. 3 sample vines mailed for 15c. Descriptive price list free. LEWIS ROESCH, Fredonia, N. Y.



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FARMERS, get up clubs and buy at wholesale, at headquarters. We have the largest and best assortment of Fruit Trees in the West. This is HOME-GROWN stock, acclimated and suited to the West. APPLE TREES, STANDARD PEAR, DWARF PEAR, CHERRY, PLUM, RUSSIAN APRICOT, QUINCE, GRAPE VINES, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, and FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS. We have the best of shipping and packing facilities. Send for Catalogue of New and Standard Fruits. Special inducements to Nurserymen and Dealers. Correspondence or a personal examination of our stock solicited before making your Fall and Spring contracts. Send for Wholesale Catalogue. Office and Packing Grounds on Mt. Hope Ave., West Lawrence. A. C. GRIESA & BRO., Lawrence, Kansas.

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ALL THE LEADING VARIETIES that have gained a reputation for hardiness, large yields and high milling qualities. All the best tested throughout the country. EVERITT'S HIGH GRADE 10 bu. more per acre than Fultz. Red grain, beardless, 3/4 lb. 3/4 bu. \$1.25, 1 bu. \$2.25, 5 bu. \$10.00, 10 bu. \$18.00. POOLE has yielded 61 bu. per acre. Red grain, beardless, 3/4 lb. 3/4 bu. \$1.25, 1 bu. \$2.25, 5 bu. \$10.00, 10 bu. \$18.00. DEWIZ LONGBERRY. The best longberry wheat in the country. Immense yielder. Red grain, beardless, 3/4 lb. 3/4 bu. \$1.25, 1 bu. \$2.25, 5 bu. \$10.00, 10 bu. \$18.00. HYBRID MEDITERRANEAN. Please everybody. Red grain, bearded, 3/4 lb. 3/4 bu. \$1.25, 1 bu. \$2.25, 5 bu. \$10.00, 10 bu. \$18.00. MARTIN AMBER has made the largest yields of any wheat ever introduced. Amber grain, smooth head, 3 pecks seed enough for 1 acre; 3/4 bu. 60c., 3/4 bu. \$1.25, 1 bu. \$1.50, 2 bu. \$2.50, 5 bu. \$10.00, 10 bu. \$18.00. TRANE amber grain, smooth head, 3 pecks seed enough for 1 acre; 3/4 bu. 60c., 3/4 bu. \$1.25, 1 bu. \$1.50, 2 bu. \$2.50, 5 bu. \$10.00, 10 bu. \$18.00. BY MAIL, Post Paid, 1 lb. 40c., 5 lbs. one or more kinds \$1; 4 lbs. \$1.25, except New Monarch, 1 lb. 75c., 5 lbs. \$3.50. CATALOGUE FREE. SAMPLES to intending purchasers, 6 kinds, 15c. We are introducers of Everitt's High Grade and Martin Amber. Catalogue for mention this Paper. J. A. EVERITT & CO., Seedmen, 141 W. Wash. St., Indianapolis.

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

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

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

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FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:

Fort Scott is admirably situated, commanding beautiful scenery and desirable locations. Her business blocks are elegant in design and handsomely finished. Her resident properties are as fine as can be found anywhere. Her streets are macadamized, the principal one of which is National boulevard, three miles in length and said to be the finest drive-way in the State. Her railway facilities are excellent, comprising the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Gulf, Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, St. Louis, Ft. Scott & Wichita, and Kansas, Nebraska & Dakota. The first-named possesses at this point a passenger depot, the architectural design and finish of which surpasses anything of the kind in the West.

Fort Scott is the capital seat of Bourbon county, one of the best counties in the State, and is the leading city of southeastern Kansas. Her population numbers nearly 15,000 people, who are wide-awake and progressive and always on the alert for that which will further advance her interest and material greatness. The surface and underground resources of Bourbon county and the city of Fort Scott are as boundless as the waters of the "mighty deep," and her local advantages cannot be surpassed. Indeed, she is situated in the center of the greatest coal, mineral, gas and other deposits this side of the mountains of Colorado. She is the manufacturing metropolis of Kansas and "Pittsburg of the West." In fact, is the largest manufacturing center west of the Mississippi river.

NATURAL GAS

has been known to exist in the vicinity of Fort Scott for more than twenty years, but it has only been about a year since active work was instituted leading to the development of this valuable resource and applying it to domestic and manufacturing purposes. An organized company have already placed a great many feet of piping for conveying the natural gas from the different wells to all parts of the city, where it is used successfully as a cheap fuel and illuminative substance. It is estimated that enough gas now flows from the wells already developed to supply fuel and lights for a city of 75,000 people. Elsewhere is given an illustration showing an average gas well, the flow of which reaches at least twenty feet in mid-air, and when burning, as the cut represents, is a pretty sight worth going miles to see.

FORT SCOTT CEMENT WORKS,

an illustration of which appears herewith, is among the leading industries of the city. This institution was founded in 1867, and to-day has a capacity of over 250 barrels a day. The cement manufactured here is of superior quality, and is obtained from stone found in the immediate vicinity of the works. The following railway companies have adopted the Fort Scott cement, which is ample test of its superior worth over the Louisville, Alton and other cements, namely: Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, Missouri Pacific, Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, Southern Kansas, Fort Scott & Wichita, Hannibal & St. Joseph, and other corporations too numerous to mention. Here is also manufactured quick-limes of an unsurpassed quality, a market for which comprising same territory covered by sales of their celebrated cements.

THE PARKINSON SUGAR WORKS

is the central point of attraction, not only of Fort Scott, but of the entire country, an illustration of which is presented in this issue. Much has been said in the KANSAS FARMER about the manufacture of sugar from sorghum cane, yet comparatively nothing when the magnitude of this important industry is taken into consideration. To attempt a description of the process by which sugar is obtained would require several columns, but enough will be given to enable the reader to understand the value of this industry.

