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## TOPEKA, KANSAS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1888.

TWENTY PAGES.

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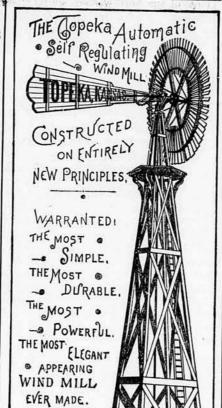
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## Agricultural Matters.

MISSOURI STATE FAIR.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer.

The ninth annual meeting of the Missouri State Fair convened at Sedalia on the 14th inst., and closed with evening of the 18th, and barring a few exceptions it was the most successful of any meeting hitherto held by the association. An attractive feature was the illuminated trades display, in which all branches of trade and mercantile industry endeavored to outvie each other in miniature production of their different interests.

The live stock and other departments were all creditably filled with fine specimens of the exhibitors' produce, purchase, tact and skill, and as educators to the public each display was of meritorious value. In the cattle ring the Short-horns predominated-Mr. M. A. Householder, of Columbus, Kansas, secured four class premiums and sweepstakes on best cow, any age or breed, best bull with three of his get, and best cow with three of her calves. W. A. Powell, of Lee's Summit, Missouri, captured five class premiums and sweepstakes on best bull of any age among the Short-horns, best bull any age or breed, and best herd of cattle any age or breed of one bull and four cows or heifers of one breed and owned by the exhibitor. James M. Freeman, of Huntingdale, Missouri, got two class premiums. Mr. Freeman is a young breeder and is making a specialty of Bates and Bates' topped Short-horns. Barrington Walnut Lad 72685 heads his herd, and a more noted strain or family of Bates ancestry would be difficult to obtain. Wallace Estill, of Estill, Missouri, exhibited Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and for individual merit they surpass anything yet seen in breeding circles. Heather Lad 2d 7965, by Black Knight 4751, out of Rosa Bonheur of Gurlington 4718, heads the herd. His cow Queenly 3113 by Judge 473, out of Lais 3111, is a gem of great value, being of the Victoria branch of the Queen Mother family, while Judge 473 was the celebrated champion bull at the Paris Exposition in 1878 over all breeds. Mr. E. also showed a 15-monthold steer-Mont Bletton Boy, weighing 1,150 pounds, that's a brother to Imboden Bros.'s famous Dot, and which has every prospect of making a better animal than Dot can possibly attain. He also displayed an 18-month-old heifer—Twin Belle 8416, by Wellington 8413, out of May of Achlochrach 3096, that for style, finish, symmetry and individual merit has but few equals and no superior.

In draft horses the Cedar Grove Horse company, of Washington, Missouri, had the largest display, and in awards got everything showed for. This company is worthy of note, their horse Avoine 1074 never having left a show ring without a ribbon. About sixty head are in this stud and in due time an advertisement will appear elsewhere in this paper, advising our readers of what are best and where to find them.

to find a dissenting voice, which proved marries the son of a merchant or proto my mind that the gentleman did fessional man, that son or daughter has justice and that single judging was as gone up several rounds on the ladder, far ahead of the old "three-men committee" method as day is ahead of total and daughters remaining upon the darkness. Let the good work go on farm. We speak not now of the fooluntil all fair managements have none other but the single judge system of dearticle exhibited.

Messrs. J. M. and F. A. Scott, of

Huntsville, Missouri, and N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, got the leading premiums. The Scotts winning six class prizes and sweepstakes on best litter of pigs, any breed, not less than six, under 6 months old, shown with sire and dam. These gentlemen won everything shown for at the Mexico fair held the week before this. It will pay you to see their advertisement in this paper, note the change and write for supplies. N. H. Gentry got eight premiums in class, three sweepstakes, and the two medals awarded by the American Berkshire Association.

On sheep the Messrs. Scott got four premiums and the two prizes offered by the Southdown association for best recorded buck and the best recorded ewe. In the fine-wools Harry McCullough, of Fayette, Missouri, secured nine premiums and sweepstakes on best buck and five ewes. He also captured, on poultry, thirty premiums, besides several special prizes.

The fruit and farm product display was excellent, and in the collections one gentleman had, from his own product, eighty varieties of apples, ten of pears, eight of crab apples, two of grapes, four of plums, nineteen of beets, twenty of squashes, fourteen of watermelons, eight of pumpkins, four of cucumbers, ten of corn, fifteen of tomatoes, fourteen of carrots, two of leeks, two of parsnips, two of kohl rabbi, three of muskmelons, one of pomegranites, one of vegetable, oranges, and single varieties of many other vegetables too numerous to mention. The Stone Hill Wine company made a choice display of their vintage product. Frank Keuger, Sedalia, is manager. The special premium of \$20 on best two bushels of oats, and also of \$10 on best one bushel of oats was captured by A. W. Rollins, of Manhattan, Kansas. Again let us hurrah for prosperous Kansas.

HORACE.

#### ALL WAITING ON AGRICULTURE.

Just now, there is no little anxiety as to the weather and the crop outlook. This extends not only to farmers themselves, and to Boards of Trade throughout the country, but it is exercising a large influence in nearly all departments of business. Many new enterprises are suspended for the time being, waiting during these May weeks, the season of planting and sowing. Every item of information from any and every part of promise of winter wheat is of great interest. We doubt if ever before there was more anxiety from hour to hour to know the figures, as the time approached for the May crop report from the Department of Agriculture.

It is a very common saying that farming is the foundation of prosperity in all other departments of human industry in business, in manufactures, in commerce, in the professions. Yet very few fully understand how this is so, or even comprehend the statement as a well-grounded fact. Farmers as a rule, set a low estimate upon their own calling. There is, for example, a deep-Hon. A. W. Rollins, of Manhattan, seated feeling, however much disabove the parents and above the sons ishness of that feeling, or of its baselessness, but simply of the fact termining who are the persons properly that it actually exists in at least nine entitled to premiums on the animal or out of ten of the farm homes in all our country.

Few others have had a better oppor-

tunity than the writer to observe its prevalence. In thirty-five years of editorial experience, not less than a million letters from our readers have given us, directly or indirectly, the views and feelings of the agricultural people. An almost constant mingling and conversing familiarly with farmers has supplied even a more definite understanding in this direction.

In the cities of New York and Chicago we know there are very large numbers of young men and even the middleaged, who have left the farm solely because they hoped by thus doing they would exalt their condition. Among several similar examples, take this illustration: An advertisement was recently inserted once in three city dailies for a clerk at \$5 a week, and stating that the business required the candidate to have been brought up on the farm. Thousands of applications were quickly received, all urging their individual claims, and their willingness to accept any wages that would barely "keep body and soul together," if there was a chance for any future advancement,often without the "if." But not to further enlarge upon this feature, let us look into why agriculture is so important. Take an illustration:

The best observers and statisticians now estimate that there will be a shrinkage in the growing winter wheat of from 40,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels, as compared with last year. For the present illustration, we will suppose this shrinkage to be 60,000,000 bushels; and that there will still be warm, dry weather enough to allow the spring wheat to come up to the yield of 1887a thing very doubtful now, with the sun seldom visible, and with a sprinkling of falling snow in Chicago and vicinity, as we write this on May 14th, and with the reports of very wet soil in most of the northwestern spring wheat regions. What does this deficiency of 60,000,000 of bushels of wheat imply, though it is only 17 per cent. of the entire wheat crop of last year?

First, as to others than farmers. The railways lose its carriage, which at an average of 25 cents per bushel freightage between the producers and the exporting points on the seaboard, means a loss of \$15,000,000. The railways will to see what are the crop prospects, and have this much less to pay out to emwhat the kind of weather we shall have ployes, to stockholders, to car-builders, to iron-makers for rails, etc. These will in turn have much less to pay to their employes, who will of course have the country as to the condition and to buy less of manufactured articles, of clothing, of food, of merchandise, etc. It will thus be seen that a vast number of people will be affected, for the manufacturers themselves will have less money to pay to operatives, who must also buy less of the above-named articles. Those depending upon income from railway earnings will be in the same fix.

As to the farmers themselves, if we call the average price of wheat on the farm 66% cents a bushel, the producers will have \$40,000,000 less to invest in clothing, in household goods, in implements, in traveling, and in the score of little things produced by manufacturers. Of course all engaged in making such Kansas, was the single judge on swine, claimed or disguised, that if a son gets things will have so much less of income. and from his careful decisions I failed a clerkship in a store, or a daughter All dealers, merchants, grocers, etc., will lose their income from handling the articles that will not be bought. Among all classes there will be less means to employ professional men. If one will follow out in mind each or any article of consumption, from a pin to an overcoat or a threshing machine manufacture, he will see how great a number of persons are employed in the production of some parts of each article, or in shrinkage of 60,000,000 bushels of winte and surprise your friends with the result.

wheat will affect, in greater or less degree, several millions of persons.

To all others it is a positive loss, a much greater loss than to the wheatgrowing farmers, because for them this shrinkage means higher prices for the balance of their wheat. Thus, for example, if the entire wheat crop of the country equaled last year's yield of 456,-000,000 bushels, and its average price on the farm be placed at 60 cents per bushel, it would be worth on the farm \$273,600,000, But if the shrinkage of 60,000,000 bushels leaves only 396,000,000 bushels, and by reason of the shrinkage the value of the wheat on the farm is raised to 70 cents per bushel, (an advance of only 10 cents a bushels), the 396,000,000 bushels would be worth \$277,200,000, on the farm, or \$3,600,000 more for the lesser than the greater crop. The trouble is, however, that with reduced crops they have less supplies, if any, to sell at the higher rates.

These figures show how much less the farmers are affected by reduced production, than all other classes. Besides, while all other classes will have less income, as shown above, to buy necessaries, comforts and luxuries of life, they will also have to pay higher prices for their indispensable food.

Once more, while all other classes will have reduced employment, reduced income, and often no employment, if there is shrinkage in the yield of most crops, the farmers, on the contrary, can live within themselves, having food at hand, and they can temporarily delay purchasing manufactured articles of any kind, excepting sufficient clothing to keep them warm; and this, if necessary, may be of very cheap, though heavy fabrics. Put it any way you will, there is no question but that the only really independent class is the farmers themselves; and it is no less true that all other classes, business men, mer chants, railways, manufacturers, operatives, professionals, etc., are "All waiting on Agriculture."

The above is but one phase of the subject. We might go on to show many other points, as for example, it very seldom happens that the tillers of the soil suffer total loss. They are sure of growing something, even in the worst seasons, to meet the absolute necessities of life. On the contrary, in all other employments it often happens that large multitudes fail to find any employment, and are compelled to depend upon charity to sustain life even. The instances are very rare where people engaged in agriculture, if willing to work, fail to find employment enough to at least keep them from starvation or suffering, even in the worst periods of depression on account of bad crop seasons.—Prairie

Man wants but little here below, But wants that little strong.

This is especially true of a purge. The average man or woman does not precisely hanker for it, as a rule, but when taken, wishes it to be prompt, sure and effective. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets leave nothing to be desired in point of efficacy, and yet their action is tetally free from any unpleasant symptoms, or disagreeable aftereffects. Purely vegetable, perfectly harm-

Damp floors are an evil in any dairy, as damp always tends very much to the devele of organ these germs floating in the air by thousands. although invisible to the naked eye, attack the milk directly it is brought in, and finding in it such a suitable medium for development, cause the sourness, fermentation and putrefaction.

A perfect complexion, free from pimple or blemish, is very rarely seen, because few people have perfectly pure blood. And yet, all disfiguring eruptions are easily removed selling it. It is safe to say that this by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Try it,

## The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES. Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised, in this paper.

SEPTEMBER 4.-K. H. Allen, Trotting Horses, Mexico, Mo.

#### GRINDING AND COOKING FEED.

The editor of the Country Gentleman, an old and useful agricultural journal in New York, referred recently to the subject mentioned above and recited some facts of memory in connection with professional experiments. Some years ago, he said, "one of the best farmers in Wayne county, N. Y., who received a first prize from the county agricultural society for his farm management, informed us that he had found by long-continued experiment, that grinding and cooking corn for his fattening swine more than doubled its value as compared with feeding it hard and whole. He cooked it by pouring on boiling water, thus more than doubling the bulk by swelling. There were some other requisites for success, such as feeding the right quantity at the right time, retaining the solid character of the food, providing comfortable quarters, and attending to other requirements. Twenty-five years ago, the late Nathan Morgan, of Cayuga county, N. Y., furnished us a statement of his experience in pig-feeding. He was so successful in pork-making that he regarded it as the most profitable of all departments of farming. From an accurate account of his experiments, kept through a series of years, he found the value of corn doubled by grinding and scalding. He poured ninety pounds of hot water on sixteen pounds of meal, allowing it then to stand in a covered tub twelve hours in warm weather and eighteen hours in cool weather, before feeding. It swelled to thick feed, although more than twice as much water was required for a corresponding bulk of dry meal. As a proof of his good management, he had spring pigs eight months old, weighing 400 pounds, and at ten months weighing 450 pounds. The pigs were crosses of Berkshire and Leicester. David Anthony, another successful farmer of the same county, in a series of measured experiments about the same time, found that when corn was fed in the ear it was worth 62 cents a bushel; the same quantity of dry meal was worth 87 cents, and when cooked it was worth from \$1.12 to \$1.25 a bushel, in the weight of pork it yielded. We published these results some years ago, but they are of sufficient importance to bear repetition.

"We give the preceding as examples of very distinct success, and have known others nearly, but not quite so striking in favor of grinding and cooking food for swine. The fact that these experiments furnished a continued and nearly uniform series of results in favor of the great advantages of cooking, shows that it possessed certain permanent advantages which could not be ascribed to any accident; and being performed by careful and experienced farmers, they would be likely to see that all the practical requirements needed were constantly attended to.

"In oppo in their character than any others with

might have possessed. For example, in one year, the difference between cooked and uncooked food was as 64 to 100; or matter with you, but go straight and in other words, cooked food was found to be worth but little more than onehalf, or less than two-thirds as much as uncooked; while in another year they varied only a small fraction over onehundredth part. Prof. Jordan deserves much credit for his care and labor, but it is obvious that some essentials were omitted in giving such diverse results, rendering them unreliable as a guide in practice.

"Another series of experiments was made some years ago at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, also giving an unfavorable result for cooked food, but they were not claimed to be strictly reliable, as the cold weather during the feeding with cooked food partly in the this food, as well as diminished the growth of the pigs during the time they were exposed to the cold, while the weather was favorable when the experiments were in progress with uncooked

"More recently, Dr. A. G. Chase, of Kansas, reports to the American Agriculturist experiments made with halfbreed Berkshires, with the following results: With whole corn (old), five bushels made forty-eight pounds of pork; five bushels ground, with miller's toll taken out, and wet with cold water, made fifty-eight and one-half pounds the same quantity of cooked meal made eighty-three and one-half pounds. The hogs that consumed the unground corn received the kitchen slop in addition. The inferior value of new corn was shown by the ten bushels of ears, fed whole, making only twenty-nine pounds of pork.

"In making trials of this character. there are several conditions which must be taken into account, among which are the breed of the pigs, their age and previous food, regularity in feeding, avoiding over-doses of food, the amount of water with which the meal is incorporated, the character of the food, and the weather and exposure of the animals. Mere weighing and measuring alone, however accurate, are quite insufficient, and the differing results are doubtless largely due to observing these

"It seems remarkable that a subject of such importance has received so little reliable attention from scientific agriculturists; and that full and long-continued trials, embracing all the requirements for trustworty conclusion, have not been made."

#### POINTERS FROM PROF. GLEASON.

TRAINING A HORSE.

When you begin to train your young horse, do it with mingled firmness and kindness. You must first make him fear, then love you. Set him free in a make him feel that, though you are his large box stall or other enclosure, and master, you are also his friend, and your left arm, extend your right hand mouthful of water at his ear. toward him, and say, "Come here!" When he comes to you, pet him, and speak approvingly and encouragingly to him. And when you caress him do not put on cord bridles, the Eureka or even is mane, for he doesn't like that, show that cooking corn for swine does Pat his neck where it is free from his temporary. The former does little more harm than good, the experiments mane, and the point of his shoulder and more than give him something to ocmade by Prof. W. H. Jordan have been breast. When he does well give him an cupy his attention largely while you are frequently cited, and are more distinct apple or a bit of sugar or carrot. He doing something he might rebel against likes those things and will be grateful if free from that restraint. The latter, which we have met. He continued them for them, and feel encouraged to try to however, is severe, and gives full confor nine years, and in every year they please you. You cannot make too much trol of him by the force it exerts on the

nearly to destroy any value which they ing "Whoa! Whoa!" over and over, while he stands still staring at you and wondering what the mischief is the promptly right up to his head. When you speak to him, giving an order, do so in a commanding tone of voice, and and exactly what you mean, and im-Whoa!" to him only when you want speed, say "Easy," or "Slow," or lose your temper.

upon the bad handling somebody has given him before you got him, break him of them, and remember that whenever you undertake to break a horse you must go on to the finish and conquer him, or your attempt will only do serious harm instead of good.

GETTING HIM UNDER CONTROL. As a rule, cord bridles, throwing a horse, and double-safety rope and the sudden terror, necessary to escape from lifting of his hind feet by means of a rope hitched pulley-fashion to his tail, will subdue a horse speedily, and, if repeated a few times, will break him of | not tell what awful suggestions strange almost any bad habits. But there is no one method of universal applicability in | we can tell, a sheet of white paper in dealing with horses. There is almost as much difference between horses as between their owners. Different horses require different methods of training. different appliances and different handling. Consequently the trainer must study each individual case on its own merits, and, having made up his mind to what is required, must stick to it until the horse is conquered.

Do not use a blinder bridle in training your horse, it is not a sensible thing. A horse—especially if he is nervous—is much more likely to be alarmed by the sounds of things he cannot see than by the sight of things he cannot understand. In fact, it is a foolish thing to make a horse wear blinders under any circumstances without the bad habit of them has been forced upon him.

When you throw a horse do not do it in a hurry. The tackle you have on him gives you the strength of four or five men, but he does not understand that. All you have to do is to wait after you have put him on his knees, keep him from rising again and hold his head firmly toward his near shoulder, and after a little while he must come down. But let him wrestle and try his strength for a while, and he will be all the more impressed with your superiority and the fact that you have overcome him fairly. When you let him up pet him; go in to him with a whip in your hand. have no intention of harming him. If When he turns his heels toward you he is loth to get up after being thrown, lash him. When he turns his head to- blow in his ear, and if that does not ward you, throw the whip back under make him spring to his feet, blow a

CRUEL BITS UNNECESSARY. Never use cruel bits. In training a vicious horse it may be necessary to the Bonaparte, but their use is only gave a result unfavorable to cooking the food. According to the statement furnished some years ago by Prof. J., for the columns of the Country Gentleman, these results were so unequal as

pressure has to be exerted; it hurts a boy to whip him when he does wrong, yet all wise men, at least since the time of Solomon, have agreed that occasional thrashings when deserved are for the ultimate good of the boy. So the Bonaparte bridle is for the ultimate good of always give exactly the same order for the horse, and its judicious application a thing; let that order express clearly will be the means of saving him from much vice that might otherwise harm press upon his mind that whatever it is both himself and his master, and will it must be instantly obeyed. Never say abolish the necessity for such cruel means of permunent restraint as those him to stop motion instantly. If you merciless bits that tear a horse's jaws only mean that he should slacken his apart and mangle his gums and teeth. Train your horse intelligently and you Steady," as you may prefer, but will never be required afterward to put always the same, whichever it is. in his mouth anything more than a Never be unnecessarily cruel with him straight bar bit, the use of which is in even the smallest degree, and never simply to convey to his mind a ready intimation of your wishes, that he will If your horse has vices, consequent then be willing and prompt in obeying.

Never bang a horse over the head or on his shins with a club or a loaded whip. It is never necessary, and the man who would do it deserves to be treated in the same way himself.

Finely-bred, intelligent horses are very often nervous. They are quick to notice, quick to take alarm, quick to do what seems to them, in a moment of possible harm from something they do not understand. That is what makes them shy, bolt and run away. We canthings offer to their minds. For aught the road may seem to the nervous horse a yawning chasm, the open front of a baby-carriage the jaws of a dragon ready to devour him, and a man on a bicycle some terrifying sort of a flying devil without wings. But we find that the moment he becomes familiar with those things or any others that affright him, and knows what they are, he grows indifferent to them. Therefore, when your horse shies at anything, make him acquainted with it; let him smell it, touch it with his sensitive upper lip, and look closely at it. Remember, too, that you must familiarize both sides of him with the dreadful object. If he only examines it with the near nostril and eye, he will be very likely to scare at it when it appears on his off side. So then rattle your paper, beat your bass drum, flutter your umbrella, run your baby-carriage and your bicycle, fire your pistol, and clatter your tinware on both sides of him and all around him until he comes to regard the noise simply as a nuisance and the material objects as only trivial things liable to get hurt if they are in his way. He may not learn all that in one lesson, but continue the lessons and you will cure all his nervousness .- National Stockman and Farmer.

#### LIVE STOCK AND DAIRY MEETINGS To be Held During the American Fat Stock Show, Chicago, 1888.

American Clydesdale Association, at the The American Clydesdale Association, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, November 13, at 7:30 p. m. Charles F. Mills, secretary, Springfield, Ill.

The American Cleveland Bay Society, at the Leland Hotel, Wednesday, November 14, at 7 p. m. R. F. Stericker, secretary, Springfield, Ill.

The American Lincoln Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Wednesday, November 14, at 8 p. m. L. C. Grakam, secretary, Cameron, Ill.

The American Leicester Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Wednesday, November 14, at 8 p. m. A. J. Temple, secretary, Cameron, Ill.

The Western Circuit State Fairs, at Sherman House, Wednesday, November 14, at 8 p. m. R. W. Furnas, President, Brownville, Neb.

The National Swine Breeders' Association, at the Furnas, President, Brownville, Nev.
The National Swine Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Wednesday, November 14, at 2 p. m. Phil M. Springer, secretary, Springfield, Ill.
The American Shire Horse Association, at the Sherman House, Thursday, November 15, at 7 p. m. Charles Burgess, secretary, Wenons, Ill.
The Red Polled Cattle Club of America, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Thursday, November 15, at 8 p. m. L. F. Ross, President, Iowa City, Iowa.
The American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association, at the Grand Pacific, Thursday, November 15 at 7 p. m. Charles H. Holmes, secretary, Beatrice, Neb.

