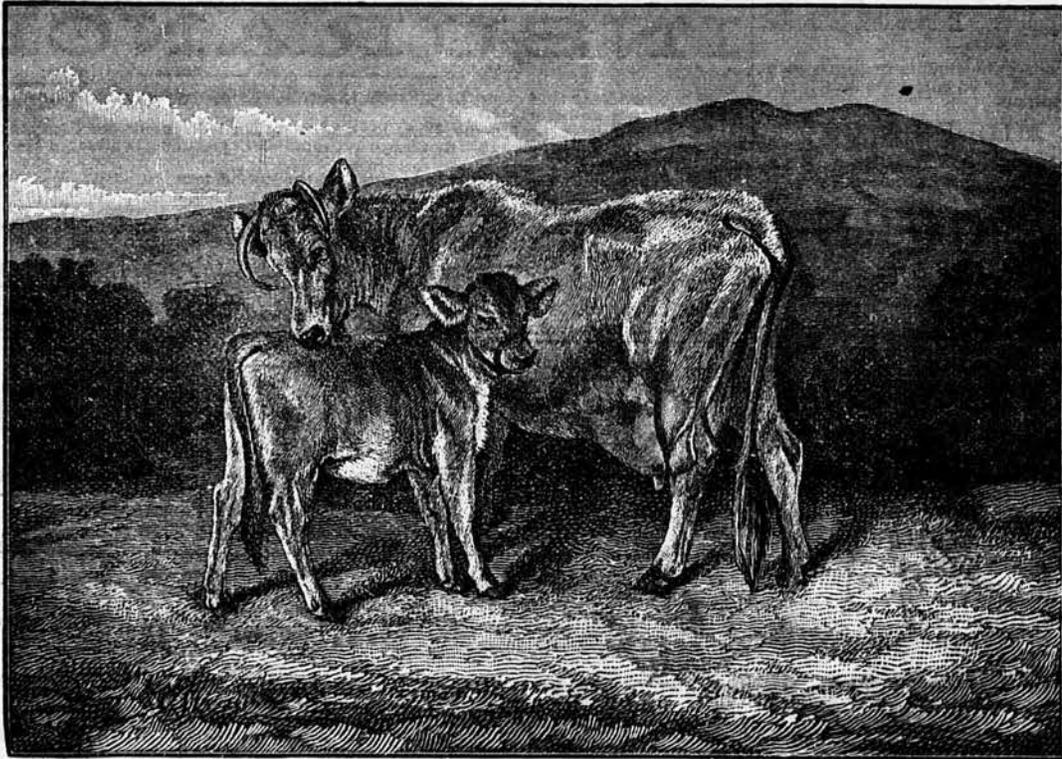




ESTABLISHED, 1863.
VOL. XXV, No. 4.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1887.

\$1.00 A YEAR.



THE JERSEYS AT HOME—ISLE OF JERSEY.

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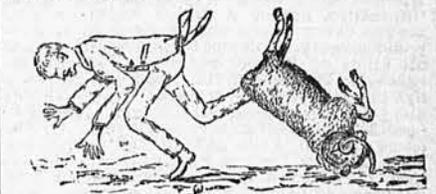
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TOPEKA : BUSINESS : INDEX

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The Western School Journal TOPEKA, -:- KANSAS.

It is the official organ of the State Superintendent, containing the monthly decisions of that office of the Attorney General, and the Supreme Court on all matters relating to schools. It prints and answers the Quarterly Examination Questions of the State Board of Education. Its official, editorial, contributed and selected matter make it indispensable to school officers and teachers. Persons expecting to teach should subscribe. School officers are authorized to subscribe for their districts. \$1.25 per year. Clubs of five or more, \$1 each. Agents wanted in every county. Write for Sample Copy.



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Bulbs! Bulbs! Bulbs!

Send for Fall Price List of the finest assortment of BULBS, PLANTS, SEEDS, Etc., now ready.

TOPEKA FLORAL COMPANY. BRISTOL SISTERS, Managers. TOPEKA, KAS., 1887.

GOING To see that New Electric Motor at the Printing Office of DARLING & DOUGLASS, at Topeka, and to see that eight-horse-power Baxter Engine, with ten-horse-power boiler, which is worth \$1,000 new, but which can be had for \$400 cash from them, they agreeing that it is to be in No. 1 condition. I will get there in time to secure the bargain if the chick holds out, or Uncle Sam's mail is prompt enough.

DAVID E. DELONG. MARSHAL JOHNSON.

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

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

Agricultural Matters.

Milo Maize and Its Cultivation.

Kansas Farmer:

Will you kindly help me out of a dilemma? So many have written to me for yellow milo maize, wishing a description of the plant, mode of cultivation and harvesting it, that I am unable to answer each one personally.

Milo maize is well known in the Southern States and is recognized as one of the standard forage plants of that section. It grows to the height of from four to six feet, each joint of the stalk sending out one or more side shoots, while stalk and branches put out a heavy foliage. The top of the stalk is a heavy mass of shoots, each crowned with a head of seed, very compact, and bending to one side. The seed is yellow, very rich, and is said, by those who have tried it, to make most excellent batter cakes—superior to buckwheat.

Its cultivation is as simple as that of corn. Plant in rows three and one-half or four feet apart, hills in rows two feet apart, five or six grains in a hill, cover about one inch. Plant from 20th of April to 15th of May, if all the conditions are favorable. It will grow wherever corn will; in fact, where corn will not—on any kind of soil, even hardpan.

Cultivate same as corn, a good hoeing or two helps it wonderfully while small. There are several ways of harvesting it. If the seed only is desired to be saved, cut the heads off when they get ripe, and store in a dry place; afterwards the stalks may be cut and shocked as corn is. Or the blades and shoots may be stripped from the stalks with the seed heads on, and when sufficiently cured, stacked. Or the whole stalk may be cut and shocked like corn. There is an objection, however, to the last mentioned mode, and that is, the tops of the shocks being much exposed, the rich seed heads have a very great attraction to the birds, which know a good thing when they see it. If this latter mode is adopted it would be a good plan to stack the fodder when cured, and not let it stand out all winter as shock corn does.

The yield in seed is wonderful. My small patch of a few square rods turned out at the rate of seventy-five bushels of clean seed per acre. Corn growing alongside of it, on same kinds of soil, will make about ten bushels per acre, and the milo maize will go as far in feeding as the same amount of corn will.

I think I can truly say that milo maize is also chinch-bug-proof, as well as drouth-proof; any way they did not injure mine in the least, while corn alongside of it was black with chinch bugs and scarcely worth gathering.

After seed has been obtained it can be sowed one and one-half to two bushels per acre, cut first time when about three feet high; let it cure on the ground, and then stack it. The second and third crops grow more rapidly, the shoot having good strong roots to spring from. My seed is all gone, and I had quite a lot of it. I will answer all questions on milo maize if a stamp is enclosed for postage. W. R. SMITH, Coyville, Wilson Co., Kas., Box 34. October 24, 1887.

In Lyon County.

Kansas Farmer:

The long-continued drouth came to an end about the 1st of September. Since then we have had frequent rains, and now the ground is well soaked, the ponds full of water, and the creeks all running. Tame grass, that was supposed to be nearly dead, has been revived, and now we have excellent fall

pasture. First frost about 10th of October, very light. First killing frost on the morning of the 25th of October, when ice formed on standing water. To-day, 26th, quite pleasant again. Corn in this county will make from eight to ten bushels per acre; some fields more; others less. Wheat where sown looks very promising. Stock going into winter in fair condition, all in good health. Feed plenty, but fears are being entertained that much of the early cut corn is nearly worthless. Most people have their stock off the pasture and are now feeding. Everybody reducing their stock of hogs.

J. W. LOY.

Americus, Lyon Co., Kas.

In Pawnee and Adjoining Counties.

Kansas Farmer:

I find corn and other summer crops very light in the western and north-western portion of Pawnee county. In the southern and southwestern part of the county they are better, owing, I judge, to the soil being more sandy. In the northeast part of Edwards county I find some very fair crops. The lighter soils of Stafford we find a good many fields of corn as good as last year. What corn there is, is sound and good. We find a large acreage of wheat sown in every locality and generally looking finely. Cattle and hogs are quite scarce and especially hogs, but I think there are enough for the amount of corn. We will miss them more next spring than now. We feel the scarcity of money more than anything else and we expect closer times before spring opens. I cannot see anything that will increase the money circulation, as we have but little to dispose of and there is little or no money to pay for what we have to sell. Farmers must hold still and await the coming of better times. Towns people who have assisted in covering us up with worthless bonds to increase taxation and other expenses can get up and hunt for greener fields. Farmers must wake up to their own interest before they are entirely buried up, and try to turn the scales in their favor. We are pleased with the sugar-making prospect, it will be a great boon to Kansas.

W. J. COLVIN.

Larned, Pawnee Co.

In Leavenworth County.

Kansas Farmer:

Weather has been all that could be desired during September and October. Just about rain enough and no frosts to hurt up to within a few days.

Corn is light, but we will have enough for home use; half or more is already gathered. Wheat is looking very fine and about the usual amount has been put in. Stock is in splendid condition; fall pasture, owing to abundant rains, is good, and will put animals in fine condition to go into winter quarters. There is enough feed, but the corn-fodder is in bad condition; it did not cure well. Was probably cut too early.

F. WELLHOUSE.

Fairmount, October 26.

The Family Shoemaker No More.

A correspondent looked into a modern shoe factory and then wrote:

"No industrial revolution was ever more complete than the revolution which has taken place in shoemaking during the last twenty-five years. The cobbler we shall have always with us; but the shoemaker has almost completely changed his form. It is to be feared, too, that he is no longer entitled to claim the protection of his tutelary St. Crispin, for he has become the servant of a witch. And such a witch! Driven to its highest capacity a single McKay machine has been known to clap the soles upon 1,200 pairs of new

shoes within ten hours, and it takes 300 hands, working in great part with yet other ingenious labor-saving machines, to feed one of these insatiable stitchers, and clear away the tables before it has finished. It will be seen, therefore, that the McKay machine is not only a witch itself, but that it is a boss witch. In the best provided shops the side stitching, heeling and even the lasting are done by subsidiary machines, and so also would be the cutting, were it not for the imperfections of the leather, which demand the services of a practiced eye in selecting the parts that are fit for use. Yet the work is done with so little effort that a motor of single horse power would drive a half dozen or more of the McKay machines at one and the same time.

"It has been said that the capacity of the shoe manufacturing plant in the United States is equal in three months to the market demands of one entire year. This may be true so far as the shoemaking machines are concerned, but it is evidently not true when the question of skilled workmen for feeding and operating the machines is involved. Say that the manufacturers make 4,000,000 pairs of shoes each year. That would be about the proper estimate on a valuation of \$10,000,000. But there are 1,500,000 pairs of feet in New York city alone, and they would manage to get through with pretty nearly 4,000,000 pairs of shoes in one year, even were there no demand from abroad."

Breakfast Bacon.

This is simply bacon used for breakfast, for which it is popular as a side or extra dish on public tables. The best is from pigs weighing about one hundred pounds when dressed. A good coat of lean meat should be left along the back, and the pigs should be of a breed which has plenty of lean in them, and which has been grown to develop it. One of the best breeds for bacon and hams is the Duroc-Jersey. Only the sides are used, and these should be cut lengthwise in strips about six inches wide, or wider, to get even cuts from the sides. For 100 pounds of meat use six pounds salt, four ounces saltpetre, and five pounds brown sugar, which should be mixed together and the meat rubbed with it, and piled with the flesh sides up. Every three days it should be rubbed until the mixture is all absorbed in the meat. It is then ready to smoke. The smoke should be from hard maple, hickory, birch, or corncobs, and be kept up until the meat is a delicate brown or a dark straw color. The meat may be packed in a pickle of the same proportions, and be submerged in it for six weeks and then smoked. For large bacon to keep through the summer one pound more of salt may be added. It is best to cure this in the brine. Each piece of bacon should be sewed up in a cotton cloth if sent to a distance; but if sold near home this is not necessary. Fancy packers of bacon dip the cloths in a mixture of yellow ochre to make them tight. The bacon pieces should be of about equal weight, and the weight be marked on the outside. All this does not make the bacon any better, but it pleases the eye of people who buy for looks—and they are the larger number.—*Ec.*

How to Take Off a Hide.

The hides of farm slaughtered animals have a poor reputation, because of the careless way in which they are stripped. Calfskin and sheep pelts are reduced one-half in value by being cut and gashed, and improperly stretched at once, and pegged out to dry, with the flesh side upward. If it is rolled up, or thrown in a heap and left to dry in that shape, it is so mean looking that a buyer

will offer only half its real value. A few hints in regard to taking off a hide may be useful. The throat should never be slit cross-wise, either in killing or in taking off a hide. The skin is slit from the chin down the brisket, in a straight line to the tail; it is then cut around each hoof; the hind legs are slit behind over the gambrel, but the front legs are slit up in front, over the knee. This leaves the skin in good shape for finishing the leather. The head and legs are first carefully skinned, and all cutting the skin is avoided. The skin is then easily drawn off by taking hold of it firmly, and pulling it steadily. It is then spread out evenly on a floor, and salted with fine salt. If there is but one, it is best to stake it out as soon as the salt has taken, and dry at once in a cool, shaded place. If there are more than one, they are laid upon each other and salted quite freely, and afterwards they are thoroughly dried. If the skins are to be kept on hand, they should be closely watched for moths or grubs.—*American Agriculturist.*

Farm Notes.

A pig should never be allowed to stop growing; in fact, that rule holds good during its entire life.

Cleaning wheat in the country warehouse and elevator will some day amicably settle all disputes concerning dirt and dockage.

A light covering of stable manure on the potato pits is as good a defense against frost as two or three times its thickness of earth.

Except upon newly-cleared land, wheat should not be sown broadcast. Not only is there a great saving of seed in using a drill, but that deposits the seed at an even depth, and secures a more regular stand.

Early sowing of wheat gives a chance for the plants to become well rooted, the better to endure the winter, but where the Hessian fly abounds this is offset by the longer season it is given to do its destructive work.

If no grass seed is sown with the rye, and it is not fed to death (as grass pastures are sometimes), it will flourish for years nearly equal to any of the grasses, and "the half has not been said" about that much-abused grain, rye.

A poor, mangy pig is of no value; close confinement in filth and dirt will check the growth, however generous the feed; but, if starved at the same time, it would be a mercy to both pig and owner to send them to the manure pile.

If your hogs begin to cough, look out for malignant lung troubles. If they mope and lie about their beds, intestinal difficulties may be suspected. Plenty of pure air, pure water and varied food will help to scare away malignant disease.

Close observers find less evidence of the use of oil and lampblack in fitting up fire wool stock to pass under the eyes of the judges, and of trimming of the wool to remedy defects in symmetry of carcass as well as of other old-time tricks so well known to the trade.

The proper way to remove a large tree is to first cut away the roots by digging a trench about ten feet in diameter around it, removing the earth and refilling with new rich earth. This will induce the growth of a great mass of fibrous roots around the tree. The next year the tree may be removed, but the top should be cut back severely.

Rye receives less care than any other grain. It is sown on the lightest soils without fertilizers of any kind. It will grow a crop every three or four years sufficient to pay for the labor expended, on soils so light that no turf is ever seen. It also stands out prominently among the successful methods of green manuring. For this purpose rye is second only to clover.

The four feet of an ordinary ox will make a pint of neat's foot oil. Not a bone of any animal should be thrown away. Many cattle skin-bones are shipped to England for the making of knife handles, where they bring \$40 a ton. The thigh-bones are the most valuable, being worth \$80 a ton for cutting into tooth brush handles. The fore-leg bones are worth \$30 a ton, and are made into collar buttons, parasol handles and jewelry, though sheep legs are the staple parasol handles. The water in which the bones are boiled is reduced to glue, and the dust which comes from sawing them is fed to cattle and poultry.

The Stock Interest.

DATES CLAIMED FOR STOCK SALES.

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

Feeding for Lean Meat.

To persons who never thought about it, a statement that an animal may be in good condition as to flesh, full, plump, well-rounded, and yet have but little of the fatty deposits common in rapidly-fatted animals, seems preposterous. It is true, however. Take a horse that has been fatted without exercise; he is a beauty. Put him to hard work a few days; and although he eats as well as he did when idle, eats more, it may be, still he gets poor faster than he got fat, and looks all the worse by the comparison. Take another horse that was fatted while at regular work; he stays fat, other things being favorable. This is evidence that an animal may be fat (as we use the term) by simply having the muscles well developed. In other words, an animal's fatness may be made up chiefly of lean meat.

Another fact has been demonstrated so many times that every farmer recognizes it, even though he never studied the reason of it. Growing hogs are kept fat on pasture, without any grain feed, and their flesh is rich and juicy. The same animals, if fed a little wheat bran swill, evenings and mornings, with the grass, will be fatter than when kept on the grass alone, though, when slaughtered, there is little if any more fatty deposits than were found in the grass-fed hogs. If animals thus kept fat and growing on grass and bran are "finished," as it is called, with corn, they become still fatter, and large deposits of pure fat are found in the carcass.

These facts, taken together, would seem to be conclusive as to the character of the meat being affected by the nature of the food eaten. The same thing has been determined by methods of feeding adopted and followed with that particular object in view. Prof. Sanborn, of the Missouri Agricultural College, in his Bulletin No. 19, of January 29, 1886, giving results of "feeding for lean meat," said: "This investigation hereinafter given is in complete accord with the previous results and may be regarded as conclusive evidence that food makes a profound change in the composition of an animal. The pig is seen to be more plastic to the moulding influence of food than has been supposed. So far as the pig is concerned, it appears that we may elect, largely, the type of meat that we will eat." In summarizing the work of the experiment, he said: "I am satisfied from the three years' work now concluded, that from 40 to 50 per cent. variation in fat by the food given can be made in the composition of a pig."

Perhaps the most satisfactory experiment ever made in this direction is that described in the fourth annual report of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, in charge of Prof. W. A. Henry, director. Six pigs of an even litter 100 days old were selected. They were cross-bred Jersey Reds and Poland-Chinas. Up to the beginning of the experiment they had been fed, all alike, a mixture of shorts, cornmeal, skim-milk and buttermilk. They were divided into two lots of three pigs each and fed, one lot for lean meat, the other for fat. Lot A, for lean, was fed a ration consisting of one part of dried blood, six parts of shorts, and fourteen parts of sweet skim-milk by weight.

Lot B, for fat, was fed all the fine-ground cornmeal they could properly consume. Water was freely provided for each lot, and each had the run of a small yard back of the feeding pen. There were no accidents, no drawbacks, or impediments from the beginning to the end of the experiment, which lasted 136 days. The quantity of feed consumed is stated to have been—

LOT A, FED FOR LEAN.

Sweet skim-milk consumed.....3,302 pounds.
Shorts consumed.....1,415 pounds.
Dried blood consumed.....235 pounds.

LOT B, FED FOR FAT.

Cornmeal consumed.....1,690 pounds.

Analyzed, the amount of digestible matter, that is, actual food, fed to each lot, was about the same, the figures showing 1,261 pounds to lot A, and 1,346 pounds to lot B. The proportions of fat-forming food and muscle-forming food were different, the corn being almost wholly a fat producer—in proportion of 1,193 to 153, more than 88 per cent. The proportion of fat-producing elements in the food of lot A was 44 per cent., or just one-half that of the food of lot B.

When the animals were slaughtered, two of them were taken at a time—one from each lot, as nearly alike in size and condition as possible, a skilled butcher assisting, and every step taken with care and precision. They were killed by slow bleeding, after having been weighed. The blood, the viscera, everything removed was weighed. The dressed hogs were hanged to cool and stiffen, after which they were laid on their backs on the block and cut—"first, the head was severed, next the body was cut square across between the fifth and sixth ribs, and again at the loin or small of the back."

To sum up briefly the actual results as to the lean meat and fat part of the case, 38 per cent. of all the meat that could be cut from the carcasses of lot A was fat, while the fat of lot B was 46 per cent. of all that could be separated, a difference of eight pounds in a hundred.

We will refer again to this matter next week, or soon, and call attention to other important facts shown in this experiment of Prof. Henry. Readers should preserve this article so as to have it for reference if desired when reading the next.

Training a Colt to Harness.

A Pennsylvania farmer, in an excellent letter to the *National Stockman*, Pittsburg, Pa., gives his ideas concerning the best methods of handling a colt so as to train it well. He says he would prefer to begin with the progenitors if possible. See that neither sire nor dam has bad habits, he says; see that they are not vicious, nervous, or lack horse sense; then you have a good subject to begin with.

The subject of this correspondent had been selected for him—"Training a Colt to Harness." He wrote:

"In the first place, I put a halter on it, a process which has most likely been performed before. Then I adjust the harness in its presence. Let it see the harness is no bug-bear. After this I lift them carefully and put them upon the colt as quietly and easily as possible, being sure to have no fuss in this operation, but to be firm and by no means be defeated in the attempt. Be very gentle with the colt at the same time, speaking to and fondling it so as to attract its attention, as much as possible, from the business in hand. Now bridle, leaving the halter on the colt, then lead from the stable, having a quiet horse in readiness to accompany and assist in the breaking.

"Now tie the halter strap to the breast-chain ring of the hames of the

lead horse. (Be sure not to fasten the bridle in any way to the horse.) Then put the check lines on them, see that all is ready, get behind them and start them off. The halter will keep the colt from getting away, and you should now drive and keep them going in some shape until the colt has learned to walk properly along with the other horse. If the driver has been careful and sensible while teaching this movement (very gentle handling, low tone, an occasional stop and examination of the harness, and a pat and word of praise), there are but few animals that will require more than half an hour of this kind of exercise until they are enough subdued and accustomed to the unusual outfit to be hitched up. A sled, with a tongue, is the best vehicle for this purpose, especially if the colt is a little excitable, as it is not so noisy as a wagon, although I frequently have used the latter, and never had any trouble.