Judge W. L. Parkinson and Prof. M. Swenson are the honored gentlemen to whom credit is due for bringing about the wonderful changes whereby sugar is manufactured from sorghum successfully and at almost a nominal cost. Nearly all the machinery now used is of their design and patent, and is of such nature as will produce sugar in the simplest way possible. The sugar works are situated about one mile

northeast of the business portion of Fort Scott, and is a large two-story frame structure, very strong and solid in make up. No extra touches of finish are visible, not even in the office. Everything is plain, and in

length, thence carried by elevator to a fan where the blades are separated and blown off, and the cane is transferred to another elevator which carries it through a series of chutes into iron receptacles called cells, all

is emptied by drop hinges from the bottom and filled again. A wooden bucket full of carbonate of lime and water is poured into each cell as it is being filled with cane, which has the appearance of whitewash, and is used to correct the cane's acidity. It is made in large quantities on the premises and at small cost. The juice treated in this way becomes very sweet by the time it completes the circuit, and is pure and ready for the boiler without any further manipulation.

This is done in what is termed a vacuum pan, of which there are two, resembling in appearance small iron houses, the interior of which contain steam coils filled with exhausted steam from the engine near by. Through this process the fluid boils at a lower temperature than could otherwise be obtained. The vacuum pump is a very choice piece of mechanism and is used in connection with the vacuum pans. Two boilings are required in this department; then comes the final boiling, which takes place in a third circular boiler having the form of a dome. On the sides of this are small apertures, called windows, through which the boiling may be witnessed, and as the boiling progresses samples may be taken out and examined. Mr. Fritz Hinze has full charge of this part of the process. He attends personally to letting the sirup into the pan so as to properly "build up" the grain, and also makes the "strike" at stated intervals, which is done in a room kept very warm, not less than 100 deg., where are a large number of iron wagons on small wheels, one of these are backed up to the vacuum pan, which is then opened, and out rushes the "meloda," having a dark brown color. After filling these wagons they are left to stand until the contents crystalize. Then they are emptied into the "mixer" through which the crystals pass into the centrifugals, which whirl at a velocity of 1,600 revolutions per minute. The centrifugals are brass basins with finely-perforated sides, and as the whirl continues the melo or crystals climb the sides, black at first, then brown, gray, yellow, and by the addition of a fine spray of water the color is that of nearly white. After attaining this color the centrifugals are stopped and the sugar taken therefrom and placed in barrels, and thus is seen how sugar is made from sorghum cane.

The polariscope is used to determine the grade of sugar produced. To illustrate, on Monday of last week eighty-six cells of cane produced 9,232 pounds of sugar, polarizing 97 per cent. Out of this lot the seconds had not yet been swung off, but will yield not less than twenty pounds to each cell of cane represented, making a total of 139 pounds of sugar and twelve gallons of sirup to the ton of cane.

The establishment of sugar works in our State furnishes a valuable wealth, producing markets for all who engage in the growing of sorghum. The cane delivered is worth \$2 per ton, and costs but little to grow. An acre will grow on an average fourteen tons of cane, and if a farmer can't make money at these figures, why there is no use to engage in other business.

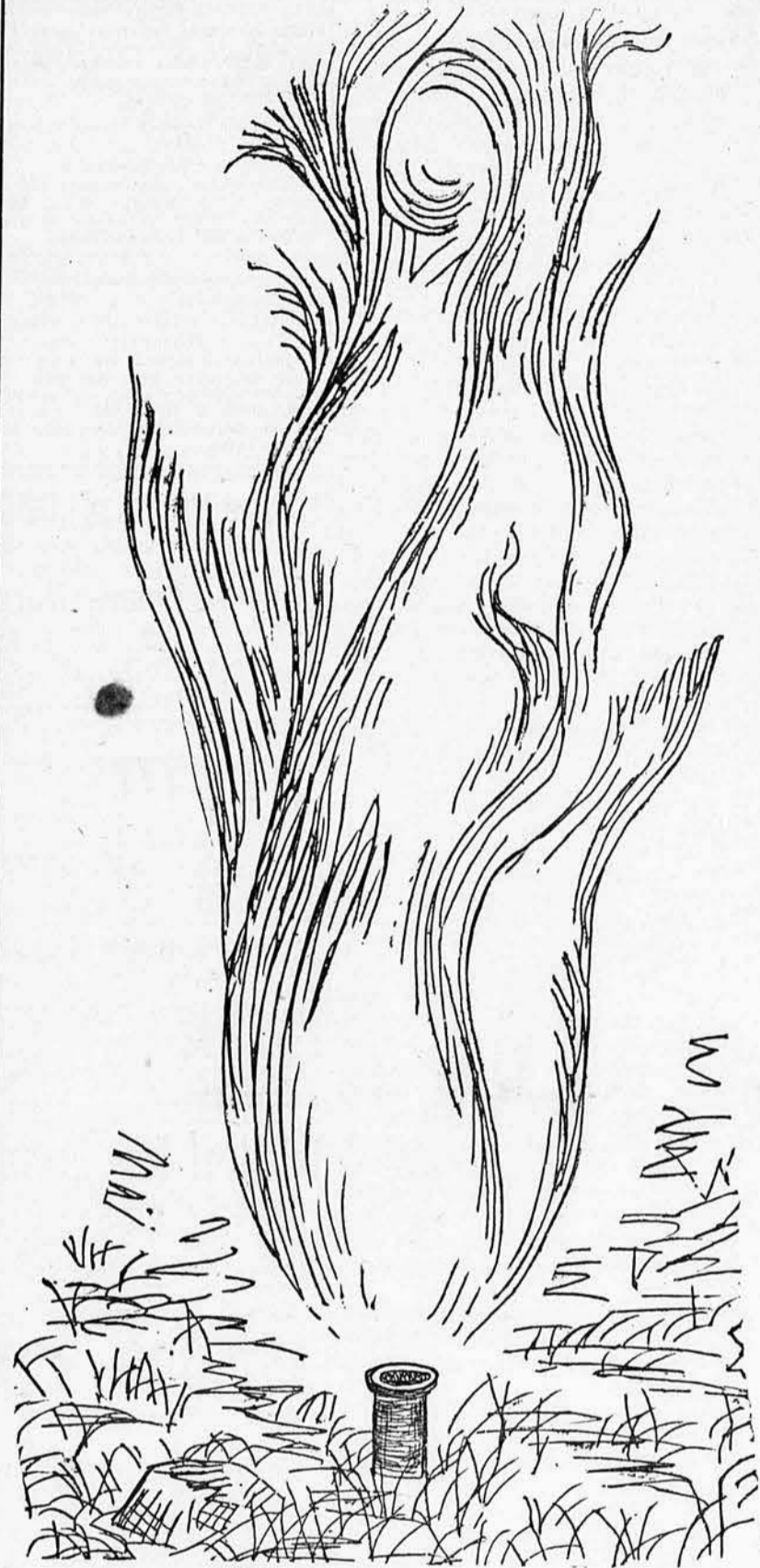
The manufactured sugar retails for 6 cents per pound, and it is believed that by another year it can be made so as to sell for even a less rate.