7:30 p. m. Thomas McFarlane, secretary, Iowa City, Iowa.

The Victoria Swine Breeuers' Association, at the Sherman House, Friday, November 16, at 7:30 p. m. Henry Davis, secretary, Dyer, Ind.

The National Stockmen's Association, at the Exposition Building, Saturday, November 17, at 10:30 p.m. A. S. Alexander, secretary, Chicago, Ill.

The American Breeders' Association Jacks and Jennets, at Sherman House, Saturday, November 17, at 7:30 p. m. Charles Leonard, President, Bell Air, Mo.

at 7:30 p. m. Charles Leonard, President, Bell Air, Mo.

The French Draft Horse Association, at the Sherman House, Tuesday, November 20, at 2 p. m. Chas. E. Stubbs, secretary, Fairfield, Iowa.

The American Persheron Horse Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Tuesday, November 20, at 2 p. m. S. D. Thompson, secretary, Wayne, Ill.

The Illinois Short-horn Breeders' Association, at the Grand Pacific, Tuesday, November 20, at 8 p. m. A. B. Hostetter, secretary, Mt. Carroll, Ill.

The American Sussex Association, at the Sherman House, Tuesday, November 20, at 8 p. m. Overton Lee, secretary, Nashville, Tenn.

The American Shropshire Registry Association, at 10 p. m., Tuesday, November 20, M. Levering, secretary, Lafayette, Ind.

The American Cotswold Association, at the Sherman House, Tuesday, November 20, at 7:30 p. m. Geo. Harding, secretary, Waukesha, Wis.

The American Bort-horn Breeders' Association, at the Grand Pacific, Wednesday, November 21, at 8 p. m. J. H. Pickrell, secretary, Chicago, Ill.

The American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses, at the Sherman House, Wednesday, November 21, J. A. Sebley, Wabash, Ind.

The American Essex Swine Breeders' Association,

The American Essex Swine Breeders' Association, at the Sherman House, Wednesday, November 21, at 7:30 p. m. W. M. Wiley, secretary, New Augusta, Ind.

Ind.
The Convention of Holstein-Friesian Breeders, at Grand Pacific Hotel, at 3 p. m., Thursday, November 22. T. B. Wales, secretary, Iowa City, Iowa. The Consolidated Cattle Growers' Association, in Chicago, A. H. Sanders, Secretary, Chicago, Ill.

# In the Dairy.

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

About as profitable a part of dairy conventions as can be had is the discussion which follows the papers read. This is particularly so if the paper or address happens to touch upon subjects that are vital to the welfare of those present.

Following the very interesting address by Hon. Valancey E. Fuller at the late meeting of the Ontario Creamery Association came the following discussion:

Mr. Derbyshire.-That is the best paper I have ever heard read at one of our conventions, and I am sure you are delighted, as I am with it, and thankful to Mr. Fuller for his kindness. The paper is now open to discussion.

Prof. Robertson.-I have been delighted with Mr. Fuller's paper. It recommends ensilage. I would like to ask Mr. Fuller what he feeds with his ensilage to get the best results.

A .- Hay as well. We don't use roots with it. We find a tendency to scours if we feed ensilage alone.

Q.—What proportion do you feed?

A.—From half a bushel to a bushel.

Q.-And how much of hay?

A.—About ten pounds.

Mr. Graham.—If you gave her that, I wouldn't think you would want to give her anything else.

Mr. Fuller said that there had been an experiment made in Mountainville. New Jersey, where they had fed a certain number of cows wholly on ensilage. They found that many of the cows had imperfect udders and many slipped their calves. The ensilage got the credit of this whether it deserved it or not. It is the same with feeding ensiage to cattle as with feeding stimulants to man. The occasional use is helpful, but no man can go on using them continually to excess without being injured. I would only feed ensilage as an assistant but, when fed with other food, it is a most economical and valuable food.

Prof. Robertson said he had found

something like the same bad results as those described from feeding cattle on

Mr. Fuller.—If cows have any trouble in the way of slipping calves, the less very cold water given them the better. The cold chill is what does the damage. Such cows should always get dry feed. The damage in feeding roots is that you give the cattle the roots cold. That is avoided in ensilage if it is turned out

of a pit.
Mr. Cheesman.—What is the temperature of your ensilage when taken from the pit?

Mr. Fuller.—I could not say.

Mr. Cheesman.—Is it about 80 de-

grees?
Mr. Fuller.—If you were take it out of the ensilage pit. But were you to the

it would not be nearly as warm as that. Mr. Derbyshire.—I hope there will be Mr. Derbyshire.—I hope there will be no misapprehension in regard to ensilage. It is to be fed in combination with other food. For example, Johnny cake is a good thing. We all like Johnny cake, but you would not like to be put on Johnny cake and have nothing else all winter: Yet it would be very good feed once in a while, with a little molasses. (Laughter.)

Mr. Chessman.—About four months

Mr. Cheesman.—About four months ago, on September 1, Mr. Fuller had an auction at Oaklands. I don't know whether the prices in aggregate were sufficient to encourage him in regard to home markets. Hitherto his market had been in the United States. Some of the purchasers were men in this disof the purchasers were men in this disof the purchasers were men in this district, and some were men from Mr. Derbyshire's district. At this sa'e wellbred bulls were sold at \$90 to \$200 each. One little fellow, a son of Canada's John Bull and a grandson of old Faith, of Oaklands, sold for only \$90, so you see Jerseys are within reach of the farmer's purse. farmer's purse.

Mr. Fuller.—I say to the farmers of this country and to the men who are engaged in the butter interests, let them make up their mind what breed it is, whether Ayrshire, Holstein or Jeris, whether Ayrshire, Holstein or Jersey, Guernsey or anything else; let them make up their mind which will produce the greatest amount of butter with the least food, and get to work and grade up the herd by that. Have the quality fixed on both sides of the sire, and you will increase the butter industry in this country and make it profitable. We are all after dollars and cents. Until you do this, you will never succeed in it, and you won't take any pride in it. The quantity required for butter should be brought down on grass to seventeen to twenty pounds of grass to seventeen to twenty pounds of milk to a pound of butter. I have driven through Vermont and Maine, where they have private dairies and use grade Jerseys, and seen what they are there. I have driven through Connecti-cut once, and the people told me they never made a dollar until they got Jerseys, and since then they have been prosperous.

Mr. Sprague.—The impression has got abroad through the country, that I am not saying there is any truth in it, that we can cross the Short-horn with our common cattle and do well, but that the cross of the Jersey with the native cow is not a good cross.

Mr. Fuller.—Why? I'll tell you what it will create: a skinny, bony animal, you can see the back-bone right through her. If you want a cow to put flesh on her back, she is not the one, but if she uts the fat on her back, she won't put it in her milk.

Mr. Sprague.—In crossing, now sup-ose you have a herd of grade pose you Holsteins?

Mr. Fuller.-I don't know, I never

used any.
Mr. Derbyshire.—Holsteins are for cheese. You want to select a cow t is adapted for your line of business. You want to select a cow that

Mr. Graham—.I have had a little experience in grade Jerseys, but not much. I have three out of a bull imported by Mr. Fred Lingham, the cattle exporter. I must say that they have not been what I expected. Probably that was because he was a poor bull. Mr. Sprague.—Perhaps you expected

Mr. Graham.-Perhaps so, but I did not get too much. (Laughter) The best success we have had in supplying good milk to customers has been the first grades of Short-horns on good Can-adian cows, after that they go to beef. These three Jerseys I have are insignificant looking animals.

Mr. Fuller.—There are poor Jerseys and good Jerseys, just as there are poor and good Short-horns. You are just to know whether they will transmit the characteristics of the breed or not. I don't know whether to attribute the success of your Short-horn grades to the Short-horn in them or to the native cow. The native cow, especially those of lower Canada, take their origin from St. Malo, in Brittany, France, and the Jerseys are taken from St. Malo, so that they both have a common inherit-

ance. Mr. Cheesman said that everything depended on how the cow was handled. To show this, he referred to the fact that some of the descendants of the celebrated Rioter's Pride, whose dams were common Quebec cows, were almost worthless, because no care had been taken of them since their birth. But Rioter's Pride was now the head of

Mrs. Jones' herd.
Mr. Wenger said that Smiths, Powell

they got 50 cents a pound, from Hol-

steins.
Mr. Derbyshire.—He says so, but we don't believe it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wenger said he saw a statement not long since of a competition where the Holsteins headed the list for both cheese and butter. It was at the Dairy

fair in New York.

Mr. Fuller said that it took forty-six pounds of milk from the Holsteins at the New York fair, to make a pound of

Mr. Cheesman. — It took forty-eight pounds of milk at the Toronto Indus-trial Exhibition, in September, 1886.

Mr. Fuller.—So far as price goes, I know a man in New York who gets \$1 a pound for his butter—Jersey butter. There are the Darlingtons, who get 75 cents to \$1 per pound, and I have eaten some of it, and I wouldn't give 10 cents for it. They have established their reputation and they trade on it. When we started we could get only 3 cents a pound more for our butter than the current prices. Now we get 40 to 45 cents, and expect to get it up to 50 cents per pound in the winter. (Laughter.) per pound in the winter. (Laughter.) He read some analyses of milk made by Prof. Alvord, of Massachusetts, show-

ing the Jersey milk to contain the least water and the greatest amount of fat. Mr. Wenger.—How many pounds of milk does it take to make a pound of

Mr. Sprague.—Ten is the average. Mr. Cheesman.—Seven is the Jersey

amount amount.

Mr. Groff.—I am just beginning to think that man can live on butter alone and that he does not need to eat any beef. (Laughter.) I am proud of Mr. Fuller. I wish we had more men like him in the country. I think if he would take up grade Short-horns, he would do pretty well with them.

Mr. Foller said that when he was

Mr. Fuller said that when he was beginning his herd at Oaklands, he had not been able to supply the demand upon him, and he had sent and bought thirty head of Short-horn grade cattle, and he had made a fair trial of them, and he had made a fair trial of them, not being prejudiced, either in their favor or against them, and he had found that they did not pay him. He had made an experiment with ten Short-horn grades against ten Jersey grades, and he found that he had been able to keep three Jerseys where he had been able to keep only two Short-horns. Unfortunately, in running the milk Unfortunately, in running the milk through the separator, he did not keep through the separator, he did not keep track of the amount of milk required for butter in each case. But he had found from experiments with them, that from ten gallons of Jersey cream, he got thirty-two pounds of butter; from a like amount of Jersey grade milk, he got twenty-four pounds, while he didn't get twenty pounds from a like amount of milk from the Shorthorn grades, and the latter were \$60 or \$70 cows, too. They taught him that he did not want grade Short-horns for milking. He saw that grade Jerseys would produce by actual experiment, 600 pounds of butter per annum during her lifetime. And he thought that a good cow that had given one butter for good cow that had given one butter for six years, was entitled to an honest burial just as much as one's children.

Mr. Cheesman said that Mr. Tisdall. in the county of Surrey, England, had been keeping a milk record of his cows since 1848, and the result was 8,000 pounds a year. This was the result of the very best Short-horn breeder of dairy strains which England could produce at the present day. Little Faith, of Oak-lands, a cow of 750 pounds, gave in 300 days, 9,300 pounds of milk.

Mr. Groff said that they should not forget that the Short-horn gave fat to

her off-spring.

Mr. Fuller.—You have your work to do, Mr. Groff, and you do it fine. We have our specialty, and we take pride in

doing it well.
Mr. Groff.—O! I know you are clever (Laughter.)

Mr. Fuller said that the deepest milkers were the most economical feeders. To be a good deep milker a cow must have good digestive organs. He claimed that you could not have a good milk animal that was a good beef animal, and keep it up from generation to gen-

eration.
Mr. Groff.—Can't you get this animal

Mr. Groff.—Can't you get this animal in a Short-horn grade? I am satisfied that if you took up the Short-horn grades and fed them well, you could.

Mr. Fuller.—I told you the result of my test with the Short-horn grades.

Mr. Groff.—Which will produce the most money? The cow that will give milk and then beef, or the cow that will produce nothing but butter?

Mr. W. H. Macdonald said they would



Mrs. Dart's Triplets. President Cleveland's Prize for the three best bables at the Aurora Fair, in 1887, was given to these triplets, Mollie, Ida, and Ray, children of Mrs. A. K. Dart, Hamburgh, N.Y. She writes: "I consider it very largely due to Lactated Food that they are now so well."

Cabinet photo. of these triplets sent free to the mother of any baby born this year.

## Lactated Food

Is the best Food for bottle-fed babies. It keeps them well, and is better than medicine when they are sick.

At Druggists, 25c., 50c., \$1.00.
THE BEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL FOOD.
150 Meals for an Infant for \$1.00. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

probably like to hear a word from one who was a champion of all the breeds. (Laughter.) In his opinion, he thought that there was a good deal of time lost in talking about milk and butter, and cheese breeds of dairy stock. Any breed that was good for butter was good for cheese. The only difference between the breeds was that one breed produces more water in its milk than another. The relation between the fat and solids are pretty constant. If they added 25 per cent. of water to Jersey milk, they would have Holstein milk. (Laughter and applause.) He had come to the conclusion that the general-pure pose breed is a myth. (Laughter.) Mr. Fuller said that this bore out his

theory that the percentage of fat was a sure indication of the quality.— Hoard's Dairyman.

#### International Dairy Show.

The committee conference of dairy associations relating to the holding of a dairy show at the Exposition building, Chicago, at the time of the Fat Stock Show, November 13-25, report favorable responses from Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan, Dakota, Canada, and Ohio, and by many representative dairymen who had been addressed upon the subject in other States. There seems no doubt that one of the finest and most comprehensive displays of dairy products ever gotten up will be shown at Chicago in November. The committee request dairymen everywhere to be prepared, and compete for the premiums offered. Premium lists can be secured by application to R. Lespinasse, Secretary of committee, 19 Michigan avenue, Chicago, or Col. Charles T. Mills, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Springfield,

#### Creameries and Dairies.

D. W. Willson, Elgin, Ill., makes a specialty of furnishing plans and specifications for building and operating creameries and dairies on the whole milk or gathered cream systems. Centrifugal separators, setting cans, and all machinery and implements furnished. Correspondence answered. Address, D. W. WILLSON, Elgin, Ill.

# SAVES MONEY.

One box of these pills will save many dollars in doctor's bills. They are specially prepared as a

## Family Medicine,

and supplies a want long felt. They remove unhealthy accumulations from the body, without nausea or griping. Adapted to young and old. Price, 25c. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

## Correspondence.

THE PRIOE PROBLEM.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-I was some what amused by Mr. Branch trying to prove that Mr. Mohler and myself were both

Now, if an overproduction is the cause of the depression, I fail to see it, and unless it is, Mr. Mohler's position is wrong. I have not denied the effects of supply and demand upon prices, but what I did claim was that if the volume of money is expanded or contracted, prices will advance or recede in the same proportion, other things being equal. I admit that if by expanding the currency the prices of what a farmer has to sell is advanced, those articles he has to buy would advance also, unless held at a fictitious value by a combination. Now, we believe a bushel of wheat is of the same value, intrinsically, whether we measure its value by one dollar or by two dollars, but if we measure a bushel of wheat by two dollars to-day and everything else in the same proportion, and then contract the currency, prices will go down, and where left to the natural effects of trade, in the same proportion. But there is the rub. As prices begin to recede, men in the same line of business will combine to hold them up. As is witnessed to-day, there is hardly a line of business but what is controlled by a trust or combination, except the farmer's and the laborer's, and they are so numerous and distant from each other and their interests are so varied that to form a combination seems impossible, and so a greater burden is forced upon them

But there is a greater steal than the combinations in lines of business. Don't you see that if to-day we contract a debt, with wheat at \$2 per bushel, and are forced to pay it tomorrow, with wheat at one dollar, that the value of the debt is doubled? If there was no debts the contraction of the currency would not be so serious a matter, but the volume of money should be equal to insure a safe and prosperous business. But there are debts, and their burden is being increased every day by the contraction of the currency, and we patiently submit and do not seem to know enough to kick, but like the lamb led to the slaughter, we "lick the hand just raised to shed our blood."

The farm mortgages of Kansas are placed at \$235,000,000, which is nearly equal to the sessed value of all the property in the State. Now the net increase in the United Treasury for June was \$13,004,272; amount of National Bank notes taken out of circulation for the same time was \$3,441,327; total, \$16,445,599. That is at the rate of \$197,347,188 per year. The amount in circulation is placed at \$500,000,000, which we think is more than is in actual circulation. At that rate and in less than three years every dollar in the United States will be locked up. Then I ask how are the mortgages to be paid? Will we gracefully turn our farms over to the vampires that are sucking the life-blood out of the nation, without a struggle?

Did you notice in Senator Stewart's letter that he said: "Money is sometimes made scarce by the ignorance of law-makers, but generally by criminal conspiracies?"

One other point—the idea that inflation of the currency begets a wild and dangerous speculative trade and is ruinous in its effects, is a wrong and misleading conclusion. I will state, and think history will sustain me, that there never has been a period during which the currency was expanded to any considerable extent, but what times were good and general prosperity prevailed, and that the currency has followed by failures but the three great panics, the one of 1887, 1857 and 1873, were caused by this one element. Perhaps in no period in our history were the farmers and laborers as prosperous as during the war, or from 1861 to the most fearful of wars that the toilers peace and plenty their condition should gradually grow worse? I feel that these conditions have been brought about by a

failures and the number increased until in 1878, when they reached the enormous number of 10,478. I believe we must either have an increased volume of money and one that comes to us without an interest burden greater than the aggregate per cent. of the increase of wealth, which is about 3 per cent., or we will be a people of landlords and tenants—the few rioting in idleness, the many in poverty and rags.

When we think of the modern machinery with which one man can do the work that it formerly took from five to twenty men to do, and the facilities we now have for interchanging products, the thousands of acres of land unoccupied and the unlimited resources of the country, it does not seen right that any person that is willing to work should be hungry. Nor should they need to be overworked or clothed in rags.

GEO. T. BAILEY.

Reply to Clark Irvine. EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-Permit me

as briefly as possible, to reply to Mr. Irvine's article of August 2. Any one at all acquainted with my former article, knows full well Mr. Irvine misrepresented me in his statements. As all know, I referred to the construction they place upon words, and the conclusion arrived at; consequently, it was not necessary for him to occupy so much space in proving what nobody denies. Therefore I pass all that, and proceed to notice some of the more salient portions of his article. The gist of the whole matter is, according to Mr. I.'s reasoning, we must import and export largely in order to be prosperous, and if we don't import largely we must not expect to export to any considerable extent; and yet, the facts are, the last ten years our exports have exceeded our imports to the amount of \$1,280,770,877, with our high tariff. While, during the low tariff period between 1850 and 1860, our imports exceeded our exports to the amount of \$521,-789,423. (See Commerce and Navigation for 1887.) That meets the whole question and comment is unnecessary. Mr. Irvine makes a comparison of a country with a great nation with great resources capable, when developed, of sustaining 200,000,000 souls. The comparison is so ridiculous I will not notice it at all. Mr. I. further says, while in San Francisco he saw vessels leaded with steel rails, and they informed him "they could sell the rails readily enough but could not reload with profitable cargoes." Why should California wish to buy her rails abroad? We can furnish her with all she wants. Our capacity for making is 2,000,000 tons per annum, while our consumption is 1,800,000 tons. When we import rails we import just se much foreign capital, and displace just so much of our labor. Last year we imported \$50,000,000 worth of iron and steel, every dollar of which represented foreign capital and labor, and every ton of which might have been made here, as American hands were waiting to make it. How much labor do you suppose was represented by the \$50, 000,000 worth of iron and steel imported last year? It would have taken just 33,540 men, working 300 days each, to have produced it, or 10,062,000 days work is the aggregate number that was taken from American workmen. The total imports of the products of agriculture for the year 1887, free and dutiable, were in value \$197,308,240. Of this sum \$46,678,443 was admitted free of duty. Is it any wonder that prices rule low? And yet these theorists urge that importations must be increased in order that we may be happy. Mr. I. intimates our high tariff interferes with the exportation of fresh beef. I will merely state in reply, that last year we exported meat products to the amount almost of \$83,000,000; in 1860 a little over \$14,000,000, and almost as much never been largely contracted, but it was last season as we did in the whole period how soon they dropped to \$130, then to \$100, m 1850 to 186 and depression-and there is no question igation for 1887.) Further comment is unnecessary on that point. Mr. Irvine further says "England during her high protection era had a big internal trade, and wages got as low as 80 cents per week." Was it the internal trade produced it? No proof of it. 1869. Is it not strange that during one of The internal commerce of the United States is greater than the entire foreign commerce should be prosperous, and when we have of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Holland and Belgium. A single railroad system in this country (the Pennsylvania) carries more tonnage and traffic in a single contraction of currency. The present con- year than all the merchant ships of Great invention that brought the price down?