"After having walked along with the other horse, and gotten somewhat used to the harness, there is very little danger of the colt "scaring," as it is the first start-off that is most likely to frighten it. But by having it walk alongside the other horse first, and securely fastened, this is in a great measure obviated; and as soon as it is a little accustomed to the check lines there is scarcely any danger whatever of any trouble. I always use open bridles in training, as I believe a colt's eyes were made to see with, and the blinders prevent their use except in one direction, so that any noise from behind is much more likely to frighten it than if the colt could see the object of its fear, which is very often something with which its eyes are familiar; and the sound will not then produce the same effect as when it was invisible.

"Haul an empty vehicle at first, then load lightly and increase the weight as the colt learns to know what is expected of it. In hitching to the wagon I always unhook both stay chains; then if the colt wants to go a little faster than the other horse it can get a little ahead without the chains tightening, and it is not apt to get discouraged, and still has to keep up its share, no difference whether it is a little ahead or a little behind; and thus will soon learn to pull its share without any trouble.

"I have broken a great many colts in this way, both for myself and others, and never had a failure, and never was more than a couple of hours in getting a pretty good and satisfactory drive. The colt by that time gets confidence in the driver, and after a few times hitching up may be treated as a thoroughly-trained colt, and I think unless exceptionally bad will not disappoint you. I have never found any when once treated in this way that needed the same caution and care every time as in some styles of training.

"I hope these directions and suggestions may be of use to some young horsemen and farmers, and believe them to be about all that is needful if well carried out, which I claim to be much more competent to do in practice than theory as I have not practiced so much at the latter."

A Galloway cow next season is to make her home on top of Pike's Peak. She will be the highest cow of the earth. A stable will be built for her and a burro will pack the feed to her. She is to be kept there for her milk. The reason a Galloway has been selected is because it is thought she has the best lung power of any of the breeds and the thickest jacket to protect her from the cold.—*Field and Farm*. We are assured by those in authority that the above is quite correct with one exception. The cow will not be a Galloway. She will be packed up on burros, in sections, and milked with a can-opener as has been the custom heretofore.—*Pike's Peak Herald*.

Stock Notes.

No animal is more easily or seriously affected by subjecting it to sudden changes of temperature than the hog.

The young fowls which are now being weaned need to be looked after with especial care at this season of the year, so that they may be in good condition to go through the winter.

The following is said to be an excellent food for boars: Take corn and rye, or wheat, of each one part, and oats four parts. Grind this fine and to it add as much bran as there is of the feed.

To sum up profitable stock farming in a few words: Breed good stock, horses, cattle, sheep and swine; feed, water and shelter them properly and hygienically, and do not too much put your whole energy upon one kind of stock.

Of two colts similar in disposition and sense one will develop into a steady and valuable family horse, while the other will be everything that is vicious, treacherous and unsafe—all because of a difference in the men who handled them.

Through low prices in wool for the past few years many exclusively sheep farmers were driven to the wall, who, had they varied their stock farming with other stock in better demand, might have tided over till the present apparent advance.

In ordinary cases it is safe to let the sows have the run of the pasture fields, without other feed than an abundance of grass, and they will come to farrowing time in fine plight; and under these conditions there is no expectancy of accident or loss.

If a hog is off feed, try to know the reason. If it continues off for a few feeds it is advisable to place him alone and tempt his appetite with a change of ration. An apple, cooked potato, or a drink of milk will often tone up a hog out of condition and start him off to making pork again.

Pulled wools are largely used in the manufacture of flannels, and one reason of their being so used, is because the process of pulling, (either by burning or sweating,) destroys the felting properties of the fiber and so better fits it for use in flannels which will not so readily shrink in washing.

What the colt wants is plenty of exercise, a clean place to sleep, shelter from bitter storms, plenty of good grass of different varieties, good clean hay without dust, and good sound oats. Colts raised in this way will not look so well nor win as many premiums, nor sell to fools for as much money, but they will last.

Many swine-breeders regard a solid earth floor the best for a pig pen. It must be high enough to be readily drained, so as to be dry at all times. It is also customary with some breeders to remove from six to eight inches of these earth floors every spring, drawing the manure-soaked earth on to the fields and renewing the floors with fresh earth.

In mixed stock-farming a farmer has more than one string to his bow, and if one snaps he has another, or several, to fall back upon. If his hogs take the cholera and die, he has his cattle and horses to fall back upon which will not; should the cattle market be ruinously low, horses may be in good demand, and a span of geldings or a young filly may discharge that interest note or mortgage about to engulf his farm.

The problem of farming consists in making the soil increasingly fertile. Manure is the farmer's savings bank, and if more of them would have large heaps of it every spring to spread upon their lands, instead of money at interest, they would prosper better in the end.

From the *Jewish Free Press*, St. Louis, Mo., April 29, 1887:

The efficacy of Patent Medicines is the exception rather than the rule.—We mean that beneficial results from their use are very rare indeed. However this may be, we are prepared to give our testimony in favor of Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria. Our indorsement is not based on personal experience, for, thanks to kind fate, we enjoy exemption from sickness; but a dear friend fell a victim to Malaria, and spent a fortune in fighting its wasting influences. It remained for us to be his physician, and we prescribed Shallenberger's Antidote, and our first essay at "doctoring" was successful. We recommend this medicine to accomplish all it claims, viz.: prevent and cure Malaria.

In the Dairy.

A Practical Suggestion.

Some months ago, one of the successful farmers of Ohio, a reading man, an observing man, a thinking man, made a tour among a certain class of conservative farmers south of him, and upon his return wrote out a few thoughts which had been suggested by what he saw, and he mailed his manuscript to the *Country Gentleman* for publication. We copy that portion which is most appropriate for this department of the *KANSAS FARMER*, asking particular attention to two points which he presents—difference in prices of butter, and organization of farmers into dairy associations.

"I have just returned from a visit to one of the most fertile valleys of southern Ohio," he says, "in a neighborhood remote from a railroad, so that it is a long day's drive to market and back with a load of grain. Ever since the settlement of the locality the farmers have made the production of pork their leading industry, as their lands are famous for corn; but cholera has for several years carried off their herds, until they are afraid to stock their farms again with hogs, and they are now laboriously wagoning their corn to market, although it takes one-eighth or more of the crop to pay for drawing it to the railroad. It is an illustration of the difficulty in getting farmers out of the ruts, that these farmers think there is no other way open to them but to wagon their corn off and sell it, because they cannot feed it to hogs, and yet they are within twenty miles of Cincinnati, where there are large stock yards and a good stock market, and they could buy cattle or sheep and drive them out to their farms at a small expense, and when ready for sale it would cost less than 1 per cent. to take to market the product of two or three thousand bushels of corn. As they now manage, the cornfodder is practically wasted, as no use whatever is made of it except to allow the cattle to run in the fields during the winter and eat the husks, and in doing this they often damage the land more than the fodder is worth.

"I can hardly conceive of a better locality for dairying, as it is a finely-watered region, and while all the cultivated grasses flourish there, it is especially adapted to that best of all pasture grasses, the blue grass, which thrives as well as across the line in the far-famed blue-grass regions of Kentucky.

"Sixty bushels of corn made a two-horse load, and at 40 cents a bushel it brings \$24. Two tons of creamery butter, which a team could take to market in the same time, at 25 cents a pound would bring \$1,000, and this shows that the cost of marketing the corn is forty times that of marketing the butter. But this does not represent the only difference in the two systems, for the farmer who sells his corn must inevitably reduce the fertility of his soil, as there is nothing from it returned to the fields. The soil of this particular valley to which I refer is so rich that the evil is not so imminent as in many other localities, but the principle holds good just the same. Should these farmers either establish a creamery, or arrange to feed their grain and utilize their cornstalks, there will be a mine of fertility with which to enrich the farms, and it would enable them to grow more grain with a smaller area under the plow, and to devote more of their land to grass and clover. This would also give them cleaner land, and enable them to grow corn with more comfort and less

labor than under their present system. As it is, these bottoms which are kept in corn continually, have many of them become very foul. Morning glories, Spanish needles, cockle burs, artichokes, and other less objectionable varieties of weeds have overrun the fields until, if the teams are kept out of them for ten days by wet weather, they are green with weeds. When a field is plowed early, and then, by unfavorable weather, planting is delayed until late, these weeds get such a start as to make a large increase of labor in cultivating, and often reduce the yield of the crop. A system of farming which would keep less land under the plow, more in grass, and furnish more manure, would soon give the farms cleaner fields.

"I have been investigating the creamery question this spring, and was pleased to learn from reliable gentlemen of Ohio, who are owners of creameries, that there seems to be no danger of overstocking the market with first-class butter. Some six or eight creameries, located in Montgomery, Darke, Preble, Miami and Delaware counties, have been running successfully for several years, and marketing their product together, and the proprietors assured me that they could sell readily six times the amount of butter which they made. They have rarely sold as low as 25 cents, and often at from 28 to 33 cents per pound, while during more than half of each year for the same time, the farmers, who have had no organization, and have depended on the grocers and hucksters for a market, have sold their surplus butter at from 10 to 12½ cents a pound.

Washing and Salting Butter.

Kansas Farmer:

I am much interested in the butter question, ready to try any improvements that I think will improve my butter and make it nicer for my customers. I tried the brine method of salting and did not like it; neither could I ever be satisfied with one working. I have settled upon and constantly use this method: Wash the butter till the water runs from it clear, using the Boss churn, which drains it pretty well; then take out of churn, and with very little working add one and one-half ounces of salt to one pound of butter, work it in lightly and allow it to set from two to three hours; then work up pretty dry, but not rub it much. Leaving a little water in when first salted helps to dissolve the salt. Print or pack immediately. Mrs. — suggests that it stand twelve hours. I consider that too long, as it exposes it too long to the air, which injures the flavor of fine butter.

We consider the quality as well as the quantity of our butter improved by plenty of fresh water three times a day at least, and by the gentle handling of our cows; they are not allowed to be pounded if they happen to step around a little while being milked. We also found our butter to fall off three pounds from fifteen in one week by changing the milkman, and it took two weeks to bring them back again when the old milkman took them in hand.

I think that same milkman saved a fine heifer from being completely spoiled by unwearied patience in milking her, for after her first calf she tried to kick every few minutes at nearly every milking for two months or more. Now with her second calf she is perfectly gentle and kind. CLARIBEL.

It is the amount of milk that a cow gives in a year that fixes her value, and not the quantity she gives in a month or two while the grass is at its best; and a good cow cannot give a uniform mess of milk unless she is fed uniformly; her milk is made from the food, and that must be of such quality and quantity as will produce the best flow of milk and keep up her condition.

Dairy Notes.

A yearling that will weigh seven hundred pounds is worth more than two weighing four hundred pounds each.

In countries where salt is scarce no article of commerce is rated so high; and prisoners purposely deprived of salt, have died miserable deaths in consequence.

It requires about one-sixteenth less food to put an animal in condition in warm than cold weather. If the dairyman expects his cows to be profitable, he must look after their comfort both as to food and shelter.

Corn and timothy are far from a well-balanced food. Timothy has no excess of nitrogenous material, while the corn is highly carbonaceous. More muscle and milk forming material would make more and better milk.

Linus Miller, of Chautauqua county, New York, wintered his cows on two quarts of Indian meal a day, and others succeeded with the same experiment; but the cruelty of it was so apparent that no one except Miller himself, who became a crank on the subject, ever repeated it.

Prof. Storer says a ration of thirty pounds of pumpkin per cow daily will increase the flow and improve the quality of milk. More than this quantity should not be given. Pumpkins are very cheap food, as a couple of tons can be grown to the acre with the corn crop. The seeds of the pumpkin ought to be removed before feeding.

The condition of hollow-horn is simply a symptom of disease, and instead of directing medical attention to the horn, the practitioner should make haste to look in other directions for the disease; for the very fact that the horns are insufficiently supplied with blood, is proof that there is too much blood somewhere else and hence a state of congestion.

A Western dairyman has hit upon a very simple plan of warming water for his stock to drink in winter. He put an iron plate, say eighteen inches square, on the bottom of his water tank, cutting away the wood, of course, where the iron was. Under this plate he placed an oil stove. He says ten cents' worth of oil a day would warm the water for sixty cows up to 70 degrees or more.

To exterminate dock in lawns, trim to the crown and apply a few drops of vitriol.

The droppings from sheep are highly concentrated and should be carefully saved, the best mode of so doing being to mix them with the compost heap.

To Consumptives.

Reader, can you believe that the Creator afflicts one-third of mankind with a disease for which there is no remedy? Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds of cases of consumption, and men are living to-day—healthy, robust men—whose physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung was almost gone. Send 10 cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on consumption and kindred affections. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Every farmer should aim to raise all the farm products needed for domestic use first. The independence of family lies right here. He grows every supply for his table, so far as his soil and climate permit, under his own eye. He is dependent on no one for the necessities of life, or even the luxuries of his table. Every variety of fruit suited to his locality should be produced for his own use, let him live near or remote from the city. Then let him increase the acreage of every variety that pays in the market to his ability to handle it without loss.

The Beauty of Woman

is her crown of glory. But alas! how quickly does the nervous debility and chronic weakness of the sex cause the bloom of youth to pass away, sharpen the lovely features, and emaciate the rounded form! There is but one remedy which will restore the faded roses and bring back the grace of youth. It is Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a sovereign remedy for the diseases peculiar to females. It is one of the greatest boons ever conferred upon the human race, for it preserves that which is fairest and dearest to all mankind—the beauty and the health of woman.

Chufas.

Many have inquired whether they are good for fowls. I will only say that if they have a patch, and don't want it scratched from one end to the other, not to plant where chickens can get to it, for they will scratch until the last one is gone. Many want to know when to plant, when they grow best, what latitude, what kind of soil, etc.? I plant about first week in May, in rows three feet apart; drop seed two feet in drill, cover lightly and cultivate shallow, as you would cotton. Plant on an open, gray soil, so that hogs can root them easier. They will grow well, produce well and fatten well in any latitude where cotton grows or where there is no ice from May 1 to September 1—the time when they mature. No need of gathering any only for seed, as they will keep perfectly sound in the ground until spring.

Many wish to know how to gather the seed. I gather with a riddle, somewhat on following order: By getting wire with about one-eight-inch hole, two by three in size (from any hardware store), fit this in a box about six inches high; place this on a sash so as to slide to and fro easily; nail a piece about one-third from one end over which to beat the chufas; pull up chufas and dirt together, whip over the crosspiece, chufas and dirt falling together; shake this, the dirt falls through the wire and leaves the chufas nice and clean to themselves. One man, with this sieve, can gather from three to five bushels per day, or in half a day gather as many as most any farmer wants for seed. Then your work is done; the hogs gather the balance for themselves. About a peck per acre is sufficient to plant; some advocate a bushel per acre, but they will meet in drill and sometimes in rows by planting in three-foot rows and dropping two feet in drill, and one peck will plant an acre this way. By planting this way, any farmer can take the sorriest land he has and make more money by raising hogs and chickens than any other man can by planting his best land in cotton.

Mr. Lillard has shown in *Home and Farm* that corn at 50 cents, chufas are only 3½ cents cost to raise, and that one acre in chufas equals eight acres in corn. It is the easiest crop cultivated we can get; then, they make more per acre than any other plant and fatten faster than any other food we can get—one bushel chufas being equal to a bushel of corn—and are less expensive than any other crop we can cultivate. No expense at all in gathering. Isn't it strange that so many good farmers will raise a little corn to eat and plant cotton with which to buy meat, when every year brings them that much deeper in debt—that much nearer the verge of starvation? Any farmer in the Southern States will admit that when a farmer raises plenty of supplies at home, plenty of meat at home—even with as much expense as corn—and plants less cotton, that he is the most prosperous of all his neighbors. That being the case, how much more prosperous would he be if he would plant and produce a food that would cost less time, less labor and less money to plant, cultivate and gather?

Our country needs this assistance, our Southern States grieve for such aid, and while this help is in reach of every farmer in our bright Southern land, yet he labors ceaselessly with cotton by day, spends restless, sleepless nights on account of debt, when, if he would only turn over a new leaf, by raising his own supplies at home, his own "hog and hominy" on his own premises, would only reach out and grasp the opportunities offered him, it would make for him otherwise a bright, prosperous and happy home.—*Cor. Home and Farm.*

KANSAS FARMER REPORTS

Fall Rains Abundant--Wheat Growing Vigorously--Stock in Good Condition. Feed Plenty for Winter.

The KANSAS FARMER has reports from sixty counties of the State, written by special correspondents in answer to questions concerning weather during September and October, and condition of corn, wheat, pastures and stock. Although the letters are from only about two-thirds of the counties, they fairly represent the entire State because they came from every section. It appears that rain fell in September in almost every locality and in quantities sufficient to start the fall pastures and put ground in good condition for fall seeding. Insects and drouth had frightened many farmers from sowing wheat, but the copious rains stopped insect ravages, and a good deal more wheat sown late in September than was intended earlier. And the soil has been in such good condition since the autumn rains began that the young wheat is reported growing vigorously in all parts of the State. As to wheat the reports are particularly encouraging. Late corn has brought a good deal of "soft corn" which will serve a good purpose for early feeding. An unusually large quantity of fodder and hay has been saved, so that every county reports feed enough for winter. Stock is in good plight and healthy, with a few cases of cholera among hogs. Stock in Kansas never was in better condition on the first day of November than it was on that day this year. There is a general feeling among the farmers that 1888 will be a "good crop year."

Anderson county.—Weather during September and October very warm and dry till September 20; two days slow rain; first week in October, rain. Corn not as good as thought to be; too light and chaffy. Wheat looks well, but the dry weather prevented much being sown. Stock in fair condition. Wheat plenty if properly used.

Atchison.—Weather during September and October very fine with plenty of rain. Corn about one-half crop. Wheat looking fine. Stock doing well. Plenty of feed.

Barton.—Weather during September and October very fine, with four nice showers; white frost two mornings. Some corn is good but nearly a failure in the county. Wheat looking very fine; a large area sown. Stock looking well; fall pastures very good. Feed abundant.

Bourbon.—We had two rains about the last of September. Corn will average nineteen bushels to the acre; quality fair. Wheat never looked better, but a small acreage has been sown. Stock in good condition, owing to late pasturage. Feed is abundant for our home wants.

Brown.—(1) Several good rains during last two months. Corn will average from twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. Wheat good and in fine condition. Stock are fine and generally healthy. A few isolated cases of hog cholera. Feed will all be needed before spring.

(2) Weather during September dry until the 11th, when we had a good rain, since then we have had reasonable rains. Fall feed about average; will be enough to carry us through the winter. Taking all our crops together we have had a good average this year. Stock in good condition.

Chautauqua.—Weather during September and October very seasonable, but not quite rain enough for winter stock water yet. Corn not over 50 per cent. of crop. Wheat never looked so well at this time of the year, and five acres sown to one last year. Stock in fair condition; the late pastures improve them. Feed sufficient for the stock of the county.

Cheyenne.—September, four showers; frost September 28, killing all vines; October, two light rains; cold and windy; October 25, snowing and freezing. Corn will not average over eight bushels to the acre; most of it soft and light; damaged by worms. Wheat extra good. Rye the same; average large; plenty of rain to keep it growing. Stock in good condition; milk cows generally thin. An abundance of corn fodder; turnips, potatoes, pumpkins, etc., light crop but good.

Clay.—September and October warm and pleasant, with frequent rains and no hard frosts until about October 20. Corn yielding from nothing to sixty bushels per acre. Wheat in splendid condition; acreage about the same as last year. Stock in splendid condition; no disease. Volunteer oats furnishing an abundance of fall feed—in many cases being headed out. Think there is more hay and corn-fodder than will be needed in the county.

Coffey.—Weather during September and October very fine; a few frosts late in October; rain enough to make plowing good and for stock water. Corn is light and selling at 40 cents. Wheat doing well; small acreage sown. Stock are thin in flesh but doing well; no disease. Feed will be plenty to carry stock through.

Cowley.—Weather the early part of Sep-

tember was clear and dry; Sept. 28 we had a good rain; October has been very nice, with plenty of rain to start wheat to growing. Corn is turning out very nice; from 20 to 45 bushels per acre, and good quality. Wheat has not looked so well for years; no insects to bother. Stock of all kinds are looking fine; few deaths except in the south-east part of the county. Feed of all kinds is plenty; corn selling at 28 to 35 cents.

Crawford.—Weather during September and October very fine with frequent showers and several light frosts in October. Corn not as good as anticipated. Wheat is looking very fine. Stock are in splendid condition. Feed plenty to take stock through winter.

Decatur.—Weather during September and October pleasant; heavy rain about Oct. 1. Corn light; mostly cut up. Wheat looking fine. Stock looking well. Feed enough if fed carefully.

Dickinson.—Latter part of September and first ten days of October we had an abundant rainfall. Some of the farmers are buying corn from their more fortunate neighbors. Wheat is looking superb and looking beautifully. Stock healthy and in good condition. Feed is abundant—corn-fodder and hay in great plenty; prairie grass cut the second time.

Douglas.—Weather during September and October was good; the greatest rainfall for two years and a half. Corn 25 per cent. of a crop. Wheat about 60 per cent. of a crop sown this fall and looks well. Stock in good average condition. Pastures good. All range feed cut and saved; will have enough to carry all stock through to grass.

Ford.—Weather during Sept. and October pleasant, interspersed with occasional rains. Corn light; nearly all cut up for feed. Wheat thriving; not very much planted. Stock in good condition. There will be sufficient feed to winter stock through an average winter.

Garfield.—Weather during September and October mostly clear and warm with occasional rains; several frosts the last few weeks. Corn is light. Wheat is in good condition; acreage larger than last year. Stock fat. Plenty of hay and fodder. Good cane and turnips.

Gove.—September was warm and dry, some rain; October was pleasant, with some cool days. Corn high; quality good. Stock in splendid condition—a few cases of what is supposed to be black tongue, but only one fatal. Feed is plenty in south part of the county, but scarce in the northern part.