Furthermore, the seed obtained from the cane is now sold in the Fort Scott market at \$1 per bushel, and is used for feed. The blades blown off from the fan are compressed into bales and sold for food, being excellent to fatten cattle or swine; and the bagasse, the cane after being extracted of juice, is used for making an excellent quality of wrapping paper. Thus it will be seen that there is "millions" in the sugar industry.

THE GLASS WORKS

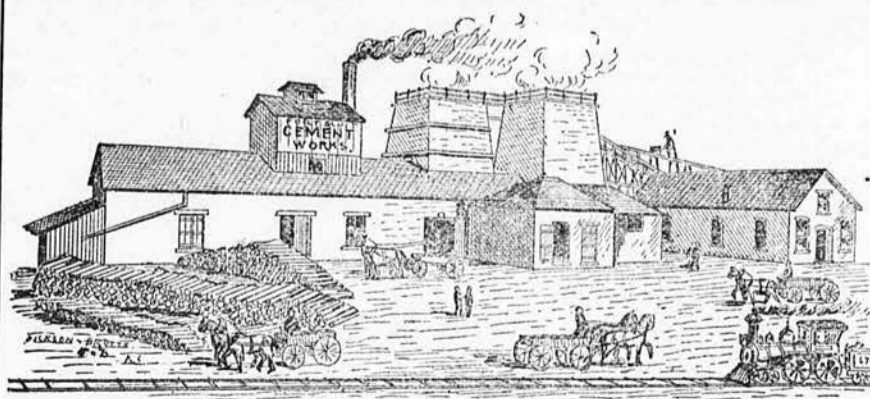
is another important industry established in Fort Scott, and the only works of this nature west of the Mississippi river. Each pot used has a capacity of 1,200 feet of window glass, and the furnace holds ten pots, hence is called a ten-pot furnace.

This furnace is 19 feet 6 inches in length, 12 feet 4 inches in width in the clear, with a 32-inch fire-bed and a 28-inch bench. There are two immense blow furnaces, one on each side of the main furnace, with five blowers to each blow furnace and ten gatherers to take the melted material from the furnace to the blowers who blow and "crack" it, after which it is taken to the flattening room where it is flattened and



AN AVERAGE FORT SCOTT GAS WELL.

this one building sugar-making in all its processes is carried to perfection. All the movements are simple and easily understood, from the dumping of the cane from together forming the battery. These cells are filled with the chopped or cut cane in succession, each cell holding a ton of cane. The saccharine or juice is extracted by steam



FORT SCOTT CEMENT WORKS.

the farmer's wagon to the packing of the sugar into barrels.

The cane is supplied to the cutter, blades and all, and is cut into pieces about one inch process under great pressure, termed "leaching," seven applications being required before the operation is completed and all substance extracted. Then each cell

perfected, and from there it is taken to the cutting room and cut into desired sizes. The company begun operation on this last Thursday, and use natural gas in blowing and flattening, and the largest glass manufactured at present will be size 4 by 6 feet.

Besides the foregoing there is over a dozen other manufactories of considerable note, all of which are doing a prosperous business.

**HART PIONEER NURSERIES.**

This institution is no doubt of as great importance to the people of Kansas as any other industry in the State. The nurseries are situated about one and a half miles out from the city of Fort Scott, and comprise over 400 acres, besides grounds devoted to the propagation of new and novel varieties, which are thoroughly tested before being grown for the market. And by personal inspection it is found that every thing is in first-class shape, and each member prides himself upon being connected with so admirably a company, one in which its patrons have the utmost confidence. In company with Mr. F. M. Lock, Secretary of the association, a drive was made through the nurseries, disclosing one block of 500,000 select varieties of two-year-old apple trees, in fine condition; one block of 850,000 one-year-old apple trees, very superior and of good growth; forty acres to forest seedlings; as fine pear and cherry trees as ever grew on any grounds without exception; grapes, principally Concord, never grew better nor appeared in a more healthful condition than found in this nursery; and the ornamental block near residence is beautiful beyond comparison and of varieties not equaled anywhere in the West. Just at this period is the busiest time for the Hart Pioneer Nurseries, over fifty people being engaged at preparing stock for the fall delivery now in progress, the largest order being for twenty carloads of apple trees alone, which shows how people appreciate stock grown by this firm.

**INTER-STATE EXPOSITION.**

This was held during the past week under the auspices of the Bourbon County Fair Association, and proved quite a success, although the exhibits were not as profuse as at like demonstrations of former years. Among the attractions was the expert shooting by Dr. Carver, the champion shot of the world, a competitive drill by various military companies, and the burning of natural gas.

The exhibit of cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry was not very largely filled, but all specimens of the different breeds shown were choice, and parties making the displays deserve unstinted praise.

The floral hall was indeed a place of much interest and competition lively. Textile fabrics in all styles imaginable were seen by the hundred, and specimens of fine arts excelled anything of the kind heretofore shown.

**THE DAILY PAPERS**

of Fort Scott are the indexes by which the city's prosperity is denoted, and these are the daily and weekly *Monitor*, and the daily and weekly *Tribune*, the former Republican in politics, and the latter Democratic. Each are most ably edited and contain for those interested an epitome of events not excelled by any other publications of like nature.

Further particulars concerning Fort Scott and her manufacturing institutions can be had by writing to the Board of Trade, who will esteem it a favor to answer all inquiries.

HORACE.