(quoting from a well-known statistical work) that the commerce of England has increased the past ten years 21 per cent., that of France 39 per cent., that of the United States 68 per cent., while the whole world has increased 26 per cent. in the same time, and the wages of the laborer has been on the increase all the time. Mr. I. says "wages are full as high in England as here." I will reply to such a foolish statement by citing the fact that out of 490,000 emigrants coming to our shores last season, 161,000 were from the United Kingdom. That proves enough. They will perhaps admit they get a little less pay, but claim they live so much cheaper that they can save full as much. Last year we exported to Great Britain over \$150,000, 000 worth of breadstuffs and provisions, and the American people are not in the habit of shipping to a lower market just for the fun of the thing. Mr. I. says our annual increase in wealth from 1850 to 1860 was 121/2 per cent. per annum, and from 1860 to 1870 but 21/2 per cent., and claims our greatest increase was from 1850 to 1860. Let us see about that: Valuation in 1850, \$7,135,000, 000; in 1860, \$16,159,000,000; gain, \$9.024,000, 000. Valuation in 1870, \$30,068,000,000; gain from '60 to '70, \$13,909,000,000; valuation in 1880, \$55,000,000,000; gain of nearly \$25,000, 000,000 in that decade (which Mr. I. omits) (See census reports.) That little per cent. dodge will not work with intelligent people. Mr. Mulhall, of the Royal Society of London (and noted statistician), in his "Balance Sheet of the World, says: "It would be impessible to find in history a parallel to the progress of the United States in the last ten years. Every day that the sun rises upon the American people, it sees an addition of \$2,500,000 to the accumulation of wealth in the republic, which is equal to one-third of the daily accumulation of all mankind outside of the United States." Mr. Irvine further says (growing elequent): "See how splendidly manufacturing progressed under the free trade tariff. Behold the number of manufacturing establishments increased some 18,000 in number and doubled their product. Behold again under our blessed protective tariff how that from 1870 to 1880 they increased but 1,700 in number. Wonderful!" It is wonderful that Mr. I. should try to deceive the intelligent readers of the FARMER in that way. I will state it as it is, in census reports of 1880: Number of establishments in 1850, 123,025; number in 1860, 140,433-a gain in free trade period of over 17,000; number of establishments in 1870, 252,148-a gain in that decate of 111,715 (which Mr. I. carefully omitted). In 1880, number of establishments, 253,840—a gain of 1,692 in that decade. Add 111,715 and 1,692, and we have a total of 113,407; which divided by two, will give an average of 56,7031/2 for each protective decade, as an offset for your free trade era, wherein you increased a little over 17,000. Why did not Mr. I. tell it as it is? True, we built but few establishments between 1870 and 1880, but we ran them, as the census reports shows our product to be \$5,300,000,000 worth in 1860, against \$1,800,000,000 in 1860.

I now notice the last point attempted to be made by Mr. I. He remarks: "I come to the ridiculous assertion that cheap steel rails are due to our tariff," and then gives the various patented proceesses by which the cost has been reduced. No one denies these processes have reduced the cost. We give them merit. But that is not the question. We ask to be protected from the rapacity of foreign capitalists. English capitalists charged us \$166 per ton for steel rails before we commenced making, because they had the market. The Bessemer process had been in operation eleven years and had not cheapened them; but when we commenced, low tariff of 1846 England closed our iron establishments by throwing on the market 200,000 tons at \$40 per ton, and subsequently threw 800,000 tons upon the market at \$75 per ton, putting into their pockets \$60,000.when we could have made all for \$50, if and paid \$48 per ton. We laid a duty of \$5 per ton upon it and commenced the manufacture of it in New York. The price now is \$30 per ton. Will any one claim it was

merce. Sir Edward Sullivan recently said fluted glass and cathedral glass. Last November the factory was destroyed by fire. Within ten days from that time the foreign price of cathedral glass advanced 28 per cent. to the American consumer. If it is invention reduces the price of it, was it a temporary suspension of inventive genius on the part of Missouri that sent that article up? It is from the rapacity of foreign capitalists we ask to be protected.

JOHN F. COULTER.

Russell Springs, Kas.

Orop and Weather Notes from Rice County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:-The morning was dark and cloudy-no wind, no thunder, or lightning, but at 10 e'clock rain commenced falling in good old-fashioned style, and we hope and believe that the bitter drouth of the past five or six weeks is at an end. Such a drouth it has never been my misfortune to experience during an active life of fifty years, and Prof. Blake to the contrary, notwithstanding, there can be no doubt as to the fact that two-thirds or threefourths of the counties of the State have suffered severely in one or more staple crops from the combined forces of drouth, hot winds and chinch bugs. The lying dispatches in the subsidized real estate booming newspapers have been entirely misleading—the rains have been distressingly local -the heat has been intense with no dews at night since about the 28d of July, and the result has been such a loss of crops as has never been seen in Kansas.

I desire to provoke ne controversy with any one as to predictions of coming seasons and weather, but will say that I agree with Prof. Snow, of Lawrence, as to the seven year cycle theory. We have three or four years of drouth and then perhaps the same number of wet years. It is time now for a change and possibly next season may bring abundant crops. Prof. Blake may be doing a great deal of good in urging farmers to sow large fields of wheat this fall or he may be doing much mischief. Certain it is that the feeling among farmers is strong, and if the weather is favorable a very large acreage will be sown, and yet there are countless miffions of chinch bugs. Who can tell where the path of wisdom lies? The history of wheat-growing doesn't justify the confidence that some people have in a simple change of seasons. It may do well for a few years and then disappear almost entirely. Cheap wheat is the product of a virgin soil generally. L. B. MALTBY. Rice county, August 25, 1888.

About Farm Mortgages.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER: - Will you allow me to express my surprise at your editorial of August 16, under the heading of "Kansas Farm Mortgages." You say: "It is well known that loans do not exceed onethird of the value of farm lands, and that less than 50 per cent. of the farms are mortgaged."

I speak only of this locality, where I have an actual personal knowledge of the facts. Taking this immediate neighborhood, and 9 per cent. of the farms are mortgaged, and these mortgages average more than one-half of the price asked for the same land. Many farms are mortgaged for \$2,000 and \$2,500 per quarter section, and but few for less than \$1,000, and there are very few that cannot be bought for \$3,000. I am offered a good smooth quarter section with 100 acres in cultivation, and other fair improvements, if I will pay the incumbrance amounting to \$2,200.

Further, you say: "The aggregate value of all the land subject to taxation in the State in 1886 as fixed by the State board was \$142,688,463. That was the taxable value. only one-third the value as the owners put it, etc."

Let us see. The farm above referred to as being incumbered for \$2,200 was assessed in 1886 for \$385. This is taken from the records and is not guess work.

Further, you say: "Every loan agency of responsibility has its own examiners, and all lands offered as security are first examproperly protected. Take the article of all lands offered as security are first exam-soda ash. Six years ago we imported all ined and appraised by those persons, who are more careful in the reasons of their estimates than assessors for taxation are."

Let us see: Many times I have seen and heard local agents apply to persons resident in the immediate vicinity of the land to be traction of the currency was inaugurated in Britain. Great Britain's fereign commerce Take one more instance: The Missouri mortgaged for them to sign a printed form 1865. During that year there was only 520 equals about one-sixth of our domestic com- Glass company were manufacturing coarse of statement as to its value, which is usually

cite a case which I saw and heard. A quarter section of land that was assessed in 1886 for \$345 was appraised for \$3,500, and a loan of \$1,200 given on it.

These cases that I have given are the rule rather than the exception. A local agent here in a little town of 400 people told me that from April 1, 1887, to August 1, 1887, he had loaned \$50,000 on farm security, and there are from three to twenty such agents in every town in central Kansas, all doing a large business in this line. If the same condition exists all over the State, Mr. Atkinson's estimate, from which the St. Louis Republican quotes, is none too high. I hope it is exaggerated, but I fear it is the M. ARNOLD.

Little River, Kas.

#### Fair and Field Findings.

Dr. W. H. H. Cundiff, of Pleasant Hill, Mo., renewed for another year his breeder's card, which see.

Messrs. Briant, Wilson & Blair, of Belton, Mo., will have a public sale of Short-horns at the Belton fair grounds on the 18th day of October next. Their offering contains many

John Lewis, of Miami, Mo., will have a public sale of Poland-China hogs at his place during the first week of October. Sale advertisement will appear in this paper. His are finely-bred hogs.

M. A. Householder, of Columbus, Kas. has purchased of T. W. Ragsdale & Son, Paris, Mo., a beautiful Short-horn heifer-Galatea 3d of Oakland, aged 4 years, and which he will exhibit with his herd at the fairs.

W. A. Pewell, of Lee's Summit, Mo., will exhibit his choice herd of Short-horn cattle at the Kansas State Fair. Also M. A. Householder, of Columbus, Kas., will exhibit at same place his herd of Short-horns, on which many valuable prizes have been secured.

The Higginsville (Mo.) Fair was a very slim affair. Much dissatisfaction existed among the exhibitors on account of excessive entry charges, and justly, for had the association named an entry charge in their premium list none would have been misled and no kicking would have followed.

Dr. W. H. H. Cundiff's Short-horn cattle sale took place at Altaham Farm on the 23d. It was not the success anticipated or as deserved by this generous breeder of fine cattle. Cundiff's Rosamond sold for \$200, to A. C. Briant, Belton, Mo.; Charming Rose 8th for \$130, to Samuel Powell, Independence, Mo.; Linda Belle 2d for \$140, to A. H. Butler, Gunn City, Mo. The rest of those catalogued brought lower prices and went mostly to local buyers.

The Poland-China swine exhibit at the Maryville Fair was excellent in quality, although deficient in numbers. The representative herds competing were W. T. Doyle and F. Bellows & Sons, Maryville, Mo.; B. F. Gilmore, Gaynor City, Mo., and D. D. Bolinger, Hopkins, Mo. Maryville is a great swine-breeding center, being the headquarters of the Standard Poland-China Record Association, which has a membership of 160 stockholders in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, lowa and Illinois.

The fair at Maryville, Mo., was a financial success this year, but owing to some dissatisfaction among live stock exhibitors last year, the exhibits of this department were smaller than usual. Cruickshank Shorthorns seem to be in great favor in this part of Missouri (Nodaway county), and a good showing was made by L. Miller, W. T. Doyle and F. Bellows & Son. J. S. Goodwin, Beloit, Kas., made a fine exhibit of seventeen Aberdeen-Angus cattle. From Maryville he goes to the Eastern State fairs.

The Holden (Mo.) Fair was the greatest success of any yetheld, and the management attaching the Advance Stock Hydrant. feel happy as a result. No gambling was permitted and the best of order prevailed. The displays in all departments exceeded by far that of other years. Of fruit J. F. Liddle exhibited thirty-six varieties. He is proprietor of the Holden nurseries, and from the display here made he certainly understands the duties of his calling. Of hogs, Scott Fisher, Holden, Mo., showed Poland-Chinas and got eight first premiums. He has a

ten times its assessed value. In proof, I those who want to procure good hogs at "live and let live" prices should write him at once. On Short-horn cattle, J. M. Free man, of Huntingdale, Mo., captured everything showed for, and sweepstakes on herd over that of three breeds-Short-horns, Holsteins and Aberdeen-Angus.

At the Missouri State Fair, recently held at Sedalia, the following were among the special premiums offered through the assoclation: For best twenty yards home-made white linen, one gallon of Old Mayfield whisky; best twenty yards home-made linen, one case Anheuser beer; best twenty yards home-made linsey, one case Anheuser beer; best twenty yards home-made colored linsey, one case Anheuser beer; best pair home-made woolen mitts, tuft, one case Anheuser beer; best two pair home-made woolen socks, one case Anheuser beer; best two pair woolen mitts, one case Anheuser beer; best bushel rye, one case Anheuser beer; best bushel oats, one gallon Hermitage whisky; largest squash, one gallon Anderson whisky; best one-half bushel onions, one gallon Hermitage whisky; best collection of apples, one gallon Old Mayfield whisky; best two loaves baker's wheat bread, one case Anheuser beer; best two loaves baker's rye bread, one case Anheuser beer; best two loaves rye bread, by lady one case Anheuser beer; best boar any age or breed, one gallon Old Anderson whisky best pair China geese, one gallon Mayfield whisky; best mule, 3 years old, one gallon McBrayer whisky; best brood mare shown with three or more of her colts, one gallon old Taylor whisky. On Thursday of the fair 640 gallons of beer was sold by the drink, on the grounds, and during the entire fair nearly 1,400 gallons, or 28,000 glasses, amounting to \$1,400 cash. The foregoing does not include the ale, whisky and other drinks consumed on the grounds during same time.

The Abilene Fair and Driving Park Assotion is the newest organization of the kind in the State, and the record they have for quick and thorough work can not be eclipsed. Only a few weeks ago did the proposition to hold the fair that was held last week take definite shape. The track was laid out and put in complete order in a very short time, buildings were erected and when the day appointed for the opening arrived everything was found in readiness. It was a surprise to the writer to find here the finest collection of fleet-footed horses he had seen in the State. From various sections the breeders of fast horses came, and were anxious to compare with the style and action of their favorites or measure their fleetness by actual trial in the speed ring. Beauchamp & Jarvis, of Concordia, exhibited Interloper Tom and Helm. Tom has a record of 2:22 as a pacer. C. E. Waters, Minneapolis, Norman Medium, Harrry Medium and Geo. N.; G. W. Tanner, Topeka, Kit Clover and Farmer; C. E. Westbrook, Peabody, the famous Joe Young and a number of his colts; Rodgers & Co., Solomon City, Prairie Star, Tinney Rogers and Earl H., all from their prairie stock farm at Solomon City; A. S. Olney, Abilene, with ten head of elegant horses from his farm near the city; I. C. Webster, Valley Falls, well known as an extensive breeder, entered Evermond, Wedgewood, Prairie Wolf and Hoffmond; Dr. Carter, Cottonwood Falls, exhibited some excellent stock and others whom we failed to meet, were on the ground with fleet steppers. The officers of the association are Judge Culberson, President; E. M. Hough, secretary; George H. Heissington, superintendent, to whom we are under obligations for courtises and to whose energy, foresight and perseverance the people of Abilene owe the success of this enterprise.

If you have a good pool for stock water you will increase its value a hundred-fold by

Bismarck Grove this year has the first tilt at half-fare rates. The fair opens September 3 and continues the entire week, with half fare over all railroads. Evidently Bismarck Grove will be the one attraction of this fair season.

#### Attention, Farmers!

The Woman's Exchange, 117 West Seventh street, has become the most popular place in Cora's Joe heads the herd. His card appears sient rates 50 cents per meal; lunches from in the Breeder's Directory of this paper, and 25 cents upward.

#### WEATHER PREDICTIONS.

By Prof. C. C. Blake, Topeka.

[Correspondence and remittances for the Kansas Farmer on account of this Weather Department should be directed to C. C. Blake, Topeka, Kas. See advertisement of Blake's Almanac on another page.]

WINTER WHEAT.

Recently rains have fallen in western Kansas as we predicted in this paper July 5. Most of the State has had rain this month. so that the ground is in good condition for sowing wheat, and the sooner it is in the ground the better. The price is rapidly advancing both in this country and in Europe, where the crop is almost a failure. We consider it almost certain that wheat will command a very high price next July, probably not less than \$1.40 per bushel in the Chicago market; and as the season will be favorable for wheat, both this fall and winter as well as next spring, the big wheat crop next July will be a bonanza to those farmers who now follow our advice by putting in as big a crop as possible in all localities that are adapted to winter wheat. Those who have a large acreage of winter wheat next July will wear velvet, while their less enterprising neighbors will continue to wear fringe on their pants. Paste this article up where you can refer to it next July.

#### Kansas Weekly Weather Report.

[Furnished by the Kansas Weather Service.] Abstract for the week ending Thursday, August 23:

Precipitation. - The heaviest precipitation this week occurred in Haskell and Grant counties, where it is over three inches. From two to three inches fell in the northera portions of Jewell and Smith, and in the Verdigris valley through Lyon, Greenwood and Woodson. Good rains have fallen in the southern counties west of Cowley and Sedgwick, extending north through Scott into Logan, and in the northern counties east of Decatur extending south into Russell and Ellsworth. It is deficient in the Kaw valley west into Saline, thence southwest to Stafford, thence northwest to the northwest corner of the State, also in the southeastern counties.

Temperature and Sunshine.—The week has been comparatively cool and more or less cloudy and damp with heavy dews.

Results.-Some very late corn is still subject to weather conditions, also the pastures and hay grass; these have been benefitted by the week's improved weather. With these exceptions crops are generally advanced beyond further meteorological influence, except in the extreme northern and northeastern counties; here the corn is in fine condition and they are harvesting the best hay crops for years. In the counties around the "Great Bend" the continued dry weather has dealt severely with the corn, while the sorghum has made a good crop and is being milled. Through the counties east of Harvey and McPherson the corn crop is in good condition, while the potatoe crop is light. The general conditions are T. B. JENNINGS,

Signal Corps, Asst. Director. TOPEKA REPORT.

Abstract for the week ending Saturday, August 25, 1888: Temperature.-Highest at 2 p. m., 84° on Friday, the 24th; lowest at same hour, 68° on Monday, the 20th. Highest recorded during the week, 86° on the 24th; lowest, 50° on the

23th and 24th. Rainfall.-Rain fell on two days-Monday and Saturday. Total for the week, 62-100 of an inch.

#### Gossip About Stock.

Stockmen will be interested in the new advertisement of Texas blue grass seed by Carlos Reese, Sr., Marion, Alabama.

Remember that we can supply "Haaff's Practical Dehorner," the best book on the subject ever published, for only \$1.25, or we will send it and the KANSAS FARMER one ear for only \$2.

See the new advertisement of Rix & Goodenough, Topeka, proprietors of the popular draft horse establishment known as Highland Stock Farm. They have a superb lot of horses that will do themselves credit in improving the horse stock of the West. Interested parties should write for their catalogue and mention this paper.

Hon. M. D. Lee, of Leavenworth, Kas. will have a public dispersion of Aberdeen Angus cattle at Lincoln, Neb., September 12, 1888,—during the week of the Nebraska

State Fair. There never has been offered in the United States a more choice lot of Aberdeen-Angus than those to be sold on the foregoing named date by the above gentleman. A representative of this paper has examined the herd and pronounces each individual a fine specimen of the bovine race. They have prints of excellence of which other breeds would delight in pos-sessing but cannot. Beef produced from these cattle have for ages commanded a higher price in the London markets than that of any other breed. For choice meat, fine bone, neat finish, easy keeping, quick feeding and early maturity, the Aberdeen-Angus cattle have no superior, and but few equals. Nothing need be said in regard to horns-the strong desire to get rid of horns by cattlemen generally, is enough on this subject. Mr. Lee is strictly a breeder and not a trader, and by his careful treatment the individual type of each animal is of the highest order of merit. Send for a catalogue of this offering and make it a point to attend the State Fair at Lincoln and the sale too, as both come off at the same time. Mention the Kansas Farmer in sending for catalogue.

#### Bismarck Grove.

One of the grandest and most romantic bowers in the West is Bismarck Grove at Lawrence, covering a large area of land. If this most delightful resort was a thousand miles away and its beauty and pleasantry known the people of Kansas would gladly pay half fare to visit and enjoy its scenery and luxuriant shade. There are two lakes in the park so artificial in appearance that you would think they had been scooped out by hand. Water fowls sport in the lakes and boats ply the water. A herd of buffalo and forty deer browse in the park in all their native look. The vast resort is now the property of the Union Pacific Railroad company, who spend vast sums annually in beautifying the premises and making convenient improvements. This is also the seat of the Western National Fair which will hold its annual carnival this year, commencing September 3 and closing on the 8th. The association are putting forth extra efforts to make this season's exhibition the rarest thing of the kind ever held in the West. It boasts of the finest trotting course in the State, with palatial accommodation for all the horses, cattle, sheep, hegs, poultry, etc., that can be shipped there. Their machinery hall, exposition buildings, amphitheater, grand stand and vendue stalls are all on the improved order, of sufficient capacity to afford every comfort and convenience. The energetic secretary, Hon. I. N. Van Hoesen, of Lawrence, is devoting his entire time in securing the most entertaining attractions, and is meeting with that success which insures a triumphant exposition. Half rates have been secured on all the roads, and goods for exposition returned free. Among the important features will be the assembling of the Democratic clubs of the State on September 4, and of the Republican forces on the 6th. Such eminent speakers as Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, and Gen. Blackburn, of Kentucky, have been invited on behalf of the Democrats; and on the Republican side are Senators Ingalis and Plumb, Governor Porter, of Indiana, and Governor Foraker, of Ohio. Another interesting though no less important feature is the appearance of the renowned Kate Baker Cornet band of sixteen ladies to remain during the entire fair. If things work as now indicated Bismarck Grove will be the one great attraction of the season. Kansas Reporter, Wamego.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla This successful medicine is a carefully-prepared extract of the best remedies of the vegetable blackers.

nown to medical science as Alteratives, Blood Purifiers, Discretics, and Tonics, such as Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Stillingia, Dandelion, Juniper Berries, Mandrake, Wild Cherry Bark and other selected roots, barks and herbs. A medicine, like anything else, can be fairly judged only by its results. We point with satisfaction to the glorious record Hood's Sarsaparilla has en-tered for itself upon the hearts of thousands of people who have personally or indirectly been relieved of terrible suffering which all other remedies failed to reach. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

## The Bome Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

#### The Silent Land.

Over yonder's the silent land,
That lies at peace in the evening light;
The eloquent silence of beautiful hills—Staunch through the day and darkest night.
At peace while the golden sunbeams creep,
At peace when the stars their pale watch keep,
Yet holding for me what my heart understands
As a message from out of the silent lands.

Forever at rest; oh my beautiful hills!
O'er the keys of the organ my fingers creep,
Whiie I strive to awaken from tones loved best
The dreams my beautiful hills must keep.
The low-toned, changeful, loving theme,
That rings like a voice of the silent dream,
Bringing the message so solemily,
That cries from my beautiful hills to me.

Sometimes there's a mist o'er my faithful

hills—
My beautiful land lies bathed in tears;
And the theme grows sad with minor tone,
Full of earthly, wistful fears.
And nought can span the space between
Their weary waste and their rest serene;
Full of repining is the strain
That comes for a message through the rain.

And again in the twilight hour
There are footsteps on this hill of mine,
And a gleam of angel raiment, pure,
Is seen on the distant heights to shine;
And angel faces, through evening mist
Of delicate, trembling amethyst,
Look downward and smile, while with loving
hands

Oh, my distant land, my peaceful rest!
Hill and height of the strength above,
Lying at rest day after day,
Giving me hope, life, and love.
Bring me thy theme forever more,
Thoughts of the dear ones gone before,
Until in the haven of tender release,
I find forever the Land of Peace.

They draw my soul to these Silent Lands.

-Good Housekeeping.

Turn, turn, my wheel! Turn round and round Without a pause, without a sound; So spins the flying world away!
This clay, well mixed with marl and sand, Follows the motion of my hand;
For some must follow, and some command, Though all are made of clay! —Longfellow.