Harper.—September warm and pleasant with several fine showers; October 7 and 8 rain fell more than at any one time in two years. Corn is almost a failure, it may average twelve to fifteen bushels per acre. Wheat, double the average has been sown this year. It has made a fine start. Stock is in fine condition generally; a great many fat cattle. Shipping feed; plenty and to spare.

Jackson.—Weather during September and October generally pleasant with frequent showers; no very heavy rains, but enough to start the creeks to running; first frost October 11. Corn very uneven; price 35 to 40 cents. Early sown wheat looks well, but the acreage is small. Stock generally in good condition. Rough feed is abundant; I think we can go through the winter all right.

Jefferson.—Weather through September and October all that farmers could desire; plenty of rain; no frost until October 11. Corn is very spotted; county will likely average fifteen bushels to the acre. The acreage of wheat is increased 15 per cent. over last year and never looked better. Stock is in good condition over the luxuriant fall pastures. Feed rather scarce; probably enough if winter is not too severe.

Jewell.—Have had fine weather for fall work; late frost. Stock in good condition. The estimate of one-third average crop of corn was rather high. There will be about feed enough in the county to winter the stock.

Kearney.—Dry and warm all through September; several hours rain October 6 and 7; two or three light frosts in the middle of the month. Corn one-fourth to one-half a crop. Wheat is looking well. Stock in good condition. Feed abundant. New settlers generally have millet, sorghum and corn-fodder. The hay lands along the Arkansas yielded good crops, and the few that had alfalfa under irrigation had large crops.

Kiowa.—Weather for September variable with some heavy rain; October, clear and cool. Corn is only half a crop. Feed sufficient for home consumption.

Labette.—Corn good on bottom lands and one-fourth crop on uplands. Wheat is looking splendid and is getting a good growth. Stock of all kinds healthy and in good condition. Feed is plenty, and pasturage on the timothy and clover fields could not be exceeded.

Lancaster.—September fair with occasional rains; October, first part fair weather and good rains, latter part cold. Corn almost a failure. A great deal of wheat sowed this fall, looking fine. Stock is healthy and in good condition. Plenty of rough feed to winter all stock.

Lyon.—Weather during September and October could not have been improved. There have been a few frosts in the last month. The corn crop is exceedingly spotted. Wheat could not look more prosperous at this season of the year. Stock never came to their winter quarters looking better than now, and will go through without loss or suffering for want of feed.

McPherson.—Weather during September pleasant, with two or three cold waves second half of the month; October pleasant up to 20th, cold and frosty since. Corn is extremely light. Wheat looks well, all up and

growing finely. Stock in very good condition. Enough feed.

Miami.—Weather during September and October warm and moist enough to make the pastures and meadows grow. Corn not to exceed a half crop. No wheat to speak of being sown. Stock in better condition than in August; generally healthy. Feed, none to spare.

Mitchell.—Weather during September and October all that could be desired as to rainfall and temperature. Corn will average perhaps eight to ten bushels per acre. Wheat acreage 25 per cent. increase over last year and in best possible condition. Stock healthy and generally in fine condition. An abundance of prairie and millet hay, corn fodder and sorghum; corn and oats scarce.

Montgomery.—Weather during September and October dry in the main; warm until this week; only a few showers. Corn, in about one-fourth of the county, light; balance very good. Wheat coming in good shape; crop of 1887 best ever raised—averaged thirty-five bushels. Stock rather thin. Feed plenty if it was evenly distributed.

Morris.—Considerable rain fell during September and October; heavy frost past ten days. Not corn enough for home consumption; about all cut for fodder. Stock in good condition. Enough corn fodder and hay.

Morton.—Weather during September and October very fine with occasional rains in the former. Something over a half crop of corn was raised. A large acreage of wheat sown and it looks lively, with fine color. Stock in good condition. Feed plenty and of extra quality, with a good deal to spare.

Nemaha.—Weather during September good, had rains on 6th, 10th, 25th, 27th and 28th; October cool, first killing frost on 11th. Corn very uneven, about half a crop. Wheat looks well. Stock generally in good condition; a few cases of hog cholera reported. Rough feed appears to be plenty but will be used up close.

Neosho.—September and October very warm until the latter part of October—light frosts since about the 15th. Corn fully as good as my last report indicated; sells at 28 to 30 cents in our market. Wheat makes a fine showing. Stock in good condition; no disease. Feed enough.

Norton.—Weather during September and October fair; nights cool, with frosts in October. Corn is ready to gather; some new corn in the market. Considerable fall grain sowed. Stock in good condition. Feed scarce in some parts of the county, but will be enough to supply the demand at home and some to spare.

Osage.—One good rain the last of September and another October 3; killing frost October 25. From one-third to one-fourth the average crop of corn is the estimate. Farmers generally were afraid to sow wheat on account of the bugs. What was sown looks well. Stock is in fine condition. Feed, such as corn-fodder, hay, straw and millet is plenty.

Ottawa.—Rained at intervals during September and October, soaking the ground. No corn to speak of. Wheat, about the same acreage as last year, and looking fine. Stock in good shape. Feed will be scarce if we have a long winter.

Pawnee.—September dry and warm; October cool and dry with some frost. Corn spotted, will probably average one-fourth a crop. Considerably over an average of wheat sown, looks strong and healthy. Stock all in good condition and healthy. Fall feed in abundance and think there will be enough for winter use.

Pottawatomie.—We had enough rain during September and October to keep the grass growing and afford good pasture. There is a fair crop of corn here in the north part of the county and a good many cattle will be fed this winter.

Pratt.—Weather during September and October has been fine, with plenty of rain. Only about a fourth of a crop of corn and that of medium quality. Wheat looks fine. Stock in fine condition. Pasture good. Feed enough to run the county—lots of hay and fodder.

Reno.—September very dry; October, rainfall of 27-16 inches. October 25, ice an inch thick. Corn is estimated now at about one-half a crop; selling at 35 cents. Very little wheat sown here. Stock generally healthy. Feed supply will probably be sufficient.

Republic.—September rainfall seven and three-fourths inches. October 23, rainfall to date three-fourths of an inch. First frost on October 11. Corn is being cribbed and I think it cannot go over fifteen bushels to the acre. Scarcely any wheat sown. Stock healthy and in fair condition. I think the quantity of rough feeding equal to the demand. Grain feeding will be light.

Rice.—(1) Fore part of September good growing weather; latter dry. October gave us good rains. Corn is spotted and a light crop. Wheat that was sown by September 20 is in good condition. Stock in good health and fair flesh. Fodder and straw seems to be in sufficient quantity for the demand, but corn-fodder is not first-class.

(2) Considerable rain fell during September and part of October, with intervals of fine growing weather. Two slight frosts since October 1. Wheat looking fine. Stock in good order. The fall pasture has been unusually good. Enough feed has been secured to feed the stock throughout the coming winter.

Riley.—Have had a very pleasant fall, and plenty of rain; no frost until past the middle of October and no freeze until the night of the 23d inst. Corn is irregular, ranging from nothing to twenty bushels per acre. Stock is healthy and generally in fine condition. Feed will be plenty unless the winter should be unusually severe.

Roos.—Good fall weather and fine rains in September. There will be a light crop of corn generally. There was much more wheat sowed than was expected at the time the last report was made, and is generally looking well. Stock is looking fine. Feed only moderately plenty. Much of the fodder was allowed to go to waste.

Rush.—During September the weather was nice and warm, plenty of rain and continued so during October till a few days ago. There will be very little corn this year. Wheat never looked better, all up, and the acreage is larger than ever. Stock doing well, nearly all are pasturing on wheat. Rough feed is plenty, sufficient to keep the stock in good shape.

Russell.—(1) Weather during September and October dry and cool. Corn all cut; late corn only one-half a crop. Wheat is looking well. Stock in good condition. Feed is plenty.

(2) Cool and dry in October. Wet at the beginning of September. Corn 25 per cent. of a crop. Much of the late corn makes ten to fifteen bushels of soft corn per acre. There is a small acreage of wheat, but it is looking well. Stock doing well and in good condition. Rough feed abundant; more hay and fodder preserved than there has been for years.

Sedgwick.—In September we had one or two light rains. In October one good rain, falling gently for the greater part of three days. Corn in the north and east part of the county yielding about one-half a crop, south and west part of the county will not exceed one-fourth of a crop. Stock in fair shape. No disease. Hay and roughness, including corn-fodder, plenty.

Seward.—Weather during September and October, clear and moderate. Corn about one-half a crop. Very little wheat sown this year. Stock in fine condition. Feed plenty for stock and a small percent. over.

Stafford.—In September and October some rain fell, but not as much as we needed. Wheat, fair acreage and in fair condition. Stock in good condition. Feed is scarce.

Summer.—(1) Weather during September hot and dry; October, fair. Corn light and chaffy. Wheat, 33 per cent. more sown than in 1886 and it all looks well. Stock in poor flesh, but healthy. Feed enough for home use.

(2) Considerable rain during September, on October 7 and ending the 8th. Six and two-one hundredth inches of rain fell. Corn will not average six bushels per acre in this county. The acreage of wheat is larger than it was a year ago, all up and in splendid condition. Stock in good shape. Feed enough, but none to spare.

Wabunsee.—(1) September showers and sunshine mixed; October the same. Corn yield very uneven, averaging fifteen bushels to the acre. Stock in excellent condition. Fall pastures are all extra fine. Feed plenty and to spare.

(2) Weather during September and October dry and pleasant. Frost on 11th inst. Corn will not be a half a crop. More wheat was sown in September on account of the rains than would have been had it been dry, and is doing well. Stock of all kinds in fine condition. Few hogs on river bottom dying with cholera. Hay plenty and a great deal of shock corn.

Washington.—Weather during September and October warm, with good rain fall. Corn will be about half a crop. Stock in good order. Pastures good. An abundance of rough feed of all kinds.

Wilson.—Weather during September and October pleasant. Plenty of rain to start all the streams and fill the pools. Corn is husking better than expected. The county will give an average of twenty-five bushels to the acre. This will give a surplus. Wheat doing well. Stock in fine order. Feed of all kinds abundant and to spare.

Woodson.—(1) Weather during September and October moist; with frequent local showers and some general rains. Corn not more than half a crop. Wheat never looked better. Stock in good condition and pastures fine. Corn to supply home demand. Surplus of hay. Feed enough for home use.

(2) September and October cold and windy; with more than average rainfall. Corn on upland averages ten bushels; bottoms thirty bushels to acre. Wheat acreage large and prospects flattering. Stock doing well. Rough feed plenty.

"I Cure Fits."

This heading is a familiar sight to most newspaper readers, as it has appeared regularly in the best publications for many years past. Dr. H. G. Root, of 183 Pearl street, New York, has a world-wide reputation as a successful specialist in this distressing disease and has no doubt cured more cases than all other doctors combined. As an evidence of good faith the doctor sends a free sample bottle of his remedy to all sufferers who write for it, if they give their express and postoffice address.

Besides grain crops and stock-growing as a branch of farming, every farm adapted to it should have growing on it an orchard of every variety of fruit demanded by the market at paying prices. Do not run so much to one kind of fruit that you would suffer heavy embarrasment should it fail. All kinds of fruit seldom fail in one year.

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.

Correspondence.

THE TARIFF SWINDLE.

Kansas Farmer:

Mr. J. F. Tallant has proved his case up to the hilt, viz.: that the tariff enhances the price of nearly all necessary articles to the farmer, and to that extent robs him. Any one comparing prices only of American and British goods as a basis of comparative values will arrive at an utterly misleading conclusion, and what has also to be considered is that retail prices must not be compared with wholesale. By British goods I include Irish linen, Welsh flannel and Scotch tweeds.

The statement, if carefully reported, of the United States Consul as to what "farmers" did or ought to consume is to me an intolerable impertinence. Farmers indeed! Why are they to be compelled, owing to the exorbitant prices of everything but the commonest goods, to use crockery of such a mean description that none but those in receipt of pauper relief and similar poverty-stricken people in England will use—it is less than one-half the price there—even the poorly paid agricultural laborer turns up his nose at earthenware such as well-to-do farmers use here. All I have seen, too, has been imported from England. And that moulded glass, clumsy, filthy, inartistic stuff—for less money in England one can buy cut glass. Now with regard to printed calicos. As it happens, I have an English woman living near me, and she tells me that the best "prints" are not obtainable here—but what are cost 20 cents per yard—the same class of calico cost her in a small English country town remote from the factories 12 cents only. In large towns the price would be only 10 cents, exactly half the cost in this country. The prints of a worse class of American manufacture are, she tells me, hardly worth bringing out of store—the color washes out, and so does the material, being sized with some clayey material. This dishonest trick of the manufacturer is not confined to America, but is worst where he has no fear of competition before his eyes.

Mr. Tallant has far understated the real difference in values of woolen goods. One article of British manufacture will outwear from two to four American. I have yet failed to find a woolen shirt fit to wear on any civilized skin, and I have paid as high as \$2.50. What did I get? A shirt so short of material both in front and behind that there is constant danger of its getting outside my trousers, and after once washing by an expert the vile stuff became like felt. An English shirt would be nine inches longer front and rear, of prime material, the cost is \$1.75. I have had seven which I imported in constant wear, winter and summer, over four years; four of them have considerable wear left yet; they neither shrink, lose color or get hard.

In cotton drawers I find the price similar, but one English will wear equal to two American. In linen the Irish is first, the rest nowhere worth consideration either in quality or price. I have just seen a pair of trousers brought through by an emigrant, the material of which being cotton, I suppose the Consul would approve of for farmers wear. It is called moleskin. Including a coat lined with cloth, the cost was but \$5. Nothing made and sold in the States for four times the amount will equal that stuff in wear. Why do I say made and sold? Just for this: Owing to this tariff swindle, American manufacturers constantly charge double here to what they can and do sell the same article for abroad. A most flagrant case was that of Singer's sewing machines. After Singer had amassed an enormous fortune to a very great extent through this dishonest and cheat protecting tariff, he removed with his gains to England, built a mansion, etc., about half the size of the State building at Chicago, lived a few years and died. His son is a naturalized British subject and lives in Devonshire. This has come under my own observation, and is a fine example of building up (?) this country. I see that in last week's issue of the KANSAS FARMER it is stated that this little performance was owing to the patent laws here. I really think, Mr. Editor, that you should be a little more careful. Singer's machine was patented in England as much as it was here; but in England there was a competing machine equally good. Our tariff kept out that machine from competing here, else Singer would have been compelled to sell at an equal price with the other machines here as well as there.

With regard to agricultural machinery the soils and needs of the cultivators are so different that a comparison of plows verges on the absurd. Either would be about useless in much of the other country. In mowers, the price is rather higher, but an English machine lasts much longer. Forks are similar in price and intrinsic value. American reapers are excellent here, but at the last great trial in England every American machine failed to cut the straw. Hornsby's, which won the first prize after a trial extending over three days, is sold for \$250, and not \$300, as you estimate the cost of a wire binder to be. Hornsby's is a twine binder. This is enough notice for the blowing about having superior agricultural machinery on this side; it is just what one always hears from the "untraveled." This is the best farm in the best county in the best State in

America. People who pretend to have any education should not indulge in this "land office talk." Any one who has attended any of the British agricultural show yards and noticed the acres covered with machinery, English and foreign, every time, would not say so. The ingenuity to invent and plan labor-saving machinery is probably greater in America than in any other country, but this applies to machinery not used in agriculture. The weakness is in the material and general finish, not paint, to secure those lasting qualities so characteristic of British machines.

The fault of all tariff advocates is that they can't see or won't admit that two and two make four. In one breath to the workmen they say we need a tariff to keep up prices; in the next, to the poor consumer—oh, a tariff does not increase the cost. Then what is its object, in the name of all that is logic? The workman's wages argument is too thin as long as there is free trade in European artisans. What is the disastrous effect, too, on the nation at large? The creation and building up of a plutocracy, a something worse by far than a landed aristocracy, having all the faults and would-be social greatness of the latter without its traditional refinements, etc. The plutocrat, as a rule, is a "hog in armor," or as Solomon says—"The hog with a golden jewel in its snout."

If A. pays B. about twice as much for anything as he can buy it elsewhere, A. is simply swindled and his buying power that much curtailed. B. says A. is building up the country, meaning himself. That is the tariff in short, except that A. represents the millions of consumers who are defrauded of half their income to enrich B., who represents the few thousand manufacturers, a large number of whom when they have made their pile out of hard-earned money of the Western farmer, spend at least half their time in London and Paris squandering their money on all sorts of unnecessary luxuries at the best. Robbing Peter to pay Paul is good for Paul but no gain to the church.

The cheapening of steel rails is owing to two causes—increased supply and reduced cost of the process by chemical discoveries bearing on the manufacture—no more to do with the tariff than the man in the moon. Perhaps it will be news to many that tariffs existed between the several provinces of France in the reign of Henri IV., and lots of wiseacres proved (?) most conclusively to their own satisfaction that the abolition of even these inter-State tariffs would ruin France! The folly of the thing is only too apparent to American tariff advocates, though if a tariff is good as against Europe, why should not a tariff be good for Kansas against the other States? That is but logical. Loud lamentations were raised when the tariff between England and Scotland was abolished. The Scotchmen said that English capital would swamp their small means; the English folks said that the needy and skintint Scotch would pour into England and take away all their trade and money. One can smile now at the alarm of those old fossils. Instead of injuring Scotland, its wealth increased tenfold, although a large emigration of Scotch took place. Glasgow began to grow rapidly until now it is the next city to London in the empire with a population of 800,000. And England also benefited immensely in increase of trade, etc. The fact is, no two nations can exchange commodities without mutual benefit, and this in proportion to the freedom and amount of such interchange. This is an axiom incapable of disproof. Coin is not wealth; it is only a medium to balance exchange. If any one country had all this world's coin, and nothing else, it would be poor indeed. Have you ever read Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations"? Yours respectfully,
J. BROWSE OLDRIVE,
Florence, Marion Co., Kas., Oct. 24, '87.

It will be conceded without question that this correspondent, Mr. Oldrive, is a gentleman of culture and experience; that he is familiar with the political history of his native country, Great Britain, and that of his adopted country, the United States of America; that he has traveled a great deal, and that he has profitably studied Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations," an interesting and instructive work which was first published 111 years ago. But that does not change history into a dream; it does not transform fact into fiction, nor make truth become falsehood. A man may play with facts as a juggler plays with balls; he may treat grave economic problems with the flippancy of a common scold; but it does not necessarily follow that other men are swindlers and thieves because of their opinions, or that national benefits amount to nothing more or better than the robbery of citizens. It is strange that a writer so versatile and fluent as this does not appeal to the common observation and experience of men, to recorded facts, to some recognized and tangible evidence in support of his proposition that "the tariff enhances the price of nearly all necessary articles to the farmer, and to that extent robs him." [This subject of "necessaries" is discussed in another part of the paper.] Mr. O. admits what the KANSAS FARMER has maintained all along, viz.: That the higher grades of cotton and wool goods of American manufacture cost more in this country than like grades of English make do in England, and that common and low grades do not; that plain, common window glass and tableware are as cheap here as in England; and that American-made agricultural implements are better for Amer-

ican farmers' use than similar articles of English make would be, and that they are quite as cheap. As to the strength and durability of American farm machines, a better argument than Mr. O. offers is found in the fact that they are used extensively in England and Scotland by Englishmen and Scotchmen, and in other countries are in successful competition with English-made machines. In September last the *Farming World* (formerly *Scottish Agricultural Gazette*), published at Edinburgh, Scotland, contained a report of a "trial of self-binding reapers in Berwickshire," had under the supervision of the Berwickshire Agricultural Association. The machines on trial were the "Hornsby," referred to by our correspondent, owned by Mr. James Gibson, Gungreen; the "Toronto," owned by Mr. Calder, Achencrew Mains (both of them English machines); the "McCormick," owned by the Right Hon. E. Majoribanks, M. P., Edington; and the "Walter A. Wood," owned by Mr. H. Middleton, Kilmerrighe Mains. The report says "each machine was given a plot of three and a half acres to cut. All the reapers did excellent work and exemplified the wonderfully efficient condition to which the self-binder has been brought. No adjudication took place, but the trial gave great satisfaction." The same paper, last spring, referred to the superiority of the best American steel plows. The article was copied in these columns. If Mr. O. will consult an American woman as to cost of American prints and their quality, he will learn that good calicoes with fast colors can be purchased at retail in Kansas at from 6 to 10 cents a yard. They have been sold as low as 4 cents on special occasions in Topeka by regular merchants. The projectors of the new cotton mill at Topeka propose to make cotton cloth, heavy enough, close enough and strong enough for flour sacks at 4 cents a yard. When the patent for Singer's sewing machine expired, its price in this country dropped to \$25. That is proof that it was the patent law and not the tariff law that protected it. And during the life of the patent, the tariff duty on a sewing machine was as low as 24 per cent. under the act of 1857, and not higher than 45 cent. even during the war. The assertion that American manufacturers, others than those who are protected by letters patent, have two prices for their products, one high and charged to the home customer, the other low and charged to the foreign customer, is not true. We respectfully request Mr. O. and all others interested in this subject to read and study our article this week on "Necessaries of Life," and one that will follow soon afterwards on "Reducing the Revenues."—EDITOR.

The Tariff—Another Letter from Mr. Gill.

Kansas Farmer:
Since my article of September last, I have been quite ill, and for that reason have not acknowledged the kindness and frankness of your answer to my questions of that date. And now someone has carried my paper off, so I have to rely upon memory as to what the questions and answers were. Permit me to correct one impression you seem to have gotten from my former letter. I see in your issue of October 20, in reply to "H. F. M." you say: "We did not need to take note of the internal revenues, because Mr. G. says he does not desire that revenues for the government shall be raised in any other way than by duties on imports." Of course it is impossible for me to say now just what I did say in my former article on that point, as I have lost my paper, but I never intended anything of that kind. I remember that I did say that Mr. Gallant did not ask that the revenues of the government be collected or raised in other than the constitutional method. In other words, it is not the manner of raising the revenues of the government that we are discussing, but the amount.