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

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

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

**Short-horn Bulls for Sale.**

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

**The Busy Bee.**

**Bee Cellars.**

The question which is most agitated apparently just at present, by the fraternity of bee-keepers, is whether the frost-proof cellars or winter repositories for bees need ventilation. From some cause, which is not clearly understood, a colony will often become very uneasy, and roar in the hive, rushing pell-mell over the combs, and outside. If this is not soon stopped, the colony will soon become diseased, befool its comb and hive, and die with what is known as diarrhoea or cholera (from want of a better name.) Dr. Miller, a bee-keeper of large experience, says that at one time his bees were roaring in the cellar, and thinking that they were cold and aroused to activity to get warm, made up a fire there. The next morning quiet reigned, but he was surprised on looking at the thermometer, to find it just where it was before kindling the fire. He then inferred that it was not cold which aroused the bees, but foul air, which, on making a fire, was drawn off by the draft. Some apiarists claim that, although the cellar may be so tight as to be frost-proof, enough fresh air will enter through cracks and crevices to supply the bees. The kind of soil in which the cellar is located may make a difference, as also whether the walls of the cellar or house

or not nearly so much as foul odors from the decaying bees.—Mrs. Harrison, in *Prairie Farmer*.

Consul Banham, Calcutta, reports some interesting facts concerning wheat raised in India. He gives a table showing that the export of wheat has increased from 80,000 cwt. in 1868 to 21,000,000 cwt. in 1886, and that the increase of 1886 over 1885 amounts to about 50,000,000 cwt. The Consul General says that some of his predecessors have claimed that the United States has nothing to fear from India as a competitor in the production of wheat. He does not concur with them and believes that India is second only to the United States. Furthermore wheat growing in India is in its infancy and it will develop. He fears that with the cheap native labor of India and the constantly growing facilities for transportation, the United States will find her a formidable competitor in the production of wheat. He says the India farmer represents a capital of about \$40 or \$50, and his hired help feeds and clothes himself on about \$2.50 a month.

**A Combination Farm Machine.**

The Victor Combined Pulverizer, Spreader and Wagon, as now made by the Newark Machine company, of Columbus, O., is one of the most valuable improvements in the line of machinery brought out during the last season. Recognizing the fact that the cost of this class of machinery has hitherto



THE VICTOR COMBINED PULVERIZER, SPREADER AND WAGON.

foundation are built of brick or stone. Or the cellar may be wet or dry. A cellar which has a running spring of water in it, has the reputation of watering bees safely, the water purifying the air. Our bee-cellar is situated in very dry, sandy soil, and is never the least bit damp. Mould used to grow on the walls and upon wooden vessels to such an extent in hot weather, that everything had to be washed and sunned, though the eastern window was open constantly. If honey was put in this dry, cool cellar, it would become thin, burst the capping and ooze from the cells. When colonies of bees were put in there during cold weather the combs would become damp, and the bees unhealthy. Since putting in a sub-earth ventilator of six-inch tile, all musty smell has disappeared, and the air is as pure as in any room in the house, or more so. I could never perceive any difference in the thermometer, whether the ventilator is closed or open, as the tile is laid below the frost line, and the air is warmed in coming in. Now colonies of bees remain there for nearly four months, and the combs keep dry.

A bee-cellar should be frost-proof, have good ventilation, and be paved, and have a framework to place the hives upon, built in such away that a broom can be run into every place to remove the dead bees. When bees are piled up two or three deep, they become damp and decay, and the floor should be swept at least once a week; if done quietly it will not disturb them,

been too high, the company has brought out a combined machine, which can either be used as a wagon and a spreader, or can be attached to any wagon, and therefore used for two purposes. The removal of eight clips and sixteen bolts changes it from a spreader to a full running gear for a farm wagon, so that when not in use as a spreader it is a first-class wagon for general use.

The saving in the use of a manure spreader is incalculable. It saves time and waste, and for top-dressing is invaluable. Wheat fields, meadows, etc., top-dressed in the fall, to a great extent, prevents fields freezing out, making it to the interest of every farmer to look further into this matter.

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

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

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**Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company,**  
—OF—  
**ABILENE, : : : KANSAS**  
Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings  
Against Fire, Tornadoes, Cyclones and Wind Storms.  
**CAPITAL, FULL PAID, : : : : \$50,000.**

The last report of the Insurance Department of this State shows the **KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY** has more assets for every one hundred dollars at risk than any other company doing business in this State, viz.:  
The **Kansas Farmers'** has \$1.00 to pay \$18.00 at risk; the Home, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$46.00; the Continental, of New York, \$1.00 to pay \$50.00; the German, of Freeport, Ill., \$1.00 to pay \$70.00; the Burlington of Iowa, \$1.00 to pay \$78.00, and the State of Iowa has \$1.00 to pay \$79.00 at risk.

The purchase of the B. & O. telegraph lines by the Western Union, with Jay Gould at its head, justly arouses apprehension among thoughtful people. One paper expresses the situation for all when it says: "With a telegraphic key-board in Jay Gould's back office, he will have a finger on every pulsation of trade and finance, of politics, of official action and of domestic life. He who shall own the telegraphs of the country can advance or depress prices, by which thousand or millions may be ruined in an hour; he may control the government itself; his evil or unclean presence may be felt in every home."

**CAMPBELL UNIVERSITY,**  
Holt, Jackson Co., Kansas.

Nov 15. Jan. 25. April 3. June 12.

This school offers superior advantages to the sons and daughters of farmers. (1) At the opening of each term beginning and advanced classes are organized in all the common branches, Book-keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Physiology, Rhetoric, German, Latin, and Vocal Music. (2) Students can enter any week and leave whenever necessary and lose no time. (3) No examinations—students may choose their studies. (4) No school in America does more thorough work in the common branches. (5) No extra charge for German, Vocal Music, Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Drawing, or Elocution. (6) No school in the land offers better instruction in Penmanship and elocution—free. (7) The school has no endowments and must be sustained wholly upon its merits. (8) The teachers all take a personal interest in every student. (9) All common school books are rented—others are bought back by the dealers. (10) We offer excellent accommodations for \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week for board and room. (11) Our preparatory department being organized anew every term, students can enter any time for one or two terms or to prepare for college. (12) The normal department is also reorganized every term. Young people can enter in November or January and prepare to teach next year. (13) The music department is superior to any other in the West—four professors; instruction in Voice, Harmony, and on Piano, Organ, Violin, and other Orchestral Instruments, and Cornet and other Band Instruments. (14) Instruction given in Telegraphy, Type-writing and Phonography at \$6.00 per term. Tuition for studies or Music \$10.00 per term of ten weeks.