Oh, that I had my innocence again!
My untouched honor! But I wish in vain.
The fleece that has been by the dyer stained
Never again its native whiteness gained.
—Waller.

Auspicious hope! in thy sweet garden grow Wreaths for each toil, a charm for every woe —Campbell.

#### Random Extracts from a Housekeeper's Note-Book.

Ladies will find light-colored cambric a good material for lining colored straw hats; it will not soil so quickly as white foundation, nor, if the hat be worn low, will it leave a dark stain on the forehead as the black is apt to do.

The binding on the bottom of a dress or petticoat soon frays in the back where it comes in contact with steps in descending, or the curbstone in crossing a street, although a careful woman will avoid this as much as possible by lifting her skirts when practicable. How much nicer the garment will look if a few inches of new braid are put in place of the old as often as it wears out; the joinings should, of course, be made so evenly as to be scarcely noticeable.

In order to fold a plain apron properly begin at the bottom, placing the two corners together, then, holding them with one hand, pass the fingers of the other along the two sides, keeping them evenly together until the belt is reached; this leaves a fold down the middle, over on which the sides should be placed, and as many cross-folds as are needed to make the article the size required to fill the space allotted to it in drawer or trunk. This method of folding takes little, if any, more time than the old way of holding the garment by the belt, and the result looks much better with the articles folded exactly and packed regularly, those of each set having a certain place, so that the owner can find them even in the dark, or be able to direct another person with accuracy, than it does with everything thrown or crowded in any way, necessitating a grand rummage every time one needs some portion of the wardrobe not on the surface so as to be seen at first glance.

Serviceable loops for kitchen towels may be made in the following manner: Take cotton tape half an inch in width, double it, to habitually make the right mark in the vacation during the summer months. Six-

run it all around; the loop should be about two inches and a half long and the ends the dictation of his wife, spending three should be securely stitched to the under side of the top hem of the towel. We always have a loop on each end of the hand towels, thus saving time if one happens to be in a hurry. Nails are so apt to rust loops, that small gilt hooks are better.

I wonder if the women with dark hair who use common pins after the paint has worn off, leaving them bright, are aware of the startling contrast presented? I am always reminded of coffin nails or the tin tacks used for fastening wire screening on the frames for doors and windows. The cost of hair-pins is so trifling that it cannot be economy that prevents such persons from purchasing new ones when the old are bare. India rubber hair-pins are not subject to this change, neither will they rust like common ones. If the pins are designed for ornaments, let them be of nice material, graceful in shape and large.

A good clothes-pin bag is made of ticking. Have it large enough to hold not only the pins, but also the reel holding the line. Some people make the clothes-pin apron take the place of a bag, but the apron keeps clean much longer if laid away in a drawer except when in use. By the way, this same clothes pin apron is a convenience no housekeeper who has washing done in the house should be without. Make it of ticking, binding it with the same, and have the belt long, so that in case of need the good man may wear it. Many a man is willing and glad to help his wife by getting in the clothes on a cold winter night, and he will appreciate the apron in which to drop the pins. instead of stuffing them into his pockets, perhaps losing a third in the process

Table mats of a material resembling oilcloth, which from long use have become broken and ragged on the edges, may be much improved in appearance by being evenly trimmed.

It is well to take tables and chairs out of a room before washing the floor; dirty water splashing or spattering on the legs soon causes them to look dingy.

When a new dress or other garment is finished, the remaining pieces should be stretched smooth before being folded or rolled together, else when one is needed for the purpose of repairing or altering it will be found wrinkled and require pressing, thus taking time and making labor which might have been spared by care in putting away.

When taking bastings out of silk or velvet, it is well to cut through the middle of each long stitch.—Good Housekeeping.

#### Type-Writing as a Study.

Type-Writing as a Study.

Type-writing as a distinct study is taught in many of our colleges and commercial schools; and our high schools could, with profit to their patrons, cut out some of the irrelevant matter found in their courses of study and give place to this practical work. The time is at hand when the correspondence of the commercial and literary world is, to a great extent, carried on with the type-writer; and if the work of the common schools is to fit our boys and girls for the practical duties of public and private life, why not introduce this little machine in the eighth and all higher grades? To say nothing of its value in teaching composition, it should be introduced as one of the most practical studies of the times.—Western School Journal.

The above suggestion repeats a very common notion among those who are earnest advocates of practical aims in education. The advantage in possession of dexterity in the use of this machine, especially when coupled with some system of short-hand, is so evident as to lead with all speed to the conclusion, "teach it."

If we are careful, however, to analyze the elements of these arts into the part which can be taught and the part which is simply a matter of habit, made such by constant 8 to 20, learning to read, write, cipher, and repetition, we find the first almost nothing becoming familiar with all the various is far more satisfactory. Besides, a drawer to an intelligent youth, and the last a matter of many consecutive hours of practice. From experience of actual results, one may safely say that any bright youth, usually quick with fingers, can learn all that can be taught of the type-writer in three lessons. All that he can gain of accuracy and speed may take him a lifetime, and may be gained is an industrial department where the trades in a few months of constant practice. In degree, the same statement is true of stenography. The necessary instructions to a man of fair education and good sense are struction extends about ten years, but the few; the incessant practice that enables him | children all go home to spend three months turn in the ends and sew over and over, or least time is enormous to contemplate. A teen especially trained teachers and other

friend wrote the Bible entire three times at hours a day for a year outside his regular working hours, to gain the perfection which placed him at the head of the stonographers of his State. In a recent trial of speed for a large prize, only one man competed in the effort to write 250 words a minute accurately for five consecutive minutes, and that one failed. Yet nobody could lay the failure to lack of proper instruction or training.

It is probable, then, that the teaching of these arts will long remain as convenient attachments of commercial short-cuts to places and positions in which the pupils pay high prices for very meager quantities of instruction. As a genuine addition to a curriculum of practical education they, when tried, are found wanting.—Pres. Fairchild, in Indus-trialist.

#### The Railways of Germany.

The railroad stations all over this country are models of convenience and pretension. The meanest local train on a German rail way receives a degree of consideration and honor that would stagger the engineers of the Chicago limited. The railroads are run entirely by the government, and everything connected with them shows the impress of military rule. The stations are surrounded by small parks, in which there are fountains, flowers and artistically arranged hedges. The station building is often the most pretentious one in the town, and there is usually attached to it a large restaurant with several waiters in the convential clawhammer coats. Broad walks made of granite and marble and relieved from menotony by designs in mosaic stretch along on either side, and there is an air of spick and span brightness about everything in sight. As the train draws into the station the waiters stand in an orderly row at the entrance to the dining-room. They have all been seldiers-every man in Germany has served a number of years in the army—and they stand in a military attitude with their hands at

their sides and their chins up. Directly in front of the main entrance stands the captain of the station. His rank is indicated by a red cap. His uniform is exceedingly showy, and often becomingfor the men as a rule are stalwart and well formed. He wears high-heeled boots, dark blue trousers, relieved by a red stripe, a double-breasted military frock coat, with a gold belt and rows of brass buttons. Ranged behind him are the guards, who are also in uniform, but whose caps are dark blue. After the train comes to a halt the chief guard jumps to the ground and salutes the station master. Then the other men step forward, and the work of loading and unloading the train goes on with conventional Teutonic stolidity. It is the duty of one of the guards to walk along the train and rub all the dust from the door handles and other brass work, so that in the course of the journey the metal becomes brilliantly polished. When the train is ready for departure the guards salute the station master again, and he takes a whistle from his belt and blows it twice. Upon this another guard, who is stationed at the further end of the platform, rings a huge bell three times, and then, with another salute by way of courtesy, the train moves on its way. This is only an indication of the military spirit which pervades Germany in every direction.—Blakely Hall's Berlin Letter in New York Sun.

#### Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

It is not generally known (certainly not so well as it might be) that this State supports at no expense to parents of deaf children residing in the State, a thoroughly equipped educational institution, where there over 200 pupils, ranging in age from branches that are ordinarily taught to chil dren who can hear and talk. Besides, there is a department where quite a large number of the pupils are taught to speak-considerable success being reported in that line. Then, that the deaf boys and girls may have all the advantages of other children, there of carpentry, cabinet-making, printing and type-setting, shoe-making, dress-making and plain cooking are taught. The course of in-

officers are required to conduct the school. The school receives all who are so deaf that their education is not practicable in the public schools. The superintendent, S. T. Walker, informs us that the next term of school will begin the second week in September, and that the parents of new students should correspond with him as early as practicable before that time. The institution is under the control of the State Board of Charities. It is an institution of which our State should be proud, and if there are any deaf children in this county, as we have no doubt there are, our charitably inclined friends should look them up and explain the institution to their parents and report them to Superintendent Walker, at Olathe, Kansas.

#### Happy Homes.

Much has been written and said about how to make home happy. The moralist and the preacher have hackneyed this theme until it would seem nothing more remained to be said. But the philosophers have gone far out of their way to account for the prevalence of ill-assorted couples and unhappy homes, and have overlooked the chief cause. Most of the unhappiness of married life can be traced directly to those functional derangements to which women are subject. In nine cases out of ten the irritable, dissatisfied and unhappy wife is a sufferer from some "female complaint." A trial of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will produce more domestic happiness than a million sermons or philosophical treatises. It cures all those peculiar weaknesses and allments incident to women. It is the only medicine sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. See guarantee printed on wrapper enclosing bottle.

Hang up everything that will hang in the kitchen. It will save time when you go to

Send for a circular of the music department of Campbell Normal University, Holton. Kas.

Cream should have a uniform consistency, as well as being of uniform ripeness, when it goes to the churn.



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## The Houng Folks.

#### Appreciation.

Thrice blest is he whom God endows
With truest gifts of seeing,
Who feels each beauty day by day
Throughout his inmost being:
Who reads the language of the breeze,
The brooklet's rippling laughter,
Who hears the whispers in the trees
And bird-songs coming after:
Who notes each blossom on the ground,
Each grass-plume graceful bending,
Each happy floweret all around
Its incense upward sending.

The myriad voices of the night,
The insect's drowsy humming,
The wind announcing through the leaves
The tempest-chariet's coming;
The gentle music of the waves,
The coean's varied voices,
The zephyr which o'er toilers' graves
For peace and rest rejoices;
Who sees the sunbeam through the cloud,
The hope through gloom or sadness,
The deep soul-murmurs low or loud
Of nature in her gladness.

Who knows each beauty half revealed
In every dell and dingle,
And every vision half concealed
Where night and morning mingle;
Knows well each grace and marvel caught
By moonbeams softly shining,
And loves the pictures deftly wrought
By shadows intertwining.

Love is not in our power;
Nay, what seems stranger, is not in our choice.
We only love where fate ordains we should,
And, blindly fond, oft slight superior merit.

—Frowde.

And not to-day and not to-morrow
Can drain its wealth of hope and sorrow;
But day by day, to loving ear
Unlocks new sense and loftler cheer.
—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

It is the art

Of such as have the world in their possession
To give it a good name, that fools may envy;
For envy to small minds is flattery.

—Young.

#### How Storms are Made.

Our earth receives only a small fractional part of the sun's heat; but whatever that may be in a year, more or less than the average, the entire surface of our earth must feel and be subject to the effects. And one thing is certain, that a year or series of years of excessive sun heat will inevitably be years and seasons of excessive atmospheric disturbances, as increase of heat will produce excess of evaporation, excess of electric action, and necessarily excessive precipitation, and during a prevalence of this excessive sun heat, there must be, over limited areas, violent storms both summer and winter.

When very large areas of the atmosphere have been, by excessive heat, brought into an unequal state, as large areas of lower stratum of highly heated air and vapor, which is also intensely electric, the condition to produce sandspouts, waterspouts and tornadoes, are fully ripe. The upper and colder layer of the atmosphere cannot cool the lower, highly heated and vaporladen stratum so evenly and quickly as to prevent vents in the form of funnels forming from the lower stratum to the higher stratum, and causes a rupture which takes place upward in a pipe form, just as water in a tank or basin, having a bottom means for discharge by a pipe, flows out with a whirling motion-in our northern atmosphere always in the direction of the hands of a clock, and so the heated, highly electric and excessively vapor - laden atmosphere breaks into the cold atmosphere above, when at the level of the "dew point" invisible vapor becomes visible, parting with its latent heat, which so rarifies the air as to force some of the condensed atmosphere in cloud, mounting thousands of feet above the condensing dew point, and into a region above the highest peaks of the highest mountains.

To feed this pipe, or, as in some cases, pipes, the lower stratum flows in from all te and ascend with the intense velocity of steam power, sufficient to produce all the disastrous effects of the wildest tornado, there being almost a vacuum at the ground, or water line, as the phenomenon may be on the land or over the sea. On the land trees are twisted and uprooted, houses are unroofed, solids of various kinds are lifted from the earth, and human beings have been blown away like dead leaves There are, also, records of railway wagons having been blown off the rails. In deserts, entire caravans have been buried beneath a mountain of blown sand-camels, horses and men; while in Egypt there are the ruins

of cities, massive temples, and monuments deep buried in the adjoining desert sand. At sea, many a good ship, caught by a tornado, has been overwhelmed and sent to the bottom whole.

There are milder forms of the storm effects, producing on a warm summer day the cumulus clouds. Here the lower stratum of warm air is also flowing inward and rising upward beneath each cloud, condensing at the dew point, parting with latent heat, producing modified steam power, and so causing these summer clouds to enlarge upward, bulge and mount in sunshine like illuminated wool-pack mountains, but when seen in an evening western sky about sundown they take fantastic forms so aptly described by Shakespeare.— Pall Mall Budget.

#### Number of the Stars.

The total number of stars one can see will depend very largely upon the clearness of the atmosphere and the keenness of the eye. There are in the whole celestial sphere about 6,000 stars visible to an ordinarily good eye. Of these, however, we can never see more than a fraction at any one time, because a half of the sphere is always below the horizon. If we could see a star in the horizon as easily as in the zenith, a half of the whole

nair of the sphere is always below the horizon. If we could see a star in the horizon, as easily as in the zenith, a half of the whole number, or 3,000 would be visible on any clear night. But stars near the horizon are seen through so great a thickness of atmosphere as greatly to obscure their light, and only the brightest ones can there be seen. As a result of this obscuration, it is not likely that more than 2,000 stars can ever be taken in at a single view by any ordinary eye. About 2,000 other stars are so near the south pole that they never rise in our latitudes. Hence, out of 6,000 supposed to be visible, only 4,000 ever come within the range of our vision, unless we make a journey toward the equator.

As telescopic power is increased, we still find stars of fainter and fainter light. But the number can not go on increasing forever in the same ratio as with the brighter magnitudes, because, if it did, the whole sky would be a blaze of starlight. If telescopes with powers far exceeding our present ones were made, they would no doubt show new stars of the twentieth and twenty-first, etc, magnitudes. But it is highly probable that the number of such successive order of stars would not increase in the same ratio as is observed in the eighth, ninth and tenth magnitudes, for example. The enormous labor of estimating the number of stars of such classes will long prevent the accumulation of statistics on this question; but this much is certain, that in special regions of the sky, which have been searchingly examined by various telescopes of successively increasing apertures, the number of new stars found is by no means in proportion to the increased instrumental power. If this is found to be true elsewhere, the conclusion may be that, after all, the stellar system can be experimentally shown to be of finite extent and to contain only a finite number of stars. In the whole sky an eye of average power will see about 6,000 stars, as I have just said. With a telescope this number is greatly increased, and the most p

WICHITA, KANSAS.

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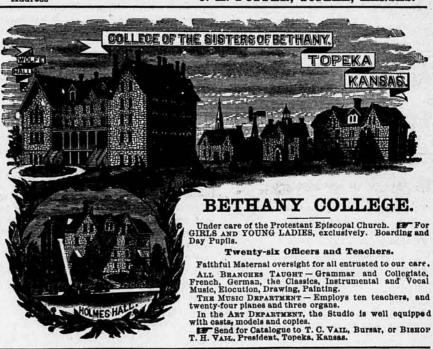
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### Fall Term

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- BUSINESS MANAGES.
- MANAGING EDITOR.

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	One	Tipe	Quarter	Half	One
	inch.	inches	column.	column.	column.
1 week 1 month 2 months 8 months 6 months	8 2 00 6 00 10 00 14 00 25 00 42 00	25 00 45 00	80 00 40 00 75 00	86 00 55 00 15 00	225 00

should reach this office not later than Monday.

Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

To insure prompt publication of an advertisement send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable efferences are given.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper ree during the publication of the advertisement.

Address all orders.

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The Indiana State Fair will be held at Indianapolis, beginning September 17.

The time of holding the Ottawa county fair is postponed to October 9 to 12 inclusive.

The Cawker City District fair, including Mitchell, Jewell, Smith and Osborne counties, will be held at Cawker City, September 25 to 28 inclusive

We would like copies of the KANSAS FARMER of the following dates if the same can be spared by any of our readers: May 3, June 28, July 5, and

We are in receipt of a financial circular issued by Harvey Fisk & Son, N. Y., favoring the purchase of government bonds with the \$132,000,000 surplus now reported in the Treasury. When bankers who deal in bonds advise such a step it is evident that money can be made on one side of the transaction at least, if their advice is followed.

The gentlemen representing the principal coal companies of Kentucky and Virginia, met at Louisville, Ky., and succeeded in forming a gigantic combination of about \$3,000,000 capital and 4,900 acres of coal land, including mines in operation, besides an outside acreage of 39,000 acres in Virginia and 53,870 acres in Bell county, Kentucky, near

dispatch dated at Decatur, Ill., August 22, stated that farmers in sas will not carry a loan of \$1,360, nor having direct and positive information. tories have been es Niatic township, Macon county, are anywhere near it. In some parts of the Even in Rice county all the farms and also at Sterling, where a sirup facgreatly alarmed at the outbreak of State money has been loaned loosely, are not mortgaged, nor are they in any tory has been at work several years. the disease having been brought last doubtless. The rule is that about one- our friends in Rice would organize a June by Thomas Whitesides. Allen third the estimated value of the place Thompson three, and a great many rule in the case which Mr. Arnold cites others are sick; Allen Travis two, Thomas Hobson one. The disease \$3,500. The appraisement was made by as that county's share of \$235,000,000 to be urged and goaded to work, he seems to be spreading into Christian the borrower's neighbors and not by would be. It would require a mort-learns what the people want by asking county. All afflicted cattle have been an agent, as is the case usually where gage of nearly \$1,500 on every farm in be enforced as the disease develops.

FARM MORTGAGES AGAIN.

Our article on farm mortgages two weeks ago is attracting a good deal of attention. Mr. Arnold, of Rice county, whose letter is printed on page 6, expresses surprise. He is not alone in that respect. A great many other persons were surprised. So much has been said on the subject and so many extravagant stories have been published concerning the individual indebtedness of Kansas farmers that many people had come to believe every farm in the State is under mortgage to its full value and that the entire indebtedness remains unpaid. Mr. Arnold is candid, however, as well as surprised, for he says he speaks only for his own locality, and he believes nine-tenths of the farms there are mortgaged for more than one-half the value of the same land. Well, let us see how that will figure out. Rice county had 295,056 acres in farms in 1886, and the aggregate value placed upon the land by the owners was \$5,123,281, or an average value of \$17 per acre. That would be \$2,720 for a full quarter section of 160 acres, and one-half that is \$1,360. The entire farm acreage of the State at the same time was 25,607,413 acres. If we put that into farms of 160 acres each we have 160,046 farms. Now put on every one of them an average Rice county mortgage-\$1,360, and we have an aggregate indebtedness for the whole State of \$217,662,560, which is \$17,337,440 less than the amount (\$235,000,000) which was published as correct by the St. Louis Republic and republished by the Alabama Congressman, Mr. Wheeler, in his speech as spread out in full in the Congressional

That calculation includes every farm in the State; but Mr. Arnold put the impossible, if we keep within reasonnumber of farms under mortgage in his neighborhood at nine-tenths. Applying the same proportion to the entire State and we cut down the ilgures above figures.

year (1886) was just about equal to the average above given-\$17-for Rice county. The State average was a trifle the interest they take in this matter. less than that. But the particular not be a fair average for his own county, or even his own township. It certainly is not a fair average for the entire State. Shawnee county, for example, has more than 75 per cent. of her farms clear, and the same, we doubt not, may be said mortgage is surely large enough. At that proportion, using the Rice county average, and the total indebtedness would be \$72,553,280, which is less than one-third the Republic's figures. If, then, we allow a mortgage of \$1,360 on every third farm all over the State, and concede that no part of it has been paid. the amount charged against us in the Congressional Record.

average quarter section of land in Kan- or without consultation with persons Texas fever among native cattle there, we know, as it has been in Rice county, one county in the State, we believe. If

land in Rice county and through the value reported by the owners as their the man who writes these words. estimate of its value for selling purposes. The same owners the same year reported to the same officers the value of the same lands for purposes of taxation, and the aggregate for the whole State was \$142,668,463, as equalized by the State Board. The average value per acre was \$5.57, which is a much better borrowing valuation than \$17, the asking price." In Rice county, while \$17 is the common estimate, the official valuation for taxing purposes was \$3.66. In Trego county the assessment was \$2.41; in Rawlins it was \$2.14. Take the average valuation for the State as above given, \$5.57 per acre, and we have a fair average basis for estimating the amount of money our farms will carry. Covering all the farms at \$5.57 per acre and we have \$891.20 borrowed on an average quarter section, which for onethird the farms of the State would one-half of that is paid.

This extravagant farm mortgage estimate has probably been figured from mortgages which appeared on record when the investigation was made and no distinction was taken as to different classes of mortgages. City and town property is mortgaged, so is personal property in both town and country, and then there are corporation mortgages. The reasoning of the Kansas Farmer is not presented as accurate. The subject is not susceptible of exact treatment. But we can reason from some things that all do or may know, and we can reason from premises which are quite generally conceded to be correct; and from these as starting points, it is able bounds, to figure up our farm incumbrances to anywhere near the figures published by the Republic.

Later.-Since the foregoing was put written one-tenth, leaving \$195,896,304, in type another letter was received from or \$39,103,696 less than the Republic's a friend in Rice county addressed to the editor privately. He too thinks our It so happens that the average value figures for the State too low, but like of farm acres in the whole State that Mr. Arnold, his knowledge is limited to a portion of Rice county.