I don't think, Mr. Editor, that you and I are going to differ much about the facts, with regard to the tariff. And if we do not differ about the facts, then, I contend, if our interests are identical, or we are engaged in the same kind of business, we will not differ in our opinions in favoring or opposing the present tariff.

Please pardon me, but I should have said before that I am in favor of the internal revenue remaining just where it is, especially on tobacco and whisky. But as to the present tax on imports, I understand that the surplus for the present fiscal year, notwithstanding our extravagance last winter, will amount to something over a hundred million dollars. In reply to my question on this point, if I remember correctly, you admitted the surplus would be very large, but gave no amount. Then, if I correctly understood you, we are substantially agreed on this proposition, and by your answers to "H. F. M." this surplus revenue should be reduced. There are just two propositions in connection with this reduction that farmers are interested in. I will have to appeal to my memory again as to your answers to my questions. (I wish every farmer in the country who wants to read the KANSAS FARMER would subscribe for it—I need mine right badly just now.) My recollection is, in answer to my question on the point as to whether or not farmers or other consumers of imported goods did not pay this tariff tax, you answered, "yes."

In answer to the question as to what product the farmer raised for market this tariff tax increased the value of, you gave none. Now the question is, shall the farmer pay

one hundred millions, or any other sum, more than the needs of the government, simply to build up some "infant" manufacturer in the east, or elsewhere, when it does not increase the value of a bushel of wheat or a pound of beef which the farmers raise? I answer, NO. I care nothing about statistics. What farmers want are resulting practical facts. The great trouble is that farmers, as a rule vote their party nominations rather than for their interests. I think it speaks very little for any man's intelligence for him to say he "voted the ticket straight, without the dot of an 'i' or the cross of a 't.'" I believe, Mr. Editor, that you will agree with me practically in all that I have said in this article. If I have not represented you fairly please correct me, and send me another copy of the last number of your paper and I shall take pleasure in making all due amends.
Johnson county, Kas. E. B. GILL.

This is a frank, manly, dignified and respectful letter. If all correspondents were as careful to confine themselves to the particular matter in hand, there would be little difficulty in arriving at the exact truth in these columns in relation to anything in which the exact truth is to be discovered. The reason we did not refer to internal revenues in our answer to Mr. Gill's questions, is because his letter contained this sentence: "I do not understand Mr. Tallant or any one else to contend that the revenues of the government should be raised in any other than the constitutional method—that is, by a duty levied on imports." Comparing that letter and this one, we can understand very well just what Mr. Gill wants the KANSAS FARMER to answer, viz: (1) Whether in addition to our receipts in excise taxes on liquors and tobacco, and from other internal sources, it is necessary that the revenue derived from the customs be as large in amount as it is? To that we answer, No. (2) How large is the probable excess; that is, how much may the amount be safely reduced? To this we answer, about \$95,900,000 annually. The excess of revenues over payments in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, was nearly \$94,000,000, the exact figures being \$93,958,588.56. We have not the official figures for the last year. The receipts were

From customs.....	\$192,905,023.44
From internal.....	116,805,936.48
Direct tax.....	108,239.94
Public lands.....	20,989,527.86

Net ordinary receipts..... \$336,439,727.06
Disbursements for the year... 242,483,188.50

Excess of revenue..... \$ 93,956,588.56
Interest on the public debt to the amount of \$50,580,146 is included in the expenditures. The amount of the interest-bearing debt still owing, though not yet payable, is (October 1) \$1,047,114,442. The annual interest on that will be about \$40,000,000. Receipts from internal revenue are increasing rather than diminishing. Calculating for interest and a safe margin, let us estimate the annual expenditures at \$250,000,000, and receipts from internal sources at \$140,000,000; that would leave \$110,000,000 to be supplied from customs. That amount could be raised by a general levy of 26 per cent. on the amount of dutiable goods received in 1886, and about 25 per cent. of the amount received in 1887. The per cent. actually paid in 1886 was 45.5. And now comes question No. 3, which Mr. Gill does not ask, but which we do; namely: Is it better to take all of this \$92,000,000 (or \$95,000,000 given as the amount to be cut off) from customs? If yes, then question No. 4. comes it, viz: In what manner or by what rule shall the reduction be made? What articles shall be put on the free list? On what other articles shall existing rates be reduced? We discussed these two questions briefly in our issue of October 6, and will refer to them again more in detail in future. Reducing rates of duty may not diminish the revenue, as we will see when the subject is again discussed.—EDITOR.

The Wells & Richardson Co., of Burlington, Vt., have the thanks of this office for providing the KANSAS FARMER with the illustration on the first page of this week's issue. It may be of interest to many of our readers to know that this firm is one of the largest druggists and manufacturers of chemicals in America. Notable among their special articles which are readily sold in all markets is their famous butter color which is now in general use among our best dairymen. Their Diamond Dyes and Kidney Wort are well known to all. This firm publish a little treatise called "The Butter Maker," which will be sent free to all applicants who mention this paper.

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

Feed makes a difference with any breed. Even the common pullets can by feeding from the start be brought to laying a month or six weeks earlier than they otherwise would.

The Home Circle.

The End.

The course of the weariest river
Ends in the great gray sea;
The acorn forever and ever
Strives upward to the tree.
The rainbow the sky adorning,
Shines promise through the storm;
The glimmer of coming morning
Through midnight gloom will form:
By time all knots are riven,
Complex although they be,
And peace will at last be given
Dear, both to you and me.

Then, though the path be dreary
Look onward to the goal;
Though the heart and the head be weary
Let faith inspire the soul.
Seek the right, though the wrong be tempting,
Speak the truth at any cost;
Vain is all weak exempting
When once the gem is lost.
Let strong hand and keen eyes be ready
For plain and ambushed foes;
Though earnest and fancy steady
Bear best unto the close.

The heavy clouds may be raining,
But with evening comes the light;
Through the dark are low winds complaining,
Yet the sunrise gilds the height.
And Love has his hidden treasure
For the patient and the pure.
And Time gives his fullest measure
To the workers who endure;
And the word that no law has shaken
Has the future pledge supplied;
For we know that when we "awaken"
We shall be "satisfied."
—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

Doubt.

Doubt is the restless pinion of the mind,
And wings the soul to action; we are prone
To hold things sacred which are least divined,
To value away our summer; with the drone,
To sluee wisdom that is dumb and blind.

But doubt makes thinkers, dreamers, soldiers,
men;
Looks forward, never backward; shows the
face
Of falsehood in the untrue gods; and when,
Like one too little revered in his time—
One in his deeper sense of life sublime—
It reasons light from darkness, we perceive
That men may learn by doubting to believe.
—*George Edgar Montgomery, in The American Magazine.*

Old Time has dimm'd the luster of her eyes,
That brightly shone,
And her voice has lost the sweetness of its
Girlhood's silvery tone.
But her heart is still as cheerful as in
Early days of life,
And as fondly as I prized my bride, I
Love my dear old wife.
—*J. B. Phillips.*

Thyself but dust, thy stature but a span;
A moment thy duration, foolish man.
—*Prior.*

What to Do With the Pork.

In most farmers' houses, pork is the "mainstay" of the family, so far as meat is concerned. It seems very important, therefore, that farmers should know the best ways of curing and cooking it. Pork is not usually considered a very healthy diet, but that depends. The hog that was kept in a filthy pen and fed almost exclusively on corn till it was 3 or 4 years old, the meat packed before the animal had left it, and then warmed through in a spider and served swimming in its own grease, is not to be recommended as the best food in the world. But the discovery of trichinae in pork, and the scientific investigations which followed, had at least one very beneficial result; it banished the veteran from our markets and taught farmers to kill pig pork for safety. Then they found that the latter was not only far more delicate eating, but also more economical.

In our best farmers' families, pork does not hold its old supremacy as a meat. The butcher's wagon penetrates the country byways, twice or three times a week, and the salt diet is pleasantly varied. Less side pork is used, and hams and bacon make more inviting fare, especially in summer when the very sight of a dish of fried pork seems out of harmony with nature, so to speak.

Pigs of about 150 pounds weight make the most desirable meat for packing. They should be "finished off" on corn, but not be made so fat that only the famous "Mrs. Jack Spratt who could eat no lean" could eat them. The hams and shoulders, cut to a nice shape, put in a sweet pickle made of a pound of brown sugar and a pound and a half of salt to a gallon of water, and then smoked, are good enough eating for anybody. Do not cut them up into shavings and fry till like basswood chips, but cut into slices a third of an inch thick and cook till the fat portion is brown. To broil ham, cut it thin and cook it quickly.

Take all of the side meat you can, to cure

for breakfast bacon; that having "a streak of fat and a streak of lean" is best for this purpose. Then, instead of salting down all the fat portions that are left, fry out the fat-test and the trimmings not fit for sausage, for lard; you won't lose anything in the long run; you don't have to live on fat pork.

Never allow meat to be packed, lard to be tried out, or sausage to be made, until it is thoroughly cooled. It must not freeze, but no latent animal heat should be left in it. A great many people are unwise in this respect, and complain their meat spoils. Rub the hams and shoulders with salt and let them lie a couple of days before you put them in a pickle; this is to extract the blood. In cool weather, the hams can lie in pickle a month or six weeks. After they are smoked, tie each one in a paper bag, such as are used to put flour in, and hang in a dark cool cellar or smokehouse.

The leaf lard and the trimmings of the side meat and hams can be tried out for lard as soon as cool. The lard from the entrails should soak in cold water, to which a handful of salt has been added, at least twelve hours, the water being changed once at least. It should then be well drained, and carefully looked over, cutting it into small pieces, and carefully removing all "strings" (blood-vessels, kernels and the tough skin that covers some parts. It is these kernels that make the lard bitter. If this work is properly done, and a raw potato is sliced thin and fried in the lard before using, it will be found just as good as leaf lard for most purposes.

A Saginaw firm has taken out a patent on a smoked salt, which, while it salts the meat, also imparts the flavor and preservative qualities secured by smoking, quite a saving of time and trouble. Others use "liquid smoke," a preparation of creosote, which is also preservative, and said to afford an excellent protection against taint and flies.

A slice of bacon, cured just as the hams are cured, cut thin and fried a nice golden brown, is appetizing; and with a baked potato, muffins, and a cup of good coffee, good enough breakfast for even hearty workingmen. Then for a change we can have slices of ham served with fried eggs, or broiled over a quick fire.

I never could understand how people can bear to dine on liver, taken from the just slaughtered beast, while it is still warm, nor yet how they can eat chickens that perhaps half an hour previous were crowing lustily. I remember stopping at a hotel once and ordering supper a little after the usual hour of serving. Happening to walk to the end of the long hall through the house, which commanded a view of the kitchen, I beheld the decapitation and defeathering of a couple of spring chickens which, still quivering, were clapped upon the gridiron, and all in a space of time "quicker 'n wink." No supper for me there that night. Yet I suppose many would think it "only a spleeny notion."—*Beatrice, in Michigan Farmer.*

Electric Street Motors.

There is good reason to think that the electric motor is making much more rapid progress in the United States on street railways than the cable system. In Richmond, Va., a well-known company is equipping twelve miles of road on which forty cars are to be run. The same company is equipping roads also at St. Louis, Boston, Woonsocket, Baltimore, St. Joseph and various other points. At Pittsburg three roads are under construction. Binghamton is to have a road four and a half miles long, operating eight motor cars. At San Diego a road is being constructed nine miles long, over which four forty-horse-power motor cars are to furnish the traction. But these are only a few of the more prominent enterprises. Not less than fifty-five for sixty roads are either under construction or projected in the United States, and the movement is continually extending. What will prove one of the heaviest industries in the country is apparently springing up as a consequence of the introduction of electricity as a railway motor.

There are three different systems of transmission in use—the first on overhead wires, and the second over wires placed in conduits, while the third is operated by means of accumulators or storage batteries. As usual in this country in the introduction of new inventions, the system which is least expensive and complicated will be first in

securing possession of the field. This is known as the overhead system. A hard drawn copper wire of small size but great tensile strength is suspended about eighteen feet above the tracks, where it is supported either by bracketed posts set in the curb or by special supports on lateral wires which cross the street from side to side. In distributing the current the rails are generally grounded, and form one side of the circuit, but in case the connections between the rails is not good, they are reinforced by a continuous conductor. A trolley, which is connected with the motor by a suspended conductor, runs along the overhead wire, and makes the desired connection with the engine. In some systems the motor is placed under the car in such manner that no space is lost, and no detached motor needed; but in other devices the motor is detached and resembles a steam locomotive in its methods of operation.

The conduit system, the system which it is proposed to apply on the Fulton street road in New York city, is hardly to be called more complicated than the overhead system, but the first cost will be necessarily somewhat greater. It seems also that greater difficulty will be experienced in meeting the obstructions caused by wintry weather. But this is an obstacle to be met and overcome by the resources of invention. For large cities and in crowded streets it must be found more available than the overhead system, with its apparently greater liability to accident.

It is hoped by electricians that the system of storage batteries, or accumulators, carried on the cars and securely packed away under the seats, may eventually be utilized to an extent that will render any outside mechanism unnecessary. This seems to be the ideal system, but it does not yet appear to be sufficiently perfected to enable electricians to dispense with the use of conductors along the tracks.—*New York Sun.*

Notes and Recipes.

Never use for cake milk that has been boiled.

Warm borax water is excellent for removing dandruff.

Ointons may be prepared without the usual accompaniment of tears by peeling them with the hands under water.

When a lamp burns poorly boil the metal burner in soda and water. Gummy accumulations from the oil will be removed and the light will burn as brilliantly as ever.

To cure warts take an Irish potato and cut a piece off the end and rub on the wart two or three times a day, cutting a slice from the potato each time used. Very often one potato is sufficient for the cure.

Tablecloths wear much longer if a double-faced thick canton flannel is first spread on the table. It smooths the edges and is much softer and more agreeable than without it. Many consider it indispensable.

An excellent salve for bruises is the following: Take the leaves of catnip and bruise with salt pork in a mortar, or with a rolling pin. If applied to flesh wounds and bruises of any kind, it will at once allay the inflammation.

Baked Squash.—Simply remove the seeds and soft parts, leaving on the rind; season with salt and a little pepper and baste occasionally with butter. If one is roasting beef, put it in the pan with the meat; but it can be baked as well without meat, if more convenient.

Apple Pudding.—Bake four large apples soft. When done press the pulp through a colander and add to it twelve ounces of powdered sugar, the white of an egg, and one tablespoonful of arrac or Jamaica rum. Stir the mixture until it becomes a froth and serve with small cakes.

Quicksilver for Bugs.—Take the whites of two eggs, beat to a froth, add a half ounce of quicksilver, and beat until the tiny silver globules are thoroughly mixed through the whites. Apply with a small paint brush to every crack and joint. This will be sufficient for two or three beds. Apply in the spring and fall.

If flannel dresses of the children are soiled, and at all greasy, add borax to the water in which they are washed. Dissolve a large tablespoonful of borax in a pint of boiling water, put about a third of it in the first suds in which the garment is to be

washed, another third in the next water, and the rest of it in the rinsing water; shake the garments thoroughly before hanging them up to dry.

A simple and effective remedy for poisons, and one that is usually to be found in most houses, is a mixture of salt and mustard, a large tablespoonful of each dissolved in a cup of water. As soon as vomiting has ceased, give the patient the whites of two eggs or three or four spoonfuls of sweet oil, if you have it; if not, melted butter.

Fashion Notes.

Various shades of plum color are superseding the heliotropes of the season just passed.

The new shades are rather more brilliant than those of former seasons, and all of the favorite colors seem to be intensified.

It is said that hats of rough black straw may be worn throughout the entire winter without violating any rules of the fickle goddess, Fashion.

Very pretty autumn toilets are made of cloth of two contrasting colors, the trimming being pinked-out edges of the two colors in alternate rows.

Dresses of white wool are meeting with more favor than ever before at this season of the year, and many elegant novelties in this line of goods are shown.

In the new woollens red and brown seem to struggle for the ascendancy. There are reddish browns and brownish reds, and clear red and browns are contrasted in plaids and stripes.

Henrietta cloth is the leading material just now for costumes of fine black wool. These goods are exquisitely finished, drape perfectly, and are of fast colors and extremely durable.

Velvet is now, as ever, a favorite combination and trimming material. It can be used in combination with all fabrics, of whatever texture, and is universally becoming when worn near the face.

Red brown is a popular color this season, and seems to meet with equal favor in silks and woollens. The new shade is Morocco, which is a trifle darker than the tobacco brown, and yet brighter than mahogany, and combines effectively with moss green, fawn and gobelin blue.

There is a revival in the fancy for Jerseys of both silk and wool, but they are no longer plain and closely fitted, the preference being for various gathered waists, some having yokes, while others are shirred on the shoulders and drawn down in plaits to meet a pointed half-girdle of velvet. This is very handsome in copper red or robin's egg blue for wearing with various skirts.

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.

ROYAL
FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING
POWDER
ROYAL
BAKING
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BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

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

The Young Folks.

The Indian Idea of the Origin of Maize-- Indian Corn.

Prefacing a letter concerning the Corn Palace at Sioux City, one of the editors of the *Farmer*, St. Paul, reproduced that part of Longfellow's legendary poem—Hiawatha—describing the Indian idea of the origin of corn. When young Hiawatha fasted and prayed for greater wisdom in dealing with warring tribes, for peace and prosperity among the Indian tribes, he also supplicated for something more and better than the fowls of the air, the fishes of the lakes and streams, the fruits and nuts of the trees and bushes, and the wild rice of the marshes.

Master of Life! he cried, desponding,
Must our lives depend on these things?
For seven days and nights he fasted and
prayed, and finally his prayers were answered:

On the fourth day of his fasting
In his lodge he lay exhausted;
From his couch of leaves and branches,
Gazing with half open eyelids,
Full of shadowy dreams and visions,
On the dizzy, swimming landscape,
On the splendor of the sunset,
And he saw a youth approaching,
Dressed in garments green and yellow,
Coming through the purple twilight,
Through the splendor of the sunset;
Plumes of green bent o'er his forehead,
And his hair was soft and golden.
Standing at the open doorway,
Long he looked at Hiawatha,
Looked with pity and compassion
On his wasted form and features,
And in accents like the sighing
Of the south winds in the tree tops,
Said he, "Oh my Hiawatha!
All your prayers are heard in Heaven,
For you pray not like the others;
Not for greater skill in hunting.

Not for triumph in the battle.

But for profit of the people,
For advantage of the nations."
"From the Master of Life descending,
I, the friend of man, Mondamin,
Come to warn you and instruct you,
How by struggle and by labor
You shall gain what you have prayed for.
Rise up from your bed of branches,
Rise, oh youth, and wrestle with me!"
Faint with famine, Hiawatha
Started from his bed of branches,
Came and wrestled with Mondamin;
At his touch he felt new courage.

Felt new life and hope and vigor.

Thrice they wrestled there together,
In the glory of the sunset,
Till Mondamin paused to listen.
Tall and beautiful he stood there,
In his garments green and yellow:

And he cried, "Oh! Hiawatha!
Bravely have you wrestled with me,

"And the Master of Life, who sees us,
He will give to you the triumph.
You will conquer and overcome me;
Make a bed for me to lie in,
Where the rain may fall upon me;
Where the sun may come and warm me;
Strip these garments green and yellow.

"Lay me in the earth and make it
Soft and loose and light above me,
Let no hand disturb my slumber,
Let no weed nor worm molest me.
Let not Kahgahgee, the raven,
Come to haunt me and molest me;
Only come yourself to watch me,
Till I leap into the sunshine."

Dead he lay there in the sunset,
And victorious Hiawatha
Made the grave as he commanded,
Stripped the garments from Mondamin,
Laid him on the earth and made it
Soft and loose and light above him.

Day by day did Hiawatha
Go to wait and watch beside it.

Till at last a small green feather
From the earth shot slowly upward,
Then another and another,
And before the summer ended
Stood the maize in all its beauty,
With its shining robes about it,
And in rapture Hiawatha
Cried aloud, "It is Mondamin!
Yes, the friend of man, Mondamin!"

And still later, when the autumn
Changed the long green leaves to yellow,
And the soft and juicy kernels
Grew like wampum hard and yellow,
Then the ripened ears he gathered,
Gave the first Feast of Mondamin,
And made known unto the people
This new gift of the Great Spirit.

Meteorites Seen to Strike.

Nine meteorites have thus far been seen to strike the earth. The ninth fell near the village of Mazapil, Mexico, about 9 o'clock on the evening of November 27, 1885. A ranchman who saw it says:

"I went out to the corral to feed certain horses. Suddenly I heard a loud sizzling noise as if something hot was being plunged into cold water, and almost instantly there followed a somewhat loud thud. At once the corral was covered with a phosphorescent light, while suspended in the air were small luminous sparks as though from a

rocket. * * * We found a hole in the ground, and in it a ball of light. We retired to a distance, fearing it would explode and harm us. * * * We returned after a little while and found in the hole a hot stone which we could barely handle; this on the next day looked like a piece of iron."

Machines for Making Packing Boxes.

The new and curious machines that we are about to describe are of American origin and are designed for the manufacture of packing boxes.

The wood, in the form of boards, after being sawed into pieces of the proper dimensions to form the sides of the box, is planed by powerful machine tools, which, while making it even and smooth, regulates its thickness. The pieces are next printed with characters in black in a rotary machine analogous to a newspaper press. This operation is performed very quickly. In addition to its being printed with an indelible ink, the inscription is stamped in the wood, thus making it ineffaceable.

The machine that does this consists of a table, an ink block with its inking rollers, and two cylinders, the whole actuated by gears and pulleys.

The workman places a pile of the prepared wood on the table, and a tappet actuated by a rod beneath the table shoves out the bottom piece from the pile, and this is caught between the cylinders, which carry it along and print an inscription on its upper surface. Immediately, and at every revolution, one of the pieces is printed and put upon the pile in front of the machine. Above the upper cylinder is placed an ink block, which through an arrangement that is as simple as ingenious, deposits the necessary quantity of ink on the type.