[Mention this paper.]

Address PRESIDENT J. H. MILLER.

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**SPECIFICS.**

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

**The Veterinarian.**

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

**COLIC IN HORSES.**—Dr. Detmer: Until quite recently the real predisposing cause of colic, and probably the sole cause in numbers of cases was not known. It was discovered by Prof. Bollinger, in Munich. A small worm (*Sclerostomum equinum*) causes an aneurism in the anterior mesenteric artery. Coagulation of blood, exudation, and finally degeneration of the interior coat of the artery ensue, followed by obstruction of circulation. Prof. Bollinger found this condition—the worm and aneurism—in 94 per cent. of all old horses killed for anatomical purposes in the Royal Veterinary school at Munich. Three old horses were killed last winter for anatomical purposes at the veterinary school of the O. S. University, and the aneurism and worm found in every one of them. These facts show that such an aneurism is a frequent occurrence, at least in old horses, and it is well known that old horses are more subject to colic than young ones. As a parasitic worm is the cause, it is not strange that this trouble exists largely in one part of the country and another be comparatively free from it. The aneurism (enlargement of an artery) may exist for years, however, and the horse remains free from colic so long as no exciting cause arises. Exciting causes are catching cold, overfeeding, large feeds of food difficult of digestion, fermenting food, etc.

**Treatment.**—Quantities of promiscuous medicines poured into the stomach can do no good, but are a positive injury. Treatment should have but one object—the restoration of the circulation of the blood and of the peristaltic action of the intestines. The latter will follow the former. Nature indicates the proper remedy. A horse that has colic paws, lies down, gets up, rolls and thus brings into action mechanical forces that sooner than anything else will remove obstruction and promote the flow of blood. Hence these movements of the horse must not be interfered with, but given full play, unless they become so violent as to threaten injury to the animal. If a horse shows a tendency to lie down and not move, and if there is fever, rapid pulse and quick breathing, rouse the animal and make him get up every twenty or thirty minutes. Gentle friction along the abdomen, particularly on the right side if the animal is bloated, is useful, but violent exercise, as compelling the horse to trot or run, is objectionable. Muscular exercise is dangerous and often hastens a fatal termination. The greatest injury is by drenching. A sick horse, particularly if breathing fast, should never be drenched, as there is danger of the fluid passing down the windpipe, when fatal inflammation ensues, usually. Besides, the medicine can do no good. In cases of so-called wind colic, with dangerous bloating, use the trocar without hesitation, in time. If it is known that the animal has swallowed large quantities of food, a physic may be advisable, and if spasms are very severe a few doses of camphor will relieve. In case of a soporose condition, spirits of ammonia and turpentine rubbed in the flanks will arouse the animal to renewed action, unless it be the stupor that precedes death. These general directions apply only to such cases as are caused by a sudden interruption of the peristaltic motion.

Shoulder lameness of horses is not of nearly so frequent occurrence as is generally imagined; but sometimes the difficulty in ascertaining the real seat of lameness, when situated in the foot, has occasioned many an ignorant smith to refer the complaint to the shoulder, and the poor animal has in consequence been doomed to undergo the painful operation of blistering, firing and rowelling. It is of considerable importance, therefore, to be able to distinguish sprains in the shoulders from other ailments. Mistakes will seldom occur if attention be paid to the following symptoms: When a horse is lame in the shoulder he drags his toe along the ground, from inability of the muscles of the shoulder to lift the foot from the ground. If he lifts his foot high, the shoulder cannot be much affected. On walking down hill, he catches up the leg with considerable quickness. He will frequently stumble on going up hill, and make a shorter step with the

lame leg than with the other. He goes equally lame on soft or hard ground, which is not the case when the lameness is in the foot. In shoulder lameness there is no difference in the temperature of the two fore feet.

**TIMBER LINE HERD  
Holstein - Friesian Cattle.**

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

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**ROHRER STOCK FARM**

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NEWTON, - - KANSAS,  
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**Jersey Cattle.**

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

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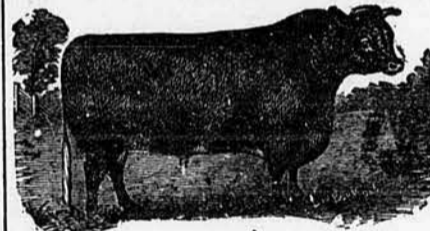
Places, Harts, Craggs, Roses of Sharon, Young Marys and Josephines.

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

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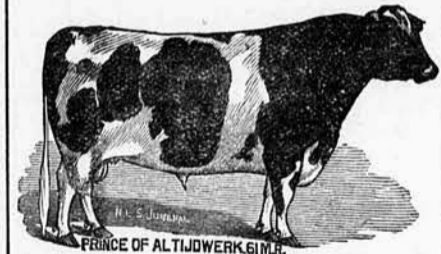
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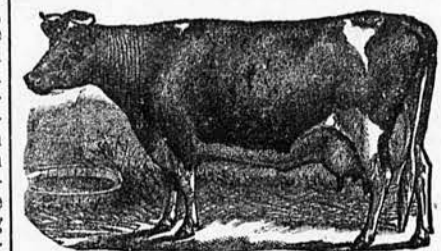
Is composed of such strains as MARYS, KIRKLEVINGTONS, BATES, ROSE OF SHARON, JOSEPHINES, YOUNG PHYLIS, and other noted families. DUKE OF RATHWOLD—heads the herd. Animals of good individual merit and pedigree for sale on terms to suit purchasers. Address FRANK CHAYCOFT, SEDALIA, Mo.

**Holstein - Friesian Cattle**

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The sweepstakes bull PRINCE OF ALTIJDWERK (61 M. E.) 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.