We thank our friends sincerely for They need not fear that their criticisms locality where Mr. Arnold resides may will offend us at this end of the line. We want to be right, and there is no better road to the truth than fair, frank. full discussion. It would please us to hear from every county in the State on this interesting subject. All we ask of truthfully about many of the older and mind that the Kansas Farmer istalkmore prosperous counties. Take the ing about unpaid private debts for State over, one farm in three under which farms of Kansas are mortgaged. The charge published by the St. Louis Republic and repeated by Mr. Wheeler in his speech in Congress is, that mortgages on Kansas farms amount to every acre in all the farms of Kansas in we dispose of more than two-thirds of pondents will inform themselves as to But this is allowing too much. The was not written without knowledge committee to examine this subject careorganized trust company or investment make up the aggregate sum of \$235,000,- credit, we here write that he is the only

companies. While the average value of 000. Let us have facts, not guesses. If we are wrong, nobody will be more State was \$17 an acre, that was the pleased to have the fact proved than

PUBLIC MEN AND THE FARMER.

In discussing candidates men sometimes do themselves and their cause injustice by being unreasonably exacting in matters belonging to other men. This applies to judgment of public men especially. Farmers very properly want attention and respect from public officers; they justly feel that their interests are often shamefully neglected by men in high position, and without stopping to consider how much they themselves are to blame for the very condition of things of which they complain, they are apt to condemn public men on assumptions and charge more to occupation than to real causes. Because a congressman, for example, is a lawyer, a banker or railway stockholder, is not of itself any evidence that he is an enemy to agriculture; nor is the fact of amount to a total of \$47.543,737. And the officer's being a farmer conclusive that he is of real service to his fellow farmers. If a man is honest and intelligent he would not do anything knowingly that would cripple the most important interest among men; and if he is dishonest it matters little what his vocation is. A man's occupation does not necessarily disqualify him for office. Every one of our Presidents, from Washington to Cleveland took great interest in the welfare of agriculture, yet they were not farmers in the sense of performing the manual labor of the farm with their own hands.

We have several good illustrations among our Congressman and Senators. Farmer Funston is all farmer, on the lookout always for some way of doing good service to the farming interest. While the other members of the House are not as active in this respect as he is, yet every one of them assists him wherever and whenever they can. They all understand that agriculture is the great industry upon which all others rest. Their vocation may make them less alert than a practical farmer, but none the less honest or helpful when they do work.

A better illustration is found in Senator Plumb, who is a lawyer, a banker and a farmer; that is to say, he is by profession a lawyer, he is interested in a bank in Emporia, and he owns several good farms in Lyon county to which he gives personal attention. Although not doing the work himself, he directs it, and is in fact, probably, as good a correspondents is that they will keep in farmer as lives in that country. But call him lawyer or banker, the truth is, that he is worth more to Kansas farmers than any man in Washington. In every bill where it is possible to get a chip in for Kansas agriculture, Mr. Plump has the chip ready and he always gets it placed. He has followed \$235,000,000, which is nearly \$10 for the sugar industry like a watch-dog follows his master's property; he has 1886. Let the investigation be confined obtained appropriations that no other to farms, and then, we hope corres- man could get to institute and carry on experiments in Kansas sugar making, facts and not write at random, repeat- and this year he had the work divided ing only hearsay testimony. Our article among several places, at Douglas in Butler county, at Conway Springs in McPherson county, where sugar fac-

In the last agricultural appropriation bill he had a clause inserted for the establishment of grass stations, a mat-Tabed lost three head this week, Mr. is the limit of the loan. That was the fully and thoroughly, they will find that ter of inestimable value to Kansas while the indebtedness is very large, it farmers, and had a station located at -\$1,200 loan on an appraisement of does not, even there, amount to as much Garden City. Mr. Plumb does not wait quarantined and further restriction will money is negotiated through a regularly the State, small as well as large, to common sense. To Senator Plumb's

one of the entire Kansas delegation in both Houses that ever inquires by letter at this office for information as to the needs of our farmers.

In examining and weighing candidates, farmers should be careful to support competent men who are honestly in sympathy with the best government and best laws for the common good. It is not difficult to find men of that kind in any community. A man may be clean and earnest, yet wholly incompetent. Such a man is no good in a legislative body where the best minds of the State and nation are brought together. Find men who know how to talk and act about farming interests as well as about other interests. It is quite as important that a legislator should understand something about local taxation as to understand the difference between a revenue tariff and a regular parties do not select them, let it be done by the people without respect to party. We believe in parties and would use established party machinery wherever it can be used successfully in forwarding any great movement, and would not abandon the parties until it becomes evident that they cannot be so used. Men cannot get along without parties, but they can get along without supporting bad men for public office. Let farmers take care of this part of the work, and they will have all the friends they need in public office even though not all or most of them be practical farmers engaged in the actual work of the farm.

#### Judge Brewer's Decision in the Iowa Railroad Case.

Some weeks ago, as our readers may remember, attention was called to an application for an injunction to restrain the Railroad Commissioners of Iowa from performing duties imposed upon them under an act of the last Legislature which authorized and directed them to fix rates of compensation to be allowed railroad companies as common carriers, for the transportation of freight. Judge Brewer heard the arguments and granted the writ on ground different from what anybody expected. The case was very generally discussed in the newspaper press, some writers taking one view, some another, but none of them presented the suggestion which the Judge presented and on which his opinion rests. He follows certain State cases wherein it was held that the Legislature may delegate the power of fixing compensation to carriers, and that was the real question involved, though the railroads asserted that the rates named by the commissioners were too low. Testimony was presented tending to show that this was truethat the rates were too low. It was to that point the Judge addressed the principal part of his argument. He said, "The judicial of interference exists only when the schedule of rates established will fail to secure the owners any compensation or income from the investment; \* \* \* that as to the amount of such compensation, if some compensation is secured, the Legislature is the sole judge."

Although the railroad companies obnot meet the question which they wish to have adjudicated, namely, whether a State Legislature can constitutionally delegate to a board of commissioners the authority to fix rates of compensation and the power to enforce them. And a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on the question whether the rates named by the board were too low, will not help the general situation in Iowa.

safest way to reach what the people of Iowa want in the matter, is for the Legislature to repeal the act complained of and pass another, fixing rates as the act of the Legislature itself, and then direct the commissioners to see that the law is obeyed. Nobody now questions the authority of a State Legislature in that respect. The railroad companies then would have to raise the question of reasonable compensation, if they believed the rates fixed were too low, and a decision upon that question would be of very great general interest, because it would determine what is the proper basis for estimating reasonable compensation to carriers.

The theory hinted at by Judge Brewer and believed or at least argued by many lawyers, that the cost of building and equipping the particular road shall determine the rate of compensation, has protective tariff. Get the best men, all not yet been judicially settled. In the things considered, for office; and if the light of what has been decided in railroad law the last fifteen or twenty years it would seem that this doctrine will not be finally approved by the courts, and for the reason that it is not just to the people. A railroad may have cost much more than it ought to have cost; it might have been built when prices of labor and material were very much higher than they are now : it may have been built recklessly and wastefully; and the figures showing the value of the investment may have been swollen by calculations not properly belonging there; in short, the showing made by a railway company as to its financial condition may include some things which do not properly belong there for the purposes of this determination. If a road cost more than it ought to have cost, that is no sufficient reason why the people should accept it as reasonable; and if stock has been watered so that the papers show more capital than is really invested, that is not a sufficient reason for assuming that freight rates should be based upon fictitious capital.

There is a simpler way of determining this question, and it is not the cost of building the road. Common business principles will be applied. Say two roads connect A and B, one road cost twice as much as the other; would that entitle one road to charge twice as much as the others for carrying freight through? A ready answer is found in the actual fact that railroad companies doing business between the same two places pay no attention to cost of equipment when they make rates. The rule of court in such a case would be that which men apply in ordinary business affairs. Let rivals have free competition and reasonable rates of compensation will soon be found.

The Dressed Meat Business at Atchison. A few weeks ago the opposition to the dressed meat operations in Atchison took form. We had due notice of it from the Atchison papers, but neglected to publish the fact at the time. It is not too late even now. The Patriot said:

"For some time past the Atchison butchers, with the exception of Durst & Logeman and Tomlinson & Bosanke, have received all their meat from the Kansas City packing house. Sometained the injunction sought, it does times the meat was bad, sometimes it was indifferent. The result of this system is that Atchison has ceased to be a cattle market. Farmers who have fat injury to Atchison, besides giving us a very poor quality of beef to eat. Messrs.

to pass an ordinance prohibiting the importation of dressed beef. We hope the council will act promptly in this matter, and thus secure our people betto Atchison her former prestige as a cattle market."

The Sugar Duty.

A correspondent in one of the southwestern counties writes to the editor, saying:

You say put sugar on the free list. I say don't do it. Its only a question as to who shall have the princely revenue of \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000—the government or the "sugar trust." The "sugar trust" would give a million of dollars to have it put permanently on the free list. The world consumes all the sugar that is made readily at present prices; the trust will see to it that the consumer pays just as much as he can stand; it is an article that can be easily handled by strong combinations of capital. You may say "abate the 'trust' as a nuisance." You can't do it; it may be located in Havana or London, outside of our government jurisdiction. Steam and lightning have created a new business world; figures have but little value in tariff discussions of to-day. Take off the rate in a given article and you may be only giving so much to a foreign producer. The strong argument is the patriotic one: Shall Americans have control of American markets? Put up L. B. MALTBY.

#### Wants a Weather Appropriation. An enthusiastic correspondent inquires of us-

"Will you, as the representative of our agricultural interests, see that our next Legislature makes an appropriation sufficient to employ and amply pay Prof. Blake and needed assistants to furnish the FARMER with weekly weather predictions? Certainly no appropriation could be made that would yield the taxpayer a larger return or add so materially to the presperity of our growing State?"

No, we will not ask for such an appropriation, but would suggest that it is worth thinking about, whether a weather department could not be profitably established at the State Agricultural college. Prof. Blake is a collegebred man, a man of broad culture, a gentleman in every way, and his meteorlogical work is purely scientific, based on astronomical mathematics. We believe that he will yet become one of the most useful of men, if he can be kept at work hopefully.

Two amendments to the Kansas constitution will be submitted to the people at the next election. One of them proposes to strike the word "white" out of that part of the constitution which prescribes the qualifications of

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

militia. The other relates to the ownership of land by aliens within the State. Both amendments are needed and we have no doubt the vote upon them will be unanimously favorable. Following are the propositions:

That section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the State of Kansas be so amended that it shall read as follows: Section 17. No distinction shall ever be made between citizens of the State of Kansas and the citizens of other States and Territories of the United States in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property. The rights of aliens in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property may be regulated. nent or descent of property may be regulate

ment or descent of property may be regulated by law.

The constitution of the State of Kansas is hereby amended by striking out the word "white" in section one, article eight, relating to the militias of the State, so that said section as amended should read as follows: Section I. The militia shall be composed of all ablebodied male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, except such as are exempted by the laws of the United State or of this State; but all citizens of any religious denomination whatever who from scruples of conscience may be averse to bearing arms shall be exempted therefrom upon such conditions as may be prescribed by law.

The Sumner County Horticultural cattle to sell drive them to St. Joe or Society will hold its September meeting men and others can reduce their prices Leavenworth. This has been a great at McMahan's Grove, Wellington, Kas., on Friday, September 7, 1888, and as there will be no county fair held this Tomlinson & Bosanko and Durst & year, invites all fruit-growers and citi-Logeman are to day circulating an zens generally to attend. President agreement among the butchers to buy Bailey will in his address give points of zens generally to attend. President no more dressed meat from Kansas his fifteen years' experience in this In England ensilage is fed to sheep with It seems to us that the quickest and City. They will also ask the council county. Hon. G. C. Brackett, of Law-good results.

rence, for twenty-five years Secretary of the State society, will be present, speak and name any fruit shown. Hon. Judge Houk, of Hutchinson, President ter meat for the same money, and restore of the State society, Hon. M. W. Reynolds and other good speakers are expected. If the weather is not fair, halls will be procured in the city. Come all and make a display of fruits that will be an honor to the county.

#### Standard Poland-Ohina Record.

The KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of Vol. I and II of the Standard Poland-China Record Association, through the courtesy of Secretary Ira K. Alderman, Maryville, Mo., who deserves great credit for the work done in the volumes before us. The Standard deserves its large patronage strictly upon its merits as a complete record in itself, so that every animal admitted to record, together with all its recorded ancestors, may be fully traced to its foundation stock, without the loss of old established numbers of the other swine records or any of the facts about the pedigrees, making the Standard Record superior to other Poland-China records on account of the merits of its recording system.

We are glad to note the unprecedented success of this association, whose patronage extends over the States of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois, and consists of representative and reliable breeders to the number of 160 stockholders who own some 225 shares of \$10 each. The number of pedigrees found in the first two volumes numbers 2.207 of boars and 4,186 of sows.

Swine-breeders of Kansas and the West generally are cordially invited to patronize the Standard Poland-China Record strictly upon its merits which a careful investigation will give it. Information will be cheerfully given upon application to the Secretary.

Postage on Seeds, Etc., Reduced.

By way of showing the excellent work which the Grange is doing among law-makers, Mr. Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer of the National Grange, writes:

"Postmaster General Dickinson has issued a circular instructing postmasters that under the provisions of the postoffice appropriation bill recently passed by Congress the postage on seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants will be charged at the rate of 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. The former rate was 1 cent per ounce. Here is one more answer to the question asked by some who are slow to see, What has the Grange accomplished? One of the measures discussed at the last session of the National Grange was the reduction of the high postal rates (in the interest of express companies) on seeds, plants, bulbs, etc. It was the unanimous sentiment of the National Grange that a reduction should be made, and this action (together with the sense of the National Grange on a number of other important matters) was laid upon the desk of every member of Congress within ten days after it convened last December. Personal letters from Patrons and Grange resolutions from State and subordinate Granges, with visits of Grange committees followed, and here is one more result to go on record, and ne more answer, 'What is the Grang doing?' A saving in this one item of postage (because by reducing the expense of reaching their customers seedaccordingly), of hundreds of thousands of dollars in a year."

In this connection we are pleased to note that every member of the Kansas Congressional delegation in both Houses supported the bill.

## Borticulture.

DOUGLAS COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Special Correspondence Kansas Farmer.

The August meeting of this live and useful society met, according to program, at Stiner's grove, on the 18th inst. As the special subjects for the occasion were "Watermelon and Tomato Culture," Mr. Stiner very appropriately furnished a large wagon load of the former for testing. As it was well understood that an abundant supply of this delicious fruit would be furnished for the occasion, it, no doubt, was quite a drawing card, especially for the young. Be this as it may, it was the largest gathering of the season—some 600 persons being present, determined to mix pleasure with business and enjoy a royal good time.

President Reynolds called the meeting to order. The minutes of the last meeting were read by Secretary Smith, and approved, after which the President called for reports of standing committees.

CONDITION OF ORCHARDS.

E. W. Flory said: "Many apples were blown off by the late wind storm, but there was enough left, and they were large and clear of the usual blight by insects. Pears were a light crop. I use no fertilizer in my orchard more than the usual decaying vegetation. My orchard is twenty-three years old, healthy and vigorous."

H. S. Smith said: "I have a fair crop of apples. Missouri Pippin are larger now than last year when ripe. Winesaps are too full,"

Joseph Savage said that this was a hig year for apples, that with him the crop was very large. A few trees had been damaged and apples blown off, but there was on abundance left. He was still an advocate of "not plowing orchards."

State Secretary G. C. Brackett said that the crop on his place was exceedingly large. The Trenton Early ranks next to the Red June for an early market apple. He was not fully decided as to whether we had a substitute for the Maiden's Blush. The Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, and Winesap still head the list for winter fruit.

H. S. Smith was not troubled with the codlin moth. He thought that their days were about gone.

N. P. Deming still had a few moths in his orchard, but was-happy to say that they were not as plenty as in years past. The rows of trees he had sprayed had less moths than those not sprayed.

President Reynolds here called attention to the fact that this was

WATERMELON DAY,

that the society had assigned melon culture for this meeting. He then said: "The man that tells you that the drug business is increased by the advent of the watermelon season is a crank. Don't you believe a word of it. The watermelon is not only delicious and healthful, but is decidedly medicinal. Hear what the celebrated Dr. Hall says: 'To cure fever or act on the kidneys no febrifuge or diuretic is superior to watermelons."

At this point the meeting took President Reynolds and Dr. Hall at their word, and adjourned one hour in order to sample the much-praised fruit, as well as to enjoy the bountiful and most sumptuous repast spread upon long, convenient tables erected for the occasion. After getting on the outside of as much melon, ice cream, cake, chicken, etc., etc., as convenient, the 600 again assembled for business. The entire afternoon was taken up with excel anywhere.

speaking. First came the harmonica club, then a recitation by Ed Manley; following this was an address of welcome by Rev. Mr. Houts, of North Lawrence. He was full of humor and made some good points. He thought that horticultural societies antedated all other societies, but at the first meeting there was a serious mistake made in sampling the fruit.

At the close of the address of welcome, the President, in a few welltimed words, introduced the well-known Hon. James F. Legate, one of the pioneers and heroes of the early days. Mr. Legate thrilled his audience through and through with a most patriotic emotion as he eloquently and feelingly gave a short history of the terrible sufferings of the noble men and women in the early struggles of Kansas.

Ex-Governor Robinson followed and emphasized what Mr. Legate had said in a few well-chosen remarks.

Mr. A. E. Colman then followed upon the evils of using tobacco. He had chewed the filthy weed sixty years, and now, this late in life, has conquered the evil appetite and lost his love for the accursed stuff.

N. P. Deming showed several cartoons of boxed worms and bugs that fruit-growers should be looking after.

THEORETICAL AGRICULTURE.

The subject of theoretical agriculture was next taken up, and ably discussed by Dr. Leary, Dr. Newman, and others. The committee appointed on this subject at the last meeting then reported as follows:

Your committee, to whom was referred the subject of Theoretical Agriculture, would report as follows:

1. We find that, for those who can take an extended course of studies, the State Agricultural college affords ample facilities for discipline of mind, as well as a knowledge of Theoretical Agriculture combined with practical work. But that is not supported by the farmers of the State, because it is not well advertised.

2. We believe that there are many young persons who cannot take an extended course of instruction who would attend a short course were there one established at the State Agricultural college, and that such a course of instruction should be demanded by the farmer.

3. We know that on account of the depresse condition of the agricultural world the farmers as well as their boys are becoming discouraged and are desirous of leaving the farm, therefore there should be efforts made to raise the standard of farming in every community, and we know of no better means to that end than farmers' institutes modeled omewhat after the plan in Wisconsin.

4. We therefore recommend the appoint ment of a committee to confer with the proper authorities of the State Agricultural college in regard to the first two points re ferred to above: also that a committee of three be named to work up a series of institutes in our county for the fall and winter All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. C. COWLES. President Reynolds appointed E. C. Cowles, Dr. Albert Newman and H. D. Seeley committee for the county. For State Agricultural College committee, Dr. Geo. Leary, Dr. Wm. Evatt and Joseph Savage.

Next came the following:

OBITUARY.

WHEREAS, In the providence of God, the Hon. Alfred Taylor has been removed by death from this earthly life since the last meeting of this society, therefore Resolved, That this society by his death has lost a warm friend, the cause of horticulture a real advocate; the rights and interests of labor an able champion; the State a valuable citizen, and the bereaved family a loving husband and father.

Resolved, That this society tender its sympathy to the bereaved family in this hour of their affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records and also that the Secretary be instructed to furnish a copy of the same to the afflicted family.

There was a fine display of fruit.

There was a fine display of fruit flowers and vegetables, and it is desired and hoped that the society will increase these monthly displays. The specimens were unusually large and fine, and

Mr. and Mrs. Stiner for the hospitable manner in which the society had been entertained.

The September meeting will be a joint meeting with the Franklin County fruits. Horticultural Society, and will be held in the South Park in Lawrence, on the 15th of that month. It is expected to make this joint meeting of the two societies one of the best of the season. A good program is promised, well sandwiched with music and other entertaining features. J. S. SOULE.

The Food of Birds as Related to Horticulture.

Report prepared and read by Prof. J.W. Robson, Dickinson county, before the State Horticultural Society, June 20, 1888.

The relation which birds sustain to horticulture is one which has been deemed of sufficient importance to engage the attention not only of horticulturists and ornithologists, but also of legislators. In part because of the benefit supposed to be derived from them, the laws of this State protect some throughout the year, and provide at what times others may be destroyed In this connection allow me to say that all these enactments of our Legislature. like many others, are a dead letter and are never enforced. Although much has been said and written upon this subject from one standpoint or another I am not aware that any attempt has been made to present anything like the entire or even the salient points to be considered in aetermining what the influence of birds upon horticulture actu-

For this purpose I propose in this report to give a list of the birds which are found in the fruit gardens and orchards in this State, some of which are considered as beneficial, while many of their number are considered as injurious, and consequently are placed under the ban of destruction by horticulturists in general. I have classed these birds in the order of their scientific arrangement and by families. using the common name by which they are known amongst all growers of fruit.

Thrushes .-- Robin, wood thrush, catbird, brown thrush.

This family frequent cultivated places during the summer months. Their food consists of grubs, caterpillars, beetles. grasshoppers, numerous other insects and their larvæ, in the fall berries and larger fruits. The catbird does much damage in the orchard some seasons by pecking and rendering unsalable our highly-colored varieties of apples, beginning early in the season with the Carolina Red June and ending with the Jonathan. He is sly and silent in his movements at this season. With this exception I consider the whole family as beneficial to the horticulturist.

Titmice-Or chickadees, are found everywhere and are almost omnivorous, feeding upon spiders, winged insects caterpillars, seeds, crumbs and meat, also the eggs of the tent-caterpillar They are a lively family, incessantly prying into the private affairs of the insect world, often laying waste the prospects of a promising family by a single stroke of its bill; and hunting up the vermin with such untiring in-

Creepers.—The brown creeper feeds upon insects that infest trees and their little fellow, whose utmost ambition beats and swallows with avidity. seems to be to fill its stomach with the dainty little morsels which it picks out from the crevices of the bark and branches of the trees.