The printed wood is next passed to the nailing machine which is actuated by a belt running over a pulley driven by a line of shafting. The workman, standing in front of the machine, places his foot upon a pedal which acts upon a coupling box that throws the machine into gear. In a single revolution the pieces to be united are assembled and fastened to each other by a series of nails, varying in size according to circumstances, and brought under the hammers by vertical tubes.

A boy, standing upon a platform, places the nails in buckets attached to the links of a chain belonging to the machine. The nail is put head downward into each bucket, then every revolution of the machine moves the chain forward by one line of links and empties the nails, point downward, into the tubes. In order to facilitate the entrance of the nails, the tubes are provided with a hopper at the top. Beneath, the nails enter the hammer boxes obliquely. When the machine moves, the hammer rods rise, the nail slides into the lower part of the box, which presses against the wood to be nailed. The hammer at once falls and drives the nail into the wood by pressure, and without a blow. The motion of the machine is at once arrested, and the wood being set free, the workman reverses it or replaces it, and then, pressing the pedal again, drives in another series of nails at the place presented. The nails are driven very regularly, and are very firmly embedded in the wood. Each machine daily drives, on an average, more than 24,000 nails, weighing altogether about 285 lbs. Each box consists of from 18 to 20 pieces of wood, all sawed out mechanically to fixed dimensions, and which pass successively through twenty or twenty five hands.

—La Nature.

Interesting Scraps.

You can't judge a man by his own recommendation.

He that is master of himself will soon be master of others.

A table with three legs is often as steady as one with four.

To shake hands with an enemy won't atone for a wrong.

Emulation is lively and generous, envy base and malicious.

Taxes were levied by Solon, the first Athenian legislator, 540 B. C.

Thirteen cities and 275 towns and villages of Massachusetts are under prohibition this year.

In 1783 Hecla, in Iceland, ejected two streams of lava forty or fifty miles long, seven to thirteen miles broad, and 100 to 600

feet deep, which destroyed 9,000 persons and twenty villages.

The cotton mills in two Southern States exported 30,000,000 yards of cotton cloth last year.

The name "worsted" is derived from a place in Norfolk, England, where it was first made about 1300.

Electricity, under favorable circumstances, has been found to travel at the rate of 288,000 miles per second.

Silver mines in Europe yield annually \$13,000,000, and their total product has amounted to \$3,628,000,000.

If we would think of the little we know rather than the much, we would have fewer egotists and more students.

"Blessed confidence of childhood—religion itself has no profounder lesson—no more eloquent attestation of the first cause."

Of the 99,700,000 woman and girls under British rule in India, 99,500,000 cannot read or write at all, and many of the other 200,000 can barely do either.

For the best results there needs be the longest waiting. The true harvest is the longest in being reached. The failures come first, the successes last.

At Westfield toads gather under the electric lights, attracted by their brilliancy, and spend their time in fruitless jumping after the shadows of insects thrown upon the ground.

A hospital for animals will be erected in London, and at the same time free dispensaries will be opened, where the horses, cats, dogs and birds of the poor can be treated when ill.

Catarrh Cured

Catarrh is a very prevalent disease, with distressing and offensive symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives ready relief and speedy cure, as it purifies the blood and tones up the whole system.

"I suffered with catarrh 15 years. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and now I am not troubled any with catarrh, and my general health is much better." L. W. LILLIS, Chicago, Ill.

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1893.

Published Every Thursday, by the
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

OFFICE:
821 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

S. J. CRAWFORD, PRESIDENT.
J. B. MCALEER, GENERAL AGENT.
H. A. HEATH, BUSINESS MANAGER.
W. A. PEPPER, MANAGING EDITOR.

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The annual convention of Holstein-Friesians breeders will be held at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, Ill., Wednesday, November 16, at 3 o'clock p. m.

The KANSAS FARMER receives more newspapers in exchange than any other paper in Topeka, so the postoffice folks say. We send out more papers, too, than any other house in Topeka.

By way of showing how far out the KANSAS FARMER reaches, a correspondent informs us that a letter which he wrote a few weeks ago for the paper, and was printed in it, brought inquiries to him from twenty different States.

Business is fair. In New York wheat and corn advanced a trifle during the week. The volume of trade is fully equal to that of former years, and railroad earnings are larger. Wool is quiet, with prices low, ranging from 18 cents to 38, for leading descriptions at Boston. At Philadelphia sales were 50 per cent. lighter last week than the week before. Sellers are not willing to accept bids offered.

A representative of the Chicago *Inter Ocean* is in Topeka for the purpose of examining our material advantages in the way of inducement for the establishment of manufactures. He is not here to "blow up" the place, and does not ask a bonus for "writing up" the city. He is simply looking up facts for information of *Inter Ocean* readers who are interested in Kansas. He wants to extend the circulation of his paper, too, and that is a matter to which we desire to call particular attention. The *Inter Ocean* is a first-class family paper, clean, able, newsy and fresh. It is thoroughly Republican in politics, and that may count against it with some; but aside from politics, it is one of the best family papers in the country, and to all persons who have no objection to its politics, we heartily recommend it, having known the paper ever since it was started, fifteen years ago.

Sorghum and Kaffir Corn.

A correspondent, of Cloud county, writes us about his method of cultivating sorghum for forage. He uses the early amber variety. He says: "I sow a half bushel of sorghum per acre, cut the first crop with mower in June, cut second crop just before frost, and I never saw better forage for all kinds of stock". As to Kaffir corn he says: "I gathered two crops of matured seed of Kaffir corn this season and this certainly was a good year to test any new kind of grain, as bugs and drouth were here and staid, but the Kaffir corn stalk remained very green after maturing two seed crops. I then cut the stalks for fodder, and the stock seem to like it as well as other forage."

This correspondent has our thanks for the kind words he has to say about the KANSAS FARMER and its management.

KANSAS SUGAR-MAKING.

Although the making of sugar in Kansas was begun in a small way some years ago, by Messrs. Stout, Bennyworth, and others, and although the subject of sugar-making has been studied practically by scientific men in Kansas at least five years, and although it has been demonstrated many times that sugar can be made certainly from the juice of sorghum cane, and although several sugar mills have been set up and a good deal of money lost through failure—not to make sugar, but to get out of the cane all the juice there was in it, and to get out of the juice expressed all the sugar there was in it—the people of the State generally have only recently become interested in the work. They have learned that at length a certain method has been discovered by means whereof all the juice can be and is extracted from the cane, and that all the sugar in the juice is obtained by simple processes. These facts established, the whole field of sugar-making opens out before the farmers of the State, and it is an attractive one. Kansas soil and climate are peculiarly well adapted to the growth of the best quality of sorghum, and it is known that good sorghum cane is very nearly if not quite as rich in saccharine matter as the ribbon cane of the South. An acre of land will produce an average of ten to fifteen tons per acre, and the factory can afford, at present prices, for sugar, to pay two dollars a ton for it. A ton of good cane will produce 125 to 130 pounds of sugar, sixteen gallons of molasses, and leave two bushels of seed. The pulp (refuse of the stalks after the juice is extracted) makes good paper. A ton of cane will yield about sixty pounds of paper. The leaves make the best kind of fodder. The whole stalk is thus used.

But our farmers must understand that the new industry is only fairly born. It is in its earliest infancy—an infant, indeed. There is only one factory in the State—that at Fort Scott—in condition for making sugar by the newly-discovered process, and some of the machinery there will be replaced by others still better. New factories will be erected near to the people, but it will require time. Probably not more than five or six will be built within the State in time to work the crop of 1898. One will be established at Topeka—the largest in the State, \$150,000 capital to be invested. It is not like something that anybody can manage. It requires knowledge—scientific knowledge, and practical experience in the work. The knowledge and experience required are not possessed by many persons, and for that reason, if for no other, there will not be many factories erected this year.

Another thing for the farmers to consider is, that it will not be profitable to raise sorghum for the factory if the farm is very far away from where the cane is to be worked up. The present price named is two dollars a ton for cane; but it will probably drop to \$1.50 in a year or two, or as fast as competition increases. Two tons of cane is a good load for a team, and at a distance greater than five miles only one load could be hauled in a day. At that distance two loads could be taken. And then, one factory would have to be of enormous proportions to need more cane than three hundred farmers would raise at only ten acres on each farm. The factory at Topeka, it is estimated, will require about 30,000 tons of cane the first year. Allowing ten tons to the acre, that would represent 3,000 acres of land, which would be at the rate of ten acres on every one of 300 farms, or twenty acres on each of 150 farms, and so on. The factory will consume from

250 to 300 tons of cane per day—say 300 tons. At that rate the factory, running 100 days, would need 30,000 tons, and the product would be about 3,750,000 to 3,900,000 pounds, or about 1,900 tons of sugar, and 360,000 gallons or 9,000 barrels of molasses. It will be seen that with a sugar factory even as large as this, would not reach out very far among the farmers in the mere matter of cane-raising. That does not prove, however, that farmers living farther out would receive no benefit from the existence and operation of the factory. The first effect of the location of the works would be the increase of the population of the town of five hundred to a thousand persons and the starting of other new industries in the place, thus enlarging the home market for the farmers. It would stop the growing of corn and wheat to some extent near town and thus help more distant neighbors. One large sugar factory in a county would exert a good influence all over the county.

We expect to lay before our readers next week, or the week following, the official report of Prof. Cowgill, State Agent, showing exactly and plainly just what has been accomplished in the way of manufacturing sugar in Kansas this year, when we will refer more in detail to the history of the industry in the State and to its prospective benefits.

THE BREWERS' CASE.

Our readers saw in last week's FARMER a news item stating that the Kansas liquor cases had been finally submitted to the Supreme court of the United States. There are several cases pending in which the question involved is the same substantially as that which is to be decided in the Kansas cases, which is, whether the state can prevent brewers from continuing their business of brewing and selling liquors without first paying them damages to the amount of the depreciation of their property—the brewing establishments—enforcing the prohibitory liquor law. The brewers say they erected their works before the adoption of the prohibitory amendment, at a time when brewing beer was not unlawful, that their buildings and appurtenances, being constructed and placed specially for brewing beer, are not fit for any other uses, and that, therefore, the State, in compelling them to discontinue the use of the building and machinery for the purposes for which they were erected and for which only they are adapted, in effect confiscates their property and ought in justice to pay them for it.

The claim, at first sight, does not appear unreasonable, and if it were could be limited to a few cases, and the damage to a small amount of money, people might not be disposed to trouble themselves over nice points of law in making a settlement of differences. But there is a vital principle at stake, and the question here involved reaches out among the people like the ever widening waves which circle out from the point where a falling pebble first displaced the water. The principle involved in these cases is involved in ten thousand other cases, and its range is not limited to the liquor interest. It is evident to every observing person that some time in the years to come, every State in the American Union will pass just such a law as Kansas now has. The dram-shop has become an abomination and will be destroyed. That means the closing of every place where liquor is unlawfully sold and all places where it is unlawfully manufactured. All of the 200,000 saloons in the country must be shut up as saloons, and nine-tenths of the distilleries and

breweries will be forced out of business. If a brewery must be paid for by the State because it was erected for the particular purpose of making beer, distilleries must be paid for because they were erected specially for making whiskey. And then, what shall be said of the saloon? Was it not erected and fitted up specially for the purpose of selling beer and whiskey—liquor generally? Shall we pay the brewer and distiller and not the liquor dealer, whether wholesale or retail?

But the principle is much broader than the field of breweries and dram-shops; it covers every case where any property is made less valuable by reason of legislation or any act of the people in pursuance of legislation. At the last session of the legislature a bill was introduced and considered looking to a removal of the public buildings of the State from Topeka to another place—to make a town other than Topeka the capital. The success of that bill would have caused the actual loss of several million dollars to citizens of this place who invested means here simply because it was then and was expected to continue to be the capital of the State; but not a dollar of that loss would have been made good. If the people of a county see fit to change the location of the county seat, many citizens lose in the value of their property, but no body is reimbursed. The voters of the county may, by voting at an election, secure the building of a railroad on a certain line and the location of depots at certain points, thereby causing great and irreparable injury to persons at other points in the county, but they have no thought of indemnifying anybody for losses of that character.

In the more familiar cases of buildings and structures being condemned as unsafe, and of places and particular callings being prohibited because of their unhealthfulness or immorality, are more easily understood. If a bridge is condemned because it is unsafe, or if a building is condemned for like reason, and they have to be pulled down, somebody loses value, but nobody receives pay because of its loss. A slaughter house, when built, and for some years thereafter, may not be in anybody's way; but when the town extends and people begin to settle about the place, the slaughter house and its business are both condemned as nuisances. The building is torn down or refitted, the premises are cleaned up and everything looks new, but nobody is paid anything because of the loss sustained.

Any one who thinks seriously on the subject will not fail to see many instances of like nature. No government could endure if it undertook to pay every person who loses in the value of his property on account of changes in laws or customs of the people.

But these brewers have no case in law, and that is the rule by which all our affairs must be gauged. Men talk about making restitution, yet they will see a poor fellow's house burn to ashes and offer him a dollar instead of a thousand, and in most cases, not even one cent. These Kansas brewers, although they put up their buildings and machinery before the prohibitory amendment was adopted, did it knowing that the laws of Kansas then prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquor for any and all purposes, and no person was allowed to sell unless upon license granted upon a special proceeding in a small area of territory, and then his license died on the first day of the following May. There was no assurance that in any town or township the people would ever petition for the establishment of a dram-shop there, and unless they did so petition and unless the petition was

granted, the selling of liquors at that place would be unlawful even for medicinal purposes. The people in adopting the amendment, decided not to petition for any more dram-shops, and that, in effect, is the only difference between the old dram-shop act and the present prohibitory law. Without the dram-shop, there would be no brewery. So the brewer took chances, just as a man does when he engages in any new enterprise.

We cannot pursue the subject further now, and there is no need to, for even if what is said here could be made available in court, there is no need of it. The same principle has been several times decided in other cases by the court which now has these brewer cases under advisement. We have no doubt about what the decision in these cases will be. The brewers will be wiser but no richer when the opinion is made known.

NECESSARIES OF LIFE, WESTERN FARMERS, AND THE TARIFF.

Necessaries of life may be divided into three general classes, (1) food, (2) raiment, (3) shelter. How are these affected by the tariff? Do Western farmers suffer in this respect, and to what extent. It is asserted and argued by some of our correspondents that "the tariff enhances the price of nearly every article necessary to the farmer, and to that extent robs him," and it is asserted, further, that this wrong is felt most by Western farmers. Let us examine the subject.

First.—Food includes bread stuffs—wheat, corn, flour, meal, etc.; provision,—beef, pork, lard, cheese, butter, poultry, eggs, fruit etc., and to these may now be added coffee and tea. Whatever may be necessary to prepare and to preserve these articles for use, as sugar salt, spices, etc., may be included, also.

In the entire list of necessary articles of food coffee, tea, sugar, and spices only are necessarily imported, and they, except sugar, are admitted free of duty. The prices of those articles, then, are not enhanced by the tariff. Wheat, corn, beef, pork—the entire list of bread stuffs and provisions, with the exceptions just named, are produced by the farmers themselves, and they are not raised in price by reason of the duties levied on similar articles which are imported. Imported salt is subject to a duty of 8 cents the hundred pounds, but Western farmers can do better by purchasing American salt which is made in the West. As to sugar, that is not produced in this country yet in quantities sufficient to supply more than about one-tenth of the demand; hence we are compelled to import nearly all our supply of that article, and the duty is nearly all a tax upon the consumer. It appears, then, that in the entire list of necessary articles of food, only one—sugar, is "enhanced in price by tariff."

Second.—Raiment includes clothing made up of such raw materials as are used chiefly by the common people—with us, cotton and wool. Courts sometimes hold that expensive articles of apparel may be included among necessities, but that is only when parties in interest are of high social standing. Ordinarily plain cotton and woolen clothing come within the rule. Coarse, heavy cloth and clothing made of cotton and wool, made up in this country are no dearer than similar goods of like quality made up in England. In Consular Report No. 36, for December, 1883, Consul General Merritt, of London, gave a detailed statement of cost of clothing worn by work people in different parts of Great Britain. In Bradford district—a great manufacturing

region, the average prices paid were: Men's clothing—cotton cord suits, \$6.32; tweed suits, \$7.29; worsted suits, \$12.16; overcoats, \$7.29. Drapery—calicoes, 8 cents; cotton shirting, 13 cents; flannel, 23 cents; blankets, per pair \$2.92; cashmeres, 44 cents; prints, 10 cents; stockings, good worsted, 32 cents; men's boots, per pair \$2.06; women's boots \$1.58. Consul Shaw, of Manchester, in his report, same year, draws particular attention to this matter of the cost of workmen's clothing in England and the United States. He said, "I believe that clothing similar to that which English operatives wear can be purchased in the United States at about the same prices. * * * Give the same styles, make, and quality, and we can equal the English in cheapness, if not undersell them. Surprising as this will appear, a visit to a great ready-made clothing house in New York will abundantly verify the statement here made." That was in 1883. Several other Consuls, reporting on the same matter, made like statements.

Prof. John L. Hayes, L. L. D. Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and President of the National Tariff Commission in 1882, in order to satisfy himself as to the cost of clothing of common grades, made a "personal examination at a typical establishment—(ready-made clothing) in Boston, that of Messrs. Burdett, Young & Ingalls." He says: "My inquiry was addressed principally to the lowest priced goods, those supplying the barest necessities of life in apparel. Twenty-five thousand pairs of men's winter trousers, made of goods weighing fourteen ounces per yard, were being made to be sold at the price of \$1.50. Strictly all-wool complete suits were held at \$5.50 per suit. Good, heavy, winter full suits at \$6.50 and \$7.50. Winter overcoats of satin at \$2 each." In the price list (1886-7) of John Wannamaker, of Philadelphia, Webster cassimere suits for men are put at \$10; diagonal chevrot black, at \$13.50, and other styles ranging as high as \$20. And these are made to order, and sold one suit at a time. Full winter suits are now selling at Topeka by retail as low as \$6.50, an overcoat for \$4.50. It may be said, in general terms, that clothing is dearer in this country than in any other, but the difference begins one or two removes from the coarsest and plainest goods. Above them the difference ranges from 25 to 75 per cent. according to quality of goods, location of seller and inexperience of purchaser.

As to cotton goods the difference is much more in our favor, all the grades of plain goods in common use being as cheap here as they are in England. Prints are now as low as 3 cents a yard at the mills, and other varieties in proportion.

Foot wear, taking the prices above given, is as dear in England as it is here, shoes, men's, ranging from \$1.50 up to \$7 for the finest article. If leather is dearer than it ought to be, the tariff can hardly be held responsible, for hides are admitted free, and the duty on bark used in tanning is only 20 per cent.

As to clothing, then, the effect of the tariff upon what we wear depends largely on our taste and ability to wear fine clothes. We can buy and wear cheap clothes and not be affected by the tariff, or we can buy and wear fine clothes and pay more for them than our British cousins pay for like goods over there.

Third.—Shelter includes a dwelling house, the materials of which it is composed, and tools and implements necessary in its construction; also necessary furniture, cooking utensils, table ware,

fuel, etc. If the house is built of stone or brick, those articles are not affected by the tariff, and as to whether lumber is it is doubtful. If it is native lumber manufactured west of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio, the tariff cannot affect it, because all the competing lumber we import comes from Canada, and transportation of lumber soon disposes of \$2 on a thousand feet. When it was proposed, a few years ago, to remove the duty on lumber and wool, Canada newspapers referred to the matter as of great interest to Canada lumbermen and farmers, because it would raise the price of their lumber and wool. It is a fact that large quantities of Canada lumber were purchased on speculation on the strength of the expectation that the bill would pass. Our home-made lumber exceeds the quantity imported in the proportion of forty to one. If the wholesale price were affected slightly by a removal of the duty, the purchaser at retail five hundred miles from the mills would not feel it.

As to builders' tools, it is universally conceded that America leads the world in quality and price. Mr. T. W. Brown, President of the Standard Manufacturing company, Boston, testified before the Tariff Commission, and said: "I have been shipping goods for the last five years right into the center of the hardware manufacturing industry of England. There is nothing in the list of manufactures of hardware except pocket cutlery and table cutlery that the English can ship here in competition with our own manufacturers. * * * Therefore I do not see why everything in the nature of builders' hardware should not be put on free list; because we should always be able to ship those goods abroad."

Furniture is about the same price here as in England. The writer of this sent for catalogues and price lists of one large furniture establishment in London and in Cincinnati and studied them both closely, with the result above mentioned. Stoves are cheaper here than they are in England, and tinware is no higher. Glassware in common use is no dearer here than in Europe. A witness, James M. Shaw, of New York, testified "Glassware needs little or no protection, as it is produced here better and cheaper than most of the foreign glass brought to this country."

Fuel, if it is wood, is not affected by the tariff, as every one knows; if it is anthracite coal, it is not affected by the tariff because there is no tariff duty on that article; and if it is soft coal, the Western farmer would not use the foreign article if it were free, because he could not afford to pay for the transportation of it. He gets coal that is mined near him. Nearly every Western State has coal beds of its own.

Farmers need implements to pursue their calling, and these of every variety, from a hoe or an axe to a wagon or a grain harvester, are made cheaper in this country than they are in any part of the world, and those made here are better adapted to the use of American farmers than those made elsewhere. Mr. Brown, the witness before mentioned, testified: "Our hay forks shovels, and farming tools, generally made in the West, are far superior to anything made elsewhere. I visited all these interests in Birmingham and Sheffield and spent considerable time in investigating the reason why it was that we could compete with the world in these goods." Some weeks ago we published a list of prices compiled by the department of agriculture, showing that our farm machinery and implements are as cheap as similar articles in England.