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

This herd is one of the oldest and largest in the country, comprising 300 head of choicest Herefords from all the best strains in England and America. The herd is headed by famous first-prize and sweepstakes bulls: FORTUNE 2080, one of the most celebrated bulls of the breed, by the famous Sir Richard 2d 970a—the smoothest, blockiest family of the breed: Sir Evelyn 9650, one of the best sons of Lord Wilton 4057; Grove 4th 13732, an illustrious son of Grove 3d 2490; Dewsbury 2d, 18977, by the celebrated Delley 9495.

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

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

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DEGEN BROS.



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



Sheep-stealing at one time constituted a capital offense, according to the old English law. This was one extreme, and the other is found in the very moderate punishment which this species of crime meets with in these latter days.

Animals and their products remove very little fertility from the soil; and fortunately as land becomes more impoverished and population increases, the greater becomes the demand for milk, butter and meat.

A Wisconsin farmer, who used thirty-five balls of twine on his harvester, bought only three balls at a time, and rode six miles to get them. Some one told him that twine would be certain to drop a cent a ball and he wanted the advantage of the decrease.

Some chickens die because of the toughness of the skin which lines the shell, the young things not being able to break through it. Help may be rendered, if you are very skillful, by carefully removing the shell and skin at the large end of the egg, about one-third of the length. This may be done prematurely or before the yolk is entirely taken, when bleeding will ensue and death will be the result.

Youthful Indulgence

In pernicious practices pursued in solitude, is a most startling cause of nervous and general debility, lack of self-confidence and will power, impaired memory, despondency, and other attendants of wrecked manhood. Sufferers should address, with 10 cents in stamps, for large illustrated treatise, pointing out unfailing means of perfect cure, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A correspondent to the Farmers' Club Journal says "he filled an old basket, with the bottom partly out, with scraps from the meat market, and hung up in his coop where the youngest chickens were confined. The blowflies had a regular barbacue over it, and in twelve hours from the time the basket was hung up the little maggots were dropping from the bottom in a small shower. The chickens feast on them and will eat hardly anything else, and grow as chickens never grew on boiled rice or cornmeal."

Every one, of course, feeds to his flock more or less corn or oatmeal made into a dough. But some make the great mistake of mixing with it so much water as to give it the consistency of a thin, slushy paste, at once difficult to pick up with their delicate pointed bill and impeding digestion by weakening the digestive fluids with too much moisture. Cornmeal especially should have just enough hot water poured over it to moisten and partially swell the minute particles and cause them to fall apart rather than adhere to each other.

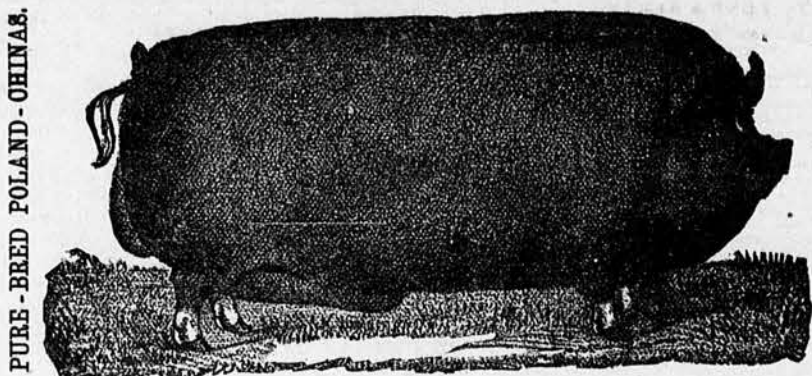
Advice to Consumptives.

On the appearance of the first symptoms, as general debility, loss of appetite, pallor, chilly sensations, followed by night-sweats and cough, prompt measures of relief should be taken. Consumption is scrofulous disease of the lungs; therefore use the great anti-scrofulous and blood purifier and strength restorer, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Superior to cod liver oil as a nutritive, and unsurpassed as a pectoral. For weak lungs, spitting of blood, and kindred affections, it has no equal. Sold by druggists. For Dr. Pierce's treatise on consumption, send 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Are You Going South?

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

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

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C. G. SPARKS, Mt. Leonard, - - Mo. BLACK U. S. at head of herd. About sixty choice pigs, both sexes, for sale. Stock recorded in A. P.-C. and O. P.-C. Records. Special express rates.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS!

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

OTTAWA HERD.

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

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS.

Every breeder is strictly first-class and registered in the American P.-C. Record. A comparison with any other herd in the United States is solicited. I will sell first-class boars, ready for service in November and December, for \$20 each, on orders received on or before October 10, 1887, and deliver them by express free, within 100 miles of Lyons. Sixty choice April and May sows for sale. Cash to accompany order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pedigree with every sale. F. W. TRUSDELL, LYONS, RICE CO., KAS.

NATIONAL HERD.

Established 1845. THOROUGHBRED POLAND CHINAS as produced by A. C. Moore & Sons, Canada, Ill. Sired from 100 sows and 12 males. All recorded in A. P.-C. Record. Pigs all eligible to record. Pedigree sent when desired. Swine Journal 25 in. 1 & 2-cent stamps. Photo Card of 48 Breeders sent free. COME AND SEE OUR STOCK. We have special rates by express. If not as represented we will pay your expenses.

Gold Dust Herd of Poland-Chinas.

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

CHOICE Berkshire and Small Yorkshire

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

SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES!

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

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

LOOUST GROVE HERD OF Large English Berkshires

Headed by GOLDEN CROWN 14823, A. B. R. Choice PIGS FOR SALE, either sex. Everything as represented. Write me, and please mention this paper. Address JAMES HOUK, HARTWELL, HENRY CO., Mo.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

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

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.

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

FOX RIVER VALLEY HERD OF IMPROVED CHESTER HOGS.



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

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

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TIME CARD: ATLANTIC EXPRESS. Arrives from Chicago.....12:25 p. m. Leaves for Chicago.....2:45 p. m. Depot, Union Pacific R. R., North Topeka. ALMA ACCOMMODATION. Arrives at Topeka.....11:50 a. m. Arrives at North Topeka.....12:00 noon. Leaves North Topeka.....1:00 p. m. Leaves Topeka.....1:10 p. m. From crossing R. R. street and C., K. & N. track, North Topeka. ALL TRAINS RUN DAILY.