South. His sweet sprightly song is the very key-note of spring, speaking of cloudless skies and verdant fields, of fragrant flowers and rich and luscious

American Warblers .- Diffused over all parts of our common country, it seems to be the office of this family to prevent an undue multiplication of the innumerable hosts of insects which lurk within the buds, the foliage or the flowers of plants. The warblers are, for the most part, migratory birds. When the increasing warmth of spring is ushering the insect tribes into renewed life and activity, the return of these birds is providentially and wisely ordered to prevent their troublesome increase.

Swallows.—Birds of this family feed exclusively upon winged insects, and their habits in this respect are well known.

Shrikes.-The butcher birds form an interesting family, their habits in some respects resembling those of birds of prey on one hand and singing birds on the other. Their food consists of large insects, small birds, and mice. They are noted for impaling their surplus game, bird or grasshopper, upon thorns.

Finches.-This is the great graminivorous family, and may practically be considered as gregarious, feeding entirely upon seeds, except during the breeding season, then their food embraces beetles, grasshoppers, cankerworm, and caterpillars of all kinds. The common yellow bird prefers the seeds of lettuce, turnips, and all oily seeds of the cabbage tribe. The redbird feeds largely upon corn during winter, and the snow-bird feeds entirely upon the seeds of noxious weeds.

American Starlings .- The cow-bird and the bobolink form a small group which connects the finches with the true blackbirds; the shape of the bill showing their alliance with the former, while the feet, wings, and other characteristics establish their position with the latter. The hanging birds (orioles) belong also to this family, so do the crow, blackbirds and the meadow lark. They are decidedly insectivorous during the spring and early summer, living upon beetles, May-bugs, caterpillars, grasshoppers, crickets, and all kinds of insects, large and small; during the fall months they live principally upon seeds and corn.

The Baltimore oriole receives more anathemas from the horticulturist than any other of our native birds. He is accused (perhaps justly) of devouring large quantities of strawberries, cherries, and grapes, evidently preferring to mingle their beetles and bugs with small fruits at the proper season; thus taking their pay for labor previously performed. The orchard oriole is a familiar occupant of our orchards and gardens in summer, where it renders signal service by ridding the fruit trees of hosts of worms and noxious insects and their larvæ; this bird ought to receive the protection of every orchardist.

Crows.-The blue-jay feeds upon eggs, young birds, insects, their larvæ, corn, and cherries.

Fly-catchers.—The king-bird is the sole representative of this family in dustry as fairly to win for him a con- western Kansas. He is a true friend of spicuous place among our feathered the horticulturist, living solely upon infriends. sects which he catches on the wing. Sitting upon a tall weed or fence post in the orchard or meadow, he patiently eggs; a plain, modest, unassuming sits watching his prey, which he seizes,

Cuckoo .- We have regular visits of the yellow-billed cuckoo. He bears a good character as a retiring and harmess bird, rendering good service to the Wrens.—Their food consists of insects horticulturist by the daily destruction made a display that would be hard to and their larvæ. I love the first sight of a great amount of noxious vermin. of the house wren, as he returns to us It is amusing to see it making a dash at a mixed entertainment of music and A hearty vote of thanks was tendered after his long winter rambles in the the gauzy web of the tent-caterpillar,

and devouring its contents. He is also an expert in his management of hairy caterpillars, skillfully dissecting them and discarding their hairy skins.

To the young horticulturists of the State of Kansas we earnestly commend the study of ornithology. Birds are ever around us in the grove, the garden, and the orchard; their busy active life displays itself wherever we turn our steps; even at those seasons when most species have retired to the sunny South, a few still remain to cheer our hearts and enliven our homes. But it is in the spring and summer that we become most familiar with these feathered tenants of the air; when the sun shines out with renewed warmth and the softer breath of Heaven wafts from blooming orchard and leafy groves a pleasing fragrance, our singing birds in thousands, fresh from their winter haunts, come again to cheer us with their welcome songs, thus giving us another opportunity of studying their habits, and gaining an insight into the secrets of their daily life.

## The Poultry Hard.

POINTERS FOR BEGINNERS.

It is not necessary to be a millionaire to be a poultryman, nor is it necessary to have a section or quarter section of land for the business. Many breeders of prominence have begun in the most economical manner, with but a few fowls to start with. Too frequently parties who contemplate entering the business, overestimate the profits. They hope to make thousands of dollars on an investment of a few hundreds, or possibly less, in a single season; and that too without any knowledge of the business. Their hopes being blasted they quit in disgust.

It does not depend so much on the amount of capital invested, or which you possess of the business, and the push and energy you devote to it. It will not do for a beginner to be too ardent in the business. Too much should not be expected from so little. We know parties who have failed just

on that point.

A little more is necessary than to simply purchase a few fowls and throw down the feed to them, and gather the eggs. You should not calculate on making a couple of thousand dollars profit on a few hens in a year. Why should you expect it? No other business will do it on such a small capital. The essential points of success are a thorough knowledge of the business-a knowledge of poultry and their habits. The more of this knowledge you possess the more success you will meet with. This knowledge is only to be acquired by diligent, careful study of the fowls, aided by information from reading poultry literature. Every one who raises fowls, no matter how few, will be repaid by having their names enrolled on the subscription list of one or more good poultry journals.

We sometimes hear an individual exclaim. "There is nothing to be learned by reading, there are so many different for those who wish to remain in the ruts. By reading we double and treble our experience. We acquire in a single reading what it would perhaps take us months of time, and no end of trouble, to learn of our own accord. Let us conduct our business a single year without reading; at the end of the year what

have we? A year's experience! Suppose we add the information from a half dozen good journals, and what have we? Our own year's experience and the experience of the several correspondents of each of the journals, thus having twenty-five or thirty years' experience in one.

If you contemplate trying the business go slow. Don't be too fast. Don't let your enthusiasm outstrip your judgment. First, consider the amount of capital you have to invest. Take into consideration the amount of territory you have for poultry. If you can spare a few hundred dollars, or have that amount at hand, don't risk it all at once. Don't expend \$50 or \$60 for an incubator, and another \$50 for a brooder. You perhaps know nothing about incubating chicks, and do not need one if you do. There is no profit in hatching ing, and proceed with the season's work. seventy or eighty chicks in a \$60 incubator.

First, provide yourself with a few broody hens. Common hens are good enough. Consult the advertising columns of your journals, and select the eggs you want, and the party whom you prefer to deal with. Don't buy cheap eggs; it is better to hatch one sitting of good chicks from \$3 eggs, than three clutches from \$1 eggs. Your eggs procured, place them under the hen in a dry place, where she will be protected from rats, etc., and where other fowls cannot molest her. Place food and water where she can get it, and leave her alone, and she will do the hatching. Don't disturb her to see if the eggs are all right; don't turn the eggs to see if they are fertile; nine times out of ten you wouldn't know if they were fertile or not; don't hurry her as the time of incubation draws near; don't sprinkle the eggs with warm water, but let the old hen provide the moisture; don't destroy the chick by trying to help it out of the shell; a chick that has not strength enough to get out of the shell you have to invest, as on the knowledge is not worth helping out. Leave the old hen alone and you will be better satisfied with results.

When the chicks are all out give them to the old hen; it is a good plan to set three or four hens at the same time, and let one hen take care of all the chicks. Fresh eggs can then be given to the other hens and let them go on hatching another clutch. Don't put the chicks in a brooder; it is expensive to brood chicks, and requires experience. It is all well enough to read about raising chicks in a brooder, but the experience is another thing. If you do use a brooder put the chicks in at once; don't allow them to become attached to you, as it will be as hard to separate them from you as it would have been from the old hen. But at all events don't try the brooder unless you have a large, warm, dry, shedded run for them. or the first hard rain will ruin all of your prospects, and the incessant peep of the little chicks on a cold morning will make you wish you had never seen that brooder. Keep the hen in a dry, clean place, where rats cannot get at the chicks. Allow the hen a run about the premises on dry, warm days, and feed the chicks dry, wholesome food. Corn meal is a good feed until they can opinions," etc. Such a doctrine will do swallow whole grain, when cracked corn, etc., should be fed. Feed well this is the time to build the foundation for a large fowl. Keep an eye for diseases, and have a good remedy at hand; don't try everything you hear and read of, but use your own judgment. Don't dose the chick with kerosene and cover it with sulphur, insect powder, etc.

don't twist their tongues out thinking it is a gape worm. Keep the sleeping place clean, and with a bit of red pepper (an excellent tonic) occasionally, the food will assist in warding off disease. Don't expect to raise a couple of hundred fowls without losing a few. When the season closes, and your chicks have become fowls, select the best, as many as you can conveniently keep, and dispose of the remainder. Provide a warm, dry house for them for winter. This should be built according to your own judgment, taking your circumstances and the profits into consideration. Don't be extravagant in your poultry house. Comfort and health are the main points. Occupy the winter hours in preparing for the next season's business. Separate your breeds about six weeks before the time you wish to use the eggs for hatch-

In all cases exercise good judgment. Be economical. Practice economy. Make the business pay expenses at all times. Study the business, cultivate an affection for your flock, don't get discouraged too soon, push on, and the results will be satisfactory.—A. S. Way, in Western Poultry Herald.



CUTICURA REMEDIES CURE SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

NO PEN CAN DO JUSTICE TO THE ESTEEM IN which the CUTICURA REMEDIES are held by the thousands upon thousands whose lives have been made happy by the cure of agoulzing, humiliating, itching, scaly, and pimply liseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

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

EST Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Soap,

Rheumatism, Kidney Pains and Weakness speedily cured by Cutioura Anti-Pain PLASTER, the only pain-killing plaster

# Best Cough Cure

Lungs, no remedy is so safe, speedy, and certain as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. An indispensable family medicine.

"I find Ayer's Cherry Pectoral an invaluable remedy for colds, coughs, and other ailments of the throat and lungs." - M. S. Randall, 204 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for bronchitis and

#### Lung Diseases.

for which I believe it to be the greatest medicine in the world."—James Miller, Caraway, N. C.

"My wife had a distressing cough, with pains in the side and breast. tried various medicines, but none did her any good until I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which has cured her. A neighbor, Mrs. Glenn, had the measles, and the cough was relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have no hesitation in recommending this medicine."—Robert Horton, Foreman Headlight, Morrillton, Ark.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of a severe cold which had settled on my lungs. My wife says the Pectoral helps her more than any other medicine she ever used."-Enos Clark, Mt. Liberty,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. ADDRESS T. SWOGER & SON, ORGANS, Beaver Falls, Pa., U.S. A.

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TANG LINIMENT Should be kept in stable, Kitchen Fac-

TANG LINIMENT Kills Pain. Rub it

TANG LINIMENT is for Man & Beast. Kills Pain. Rub it

## The Beterinarian.

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

NECROCIS.—I have a 3-year-old filly, on which, while running in the pasture a year ago last June, I noticed a hard, bony swelling on her left under jaw and left side of face. Both places began running in about a week, a very bad smelling yellow matter and water mixed (hole about the size of a knitting needle), and has run ever since. Swelling about as large as half an orange. The swelling has become little or no larger, but is as hard as bone. I have tried one bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure, but to no effect. I have consulted one traveling horse doctor, but I do not like to let some one operate on her that like to let some one operate on her that I do not know whether he understands it or not. He could not tell what it was or could not say he could cure it. He or could not say he could cure it. He claimed it would have to be opened and scraped to the bone; claimed it was a disease of the bone. I consulted a veterinary surgeon at St. Joe, when in that place, but he could not tell me the cause, disease, or what to do without seeing her. I think the cause of the diseased bone occurred when a colt 1 year old, before I bought the mare. I learned since that she was turned out with a colt's halter on and left run all with a colt's halter on and left run all summer, very near, till owner of pasture noticed her jaw was all raw where halter had cut in from being too small. Mare is very fat and seems to be thriving. Please answer through KAN-SAS FARMER, and oblige,
J. D. ZELLER.

Hiawatha, Brown Co.

-Your filly has necrocis, or death of the jaw-bone, caused from a bruise. Apply with a syringe, after washing thoroughly with warm water and soap, twice per day, the following lotion: Sulphate of zinc, 2 drachms; sulphate of copper, 2 drachms; white wine vinegar, 3 ounces; Ghoulard's Extract, dounce; mix all together. One ounce of this mixture in ten ounces of water. Syringe twice a day.

When the discharge ceases, apply a blister composed of biniodide of mercury, 2 drachms; lard, 2 ounces; mix. Rub in well, and leave on twenty-four hours. Wash it off thoroughly with warm water and soap, and grease with lard once a day for four or five days. May have to blister two or three times.

A Chicago dispatch says that at the next meeting of the local exchange of coal dealers, coal prices will be advanced 25 cents per ton, to meet the new coal tariff that goes into effect September 1. Several coal dealers in discussing the situation said that so far as future prices were concerned a few men in New York would determine what would be done in a few days. If they did not advance the mining rate, and it was not at all likely they would, the price here would simply be raised to meet the increased freight rate to Buffalo to date from September 1, but it would not be felt until a month later.

The Senate rejected the proposed fisheries treaty with Great Britain, whereupon the London Pall Mall Gazette says it is thankful that the Chamberlain mission had not made the difficulty more serious than it was before. Sena-The rejection of the treaty simply relegates the whole question for an amicable settlement after the Presidential election. The paper also says: "Neither Americans or Englishmen are lunatics and the world will not be plunged into a bath of blood because opinions differ over a kettle of fish. The matter will be again negotiated after the election. and in the meantime we can cultivate india-rubber-like forbearance and a cool temper."

Cast Steel Shells.

The art of war still occupies the attention of inventors as well as of statesmen. Recently the Pittsburg Casting company was reported to have produced at their works a cast shell, the first ever made in the United States, or in fact in the world, which indicates entire success. Superintendent Hainesworth says a few hundred steel shells have been made in England, but they were cut from the forged ingot and then bored, necessarily making them very expensive. The shells which the Pittsburg works are manufacturing are conical in shape, six inches in diameter at the largest end and tapering to a point two and three-fourths inches, including the opening at which the cap is placed. It has an elongation of twenty-one and one-quarter inches, weighs ninety-five pounds, requiring five pounds of powder for a charge, making a total weight of 100 pounds. Fifty pounds of powder will throw a projectile the distance of six and one-half miles, and it will travel at the rate of 1,000 feet per second. Mr. Hainesworth has experimented with the manufacture of cast steel shells two years, but did not meet with success. The failures in England, France and Germany in recent attempts to produce a serviceable cast steel shell urged him on with greater determination, and he is now confident that his shell will fulfill the expectations of the world. The Pittsburg Steel Casting company has received an experimental order for 500 shells, which will be followed by one

#### Patents to Kansas People.

The following list is prepared from the official records (through Washington office) by J. C. Higdon, solicitor of patents, Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo., from whom information relating to patents may be obtained. A printed copy of any patent here named can be had for 25 cents:

Cable railway-Elwood C. Phillips, Garden City. Automatic water-elevator—Frank J. Case,

Arrington. Vehicle wheel-scraper — Joseph Sparrow,

Atchison county.
Washing machine — John W. Lasswell, Augusta. Seed-planter—Frank W. Ayers, Stanton

Balanced slide-valve-James C. Askren,

Concordia.
Fence—William I. Harden, Hartford.
Core-drill—J. F. Gourly, T. G. Winey and
J. F. Hertzler, Lawrence.
Truck—E. F. Scholder, Kepler.
Danger signal for railway bridge — J.W.

Steele, Topeka.

Corset—Idalia Weed, Leavenworth.

Windmill—David A. Whinery, Anthony.
Securing the fastenings of drilling tools—
John H. Whaling, of Kingman.

Meat-tenderer—Henry R. Vollmar, Os-

wego.
Combined step and arm for platform attachments for ladders—William D. Robb,

of Abliene.
Steam boiler—Herbert Hackney, Topeka.
Safety hair braid-pin—Frederick G. Winnek, Leavenworth.
Car coupling—Heinrich Sommerfield, Canton.
Painting machine—Hugh P.Dugan, Mound
City.

#### Inquiries Answered.

RENNET.—Where a person can get the rennet for making cheese, and if it can be sent by mail or will it have to come by ex-

-Rennet is kept by druggists in dairying communities. If your druggist cannot get it for you, write to Joshua Wheeler, per Cheese Factory, Nortonville, Jefferson Co., Kas., and ask him for some.

Horse-Raising.—I have been wishing some one would write an article for your paper on the horse. I expect after next some one would write an article for your paper on the horse. I expect after next January or February to live in Kansas. I wish to know if a person could take heavy draft mares from this state with safety. Would there be much danger of losing them before they would become acclimated. I would like to have about ten mares but would be afraid to risk that much at first. Could I find ready sale for horses that would weigh from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds or 100 pounds less? I think that a good 3-year old colt can be raised nearly as cheap as a steer same age, but then I suppose the cattle do not get the care that would be necessary to raise a colt. I thought I ceuld raise a little corn and make hay with the mares and raise colts too. My preference would be for the Percherons, but what breed of

heavy horses would do best on prairie pas-turage? I want to start with a fine Short-horn cattle also, do those breeders that ad-vertise in Kansas Farmer have tame grass pastures? I have a sandy land pasture in Rice county, Kas. I expect to be at your State fair.

-When you come to the State fair you will see that Kansas raises as good horses of all breeds as any other State in the Union. We have tame grasses in all the old counties, alfalfa, red clover, millet, sorghum, rice corn, Kaffir corn, etc., do well in new counties where the land is more sandy. There is no need to fear acclimation. Horses that are well cared for and given plenty of grain and with pure water rarely suffer from change of climate on being brought here. And as to cattle, when you look at what will be on exhibition at the fair, you will never ask again whether good cattle can be grown here. Kansas breeders can show as good horses and cattle as are shown any where in the world.

#### KANSAS FAIRS.

A complete list of the fairs to be held in Kansas this year:

Kansas State Fair Association—Topeka, Septembe 17-22.
Western National Fair Association — Lawrence,
September 3-8.
Anderson County Fair Association — Garnett, August 28-31.
Bourbon County Fair Association—Fert Scott, Septemplast 11-44.

tember 11-14.
Brown County Expesition Association — Hiawatha,

Brown County Expesition Association — Hiswatha, September 4-7.
Caney Valley Fair Association — Grenola, September 28-29.
Chase County Agricultural Society—(Cottonwood Fails), Elmdale, September 28-28.
Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association—Columbus, October 11-14.
Cheyenne County Agricultural Association—Wano, September 15-18.
Clay County Fair Association — Clay Center, September 4-7.
Coffey County Fair Association—Burlington, September 10-14.
Cewley County Fair and Driving Park Association

tember 10-14.
Cewley County Fair and Driving Park Association—Winfield, September 3-7.
Kansas Central Agricultural Society—Junction City September 21-23.
Ellis County Agricultural Society—Hays City, October 2-4.

ober 2-4.
Franklin County Agricultural Society—Ottawa,
Franklin County Agricultural Society—Ottawa,
September 24-28.
Harvey County Fair Association—Newton, Septemtember 11-14.
Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Oskaloosa, September 11-14.
Jewell County Agricultural and Industrial Society
—Mankate, September 18-21.
LaCygne District Fair Association—LaCygne, September 4-7.

ember 4-7.
Linn County Fair Association — Mound City, September 17-21.
Pleasanton Fair Association—Pleasanton, September 18-21.

oer 18-21. Marion County Agricultural Society—Peabody, Sep-member 5-7. Marion County Agricultural Society—Inde-tember 5-7.

Montgomery County Agricultural Society—Inde-pendence, September 4-8.

Morris County Exposition Company—Council Grove, September 25-28.

Nemaha Fair Association—Seneca, September 18-21.

Sabetha District Fair Association—Sabetha, Au-

Babetha District Fair Association—Sabetha, August 28-31.

Osage County Fair Association — Burlingame, September 11-14.
Osborne County Fair Associatiou — Osborne, September 11-14.
Ottawa County Fair Association and Mechanics' Institute—Minneapolis, October 9-12.
Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Phillipsburg, September 18-21.
Pratt County Agricultural Society—Pratt City, September 4-7.
Hutchinson Fair Association—Hutchinson, October 2-5.

ber 2-5. Blue and Kansas Valley Agricultural Society—Man-hattan, September 18-21. Plainville Fair Association—Plainville, Septem-

er 25-28. Rush County Industrial Fair Association—LaCrosse Rush County Industrial Fair Association—Individual September 19-21.

Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association—Salina, September 11-14.

Smith County Agricultural Society—Smith Center, September 19-21.

Washington County Live Stock, Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Greenleaf, September 12-14.

Nocoho Valley District Fair Association—Neosho Falls, September 24-28.



THE LOG CABINS Of America have been birthplaces of some of the grandest men. Lincoln, Grant,
Sheridan, first saw the light
of day through the chinks
of a Log Cabin. Warner's

Log Cabin Sarsaparilla also originated in a Log Cabin and stands pre-eminent among the blood-purifiers of to-day as Warner's "Tippecanoe" does as a stomach tonic.

Wire makes the best fencing for poultry vards.

The preparatory department of Campbell Normal University is the most thorough in

#### Revelation and Revolution.

Revelation and revolution. These words are not the same. It makes quite a difference where the "e" and "o" come in. Revelation is the discovery of a new truth. Revolution is that change in usage, life and society, which revelation brings about.

For instance, twenty years, or more, ago, Dr. Humphreys began to teach the people that his Veterinary Specifics—giving but ten drops at a dose-would cure the diseases of domestic animals. This was a new truth; a revelation-but people could not see it at first They had to be taught, and the truth shown and demonstrated again and again. But slowly they fell in. Seeing was believing, trying was success. When people believed they resolved, and so came the revolution. As the hill-tops first catch the rising sun, so intelligent men first saw the truth and acted upon it. Now they no longer drug their stock. The bleeding, blistering, firing, balling, bottling and drenching has gone. In the place of all this the little specifics-ten drops-is used. Colics, coughs, heaves, pneumonia, pink-eye, founder, lameness, rheumatism, all are vanquished with the ten drops of Humphreys' Homeopathic Veterinary Specifics. Hence the grand revolution of modern times in curing diseases of domestic animals, is but the result of revelation, or truth revealed .-Exchange.