What else is there in the list that

we have not mentioned? It appears, then, that sugar and the better grades of clothing are the only articles among all the necessities of life which are affected by the tariff. It is often asserted that the object of a protective tariff is to enhance the price; the truth is the other way; the object is to reduce the price ultimately, and it invariably has that effect as to all articles which are manufactured extensively by our own people. This is proved in the history of all extensive American manufactures. In iron, wood, wool, and cotton, everything has been greatly reduced in recent years. The average price reduction of manufactured articles since 1860 is fully 25 per cent. and as to many articles 40 to 75 per cent. Sugar has not fallen much. The quantity produced here has not increased. But in the great field of manufactures generally, there has been great reduction. Protection is one of the means of national defence; it is a national matter, not a private affair. Tariff laws are enacted for purposes of national concern, not to enrich individuals. England taxes tea, coffee and dried fruit; but it is to raise revenue, not to make people pay more money for their drink.

Inquiries Answered.

TYPHOID FEVER.—A correspondent gives this remedy in answer to a query last week: Wash the patients all over with warm water, then wash them by sponging all over with alcohol pure, three times each day.

KAFFIR CORN.—A correspondent wants detailed information about this plant, just such as was asked for in our columns last week. He wants a description—plain—of the plant, how it looks when matured, how the seed grows, its yield, how to cultivate, etc. Some of our readers have raised it and they can tell. A correspondent this week describes milo maize. Look up his letter and give a description in like manner of Kaffir corn and rice corn.

DAIRY QUESTION.—(1) Which pays the best—milk at 5 cents a quart, or butter at 30 cents a pound. (2) What kind of milk cans are the best for dairy purposes? Describe them, how much they hold, and cost of each. —We have been trying to work up special interest in our dairy department. Here are two questions of practical importance about which many of our readers are competent to write. We refer the questions to them with the request that every one of them will consider himself or herself specially called upon for the expression of an opinion.

HAY BARN.—What size of hay barn is large enough to hold 150 tons of hay, and which is best, have it well air-tight or open? Would be very much pleased to have an answer from an old experienced farmer.

—Some of our correspondents, in past issues, gave hints in this direction. Here is an opportunity to do more good. We will say to this inquirer that an open barn, one that keeps out rain and snow, but is open in a way to let fresh air get to the hay, is better. There ought to be upward ventilation, too. We never had better hay than in the old-fashioned "barracks."

DEHORNING ANIMALS.—A friend wants some "advice" about dehorning cattle. We do not like the practice, for, like our correspondent, we cannot but regard it as unnecessarily cruel, though persons who have performed or witnessed the operation, insist that it does not cause as much pain as some other operations recognized as necessary, and they say that no injury results from it. We have published a good deal of matter on the subject, one letter from Mr. Haas, the great dehorner, and the testimony of all who know anything about it is the same—that the operation is not excessively painful, and that it occasions no injury, but that it makes vicious animals docile. Still we don't like it.

KICKING COW.—I have a Durham cow that kicks—bar and teats all right—nothing hurts her; she kicks because she can. What is the best way to break her of kicking?

—Make a strap loop or ring large enough to slip over the right knee (the side you milk on) when the leg is raised, the foot nearly against the upper part of the leg; slip the strap up far enough above the knee to allow the insertion of a half-inch stick through between the strap and the knee joint so as to keep the strap in place. That will hold the foot up. Remove the stick and strap as soon as the milking is done. Be kind and patient. After a few trials, she will lift her foot whenever you present the strap and stick, and she will quit kicking.

Horticulture.

THE OSAGE ORANGE AS A TIMBER TREE.

By the recent ruling of the Commissioners of General Land Office at Washington, this valuable timber tree has been re-instated to its proper place in the list, admitted in proof of a compliance with the requirements of the "Timber Culture Act" of Congress, as will be shown by the following communication received by the writer:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 13, 1887. }
B. E. Fernow, Esq., Secretary, etc., Wash- }
ington, D. C. }

DEAR SIR:—Yours duly received. The present ruling of this office is to allow Osage orange timber culture, if it be cultivated as a "tree" and not as "a hedge fence" and if cultivation in each particular case fulfills the requirements of the timber culture law. Very truly yours,
WM. R. J. SPARKS,
Commissioner.

A brief statement of the action of the Commissioners of the General Land Office regarding this species, may be of interest, especially to that class of our people who have settled on the prairies of western Kansas, and who feel a deep interest in promoting timber culture, recognizing the fact that general agriculture succeeds or fails just in proportion as timber culture is made a success, as history demonstrates that no agricultural pursuit other than stock-raising can maintain itself for any length of time in a country where forest do not naturally exist or cannot be successfully grown.

During the administration of the affairs of the General Land Office relating to the operations of the "Timber Culture Act," we find that the Osage orange, catalpa and ailantus were excluded from the list as not properly coming under the head of timber trees, while the beech, birch, chestnut, and several other deciduous species, and a long list of evergreens were allowed.

The efforts of planters in the prairie regions, and especially those in western Kansas, soon demonstrated the unsuitableness of nearly all the species named in the list of the General Land Office. Only the cottonwood, black walnut, and ash-leaved maple (box-elder), and two or three others, could be successfully used, and that such did not readily adapt themselves to upland prairies, and especially to such as were of an arid character. Many of the settlers on timber claims who were well acquainted with the natural habits of the three excluded species, planted of them largely; being ignorant of the ruling which barred their use in a compliance with the act, believing that such trees as were now capable of enduring adverse conditions of climate and soil, which largely prevailed on the Western plains, and growing up into a tree, were such as intelligence and even common sense would dictate for such uses. A few years revealed to them, as the ruling of the Commissioners became generally understood, that they had planted in vain, so far as related to a compliance with the law. Their case was carried up to the General Land Office, and the value of the three ostracised species strongly backed by the ablest practical forest-tree culturists of the United States, such as Warder, of Ohio; Turner & Douglas, of Illinois; Sargent, of Massachusetts, and others—the fathers of American forestry. With an offering of such evidence, the Hon. Commissioner N. C. McFarland, a Kansan, whose administration of the affairs of the General Land Office will ever be remembered for its high intelligence and broad con-

ceptions of the welfare of the settlers on our Western prairies, sensible of the injustice of the rulings of his predecessors, unhesitatingly modified the ruling and restored the Osage orange, catalpa, and ailantus to their proper place, permitting their culture to be used by timber claimants. This action was taken February 10, 1882. The ruling was as follows: "The character of the trees should be such as are recognized in the neighborhood as of value for timber or for commercial purposes, or for firewood and domestic use."

How strangely does this action contrast with that of the present Commissioner, when he ruled that the Osage orange was nothing but a hedge plant, a bush, and when approached by our Congressman, Hon. E. N. Morrill, to ask for a modification of the ruling, replied—"I have made the ruling and will not change it." It is no wonder that Mr. Morrill should remark, "You can imagine what supreme disgust I felt for one so arrogant." The ruling of Commissioner McFarland is what it should be. It conceded to the planter the full exercise of his judgment as to the selection of such species as would most readily adapt themselves to the peculiar environments of the section sought to be benefited by the law. It recognized the important principle of local adaptation, and which must be understood and rigidly adhered to by every planter to be successful.

About two years ago, a contested timber claim was tried at the local land office at Garden City, during which the Receiver, with a full knowledge of the modified ruling of Commissioner McFarland, went out of the line of contest to rule the Osage orange from the list of trees as admissible in proof of compliance with the requirements of the law, asserting that while it was a valuable forest tree in the States of Arkansas and Texas, it had only proven to be a hedge plant, a bush, in western Kansas, and could not be grown into a forest tree. The writer in a discussion with this assuming forest tree savant, claimed that on the grounds of his ruling nearly every species included in the list of the General Land Office could as justly be ruled against, for nowhere within the limits of his land district could be found under artificial planting, the positive evidence that any species named in the list would make a valuable timber tree, for the reason that sufficient time since their planting had not elapsed for their development. An appeal was taken to the General Land Office, at Washington, and argued on the merits of the species. Also the fact was cited that many claimants had planted the Osage orange under the ruling of Commissioner McFarland in good faith, that to sustain the ruling of the Garden City office would do great injustice to all such, and would prove a serious blow to the successful operations of the "Timber Culture Act," and thwart the beneficent purposes of the law. It was of no avail. Commissioner Sparks confirmed the ruling of the local office. Such an unjust ruling was not destined to stand. The friends of Kansas forestry caused the ruling to be carried before the Secretary of the Interior. Whether the present ruling is the result of the action of the Secretary of the Interior, we know not. But certainly it is the result of continued and persevering action of Kansas' friends.

The ruling against this tree may have resulted through an honest conviction; but if so, it discloses a lack of knowledge regarding the habits and useful character of the tree in ques-

tion, reflecting alike, upon the intelli-

gence of the officers of both the local and General Land Office.

At Great Bend, which lies within the limits of the Garden City land office, could be seen, at the time of the ruling against this tree, long rows in which many specimens were found by the writer having a height of twenty-five feet, and their trunks five inches in diameter, and the entire rows gave every evidence of a future well-proportioned timber tree, and these were growing on high, upland. Of the value of its wood for fuel, railroad ties, and construction work, when strength and durability are required, there is no question among practical men. Prof. Sargent says: "The Osage orange, in addition to its well-known value as a hedge plant, is a forest tree of great economic value." Prof. J. B. Turner, who was the first to introduce it to cultivation, by seed gathered in Texas, says: "I no more think of housing my implements made of Osage orange than I would a crow-bar, to prevent their decay." Prof. F. B. Hough says: "The timber is valuable, great endurance and strength having been shown in its wood." Dr. Warder says: "Already the firmness, beauty and durability of its wood are appreciated, and its value will cause it to be planted largely for economic purposes." Prof. E. Gale says: "The exclusion of the Osage orange from the list of trees to be planted on our timber claims, cannot be regarded otherwise, than as a grave mistake." Prof. E. A. Popenoe says: "It is certainly opposed to the true spirit of the timber act to bar the use of the Osage orange." Hon. M. Allen says: "The Osage orange furnishes the very best fire-wood. When it once gets a foot-hold on our soil in western Kansas, it is one of the hardest to eradicate that I know of." Hon. C. H. Longstreth, forester, A., T. & S. F. railroad, says: "The Osage orange is, without a doubt, one of the best trees we have."

The writer has in his possession a specimen of the wood four feet long and fifteen inches in width, a quarter section of a tree two and a half feet in diameter, a present by Prof. Munson, of Texas, which shows no sign of decay, and when rapped rings like metal. The evidence shows the tree from which it was taken to have been at least one hundred years old when felled, and to have lain buried under the washed earth of a river bottom ten to twelve feet, eighty years. A wood possessing such power to resist decay has no rival. As a heat-giving material it is only equaled by anthracite coal; it ignites almost as readily as pitch pine, even in the green state; its fiber is as tough as the best of hickory, and in construction work yields but very little to a heavy pressure. There is no tree more tenacious of life. When once established, as the saying goes, it is there to stay. It thrives on all soils and locations, excepting where water stands. On rich land, either bottom or upland, like most all of our forest trees, it makes a rapid growth; is a slow grower only on sterile lands, where all other species, excepting only one or two have succumbed to the inevitable strokes of nature, climatic or otherwise. It is one of the very few which escapes the fatal attack of insect enemies, and when bruised and abused by reckless hands, teams and the goring of cattle, or burned to the ground, it rapidly recovers by upraising the injured parts, overcoming its debilities, or, as a last resort to maintain its existence, by sending up a new and vigorous shoot. It is an ornamental tree. None other possesses such a rich, dark green in the foliage, which defies the scar of

drouths; and in autumn, when laden with its large, golden fruit, is a pleasing and interesting sight. The great pity is that its fruit is not edible for man.

Culture.—For timber purposes, like the catalpa, honey locust, ash, elms, black walnut, and all the oaks—in fact I might include all classes—it should be planted closely in solid blocks, as in such form the lateral branches are held in check and in time smothered out, and drop off, and the strength of growth forced upward. This will give a straight and well-proportioned trunk, in which lies the market value of all classes of forest trees. G. C. B.
Lawrence, Kan.

Horticultural Notes.

It is reported that a Santa Barbara bush produces roses seventeen and one-half inches in circumference.

Horticulture gives moderate, interesting exercise in the open air with the feet, and often the hands, in the loose, and cool, and fragrant earth.

To destroy the onion maggot, soak the seed for twenty-four hours in a strong decoction of cayenne pepper, straining off the liquor and drying the seed with sifted ashes.

The common daisy is, perhaps, the most divisible plant in the garden. Each separate branchlet may be removed with its modicum of root, and every bit will form a thrifty plant.

A mixture of horse manure and marl makes an excellent fertilizer for apple trees. Late in the season the trunks of the trees and ground may be sprinkled with lime. Weeds in the orchard should be cut down.

P. M. Augur, who knows all about strawberries, says nitrate of soda must be used with extreme caution on that fruit, as its caustic effects are very harmful if used to any excess. Sulphate of ammonia is safer; yard manures previously applied to the soil, still better.

All who are well acquainted with practical gardeners, even though they may never have been educated in the schools, are surprised at their intelligence; at the general information and habits of reflection they exhibit. This knowledge is the legitimate outgrowth of their vocation.

As soon as the leaves fall cuttings of gooseberries, currants and grapes can be made. Select, as far as is practicable, strong, vigorous shoots. Cut to length of three eyes and bury to one. See that the soil is pressed close around them, and before cold weather sets in mulch well, so as to protect thoroughly.

A correspondent of the *Fruit Recorder* says he has boiled leaves and stems of tomato plants until the juice is all extracted, and finds the liquor deadly to caterpillars, lice and many other enemies of vegetation. It does not injure the growth of plants, and its odor remains for a long time to disgust insect marauders.

Asparagus roots may be put down in the fall, but the ground should be well prepared in advance by filling trenches with fresh manure and allowing the manure to heat and decompose in the trench after covering with earth. In the fall the manure and earth can be incorporated, and the trench will be in excellent condition for the roots.

In planting, transplanting, pruning, budding, grafting, hoeing, cultivating, and protecting from the summer's drouths and heats, and winter's frosts, the horticulturist becomes intimately acquainted with a great number of species and varieties of plants, vegetables, flowers and fruits, which knowledge educates and unfolds the intellectual nature.

To destroy angle worms, turn the plants out of their pots, reduce the balls of earth as much as possible, so that all the worms can be picked out by hand, and then repot in clean pots, using fresh compost. To avoid them do not plunge your plants during the summer season. Always plant them out. Worms in lawns may be destroyed by watering with clear lime water in the evening and sweeping up the worms in the early morning.

Many florists state from experience that soot water is a safe and excellent fertilizer for plants, including those in pots. It is used for all plants that require manure water at all, say for roses, pelargoniums, abutilons, and such vigorous growing plants. When the pots are full of roots it seems to be specially beneficial. The water is thus prepared: Tie up one-half a peck of soot in cloth bag, throw it into a nine-gallon cask of hot water. Work the bag well in the water, which should stand until clear, when it may be used after being diluted with clear water. Judgment may be used as to the proper strength. It would better be used too weak than too strong.

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.

The Poultry Yard.

A Sensible Suggestion.

We have a brief letter from a valued correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER—a lady who has entertained our "Home Circle" occasionally—"Claribel." This week, in addition to her excellent letter on treatment of butter, she says: "I wish the farmers' wives would write more about their poultry. Last spring we had an able discussion on how to raise them; now let us hear how many succeeded in raising a fine flock. Several around us started two or three hundred; then the cholera or some other disease lowered their standard and they invariably said—I am all discouraged."

That suggestion is not only sensible, but it is practical, and we wish more of our lady readers would write in the same mood. There is one advantage which is greater and more valuable than all others in this practical way of conducting our "Poultry Department," namely, the giving and receiving information when it is most needed. When correspondents touch upon any particular subject, they are sure to mention the features most talked about. If poultry is the subject of a letter, if roup, gapes, cholera, or any other ailment prevails in the writer's neighborhood, the fact is mentioned, and some other correspondent or the editor will have something to say on that particular matter in time to be of service in some other locality if not in that one.

Writing for the press by readers who are living and working in lines which their papers represent, is very much like correspondence among friends concerning home affairs. Things are talked about in a way to bring out suggestions and results of reading or experience, and such things are helpful. The good letters published in the KANSAS FARMER last spring on the care of young chickens, not only did a great deal of good, but they showed that among the lady readers of the paper there are some who know not only how to raise chickens, but also know how to describe their methods on paper. There are many experienced poultry raisers in Kansas, many who know that no class of animals on a farm pays better than poultry. They have had years of experience in this State and in other States; they can convey information that would be hailed with gladness by many young farmers' wives who lack experience. An occasional letter from such persons would do even the writers of them good. When one begins to make a subject for discussion or even for plain writing, out of anything he has or any line of work he is engaged in, that particular thing begins to wear a more important and interesting look, and it receives more attention. That is natural and proper. When a farmer begins to show a pig, a calf or a colt, he at the same time begins to pay more attention to it, and he thinks about it more. So, when he begins to write about anything he or his neighbor has. In that way newspaper correspondence among farmers and their wives beget an interest in particular things which was not manifest before. Let "Claribel's" suggestion be good seed sown upon good ground. We know the seed is good, and we know some of it will fall on good ground. Let it take root, grow, and produce abundantly. This includes "Claribel" as well as others.

A lady correspondent of the Michigan Farmer is not in love with poultry-raising because of the perversity of hens. She says: "I always read the

alluring reports of profits of poultry-raising published in our agricultural papers—with the name of the breed spelled out in full—very much as I do Haggard's novels, merely as amusing fiction. When you come to encounter the roup, cholera, lice, and the inherent perversity of the average hen, which makes her do everything you don't want her to do and nothing you do, you find there's a good deal of romance somewhere. When somebody produces a hen that won't insist on laying an egg a day when they are worth 8 cents a dozen, and one in two months when eggs are quoted at 30 cents, I'll go into the business, till then 'excuse me.'"

The American Poultry Yard suggests that in laying out permanent yards for fowls, it is exceedingly desirable to make preparations for a grass run. This is a matter often omitted, the omission of which entails considerable additional labor. Suppose a breeder has at his disposal a lot of land 100 feet square. Upon one side of the lot he can erect his house of any desired length, and we will say ten feet wide. Instead of extending each yard to 90 feet in length, let him build yards 40 feet in length. He will then have an area 50 feet by 100, which can be kept in grass, to which, through proper openings, each pen of fowls can be admitted for an hour or so each day, and obtain the needed supply of green food. By letting out the different pens of fowls at different hours, and allowing them to feed just long enough to fill their crops, a piece of ground 50 by 100 feet will furnish an ample supply of grass for a large number of fowls, and will be kept in good condition. This is a hint which the man who is just laying out his yards will do well to observe.

Poultry Notes.

A good material for fattening fowls is sweet potatoes and cornmeal mixed.

If you have not already done so, open a pedigree book and enter a full description of the males and females used in the breeding pens and of the chicks produced by the matings.

An egg-preserving process used by some is to dip the egg in a solution of gum arabic and pack in fine dry sand. The gum will furnish the coating to prevent the penetration of air.

Every man who undertakes the management of poultry should be familiar with the breeds. The points should be studied, the characteristics well understood, and the little peculiarities of each fowl known. The difference between profit and loss is often the difference between two breeds.

There are four breeds of Dorkings—the white, colored, silver gray and cuckoo. There is also a strain called the Sussex, which, however, is unknown in this country. The Dorking is rapidly rising in favor as a special market fowl, and may always be recognized by each foot possessing five toes.

Don't try to straddle too many breeds, and try to win too many prizes in a single year, or to make your strain famous at a single stride. In poultry culture "make haste slowly." If you try to force conditions you will come out at the little end of the horn every time. Nature must be handled with care.

Farm, Stock and Home has been persistent in its advice to farmers to grow sheep, but it does not want to see the Northwest "sheep crazy," and it would regard a sheep "boom" a calamity. The desire is to see a small flock of sheep on every farm, because "it is good for them to be there," and better for the farmer.

According to Dr. Edward Smith, in his treatise on "Food," an egg weighing an ounce and three-quarters contains one hundred and twenty grains of carbon, and seventeen and three-quarter grains of nitrogen. The value of one pound of eggs as food for sustaining the active forces of the body, is to the value of one pound of lean beef as 1584 to 9000. As a flesh-producer,

one pound of eggs is about equal to a pound of beef.



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Originator of SEEDLESS AND CORELESS PEAR, the best pear grown. Has never shown any blight, whatever; as hardy as an oak; the pear tree is a heavy and annual bearer of nice large pear of finest quality. Price very reasonable. Also all kinds of Fruit Trees, Vines and Berries, Evergreen and Forest Trees. No traveling agents. Correspondence solicited. Send for Price List. E. EICHOITZ.

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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, Marlborro, Souhegan, Tyler, with all the standard varieties. The largest collection of small fruits in the West. Price-lists free to all applicants. B. F. SMITH, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas.

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

Full instructions sent with every order, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Send for full list and prices. Address D. W. COZAD, Box 25, LACYGNE, LINN CO., KANSAS.

CREAM OF A WEEK'S NEWS.

Two deaths from cholera at the quarantine station, N. Y.

It is reported that the Chicago Times is sold to a syndicate.

Chicago printers voted for the 9-hour rule without decrease of wages.

The remains of Hon. E. B. Washburne were interred at Galena, Ill.

General Gordon is stumping Ohio in the interest of the Democratic ticket for State officers.

A man was arrested in Douglas county, Mo., charged with the committing of a murder twenty years ago.

The Queen Regent of Spain has signed the decree prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of impure alcohol.

A woman, in Cincinnati, thought to take a nap while her bread was baking; coals or sparks from the stove set fire to her clothing and she was burned to death.

The mother of one of the condemned anarchists came from her home in Germany to visit her son, and had a long interview with him in the prison at Chicago.

George H. Thoebe has filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington the necessary papers to contest the seat claimed by Mr. Carlisle, Speaker of the last House.

Systematic robbing of freight cars on the Southern Pacific railroad has been going on for six months between Tucson and El Paso. Several men, supposed to be implicated, have been arrested.