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5,000 MILES IN THE SYSTEM. With Elegant Through Trains containing Pullman Palace Sleeping, Dining and Chair Cars, between the following prominent cities without change: CHICAGO, PEORIA, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, DENVER, OMAHA, ST. JOSEPH, QUINCY, BURLINGTON, HANNIBAL, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, ROCK ISLAND, LINCOLN, COUNCIL BLUFFS, ATCHISON, TOPEKA, LEAVENWORTH, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS. Over 400 Elegantly Equipped Passenger Trains running daily over this perfect system, passing into and through the important Cities and Towns in the great States of ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, COLORADO, MINNESOTA. Connecting in Union Depots for all points in the States and Territories, EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH. No matter where you are going, purchase your ticket via the "BURLINGTON ROUTE"

Daily Trains via this Line between KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and DES MOINES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, SIOUX CITY, ST. PAUL and MINNEAPOLIS. KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH and QUINCY, HANNIBAL and CHICAGO, Without Change. J. F. BARNARD, GEN'L MGR., K. C., ST. J. & C. B. AND H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH. A. C. DAWES, GEN'L PASS. AGT., K. C., ST. J. & C. B. AND H. & ST. J., ST. JOSEPH.

TO ADVERTISE and meet with success re-value of newspapers, and a correctly displayed advt. To secure such information as will enable you to advertise JUDICIOUSLY CONSULT LORD AND THOMAS NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, October 10, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis. CATTLE—Receipts 2,700, shipments 900. Market steady. Fair to choice heavy natives 3 90a 4 70, butchers steers 3 30a 3 90, fair to good feeders 2 60a 3 30, common to good Texans and Indians 2 19a 3 75.

Chicago. The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE—Receipts 10,000, shipments 3,000. Good natives higher; others dull. Shipping steers 2 85a 5 00; stockers and feeders 1 75a 3 15; cows, bulls and mixed 1 35a 2 65; Texans 1 20a 2 50; Western rangers 2 00a 3 40.

Kansas City. CATTLE—Receipts since Saturday 2,977. Market strong and 5a10c higher for offerings of good quality, while others were about steady. The bulk of the supply on sale was generally common and medium. Sales of steers ranged from 2 20 to 2 60.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis. WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 70 3/4a 71 1/2c. CORN—Cash, 40 1/2a 40 3/4c. OATS—Cash, 24 1/2c. RYE—No. 2, 64a 65c.

Chicago. Cash quotations were as follows: WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 69 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 65 1/2c; No. 2 red, 72c.

Kansas City. WHEAT—Receipts at regular elevators since last report, 679 bushels; withdrawals, 1,650 bushels; leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 432,703 bushels.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Butter, Eggs, Beans, Sweet potatoes, Apples, Peaches, Potatoes, Onions, Beets, Turnips, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Pumpkins, Squash.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FRES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 1866, 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.

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.

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

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

If 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.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 29, 1887.

Riley county—O. C. Barner, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Chas. E. Wells, in Sherman tp., one sorrel mare pony, about 14 hands high, hind legs white half way up, branded D on left shoulder.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 6, 1887.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk. MARE—Taken up by G. German, Liberty tp., September 2, 1887, one sorrel mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, one white hind foot and white spot in face; valued at \$80.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 13, 1887.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Berry, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J. A. Sims, in Walton tp., September 9, 1887, one flea-bitten gray horse, split in each ear, branded K on left hind and right shoulder and letter I on right hind; valued at \$40.

white spot in forehead and white spot on each shoulder, somewhat "staggy;" valued at \$17. MARE—Taken up by O. H. Tracy, in Dixon tp., August 29, 1887, one bay or roan mare, 7 or 8 years old, branded T-T, both hind feet white; valued at \$20.

Anderson county—A. D. McFadden, clerk. COW—Taken up by Reuben Lowry, in Walker tp., (P. O. Greeley), one red cow, 6 years old, white spot in face, crop off right ear, lower half of tall white; valued at \$22.

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

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

PURE GERMAN CARP FOR SALE. For stocking ponds. All sizes, from 2 to 10 inches. Prices on application. J. J. MEASER, Hutchinson, Kansas.

PENSIONS For Mexican War and Union Veterans. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Washington, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.

GO SOUTH Young Man and BUY A HOME lars. E. C. LINDSEY & CO., Norfolk, Va.

BREEDER'S LOWEST RATES ON ALL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING OBTAINED THROUGH OUR AGENCY. COMINGS BREARLEY Rockford Ill.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM. For three weeks I was suffering from a severe Cold in Head and pain in temples; after only six applications of Ely's Cream Balm I was relieved. Every trace of my cold was removed. — Henry C. Clark, 1st Division N. Y. Appraiser's office.

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

PENNYROYAL PILLS "CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH." The Original and Only Genuine. Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 5c. (stamps) to us for particulars in letter by return mail. NAME PAPER, Chichester Chemical Co., 2318 Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

We Grow HEAVY MUSTACHE. Handle Whiskers and Hair on Bald Heads in 20 to 30 days. Make a Beard Extra in the ONLY REMEDY! 2 or 3 days, do it. We will prove this on you \$100.00 in cash. Young and old make 20 days. No experience needed. We send you \$4 size plug, by mail for 50c stamps or 12 for \$1. Simply cost. Smith Mfg. Co. Palestine, Ills.

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

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

We do not speculate, but sell exclusively on commission.

SPECIAL PUBLIC SALE.

FIFTY HEAD OF PURE-BRED, REGISTERED

Devon, Holstein, Jersey, Galloway and Short-horn Cattle



Will be offered without reserve at Riverview Park, KANSASCITY, MO.

By WALTER C. WEEDON & Co., On Monday, October 31, 1887, During the Kansas City Fat Stock Show.

This offering will afford stock-raisers a grand opportunity to secure some remarkably good breeding stock. THE HOLSTEINS—Represent a draft from the choice herd of D. P. & H. P. Ellis, Esquires, Cleveland, Ohio, who have selected their herd and bred with great care, and the animals to be sold are a nice, even, vigorous lot, and worthy the attention of dairymen of the West.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. Terms made known at time of sale. Liberal time on good bankable paper. For catalogues and further information, apply to WALTER C. WEEDON & CO., 1431 BELL ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!