#### PEFFER'S TARIFF MANUAL.

A Non-Partisan statement of facts and figures showing what the Tariff is, what its use, object and effect, its origin and history, with definitions of terms explaining the operation of specific and ad valorem duties, and giving the difference between a Revenue Tariff and a Protective Tariff; together with facts about wool, sugar, lumber, salt and coal, and statistical matter convenient for reference as to all matters usually considered in Tariff discussions; also the Tariff planks of all the platforms of the Democratic, Whig and Republican parties from 1840 to 1888. It is the whole subject in one little volume of 144 pages, about the size of an ordinary pocket-book It is a compendium of pertinent facts for all classes of people to study for themselves as helps, then they may form their own conclusions in their own way. A great deal of hard labor was expended in its preparation; it is sent out as reliable and without party bias, by Judge W. A. Peffer, editor of the KANSAS FARMER. Price, 25 cents for a single copy; five copies to one address for \$1; sixteen copies to one address for \$2; 100 copies to one address for \$10. Postage paid in all cases. Address H.A. Heath, KANSAS FARMER office, Topeka.

#### **HUMPHREYS'** JOMEOPATHIC ---VETERINAR Y SPECIFICS

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

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

CURES

A. A. { Eyers, Congestions, Inflammation, A. A. { Eyinal Meningitis, Milk Fever. B. B. — Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism. C. C. — Distemper, Nasal Discharges. D. D. — Bots or Grubs, Worms. E. E. — Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia. F. F. — Colic or Gripes, Bellyache. G. G. — Miscarriage, Hemorrhages. H. H. — Urinary and Kidney Diseases. I. I. — Eruptive Diseases, Mange. J. K. — Diseases of Digestion. Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Witch Hazel Oil and Medicator, \$7.00 Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), -Sold by Druggists; or Prepaid on Receipt of Price.

## HE KNOWS IT.

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

Wife, I am going to send a dollar to Topeka, and get one of

## SWANN'S BOOKS.

Then I can farm with my eyes open as regards seasons and crops. Address J. C. H. SWANN, Topeka, Kas.

Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

#### Northern Seed Corn.

Our article on this subject two weeks ago is attracting a good deal of attention. In the same vein is the following, clipped from the Clay Center Times:

"W. P. Higinbotham, one of Riley county's prominent agriculturists, says the thing to do is to plant in April, use seed from the north, thoroughly cultivate and don't plant too thick, and you can raise a good crop every year. The land should be plowed in the fall. I should subsoil it, list in April, and after you think you are through cultivating, go through it once more, with the hoe if you can't go through with the cultivator. During the last thirty years there has been but one year, 1860, when a good crop could not have been raised following these rules. We always get a hot spell in July, and it will not do to plant too late. Those who planted early this season have good yields. Another thing, said Mr. Higinbotham, as to chintz bugs. Plow your stubble land after cutting your wheat or oats, and next year there will be no bugs to bother. There was not a bug in our 160 acres of wheat this season, reports M. A. Coe, as good a farmer as there is in Kansas. who is now plowing for another sowing. As for old land, alternate after wheat or oats with corn or barley, and keep up the rotation. Mr. Higinbotham lays special stress on planting corn early, better when there is snew on the ground than the last of May or June. Cultivate and don't plant to late.

#### A Four-in-Hand Drive.

Thirteen miles an hour in a coach is good going anywhere. The last issue of the Farming World (Edinburg, Scotland.) tells of a bit of coaching over there. It says:

"A sensational coaching trip was made yesterday. A wager of £1,000 to £500 was made at last Ascot races that James Selby, the famous whip, would not drive the "Old Times" four-horse coach from London to Brighton and back (104 miles) in eight hours. The wager was accepted by the proprietors of the coach, on the understanding that if Selby performed the feat he should have the £1,000. The event came off yesterday morning, the party on the coach consisting, besides the owner and guard, of Mr. Carleton Beith, a famous amateur driver; Mr. M'Adam, Mr. Beckell, Mr. Walter Dickson, Mr. Wm. Cosier, Mr. Alfred Broadwood, and two or three press men. Mr. Percy Edwards started the team, and the times were taken throughout by a chronograph. The start was made exactly at 10 o'clock, and the first stop was made at Stretham, where the horses were changed in 47 seconds. The only hitch throughout the entire journey occurred at Crawley, where the gates of a level crossing were found closed. The gate-keeper, however, was persuaded to put the signals at danger and allow the coach to pass over the railway, but the hitch caused a delay of two minutes. Brighton was reached at 1:56. The return journey was commenced immediately, and the coach finally drew up in Piccadilly amid loud cheers at 5:50, Selby thus winning the bet by ten minutes."

#### Book Notices.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE-For September is an exceptionally good number.

FORUM.-An American friend of the Marquis of Lorne wrote to him some time ago in a mood of discouragement about many features of popular government. Lord Lorne publishes in the September number of the Forum a part of this letter from "an eminent American" and his reply thereto. So full of admiration for our methods of government is the reply that the somewhat novel spectacle is presented to the Queen of England's son-in-law defending popular government against the criticisims of an American citizen, in an es say of good sense and kind words about our naval history, our commerce, our diplomatic service and our system of governmental checks and balances. Forum Pablishing Company, 253 Fifth avenue, N. Y.

Its thousands of cures are the best advertisement for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Land that has been affected by corn "smut" or ergot had best be seeded. It is the most effectual remedy.

Send for a catalogue of Campbell Normal University, Holton, Kas.

The Dark Brahmas are bred in England to very high state of perfection. The English-bred specimens have, to the eye of the majority of the American Dark Brahma fanciers, one fault—they possess the vulture hock. The merit deservedly given the Light Brahma might with equal justice be claimed by the dark variety. The latter possesses a very happy temperament and are remarkably uniform in outline when well bred. Their carriage is majestic and their plumage an agreeable blending of soberness and artistic beauty. In light or shade the rich, silvery pencilings present harmony in their natural arrangement among other exquisite markings. The Dark Brahmas are good foragers and good layers.

This is the best manner of preparing tough birds for the table, after which they can be served on toast or made into a game pie. Pigeens are particularly nice cooked according to the following directions: Put some slices of salt pork in the bottom of a kettle, then lay in the birds as closely as possible, breasts uppermost, with a thin slice of salt pork on each one. And a few slices of carrot, a stalk or two of celery and a very little onion, also a pinch of sugar. Pour boiling water over all, and cover the kettle as closely as possible. Let them cook until tender and the water is nearly boiled away, then season with pepper and salt, and lay each pigeon on a slice of buttered toast and pour a spoonful of gravy ever it, or add a teaspoonful of corn-starch, dissolved in a teacupful of milk, to the broth; let boll up once and put it in the bottom of the dish.

The plan of allowing the calf to run with the dam is bad for milking results, the better system being to rear the calf by hand at a week old.

"Can't eat a thing." Hoed's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, regulating digestion, and giving strength.

To remove kerosene from carpets lay blotters of soft brown paper ever the spot and press with a warm iron. Repeat with fresh papers and the spot will be removed.

Vincent Lundberg, of Stockholm, Physician-in-Chief to the King of Sweden, recommends Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer for the scalp and hair.

It is claimed for the mutton breeds of sheep that with the same method of keeping them on the farm as is in use in England, land worth as much as \$100 per acre might be profitably devoted to sheep, and that if farmers would hurdle them, instead of giving them the range of the farm, large profits could be made.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." If your affairs are at a low ebb now, don't fail to write to B. F. Johnson & Co. 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va., who have plans that will enable you to make money rapidly.

#### For Sale or Trade.

960 acres of nearly all bottom land, running water, young growing timber, near railroad station. Will take part payment in cattle. CARL WEIDLING, Topeka, Kas.

#### Boys!

If you are interested in a business education, that will be worth a fortune to you if taken, CUT THIS OUT and mail to me, and I will send you by mail, FREE, an elegant illustrated Catalogue, and beautitul specimens of penmanship. Address
D. L. MUSSELMAN, Principal,
Gem City Business College, QUINCY, ILL.

#### Farm Loans.

Loans on farms in eastern Kansas, at moderate rate of interest, and no commision. Where title is perfect and security satisfactory no person has ever had to wait a day for money. Special low rates on large loans. Purchase money mortgages bought.
T. E. Bowman & Co.,
Jones Building, 116 West Sixth street,
Topeka, Kas.

#### Creameries and Dairies.

D. W. Willson, Elgin, Ill., makes a specialty of furnishing plans and specifications for building and operating creameries and dairies on the whole milk or gathered and dairies on the whole min of gamelea cream systems. Centrifugal separators, setting cans, and all machinery and imple-ments furnished. Correspondence answered. Address, D. W. WILLSON, Elgin, Ill. Address,

#### THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, August 27, 1888. LIVE STOOK MARKETS.

GATTLE - Receipts ...., shipments ... Market quoted firm and strong. Choice heavy native steers \$5 00a5 30, fair to good native steers \$4 00a4 90, medium to choice butchers steers \$3 50a4 25, fair to good stockers and feeders \$2 00a3 40, grass rangers \$1 75a3 60.

HOGS-Receipts ..., shipments .... Mar ket steady and firmer. Choice heavy and butchers' selections \$6 40a6 50, medium to prime packing \$6 20a6 40, ordinary to best light grade

SHEEP—Receipts ...., shipments .... Mar-ket firm and steady. Common to good sheep,

CATTLE - Receipts 9,000. Market strong; best natives, \$6 30; Texas, \$3 30. Best steers 85 70a6 30; good, 85 10a5 60; medium, \$4 25a5 00; common, \$3 50a4 25; stockers, \$1 75a2 85; feed ers, \$2 75a3 25; bulls, \$1 75a2 50; cows, \$1 50a2 75;

Texas steers, &2 40a3 40. HOGS—Receipts 9,000. Market firm. Mixed, \$5 85a6 50; heavy, \$6 00a6 55; light, \$5 70a6 40; skips. \$4 00a5 50.

SHEEP-Receipts 7,500. Market a shade lower. Native sheep, \$2 50a4 50; Texan, \$2 50a 3 75; lambs, per cwt., \$4 00a6 00.

#### Kansas City.

CATTLE-The supply was only about half so large as last Monday. The bulk were rangers and native cows. The general tone of the market was strong and anything fit to kill sold readily at full Saturday's prices, excepting a load or two of cows. Stockers and feed ers were dull. Dressed beef and shipping, 83 90a4 7214; butcher steers, \$3 50a4 00.

HOGS-Dull and averaged lower. Tops sold at \$6 25, against \$6 30 Saturday. The bulk was at \$6 00a6 15, against \$6 15a6 20 Saturday, but

the hogs were better Saturday. SHEEP—No change in market from Satur-

#### day; \$3 00. HORSES-

Draft—Good.       .5 to 7 years.       110 to 140         Saddlers.       .5 to 7 years.       115 to 200         Mares—Extra       .5 to 7 years.       140 to 170
Saddlers 5 to 7 years 115 to 200 Mares—Extra 5 to 7 years 140 to 170
Mares—Extra 5 to 7 years 140 to 170
Mares-Good5 to 7 years 80 to 120
Drivers 125 to 7 years 125 to 200
Drivers-Good5 to 7 years 85 to 120
Streeters—Extra5 to 7 years 115 to 130
Streeters—Good5 to 7 years 70 to 100
Directors—Good to 1 Jours
MULES—
14 hands 4 to 7 years 8 60 to 8 75
1414 4 to 7 years 75 to 90
15 95 to 115
1514, medium4 to 7 years 110 to 120
15%, extra4 to 7 years 130 to 155
16 to 161/2 4 to 7 years 160 to 185
10 10 10/1

#### PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### New York.

WHEAT-No. 2 red, 99% a99% c elevator. CORN-No. 2 red, 53c elevator.

#### St. Louis.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 94c. CORN—No. 2 cash, 40c. OATS—No. 2 cash, 25½c. RYE—Dull; 49a49½c. BARLEY—Nothing done.

#### Ohicago.

Chicago.

Cash quotations were as follows:
FLOUR—Firm and unchauged.
WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 89%a90c; No. 3
spring, 83835c; No. 2 red, 91%c.
OORN—No. 2, 44c.
OATS—Ne. 2, 24%a25c.
RYE—No. 2, 50c.
FLAXSEED—No. 1, \$1 21.
TIMOTHY—Prime, \$1 75.
PORK—\$14 25a14 27%.
LARD—\$9 35.

PORK—11 ZANAS City.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, cash, 74c bid; No. 2 soft, cash, 80c bid, 82½ cashed.
CORN—No. 2 cash, 36½ c bid, 38½ c asked.
OATS—No. 2 cash, 20½ c bid, 31½ c asked.
RYE—No. 2 cash, 20½ c bid, 31½ c asked.
RYE—No. 2 cash, no bids nor offerings.
HAY—Receipts 17 cars. Market steady.
New, \$6 00a6 50.
BUTTER—Supply large and prices weak.
Creamery, fancy, 16a17c; creamery, cheice, 14
al5; farm dairy, 14a15c.
CHEESE—We quote: Full cream, twins, 10c;
full cream, Young America, 11c.
EGGS—Receipts better and prices a little
weak at 11½ c per dozen for strictly fresh.
POTATOES—Home-grown, 40a60c per bushel.
FLOUR—Patents \$1 90a2 10, extra fancy \$1 69
al 65, fancy \$1 45a1 55, family \$1 05a1 10, XXX
\$1 00a1 05, XX 90c.

## THE KANSAS FARMER

Is a twenty-page weekly journal devoted to the interests of Kansas agriculture. During the growing season-March to November-it publishes monthly crop and stock reports covering the entire State. It is the only Kansas paper of its class, having a general circulation, and its managers aim to make it reliable in all its departments. It is unquestionably the most representative Kansas paper published; it is a mirror in which the material interests of the State may be en fresh every week. All departments of agriculture are represented in its columns-Field Work, Horticulture, Gardening, Stockraising, Dairying, Poultry, Bees, etc., and two pages are devoted to miscellaneous reading matter for all members of the family.

The KANSAS FARMER is absolutely free from all parties, combinations and cliques; it discusses public questions from an advanced, independent standpoint fearlessly and in the interest of people who eat bread in the sweat of their faces.

Persons who want to keep posted as to the condition of Kansas and her people can do so by reading the KANSAS FARMER regu-

TERMS: One dollar a year. Published by the Kansas Farmer Company, Topeks,

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BERKSHIRE SWINE AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP

or money refunded. Come and see or address J. M. & F. A. SCOTT, Huntsville, Randolph Co., Mo. Mention Kansas Farmer.]

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Our 1888 pamphlet (74 pages) containing full descrip-tive price list of Smalley goods will be mailed free to any address mentioning this paper. Every practi-cal Dairyman and Stockraiser should have this Book. SMALLEY MFG. CO., Manitowoc, Wis.

#### TEXAS LANDS!

1,876 acres under fence, well improved, \$6,500
3,200 acres under fence, near city, \$4.00 per acre.
2,600 acres under fence, farming land, \$3.50 per acre
576 acres under fence, good impr'ts, \$6.00 per acre
17,200 acres good grazing land, 75 cents per acre.
10,000 acres fine agricultural land to colonize, \$5.00
per acre. C. W. Dunn, San Antonio, Texas.

REGON WILLARETTE VALLEY, 50x150 miles. U.S. Census reports show overses to be the healthlest State in the Uslos. Grass always green; no cold winters; no hotsumers; no cyclones; no thunder storms; no fall-ure of crops; cheap living; magnificent scenery; ritt farm at Salem will yield more income than a one-half section grain farm anywhere in the U.S. Send stamp for pamphlet to BOARD OF TRADE, Salem, Oregon.

This paper is now a twenty-page weekly and only costs \$1 a year. Compare it with any farm journal in America.

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

## The Busy Bee.

Bee Notes.

Bees dislike any quick movements about their hives, especially any motion which jars their combs.

Queenless colonies, unless supplied with a queen, will inevitably dwindle away, or be destroyed by bee moth, or

A moderate increase of colonies in any one season will, in the long run, prove to be the easiest, safest and tites. Pigs that are kept where they can cheapest mode of managing bees.

When manipulating bees in the fall preparatory to putting them into winter quarters great care should be used in placing the brood combs back in the moving them, thereby keeping the brood in a compact form. It will not do well to have it scattered through the hive, as it will divide the cluster of bees

Do not purchase more than two colonies of bees to start with. If the owner can manage these successfully he will have in the fall (provided it be a good season) four good strong colonies and between 400 and 500 pounds of honey. If he should succeed his knowledge must increase in the same ratio as the bees. He must also expect reverses like the past season, which has been, with few exceptions, an entire failure all over this continent.

The amount of foundation necessary to accomplish a swarm of bees will cost in the neighborhood of \$1.50. During the honey flow, when it is used, a colony of bees will, with its use, fill an ordinarysized hive full of brood and honey in five or six days. Without its use it will take them twelve or fourteen days. Now in the difference of seven or eight days a colony, under the same conditions, will store well on one to two hundred pounds of surplus honey, worth from \$10 to \$15; and not only this, but by its use we have perfect combs of worker comb, and without its use we have, as a general thing, imperfect combs and a large amount of drone comb, which every apiarist knows is not desirable.

Material for Bee Hives .- Pine is preferable to any other material for making bee hives. It will not shrink and expand, and is always to its place. It is true that it may not hold paint as well as other woods, but taking all in all it is more durable. Straight-grained pine should be used for all frame stuff. The ease in manipulating depends much on the manner in which frames are cut and put together. In getting frames up correctly nothing short of a fine buzz saw should be used. Roughly gotten up bee hives are a great barrier to successful bee-keeping. Every apiarist should have as much machinery as is necessary to manufacture his own hives. It is true that hives are manufactured by specialists very cheaply, but to run the chances of disappointments in receiving goods just at the time they are needed is an item worth taking into consideration .- National Stockman.

hands and feet, and a general derangement of the system, including impaired diges tion, with torpor of the liver, etc., are, in certain localities, invariably caused by Malaria in the system in quantity too small to produce regular chills. Many persons suffer in this way and take purgatives and other medicines to their injury, when a few doses of Shallenberger's Antidote for Malaria would cure them at once. Sold by

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ST. LOUIS

# THE JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.

FOR THE SALE OF CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP.

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Unequaled facilities for handling consignments of Stock in either of the above cities. Correspondence invited. Market reports furnished free. Refer to Publishers Kansas Farmer.

pigs fed mainly on corn, which is apt to sour on their stomachs and destroy their appereach fresh soil will often eat it, and there is no doubt that it is good for them.

Few children can be induced to take physic without a struggle, and no wonder-most drugs are extremely nauseating. Ayer's same position they were in before re- Pills, on the contrary, being sugar-coated, are eagerly swallowed by the little ones, and are, therefore, the favorite family med-

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Breeder of the very



POLAND - CHINA HOGS.

Pigs from ten first-class boars for the sea-son's trade.

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THOROUGHBRED

#### POLAND - CHINA HOGS FOR SALE

No poor pigs sent out. [ Mention KANSAS PARMER.

THE GOLDEN BELT HERD OF Thoroughbred Poland-Chinas



istered in American P.-C. Record. Pedigree with eac sale. F. W. TRUESDELL, Lyons, Kas.

#### OTTAWA HERD



of POLAND - CHINA and DUROC - JERSEY Hogs. Twenty head of first-class boars from four to nine months old. Also seventy-five head of sows of same age, sired by Bruce 4695, C. R., Leck's Gilt Edge 2887, C. R., Whippie's Stemwinder 4701, Dalsy's Corwin 4697. Dams—Mazy 2d 6214, Zelda 3d 8250, Maggie's Perfection 9210, Vone's Perfection 9424, Fay's Gold Drop 11678, Jay's Dimple 12172, Eureka Mayo 12176, and many other equally as well bred, and fine as can be produced by any one. Part of sows bred to glit-edge boars of the most popular strains. Will sell at prices to suit the times. Never had any cholera in the herd. Write for prices.

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Tom Corwin 3d 5293 A. P. C. R. at head of herd. Strains representing Model, Give or Take, Gold Dust, Black Bess and Black Beauty. 25 Have some choice male pigs for sale. Also eggs of P. Rock, Brown Leghorn and Light Brahmas, \$1.25 per 13; Toulouse Geese, 15c.; Pekin Duck 10c. each. Write; no catalogue.

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We are breeding Poland-Chinas, the Improved Chester Whites, Berkshires, Small Yorkshires and Duroc-Jersey Swine, and have secured more premiums than any other breeder in the State—last season getting 120 first and sweepstakes and 15 second. We breed from the very best strains, hence our remarkable satisfaction. Of Poultry we breed ten leading varieties, the best to be found in the West; also Teulouse Geese, Bronze and White Holland Turkeys. Eggs in season. Hogs all eligible to record. Reasonable prices. Write you wants. Address H. G. FARMER & SONS, Garnett, Kas.

For Berkshire Swine and Southdown Sheep that are first-class, or money refunded, call on or address J. M. & F. A. SCOTT, Box 11, Huntsville, Mo.

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LARGE ENGLISH BERK-SHIRE SWINE.

Nothing sent out but what is a credit to Locust Greve Herd. Individual excellence combined with purity of breeding, is my motto. Prices to suit the quality of stock offered. Correspondence and inspection solicited. Orders booked now for spring pigs. Address as below, or better, come and see.

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The best BERKSHIRE boar ever owned at "HAW HILL," and several other first-class sires. Enclose stamp for catalogue and prices. SPRINGER BROS., Springfield, Ill.



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SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES G. W. BERRY, BERRYTON, Shawnee Co., KANSAS.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD OF

Pure-bred Berkshire Swine.

Approved Ather this way of the health and the state of th

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 prizewinner 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.

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My sows represent the Royal Duchess, Sallie, Hillside Belle, Charmer, Stumpy, and other families. These Swanwick and Humfrey families are larger, thicker-fleshed, set on shorter legs, and possess finer qualities than other hogs. Herd headed by British Champion III. 13431 and Dauntless 17417. My aim is to preduce a type of Berkshires hosorable to the Select Herd and the breed. Correspondence in regard to spring pigs invited.