At a negro campmeeting in Hampton county, S. C., a barrel of whisky was taken on the ground, a great many persons drank freely, and several persons were killed in a resulting mob fight—breaking up the meeting.

The Sheriff of Starr county, Texas, writes the Governor: "A number of bandits, outlaws and cut-throats have invaded this (Starr) county, robbing and murdering our people, and our official force is powerless to repress them."

The Farmers' Alliance of Henderson county, Texas, passed a resolution inviting all alliances of the United States, also all labor organizations, to join them in refusing to buy any more coffee until that article is reduced in price to 12½ cents per pound.

A London dispatch says war is imminent in Zululand against annexation to Natal. Sir Arthur Havelock, Governor of Natal, with 1,500 troops drafted from Cape Colony, started for the territory formerly possessed by Cetewayo, where the latter's son, Dinigulu, heads a rising.

An Ottawa, Canada, dispatch says: Emigration papers to over fifty persons going to the United States to settle have been issued by the American consul during the past three days. A majority of the emigrants are farmers and many take with them thousands of dollars worth of personal effects.

Richly Rewarded

are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person; many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Forest Tree Notice.

OGALLAH, KAS., October 20, 1887.

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

Address S. C. ROBB,
Commissioner of Forestry,
Ogallah, Kas.

State papers please copy.

Fat Stock Show.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:

The weather thus far has been decidedly propitious for those having in charge the Fat Stock Show and poultry exhibit at Riverview Park, Kansas City, Mo., and exhibitors are much elated over possessing such fine specimens of the different breeds represented. The exhibits, however, are not as numerous as last year, owing to the debarment of the three-year-old and over class cattle.

In the cattle department are found representatives of the Short-horns, Herefords, Polled-Angus, and Galloway breeds, besides a fine lot of cross blood. Among the exhibitors are such well-known men as J. H. Potts & Son, W. S. White, J. W. Pickett, J. R. Peak & Son, Wm. Moffatt & Bros., W. A. Powell, J. N. Winn, J. W. Dean, W. A. Harris, T. P. Bruce, J. S. Hawes, J. R. Price & Son, F. W. Smith, Jas. A. Funkhouser, Cherokee Hereford Cattle Co., Overton Lee, Inter-State Galloway Cattle Co., M. R. Platt, Hugh Elliott, R. B. Hudson & Son, A. B. Matthews, T. W. Harvey, W. J. Turpin, and Estill Bros., exhibited eighty-five animals.

The swine exhibitors are: W. P. Hayzlett, Powell Bros., W. Guy McCandless, J. R. Rice & Son, W. A. Powell, and Geo. F. Davis & Co., showing twenty-six animals.

Those exhibiting sheep are: J. H. Potts & Son, U. P. Bennett & Son, W. Guy McCandless, T. W. Harvey, and Mrs. Anna Newton, showing forty-seven specimens.

The poultry exhibitors are: Mrs. Harry McCulloch, Henry Davis, J. H. Dodd, N. R. Nye, Geo. B. Bell, U. P. Bennett & Son, Outhbert Powell, Hennis Mass, R. A. Arnold, P. A. Bartlett, F. B. Simpson & Co., Oscar Colman, and J. K. Lantzshizer, showing altogether four hundred and fifty-two birds.

A detailed report will be given next week showing awards and individual exhibits, and other information of value to all interested in the live stock industry.

HORACE.

Percheron, Draft, and French Coach Horses--Who are the Leading Importers? and Who Can Do Best for His Customers?

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer:

These are the questions coming up daily in the minds of would-be purchasers, and a satisfactory answer is of great importance, for on it depends a saving of hundreds of dollars and satisfactory results with stock purchased. Perhaps there is no better criterion to judge from than what can be learned at the great fairs of our country, where competition is severe and favors are understood to belong to no one. We have had occasion to mention the displays of several prominent breeders and importers at the fairs coming in our circuit this fall, among whom was W. L. Elwood, of DeKalb, Ill., a very extensive importer of both Percheron and French Coach horses, whose splendid display first attracted our attention at the Illinois State Fair. The leading breeders and importers of middle United States were here with their "best side out."

It was our pleasure to look upon the heads of the stables of all the importers here, and when we asked to see the sweepstake Percheron stallion (any age) he was led out before us, and we were informed he was the property of W. L. Elwood. This, with stall after stall occupied by a splendid specimen of either Percheron or French Coach, belonging to this same Mr. Elwood, determined us to learn something more about this gentleman. Arriving at the great fair at St. Louis, we cornered Mr. Elwood's foreman and put to him a set of questions that drew out the following information: Mr. Elwood has been in the importing business about ten years, and this year alone he has brought over 300 Percherons and French Coaches, all of high quality. This heavy importation will soon be followed by another. Mr. Elwood is showing at this fair fifty head, in care of a small army of polite attendants, all in uniform. This is the fourth fair this season for Mr. Elwood's stable, which has taken fifty first premiums in all, and at this fair (St. Louis) sweepstakes over all Percherons; first prize in breeder's ring, consisting of stallion and five of his get, making thirteen first premiums. With these facts set before our readers, some estimate of the quality of this stock can be had, and when we learn that Mr. Elwood's capital consists of several

million dollars, we can have no doubt of his ability to purchase this superior stock which his premiums prove him to possess, and purchase it at the very best advantage, thus enabling him to give a great advantage to his customers. In conclusion, we would suggest as a matter of economy and satisfaction with stock purchased, that all parties contemplating a purchase of French Coach or Percheron horses should visit Mr. Elwood's stud or correspond with him for prices. If you are not suited in prices it will be for the reason that you want high quality at scrub prices.

S. S.

October 24, 1887.

The Protection Theory is Right.

Kansas Farmer:

The tariff discussion now going on in your columns interests me, not only for the ability with which protection is defended, but for the inability of many of your correspondents, who advocate virtual free trade, to grasp the idea and aim of the protective theory. In the first place, let me assure these correspondents that every country that has made any advance in manufacturing has done it almost wholly under a protective system; and that notorious free trader of to-day—the merry and tight land of England—attained its present manufacturing standard under scores of years of protection. We submit further that the English farmer is burdened by an enormous direct tax, the result of having little or no revenue from imports—a tax which, if applied to the farmers of this country, would cause them to view their tax receipts with even more anxiety than they do now. Again, the American farmer is being benefited by a lucrative home market, a market which gives him better price and quicker returns than any other.

That protection has fostered industries in this country, and that competition has reduced the price of standard goods is an argument that has been ably expounded through the columns of the FARMER and is a fact beyond equivocation, regardless of the duties existing on any such goods that may be imported. Let the average farmer figure on the destruction of his home market, depression of prices for his produce, heavily increased direct taxation, distress among the laboring classes, and no practical reduction in the prices of goods that he buys over the merchants' counters, and he will commence to think, after all, that protection is not a fallacy and a system of thievery. George Washington, who is generally regarded as a level-headed statesman, was a protectionist fully as sound as those of to-day. Who shall say that George was wrong?

Topeka, Kas., Oct. 24, '87.

L. E. H.

Ringed Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood. If you suffer from catarrh, try Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine.

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph says that apples that have been frozen in barrels, if before they have thawed are treated as follows, will come out bright and clean and look better than ever: Say the fruit in the frozen state is in barrels, stand the barrels on the bottom head, remove the top head and enough of the fruit so that the barrel is full lacking one-half of a bushel; then fill the barrel rounding full of clean snow, well packed down; place the barrel in a moderately-warm room, and in a day or two they will be all right and better than before frosted.

The changing of horses' coats is accompanied by an excited condition of the skin and the hair follicles, which are hardened by the secretion of an unusually large quantity of hair matter. Any sudden chill at this season will be extremely dangerous, checking this excited action and throwing the large quantity of secretory matter back into the blood. Hence extra care is to be given, and any food which aids the skin in this temporary emergency, such as bran and linseed in the form of warm mash, will be useful. Two quarts of bran and a pint of linseed steeped in boiling water until cool, is a moderate quantity.

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 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.

A carat of gold received its name from the carat-seed or the seed of the Abyssinian cornflower. This was at one period made useful when gems of gold were to be weighed, and so came about the peculiar and now general use of the word.

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.

Paper made of cotton was in use in the eleventh century; made of linen in 1319; and its manufacture was first introduced into England in 1588. The use of straw in paper manufacture dates back to the opening year of the present century.

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.

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry. 500 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

CURES—Fever, Congestions, Inflammation, A. A.—Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever, B. B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism, C. C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges, D. D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms, E. E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia, F. F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache, G. G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages, H. H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases, I. I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange, J. J.—Diseases of Digestion.

Stable Case, with Specifiers, Manual, Witch Hazel Oil and Mediator, \$7.00

Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), .60

Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid on Receipt of Price.

Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years The only successful remedy for Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness, and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. \$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for \$5. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

Tutt's Pills

After eating, persons of a bilious habit will derive great benefit by taking one of these pills. If you have been DRINKING TOO MUCH, they will promptly relieve the nausea, SICK HEADACHE

and nervousness which follows, restore the appetite and remove gloomy feelings. Elegantly sugar coated.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

RUPTURE

RELIEVED AND CURED

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

DR. D. L. SNEDKER, Emporia, Kas.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH." The Original and Only Genuine.

Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamp) to us for particulars in letter by return mail. NAME PAPER, Chichester Chemical Co., 2515 Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

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

WANT AGENTS for best BASH LOCK ever invented. Excellent ventilator. Stops rattling. Big pay. Sample & terms to agent 10c. SAFETY LOCK CO., 108 CANAL ST., CLEVELAND, O.

The Busy Bee.

Ventilation.

Ventilation in winter is just as necessary as ventilation in summer. All bottom ventilation that is needed for bees is the ordinary entrance; which should be about eight inches long and three-eighths inches wide. In winter the top of the hive being entirely open should be covered with a cloth, and a chaff packing to the depth of eight or ten inches should be placed on top, and packed down as close as possible. This will prevent a direct draft, but will produce enough to absorb all moisture arising from the bees, of which there is much, and without some absorbing material this dampness would form around the inside of hive into ice. And not only this but this water will dilute the honey and make it very unhealthy for the bees, which often produces the dreaded disease, dysentery. Bees that are being moved or shipped require much more ventilation than ordinarily. They should have the full open top and bottom of the hive, which may be covered with wire screen. Bees do their own ventilating in hot weather, to a certain extent. They stand about the entrance at fixed distances, and with their wings shoot a current of air into the hive.—*Exchange.*

Bee Notes.

See that every colony goes into winter quarters with a good laying queen.

A bee hive made with the brood apartments and surplus departments in one solid body is a nuisance; so are also all side-opening hives.

In making your chaff hives arrange them so that you can remove the upper story. This will allow the chaff to entirely encircle the upper part of the hive containing the bees.

The apiary never fails to attract attention, and hence it follows that visitors are numerous; and we should never take our friends, unaccustomed to bees, into the apiary without velling them.

In side-opening hives, if we want the frame at the back of hive; all the others must come out first before we reach it. All such hives should be made into kindling wood, as they are not fit to set hens in.

Combs should not be packed together tightly or crowded in the box. When properly put in they should not touch one another. Combs of honey can be put away in the same manner during winter, but should be looked after as soon as warm weather approaches, at which time they should be taken out and placed in the light.

It has been found a good practice to widen the space between the comb frames near the close of the honey-gathering season in order that the bees may, by elongating the cells, place a large share of the winter stores above the cluster. When bees build their own combs after their own design, as in box-hives, spaces are left between wide enough to admit of elongating the cells, in order that a large share of the winter stores may be placed in top of the hive, easily accessible in the severest weather.

The *National Stockman* says: For contracting the space in hives division-boards can be used, and doubtless are with good results. We believe that it would be better if each colony was crowded up with division-boards on just as many combs as they will cover nicely, as in this manner their heat can be better maintained. Just to get the required amount of honey on so many combs that the bees can be confined on it, and at the same time leave them a brood nest is the most trouble we have to contend with. But if properly arranged in this manner it would be quite an advantage in wintering.

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 and him and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self addressed stamped envelop to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 212 East 9th St., New York, will receive the receipt free of charge.

Topeka Weather Report.

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

Abstract for the week ending Saturday, October 29, 1887:

Temperature.—Highest at 2 p. m., 70° on the 28th; lowest at same hour, 35° on the 24th. Highest recorded during the week, 72° the 28th; lowest 22° the 25th and 26th. Heavy frosts the 26th and 27th.

Rainfall.—None.

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

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

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

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 MARKETS.

By Telegraph, October 31, 1887.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,000, shipments 1,600. Market steady. Fair to choice native steers 4 20a4 70, fair to good steers 3 60a4 30, fair to choice butchers steers 2 90a3 10, Texans and Indians 2 19a3 25.

HOGS—Receipts 2,500, shipments 600. Market active and firm. Choice heavy and butchers 4 55a4 65, mixed and choice packing and yorkers 4 20a4 50, common to good pigs 3 75a4 15.

SHEEP—Receipts 300, shipments Market quiet. Fair to fancy 2 00a3 75, lambs 3 00a 4 35.

Chicago.

The Drovers' Journal reports:
CATTLE—Receipts 11,000. Rangers lower; natives unchanged. Choice steers 4 60a4 90, good 4 25a4 50, medium 3 60a4 20, common 2 60a 3 40, stockers 1 60a2 50, feeders 2 50a3 10, bulls 1 50a2 50, cows 1 25a2 50, Texas cattle 1 50a2 90.

HOGS—Receipts 30,000. Market steady. Mixed 4 25a4 50, heavy 4 35a4 70, light 4 25a4 60, skips 2 85a4 20.

SHEEP—Receipts 7,000. Best grades unchanged; others lower. Natives 2 50a4 00, Western 2 75a3 50, Texans 2 00a3 25, lambs 4 00a 5 00 per cwt.

Kansas City.

Received from 5 p. m. Saturday to 12 m. today, 4,839 cattle, 6,365 hogs and 1,167 sheep. Held over, 489 cattle, 2,582 hogs and 1,342 sheep. Total, 5,428 cattle, 8,947 hogs and 2,509 sheep.

CATTLE—The market was almost bare of native beeves, and the supply was too small to make a market. Most of the light supply of natives were feeders, but there was not enough to supply the demand. Farmers and order buyers were both free buyers and the market was brisk to the extent of the supply. Feeders were more sought than stockers. Bulk of trading on natives was done at 2 50a 3 00.

HOGS—A good many late arrivals Saturday were unsold, and the supply was large for Monday. Last week's arrivals were about 64,000, out of which the packers bought 52,000. This indicates unrestricted movements from the country. Packers were again bearish today and the business of the day averaged about 5c lower than Saturday, although some hogs sold no lower. Top prices were unchanged at 4 40, and common hogs were sometimes 10c lower.

SHEEP—The supply of stale was considerable. Fresh sheep were fairly plenty, but generally trashy. The principal shipment was

scabby and worth about 50c. Good stuff was wanted and a limited amount sold to local killers at 3 00a3 25. Light grade mittens worth 2 25a2 75. Stockers worth 1 75a2 10.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 71 1/2a72 1/2c.
CORN—Cash, 39a39 1/2c.
OATS—Cash, 24 1/2a24 3/4c.
RYE—49c bid.
BARLEY—70a85c.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:
WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 71 1/2a71 3/4c; No. 3 spring, 65c; No. 2 red, 72c.
CORN—No. 2, 41 1/2c.
OATS—No. 2, 25 1/2c.
RYE—No. 2, 51 1/2c.
BARLEY—No. 2, 71c.
FLAXSEED—No. 1, 1 10.
TIMOTHY—Prime, 2 19a2 20.
PORK—13 00.
LARD—6 25a6 30.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—No. 2 red winter, none on the market. On track by sample: No. 2 soft, cash, 67c.
CORN—Cash, 37c.
OATS—On track by sample: No. 2 mixed, cash, 23 1/2c; No. 2 white, cash, 25 1/2c.
RYE—No. 2 cash, 40c bid, 44c asked.
HAY—Receipts 21 cars. Quality of receipts poor, and the market is well supplied with common and poor stock. Strictly fancy is firm at 9 00 for small baled; large baled, 8 50; wire-bound 50c less.

OIL-CAKE—Per 100 lbs. sacked, 1 25; 2000 per ton, free on board cars; car lots, 18 00 per ton.
SEEDS—We quote: Flaxseed, 90c per bu. on basis of pure; castor beans 1 00a1 03 for prime.

BUTTER—Receipts light and market firm. We quote: Creamery, fancy, 25c; good, 22c; fine dairy in single package lots, 17c; store-packed, do., 12a13e for choice; poor and low grade, 9a11c.

CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 13c; full cream, Young America, 13 1/2c.
EGGS—Receipts light and market firm at 18c per dozen for fresh.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, home-grown, 50c per bus.; Utah, 85c per bus. Onions, red, 85c per bus.; California, 1 00a1 10 per bus. Sweet potatoes, yellow, 40a50c per bus.

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

PROVISIONS—Following quotations are for round lots. Job lots usually 1/2c higher. Sugar-cured meats (canned or plain): Hams 11e, breakfast bacon 12c, dried beef 9c. Dry salt meats: clear rib sides 6 50, long clear sides 6 45, shoulders 4 75, short clear sides 7 00. Smoked meats: clear rib sides 7 25, long clear sides 7 15, shoulders 6 00, short clear sides 7 25. Barrel meats: mess pork 13 00. Choice tierce lard 6 25.

Topeka Markets.

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

Butter, per lb.	20a 25
Eggs (fresh) per doz.	22a
Beans, white navy, H. P., per bus	2 25
Sweet potatoes	40a 50
Apples	60a 85
Potatoes	50a
Onions	60a
Beets	50a
Turnips	40a
Tomatoes	50a
Cabbage per doz	30a 40
Pumpkins	75a
Squash	60a1 00

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

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

CAMPBELL NORMAL UNIVERSITY

Holton, Jackson Co., Kansas.

November 15. January 24. April 3.

Tuition, \$10 per Term of Ten Weeks.
Board, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per Week.

This Department has steadily grown and has won a reputation equal to that of any regular Business College in the West. What has been the secret of the success?

1. Absence of "red tape" and senseless formality and childish play.
 2. Thoroughness of class-room work and consequent mental discipline never gained in a Business College.
 3. The right combination of the recitation and Actual Business plan. We use both.
 4. Absence of the pernicious system of individual assistance by the teacher, whereby the student is made dependent. Our students will not receive help—preferring to fail rather than be told how to do the work.
 5. Attention to other branches than Book-keeping. Our students must take the College Preparatory classes in Grammar, Rhetoric, Elocution, Literature, Drawing, etc. Thus, our students become more intelligent business men and women.
 6. The success of our students—not in getting positions, but in holding them and doing model work.
 7. The great difference in expense. No life scholarship humbug, but tuition \$1.00 per week. Students are placed just where they belong, and the course can be completed in ten, twenty or thirty weeks, owing to previous preparation. Time usually required is twenty weeks. Board for \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week.
 8. Students can enter any other Academic Department of the University on the same tuition fee.
 9. Holton is one of the best towns in America to send young people.
- Students can enter any week and pay to the end of that term.
- Address J. H. MILLER, President, or J. C. BROWN, Principal, Commercial Department.

TOPEKA

STEAM DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 729 KANSAS AVE., between 7th & 8th Sts.

Largest, best-equipped and cheapest dental establishment in the West.
Fine set of teeth on rubber, only \$ 5.00
Fine set, both upper and lower, only 15 00
Beautiful Celluloid, only 20 00
Beautiful Celluloid, upper and lower, only 20 00
\$100 will be given every time it is shown we do not use the same material in our \$5 sets of teeth that other dentists use in their \$15 sets. All work warranted.

GEO. W. WATSON,

(Successor to Watson & Thrapp),

Real - Estate - Agent,

Southwest corner Sixth and Kansas Avenues,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Improved Farms, City Property, Improved and Unimproved Lands in all parts of the State, on Long Time and Easy Payments.

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.

Mustang Liniment

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

Mustang Liniment

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

Mustang Liniment

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

Mustang Liniment

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

The Veterinarian.

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

BLIND STAGGERS.—What is the best way to manage, the best way to feed, and the best medicine to give to a horse that is subject to blind staggers to prevent a recurrence of the spasms? He has had them for the last two years. [Feed the horse on an easily digested diet, such as a mixture of oats, bran and linseed meal. Keep the bowels always in a more or less lax condition, which can be easily done by increasing the quantity of linseed, and adding a little sulphur now and then. The kidneys should also be kept active by giving a tablespoonful of nitrate of potash in drinking water twice a week.]

LAMENESS.—Will your veterinary surgeon please tell me what to do for my mare? She got her foot in a hole last January and strained her shoulder. I cannot find any place it is sore, but she has been lame ever since. After she goes two or three miles she seems better. [Without a personal examination it would be difficult for us to locate the lameness, which is evidently not in the shoulder, as were it so, the mare would go more lame after three miles than at starting out. Our opinion is that it is a foot lameness, but we cannot prescribe any treatment on mere supposition. Have a qualified veterinary surgeon examine the mare.]

MARE URINATING ABNORMALLY.—What shall I do for a mare colt one year old in the spring that cannot retain her water? All summer she would urinate every time she started to walk, after standing; now only when she lies down or starts to run. Are carrots good for her? Can she be cured, or will she outgrow it? [Give on tongue three times a day ten drops of tincture of nux vomica. Mix in feed three times a day thirty drops of fluid extract of rhus aromatica. She will come out all right. Inject vagina once a day (using a hard rubber vaginal syringe) with a little of the following: Fluid extract of belladonna, 2 dr.; powdered acetate of lead, 1 oz.; soft water 1 pint; mix.]

ABORTION IN MARE.—I have a fine young mare; when she becomes with foal, after she is three or four months gone she will lose her young. What is the best to do, and what is the best to give to prevent a recurrence of the trouble? [Animals having once aborted are ever afterwards predisposed to again do so. This is more marked in some cases than in others. A rest of two or three years from breeding frequently stops abortion. If your mare is with foal, see that the construction of the floor in the stable is not too sloping or irregular, that the feed is not musty or ergotized, and that the work performed by the animal about the time when abortion has previously occurred is not too severe.]