—OF THE— WALNUT GROVE HERD

—OF— HIGH-BRED

SHORT-HORN CATTLE

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

Riverview Park, Kansas City, Mo., WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, NOV. 2 and 3, (DURING THE FAT STOCK SHOW).

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

Our land, owing to its close proximity to Kansas City, has become too valuable to farm, and in consequence we are compelled to disperse our splendid herd of Short-horns, which has been formed with great care and much expense.

TERMS—Made known on day of sale. Catalogues ready October 20, and sent on application to

SETH E. WARD & SON, Westport, Mo.

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

# B. M. PAYNE & CO.,

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



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



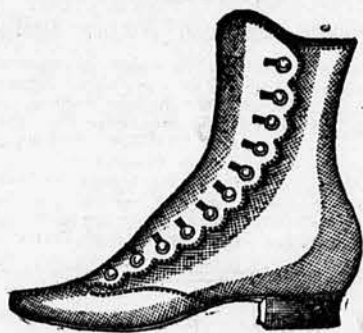
No. 12. Ladies' Fine Kid Walking Shoes, in C, D and E widths, sizes 2 to 7, of a reliable quality, two Grades, Prices \$2.00 and \$3.00.



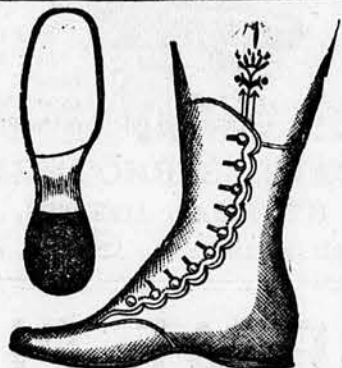
No. 1. Ladies' Fine Dongola, Hand Turn, Button Shoe, made on "SPANISH ARCH Last," "Artistic Style" Opera Toe, is very soft and flexible. Price, \$4.50, in A, B, C, D and E widths, Sizes 1 to 7.



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



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



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

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

Where the width is not mentioned, we send D.

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

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

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

## B. M. PAYNE & CO.,

705 KANSAS AVENUE,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

# Cheap Homes!

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

## STIMMEL, ROBINSON & BRIGHTON,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,  
HUTCHINSON, - - - KANSAS.

10,000 acres of improved and unimproved land in Reno and Harvey counties for sale very cheap and on long time at 7 to 8 per cent. interest. Also farms and good pasture lands to exchange for merchandise or Eastern property. All kinds of stock taken in part payment on some of this land.  
Correspondence solicited.

## WESTERN KANSAS!

Full information regarding the great and rapidly-developing Southwestern Kansas given on application.  
**200,000 ACRES OF CHEAP LANDS FOR SALE!**  
Price \$2.25 to \$5.00 per acre. Terms easy. All inquiries about Western Kansas promptly answered, and the "Settler's Guide" sent free. Railroad fare one way free to buyers of a half section, and round trip fare refunded to buyers of a section of land.  
Address DUNN & BELL, GARDEN CITY, KAS.

# Kansas City Stock Yards,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

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

## Higher Prices are Realized

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

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

## Kansas City Stock Yards Company Horse and Mule Market.

FRANK E. SHORT.

CAPT. W. S. TOUGH.

## F. E. SHORT & CO.

Managers.

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

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

Special attention given to receiving and forwarding.

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

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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KANSAS CITY.

ST. LOUIS.

## James H. Campbell & Co.,

## LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

—FOR THE SALE OF—

## CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

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

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



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**ISSUED EVERY MONTH** will be mailed to any address in the United States, Canada, Mexico or Mexico for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. If more convenient for you, you can send the amount in 1-cent or 2-cent American postage stamps. Write your name plainly, and give your town, county and state. [Always tell what paper you got this advertisement from, when you write.] Address, **MO. & KAS. FARMER, KANSAS CITY, MO.**

Journalists' Drawer "B."

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

SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind.

## CITY HOTEL, -:- CHICAGO.

State Street, Corner Sixteenth Street.

Rate \$1.50 Per Day.

Convenient to Stock Shippers. A good Family Hotel.

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

W. F. ORCUTT, Proprietor.

ESTABLISHED JAN. 1st, 1866.

PATENT WATER PROOFED



CHEAP WATER PROOF. Applied by our new

STRONG WATER PROOF. Patent method with 1/2 the labor of any other way. Unlike any other roof, it does not rattle. An Economical and DURABLE SUBSTITUTE for PLASTER on walls. Ornamental CARPETS and RUGS of same material, cheaper and better than Oil Cloths. Catalogue and Samples Free.

W. H. FAY & CO., CAMDEN, N. J.  
ST. LOUIS. MINNEAPOLIS. OMAHA.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

WANTED—Partner on a farm. P. M., Bird Nest, Kas.

PAPER BY MAIL—Ten cents a quire. P. M., Bird Nest, Kas.

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

WANTED—Clover Hulling, with a Victor Clover Huller. Address D. B. Rice, box 208, Topeka, Kas.

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

FOR SALE—Choice Berkshire Pigs and two Sows, one yearling Cotswold Ram and five Ewe Lambs, Langshan and Plymouth Rock Cockerels, M. B. Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. Circulars and price-list free. Stock all first-class. James Elliott, Abilene, Kas.

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

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—On account of starting for Scotland soon, one Imported Clydesdale Stallion, 5 years old; weighs 1,700 pounds. A bargain if taken soon. For particulars, address Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Marion Co., Kas.

STOLEN.—Black horse, white face, high neck heavy mane but short, long heavy tail, shoes on front feet. \$25 reward. C. R. McDowell, 893 Morris avenue, Topeka, Kas.

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

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

FOR SALE!

Four Colonies Italian Bees, at \$5.00 each. Four Trios Prize-winning S. C. B. Leghorns, at \$2.50 per trio. Must be sold. J. B. KLINE, Address 224 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

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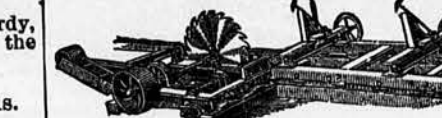
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