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

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I have been afflicted with hay fever from early in August until frost. My eyes would run a stream of water and 1 sneezed continually. I used Ely's Cream Balm. It has worked like a charm and I can say I am en-tirely cured. — Mrs. Emeline Johnson,



A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered 60 cts. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., New York.

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Home of Hasselman's Browney 28777. Tested on Island of Jersey at rate of 38 pounds 12 ounces in seven days.

A.J.C.C.JERSEY CATTLE.

Offer a few choice-bred Bull Calves by such noted sires as the St. Lambert Duke 76 bull, ST. VAL-ENTINE'S DAY 15278, whose sire was a son of Stoke Pogis 3d 2238, and a grandson of Victor Hugo 197; dam a daughter of the great prize bull, Duke P. 76 C.; and the in-bred Coomassie bull, HAPPY GOLD COAST 14718.

Several of these Bulls are old enough for service, and are out of tested cows. To responsible parties, will give time or exchange for cows or helfers.

SHERWOOD & ROHRER, VALLEY CENTER, KANSAS.

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Substance, flesh, early maturity and good feeding quality the ebjects sought. The largest herd of Scotch Short-horns in the West, consisting of Cruickshank Victorias, Lavenders, Vilets, Secrets, Brawith Buds, Kinellar Golden Drops, etc., headed by Imp. Baron Victor 42824, a prize-winner and sire of prize-winners.

LINWOOD—Is twenty-seven miles from Kansas City, on Kansas Division Union Pacific R. R. Farm joins station. Inspection invited. Catalogue on application.

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AN IMPORTATION OF 125 HEAD, Selected by a member of the firm, just received,

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SEXTON, WARREN & OFFORD, Maple Hill, Kansas.

#### COTSWOLD AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Imported and home-bred, of different ages-the farmer's general-purpose sheep. Spring

rop of lambs, both breeds, very promising.

Also Merino Sheep for sale—To settle the estate of R. T. McCulley—L. Bennett, administrator, who is authorized to sell at private sale, in numbers to suit purchaser.

Short-horns—Choice young animals, of both sexes, by Renick Rose of Sharon sires.

Bronze Turkeys and Plymouth Rock Chickens, pure breeds.

Also Berkshire Hogs.—For prices or catalogue, address

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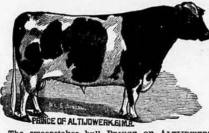
The Imported CLYDESDALE Stallion

## **KNIGHT OF HARRIS 995**

(2211), The property of H. W. McAFEE, will make the season at Prospect Farm, three miles west of Topeka, Sixth street road.

## Holstein - Friesian Cattle

Of European Herd Book Registry.



The sweepstakes bull Prince of Altijdwerk (61 M. B.) at head of herd, has no superior. Cows and heifers in this herd with weekly butter records from 14 pounds to 19 pounds 10% ounces; milk records, 50 to 80 pounds daily. The sweepstakes herd. Write for catalogue. M. E. MOORE, Cameron, Mo. [Mention this paper.]

HAAFF'S NEW PRACTICAL DE-trations. New Tools. Cattle Tags. New Water-heater. Send for circular. Agents wanted. Mention this paper. H. H. HAAFF, Box 193, Chicago, Ib.

## Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

I have a choice herd of these justly-cele-brated cattle of all ages. Also some nice grades, for sale at reasonable prices. Per-sonal inspection invited. Call on or address JNO. D. PRYOR, Winfield, Cowley Co., Kas.

## 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.



G. W. GLICK. Proprietor. Atchison, Kansas.

Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped

## ${f SHORT-HORNS}$

Including representatives of

Kirklevingtons, Filberts, Craggs, Princesses, Gwynnes, Lady Janes, and other fashionable familles.

The Grand Bates Bulls,

8th Duke of Kirklevington No. 41798, Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill No. 89879,

At head of herd.

Fifteen choice young Bulls for sale Correspondence and inspection of herd so-cited, as we have just what you want and at

## **HOW TO KEEP COOL**

(UNION PACIFIC ROUTE)

And visit the Pleasure Resorts of Colorado, Utah, Washington Territory, or the Fa-mous Yellowstone Park.

Pullman Palace Sleepers, Modern Day Coaches and Free Family Sleepers, go to make up an equipment which is unexcelled.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GO,

As cheap Tourist Tickets are on sale at all offices. Through Tickets at lowest rates. Sold to all points in United States and Canada.

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DIRECT LINE TO

KANSAS CITY, ATCHISON, ST. JOSEPH, OMAHA and the NORTH.
SEDALIA, HANNIBAL, ST. LOUIS and all points EAST.
DALLAS, FT. WORTH, AUSTIN, SAN ANTONIO, HOUSTON, GALVESTON, and all principal CITIES in TEXAS and the SOUTH-PUEBLO, DENVER and the WEST.

Solid Daily Trains with Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Kansas City, Pueblo and Denver via the

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

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at Kansas City and St. Joseph for Chicago, St. Louis and all points East. South and Southeast; with FAST LIMITED TRAINS of GREAT ROOK ISLAND ROUTE for Davenport, Rock Island, Des Moines, Peoria and Chicago; with ALBERT LEA Mours for Spirit Lake, Watertown, Sioux Falls, Minnsapolis, St. Paul, and points North and Northwest, and with connecting lines South and Southwest to Texas and Pacific Coast States and Tearritories.

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Strictly First Class, entirely new, with latest improvements, expressly manufactured for this service, leading all competitors in the comfortant luxury of its accommodations. Elegant Day Coaches, Restful Reclining Chair Cars and Palace Sleeping Cars. Solidly balasted steel track; iron and stone bridges, commodious stations, and Union Depots at terminal points.

For Tickets, Maps, Folders, or desired information, apply to nearest Coupon Ticket Agent, or address at Topeka, Kansas,

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THE

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Cheap Land Excursions.

Recognizing the popular tendency toward the rapidly-developing but comparatively unimproved sections in the South and Southeast, another series of low-rate excursions is announced by the Memphis Route (K. C., Ft. S. & M. R. R. Co).

The unexpected success of a similar movement last spring makes it plain that those who wish to invest in the South before values shall advance as rapidly as they certainly will in the near future, should take advantage of this opportunity.

Tickets will be sold to

SOUTH MISSOURI, ARKANSAS, TEXAS, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA AND LOUISIANA.

The Excursion dates are as follows.

August 21.
September 11 and 25.
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Everything will be first-class. Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Buffet Sleepers in excursion trains. Stop-over privileges allowed. Tickets to points west of Mississippi river good thirty days from date of sale; those to points beyond Memphis, sixty days.
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#### The Burlington System

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

Three Daily Fast Trains between Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Quincy, Burlington, Peoria and Chicago without change.

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Two Fast Daily Trains between Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Denver without change.

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

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#### STOOK OAKE & ANTI-WORM REMEDY.

a cathartic stimulant for HORSES, CATTLE and other Live Stock. This Stock Cake removes worms, purifies the blood and water, loosens the hide, acts upon the kidneys, regulates the system and puts animals in healthy, thriving condition. Also is a

H. O. TOWNSEND,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

THE PRES, FINES AND PREALTIES FOR NOT POSTING.

POSITION.

PY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved February
BY, 1884, section I, when the appraised value of a
stray or strays exceeds ten doll ra, the County Clerk
is required, within ten days after receiving a certific
according and appraisement, to forward by mail,
notice containing a complete description of said strays,
the day on which they were taken up, their appraised
value, and the name and residence of the taker-up, to
the KAMASS FARMEN, together with the sum of sity
cents for each animal contained in said notice.

And such notice shall be published in the FARMEN
in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the
duty of the proprietors of the KAMASS FARMEN to send
the paper, was of cost, to every County Clerk in the
first, to be kept on site in his effect for the inspection
of all persons interested as strays. A penalty of from
\$5.00 to 600.00 is affixed to any tailure of a Justice of
the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the
FARMEN for a violation of this law.

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

A reason areast citizens and householders, can

isker-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 tails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and heuseholder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by poeting three written notices in as many places in the township giving a correct description of such stray, and he must at the same time solitors a copy of said notice to the County Clerk of this county, who shall post the same on a bill-board in als office thirty days.

If such stray is not preven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidivit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he has advartised it for ten days, that the marks and thrands 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 dol-

sertified copy of the userspace stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dolars, 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, preve 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 assets.

the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and essits.

If the owner of a stray falls 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 Feace shall issue a summons to three householders te appear and appraises 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 eare of the stray, one half of the remainder of the value of such stray, and half of the taker out of the Biate before the title shall have vested in him, shall be guilty of a misdemeaner and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

#### FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 16, 1888.

Greenwood county—J.W. Kenner, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by H. Z. Fowler, in Eureka tp.
July 19, 1888, one small light gray mare poony, three
white feet and some white in face; valued at \$20.

Cherokee county-J. C. Atkinson, clerk. MARE—Taken up by E. W. Shighley, in Messer, one sorrel mare, about 15 years old, 14½ hands high, white strip in face, shod all round, one glass eye; valued at \$30.

Linn county-Thos. D. Cottle, clerk HEIFER—Taken up by E. D. Schooly, in Paris tp., July 4, 1888, one red heifer, 3 years old, white spot on each fiank, some white on belly, white spot in fore-head, no marks or brands; yalued at \$15.

Marshall county-J. F. Wright, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Mathew C. Wright, in Vermillion tp., May 28, 1888, one red yearling steer, white n face and some other white; valued at \$12.

Atchison county-Chas. H. Krebs, clerk. COW-Taken up by A. F. Ferrell, in Kapioma tp., (Arrington P. O.), one red cow, white spots, right hern broken off, 3 or 4 years old; valued at \$12. Calf at side, male, red, some white spots, 3 or 4 months old.

Labette county-W. J. Millikin, clerk. HOG—Taken up by T. R. Jarrett, near Chetopa, July 27, 1888, one black and white spotted male hog, split in right ear and under-bit in left ear; valued at \$8.

HOG—By same, one sandy spotted male hog, marked as above; valued at \$8.

HOG—By same, one white male kog, under-bit and small split in right ear; valued at \$8.

#### FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 23, 1888.

Sumner county-Wm. H. Berry, clerk. PONY—Taken up by J. Wade Showalter, in Greene tp., (P. O. Knox), May 10, 1888, one bay mare pony, about 13 hands high, about 14 years old, blaze face, branded 0 on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

PONY—By same, one dun mare pony, about 12 hands high, about 9 years old, blaze face, Spanish brand on left hip; valued at \$25.

Smith county-John H. Ferris, clerk. STEER-Taken up by George M. Sprague, in Webster tp., July 21, 1888, one yellow and white steer, 2 years old; valued at \$24.

Sherman county-O. H. Smith, clerk. MULE—Taken up by James W. German, July 29, 1888, one brown mare mule, white spots on right hip; valued at \$65.

Jefferson county-E. L. Worswick, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Peter Donahue, in Sarcoxie tp., on or about July 23, 1888, one bay horse, 15½ hands high, star in foreheak and shod on front feet, no other marks or brands; valued at \$30.

Brown county-N. E. Chapman, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Slivester Wilfong, in Hamlin tp., July 20, 1888, one white steer with red ears, 2 years old, branded K on left hip; valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Daniel Hullisey, in Oxford tp., (P. O. Stanley), August 10, 1888, one gray mare, 15½ hands high, scar on right fore foot; valued at \$25

Ness county-G. D. Barber, clerk. MULE—Taken up by W. F. Fellows, in Center tp. (P. O. Ness City), July 31, 1888, one light brown horse mule, blue in right eye; valued at \$40.

Too Late to Classify.

\$100,000 WORTH OF HARDWARE TO exchange for unincumbered city or farm property. Call on me at 118 Sixth Ave. West. J. H. Dennis, Topeka, Kas.

LOST—Bay pony mare, 33 branded on left hip. Reward on returning to R. Morison, 1221 Monroe St., North Topeka.

SEED WHEAT.—Pure German Amber Wheat for Sale, delivered in sacks at station at \$1.10 per bushel. Address Isaac Betts, Russell, Kas.

200,000 TWO AND THREE-YEAR APPLE Ings, at lew prices. BABCOCK & STONE. North Topeka, Kas.

Vines, Root-Grafts, Everything. No larger stook in United States. No hetter. No cheaper. PIKE CO. NUKSERIES, LOUISIANA, MO.

#### STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Strawberry Plants, \$3 per 1,000. Potted Strawberr Plants, \$2 per 100. All leading varieties. BONNER SPERINGS NURSERY, Bonner Springs, Kansas.

MALL FRUIT PLANTS FOR SAL Forty acres in Small Fruits. .00,000 plants sold this year. .900,000 to sell in fall of 1888 and spring of 1898. To those who desire to plant small fruits, my 1888 Small Fruit Manual will be sent free. B. F. SMITH, BOX 6, Lawrence, Kas

## To the Farmers!

FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES of every description at one-half the usual price. Write for circulars and prices to NURSERY EXCHANGE, P. O. Box 192, Lee's Summit, Mo.

-THE

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OFFERS

BEST HOME-GROWN TREES. Choice Fruit and Ornamental Trees of real merit for the Western Tree-Planters. Also best Fruit and Flower Plates. Water-proof. Samples by mail, 10 cents each; \$6 per 100 by a presses. 100, by express. A. H. GRIESA, Drawer 28, Lawrence, Kas

Douglas County Nurseries,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

A full line of all kinds of Nursery Stock for fall trade. Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, Peach, Russian Apricot, Small Fruits, Shrubbery, Roses, etc. Fine stock Grape Vines. Hedge in quantity. Extra low prices on Apple Trees by the carload, and everything else at reasonable rates. Send for Catalogue—Free. Been in the business since 1869 in the county. WM. PLASKET & SONS.

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Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kansas.

MESSRS. DIXON & SON, PROPRIETORS.— Have for sale 40.000 Raspberry and 150,000 Strawberry Plants of tested varieties. Raspberries—Ohio, Souhegan, Gregg and Nemaha, 41.25 to \$2.50 per 100, or \$10 to \$15 per 1,000. Strawberries—Crescent, Minor, May King, Bubach, Summit and Windsor, 75 cents to \$2.50 per 100, or \$6 to \$15 per 1,000. Send orders early, and always mention Kansas Farmer.

#### Hart Pioneer Nurseries

Of FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

A full line of Nursery Stock, Ornamental Trees, Roses and Shrubbery. As We have no substitution clause in our orders, and deliver everything as specified. 320 Acres in Nursery Stock.

Reference: Bank of Fort Scott. Outslogue Free on application.

Established 1857.

#### WINTER TURNIP SEED.

Large white, 4 to 8 pounds, fine table or stock turnip. Will stand all winter in patch and guaranteed not to freeze or spoil if ground freezes five feet deep. Extra early fine spring salad. New is the time to prepare well, rich soil, to sow July to October—earlier the better. 4! per pound; ½ pound, 50 cents; ½ pound, 25 cents. Postage prepaid. LARGE QUANTITY AT REDUCED RATE.

Send P. O. Orders on Memphis, Tenn., Postal Note or Express to Kerryille, Tenn. B. E. DALE, Kerryille, Shelby Co., Tenn.

#### **Mount Hope Nurseries** ESTABLISHED 1869.

Offer special inducements to the Trade and large Planters. A full stock of everything. A heavy stock of Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees and Cherry Trees. Quality unsurpassed, and all home-grown. Nurserymen and Dealers supplied at lowest rates. Best of shipping facilities. Let all who want nursery stock correspond with us. State your wants.

A. C. GRIESA & BRO.,
Drawer 13, Lawrence, Kansas.

13 CREENHOUSES REES AND PLANTS

r for the Fall trade a large and fine stool description of FRUIT and Ornamenta S, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALI FS, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seed at Forest Tree Seedlings, Priced Cata fall of 1889, mailed free. Established 1885 BLOOMINGTON (PHENIX) NURSERY SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO. Preprietors, BLOOMINGTON

# FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 30, 1888. THE LANAR NURSERIES.

Headquarters for Fine Nursery Steck Which is Offered at

HARD-TIME PRICES!

Dealers and Nurserymen supplied at low-est wholesale rates.

Parties desiring to buy in large or small quantities will save money by purchasing our states.

quantities will save money by purchasing our stock.

We have Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry and Evergreen Trees. Grape Vines in all varieties, and FOREST TREES a specialty. Osage Hedge Plants and Russian Mulbarry in any quantity.

Write for Prices.

C. H. FINK & SON, LAMAR, MO.

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Fruit Trees, Shade Trees, Small Fruits. Vines. Ornamental Trees, Etc.

TEN MILLION FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS. ONE MILLION HEDGE PLANTS.

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

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

275 00 to \$250 00 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va.

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To introduce our Solid Gold and Silver Watches and Jeweiry we offer as a Leader our New Genuine Solid Silverine Dust-Proof Watch, Sounce open face, finely finished, smooth, full bassine case; warranted not to tarnish; 20 per cent. silver; wears better than a silver watch. Why! Bocause it is harder, stronger and heavier; with patent lever movement of Harlem Watch Co., and known the world over for their excellence and fine fitsh. It was to the control of the control of

We recommend this watch to any one who desires a low-priced watch that combines SERVICE with DURABILI-TY. Kindly mention this paper when you order.

# NINTH ANNUAL Western × National × Fair!

Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, Kas., SEPTEMBER 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1888.

\$20,000 in PREMIUMS!

The LARGEST and BEST FAIR ever held on the grounds. Attractions of every kind. Everything to interest and amuse the people, A fine display of Cattle, Horses, Hogs and Sheep, and special show of Poultry. Splendid TROT-TING and PACING.

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# Kansas City Stock Yards,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

ARE BY FAR THE

Most Commodious and Best Appointed in the Missouri Valley,

With ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping cattle, hogs, sheep, herses and mules. They are planked throughout, no yards are better watered and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that

#### Higher Prices are Realized Here than in the Markets East,

Is due to the location at these Yards of EIGHT PACKING HOUSES, with an aggregate daily capacity of 3,300 cattle, and 27,200 hogs, and the regular attendance and sharp competitive buyers for the Packing Houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All the thirteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the Yards, afferding the best accommodations for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories, and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

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

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON,

Secretary and Treasurer.

H. P. CHILD.











COOK FEED FOR STOCK CENERATOR and save of the control of

AND BORING MACHINES.

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Because of their DURABILITY, EASE of Operation, and Few and Short Stoppages (a machine earns nothing when the drill is idlo). J. E. B. MORGAN & CO. Illus, Catalogue Free.







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## Lightning Hay Press.



Full circle. Steel. Most rapid and powerful. Address K. C. Hay Press Co., Kansas City, Mo.

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# SAW MILLS AND ENGINES



## Halladay Wind Mill

PUMPS, PIPE, WATER TANKS, FEED MILLS, ETC.

Write for catalogue. Address U. S. WIND ENGINE & PUMP 00., 1311 West 12th St., KANSAS CITY, MO.



WHITMAN'S REBOUND PLUNGER PERPETUAL

Also Best STEAM PRESS in America



KANSAS EXHIBITION



(By the National Exposition Co.) Opens September 10, 1888.

Opens September 10, 1888,

Continuing till November 1.

Collective displays invited from every county.
Unprecedented opportunity for securing desirable immigration.
The railroads will run a series of Home Seekers' Excursions.
Finest floral and horticultural exhibits ever seen in the West.
Music by Signor Liberati's grand military band from New York.
Music by Signor Liberati's grand military band from New York.
Music by Signor Liberati's grand military band from New York.
Music by Signor Liberati's grand military band from New York.
Music by Signor Liberati's grand military band from New York.
Pusic and the state of the organization of collective county exhibits are invited to correspond with M. FAIRCHILDS DOUD, Commissioner Agricultural Department, or

C. **EALPH EVANS, General Manager**, Room 16, New England Building, Kansas City, Mo

# BOYS GET GUN!

NOW IS THE TIME! CHICKENS ARE "RIPE." DUCKS ARE COMING.

We have the Largest Stock of GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION ETC., to be found in the West, PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. Send for Catalogue, containing everything needed by SPORTSMEN, which we mail free.

JENNEY & GRAHAM GUN CO., 53 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

#### Proposed Amendments to the Constitution.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2, Proposing an amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution, by striking out the word "white."

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansus, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein:

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein:

Section 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection, namely: The constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby amended by striking out the word: white: In section one, article eight, relating to the militia of the state, so that said section as amended shall read as follows: Section 1. The militia shall be composed of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, except such as are exempted by the laws of the United States or of this state; but all citizens of any religious denomination whatever who from scruples of conscience may be averse to bearing arms shall be exempted therefrom upon such conditions as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election for the election of representatives to the legislature in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "For the amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution"; those voting against the proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "Against the amendment to section one, article eight of the constitution." Said ballots shall be received and said vote shall be taken counted, canvassed, and returns thereof made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law in cases of the election of representatives in the legislature.

Sec. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved February 28, 1887.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and

book.

Approved February 28, 1887.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, June 20, 1887.

E. B. ALLEN, Scoretury of State,

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 6.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 6, For the submission of a proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each branch concurring therein:

two-thirds of all the members elected to each branch concurring therein:

Section 1. The following proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the state of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the state for their approval or rejection, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1888: That section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the state of Kansas be so amended that it shall read as follows: Section 17. No distinction shall ever be made between citizens of the state of Kansas and the citizens of other states and territories of the United States in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property. The rights of aliens in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property. The rights of aliens in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property may be regulated by law.

SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition to he electors: The ballot-shall have written or printed, or partly written ampartly printed thereon, "For the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the state of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property," or "Against the proposition to amend section seventeen of the bill of rights of the constitution of the state of Kansas, concerning the purchase, enjoyment and descent of property." Said ballots shall be received, and said vote shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and return thereof made, in the same manner in all respects as is provided by law in cases of the election of representatives to the legislature.

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved March 4, 1887.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and

book.

Approved March 4, 1887.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, June 20, 1887.

E. B. ALLEN, Secretary of State.

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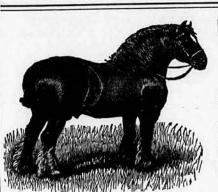
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