PECULIAR BREATHING IN HORSE.—Some time ago a valuable horse caught a severe cold, but now only coughs occasionally, as if to clear his throat. He seems to breathe in a peculiar way; slightly draws in his flanks, and then swells his stomach as though he had difficulty in breathing; all this is slight and not very noticeable. He is in fine condition, eats well, is full of life, and delights in being exercised, and, but for this recent trick of breathing would be perfect. Is it heaves? Can you suggest any remedy? [It is not heaves as yet. Feed plenty of flaxseed tea. Give one of the following balls every three days, and moderate exercise for the time he is under treatment: Powdered Barbadoes aloes, 12 dr.; powdered nitrate of potash, 18 dr.; powdered tartaric acid, 6 dr.; powdered gentian, 18 dr., and a sufficient quantity of sirup. Make into six balls.]

Devon Cattle!

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

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

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

ROHRER STOCK FARM

—OF—
NEWTON, - - KANSAS,
Breeder of A. J. C. G. H. R.
Jersey Cattle.

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

**BRIGHTWOOD
HERD OF SHORT-HORNS**

Bates and Standard Families, including
PURE KIRKLEVINGTONS,
Places, Harts, Craggs, Roses of Sharon, Young Marys and Josephines.
Have extra well-bred young bulls, ready to head herds, for sale now at terms to suit. Also two handsome, rangy, FINELY-BRED TROTTER STALLIONS for sale.
E. K. THOMSON, Slater, Mo.

**SUNNY SIDE
HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.**

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

Holstein - Friesian Cattle

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

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PLATTSBURG, MO.,

Breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, of the Mercedes, Helmtje, Katy K., and other noted families. Herd headed by the prize bull MRX 3D's MERCEDES PRINCE 2861. Have Merino Sheep. Catalogues free.
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**SPECIMEN OF CALVES BRED AT THE
MOUNT -:- PLEASANT -:- STOCK -:- FARM.**



Descendants of Royal English winners and Sweepstakes winners at the prominent fairs of the United States. Sweepstakes herd at the great St. Louis Fair in 1885.
This herd is one of the oldest and largest in the country, comprising 300 head of choicest Herefords from all the best strains in England and America. The herd is headed by famous first-prize and sweepstakes bulls: FORTUNE 2080, one of the most celebrated bulls of the breed, by the famous Sir Richard 24 970a—the smoothest, blockiest family of the breed: Sir Evelyn 9650, one of the best sons of Lord Wilton 4057; Grove 4th 13733, 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.
J. S. HAWES, Colony, Anderson Co., Kas.



**EARLY DAWN HEREFORD HERD,
The Champion Herd of the West,
—CONSISTING OF—
250 HEAD OF THOROUGHBRED HEREFORD CATTLE.**

The sweepstakes bulls BEAU MONDE and BEAU REAL and first-prize Wilton bull SIR JULIAN, out of the famous English show cow Lovely, by Preceptor, are our principal bulls in service.
E. S. SHOCKEY, Secretary, Maple Hill, Kansas.
Twenty miles west of Topeka, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R.

H. Bennett & Son,

TOPEKA, - KANSAS,
The Leading Western Importers of
**CLYDESDALE,
PERCHERON,
CLEVELAND BAY**
—AND—
French Coach Horses.



AN IMPORTATION OF 125 HEAD,
Selected by a member of the firm, just received.
Terms to Suit Purchasers. Send for illustrated catalogue. Stables in town.
E. BENNETT & SON.

**IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF
ENGLISH SHIRE AND SUFFOLK PUNCH HORSES**



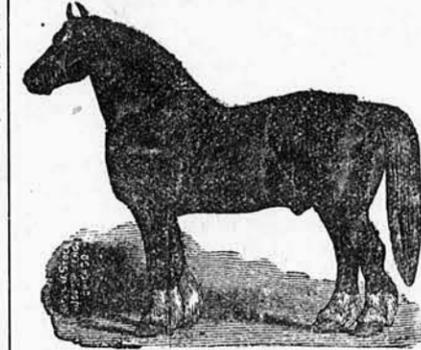
RED POLLED CATTLE.

We have on hand a very choice collection, including a recent importation of horses, several of which have won many prizes in England, which is a special guarantee of their soundness and superiority of form and action. Our stock is selected with great care by G. M. SEXTON, Auctioneer to the Shire Horse Society of England. Prices low and terms easy. Send for catalogues to
SEXTON, WARREN & OFFORD,
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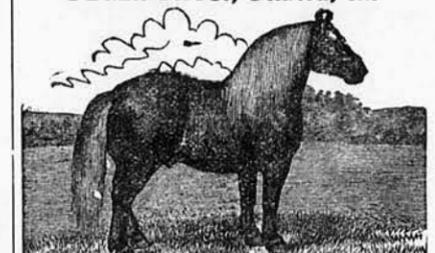
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Pleasant View Farm,
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IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF
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Have now on hand for sale horses of each breed, thoroughly acclimated. Stock guaranteed. Inspection and correspondence invited.

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

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

It is folly to require the hired man and the boys to "put the tools in their places," unless you have provided a place, and a suitable and convenient one at that.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is a purely vegetable preparation, being free from injurious ingredients. It is peculiar in its curative power.

A great many weeds can be used, when just coming up, as greens, such as poke, lamb's quarter and dandelion, but it is better to grow mustard and kale instead, and plow under all weeds.

A party of Japanese have bought 400 acres of land in the foothills near Campo Seco, Calaveras county, Cal., and they propose to irrigate through a mining ditch from the Mokelumne river and convert it into a tea farm. It is said that Japanese have experimented with tea in the vicinity and proved it a success.

Pigs are benefited by having some fibrous food mixed with their grain. They have been found to do better on finely ground cob meal than upon clear corn meal. The reason is that they digest their food better when it goes into the stomach in a porous condition. The cob separates the particles of meal, so that the gastric juice can circulate through the mass.

A Sure Thing.

There are very few things in this life of which we may be absolutely certain, but this is one of them: that Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" have no equal as a cathartic in derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. They are very small and their action is pleasant. Purely vegetable, perfectly harmless. 25 cents a vial. All druggists.

The spectacle of the Presiding Officer of so distinguished a body as the State Senate of New York, temporarily vacating his chair to attend a meeting of the State Grange, ought to convince those who think the Grange beneath their notice, of the error of their judgment, and open their eyes to the fact that the Grange is a great national organization embodying the ripest thought and best efforts of a large number of the brightest minds in the country.

Consumption Cured.

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

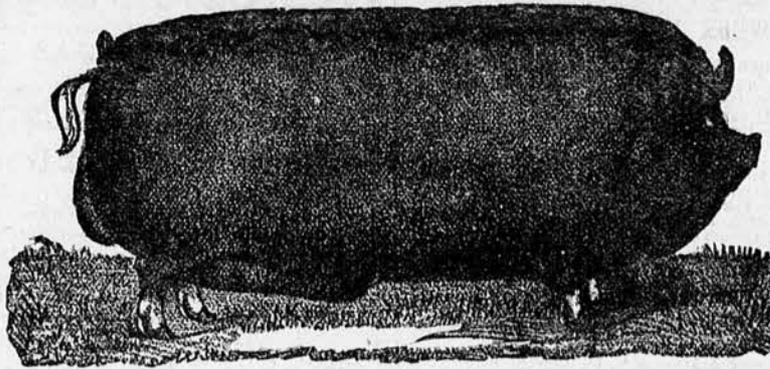
The education of the Grange extends to every avenue of the farmer's life, whether it be upon the farm, in the marts of trade, in political strife, or in the quiet enjoyment of the social circle. And when men of wealth and of great social and political influence in all parts of the country identify themselves with such an organization and contribute of their time and means for its growth and prosperity, we may rest assured that it has in itself the elements of which, in time, will become a controlling power in the land.

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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PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINAS.



LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

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

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THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINA HOGS FOR SALE.

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

Pure-bred Poland-Chinas

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

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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.]

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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.

Choice Spring, Summer and Fall Pigs of both sexes, for sale in pairs or trios not akin. All breeders recorded in A. P.-C. Record. In excellence and purity of blood my herd is not excelled. Pedigree with every sale. F. W. TRUESDELL, LYONS, KAN.

NATIONAL HERD. Established 1845. THOROUGHBRED POLAND CHINAS as produced by A. C. Moore & Sons, Canton, Ill.

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

Gold Dust Herd of Poland-Chinas.



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

CHOICE Berkshire and Small Yorkshire

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

SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES!

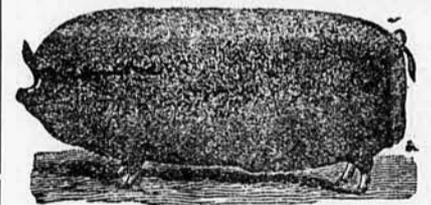
G. W. BERRY, PROP'R, TOPEKA, KAS. My breeders have been selected, regardless of expense, from the leading herds of the United States; are bred from the best stock ever imported, and represent seven different families. Healthy pigs from prize-winning stock for sale. Write for circular and prices or come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

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

OAK GROVE HERD OF BERKSHIRES!

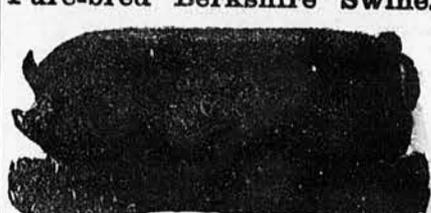
J. J. & S. W. RENFRO, Collinsville, Illinois. The prize-winning boar Champlon 4565 stands at head of herd, assisted by Model Duke 77397, winner of first prize in his class at great St. Louis fair, 1887. Have for sale some choice young sows that will be bred to the above boars in December and January, or sooner if parties desire. Also first-class pigs of both sexes, from one to four months old. We are also breeding COTSWOLD SHEEP and LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKENS (Felsch strain). Parties desiring to purchase thoroughbred stock will find it to their interest to correspond with us before purchasing elsewhere. [Mention Farmer.]

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.



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

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD OF Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.



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

LOCUST 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.

Maple Grove Duroc-Jerseys.

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

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

Newton's improved COW TIE thousands in use. Pushes them back when standing, draws them forward when lying down, and keeps them clean. Circular free, if you mention this paper. E. C. NEWTON, Batavia, Ill.

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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.

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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE FEES, FINES AND PENALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February 27, 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 of said strays, to forward by mail, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 20, 1887.

Rush county—L. K. Hain, clerk.

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

Morris county—G. E. Irvin, clerk.

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

Pottawatomie county—I. W. Zimmerman, clk.

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

Cowley county—S. J. Smock, clerk.

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

Neosho county—T. B. Limbocker, clerk.

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

Sedgwick county—E. P. Ford, clerk.

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

Meade county—W. H. Young, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Fanehar, in Logan tp., October 30, 1887, one bay mare, about 4 feet 9 inches high, saddle mark on back, dark mane and tail, white on forehead, hestula in both shoulders; valued at \$30.

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

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

Clark county—J. S. Myers, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by E. W. Walker, in Center tp., (P. O. Ashland), September 12, 1887, one light bay mare pony, 14½ hands high, Spanish brand on left thigh.

Jefferson county—E. L. Worswick, clerk.

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

Washington county—John E. Pickard, clk.

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

FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 27, 1887.

Brown county—G. I. Prewitt, clerk.

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

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

Jewell—Jno. J. Dalton, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by N. Reed, in Walnut tp., Octo-

ber 1, 1887, one red and white speckled 2-year-old steer, stiffened up and not in healthy condition, weight 900 pounds, red neck and ears, white spot in face, slight brand on left hip—no letter; valued at \$12.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 3, 1887.

Osage county—R. H. McClair, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by H. A. Hagie, in Lincoln tp., August 25, 1887, one bay horse colt, 3 years old, star in forehead; valued at \$55.

COLT—By same, one iron-gray mare colt, 2 years old; valued at \$50.

COLT—By same, one brown mare colt, 2 years old, star in forehead, right hind foot white, indistinct brand on right hip of each; valued at \$65.

BULL—Taken up by H. A. Markley, in Fairfax tp., September 5, 1887, one 1-year-old spotted yearling bull, left ear cut off; valued at \$15.

Doniphan county—Jos. Schlitzbaum, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Grady, (P. O. Sovereign), October 21, 1887, one bay mare, about 12 years old, 15 hands high, blind in right eye, right front foot white, saddle and collar marks, no other marks or brands.

Finney county—A. H. Burtis, clerk.

GELDING—Taken up by G. W. Mays, in Garden City tp., one chestnut sorrel gelding, about 10 years old, 4 feet 8 inches high, bog spavin on right hind leg, branded NB and indistinguishable character in front of it on left hip, X on right hip. (P. O. Plymouth).

Trego county—C. A. Hoar, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S. C. Arle, in Logan tp., October 1, 1887, one black horse pony, weight about 700 pounds, indistinguishable brand on left hip; valued at \$10.

PONY—By same, one bay horse pony, weight about 700 pounds, branded N on right hip, 7 F on left shoulder; valued at \$10.

Ness county—G. D. Barber, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by H. R. Corning, in Eden tp., September 20, 1887, one bay mare pony, star in forehead, hind feet white, indistinguishable brand on left thigh; valued at \$30.

PONY—By same, one sorrel mare pony, white stripe in face, right hind leg white below knee, brand similar to 000 with smallest letter above and largest below on left thigh; valued at \$30.

Rice county—Wm. Lowrey, clerk.

COW—Taken up by E. J. Price, in Washington tp., September 25, 1887, one white cow, one horn broken off, no marks or brands, 6 years old; valued at \$30.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Alexander Carr, in Tonganoxie tp., October 20, 1887, one sorrel horse, blaze face, both hind feet white, left fore foot white half way to knee, saddle mark on right side; valued at \$40.

Saline county—Joseph Sargent, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Fred Jungel, in Cambria tp., about October 15, 1887, one red and white cow, about 5 years old, weight about 1,000 pounds; valued at \$15.

Allen county—R. W. Duffy, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by F. H. Graves, in Cottage Grove tp., September 19, 1887, one mare pony, about 15 hands high, 12 years old, branded H on left hip and shoulder, both hind feet white; valued at \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by T. F. Keely, in Iola tp., September 12, 1887, one sorrel horse, about 7 years old, blaze face, collar marks, weighs about 900 pounds; valued at \$40.

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

THE LITTLE WONDER Fence Machine!

Excels them all. Simple, strong, practical, cheap and durable. Can be worked by man or boy. Stumps, brush, mounds and hollows do not interfere with its workings. AGENTS WANTED. Particulars free. Address FRANK W. BINFORD, Grant City, Worth Co., Mo.

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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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Insures Farm Property, Live Stock and Detached Dwellings

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MEADE COUNTY, KANSAS. Organized; county seat permanently located at Meade Center; 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.

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

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by writing for the illustrated 'PEOPLE'S PRICE-LIST.' It gives the wholesale prices for Dry Goods, Clothing, Harness, Saddles, Guns, and all goods for personal and family use. We sell direct to consumers, at lowest wholesale prices. This valuable book will be mailed free to any address. THE PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO., 48 & 50 E. Lake Street, Chicago, Ills.

CHICAGO, KANSAS & NEBRASKA R'Y.

ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

TOPEKA TIME CARD NO. 6. On and after Tuesday, September 27, 1887, trains will arrive and depart as follows: (Central Standard Time.) All trains run daily.

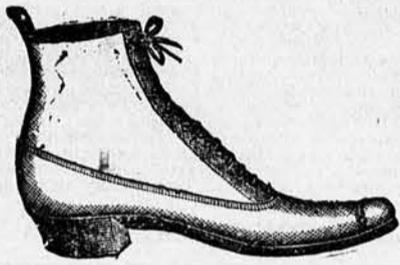
Table with columns: Arrive, Depart, From St. Joseph, No. 1, 12:30 p. m., 12:50 p. m., From St. Joseph, No. 3, 11:40 p. m., 11:50 p. m., From Kansas City, No. 1, 12:35 p. m., 12:50 p. m., From Kansas City, No. 3, 11:35 p. m., 11:50 p. m., Horton Accom., No. 23, 7:30 p. m., GOING EAST, For St. Joseph,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

NOTE.—Passengers for points in Nebraska should take the Horton Accommodation, leaving at 6:55 a. m., connecting at Horton Junction at 10:15 a. m., with the Mail and Express on Northwest lines. Passengers desiring to take the first train out of the city in the evening, for WICHITA, WELLSBURG, CALDWELL, HUTCHINSON, PRATT and GREENSBURG, should take train No. 3, at 11:50 p. m. New Pullman Sleepers are attached to this train running through to points named, two hours and thirty-five minutes in advance of other lines—a fact worth remembering. Train No. 2, leaving at 3:20 p. m., has a New Pullman Sleeper attached, running through to Chicago, arriving there at 2:15 p. m., next day. For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and general information, call at Company's Ticket Office, No. 601 Kansas avenue, corner Sixth street, and at the Passenger Station, corner Kansas avenue and First street. City Office Telephone number is 430. G. W. FISHER, T. J. ANDERSON, JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen. Manager, Gen. Agent, Gen. Ticket & Pass. Agent. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

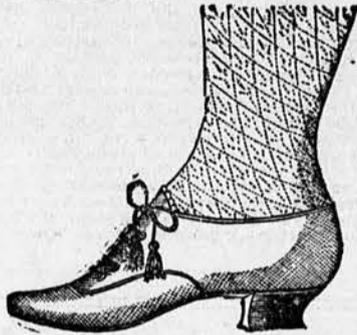
TELEGRAPHY. Never were the opportunities so frequent or the demand so great for telegraph operators and railroad agents, as at present. Never were the financial inducements so great as now. The facilities are nowhere better than at the Central Iowa Telegraph and Railroad Institute, at Ogden, Iowa. Circulars and all information, mailed upon receipt of postal. MADLEY & HALL, Ogden, Ia.

B. M. PAYNE & CO.,

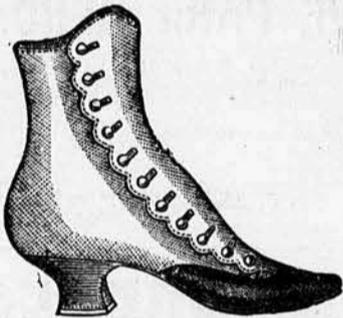
"HEADQUARTERS" for the Best Grades of BOOTS and SHOES.



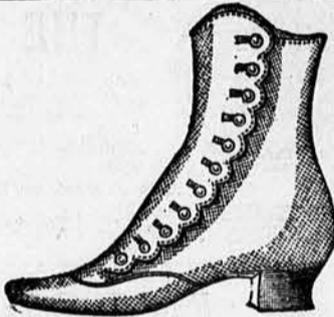
No. 87. Mens' Fine Hand Welt "KANGAROO," in Button, Lace, and Congress, in either London Tip or French Toe, C, D and E widths, Sizes 5 to 10. Price, \$3.00.



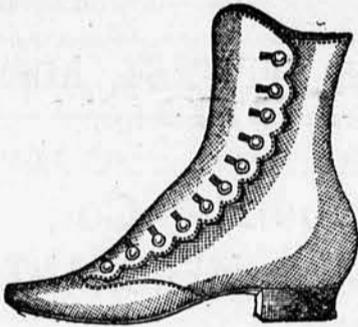
No. 12. Ladies' Fine Kid Walking Shoes, in C, D and E widths, sizes 2 to 7, of a reliable quality, two Grades, Prices, \$2.00 and \$3.00.



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



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



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



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

Where the width is not mentioned, we send D.

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

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

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THE PROFIT FARM BOILER With Dumping Caldron. Ground feed can be cooked in a box by dumping in boiling water, stirring in the meal, and covering tightly. Also make dairy and laundry Stoves, Water Jacket Kettles to warm milk without scalding, and all sizes of Caldrons and Kettles. **D. R. Sperry & Co., Batavia, Ill.**

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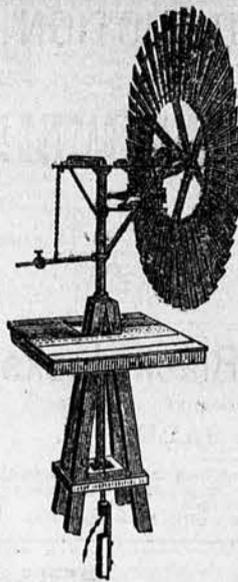
With the TRIUMPH STEAM GENERATOR and save 1/4 to 1/2 of your feed. Also ENGINES & BOILERS, GRINDING MILLS, FEED CUTTERS and CORN SHELLERS. Send for Catalogue A and state what you want. **RICE & WHITCRE MFG CO.** 42 & 44 W. Monroe St., Chicago.

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Solid Wheel Vaneless Wind Mill

free from these defects, and are prepared to offer them to the trade and to the public as the latest improvement and the best wind mill made.

Local Agents are wanted to handle this wind mill in Kansas and the Western States and Territories. Correspondence solicited.

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F. FANNING, Manager. }

St. Joseph Novelty Works Co.,
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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. WARRANTED TO GRIND FASTER, FINER & BETTER THAN ANY MILL MADE. 4 SIZES: 16, 20, 24 & 30 INCH. **CHAS. KAESTNER & CO.** 303-311 SO. CANAL ST. CHICAGO. CIRCULAR FREE.

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Will take part pay in good grade Short-horns or young Clydesdale or Percheron Mares. A. J. GROVER, Muscatoh, Kas.

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25 Extra Black Jacks And Several Standard-bred Stallions FOR SALE.

Jacks from 14 to 16 hands high, from 2 to 5 years o'd, and some good Jennets. All are of the best blood in Kentucky. Send for catalogue.

\$25! PER ACRE! TOO CHEAP

I WILL SELL OR TRADE 80 ACRES OF NICE LAND

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

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

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